**Purpose**
CTS desires students to be grounded in the basic facts of the Bible at the very beginning of their programs to ensure that their lives and ministry formation will be rooted and guided by Scripture, and to enable them to fruitfully build on this foundational literacy in their subsequent formation for ministry.

**Measured Competencies**
Students must know:
- a. The biblical books in their canonical order,
- b. The main theme of each biblical book,
- c. The broad flow of biblical history,
- d. Geographical places of significance in biblical history, and
- e. One key verse for each book of the Bible.

Students must be able to:
- a. Locate biblical passages readily, and
- b. Legitimately bring biblical texts to bear on contemporary issues.

**Weighting**
20%  Biblical figures and the books in which they appear
10%  Places of significance in biblical history
5%   Dates of significance in biblical history
30%  Themes of the biblical books
20%  Biblical verses from memory
15%  Canonical order of the biblical books

**Material from which the test will be drawn**
1. You will be asked the names (spelled correctly) and Protestant canonical order for the books of the Old Testament and New Testament. (15%)

2. You will be asked to describe the significance of twenty biblical figures and note the book of the Bible in which they appear most prominently. You are responsible for the following figures: (20%)

**Adam**
The first man. Husband of Eve. God charged Adam and Eve with caring for the garden and with filling the earth with offspring and subduing it. However they rebelled against him and, as a result, were exiled from Eden and from the presence of God.
*Genesis*

**Eve**
The first woman. Wife of Adam. [See “Adam”]
*Genesis*
Cain
Son of Adam and Eve. Farmer. Murdered his brother Abel.
*Genesis*

Abel
Son of Adam and Eve. Shepherd. Murdered by his brother Cain.
*Genesis*

Seth
Son of Adam and Eve.
*Genesis*

Noah
Descendant of Seth. The only righteous person of his time (Genesis 6:8). At God's instruction, he built an ark for his family and for two of every kind of animal. After the Flood, Noah received the covenant with God in which God promised never again to destroy the earth with a Flood.
*Genesis*

Shem
Son of Noah.
*Genesis*

Ham
Son of Noah.
*Genesis*

Japheth
Son of Noah.
*Genesis*

Abram/Abraham
Husband of Sarai/Sarah. Received the promise that his descendants would become a great nation and would inherit the land of Canaan (Genesis 12). God later covenanted with Abram that this promise would come true (Genesis 15, 17). “Abram believed the LORD, and he credited it to him as righteousness” (Genesis 15:6).
*Genesis*

Sarai/Sarah
Wife of Abram/Abraham. Sarai was barren, and so she gave her Egyptian servant to Abram to bear children for her. Later in her old age, Sarah gave birth to Isaac.
*Genesis*
Lot
Nephew of Abraham. Lot lived along the Jordan River near Sodom. Lot was taken captive when four Mesopotamian kings invaded the region, but Abram came to his rescue. Abram rescued Lot a second time when he pleaded with the LORd not to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah. The LORd did destroy those cities, but two angels escorted Lot and his family to safety.

Genesis

Melchizedek
King of Salem and priest of God Most High. A mysterious figure who blessed Abram after his battle against the four invading Mesopotamian kings.

Genesis

Hagar
Servant of Sarai/Sarah. Sarai gave her to Abram, and Hagar conceived. When Sarai mistreated her, Hagar fled into the desert. After being visited by an angel, Hagar returned and gave birth to Ishmael. Later, Abraham and Sarah sent Hagar and Ishmael away, and they lived in the desert.

Genesis

Ishmael
Son of Abram and Hagar. Grew up in the Desert of Paran. God promised to “make him into a great nation” (Genesis 21:18).

Genesis

Isaac
Son of Abraham and Sarah. Husband of Rebekah. Offered as a sacrifice to God by his father Abraham.

Genesis

Rebekah
Wife of Isaac. Mother of Esau and Jacob. Rebekah deceived Isaac so that her favored son, Jacob, could receive Isaac’s blessing.

Genesis

Laban
Brother of Rebekah. After Jacob deceived Esau, Jacob fled to Laban, his uncle. He worked for Laban a total of fourteen years so that he could marry Laban’s daughters Leah and Rachel.

Genesis

Jacob
Son of Isaac and Rebekah. Twin brother of Esau. Husband of Leah and Rachel. Father of twelve sons. Jacob was Rebekah’s favored son, and together they deceived Isaac so that he blessed Jacob instead of his older brother Esau. Near the end of his life, Jacob and his family moved to Egypt where his son Joseph was in a position of high authority.

Genesis
Esau
Son of Isaac and Rebekah. Twin brother of Jacob.
*Genesis*

Leah
*Genesis*

Rachel
Younger daughter of Laban. Second wife of Jacob. Mother of Joseph and Benjamin.
*Genesis*

Reuben
First son of Jacob. Son of Leah. Slept with Bilhah, servant of Rachel.
*Genesis*

Simeon
Second son of Jacob. Son of Leah. Along with Levi, Simeon attacked the Shechemites as revenge for raping their sister Dinah.
*Genesis*

Levi
Third son of Jacob. Son of Leah. Along with Simeon, Levi attacked the Shechemites as revenge for raping their sister Dinah.
*Genesis*

Judah
Fourth son of Jacob. Son of Leah. Offered himself as a slave to Joseph in Benjamin’s place (Genesis 44).
*Genesis*

Dan
Fifth son of Jacob. Son of Rachel’s servant Bilhah. Dan’s descendants had difficulty conquering the land that was allotted to them, so they scouted out a new city in the north of Israel called Laish, conquered it, and renamed it “Dan” (Joshua 19, Judges 18).
*Genesis*

Naphtali
Sixth son of Jacob. Son of Rachel’s servant Bilhah.
*Genesis*

Gad
Seventh son of Jacob. Son of Leah’s servant Zilpah.
*Genesis*
Asher
Eight son of Jacob. Son of Leah’s servant Zilpah.
*Genesis*

Issachar
Ninth son of Jacob. Son of Leah.
*Genesis*

Zebulun
Tenth son of Jacob. Son of Leah.
*Genesis*

Joseph
Eleventh son of Jacob. Son of Rachel. Joseph’s brothers sold him as a slave to Egypt, but because the LORD made him prosper, Joseph became powerful in Egypt. Pharaoh allowed Joseph’s family to live in Goshen, which was the best of the land.
*Genesis*

Benjamin
Twelfth son of Jacob. Son of Rachel.
*Genesis*

Manasseh
Son of Joseph. Both Manasseh and Ephraim received a portion of the land.
*Genesis*

Ephraim
Son of Joseph. Both Manasseh and Ephraim received a portion of the land.
*Genesis*

Moses
During the time when Pharaoh was killing all the Hebrew baby boys, Moses’ mother floated him in the Nile in a basket of reeds. He was rescued by Pharaoh’s daughter and grew up in Pharaoh’s household. When he murdered an Egyptian for mistreating a Hebrew, Moses fled to Midian. There he married Zipporah. The LORD appeared in a burning bush and instructed Moses to return to Egypt in order to bring the Israelites out from Egypt. Through Moses, the LORD sent ten plagues on Egypt. When Pharaoh finally let them go, Moses led the Israelites through the wilderness, where they received the law from God at Mt. Sinai.
*Exodus*

Aaron
Brother of Moses and Miriam. Along with Moses, Aaron was a leader in the Exodus events. He helped the people build the Golden Calf (Exodus 32), opposed Moses (Numbers 12), and was the first high priest. While all Levites served as priests, Aaron’s descendants were the only
Levites who served as high priests (i.e., they were anointed with oil and wore the priestly clothing, Exodus 28–29).

Exodus

Miriam
Sister of Moses and Aaron. Opposed Moses (Numbers 12).

Exodus

Amalekites
Descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau. During Israel’s wilderness journey, the Amalekites attacked them (Exodus 17). Because of this, God instructed Israel to wipe out the Amalekites (Deuteronomy 25:19), but the Israelites did not do so. Amalekites reappear in the book of Judges (Judges 6:33) and attack Israel. Later, King Saul attacks the Amalekites but leaves their king, Agag, alive. As a result, the LORD rejects Saul as king (1 Samuel 15).

Exodus

Phinehas
Grandson of Aaron. Phinehas was zealous for God and killed an Israelite man and Midianite woman who were worshipping the Baal of Peor by having sex. As a result, the LORD made “a covenant of lasting priesthood” (Numbers 25:12) with Phinehas and his descendants.

Numbers

Korah
The chief of the Levite clan of Kohath. Korah led a revolt against Moses and Aaron because he resented the high priesthood Aaron and his descendants were given. After Korah and his cohorts were swallowed by the earth, the LORD caused Aaron’s staff to bud as a sign that he and his descendants were appointed as high priests and not other Levite clans (Numbers 16–17).

Numbers

Balaam
When Israel was moving toward the land, conquering nations that stood in her way, the king of Moab, Balak, became afraid that his people would be next. So he summoned a non–Israelite prophet named Balaam to curse Israel. When Balaam was on his way to meet Balak, an angel blocked his way. Afraid, Balaam’s donkey refused to move forward. When Balaam beat his donkey, it spoke to him, explaining why it would not move. Then the angel spoke, instructing Balaam to “speak only what I tell you” (Numbers 22:35). Instead of cursing Israel, Balaam ended up blessing her.

Numbers

Caleb
One of the twelve men who spied out the Promised Land. Caleb, along with Joshua, were the only spies who brought back a positive report.

Numbers
Joshua
Successor to Moses, leader of the conquest of Canaan, and overseer of the allotment of land.

Rahab
The prostitute who lived in Jericho and who protected the two Israelite spies. She and her family were spared when Israel conquered Jericho.

Deborah
A female judge and prophet.

Barak
Deborah’s general.

Sisera
The Canaanite whose forces Deborah and Barak defeated.

Jael
A Kenite (non–Israelite) woman who offered the fleeing Sisera refuge in her tent. When he fell asleep, she drove a tent peg through his temple.

Gideon
A judge who fought against the Midianites. After destroying his father’s altar to Baal as well as the Asherah pole beside it, Gideon built an altar to the LORD in its place. Later, Gideon fought against the Midianites with only three hundred men. After asking for the LORD to give him two signs (i.e., the dew–covered fleece blanket and the dry fleece blanket), Gideon attacked the Midianites at night using trumpets and empty jars with torches inside. When the surprise attack caused the Midianites to flee, Gideon and his men pursued and killed them. Gideon righteously refused to be crowned king, although he did fashion an ephod from the spoils of war, which the people then worshiped.

Midianites
A people group living east of the Gulf of Aqaba (northwest Arabia) and possibly on the eastern side of the Sinai peninsula. Moses fled from Egypt to Midian. Together with the Moabites, the Midianites hired Balaam to curse Israel (Numbers 22). Later, the Midianites joined forces with the Amalekites to raid Israel, but they were defeated by Gideon.
Jephthah
A judge. Son of Gilead and a prostitute. Fought against Ammonites who invaded the territory of Gilead. Jephthah vowed to the LORD that, if he was successful, he would sacrifice whatever came out of his house first. His daughter, an only child, emerged first. After she wandered for two months in the hills to grieve, he “did to her as he had vowed” (Judges 11:39). Later, Jephthah defended himself against the Ephraimites, who were offended he had not sent for them to fight the Ammonites. Jephthah won the battle by requiring a password, shibboleth, for those fording the Jordan. Because the Ephraimites mispronounced the word, saying sibboleth, the Gileadites were able to identify them as Ephraimites and killed them.

Judges

Ammonites
A people who lived east of the Jordan river in the modern–day area of Jordan. Their capital was Rabbah (modern day Amman). With the Philistines, the Ammonites attacked Israel but were defeated by Jephthah and his army.

Judges

Samson
A judge and a Nazirite. Fought against the Philistines. Although he was a Nazirite, he ate unclean food (honey from the dead lion), drank wine, and cut his hair. Samson also had a weakness for Philistine women. Samson married a Philistine woman, and at their wedding feast he told a riddle to the bridegrooms. Samson’s feats include lighting foxes’ tails on fire and releasing them in Philistine fields, killing many Philistines with the jawbone of a donkey, carrying away the doors of the city gate of a Philistine city, and destroying the temple of the Philistine god Dagon.

Judges

Delilah
Philistine woman who persuaded Samson to divulge the secret of his strength, which was his long hair. When she cut his hair, he lost his strength. The Philistines made him blind and forced him to work. When the Philistines brought out Samson for entertainment in the temple of Dagon, Samson pushed the two central pillars of the temple outward, causing it to collapse with him and all the Philistine rulers inside.

Judges

Philistines
Sea people with whom the Israelites clashed on numerous occasions.

Judges or 1 & 2 Samuel
Ruth
Moabite woman who married an Israelite husband. When her husband died, Ruth refused to leave her mother–in–law Naomi, returning with her to Bethlehem. Ruth later married Naomi’s relative Boaz, who served as her kinsman–redeemer. According to the Gospel of Matthew, Ruth was the great–grandmother of King David.

Naomi
Mother–in–law of Ruth.

Boaz
Naomi’s relative and Ruth’s kinsman–redeemer.

Eli
Priest in Shiloh (location of the Ark during the period of the Judges). Eli blessed Hannah, who was praying for a child. When Hannah gave birth to Samuel, she dedicated him to the LORD, and he later succeeded Eli as priest. Eli’s own sons did not succeed him because they were wicked. When Eli learned that his two sons had been killed and the Ark lost, he fell backward off his chair, breaking his neck and dying.

Hannah
Mother of Samuel. Prayed a song of praise in 1 Samuel 2.

Samuel
Son of Hannah. Successor of Eli. Although Samuel was brought up under the instruction of the priest Eli, Samuel’s calling was as a prophet. He anointed the first two kings of Israel, Saul and David.

Saul
First king of the United Monarchy. From the tribe of Benjamin. When Saul disobeyed the LORD by not killing Agag, king of the Amalekites, the LORD rejected him as king. The LORD soon appointed David to be the next king. Saul’s fear and suspicion of David caused him to chase David into the desert. Saul finally died by falling on his own sword.

Jonathan
Son of Saul. Friend of David. Fought against the Philistines.
Goliath
Giant Philistine man that David defeated with a slingshot.
1 Samuel

David
Second king of the United Monarchy. Youngest son of Jesse. In his youth, David killed the Philistine giant Goliath with a slingshot. He went on to become a great warrior. When Samuel anointed him the next king of Israel, Saul became jealous and chased David into the desert. After the death of Saul and his son Ish–Bosheth, David became king of all Israel. During his kingship, David enlarged the territory of Israel. When David conquered Jerusalem, he made it the capital and also moved the Ark there. During his kingship David also committed adultery with Bathsheba.
2 Samuel

Ish–Bosheth
Saul’s fourth son. After Saul’s death, Abner, commander of Saul’s army, declared Ish–Bosheth king over Saul’s kingdom, though the tribe of Judah was loyal to David. Ish–Bosheth and David were at war for several years before Ish–Bosheth was deserted by Abner and murdered by two of his own men. It was at this time that David became king over all Israel.
2 Samuel

Abner
Cousin of Saul. Commander of Saul’s army. After Saul’s death, Abner declared Ish–Bosheth king over Saul’s kingdom, though the tribe of Judah was loyal to David. After Abner deserted Ish–Bosheth, he was killed by Joab, commander of David’s army.
2 Samuel

Joab
David’s nephew. Commander of David’s army. When David was about to die, Joab supported Adonijah rather than Solomon as the next king. When Solomon became king, he had Joab executed along with Adonijah.
2 Samuel

Nathan
Prophet during the time of David’s reign. Nathan affirmed David’s wish to build a temple for the Ark, but he specified that David’s son would have to build it. When David committed adultery with Bathsheba, Nathan confronted him by telling the parable of a poor man’s ewe lamb. Nathan also convinced David to crown Solomon king.
2 Samuel

Bathsheba
The woman with whom David committed adultery. David married Bathsheba, and she became the mother of Solomon.
2 Samuel
Tamar
Daughter of David. Tamar was raped by Amnon, her half–brother. When she ran to her brother Absalom, he had Amnon killed.
2 Samuel

Amnon
Son of David. Half–brother of Absalom and Tamar. Amnon tricked Tamar into thinking he was ill, and when she came to attend him, he raped her. When Tamar ran to her brother Absalom, he had Amnon killed.
2 Samuel

Absalom
King David’s third son. Brother of Tamar and half–brother of Amnon. When Tamar told Absalom that Amnon had raped her, Absalom had Amnon killed, contrary to the wishes of David. This caused a divide between David and Absalom. Furious, Absalom organized a revolt, and David fled. David soon returned with his army and defeated Absalom. Although David had ordered his men not to kill Absalom, Joab, commander of David's army, found Absalom in an oak tree and killed him.
2 Samuel

Adonijah
Son of David. Heir to the throne after Absalom’s death; however, Solomon was secretly anointed king and Adonijah was eventually executed by Solomon.
2 Samuel

Zadok
A priest during the reigns of David and Solomon. When David was about to die, Zadok anointed Solomon king.
2 Samuel

Solomon
Son of David and Bathsheba. Third king of the United Monarchy. During his reign, Solomon secured trade routes by rebuilding fortified cities along the routes; this brought Solomon great wealth. He also build a palace, a Temple for the ark, and store cities. He had seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines, many of whom were foreign women who led him away from worshipping the LORD. Solomon was also known for his wisdom, and parts of the book of Proverbs as well as the book of Ecclesiastes are attributed to him.
1 Kings

Rehoboam
Son of Solomon. Last king of United Monarchy and first king of Judah during the Divided Monarchy. At his coronation, he was advised to lighten the load of service and taxes which had been required by his father Solomon; instead, he took a hard line and quickly lost the favor of
the people. As a result, his brother Jeroboam became king of the ten tribes of Israel, while Rehoboam was relegated to rule over only Judah and Benjamin (southern kingdom).

1 Kings

Jeroboam
First king of the northern kingdom during the Divided Monarchy. An Ephraimite. Jeroboam instituted religious reform, setting up golden bulls, changing the festival calendar, appointing non-Levites as priests, and building high places.

1 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Asa
Third king of southern kingdom. Asa ruled for forty years. When the king of the northern kingdom blockaded Asa’s kingdom, Asa employed the help of the king of Damascus and secured his territory again.

1 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Ahab
King of the northern kingdom. Husband of Jezebel. Ahab supported Baal worship. Elijah challenged this by facing off against the prophets of Baal on Mt. Carmel (1 Kings 18). Ahab defended Israel against the Aramean kingdom.

1 Kings

Jezebel

1 Kings

Elijah
Prophet to the northern kingdom during the reigns of Ahab and Ahaziah. Elijah first confronted Ahab and Jezebel and the prophets of Baal at Mt. Carmel. Elijah challenged the prophets to a contest to see whether Baal or Yahweh was the true living God. Yahweh proved himself by sending fire from heaven to burn up the sacrifice on the altar (1 Kings 18). Elijah later confronted Ahab after Ahab arranged for the killing of Naboth in order to acquire Naboth’s vineyard. During Ahaziah’s reign, Elijah prophesied that Ahaziah would die.

1 Kings

Elisha
Prophet to the northern kingdom during the reigns of Joram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, and Jehoash (Joash). Successor to Elijah.

2 Kings

Jehoshaphat
Fourth king of the southern kingdom. Jehoshaphat sent priests and Levites throughout the kingdom to instruct citizens in Torah. He also forged an alliance with Ahab by giving his son in
marriage to Ahab’s daughter. This alliance was condemned by the prophet Jehu, and Jehoshaphat repented.

1 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Jehu
Tenth king of the northern kingdom. Jehu murdered Kings Jehoram and Ahaziah, Ahab and Jezebel’s family, and anyone who worshiped Baal. He became a vassal ruler to the Assyrian king Shalmaneser III in order to secure help against the Arameans.
2 Kings

Athaliah
Daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. Mother of King Ahaziah and grandmother of Joash. After the death of her son Ahaziah, Athaliah had all his children killed. However, Joash was only an infant and was hidden in the Temple for six years. Athaliah was then killed and Joash was made king by the wife of the chief priest.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Joash
Eighth king of the southern kingdom. When his father, king Ahaziah, died, his grandmother Athaliah had all of Ahaziah’s children killed. However, Joash was only an infant and was hidden in the Temple for six years. Athaliah was then killed and Joash was made king by the wife of the chief priest.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Uzziah
Tenth king of the southern kingdom. Uzziah was known for making agricultural improvements in Israel and strengthening the army. During his rule, there was a severe earthquake.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Ahaz
Eleventh king of southern kingdom. Ahaz sacrificed his son and worshipped at high places. During his reign, the Assyrian Empire was spreading west so that Ahaz was forced to fight against Assyria or to submit to Assyrian rule. The king of the northern kingdom (Pekah) and the king of Syria (Rezin) wanted to join in an alliance with Ahaz against the Assyrians, but Ahaz refused. As a result, the northern kingdom and kingdom of Syria attacked. Ahaz appealed to the Assyrian king (Tiglath–Pilesar III) for help in exchange for silver and gold from the LORD’s Temple.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Hoshea
Last king of the northern kingdom. Hoshea was a vassal ruler under the Assyrian kings Tiglath–Pilesar III and later Shalmaneser V. When Hoshea failed to pay tribute to Shalmaneser V in favor of seeking aid from the Egyptian pharaoh, Assyria attacked. After three years, Sargon II (co–
regent with Shalmaneser V), conquered Samaria and sent its inhabitants into exile in Assyria (722 BC).
2 Kings

Hezekiah
Thirteenth king of the southern kingdom. Hezekiah was a righteous king who purged the kingdom of high places and outlawed sacred pillars and trees. Like his father Ahaz, Hezekiah was a vassal ruler of Assyria. When Hezekiah formed a coalition with nearby kingdoms to fight against Assyria, Sennacherib conquered each of the nearby kingdoms and began conquering the southern kingdom. He sent a message to Hezekiah in Jerusalem telling him to surrender. When Isaiah advised him not to surrender, the angel of the LORD put to death many of the Assyrian soldiers during the night. Sennacherib then went home to Assyria.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Sennacherib
Son of Sargon II. Assyrian king. When Hezekiah formed a coalition with nearby kingdoms to fight against Assyria, Sennacherib conquered each of the nearby kingdoms and began conquering the southern kingdom. He sent a message to Hezekiah in Jerusalem telling him to surrender. When Isaiah advised him not to surrender, the angel of the LORD put to death many of the Assyrian soldiers during the night. Sennacherib then went home to Assyria.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Manesseh (king)
Fourteenth king of the southern kingdom. Reigned fifty–five years. Manesseh reintroduced foreign gods, and his sin was so great that he is charged with being the reason that the southern kingdom went into exile (2 Kings 21:12–15; 22:16–17).
2 Kings

Josiah
Sixteenth king of the southern kingdom. Known for instituting religious reforms as a result of the book of the law (Deuteronomy?) which was discovered in the Temple.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Jehoiakim
Eighteenth king of the southern kingdom. Set up as king by Pharaoh Neco II (ally of Assyria). Jeremiah’s prophecies about Babylonian invasion were rejected by Jehoiakim, but Jehoiakim became a vassal of Babylon for a period, though he was later able to regain independence.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles

Jehoiachin
Nineteenth king of the southern kingdom. During Jehoiachin’s rule, the southern kingdom was taken captive by the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar and the Temple was plundered.
2 Kings or 2 Chronicles
**Nebuchadnezzar**
Babylonian king who took the southern kingdom into exile (587 B.C.) and who destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple (586 B.C).
*2 Kings or Daniel*

**Zedekiah**
Last king of the southern kingdom. After Nebuchadnezzar conquered the southern kingdom for the first time (597 B.C.), he set up Zedekiah as a vassal ruler. When Zedekiah rebelled, Nebuchadnezzar conquered the southern kingdom completely, taking Zedekiah and the inhabitants of the southern kingdom into exile in Babylon (587 B.C.) and destroying Jerusalem and the Temple (586 B.C.)
*2 Kings*

**Cyrus (II)**
King of Persia. Conquered Media, Lydia and Babylonia. Cyrus practiced tolerance toward his subjects. He approved the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem and the return of the first group of exiles.
*2 Chronicles or Ezra*

**Ezra**
Priest and scribe. Ezra led the second group of exiles to return to the land. Their return came during the reign of the Persian king Artaxerxes. Ezra promoted Torah obedience and required those who had married foreign wives to get rid of them for the sake of purity.
*Ezra*

**Artaxerxes**
Persian king during whose rule Ezra and later Nehemiah returned to Israel.
*Ezra or Nehemiah*

**Darius**
Persian king. The first group of exiles had returned during the reign of Cyrus and had set about rebuilding the Temple; however, Samaritan opposition brought the project to a halt. Darius authorized Zerubbabel and Jeshua to restart the building project.
*Ezra*

**Zerubbabel**
The most significant player in the rebuilding of the Temple after the exile.
*Ezra*

**Nehemiah**
Cupbearer to the Persian king Artaxerxes. Lamented that Jerusalem was in disrepair, so Artaxerxes gave him permission to return and rebuild Jerusalem’s walls. Nehemiah did so, then dedicated the walls and read the law aloud to all the people.
*Nehemiah*
**Esther**
Jewish girl who became queen of Persia and saved the Jews from annihilation.

*Esther*

**Mordecai**
Esther’s cousin who raised her after her parents died. When Mordecai refused to bow to Haman, Haman set out to annihilate the Jews. Mordecai then urged Esther to appeal to her husband for the lives of all Jews.

*Esther*

**Haman**
Right–hand man of King Ahasuerus (Xerxes) who set out to annihilate the Jews. Although Haman built a gallows where he planned to hang Mordecai, Ahasuerus had Haman hanged there.

*Esther*

**Xerxes (Ahasuerus)**
King of Persia. Husband of Esther.

*Esther*

**Job**
Righteous Israelite who was tested by Satan. Satan believed that Job only served God because of his prosperity. Job lost his possessions, his family and his health, but he did not curse God. He did, however, plead for an explanation. The Lord spoke at the end of the book, correcting Job for asking to understand what only God can understand. The Lord then restored Job’s belongings and health and gave him a new family.

*Job*

**Isaiah**
Prophet to several kings of the southern kingdom before the exile. (Note: Isaiah is also prominent in the books of 2 Kings and 2 Chronicles)

*Isaiah*

** Jeremiah**
Prophet to the southern kingdom leading up to the exile. Jeremiah prophesied beginning during the reign of King Josiah and continued prophesying up through the exile of the southern kingdom and destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple.

*Jeremiah*

**Baruch**
Scribe of Jeremiah.

*Jeremiah*
Ezekiel
Priest and prophet who was taken along with the exiles from the southern kingdom to Babylon (587 B.C.). There Ezekiel prophesied to the exiles about the coming destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple (586 B.C.).

Daniel
Jew who lived in Babylon during the exile. Daniel had the gift of interpreting dreams, and he served Nebuchadnezzar with this gift. Daniel was also a devout follower of the LORD, and when he refused to pray to the Persian king (after the Persian empire conquered Babylon), he was thrown into a den of lions; however the LORD shut the mouths of the lions and Daniel lived.

Hosea
One of only three prophets who prophesied to the northern kingdom (Hosea, Amos, and Jonah) rather than the southern kingdom. The LORD called Hosea to live out his prophecy by marrying an adulterous woman, Gomer, and by giving their three children symbolic names relating to the coming judgment. Although Gomer committed adultery, Hosea eventually took her back. The message was that the LORD would punish Israel for a time but would later receive her again.

Gomer
Wife of Hosea. Gomer was unfaithful to Hosea just as Israel was unfaithful to the LORD.

Joel
Prophet to the southern kingdom who described a plague of locusts. Joel interpreted the plague as an indicator of the judgment of the LORD.

Amos
One of only three prophets who prophesied to the northern kingdom (Hosea, Amos, and Jonah) rather than the southern kingdom. Amos was originally a caretaker of sycamore–fig trees. His prophecies show a particular concern for issues of social justice.

Obadiah
Prophet to the southern kingdom. Obadiah prophesied the punishment of Edom because they failed to defend Israel when she was being attacked.
Jonah
Prophet to Nineveh (Assyria) and the northern kingdom. Although Jonah at first disobeyed the LORD by fleeing by boat away from Nineveh (an act which landed him in the belly of a great fish for three days and three nights), Jonah prophesied to Nineveh, and she repented.

Jonah

Micah
Prophet to the southern kingdom. Micah spoke especially to wealthy landowners who enabled the political and religious leaders in the kingdom. He also predicted the fall of the northern kingdom.

Micah

Nahum
Prophecy to Nineveh and to the southern kingdom. Nahum prophesied the fall of Nineveh (Assyria), which came in 612 B.C.

Nahum

Habbakkuk
Prophet to the southern kingdom. Because the Babylonians were coming to destroy the southern kingdom, Habbakkuk argued that God’s ways were unfathomable and perhaps even unjust. The LORD replied, and Habbakkuk responded with a confession of faith.

Habbakkuk

Zephaniah
Prophet to the southern kingdom. Zephaniah was of royal descent, and he prophesied to the court circles and dealt with political issues.

Zephaniah

Haggai
One of three prophets whose message was directed to post-exilic Jews (also Zechariah and Malachi). Haggai dealt with the first group of exiles who returned to the land. Together with Zechariah, Haggai encouraged Zerubbabel and Jeshua to rebuild the Temple during the reign of the Persian King Darius. When the work on rebuilding the Temple had been stopped because of Samaritan opposition, Haggai and Zechariah encouraged them to resume their work.

Haggai

Zechariah
One of three prophets whose message was directed to post-exilic Jews (also Haggai and Malachi). Zechariah dealt with the first group of exiles who returned to the land. Together with Haggai, Zechariah encouraged Zerubbabel and Jeshua to rebuild the Temple during the reign of the Persian King Darius. When the work on rebuilding the Temple had been stopped because of Samaritan opposition, Haggai and Zechariah encouraged them to resume their work. Zechariah’s prophecies are apocalyptic and have many messianic allusions.

Zechariah
**Malachi**
One of three prophets whose messages were addressed to post–exilic Jews (Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi). Malachi’s message was addressed to those living after the rebuilding of the Temple. He was primarily concerned with the corruption of worship practices and with intermarriage with foreigners (which was occurring even though Ezra had brought reform in this area just two generations earlier). The book ends with an announcement that “the messenger of the covenant” (3:1) would come to prepare the Jews for the eschaton.

*Malachi*

**Matthew**
Disciple of Jesus and author of the Gospel of Matthew. Matthew was a tax collector before he became one of Jesus’ disciples.

*Matthew*

**Mary**
Mother of Jesus.

*Gospels*

**Herod the Great**
Idumean (the descendants of Edom had become the kingdom of Idumea by the time of Jesus). The Romans set Herod up as King of the Jews at the time of Jesus’ birth (ruled 40–4 B.C.). During his reign, Herod engaged in aggressive building projects, including his expansion of the Temple in Jerusalem, which became known as Herod’s Temple (constructed 20 B.C.–A.D. 62).

*Matthew*

**John the Baptist**
Prophet who prepared the way for Jesus. Relative of Jesus. John the Baptist wore a cloak made of camel hair and a belt of leather and ate locusts and wild honey. He was imprisoned and later beheaded by Herod.

*Gospels*

**Simon Peter**
One of Jesus’ twelve disciples. Prior to that, Peter was a fisherman. He was the brother of Andrew. Peter declared that Jesus is the Messiah (Matt. 16:16–17, etc.), opposed the idea that Jesus would be a suffering Messiah (Matt. 16:22–23, etc.), denied Jesus three times while Jesus was on trial (Matt. 26:69–75, etc.), and was reinstated by Jesus (John 21:15–25).

*Gospels or Acts*

**Andrew**
One of Jesus’ twelve disciples. Prior to that, Andrew was a fisherman. He was the brother of Simon Peter.

*Mark or John*
James
Son of Zebedee. Brother of John. One of Jesus’ twelve disciples. Prior to that, James was a fisherman. James and John’s mother requested that they be seated by Jesus in the messianic kingdom. Together with John and Simon Peter, James was in the inner circle of Jesus’ disciples, as they were the only ones present at the raising of Jairus’s daughter, the transfiguration, and Jesus’ prayer in Gethsemane.

John
Son of Zebedee. Brother of James. One of Jesus’ twelve disciples. Prior to that, John was a fisherman. James and John’s mother requested that they be seated by Jesus in the messianic kingdom. Together with James and Simon Peter, John was in the inner circle of Jesus’ disciples, as they were the only ones present at such events as the raising of Jairus’s daughter, the transfiguration, and Jesus’ prayer in Gethsemane. John is traditionally viewed as the author of the Gospel of John, 1–3 John, and Revelation.

Pharisees
One of four sects among Jews during the time of Jesus. During the period of the exile, scribes interpreted Torah and passed on the oral law. This is the origin of the Pharisees, who existed from the 2nd century B.C. through the 1st century A.D. They believed in the resurrection of the dead, angels, providence, and the importance of the oral Torah. Other sects include the Sadducees, Essenes, and Zealots. These sects arose because of the power vacuum left by the end of the monarchy in Israel.

Sadducees
One of four sects among Jews during the time of Jesus. The Sadducees existed from the 2nd century B.C. to the first century A.D. They were Hellenized, aristocratic priests who did not believe in resurrection, angels, or providence. Contrary to the Pharisees, they did not believe the oral Torah was authoritative; they held that only the written Torah was scripture.

Philip
One of Jesus’ twelve disciples. Philip brought Nathaniel to Jesus, and Nathaniel became a disciple as well.

Thomas
One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. Thomas is known for doubting Jesus’ resurrection until he was able to touch Jesus’ wounds.
Judas Iscariot
One of Jesus’ twelve disciples. Judas Iscariot was the treasurer for Jesus’ disciples. He betrayed Jesus in Gethsemane, giving him over to be killed.
*Gospels*

Caiaphas
High priest at the time of the trial of Jesus.
*Gospels*

Pontius Pilate
Roman official who governed Judea during the life and death of Jesus. Pilate played an important role in the trial and crucifixion of Jesus.
*Gospels*

John Mark
An early Christian. The Jerusalem Christians met at the home of John Mark’s mother. John Mark later accompanied Paul and Barnabas on a missionary journey, but John Mark left before the journey was over. Later when Barnabas proposed to bring John Mark along on another missionary journey, Paul refused. John Mark is considered the author of Gospel of Mark.
*Acts*

Herod Antipas
Son of Herod the Great. When the Gospel writers refer to “Herod,” this is the man most often intended. Herod Antipas was ruler of the Galilee during the time of John the Baptist’s and Jesus’ ministries. Herod married Herodias, his niece and wife of his half–brother Herod, an act which John the Baptist criticized. It was because of this criticism that John the Baptist was executed. Along with Pontius Pilate, Herod played a role in the trial of Jesus.
*Matthew or Luke*

Luke
*Acts*

Elizabeth
Mother of John the Baptist and relative of Mary the mother of Jesus.
*Luke*

Martha
Friend and follower of Jesus. Sister of Lazarus and Mary. Jesus comes to her home (Luke) and raises Lazarus from the dead (John).
*Luke or John*
Lazarus
Friend and follower of Jesus. Brother of Martha and Mary. Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead.  
*John*

Nicodemus
Pharisee and member of the Sanhedrin. Nicodemus came to Jesus at night to try to understand who Jesus was (John 3). Although he appears to have been only further confused by this encounter, Nicodemus later defended Jesus (John 7) and buried him (John 19).  
*John*

Samaritans
After the Assyrians took the people of the northern kingdom into exile, they repopulated Samaria (in the territory of the former northern kingdom) with other settlers from Babylon and elsewhere. They married those Jews who had not been exiled, producing a mixed race known as the Samaritans. The Samaritans continued to practice worship of the LORD, though for them the holy mountain is not Mt. Zion but Mt. Gerizim. Additionally, the Samaritans use only the first five books of the Bible, claiming that Jews corrupted the true faith after the priesthood of Eli (1 Samuel). Jesus engaged a Samaritan woman regarding the proper place of worship in John 4.  
*Luke or John*

Mary Magdalene
Follower of Jesus. Together with two other women, Mary Magdalene witnessed the death of Jesus and was the first to discover that Jesus had risen from the dead (Mark 16, etc.).  
*Gospels*

Zacchaeus
Tax–collector of small stature who climbed a tree to see Jesus.  
*Luke*

Herod Agrippa II
Great grandson of Herod the Great. Agrippa II ruled portions of Palestine after A.D. 50. It is before Agrippa II that Paul appears during his trial (Acts 25–26). Agrippa II used Roman forces to suppress the first Jewish revolt (A.D. 66) and later to destroy Jerusalem.  
*Acts*

Ananias
Early Christian in Jerusalem who sold his property and gave the money to the community of believers, who were sharing everything in common. He claimed to have given all the money; however, he withheld some for himself and for his wife. As a result, he fell dead immediately.  
*Acts*
Sapphira
Wife of Ananias. Like her husband, Sapphira fell dead for her lie about giving all the proceeds of their property sale to the early Christian community.
 Acts

Stephen
First Christian martyr. After Stephen gave a speech to the Sanhedrin, he was stoned to death. As a result, the early Christians fled from Jerusalem and spread across the Roman Empire.
 Acts

Saul of Tarsus/Paul
Apostle to the Gentiles. Paul was a Jew from Tarsus, a Roman citizen, and a Pharisee trained under Gamaliel. Prior to his encounter with Jesus, Paul persecuted the followers of the Way (of Jesus). While he was on his way to Damascus to round up Christians, Paul encountered Jesus and received his calling to spread the Gospel to the Gentiles. Paul’s missionary journeys in Asia Minor, Greece and Rome led to the formation of many Christian churches. Later in his life, Paul became a prisoner.
 Acts

Barnabas
 Acts

Aquila
Early Jewish Christian. A tentmaker. Because they shared the same profession, Paul stayed with Aquila and his wife Priscilla while he was in Corinth. Priscilla and Aquila later joined Paul in traveling to Ephesus, where they probably started a church. Apollos later came to Ephesus teaching about Jesus, and Priscilla and Aquila explained the way of God more fully to him.
 Aquila

Apollos
Early Jewish Christian. Gifted in Greek rhetoric. Apollos went to Ephesus and preached about Jesus. Because he only knew the baptism of John, Priscilla and Aquila explained the way of God more fully. Apollos later went to the church in Corinth. Division in the Corinth church arose over whether Apollos or Paul was more authoritative.
 Acts

Felix
Roman official who governed Judea when Paul was put on trial. Felix hoped for a bribe from Paul in exchange for letting Paul go, and when Paul did not provide the bribe, Felix left Paul in prison throughout the rest of his rule (A.D. 52–59).
 Acts
Festus
Roman official who governed Judea after Felix. When Festus was appointed to his position, the chief priests and the Jewish leaders requested that Paul be transferred to Jerusalem, where no good would have come for Paul. So Paul appealed to Caesar, and Festus granted him permission. Paul was then sent to Rome.
Acts

Timothy
Early Christian who was associated with Paul and his missionary work. Timothy’s mother was Jewish and father was Gentile, so Paul circumcised Timothy before he brought him along on his missionary journeys. Timothy was the leader to whom Paul addressed 1–2 Timothy.
1 and 2 Timothy

Titus
Early Gentile Christian who was associated with Paul and his missionary work. Titus was involved in gathering the collection for the Jerusalem church. He was the leader to whom Paul addressed the letter of Titus.
Titus

Philemon
Owner of Onesimus the slave, who converted to Christianity while Paul was in prison in Rome. Paul wrote the letter of Philemon to petition him to allow Onesimus to stay with Paul.
Philemon

Onesimus
Slave of Philemon who converted to Christianity while Paul was in prison in Rome. Paul wrote the letter of Philemon to petition him to allow Onesimus to stay with Paul.
Philemon

Jude
Probably the brother of Jesus and James. Author of the letter of Jude.
Jude

3. You will be asked to locate on a map ten places of significance in biblical history. There will be a blank map and you must mark and label the location. See the maps attached to the end of this study guide. (10%)

Achaia
Ammon
Ashkelon
Assyria
Athens
Babylonia
Beersheba
Bethel
Bethlehem
Caesarea
Canaan
Colossae
4. You will be asked to provide the dates of five biblical events. You are responsible for the following dates: (5%)

The time period of the patriarchs (approximately): 2000–1550 BC
The exodus (approximately): 1446 or 1275 BC
The period of the judges (approximately): 1200–1050 BC
The reign of Saul: 1050–1010 BC
The reign of David: 1010–970 BC
The reign of Solomon: 970–930 BC
The division of the kingdom: 930 BC
The fall of the northern kingdom: 722 BC
The discovery of the law book in the Temple: 622 BC
The fall of Jerusalem: 587/6 BC
The return from exile: 539/8 BC
The dates of Paul’s missionary journeys (approximately):
   1) AD 46–48 (Acts 13:2–14:28)
   2) AD 49–52 (Acts 15:40–18:23)
   4) AD 62–67 (Titus 1:5)
The Jerusalem Council: AD 49–50
The Roman destruction of Jerusalem: AD 70
The last book of the Bible written: AD 95 (Johannine Letters and/or Revelation)
5. You are responsible for knowing all of the following themes for the biblical books. For the test, you will be asked to provide fifteen of them. Word-for-word memorization is not required, but you should be able to provide the same general ideas. (30%)

**Genesis**
God separates out one through whom he would bless all nations.

**Exodus**
God delivers his people from slavery into his presence.

**Leviticus**
God instructs his people how to live in his presence.

**Numbers**
God chastens his disobedient people but reaffirms his intent to bring them into the Promised Land.

**Deuteronomy**
God gives Moses instructions for the second generation of Israel regarding faithful living in the Promised Land.

**Joshua**
God uses Joshua to bring his people victorious rest in the Promised Land.

**Judges**
God raises up judges to rescue his errant people from the consequences of their rebellion.

**Ruth**
God uses Ruth and Boaz to fill Naomi’s emptiness by providing her with food and a son.

**1 & 2 Samuel**
God exalts the weak and humbles the proud.

**1 & 2 Kings**
God expels Israel and Judah from his presence in the Promised Land when their kings turn away from Torah.

**1 & 2 Chronicles**
God encourages postexilic Israel by means of an account of Davidic kings who acknowledge the LORD’s rule.

**Ezra**
God brings the exiles back to Jerusalem and directs that his temple be rebuilt.
Nehemiah
God moves the returned exiles to rebuild the wall of Jerusalem.

Esther
God providentially provides Esther and Mordecai to bring Israel deliverance from her enemies.

Job
God is active in areas and realms beyond our understanding.

Psalms
God the Great King provides the words of lament and praise that are appropriate responses to him.

Proverbs
God has placed an order in creation to which we should pay attention in order to live wisely.

Ecclesiastes
God prompts the Teacher to question the purpose of life.

Song of Songs
God depicts intimate human love as a gift and also a key to understanding his own love for his people.

Isaiah
The Holy One of Israel challenges his people to respond appropriately to his presence among them.

Jeremiah
God promises his people a new covenant beyond the necessary exile.

Lamentations
God’s loving compassion and faithfulness are present even during the cataclysmic destruction of Jerusalem.

Ezekiel
God’s presence is the key to life.

Daniel
God asserts his authority over human kingdoms.

Hosea
A faithful God contends with his unfaithful people.
Joel
The Day of the LORD is coming and brings judgment before restoration.

Amos
God judges his people for their social injustice.

Obadiah
God will avenge Edom’s mistreatment of Israel.

Jonah
The Sovereign LORD’s compassion extends beyond Israel.

Micah
God will punish his rebellious people, but promises future salvation.

Nahum
The LORD is sovereign over all and will judge Nineveh.

Habakkuk
God is my only comfort in life and in death in a world of seemingly unchecked evil.

Zephaniah
God announces to Judah the approaching day of the LORD.

Haggai
God directs his people to give priority to him and his house, and so be blessed.

Zechariah
God uses apocalyptic, eschatological imagery to encourage his people to complete the rebuilding of the temple.

Malachi
When he comes to judge, God will spare those who honor him.

Matthew
Jesus is the new Moses who reinterprets the Torah.

Mark
Jesus is the suffering Son of Man.

Luke
The Son of Man comes to seek and to save what was lost.
John
Jesus, the Word, is God.

Acts
God expands and empowers his Church through his Spirit.

Romans
Through Christ, God brings his chosen ones from death to life.

1 Corinthians
God gives guidance to the spiritually gifted, but immature Corinthian church.

2 Corinthians
God directs Paul to explain and vindicate his apostolic authority while encouraging the generosity of the Corinthian church.

Galatians
God calls for the rejection of the legalistic demands of the Judaizers and the embracing of the gospel of grace.

Ephesians
God establishes the Church as the firstfruits of his shalom.

Philippians
God gives resurrection power and joy in the face of persecution and heresy.

Colossians
God has exalted his Christ above all human wisdom and tradition.

1 & 2 Thessalonians
God empowers productive, godly lives as believers wait for the Lord’s return.

1 Timothy
God encourages the (Ephesian) church in promoting the truth and opposing error.

2 Timothy
God appeals to Timothy and the churches to remain loyal to the gospel message in the face of persecution and error.

Titus
God provides instructions to a young church leader regarding defending, speaking, and living out the truth.
Philemon
God shows Philemon how his slave, Onesimus, has become a Christian brother.

Hebrews
Christ is the ultimate revelation and mediator of God’s gracious new relationship with his people.

James
God enables a life of good works that flow from a genuine faith.

1 Peter
God equips struggling believers to stand firm in his grace as they live holy lives.

2 Peter
God encourages believers in the security and grace of divine truth as they patiently await the Lord’s return.

1 John
God calls those who believe in the divinity of the incarnate Christ to become like him.

2 John
God warns against showing hospitality to those who would promote error.

3 John
God inspires John to praise Gaius for his hospitality toward John’s messengers, and condemn Diotrephes for his inhospitality toward them.

Jude
God warns his people against those who encourage them to view God’s grace as a license to sin.

Revelation
God enables his people to stand fast against Satan and his forces until God brings about the ultimate and sure victory.

6. You will be asked to write from memory from the following biblical verses. (20%)
   a) two of your choice from the Pentateuch—from the list below
   b) two of your choice from the Historical Books (Former Prophets)—from the list below
   c) two of your choice below from the Writings—from the list below
   d) two of your choice from the Major Prophets—from the list below
   e) two of your choice from the Minor Prophets—from the list below
   f) two of your choice from the Synoptic Gospels—from the list below
   g) two of your choice from the Pauline Epistles—from the list below
h) two of your choice from the General Epistles—from the list below
  i) John 1:1
  j) Acts 1:8
  k) Revelation 21:6–7a

Genesis 12:2–3  I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you; I will make your
name great and you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you and whoever curses
you I will curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you.

Exodus 29:46  They will know that I am the LORD their God, who brought them out of Egypt
so that I might dwell among them. I am the LORD their God.

Leviticus 20:26  You are to be holy to me because I, the LORD, am holy, and I have set you
apart from the nations to be my own.

Numbers 14:18  The LORD is slow to anger, abounding in love and forgiving sin and rebellion.
Yet he does not leave the guilty unpunished; he punishes the children for the sin of the
parents to the third and fourth generation.

Deuteronomy 10:12–13  And now, Israel, what does the LORD your God ask of you but to
fear the LORD your God, to walk in obedience to him, to love him, to serve the LORD your God
with all your heart and with all your soul, and to observe the LORD’s commands and decrees
that I am giving you today for your own good?

Joshua 11:23  So Joshua took the entire land, just as the LORD had directed Moses, and he
gave it as an inheritance to Israel according to their tribal divisions. Then the land had rest
from war.

Judges 2:16–17  The LORD raised up judges, who saved them out of the hands of these
raiders. Yet they would not listen to their judges but prostituted themselves to other gods
and worshiped them.

Ruth 4:14–15  The women said to Naomi: “Praise be to the LORD, who this day has not left
you without a guardian-redeemer. May he become famous throughout Israel! He will renew
your life and sustain you in your old age.”

1 Samuel 2:7–8  The LORD sends poverty and wealth; he humbles and he exalts. He raises
the poor from the dust and lifts the needy from the ash heap; he seats them with princes
and has them inherit a throne of honor.

2 Samuel 7:11  The LORD declares to you that the LORD himself will establish a house for you.
1 Kings 11:11  So the LORD said to Solomon, “Since this is your attitude and you have not kept my covenant and my decrees, which I commanded you, I will most certainly tear the kingdom away from you and give it to one of your subordinates.”

2 Kings 17:20  The LORD rejected all the people of Israel; he afflicted them and gave them into the hands of plunderers, until he thrust them from his presence.

1 Chronicles 17:11  When your days are over and you go to be with your ancestors, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, one of your own sons, and I will establish his kingdom.

2 Chronicles 7:17–18  If you walk before me faithfully as David your father did, and do all I command, and observe my decrees and laws, I will establish your royal throne, as I covenanted with David your father when I said, “You shall never fail to have a successor to rule over Israel.”

Ezra 1:3  Any of his people among you may go up to Jerusalem in Judah and build the temple of the LORD, the God of Israel, the God who is in Jerusalem, and may their God be with them.

Nehemiah 2:17  You see the trouble we are in: Jerusalem lies in ruins, and its gates have been burned with fire. Come, let us rebuild the wall of Jerusalem, and we will no longer be in disgrace.

Esther 4:14  Who knows but that you have come to royal position for such a time as this?

Job 42:3  You asked, “Who is this that obscures my plans without knowledge?” Surely I spoke of things I did not understand, things too wonderful for me to know.

Psalm 1:6  The LORD watches over the way of the righteous, but the way of the wicked leads to destruction.

Proverbs 1:7  The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge, but fools despise wisdom and instruction.

Ecclesiastes 12:13  Now all has been heard; here is the conclusion of the matter: Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the duty of every human being.

Song of Songs 8:7  Many waters cannot quench love; rivers cannot sweep it away. If one were to give all the wealth of one’s house for love, it would be utterly scorned.

Isaiah 42:1  Here is my servant, whom I uphold, my chosen one in whom I delight; I will put my Spirit on him, and he will bring justice to the nations.
Jeremiah 31:33 “This is the covenant I will make with the house of Israel after that time,” declares the LORD. “I will put my law in their minds and write it on their hearts. I will be their God and they will be my people.”

Lamentations 3:22–23 Because of the LORD’s great love we are not consumed, for his compassions never fail. They are new every morning; great is your faithfulness.

Ezekiel 37:5 This is what the Sovereign LORD says to these bones: I will make breath enter you, and you will come to life.

Daniel 2:20–21 Praise be to the name of God forever and ever; wisdom and power are his. He changes times and seasons; he deposes kings and raises up others. He gives wisdom to the wise and knowledge to the discerning.

Hosea 1:2 Go, marry a promiscuous woman and have children with her, for like an adulterous wife this land is guilty of unfaithfulness to the LORD.

Joel 1:15 Alas for that day! For the day of the LORD is near; it will come like destruction from the Almighty.

Amos 5:24 Let justice roll on like a river, righteousness like a never-failing stream.

Obadiah 10 Because of the violence against your brother Jacob, you will be covered with shame; you will be destroyed forever.

Jonah 4:2 That is what I tried to forestall by fleeing to Tarshish. I knew that you are a gracious and compassionate God, slow to anger and abounding in love, a God who relents from sending calamity.

Micah 7:18 Who is a God like you, who pardons sin and forgives the transgression of the remnant of his inheritance? You do not stay angry forever but delight to show mercy.

Nahum 1:7–8 He cares for those who trust in him, but with an overwhelming flood he will make an end of Nineveh.

Habakkuk 3:19 The Sovereign LORD is my strength; he makes my feet like the feet of a deer, he enables me to tread on the heights.

Zephaniah 2:3 Seek righteousness, seek humility; perhaps you will be sheltered on the day of the LORD’s anger.

Haggai 1:8 Go up into the mountains and bring down timber and build the house, so that I may take pleasure in it and be honored,” says the LORD.
Zechariah 1:16  This is what the LORD says: “I will return to Jerusalem with mercy, and there my house will be rebuilt. And the measuring line will be stretched out over Jerusalem,” declares the LORD Almighty.

Malachi 3:7  Ever since the time of your ancestors you have turned away from my decrees and have not kept them. Return to me, and I will return to you,” says the LORD Almighty.

Matthew 28:18–20  All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.

Mark 10:45  For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many.

Luke 19:10  The Son of Man came to seek and to save what was lost.

John 1:1  In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

Acts 1:8  You will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.

Romans 6:23  For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

1 Corinthians 3:3  You are still worldly. For since there is jealousy and quarreling among you, are you not worldly? Are you not acting like mere humans?

2 Corinthians 2:17  Unlike so many, we do not peddle the word of God for profit. On the contrary, in Christ we speak before God with sincerity, as those sent from God.

Galatians 2:16  A person is not justified by the works of the law, but by faith in Jesus Christ.

Ephesians 2:17  He came and preached peace to you who were far away and peace to those who were near.

Philippians 3:10–11  I want to know Christ—yes, to know the power of his resurrection and participation in his sufferings, becoming like him in his death, and so, somehow attaining to the resurrection from the dead.

Colossians 1:18  He is the head of the body, the church; he is the beginning and the firstborn from among the dead, so that in everything he might have the supremacy.
1 Thessalonians 3:13  May he strengthen your hearts so that you will be blameless and holy in the presence of our God and Father when our Lord Jesus comes with all his holy ones.

2 Thessalonians 2:13  We ought always to thank God for you, brothers and sisters loved by the Lord, because God chose you as firstfruits to be saved through the sanctifying work of the Spirit and through belief in the truth.

1 Timothy 4:16  Watch your life and doctrine closely. Persevere in them, because if you do, you will save both yourself and your hearers.

2 Timothy 2:15  Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a worker who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth.

Titus 2:1  You, however, must teach what is appropriate to sound doctrine.

Philemon 16b  He is very dear to me but even dearer to you, both as a fellow man and as a brother in the Lord.

Hebrews 2:9  We do see Jesus, who was made lower than the angels for a little while, now crowned with glory and honor because he suffered death, so that by the grace of God he might taste death for everyone.

James 2:18b  Show me your faith without deeds, and I will show you my faith by my deeds.

1 Peter 5:10  And the God of all grace, who called you to his eternal glory in Christ, after you have suffered a little while, will himself restore you and make you strong, firm and steadfast.

2 Peter 3:17b–18a  Be on your guard so that you may not be carried away by the error of the lawless and fall from your secure position. But grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

1 John 2:29  If you know that he is righteous, you know that everyone who does what is right has been born of him.

2 John 10  If anyone comes to you and does not bring this teaching, do not take them into your house or welcome them.

3 John 8  We ought therefore to show hospitality to such people so that we may work together for the truth.

Jude 19  These are the people who divide you, who follow mere natural instincts and do not have the Spirit.
Revelation 21:6–7  It is done. I am the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End. To the thirsty I will give water without cost from the spring of the water of life. Those who are victorious will inherit all this, and I will be their God and they will be my children.