

UNIT 1 REVIEW
Rel A 302: Old Testament - 1 Kings - Malachi
Lectures 9–16 For Quiz 2 (3/4/09)

For identifications, review the terms below for passive recognition. Make sure that you cannot only identify the person, term, or event, but be able to explain why it is important to the text.

When preparing for scripture commentary, be able to explain the original context of the passage (author and situation, not necessarily chapter and verse), and address basic historical questions (when and why was this text written, how did the information in it-from the original source, to the author, through editors and translators-get to us? historical context of events), literary questions (what kind of writing is the passage (genre); literary context-how does it fit into its larger context, and what are its literary aims?), and theological questions (what principles or doctrines does this passage illustrate or teach, and, just as importantly, how does it engage and affect the reader?).

On essays and/or short answers, try to respond to the question as completely as possible. Begin with a sentence or two for a thesis and then organize it into short paragraphs of three or four sentences for ease of organization and grading (short answers will consist of only four or five sentences or perhaps, in some cases just a list or chart). While questions may ask you to address rather particular issues of how a gospel is organized or what its purpose is, in the end, your final sentences should address how what the evangelist does causes you to understand the doctrines regarding Christ more fully or appreciate who he is and what he did better.

Course Objectives and Learning Outcomes: This section of Rel 302 has three major objectives, which are in harmony with the College of Religious Education’s Learning Outcomes (see Appendix B):

- First, to increase the student’s knowledge of the second half of the Old Testament-that is, to familiarize him or her more fully with its basic storylines, characters, themes and theological concepts.
- Second, to help the student read, analyze, discuss, and write about the Bible as both a source of scriptural knowledge and as a sacred text, examining them in their historical, literary, and theological contexts.
- Third, to strengthen individual testimonies of sacred truths, particularly by an increased understanding God and his interactions with his people throughout history.

Interpretation and Analysis

Understanding a Text
hermeneutics

› understanding the meaning then and
the meaning now
establishing the text

› autographs or original texts do not
survive
› “lower” criticism includes the tools
needed to compare surviving
manuscripts to try to come up with what
the original text may have been

translation

› understanding the meaning of the words themselves

exegesis

› properly understanding the original in the text as we have received it (meaning to “them, there, then”)

› higher criticism - provides exegetical tools to understanding the original meaning

looking for meaning

› historical questions

› literary questions

› theological questions

exposition

› understanding it in a larger scriptural and gospel context, applying the themes and principles to us (meaning to “us, here, now”)

› “applying the scriptures to ourselves”

(see 1 Nephi 19:23b)

Genres

Poetry

Proverbs, love poetry, didactic poetry

Prophetic oracles

Genealogies

Laws, legal texts

Historical narratives

synchronistic history

Chronicles

Sources, Authors, Editors

(lost) prophetic records

Chronicles, annals, king records

CH

DH

Dtr¹

Dtr²

Genealogies

Oral traditions

Early Poems

Division of the Hebrew Bible

Jewish: The *Tanakh* consisting of the Law [*Torah*], Prophets [*Nevi'im*] and Writings [*Ketuvim*]

English: Prologue, historical core, writings, prophets (major and minor)

Deuteronomic History (Joshua, Judges, 1–2 Samuel, 1–2 Kings)

Themes

- God’s judgment for apostasy
- God’s continuing commitment to the house of David
- God’s ongoing call to repentance

Kings

Titles

Hebrew *melakim* - kings

Greek *basileiōn* - of kingdoms or reigns

Themes

- Fulfillment of prophecy
- Later kings compared to David
- Jerusalem as center of worship
- Keep God’s Law and prosper (Deuteronomic covenant)
- King and line of David obey and prosper continually (Davidic covenant)

Chronicler’s histories (1–2 Chronicles, Ezra-Nehemiah)

Titles

Hebrew *Dibrê hayyāmîm* - Daily events, annals

Greek *paraleipomena* - “things left out” (Chronicles supplements Kings, does not just restate)

Themes

- David and the prophets (1-2 Chronicles)
- Moses and the Torah (Ezra-Nehemiah)
- Jerusalem Temple
- Role of the Levites

Chronicles

Temple-centered

Emphasize role of David

Idealizes David and focuses on the temple
Priestly roles, divisions of Levite singers
and liturgical music

Nevi'im "Prophets"

Former and Latter prophets

Prophecy

Divinely inspired prediction, instruction,
or exhortation

Genres

Prophetic oracles/pronouncements
Poetic oracles, songs, laments, prayers
Autobiographical sketches
narrative summaries and descriptions,
often prose, by later editors

Themes

God in history
covenant traditions (Mosaic and

Davidic)

faith and worship
prophetic callings
future

Jonah

name means "dove"

► symbolic of his infirm temperament?

About, not by, Jonah, a northern prophet
who left little if any of his own story

Openness to Gentiles

Genre of the Book of Jonah?

Historical, biographical novel

Poetic remnant

Prophetic novel

Amos

"burden bearer"

shepherd from Tekoa in Judah, called to
preach in Israel

An angry YHWH who roars from Jerusalem
and speaks against the northern kingdom

Demands social justice in a time of
unprecedented prosperity (reign of
Jeroboam II) but also economic
inequality in Israel

Hosea

"YHWH has saved"

only prophet from the north whose writings
survive

family a type of spiritual unfaithfulness

Isaiah

"The LORD is salvation"

A man of high social status in the kingdom
of Judah

call narrative a type

prophecies have multiple interpretations and
applications

Characters

Kings of Judah

Rehoboam

Abijam / Abijah > good or bad?

Asa

Jehoshaphat

[Jehoram / Joram]

[Ahaziah]

Athaliah

Jehoash / Joash

[Amaziah]

Azariah / Uzziah

[Jotham]

Ahaz

Hezekiah

Prophets, southern

unnamed man of God, to the north

Amos, to the north

Isaiah

Shemiah

Kings of Israel

Jeroboam I
[Nadab]
Baasha
[Elah]
[Zimri]
Omri
Ahab
 Jezebel
Ahaziah
[Jehoram / Joram]
Jehu
[Jehoahaz]
[Joash]
Jeroboam II
[Zechariah]
[Shallum]
[Menahem]
[Pekahiah]
Pekah
Hoshea

Prophets, northern

Ahijah
Elijah, “YHWH is God”
Elisha “God of Salvation” or “God shall

save”
Hosea “YHWH has saved”
Jonah “Dove”
Micaiah

Other Characters, Names, and Titles

Gehazi
Gomer
Hazeal
Immanuel “God with Us”
Jehoida the priest
Jezreel (personal name)
Lo-ammi “Not my people”
Lo-ruhamah “no more mercy”
Maher-shalal-hash-baz “Destruction is
 imminent!” (or “speed to the spoil,”
 “hasten to the prey”)
Naboth
Namaan the leper
Priests of Baal
Sennacherib
Shearjeshub “A remnant will return”
Shunammite woman and her son
Solomon
Tiglath-pileser III
Zidonians

Terms, Events, etc.

Abijah’s sermon against Israel
Amos’ prophecies
Apostasy
Asa’s prayer
Asa’s reforms
Asherah
Assyrian Invasion
Baal
Baalism
Call stories
Capture of Israel
Chariot of fire
Children and She-bears at Bethel
Davidic Covenant

Divided Kingdom
Double portion
Elijah’s challenge to the priests of Baal
Elijah’s miracles
Exile of Israel
Fire from heaven
Flight of Jonah
formulas
“For three transgressions and four”
Gathering
Great and Dreadful Day of the Lord
Great Fish
Groves
Healing unhealthy waters

Heavenly Temple
Hezekiah's reforms
Hezekiah's tunnel
High places
Idolatry
Idols
Jeroboam's golden calves
Jeroboam's reforms
Jonah's complaint to God
Jonah's return
Miracles of Elisha
Naboth's vineyard
Navi' "to call"
Patriarchal (Abraham) covenant
Pillars
Poetic oracles
Poles
Prince of Peace
Prodigal people
Prodigal wife

Prophecy
Prophecy of water and victory
Religious conduct
Resurrection of Israel
Revolt of the Northern kingdom
Ritual
Role of the Levites
Scattering
Sign of Jeroboam's hand and the altar
Sins of Ahab
Standards of the lord
Still small voice
synchronistic history
Temple
The Great Passover
Translation of Elijah
Trisagion
Types of Christ
Visions of Amos

Locations

Ammon
Aram / Syria
 Damascus
Assyria
 Ninevah
Babylonia
 Babylon
Edom
Horeb
Israel
 Behel
 Dan
 Galilee
 Gilead
 Jezreel (place)

Samaria
Shechem
[Shiloh]
Tirzah
Jordan
Judah
 Jerusalem
 Lachish
Moab
Persia
Philistia
Syria
Tekoa
Tirzah

Possible Topics for Short Answers and Essays

- Describe and discuss the "sin of Jeroboam." What was his motivation for forming alternative forms and centers for worship?

- What are the possible reasons for “calf” worship at Dan and Bethel?
- Compare and contrast good and “bad” kings. How does the Chronicler vary or differently describe good kings?
- Describe the Deuteronomic Historians use of formulas to introduce the reigns of kings. What kind of items does DH mention in each, and what are the standards of evaluation respectively for kings of Judah and kings of Israel?
- Describe the contest between Elijah and the prophets of Ba’al at Carmel. What is his question to the assembled multitude, and how is their eventual response, “The LORD, he is God” somewhat ironic given Elijah’s name
- What can we learn from Elijah’s severe discouragement and from his experience at Sinai?
- In what ways are Elijah and Elisha types of Christ?
- How was the “passing of authority” between Elijah and Elisha symbolized, and how was Elisha more firmly established in people’s opinions as Elijah’s true successor.
- How was Jehu “almost” a good king of the northern kingdom?
- One argument made against the historicity of Jonah’s account is its openness to Gentiles. What prophetic precedents are there for this?
- Discuss Jonah’s seeming failings. How can we account for them, and what do we learn from them?
- What is meant by “biblical prophecy?” In what two senses does the Hebrew *malak*, “to call,” apply to Old Testament prophets, and how are they “messengers and mediators?”
- What are the different propositions that try to explain the irregularity of Hosea’s marital and family life?
- Describe Isaiah’s prophetic commission and its symbolism. How is his prophetic call narrative similar to that of other major prophets?
- How does the Syrian-Ephramite War against Judah explain the context of some of Isaiah’s early prophecies?
- In what sense was Hezekiah the best of the kings of Judah. Briefly describe his reforms and explain why they were so laudable in the view of DH and CH.