

1. What was Jethro's advice to Moses about organizing the Hebrews' army? What do you find unusual?
2. According to Moses, why did God dictate the Ten Commandments?
3. What exactly was the ark of the Covenant? What did it look like? Where was it stored? What did it hold?
4. What exactly was the Tabernacle? What did it look like? Who went inside?
5. From what tribe did the chief Hebrew priests come?
6. Note any ironies here: "Two things God promised to grant us: liberty and the possession of a happy land. The first you now enjoy, and the other you will quickly obtain. For now we are near the borders of Canaan which no human strength can prevent our taking. Let us then prepare ourselves for the task, for the Canaanites will not give up their land without fighting. . . ."
7. If you study the map on p. 72, you'll see that at no time did the Hebrews cross the Red Sea. So what body of water did they cross?
8. What tribes settled in Gilead?
9. How did Moses die? Who succeeded him as Hebrew judge and leader?
10. How did the Hebrews manage to cross the Jordan?
11. What exactly caused the walls of Jericho to fall?

12. How do you respond when God tells the Hebrews, as he frequently did, to kill every man, woman, and child?
13. After many wars and at least five years at Shiloh, Joshua divided Canaan amongst the remaining tribes. What was his main method for deciding which tribes received which lands?
14. Study the map on page 96 to review which tribes settled which lands. Pay particular attention to those who settled the north and those who settled the south.
15. When Joshua and Eleazar died (do you remember who Eleazar was precisely?), who assumed responsibility as high priest?
16. Why did the Hebrews fight their own Benjaminites? Then, after killing nearly all the Benjaminites, why did the Hebrews choose to help repopulate the tribe?
17. How exactly did the Hebrews repopulate the Benjaminites? Any ironies here?
18. Who was Barak? And why were he and Deborah important to the tribe of Dan?
19. Hamlet accuses Polonius of being like Jephthah. What do Jephthah and Polonius have in common?
20. Samson, of the tribe of Dan, became a prisoner of the Philistines how? He lost his strength because he revealed his secret to a Philistine harlot named what? After the revelation, what happened to Samson? Why does Milton describe him as “eyeless in Gaza”?
21. Why was Bethlehem central to the story of Naomi and Ruth? Who were the important descendants of Ruth and Boaz?
22. How did the Hebrews lose the ark of the covenant? How did they get it back?
23. What great judge called the Hebrews’ first king against his own best judgment? Who was that king?

24. What were King Saul's principal achievements? How seriously should we take the various numbers attributed to all these Hebrew, Canaanite, Moabite, Amalekite, and other armies?
25. How did Saul become an enemy of God?
26. Why was Saul unhappy when David brought him Goliath's head? How did Saul respond to David's melodies?
27. Describe the relationship between Jonathan and David.
28. Who was Abigail, and what was her relationship with David?
29. Whose spirit did Saul consult with the help of the Witch of Endor? What did he learn from that spirit?
30. At Mount Gilboa, Saul and his sons led the Israelites' fight against the Philistines. What happened to Saul's sons, including Jonathan? What happened to Saul? In total, how long did Saul rule the Israelites?