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# THE STORY OF THE BIBLE

## VOLUME II THE NEW TESTAMENT



### TEST BOOK WITH ANSWER KEY

Paul Thigpen, Ph.D.

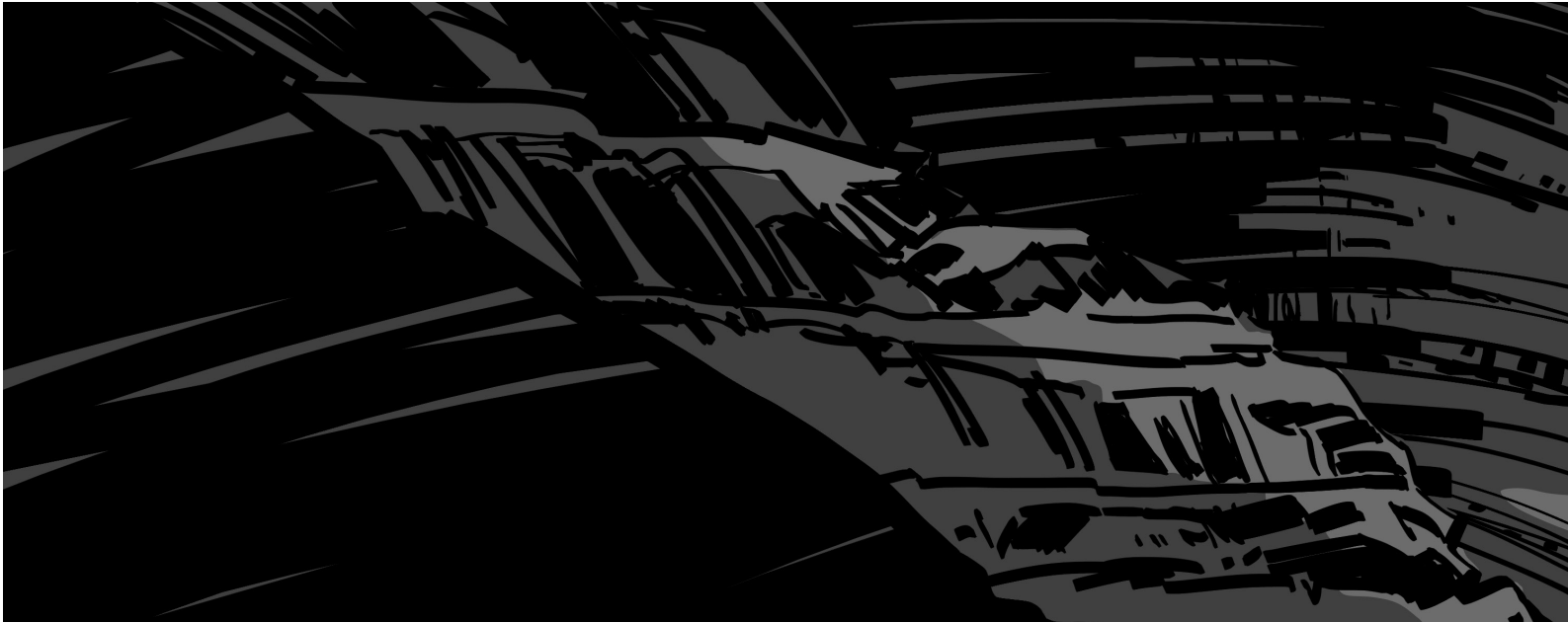
BASED ON THE TEXT *BIBLE HISTORY* BY

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# THE NEW TESTAMENT



## A Word to the Teacher

More than eighty years have passed since the publication of *Bible History: A Textbook of the Old and New Testaments for Catholic Schools* (1931). The book soon became a standard text in Catholic schools, for students in the grades we would now call middle school. Since that time, *Bible History* has become a popular text for Catholic homeschooled students.

The time has now come for an updated version that is more complete and more accessible to contemporary readers. The new and expanded version of the textbook, published by TAN Books as *The Story of the Bible*, appears in two volumes: Volume 1, *The Old Testament*, and Volume 2, *The New Testament*. Vocabulary, style, and historical and geographical references have been updated; the text features a new design with fresh illustrations; and some of the material has been reorganized for a clearer presentation.

Most significantly, the New Testament history, which previously focused on the Gospels and concluded with the events reported in Acts 2, now includes six additional chapters. These final chapters tell about the last decades of the biblical story as the newborn Church grew rapidly and began to suffer persecution. They take readers through the remainder of the Book of Acts, focusing—as that book does—on the ministries of the Apostles Peter and Paul. The last chapter concludes with brief remarks about how the New Testament epistles and the Book of Revelation, though not themselves historical narratives, nevertheless contribute to our historical knowledge of the earliest Christians.

### **Enhanced Storytelling**

The new title, *The Story of the Bible*, reflects a new emphasis in presentation on the narrative aspect of the biblical text. Young people love a good story, and the Scripture is full of good

stories: in the Old Testament, from the poetic description of creation to the high dramas of prophets, kings, and conquerors; in the New Testament, from the compelling parables of Our Lord to the startling visions of the Apocalypse.

The storytelling aspect of the two new volumes has been especially enhanced in two ways. First, the dynamic style of the new illustrations contributes powerfully to the narrative. Second, an audio recording of the texts is now available so that students can enjoy the biblical stories, not just as readers, but also as listeners. The recording also makes it possible for younger students to enjoy the texts before they have acquired the reading vocabulary required for the books.

### **Using the Test Book**

The revisions of the textbook were extensive enough to require a completely new test book. Like the previous test book, this one provides questions for each chapter that are suitable as a study exercise or as an objective answer test, with an answer key at the end. But the questions now include not only matching items, but multiple choice items as well (along with a few true/false), rather than fill-in-the-blank. Questions for both volumes of the textbook are included in the new test book.

Teachers should note that when Scripture is quoted in *The Story of the Bible*, quotations from the New Testament are now freely adapted from the *New Testament, Confraternity Text*. For this reason, the spelling of the names of people and places will reflect more contemporary usage, rather than the spellings in the older Douay-Rheims translation.

Finally, we should note that supplementary materials for use with the textbook and this test book are available for free download at the publishers' website: [www.TANBooks.com](http://www.TANBooks.com).

St. Jerome, an ancient Doctor of the Church and Bible translator known as "the father of biblical scholarship," once said: "Ignorance of Scripture is ignorance of Christ." Our prayer is that *The Story of the Bible* and the accompanying test book will tell the story of Scripture in such a way that young readers will be drawn closer to Our Lord, who is Himself the eternal Word of God.

*The Editors*

# INTRODUCTION

## Your Time Has Come

Textbook pages: 7–12  
Perfect score: 100

Your Score: \_\_\_\_\_

### Multiple Choice

**Directions:** For each numbered item, circle the letter beside the choice (A, B, C, or D) that best answers the question or completes the statement. Circle only one choice per item. Each correct answer is worth 4 points. 60 possible points.

1. We can learn about God from:

- A. the natural beauty and power of the things He has created.
- B. the love of the people who care for us.
- C. the Bible.
- D. all of the above.

2. The “Book of Nature” cannot teach us all we need to know about God. Which of the following is *not* a reason why?

- A. We aren’t always able to read correctly the wonderful lessons that are found in the “Book of Nature.”
- B. The things of this world are so beautiful and powerful and good that we may be tempted to think more of them than we do of the God who made them.
- C. The “Book of Nature” cannot be understood even in a limited way.
- D. Many important things about God and His will for us aren’t written in the “Book of Nature,” because they are above and beyond nature.

3. A truth that is above and beyond nature is called:

- A. natural.
- B. preternatural.
- C. unnatural.
- D. supernatural.

4. The truths that we can’t fully understand, even after God has told them to us, we call:

- A. mysteries.
- B. fables.
- C. half-truths.
- D. myths.



5. God gave the sacred writers who wrote the Bible a special kind of help that He has given to no other writers; we call this unique kind of assistance:

- A. literary elegance.
- B. clarity of speech.
- C. divine inspiration.
- D. natural law.

6. The Church cannot make a mistake when she tells us what we must believe and do if we wish to know, love, and serve God, both in this life and the next. In these matters, the Church is:

- A. fallible.
- B. infallible.
- C. generally reliable.
- D. uncertain.

7. The Bible is divided into two parts:

- A. the Law and the Prophets.
- B. the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- C. the Gospel and the Epistles.
- D. The Psalms and the Chronicles.

8. In the Bible, the word “testament” means:

- A. a contract.
- B. a commercial transaction.
- C. a story.
- D. a covenant.

9. The Old Testament tells us about:

- A. the life of Jesus and His mother.
- B. the history of the early Church in Jerusalem.
- C. the history of all the nations in ancient times.
- D. the covenant between God and His people before Jesus came into the world.

10. The New Testament tells us about:

- A. how God’s promise was fulfilled in Jesus Christ and His Church.
- B. the history of the ancient Israelites.
- C. the history of the Church in the Middle Ages.
- D. the history of all the nations in modern times.

11. The primary purpose of the moral books in the Old Testament is to:
- A. provide historical information about past events.
  - B. offer rules of conduct for how to live properly.
  - C. foretell things that will happen in the future.
  - D. entertain with interesting stories.
12. Another name for the Bible is:
- A. Sacred Liturgy.
  - B. Sacred Scripture.
  - C. Lectio Divina.
  - D. Sacred Tradition.
13. Truths about our faith that were not written down in the Bible, but have come to us by word of mouth and by example, beginning with the apostles, are known as:
- A. Sacred Liturgy.
  - B. Sacred Scripture.
  - C. Lectio Divina.
  - D. Sacred Tradition.
14. How many books does the Old Testament contain?
- A. 29
  - B. 58
  - C. 46
  - D. 66
15. How many books does the New Testament contain?
- A. 27
  - B. 58
  - C. 45
  - D. 66

## Old Testament or New?

**Directions:** The following books are from the Bible. Write “OT” in the blank beside the name of a book if it appears in the Old Testament; write “NT” in the blank beside the name of a book if it appears in the New Testament. Note that the books of the Bible are usually called by the main word in their title. For example, *The Gospel According to St. Luke* is called *Luke*. Each blank is worth 2 points. 40 possible points.

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Revelation        | 12. _____ Psalms               |
| 2. _____ Romans            | 13. _____ John                 |
| 3. _____ Deuteronomy       | 14. _____ Jude                 |
| 4. _____ Matthew           | 15. _____ 1 and 2 Corinthians  |
| 5. _____ Sirach            | 16. _____ Judith               |
| 6. _____ Luke              | 17. _____ Exodus               |
| 7. _____ Isaiah            | 18. _____ Acts of the Apostles |
| 8. _____ Jeremiah          | 19. _____ Leviticus            |
| 9. _____ 1 and 2 Maccabees | 20. _____ Zechariah            |
| 10. _____ Genesis          |                                |
| 11. _____ Daniel           |                                |

# PART ONE

## How Christ Prepared to Redeem the World

### CHAPTER 1

## The World Into Which the Messiah Came

Textbook pages: 13–26

Perfect score: 100

Your Score: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Matching

**Directions:** In each blank beside a phrase, write the letter of the term that is described by that phrase. Each item is worth 2 points. 10 possible points.

- A. Gabbatha
- B. Herod's Temple
- C. Antonia
- D. procurator
- E. Pinnacle

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. high tower on the southeast corner of the Temple
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. fortified building northwest of the Temple in Jerusalem where Roman soldiers were garrisoned
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a large square or court where the procurator met the people on certain occasions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. the Roman governor of Palestine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. rebuilt after it had been partially destroyed by fire during a siege of Jerusalem

#### Matching: Cities and Provinces of Ancient Palestine

**Directions:** In each blank beside a phrase, write the letter of the term that is described by that phrase. Each item is worth 2 points. 14 possible points.

- A. Galilee
- B. Capernaum, Tiberias, Chorazin, Cana, Nazareth
- C. Shechem, Sebaste, Caesarea

question continued on next page →

- D. Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, Arimathea
- E. Judea
- F. Perea
- G. Samaria

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. the principal cities of Judea
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the central province of ancient Palestine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the major cities of Samaria
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. the northernmost province of ancient Palestine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the principal towns of Galilee
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. the southernmost province of ancient Palestine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. the country on the far side of the Jordan, to the southeast

### Matching: Coins of Ancient Palestine

**Directions:** In each blank beside a phrase, write the letter of the term that is described by that phrase. Each item is worth 2 points. 12 possible points.

- A. denarius
- B. drachma
- C. stater
- D. talent
- E. didrachma
- F. shekel

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Greek coin equal to the denarius
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Greek coin equal to two drachmas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Greek coin equal to a shekel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Greek coin worth more than fifteen years' wages for a laborer
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Jewish coin equal to four denarii
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Roman coin equal to a day's wage for a common laborer

## Matching: Religious Life in Ancient Palestine

**Directions:** In each blank beside a phrase, write the letter of the term that is described by that phrase. Each item is worth 2 points. 24 possible points.

- |              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| A. Nazarites | G. Feast of Purim          |
| B. Sadducees | H. chief priests           |
| C. Sanhedrin | I. elders                  |
| D. Essenes   | J. high priest             |
| E. Pharisees | K. Feast of the Dedication |
| F. scribes   | L. phylacteries            |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. presided over the Sanhedrin
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. ancient Jewish religious party whose purpose was to preserve the Sacred Scriptures and to keep them free from error
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. bands of parchment containing sacred texts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. specialists in Jewish religious law
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a class of men who took a vow to serve God by a life of penance and mortification
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. former high priests
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. ancient Jewish religious party who denied some of the teachings found in the Jewish Scriptures that had been written in later centuries than the others
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Jewish ruling council of seventy-one members
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. the leading men of the Jewish people
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. ancient Jewish religious sect that lived apart from the people in communities governed by strict rules
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. known today as Hanukkah
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. commemorates the day when Queen Esther saved her people in Persia

## Multiple Choice

**Directions:** For each numbered item, circle the letter beside the choice (A, B, C, or D) that best answers the question or completes the statement. Circle only one choice per item. Each correct answer is worth 4 points. 40 possible points.

1. Why did so many of the Jewish people of Jesus' time resent Herod the Great?
  - A. Herod laid a great burden of taxes on the people.
  - B. Herod refused to worship at the Temple.
  - C. Herod was guilty of great cruelty, and he wasn't a Jew.
  - D. Herod was extremely wealthy, but he did nothing to help the poor.
  
2. Why were the tax collectors so despised by the Jewish people?
  - A. Tax collectors oppressed the people and forced them to pay as large a tax as possible to enrich themselves.
  - B. Tax collectors were a constant reminder that the Jews were under the domination of a foreign power.
  - C. Tax collectors who were themselves Jews were considered traitors to their nation.
  - D. All of the above.
  
3. Why were there moneychangers in the Temple?
  - A. To avoid extra weight, travelers carried with them only one or two coins of great value, so they needed to exchange these for multiple coins of lesser value.
  - B. Only gold could be used to pay for Temple sacrifices, so the moneychangers exchanged gold for coins of other metals.
  - C. Only Jewish money could be used to pay for Temple sacrifices, so the moneychangers exchanged Jewish coins for Greek and Roman coins.
  - D. All of the above.
  
4. How did the Jewish people of Jesus' time usually eat their meals together?
  - A. They reclined on cushions on the floor around dishes of food set in the middle, much like spokes around the hub of a wheel.
  - B. They sat down in chairs around tables the same way we do today.
  - C. They took their meals outside their homes and ate while sitting on the grass.
  - D. They ate on the roof of the house, which served as an outside deck.
  
5. For the Jews, a day lasted:
  - A. from midnight to midnight.
  - B. from noon to noon.
  - C. from sunset to sunset.
  - D. from sunrise to sunset.

6. In the common way of reckoning time in Jesus' day, the "ninth hour" was:
- A. 3 P.M.
  - B. 6 P.M.
  - C. 3 A.M.
  - D. noon.
7. In the time of Christ, which four languages were most commonly used in Palestine?
- A. Hebrew, Aramaic, Persian, and Latin
  - B. Latin, Hebrew, Aramaic, and Egyptian
  - C. Greek, Latin, Aramaic, and Egyptian
  - D. Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, and Latin
8. The Jewish festival that celebrates the rededication of the altar and the Temple by Judas Maccabeus is:
- A. the Feast of Purim.
  - B. the Feast of the Dedication.
  - C. the Feast of Tabernacles.
  - D. the Feast of the Pasch.
9. How did the religion of the Samaritans differ from that of the rest of the Jews?
- A. Their Bible consisted only of the first five books of our Bible.
  - B. They had their own temple on Mount Gerizim, which they insisted was the only temple of the true God.
  - C. Both A and B above.
  - D. None of the above.
10. The courts surrounding the Temple included:
- A. the Court of the Priests, the Court of the Israelites, the Court of the Women, and the Court of the Gentiles.
  - B. the Court of the Priests, the Court of the Levites, the Court of the Pharisees, and the Court of the Gentiles.
  - C. the Court of the Levites, the Court of the Israelites, the Court of the Women, and the Court of the Gentiles.
  - D. the Court of the Priests, the Court of the Israelites, the Court of the Sadducees, and the Court of the Gentiles.