

questions and answers over

the life of moSES

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Bible Learn



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Notes to the Reader

1. The questions and answers in this booklet cover in detail the historical materials in the books of Exodus, Numbers and Deuteronomy telling the life of Moses. The legislative materials are omitted.
2. The book is based on the New International Version, 1984 edition.
3. Before studying this booklet, you are encouraged to read Exodus 1-20, 32-34, Numbers 1-3, 9-14, 16-17, 20-27, 31-35 and Deuteronomy 31-34 so that you may grasp the flow of the history.
4. You will do well to secure maps of Egypt and the Holy Land at the time of Moses so that you can follow the history geographically.
5. This book is designed to be used in either of two tracks of learning. Beginning students may make a survey study by learning the 500 underlined questions. For a more detailed study all 1000 questions may be learned.
6. Questions are divided by subject headings after the NIV text.
7. Each unfamiliar word is pronounced at its first occurrence. All pronunciations are listed alphabetically in the Pronunciation Guide on pages 55-60.
8. Each question is followed by a reference which tells you where the answer is found in the Bible. An "n" in a reference indicates that the answer is found in a footnote below the verse cited. An "ff" in a reference means "and following verses".
9. When you have completed your study of this book, add it to your Bible study library or file. If you do not have a library or file, this is the time to begin one.
10. This booklet has been prepared only as an aid in your study of the Bible; it is not meant to replace the Scriptures. It is submitted to you with the prayer that it will help you learn God's Word and that you will continue to study and apply His Word throughout your life.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS OVER THE LIFE OF MOSES

Exodus 1

The Israelites Oppressed

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| <p><u>1.</u> Who went to Egypt (EE-gipt) with Jacob (JAY-cub)? (1:1-5)</p> <p><u>2.</u> Who went with each of the sons of Israel as they went with Jacob to Egypt? (1:1)</p> <p><u>3.</u> Name the sons of Israel who went to Egypt with Jacob. (1:2-4)</p> <p><u>4.</u> What was the number of the descendants of Jacob at the time he went to Egypt? (1:5)</p> <p><u>5.</u> The opening verses of Exodus list eleven sons of Israel who went to Egypt with Jacob. Which son of Israel is not listed, and why is he not listed? (1:5)</p> <p><u>6.</u> What is said concerning the growth of the nation of Israel after the death of Joseph and his brothers and their generation? (1:6-7)</p> <p><u>7.</u> The opening verses of Exodus mention a new king who came to power in Egypt. How does the writer describe this king? (1:8)</p> <p><u>8.</u> Why was the new king of Egypt who did not know about Joseph concerned over the Israelites (IZ-ray-ell-ites)? (1:9)</p> <p><u>9.</u> Why did the new king who came to power in Egypt fear the great numbers of the Israelites? (1:9-10)</p> <p><u>10.</u> How did the new king who did not know about Joseph begin to oppress the Israelites? (1:11)</p> <p><u>11.</u> What name is used in Exodus in reference to the king of Egypt? (1:11; <i>passim</i>)</p> <p><u>12.</u> What two store cities did the Israelites build for Pharaoh? (1:11)</p> <p><u>13.</u> How did the population of the Israelites change during the time they were being oppressed in Egypt? (1:12)</p> <p><u>14.</u> How did the Egyptians regard the Israelites as the Israelites continued to multiply at the time of forced labor? (1:12-14)</p> <p><u>15.</u> With what kinds of forced labor did the Egyptians make the lives of the Israelites bitter? (1:14)</p> <p><u>16.</u> When he saw that the Israelites continued to multiply in spite of their forced labor, what new measure did the king of Egypt take to oppose their growth? (1:15-16)</p> <p><u>17.</u> What were the names of the two Hebrew midwives to whom the king of Egypt spoke? (1:15)</p> <p><u>18.</u> What specific instructions did Pharaoh give to the Hebrew midwives? (1:16)</p> <p><u>19.</u> How did the Hebrew midwives respond to Pharaoh's instructions that they kill the Hebrew babies? (1:17)</p> <p><u>20.</u> How did the Hebrew midwives answer when Pharaoh asked them why they allowed the boys born to Hebrew women to live? (1:18-19)</p> | <p><u>1.</u> The sons of Israel (IZ-rah-ell)</p> <p><u>2.</u> Each went with his family.</p> <p><u>3.</u> 1. Reuben (ROO-bin)
2. Simeon (SIM-ee-un)
3. Levi (LEE-vye)
4. Judah (JEN-duh)
5. Issachar (IZ-uh-car)
6. Zebulun (ZEB-you-lun)
7. Benjamin (BEN-juh-men)
8. Dan (DAN)
9. Naphtali (NAF-tuh-lie)
10. Gad (GAD)
11. Asher (ASH-er)</p> <p><u>4.</u> They numbered seventy in all.</p> <p><u>5.</u> Joseph (JOE-zeff). He was already in Egypt.</p> <p><u>6.</u> "The Israelites were fruitful and multiplied greatly and became exceedingly numerous, so that the land was filled with them."
<u>7.</u> He "did not know about Joseph".</p> <p><u>8.</u> He said the Israelites had become too numerous for the Egyptians (ee-GIP-shuns)</p> <p><u>9.</u> He feared that they would become even more numerous and, if war broke out, the Israelites would join Egypt's enemies, fight against Egypt, and leave the country.</p> <p><u>10.</u> He had slave masters put over the Israelites to oppress them with forced labor.</p> <p><u>11.</u> Pharaoh (FAIR-oh)</p> <p><u>12.</u> 1. Pithom (PIE-thumb)
2. Rameses (RAM-eh-seez)</p> <p><u>13.</u> The more they were oppressed, the more they multiplied and spread.</p> <p><u>14.</u> 1. They came to dread the Israelites.
2. They worked the Israelites ruthlessly.
3. They made the lives of the Israelites bitter with hard labor.</p> <p><u>15.</u> 1. Hard labor in brick and mortar
2. All kinds of work in the fields</p> <p><u>16.</u> He instructed the Hebrew (HE-brew) midwives (MID-wives) to kill some of the Hebrew babies when they were born.</p> <p><u>17.</u> 1. Shiphrah (SHIF-rah)
2. Puah (PEW-uh)</p> <p><u>18.</u> When they helped the Hebrew women in childbirth and observed them on the delivery stool, they were to kill any boys born, but were to let the girls live.</p> <p><u>19.</u> The midwives feared God and did not do what the king of Egypt told them to do; they let the boys live.</p> <p><u>20.</u> They told the king that the Hebrew women were not as the Egyptian women, for they were vigorous and gave birth before the midwives arrived.</p> |
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21. What is said of the growth of the Israelite nation after the midwives refused to obey Pharaoh's command? (1:20)
22. How did God reward the midwives when they did not obey Pharaoh's command to kill the Hebrew boys? (1:20-21)
23. After Pharaoh failed to get the Hebrew male babies killed by the Hebrew midwives, what was the next plan? (1:22,22n)
21. "The people increased and became even more numerous."
22. Because they feared God, he was kind to the midwives and gave them families of their own.
23. He ordered all his people to throw every boy that was born into the Nile (NILE). Every girl was to be allowed to live.

Exodus 2

The Birth of Moses

24. Of which tribe of Israel was the father of Moses (MOE-ziss) a member? (2:1)
25. Of which tribe of Israel was the mother of Moses a member? (2:1)
26. How does the writer describe Moses as a baby? (2:2)
27. What did Moses' mother do with him when he was born? (2:2)
28. How long was Moses' mother able to hide him when he was born? (2:2)
29. What did Moses' mother do when she could hide the child no longer? (2:3)
30. Moses' mother placed him in a basket and put it among the reeds along the bank of the Nile. Of what plant was the basket made? (2:3)
31. What two substances coated the basket in which the baby Moses was placed? (2:3)
32. Who watched to see what would happen when Moses was left in the basket along the bank of the Nile? (2:4)
33. Where was Moses' sister when she watched to see what would happen when Moses was left in the basket? (2:4)
34. Who found the basket in which the baby Moses was left by the river? (2:5)
35. When the daughter of Pharaoh found the basket holding Moses, why had she gone to the river? (2:5)
36. Who were with the daughter of Pharaoh when she found the basket holding Moses? (2:5)
37. How did Pharaoh's daughter find the basket? (2:5)
38. How did the daughter of Pharaoh have the basket holding Moses brought up from the river bank? (2:5)
39. When the daughter of Pharaoh found the basket holding Moses, who opened the basket? (2:6)
40. How did Pharaoh's daughter feel when she opened the basket and saw the baby? (2:6)
41. What did Pharaoh's daughter say when she looked into the basket and saw the baby? (2:6)
42. What did Moses' sister suggest to Pharaoh's daughter when Pharaoh's daughter saw the baby in the basket? (2:7)
43. When Pharaoh's daughter told Moses' sister to go and get a Hebrew woman to nurse the baby, whom did the sister go and get? (2:8)
44. What arrangement did Pharaoh's daughter make with Moses' mother concerning care for the baby? (2:9)
45. What did Moses' mother do with Moses when the child grew older? (2:10)
46. What did Pharaoh's daughter name the child she had found in the basket by the river? (2:10)
47. What is the meaning of the name "Moses"? (2:10n)
24. Levi
25. She was a Levite (LEE-vite) woman.
26. His mother saw that he was a fine child.
27. She hid him.
28. Three months
29. She placed the child in a basket and put it among the reeds along the banks of the Nile.
30. It was made of papyrus (puh-PIE-russ).
31. 1. Tar
2. Pitch
32. Moses' sister
33. She stood at a distance.
34. Pharaoh's daughter
35. To bathe
36. Her attendants
37. Walking along the river bank, she saw the basket among the reeds.
38. She sent her slave girl to get it.
39. She opened it herself.
40. He was crying, and she felt sorry for him.
41. "This is one of the Hebrew babies."
42. She asked if she should go and get one of the Hebrew women to nurse the baby for her.
43. She got the baby's mother.
44. She told Moses' mother to take and nurse the baby, and she would pay her.
45. She took him to Pharaoh's daughter and he became her son.
46. "Moses"
47. The name sounds like the Hebrew for "draw out".

48. Why did Pharaoh's daughter name the child "Moses"? (2:10,10n)

48. She said, "I drew him out of the water."

Moses Flees to Midian

49. After he was grown, Moses went out to watch his people at their hard labor. What act of violence did he see? (2:11)

49. He saw an Egyptian beating a Hebrew, one of his own people.

50. What did Moses do when he saw the Egyptian beating the Hebrew? (2:12)

50. He killed the Egyptian.

51. What did Moses do just before killing the Egyptian who had been beating the Hebrew? (2:12)

51. He glanced around to see if anyone was seeing what he was doing.

52. What did Moses do with the Egyptian once he had killed him? (2:12)

52. He hid him in the sand.

53. What conflict did Moses observe the day after he killed the Egyptian? (2:13)

53. He saw two Hebrews fighting.

54. When Moses saw two Hebrews fighting, what did he say to the one in the wrong? (2:13)

54. He asked, "Why are you hitting your fellow Hebrew?"

55. How did the Hebrew respond when Moses asked him why he was hitting his fellow Hebrew? (2:13-14)

55. He said, "Who made you ruler and judge over us? Are you thinking of killing me as you killed the Egyptian?"

56. How did Moses feel when the Hebrew let him know that he knew that Moses had killed the Egyptian? (2:14)

56. He was afraid and thought that what he had done must have become known.

57. What did Pharaoh do when he heard of Moses' killing the Egyptian? (2:15)

57. He tried to kill Moses.

58. When Pharaoh learned about Moses' killing the Egyptian and tried to kill Moses, what did Moses do? (2:15)

58. He fled from Pharaoh.

59. Where did Moses go to live when he fled from Pharaoh after killing the Egyptian? (2:15)

59. He went to live in Midian (MID-ee-an).

60. At what location was Moses when the account of his activities in Midian begins? (2:15)

60. He was sitting down by a well.

61. Who came to the well in Midian where Moses was sitting? (2:16)

61. Seven sisters

62. Who was the father of the seven sisters who came to the well in Midian where Moses was sitting? (2:16)

62. A priest (PREEST) of Midian

63. Why did the seven daughters of a priest of Midian come to the well where Moses sat? (2:16)

63. To draw water for their father's flock

64. How did the daughters of a priest of Midian water their flock? (2:16)

64. They filled troughs (TRAUZ).

65. What trouble did the sisters address when they had come to the well to water their father's flock? (2:17)

65. Some shepherds came along and drove the sisters away.

66. What did Moses do when the shepherds came to drive away the daughters of the priest at the well? (2:17)

66. He got up and came to their rescue and watered their flock.

67. What was the name of the priest of Midian who had seven daughters? (2:18)

67. Reuel (ROO-ell) (Later he is names Jethro.)

68. Whom did the daughters of Reuel tell of Moses' assistance to them at the well? (2:18-19)

68. Their father, Reuel

69. When Reuel's daughters told Reuel what Moses had done for them at the well, how did they refer to Moses? (2:19)

69. "An Egyptian"

70. When the daughters of Reuel told him about Moses, what did he instruct them to do? (2:20)

70. He told them to invite Moses to come and have something to eat with them.

71. Where did Moses begin living after the incident at the well? (2:21)

71. He agreed to stay with Reuel.

72. Whom did Reuel give to Moses in marriage? (2:21)

72. His daughter Zipporah (zih-PORE-uh)

73. Who was the first child born to Moses and Zipporah? (2:22)

73. Zipporah gave birth to a son named Gershom (GER-shom).

74. What does the name "Gershom" mean? (2:22n)

74. The name sounds like the Hebrew for "an alien there"

75. Why did Moses name his first son Gershom? (2:22)

75. He said, "I have become an alien in a foreign land."

76. Who in Egypt died while Moses was living in Midian with Reuel? (2:23)

76. The king of Egypt

- 77.** What was the condition of the Israelites when the king of Egypt died while Moses was living in Midian? (2:23)
- 78.** How did God respond when he heard the cry of the Israelites in their slavery? (2:24)
- 79.** What was God's regard for the Israelites in their slavery when he remembered his covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob? (2:25)
- 77.** The Israelites groaned in their slavery and cried out to God.
- 78.** "God heard their groaning and he remembered his covenant (CUV-eh-nant) with Abraham (AY-bra-ham), with Isaac (EYE-zack) and with Jacob.
- 79.** "God looked on the Israelites and was concerned about them."

Exodus 3

Moses and the Burning Bush

- 80.** Reuel was the name of Moses' father-in-law who was a priest in Midian. What was his other name? (3:1)
- 81.** What type of work did Moses do for his father-in-law Jethro? (3:1)
- 82.** In what area was Moses tending Jethro's flock when he encountered the burning bush? (3:1-2)
- 83.** At what mountain did Moses experience the burning bush? (3:1-2)
- 84.** How is Mount Horeb described in the book of Exodus? (3:1)
- 85.** How did the angel of God appear to Moses at Mount Horeb? (3:2)
- 86.** What was unusual about the flames within the bush that Moses saw at Mount Horeb? (3:2)
- 87.** What did Moses say when he saw the bush on fire, yet was not burned up? (3:3)
- 88.** When Moses turned aside to see the bush that was on fire, what did he first hear? (3:4)
- 89.** How did Moses answer when God called to him from the burning bush? (3:4)
- 90.** What were the first instructions God gave to Moses as he spoke to him from the burning bush? (3:5)
- 91.** Why did God instruct Moses to take off his sandals at the burning bush? (3:5)
- 92.** How did God identify himself as he spoke to Moses from the burning bush? (3:6)
- 93.** What did Moses do when God identified himself at the burning bush? (3:6)
- 94.** Why did Moses hide his face when God identified himself at the burning bush? (3:6)
- 95.** What was God's concern when he spoke to Moses at the burning bush? (3:7-8)
- 96.** When God spoke with Moses at the burning bush, how did he refer to the Israelites? (3:7)
- 97.** At the burning bush, what did God tell Moses he was preparing to do in behalf of the Israelites? (3:8)
- 98.** At the burning bush, how did the Lord tell Moses that he would rescue the Israelites from the hand of the Egyptians? (3:8)
- 99.** What poetic words did God use in describing the land to which he would take the Israelites from Egypt? (3:8) (See Ex 3:17;13:5; 33:3; Num 13:27;14:8)
- 100.** As God was speaking to Moses at the burning bush, he said that he was going to bring his people up from Egypt to another land. What nations did he say were living in that land at that time? (3:8) (See Ex 13:5;33:2;34:11; Num 13:29)
- 101.** At the burning bush, what task did God say that he had for Moses to perform? (3:10)
- 102.** When God told Moses that he was to go to Egypt to deliver the Israelites, what was Moses' first objection? (3:11)
- 80.** Jethro (JETH-roe)
- 81.** He tended the flock of Jethro.
- 82.** He led the flock to the far side of the desert, to Horeb (HOE-rub).
- 83.** Horeb
- 84.** "The mountain of God".
- 85.** In flames of fire from within a bush
- 86.** Though the bush was on fire, it did not burn up.
- 87.** "I will go over and see this strange sight-- why the bush does not burn up."
- 88.** God called to him from within the bush, "Moses, Moses!"
- 89.** He said, "Here I am."
- 90.** 1. "Do not come any closer."
2. "Take off your sandals."
- 91.** He told him that the place where he was standing was holy ground.
- 92.** He said, "I am the God of your father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob."
- 93.** He hid his face.
- 94.** He was afraid to look at God.
- 95.** The misery of the Israelites and the way the Egyptians were oppressing them in their suffering
- 96.** "My people"
- 97.** He said he had come down to rescue the Israelites from the hand of the Egyptians.
- 98.** He said that he would bring them up out of Egypt into a good and spacious land.
- 99.** "A land flowing with milk and honey"
- 100.** 1. The Canaanites (KAY-nan-ites)
2. The Hittites (HIT-ites)
3. The Amorites (AM-oh-rights)
4. The Perizzites (PEAR-ih-zites)
5. The Hivites (HIGH-vites)
6. The Jebusites (JEB-you-zites)
- 101.** God told Moses that he was sending him to Pharaoh to bring his people, the Israelites, out of Egypt.
- 102.** "Who am I, that I should go to Pharaoh and bring the Israelites out of Egypt?"

- 103.** How did God answer when Moses objected to the idea of his going to Egypt to deliver the people by asking, "Who am I?" (3:12)
- 104.** When God assured Moses that he would be with him as he brought the Israelites out of Egypt, what did he say would be a sign that God had sent him? (3:12)
- 105.** When God said that Moses was to go to deliver the Israelites out of Egypt, what was Moses' second objection? (3:13)
- 106.** When Moses objected to his going to deliver the Israelites by asking who he should say it was that sent him, how did God answer? (3:14)
- 107.** After God told Moses that he should tell the Israelites that I AM had sent him, how else did he say that Moses was to identify the one who had sent him? (3:15)
- 108.** How did God describe the eternal significance of his name "The Lord, the God of your fathers--the God of Abraham, the God Isaac and the God of Jacob"? (3:15)
- 109.** To what specific group of Israelites did God instruct Moses to go and identify the God who sent him? (3:16-18)
- 110.** As God spoke with Moses at the burning bush, what specific request did he say that Moses and the elders were to present to the king of Egypt? (3:18)
- 111.** As God spoke to Moses at the burning bush, what did he say would be the degree of willingness of the king of Egypt on being asked that the Israelites be allowed to leave his land? (3:19)
- 112.** At the burning bush, God told Moses that the king of Egypt would be hard to persuade in the request for Israel to leave his country. What did God say he would do to make the king allow them to leave? (3:20)
- 113.** At the burning bush, God said that the Israelites would have favor in the sight of the Egyptians when they left that country. How did he say they would gain this favor? (3:21)
- 114.** At the burning bush, God told Moses that Israel would not leave Egypt empty-handed. What did he mean by this? (3:21-22)
- 115.** As God spoke with Moses at the burning bush, what types of articles did he say the women of Israel were to ask for as they plundered the Egyptians? (3:22)
- 103.** God said, "I will be with you."
- 104.** He said that when he had brought the people out of Egypt, the people of Israel would worship God on Mount Horeb.
- 105.** He said that when he went to the Israelites to tell them that God had sent him, they might say to him, "What is his name?" He asked God what he should say to them.
- 106.** God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM. This is what you are to say to the Israelites, 'I AM has sent me to you.'"
- 107.** He said, "Say to the Israelites, 'The Lord, the God of your fathers--the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob--has sent me to you.'"
- 108.** He said, "This is my name forever, the name by which I am to be remembered from generation to generation."
- 109.** He said that the elders of Israel would listen to him.
- 110.** "Let us take a three-day journey into the desert to offer sacrifices to the Lord our God."
- 111.** He said that he knew that the king of Egypt would not let them go unless a mighty hand compelled him.
- 112.** He said that he would stretch out his hand and strike the Egyptians with all the wonders that he would perform among them. After that, the king would let them go.
- 113.** God said he would make the Egyptians favorably disposed toward the people of Israel.
- 114.** He said the women were to ask their neighbors for articles of value. And so they would plunder the Egyptians.
- 115.**
1. Articles of silver
 2. Articles of gold
 3. Clothing, which they were to put on their sons and daughters

Exodus 4

Signs for Moses

- 116.** When God told Moses that he was to go to Egypt to deliver the Israelites, what was Moses' third objection? (4:1)
- 117.** When Moses objected to God, saying that the Israelites might not believe that the Lord had appeared to him, what did God ask him? (4:2)
- 118.** When Moses objected to God, saying that the Israelites might not believe that the Lord had appeared to him, what did God do? (4:3-9)
- 116.** Moses answered, "What if they do not believe me or listen to me and say, 'The Lord did not appear to you'?"
- 117.** "What is that in your hand?" [He was referring to the staff with which he would have Moses do miracles (MERE-ih-culls).]
- 118.** He enabled Moses to do miracles to assure the Israelites that the Lord had appeared to him.

- 119.** What three miracles did God enable Moses to do to assure the Israelites that God had appeared to him? (4:3-9)
- 120.** When God told Moses that he would give him the power to perform miracles to convince the Israelites that God had appeared to him, how did God convince Moses himself that he would have these powers? (4:2-9)
- 121.** When God had Moses to put his hand inside his cloak and bring it out leprous, what color was his hand when it was leprous? (4:6)
- 122.** When Moses questioned whether the Israelites would believe that God had appeared to him, God enabled him to do miracles. Why did he enable him to do three miracles? (4:8-9)
- 123.** At the burning bush, what water did God say that Moses would be able to turn into blood? (4:9)
- 124.** At the burning bush, how did God tell Moses he was to perform the miracle of turning water from the Nile into blood? (4:9)
- 125.** When God told Moses that he was to go to Egypt to deliver the Israelites, what was Moses' fourth objection? (4:10)
- 126.** When Moses objected to God's sending him to deliver the Israelites by saying that he was not eloquent, how did God answer him? (4:11-12)
- 127.** When God told Moses that he was to go to Egypt to deliver the Israelites, what was Moses' fifth objection? (4:13)
- 128.** What was the Lord's emotional reaction when Moses asked him to send someone else to deliver the Israelites? (4:14)
- 129.** Who did the Lord say would serve as the spokesman for Moses? (4:14-16)
- 130.** In what two ways did the Lord identify Aaron as he spoke of him at the burning bush? (4:14)
- 131.** When the Lord told Moses that Aaron was to serve as his spokesman, how did he compliment Aaron? (4:14)
- 132.** How did the Lord say Aaron would respond to the idea of his being Moses' spokesman? (4:14)
- 133.** As Aaron served as Moses' spokesman, how would he know what to say? (4:15)
- 134.** What did the Lord say was to be the relationship of Aaron and Moses as Aaron served as his spokesman? (4:16)
- 135.** What physical object did the Lord instruct Moses to take to Egypt, with which to perform miraculous signs? (4:17)
- 119.** 1. He would be able to throw his staff on the ground and it would become a snake. He could then take the tail of the snake with his hand and it would again become a staff.
2. He would be able to put his hand inside his cloak and take it out leprous (LEP-russ). He could then put his hand back inside his cloak and bring it out restored, like the rest of his flesh.
3. He would be able to turn water into blood.
- 120.** He had Moses actually do the first two of the miracles as he told him of them.
- 121.** It was "like snow".
- 122.** God said that if the Israelites would not believe him or pay attention to the first miraculous (mere-ACK-you-luss) sign, they might believe the second. If not, he could perform the third.
- 123.** Water from the Nile (River)
- 124.** He was to take some water from the Nile and pour it on the dry ground. The water would become blood on the ground.
- 125.** He said that he was not eloquent, and had never been eloquent. He said he was slow of speech and tongue.
- 126.** He said, "Who gave man his mouth? Who makes him deaf or mute? Who gives him sight or makes him blind? Is it not I, the Lord? Now go; I will help you speak and will teach you what to say."
- 127.** He said, "O Lord, please send someone else to do it."
- 128.** The Lord's anger burned against Moses.
- 129.** Aaron (AIR-un)
- 130.** 1. Moses' brother
2. "The Levite"
- 131.** He said he knew that Aaron could speak well.
- 132.** He said that Aaron was already on his way to meet Moses, and his heart would be glad when he saw Moses.
- 133.** The Lord said that Moses would speak to Aaron and put words in his mouth. The Lord would help both of them speak, and would teach them what to do.
- 134.** The Lord said Aaron would speak to the people for Moses, and it would be as if Aaron were Moses' mouth, and as if Moses were God to him. (See Exodus 7:1)
- 135.** The staff that was in his hand

Moses Returns to Egypt

- 136.** Where did Moses go when he left the burning bush? (4:18)
- 137.** What did Moses ask of Jethro immediately after the burning bush experience? (4:18)
- 138.** How did Jethro respond when Moses asked him to let him go to Egypt? (4:18)
- 136.** He went back to his father-in-law, Jethro.
- 137.** He asked Jethro to let him go back to his own people in Egypt to see if any of them were still alive.
- 138.** He said, "Go, and I wish you well."

- 139.** What assurance did the Lord give to Moses as Moses prepared to return to Egypt to deliver the Israelites? (4:19)
- 140.** Whom did Moses take with him as he started back to Egypt to deliver his people? (4:20)
- 141.** How did Moses and his family travel as they started back to Egypt? (4:20)
- 142.** What object did Moses take as he started back to Egypt? (4:20)
- 143.** The Lord told Moses to perform before Pharaoh all the wonders which he had put in Moses' power. But the Lord said he would do something that would cause Pharaoh to refuse to release the people. What did the Lord say he would do to Pharaoh? (4:21)
- 144.** What did the Lord instruct Moses to say to Pharaoh regarding the relationship of Israel to the Lord? (4:22)
- 145.** What did the Lord tell Moses to tell Pharaoh would happen if he refused to let the Lord's firstborn (Israel) go? (4:23)
- 146.** What confrontation arose between the Lord and Moses as Moses was traveling to Egypt? (4:24)
- 147.** As Moses traveled toward Egypt, where did the Lord meet him, thinking of killing him? (4:24)
- 148.** What did Zipporah do when the Lord was about to kill Moses? (4:25)
- 149.** What did Zipporah say to Moses when she had cut off the foreskin of her son? (4:25)
- 150.** What did the Lord do once Zipporah had cut off the foreskin of her son? (4:26)
- 151.** Why did Zipporah say to Moses, "You are a bridegroom of blood"? (4:26)
- 152.** Where did Aaron meet Moses as Moses was going to Egypt? (4:27)
- 153.** How did Aaron greet Moses as he met him on his way to Egypt? (4:27)
- 154.** When Aaron went to meet Moses as Moses was going to Egypt, of what two things did Moses tell Aaron? (4:28)
- 155.** Whom did Moses and Aaron assemble when they arrived in Egypt? (4:29)
- 156.** How did the elders respond when Aaron told them everything the Lord had said to Moses, and performed the signs before them? (4:30-31)
- 157.** How did the Israelite elders react when they heard that the Lord was concerned about them and had seen their misery? (4:31)
- 139.** He told Moses that all the men who had wanted to kill him were dead.
- 140.** 1. His wife
2. His sons
- 141.** On a donkey
- 142.** He took the staff of God in his hand.
- 143.** He said he would harden Pharaoh's heart so that he would not let the people go.
- 144.** He told Moses to say to Pharaoh, "This is what the Lord says: 'Israel is my firstborn son.'"
- 145.** He would kill Pharaoh's firstborn son.
- 146.** The Lord met Moses and was about to kill him.
- 147.** At a lodging place on the way
- 148.** She took a flint knife and cut off her son's foreskin (FORE-skin) and touched Moses' feet with it.
- 149.** "Surely you are a bridegroom of blood to me."
- 150.** He let Moses alone.
- 151.** She was referring to circumcision (SIR-come-sih-zhun).
- 152.** At the mountain of God in the desert
- 153.** He kissed him.
- 154.** 1. Everything the Lord had sent him to say
2. All the miraculous signs the Lord had commanded him to perform
- 155.** All the elders of the Israelites
- 156.** They believed.
- 157.** They bowed down and worshiped.

Exodus 5

Bricks Without Straw

- 158.** What two men approached Pharaoh to ask that the Israelites be released from his land? (5:1)
- 159.** What did Moses and Aaron ask of Pharaoh when they first went to him? (5:1)
- 160.** How did Pharaoh answer when Moses and Aaron first asked him to let Israel go to hold a festival? (5:2)
- 161.** When Pharaoh refused the first request of Moses and Aaron that the Israelites be allowed to hold a festival in the desert, what did they then ask of Pharaoh? (5:3)
- 158.** 1. Moses
2. Aaron
- 159.** They said that the Lord said, "Let my people go, so that they may hold a festival to me in the desert."
- 160.** He said, "Who is the Lord, that I should obey him and let Israel go? I do not know the Lord and I will not let Israel go."
- 161.** That he let them take a three-day journey into the desert to offer sacrifices to the Lord

- 162.** What did Moses and Aaron say might result if Pharaoh refused to allow the people to go on a three-day journey to offer sacrifices to the Lord? (5:3)
- 163.** How did Pharaoh answer when Moses and Aaron asked that Israel be allowed to go on a three-day journey to offer sacrifices? (5:4-5)
- 164.** What kind of forced labor were the Israelites doing when Moses and Aaron went to ask Pharaoh if they could leave Egypt? (5:7)
- 165.** What change did Pharaoh order in the labor requirements of the Israelites after Moses and Aaron asked that the people be allowed to leave Egypt? (5:6-7)
- 166.** Who would enforce the new policy that the Israelites had to gather their own straw for the making of bricks? (5:7)
- 167.** When Pharaoh ordered that straw no longer be supplied for the Israelites for the making of brick, what added burden did he place on them? (5:8,11,13,18)
- 168.** Of what did Pharaoh accuse the people when they asked to go and sacrifice to God? (5:8)
- 169.** Why did Pharaoh increase the work load of the Israelites by making them gather their own straw? (5:9)
- 170.** When the Israelites were forced to gather their own straw for brick-making, where did they find the straw? (5:12)
- 171.** After the Israelites were forced to provide their own straw for making bricks, how was the volume of production affected? (5:14)
- 172.** When the volume of bricks made by the Israelites began to fall, how were the Israelite foremen punished? (5:14)
- 173.** How did the Israelite foremen answer when they were beaten and asked why the quota of bricks was not being produced? (5:15-16)
- 174.** How did Pharaoh answer when the Israelite foremen said that the reduction in the volume of brick-making was the fault of the Egyptians? (5:17-18)
- 175.** To whom did the Israelite foremen go after they were beaten and insulted by Pharaoh? (5:20)
- 176.** After they were beaten and insulted by Pharaoh, what did the Israelite foremen say to Moses and Aaron? (5:21)
- 162.** They said the Lord might strike them with plagues or with the sword.
- 163.** He said, "Moses and Aaron, why are you taking the people away from their labor? Get back to your work!" Then he said, "Look, the people of the land are now numerous, and you are stopping them from working."
- 164.** They were making bricks.
- 165.** He commanded that straw no longer be supplied to the people for making bricks. They would have to go and gather their own straw.
- 166.** Pharaoh's slave drivers
- 167.** They would be required to make the same number of bricks as before; the quota (QUOE-tuh) was not to be reduced.
- 168.** He said they were lazy.
- 169.** He said, "Make the work harder for the men so that they keep working and pay no attention to lies."
- 170.** The people scattered all over Egypt to gather stubble to use for straw.
- 171.** The volume of production went down.
- 172.** They were beaten and asked why they had not met their quota of bricks.
- 173.** They appealed to Pharaoh, saying that they themselves were being beaten, but that the fault lay with Pharaoh's own people.
- 174.** He told them they were lazy for asking to be allowed to go and sacrifice to the Lord. He told them to get to work.
- 175.** They met with Moses and Aaron
- 176.** "May the Lord look upon you and judge you! You have made us a stench to Pharaoh and his officials and have put a sword in their hand to kill us."

God Promises Deliverance

- 177.** How did Moses respond when the foremen of the Israelites came and told him and Aaron how complicated they had made life for the Israelites? (5:22-23)
- 177.** Moses returned to the Lord and asked him why he had brought trouble on the people and why he had ever sent him. He told the Lord that ever since he had gone to Pharaoh to speak in the Lord's name, only trouble had come to the people, and that the Lord had not rescued his people at all.

Exodus 6

- 178.** After the Israelite foremen told Moses that he had only made their lives worse, Moses asked the Lord why he had even sent him. How did the Lord answer? (6:1)
- 179.** How did God say he had appeared to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob? (6:3)
- 180.** How did the Lord tell Moses that he had not made himself known to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob? (6:3)
- 178.** He said to Moses, "Now you will see what I will do to Pharaoh: Because of my mighty hand he will let them go; because of my mighty hand he will drive them out of his country."
- 179.** As God Almighty
- 180.** He said, "By my name the Lord I did not make myself known to them."

- 181.** What had the Lord promised to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in his covenant with them? (6:4)
- 182.** What was the name of the land which the Lord had promised to give to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, where they lived as aliens? (6:4)
- 183.** What promises did the Lord make, through Moses, to the Israelites in their bondage? (6:6-8)
- 184.** In what poetic way did the Lord refer to Israel's bondage in Egypt? (6:6,7)
- 185.** After their work had been increased, how did the Israelites respond when Moses shared the promises of the Lord with them? (6:9)
- 186.** When Moses shared the promises of the Lord with the Israelites after their work load had been increased, they did not listen to him. For what reasons did they refuse to listen? (6:9)
- 187.** After the Israelites refused to listen to Moses when he told them of the Lord's promises, the Lord again instructed Moses to go and tell Pharaoh to let the people go out of the land. How did Moses respond to this instruction? (6:10-12)
- 181.** He had established his covenant with them to give them the land where they lived as aliens.
- 182.** Canaan (KAY-nan)
- 183.** 1. To free them from being slaves to the Egyptians
2. To redeem them with an outstretched arm and with mighty acts of judgment
3. To take them as his own people
4. To be their God
5. To bring them to the land he swore with uplifted hand to give to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob for a possession
- 184.** He spoke of the "yoke of the Egyptians"
- 185.** They did not listen to him.
- 186.** 1. Their discouragement
2. Their cruel bondage
- 187.** He said to the Lord, "If the Israelites will not listen to me, why would Pharaoh listen to me, since I speak with faltering lips?"

Family Record of Moses and Aaron

- 188.** Who were the sons of Levi? (6:16)
- 189.** Who were the sons of Kohath? (6:18)
- 190.** Whom did Amram marry? (Exodus 6:20; Numbers 26:59)
- 191.** Of whom was Jochebed a descendant? (Numbers 26:59)
- 192.** In addition to being his wife, how was Jochebed related to Amram? (6:20)
- 193.** What three children were born to Amram and Jochebed? (Exodus 6:20; Numbers 26:59)
- 194.** Whom did Aaron marry? (6:23)
- 195.** Who was the father of Elisheba? (6:23)
- 196.** Who were the four sons of Elisheba and Aaron? (Exodus 6:23; Numbers 26:60)
- 197.** Whom did Eleazar marry? (6:25)
- 198.** Who was the son of Eleazar? (6:25)
- 199.** Trace the genealogy (jee-knee-AL-uh-jee) from Levi to Moses. (6:16,18,20)
- 188.** 1. Gershon (GUR-shon)
2. Kohath (KOE-hath)
3. Merari (me-RAH-rye)
- 189.** 1. Amram (AM-ram)
2. Izhar (IZ-har)
3. Hebron (HEEB-ron)
4. Uzziel (uh-ZYE-ell)
- 190.** Jochebed (JOCK-eh-bed)
- 191.** Levi
- 192.** Jochebed was Amram's father's sister.
- 193.** 1. Aaron (son)
2. Moses (son)
3. Miriam (MERE-ee-am) (daughter)
- 194.** Elisheba (ee-LISH-ee-buh)
- 195.** Aminadab (ah-MEN-uh-dab)
- 196.** 1. Nadab (NAY-dab)
2. Abihu (uh-BYE-hue)
3. Eleazar (ell-ee-AY-zar)
4. Ithamar (ITH-ah-mar)
- 197.** One of the daughters of Putiel (PEW-tih-ell)
- 198.** Phinehas (FIN-ee-us)
- 199.** 1. Levi
2. Kohath
3. Amram
4. Moses

Exodus 7

Aaron to Speak for Moses

- 200.** When the Lord instructed Moses to approach Pharaoh, Moses again reminded the Lord that he spoke with faltering lips. Who did the Lord say was to speak for him? (6:28-7:1)
- 200.** The Lord told Moses, "I have made you like God to Pharaoh, and your brother Aaron will be your prophet."

201. For what reason did the Lord say that Pharaoh would not listen? (7:3-4)
202. What did the Lord tell Moses and Aaron that he would do when Pharaoh would not listen to them? (7:4)
203. What did the Lord say that the Egyptians would know after he had worked miraculous signs and wonders and brought his people out of Egypt? (7:5)
204. How old was Moses when he and Aaron spoke to Pharaoh? (7:7)
205. How old was Aaron when he and Moses spoke to Pharaoh? (7:7)
201. The Lord said he would harden Pharaoh's heart, and though he would multiply his miraculous signs and wonders, Pharaoh would not listen.
202. He would lay his hand on Egypt, and with mighty acts of judgment would bring out his people, the Israelites, from the land.
203. That the Lord was, indeed, the Lord
204. Eighty years old
205. Eighty-three years old

Aaron's Staff Becomes a Snake

206. What did the Lord tell Moses to do when Pharaoh told him and Aaron to perform a miracle? (7:9-10)
207. Who were with Pharaoh when Aaron threw his staff down in front of him? (7:10)
208. What did Pharaoh do when Aaron threw his staff down before him to become a snake? (7:11)
209. When Aaron threw his staff down before Pharaoh and it became a snake, Pharaoh called for his wise men and sorcerers. What did these men come and do? (7:11-12)
210. What happened when the staffs of Pharaoh's wise men and sorcerers became snakes? (7:12)
211. How did Pharaoh respond when Aaron's staff swallowed up the other staffs that had been turned into snakes? (7:13)
212. Name, in order, the ten plagues that came upon Egypt. (7:14-11:10)
206. Aaron was to throw his staff down before Pharaoh, and it would become a snake.
207. Pharaoh's officials
208. He summoned his wise men and sorcerers (SORE-sir-erz)
209. The Egyptian magicians did the same things by their secret arts. Each one threw down his staff and it became a snake.
210. Aaron's staff swallowed up their staffs.
211. His heart became hard and he would not listen to them, just as the Lord had said.
212. 1. Blood to water
2. Frogs
3. Gnats
4. Flies
5. The plague on livestock
6. Boils
7. Hail
8. Locusts
9. Darkness
10. The plague on the firstborn

The Plague of Blood

213. What was the first plague brought upon Egypt? (7:14-24)
214. When were Moses and Aaron to warn Pharaoh of the plague of turning the Nile into blood? (7:15)
215. What did the Lord instruct Moses and Aaron to take with them as they prepared to tell Pharaoh of the coming plague of blood? (7:15)
216. How did Moses and Aaron cause the waters of the Nile to turn to blood? (7:19-20)
217. In addition to the Nile River, what bodies of water in Egypt were turned into blood? (7:19)
218. In addition to the bodies of surface water, what water in Egypt was turned to blood? (7:19)
219. What types of water vessels are mentioned as being filled with blood? (7:19)
220. What conditions resulted from the water of the Nile being turned to blood? (7:21)
221. How extensively was water turned to blood in the land of Egypt? (7:21)
222. What did the magicians do when the water of the Nile was turned to blood? (7:22)
213. Turning of the waters of the Nile into blood
214. They were to warn him on the bank of the Nile in the morning as he was going out to the water.
215. The staff that was changed into a snake
216. Aaron raised his staff and struck the water.
217. 1. Streams
2. Canals
3. Ponds
4. Reservoirs
218. Water in the vessels of Egypt
219. 1. Wooden buckets
2. Stone jars
220. 1. The fish in the Nile died.
2. The river smelled so bad that the Egyptians could not drink its water.
221. "Blood was everywhere in Egypt."
222. They did the same things by their secret arts.

- 223.** How did Pharaoh react when the waters of the Nile had been turned to blood? (7:22-23)
- 224.** What did the Egyptians do for water once the Nile had been turned to blood? (7:24)
- 225.** How much time elapsed between the plague of water turned to blood and the plague of frogs? (7:25)
- 223.** 1. His heart became hard and he would not listen, just as the Lord had said.
2. He turned and went into his palace and did not take this to heart.
- 224.** They dug along the Nile to get drinking water, because they could not drink the water of the river.
- 225.** Seven days

Exodus 8

The Plague of Frogs

- 226.** What was the second plague brought upon Egypt? (8:1-15)
- 227.** What warning did Moses give to Pharaoh after the plague of water being turned into blood? (8:1-2)
- 228.** How did Moses describe the impending plague of frogs to Pharaoh? (8:3-4)
- 229.** What areas of rest in Pharaoh's palace did Moses say the frogs would visit? (8:3)
- 230.** Into what areas of food preparation of Pharaoh did Moses say the frogs would come? (8:3)
- 231.** How did Moses and Aaron cause frogs to come upon the land of Egypt? (8:5-6)
- 232.** Over what bodies of water did Aaron stretch his hand with his staff to make frogs come up on the land of Egypt? (8:5)
- 233.** What did the Egyptian magicians do when Aaron caused the frogs to come up on the land? (8:7)
- 234.** How did Pharaoh react when the frogs came up on the land? (8:8)
- 235.** How was the time decided when the frogs were to be taken from the land? (8:9-10)
- 236.** When Pharaoh was given the opportunity to state the time the frogs were to leave his land, what did he answer? (8:10)
- 237.** How completely did Moses tell Pharaoh that the frogs would be taken from the land? (8:9,11)
- 238.** How did Moses cause the frogs to be taken from the land? (8:12-13)
- 239.** When the Lord caused the frogs to die, where are they said to die? (8:13)
- 240.** What was done with the frogs that died in Egypt? (8:14)
- 241.** What unpleasantities resulted when all the dead frogs were piled into heaps? (8:14)
- 242.** What was the attitude of Pharaoh when he saw that there was relief from the frogs? (8:15)
- 226.** The plague of frogs
- 227.** He told Pharaoh that if he refused to let the people go, he would plague the whole country with frogs.
- 228.** He said that the Nile would teem with frogs. The frogs would come up into his palace, and into the houses of his officials and on his people.
- 229.** 1. They would come into his bedroom.
2. They would come onto his bed.
- 230.** 1. His ovens
2. His kneading troughs
- 231.** Aaron stretched out his hand with his staff over the waters of Egypt and frogs came up and covered the land.
- 232.** 1. Streams
2. Canals
3. Ponds
- 233.** They did the same things by their secret arts; they also made frogs come up on the land.
- 234.** He summoned Moses and Aaron and asked them to ask the Lord to remove the frogs from him and his people. He said he would let the people go to offer sacrifices to the Lord.
- 235.** Moses let Pharaoh choose the time.
- 236.** "Tomorrow"
- 237.** He said that frogs would remain only in the Nile.
- 238.** He cried out to the Lord about the frogs which he had inflicted upon Pharaoh, and the Lord did what Moses asked.
- 239.** 1. In the houses
2. In the courtyards
3. In the fields
- 240.** They were piled into heaps.
- 241.** The land reeked of them.
- 242.** He hardened his heart and would not listen to Moses and Aaron, just as the Lord had said.

The Plague of Gnats

- 243.** What was the third plague brought upon the land of Egypt? (8:16-19)
- 244.** How did Moses and Aaron cause gnats to come upon the land of Egypt? (8:16-17)
- 245.** Who were afflicted by the gnats in Egypt? (8:17,18)
- 243.** The plague of gnats
- 244.** Aaron stretched out his hand with his staff and struck the dust of the ground and it became gnats.
- 245.** 1. Men
2. Animals

246. How extensive was the plague of gnats in Egypt? (8:17) 246. All the dust throughout the land became gnats.
247. What did the magicians of Egypt do when the gnats came up on the land? (8:18) 247. When they tried to produce gnats by their secret arts, they could not do it.
248. What did the magicians say to Pharaoh when they saw that they could not produce gnats? (8:19) 248. They said, "This is the finger of God."
249. What was Pharaoh's attitude when the gnats came up on the land? (8:19) 249. His heart was hard and he would not listen, just as the Lord had said.

The Plague of Flies

250. What was the fourth plague brought upon the land of Egypt? (8:20-32) 250. The plague of flies
251. At what time of the day did the Lord tell Moses and Aaron to warn Pharaoh of the plague of flies? (8:20) 251. Early in the morning
252. Where were Moses and Aaron to speak to Pharaoh concerning the impending plague of flies? (8:20) 252. They were to confront Pharaoh as he went to the water.
253. How did Moses warn Pharaoh about the plague of flies? (8:20-21) 253. He said that if Pharaoh did not let the people go to worship the Lord, the Lord would send swarms of flies on the land.
254. As Moses warned Pharaoh about the swarms of flies, what did he say about the people of Israel? (8:22-23) 254. He said that no swarms of flies would be where the Israelites were living.
255. Why did Moses say that the Lord would keep swarms of flies away from the area where the Israelites lived? (8:22) 255. So that Pharaoh might know that the Lord was in the land
256. In what region of Egypt were the Israelites living at the time of the plagues? (8:22) 256. The land of Goshen (GO-shin)
257. How extensive was the plague of flies in the land of Egypt? (8:24) 257. The flies were throughout the land.
258. How was the land affected by the swarms of flies? (8:24) 258. The land was ruined by the flies.
259. How did Pharaoh react when the flies came on the land of Egypt? (8:25) 259. He told Moses and Aaron to go and sacrifice to God in the land (of Egypt).
260. How did Moses answer when Pharaoh told him and Aaron to go and sacrifice within the land at the time of the plague of flies? (8:26) 260. He said that would not be right. The sacrifices they offered would be detestable to the Egyptians, and the Egyptians could well stone them.
261. When the flies came on the land and Pharaoh told Moses and Aaron to go and sacrifice to the Lord within the land, Moses said it was not right to do so. What did he say the Israelites should do? (8:27) 261. Take a three-day journey into the desert to offer sacrifices to the Lord, as the Lord commanded
262. During the plague of flies, Moses said that the Israelites should go to the desert to offer sacrifices. How did Pharaoh respond? (8:27-28) 262. He said he would let them go to offer sacrifices to the Lord in the desert, but told them that they were not to go very far.
263. What request did Pharaoh make of Moses during the plague of flies? (8:28) 263. He asked Moses to pray for him.
264. When Moses told Pharaoh he would pray for him for the flies to depart, what caution did he voice to Pharaoh? (8:29) 264. He said, "Only be sure that Pharaoh does not act deceitfully again by letting the people go to offer sacrifices to the Lord."
265. How thoroughly were the flies removed from Egypt? (8:31) 265. "Not a fly remained."
266. How did Pharaoh change his mind when the flies had been taken out of Egypt? (8:32) 266. He hardened his heart and would not let the people go.

Exodus 9

The Plague on Livestock

267. What was the fifth plague that came upon Egypt? (9:1-7) 267. A plague on the livestock
268. On what types of livestock did the terrible plague come? (9:3) 268. 1. Horses
2. Donkeys
3. Camels
4. Cattle
5. Sheep
6. Goats

- 269.** How were the Israelites protected during the plague on the livestock? (9:4,6)
- 270.** How soon after Moses told Pharaoh of the coming plague on the livestock did the plague come? (9:5-6)
- 271.** How many of the livestock of Egypt died of the plague? (9:6)
- 272.** How many of the livestock of Israel died of the plague? (9:6)
- 273.** What was Pharaoh's attitude when the plague came on the livestock in Egypt? (9:7)
- 269.** The Lord made a distinction between the livestock of Israel and that of Egypt, so that no animal belonging to the Israelites died.
- 270.** It was the next day.
- 271.** All of the livestock of the Egyptians died.
- 272.** Not one animal belonging to the Israelites died.
- 273.** His heart was unyielding and he would not let the people go.

The Plague of Boils

- 274.** What was the sixth plague that came on the land of Egypt? (9:8-12)
- 275.** How did Moses and Aaron cause boils to come on the people of Egypt? (9:8-10)
- 276.** In whose presence did Moses toss handfuls of soot from a furnace into the air? (9:8,10)
- 277.** How did the Lord say that the soot thrown into the air would cause boils? (9:9)
- 278.** Who were affected by the plague of boils? (9:9,10)
- 279.** How extensive was the plague of boils in the land of Egypt? (9:9)
- 280.** What is said concerning the magicians at the time of the plague of boils? (9:11)
- 281.** What was Pharaoh's attitude when the plague of boils came on Egypt? (9:12)
- 274.** The plague of boils
- 275.** They took handfuls of soot from a furnace and Moses tossed it into the air.
- 276.** In the presence of Pharaoh
- 277.** The soot would become fine dust over the whole land of Egypt, and festering boils would break out.
- 278.** 1. Men
2. Animals
- 279.** It was throughout the land.
- 280.** The magicians could not stand before Moses because of the boils that were on them and on all the Egyptians.
- 281.** The Lord hardened his heart and he would not listen to Moses and Aaron, just as the Lord had said.

The Plague of Hail

- 282.** What was the seventh plague that came up on Egypt? (9:13-35)
- 283.** At what time of the day did the Lord tell Moses to warn Pharaoh of the coming plague of hail? (9:13)
- 284.** After the sixth plague, the Lord told Pharaoh that he could have been wiped off the earth, but he had allowed him to remain. For what two reasons was he allowed to remain on the earth? (9:15-16)
- 285.** How soon after Moses' warning did the plague of hail come on Egypt? (9:18)
- 286.** How extreme did Moses tell Pharaoh that the hail would be that was to come upon Egypt? (9:18,24)
- 287.** How did Moses tell Pharaoh that the people should prepare for the coming plague of hail? (9:19)
- 288.** How did Moses cause hail to fall on Egypt? (9:22-23)
- 289.** On what all did hail fall in Egypt? (9:22,25)
- 290.** How extensive was the plague of hail in Egypt? (9:22,24,25)
- 291.** What elements of storming did the Lord send during the plague of hail? (9:23,33)
- 292.** In what area of Egypt did no hail fall during the plague of hail? (9:26)
- 293.** What did Pharaoh do when he saw the damage of the hail? (9:27-28)
- 294.** How quickly did Moses make the hail cease? (9:29,33)
- 282.** The plague of hail
- 283.** Early in the morning
- 284.** 1. So that the Lord could show Pharaoh his power
2. So that the name of the Lord could be proclaimed in all the earth
- 285.** The next day
- 286.** The hailstorm would be the worst that had fallen on Egypt, from the day it was founded.
- 287.** The livestock and everything they had in the field should be brought to a place of shelter. Every man and animal that was not brought in would die.
- 288.** He stretched his staff toward the sky.
- 289.** 1. Men
2. Animals
3. Everything growing in the fields
4. Every tree
- 290.** Hail fell all over Egypt. It was the worst storm in all of Egypt since it had become a nation.
- 291.** 1. Thunder
2. Hail
3. Lightning
4. Rain
- 292.** Only in the land of Goshen, where the Israelites were
- 293.** He said that he had sinned and the Egyptians were in the wrong. He asked that the hail be stopped and he would let Israel go.
- 294.** As soon as he went out of the city and spread out his hands in prayer to the Lord

- 295.** What did Moses say Pharaoh could learn from his having the Lord stop the hail? (9:29)
- 296.** How did Moses appraise Pharaoh at the time he caused the hail to stop? (9:30)
- 297.** What crops of Egypt were destroyed by the hail? (9:31)
- 298.** Where was the barley in its stages of growth when the hail came upon Egypt? (9:31)
- 299.** Where was the flax in its stages of growth when the hail came upon Egypt? (9:31)
- 300.** Two crops were not destroyed when the hail fell in Egypt. What crops were those? (9:32)
- 301.** Why were the wheat and spelt not destroyed when the hail fell in Egypt? (9:32)
- 302.** What was the attitude of Pharaoh when he saw that the hail had ceased? (9:34-35)
- 295.** That the earth is the Lord's
- 296.** He said that he knew that Pharaoh and his officials still did not fear the Lord.
- 297.** 1. The flax
2. The barley
- 298.** The barley had headed.
- 299.** The flax was in bloom.
- 300.** 1. The wheat
2. The spelt
- 301.** Those crops ripened later.
- 302.** When he saw that the hail and thunder had stopped, he sinned again. He and his officials hardened their hearts. He did not let the Israelites go, just as the Lord had said through Moses.

Exodus 10

The Plague of Locusts

- 303.** What was the eighth plague that came upon Egypt? (10:1-20)
- 304.** How long before the plague of locusts was Pharaoh warned that it would come? (10:4)
- 305.** How did Moses describe to Pharaoh how harshly the locusts would come upon Egypt? (10:5-6)
- 306.** How did Moses describe the disastrous impact the locusts would have on Egypt? (10:6)
- 307.** What did Pharaoh's servants say to Pharaoh when Moses had described the coming plague of locusts? (10:7)
- 308.** How did Pharaoh react to his servants' encouraging him, just before the plague of locusts, to let the Israelites leave? (10:8)
- 309.** After Pharaoh told Moses and Aaron that they could go and worship the Lord just before the plague of locusts, he reversed his position. Why did he change his mind? (10:8-11)
- 310.** How did the Lord bring locusts over the land of Egypt? (10:13)
- 311.** How does the writer describe the extremity of the plague of locusts? (10:14)
- 312.** How thoroughly did the locusts destroy the vegetation of Egypt? (10:15)
- 313.** How did Pharaoh react when he saw the destruction caused by the locusts? (10:16-17)
- 314.** How did the Lord remove the locusts from the land of Egypt? (10:19)
- 303.** The plague of locusts
- 304.** One day
- 305.** 1. They would cover the face of the ground so that it could not be seen.
2. They would devour what little was left after the hail.
3. They would devour every tree that was growing in their fields.
4. The houses of all the Egyptians would be filled with locusts.
- 306.** He said it would be something which neither their fathers nor their forefathers had ever seen from the day they settled in the land.
- 307.** They said, "How long will this man be a snare to us? Let the people go, so that they may worship the Lord their God. Do you not yet realize that Egypt is ruined?!"
- 308.** He brought Moses and Aaron back and told them they could go and worship the Lord.
- 309.** Moses told him that all the people and all the flocks and herds would be taken, for they would celebrate a festival to the Lord. But Pharaoh said they were bent on evil, and should take only the men. Then Moses and Aaron were driven from his presence.
- 310.** Moses stretched his staff over the land and the Lord made an east wind blow across the land all day and night. By morning the wind had brought the locusts.
- 311.** Never before had there been such a plague of locusts, nor would there ever be again.
- 312.** They covered all the ground until it was black. They devoured all that was left after the hail--everything growing in the fields and the fruit on the trees. Nothing green remained on tree or plant in all the land of Egypt.
- 313.** He quickly summoned Moses and Aaron and told them he had sinned and asked them to forgive him once more and pray to the Lord that he would remove the deadly plague.
- 314.** He changed the wind to a very strong west wind which caught up the locusts and carried them in to the Red Sea.

- 315.** In the Bible we read of the "Red Sea". What is an alternate translation of this name? (10:19n)
- 316.** How thoroughly did the Lord take the locusts from Egypt? (10:19)
- 317.** How did the attitude of Pharaoh change once the locusts were taken from Egypt? (10:20)
- 315.** "Sea of Reeds"
- 316.** Not a locust was left anywhere in Egypt.
- 317.** The Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart, and he would not let the Israelites go.

The Plague of Darkness

- 318.** What was the ninth plague that came upon the land of Egypt? (10:21-29)
- 319.** How did Moses bring the darkness onto the land of Egypt? (10:21-22)
- 320.** In what two ways is the darkness that came over Egypt described? (10:21,22)
- 321.** How long did darkness cover all Egypt? (10:22)
- 322.** How did the dwellings of the Israelites differ from those of the Egyptians during the plague of darkness? (10:23)
- 323.** What discussion transpired between Pharaoh and Moses when darkness came upon the land? (10:24-26)
- 324.** During the plague of darkness, Pharaoh said the people could leave, but the animals had to remain. How did Pharaoh react when Moses insisted that the animals be taken? (10:27)
- 325.** What threat did Pharaoh voice to Moses when he refused to allow the Israelites to leave at the plague of darkness? (10:28)
- 326.** How did Moses respond when Pharaoh told him he would die if he ever saw Pharaoh's face again? (10:29)
- 318.** Darkness
- 319.** He stretched his hand toward the sky, and darkness covered all Egypt.
- 320.** 1. "Darkness that can be felt"
2. "Total darkness"
- 321.** Three days
- 322.** No one could see anyone else or leave his place. Yet the Israelites had light in the places where they lived.
- 323.** Pharaoh told Moses that the Israelites could go to worship the Lord; they could even take the women and children. But the flocks and herds were to stay behind. But Moses said they had to take all the animals, for they did not know what they would use to worship the Lord.
- 324.** The Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart, and he was not willing to let them go.
- 325.** He told Moses to get out of his sight and make sure he would never appear before him again. He told Moses that the day he saw Pharaoh's face, he would die.
- 326.** He said, "Just as you say. I will never appear before you again."

Exodus 11

The Plague on the Firstborn

- 327.** What was the tenth and final plague that came upon the land of Egypt? (11:1-10)
- 328.** What assurance did the Lord give to Moses before the plague on the firstborn? (11:1)
- 329.** What instructions were given to the Israelites prior to the plague on the firstborn? (11:2)
- 330.** How did the Egyptians regard the Israelites at the time of the plague on the firstborn? (11:3)
- 331.** How was Moses regarded by the Egyptians at the time of the plague on the firstborn? (11:3)
- 332.** What did Moses tell Pharaoh would happen in the final plague? (11:4-5)
- 333.** At what time did Moses tell Pharaoh that the Lord would strike the firstborn of Egypt? (11:4)
- 334.** How did Moses describe the extent to which the firstborn of Egypt would die? (11:5)
- 335.** How did Moses refer to the royalty of Pharaoh? (11:5)
- 336.** How did Moses describe the lowliness of "the slave girl" in Egypt? (11:5)
- 327.** The death of the firstborn
- 328.** He told Moses that after this final plague Pharaoh would let the people go, and when Pharaoh did allow them to go, he would drive them out completely.
- 329.** The men and women were to ask their neighbors for articles of silver and gold.
- 330.** The Lord made the Egyptians favorably disposed toward the people of Israel.
- 331.** He was highly regarded by Pharaoh's officials and by the people.
- 332.** He said that all the firstborn of Egypt would die.
- 333.** About midnight
- 334.** 1. Every firstborn son in Egypt would die, from the firstborn son of Pharaoh to the firstborn son of the slave girl.
2. All the firstborn of the cattle would die. He spoke of "Pharaoh, who sits on the throne".
- 335.** He spoke of "the slave girl, who is at her hand mill".

- 337.** How did Moses predict that the Egyptians would react to the coming plague on the firstborn? (11:6)
- 338.** How did Moses describe the peace that would be among the Israelites during the plague on the firstborn of Egypt? (11:7)
- 339.** What did Moses say Pharaoh would learn from the peace among the Israelites during the plague on the firstborn? (11:7)
- 340.** What was the emotional condition of Moses when he left Pharaoh after telling him of the plague coming on the firstborn? (11:8)
- 341.** What did the Lord tell Moses after Moses told Pharaoh of the coming plague on the firstborn? (11:9)
- 342.** What was Pharaoh's attitude after all the plagues had occurred in Egypt? (11:10)
- 337.** He said there would be loud wailing throughout Egypt--worse than there had ever been or ever would be again.
- 338.** He said that among the Israelites not a dog would bark at any man or animal.
- 339.** It would be known that the Lord made a distinction between Egypt and Israel.
- 340.** He left Pharaoh hot with anger.
- 341.** He had said, "Pharaoh will refuse to listen to you--so that my wonders may be multiplied in Egypt."
- 342.** After Moses and Aaron performed all the wonders before Pharaoh, the Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart, and he would not let the Israelites go out of his country.

Exodus 12

The Passover

- 343.** Just prior to the plague on the firstborn, what instruction did the Lord give Moses and Aaron concerning the way the Israelites were to record time? (12:1-2)
- 344.** What animal figured centrally in the Passover Feast of the Israelites? (12:3ff)
- 345.** How many lambs were used by the Israelites in the Passover Feast? (12:3)
- 346.** When was each Israelite household to select its lamb for the Passover Feast? (12:3)
- 347.** What Passover arrangements were to be made for a household that was too small for a whole lamb? (12:4)
- 348.** What requirements were placed on the Passover lambs? (12:5)
- 349.** From what two types of animals could the Passover lamb be taken? (12:5)
- 350.** On what day were the Passover lambs to be killed? (12:6)
- 351.** Who were to kill the Passover lambs? (12:6)
- 352.** At what time on the fourteenth day of the first month were the Israelites to kill the Passover lambs? (12:6)
- 353.** What were the Israelite families to do with some of the blood of the Passover lambs? (12:7)
- 354.** When was the meat of the Passover lambs to be eaten? (12:8)
- 355.** How was the meat of the Passover lambs to be cooked? (12:8,9)
- 356.** What was to be eaten with the Passover lambs? (12:8)
- 357.** What prohibitions did the Lord give concerning the preparation of the Passover lamb? (12:9)
- 358.** What particular parts of the Passover lamb are mentioned in Exodus? (12:9)
- 343.** He said, "This month is to be for you the first month, the first month of your year."
- 344.** The lamb
- 345.** As a general rule, there was to be one lamb for each family, for each household.
- 346.** On the tenth day of the first month
- 347.** Two neighboring families were to share a lamb for the feast and divide it between them according to the number of people in the families.
- 348.** 1. They were to be a year old.
2. They were to be male.
3. They were to be without defect.
- 349.** 1. Sheep
2. Goats
- 350.** On the fourteenth day of the first month
- 351.** All the people of the community of Israel
- 352.** At twilight
- 353.** They were to put it on the sides and tops of the doorframes of the houses where they ate the lambs.
- 354.** The same night they were killed
- 355.** It was to be roasted over fire.
- 356.** 1. Bitter herbs
2. Bread made without yeast (YEEST)
- 357.** 1. None of the meat was to be eaten raw.
2. None of the meat was to be cooked in water.
- 358.** 1. Head
2. Legs
3. Inner parts

- 359.** What was to be done with the meat of the lamb left after the Passover meal? (12:10)
- 360.** The Lord's Passover was to be eaten in haste. How was an Israelite to be dressed as he ate the Passover meal? (12:11)
- 361.** How would the firstborn of the Egyptians be killed? (12:12)
- 362.** On whom did the Lord say he would bring judgment on Passover night? (12:12)
- 363.** On Passover night, what did the Lord say would serve as a sign for Israel on the houses where the Israelites lived? (12:13)
- 364.** What was to be the significance of the blood placed on the doorframes of the Israelite homes on Passover night? (12:13,23)
- 365.** What significance did the Lord say the Israelites were to place on the day that the firstborn of Egypt were killed? (12:14)
- 366.** How long during the Passover season were the Israelites to eat bread made without yeast? (12:15)
- 367.** What was to be removed from the houses of Israel on the first day of the Passover week? (12:15)
- 368.** What did the Lord say was to happen to an Israelite who ate anything with yeast in it during the Passover week? (12:15,19)
- 369.** When were the Israelites to have sacred assemblies during the Passover week? (12:16)
- 370.** What instructions did the Lord give concerning work on the first and seventh day of Passover week? (12:16)
- 371.** What is another name for the Passover Feast? (12:17)
- 372.** Why were the Israelites instructed to observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread? (12:17)
- 373.** How long did the Lord tell the Israelites they were to observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread? (12:17,24)
- 374.** On what days of the first month were the Israelites to eat bread made without yeast? (12:18)
- 375.** The Lord said that any person among the Israelites who ate anything with yeast in it during the Passover week was to be cut off from the community of Israel. What did he say to be sure that the people understood that this applied to everyone in the community of Israel? (12:19)
- 376.** What kind of bread did the Lord say the Israelites were to eat during the Passover week? (12:20)
- 377.** Whom did Moses instruct concerning what the Israelites were to do the night the Lord was to pass among the Egyptians? (12:21)
- 378.** What did Moses instruct the elders of Israel to have slain on the night the Lord was to pass among the Egyptians? (12:21)
- 379.** How did Moses instruct that the blood of the lamb be put on the doorframe of each house of Israel? (12:22)
- 380.** How did Moses instruct the people concerning their going out of their houses on the night the Lord was to pass among the Egyptians? (12:22)
- 381.** At what specific time of the future did the Lord stress that the Israelites were to observe the Passover? (12:24-25)
- 359.** None was to be left until morning. If some was left until morning it was to be burned.
- 360.** 1. He was to have his cloak tucked into his belt.
2. He was to have sandals on his feet.
3. He was to have his staff in his hand.
- 361.** The Lord would go through the land on the night of Passover and strike down every firstborn in the land, both men and animals.
- 362.** All the gods of Egypt
- 363.** The blood placed on the sides and tops of the doorframes (See 12:7)
- 364.** When the Lord saw a doorframe with blood on it as he passed through to strike down the Egyptians, he would pass over the doorway and no destructive plague would touch that house.
- 365.** That was a day they were to commemorate; for generations to come they were to celebrate it as a festival to the Lord--a lasting ordinance.
- 366.** Seven days. From the first day of the feast to the seventh.
- 367.** Yeast
- 368.** That person was to be cut off from the community of Israel.
- 369.** 1. On the first day
2. On the seventh day
- 370.** No work was to be done at all on these days except for the preparation of food.
- 371.** The Feast of Unleavened (un-LEV-end) Bread
- 372.** Because it was on that very day that the Lord brought the divisions of Israel out of Egypt
- 373.** They were to celebrate the day as a lasting ordinance for generations to come. (See 12:14)
- 374.** From the evening of the fourteenth day to the evening of the twenty-first day
- 375.** He said that this command was to be observed whether the offending person was an alien or native-born.
- 376.** Unleavened bread
- 377.** All the elders of Israel
- 378.** The Passover lamb
- 379.** A bunch of hyssop (HISS-up) was to be dipped into a basin of blood. Some of the blood was to be put on the top and both sides of the doorframe.
- 380.** None of them were to go out the door of his house until morning.
- 381.** These instructions were to be a lasting ordinance for them and their descendants when they had entered the land that the Lord would give to them as he had promised.

- 382.** What question did the Lord tell the people the children of future generations would ask concerning the Passover? (12:26)
- 383.** What did the Lord instruct the people to answer when their children asked what the ceremony of Passover meant to them? (12:27)
- 384.** What was the attitude of the people of Israel as Moses gave them instructions for the Passover night? (12:27-28)
- 385.** At what time of the night did the Lord strike all the firstborn in Egypt? (12:29)
- 386.** In the account of the Lord's striking down the firstborn of Egypt, all classes of people were affected. How does the writer express the all-inclusiveness of the Lord's act? (12:29)
- 387.** In addition to the firstborn of the people of Egypt, what were killed on the night the Lord struck down the firstborn of the Egyptians? (12:29)
- 388.** When did Pharaoh and his officials and the Egyptians get up after the Lord had struck down the firstborn? (12:30)
- 389.** How is the grief described at the time the Egyptians awoke after the striking down of the firstborn? (12:30)
- 390.** How does the writer describe the extensiveness of the plague on the firstborn in Egypt? (12:30)
- 382.** "What does this ceremony mean to you?"
- 383.** They were to say, "It is the Passover sacrifice to the Lord, who passed over the houses of the Israelites in Egypt and spared our homes when he struck down the Egyptians."
- 384.** The people bowed down and worshiped. They did just what the Lord commanded Moses and Aaron.
- 385.** At midnight
- 386.** "The Lord struck down all the firstborn in Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh, who sat on the throne, to the firstborn of the prisoner, who was in the dungeon. . ."
- 387.** The firstborn of all the livestock
- 388.** During the night
- 389.** "There was loud wailing in Egypt."
- 390.** "There was not a house without someone dead."

The Exodus

- 391.** What did Pharaoh do when he learned about the death of the firstborn throughout Egypt? (12:31-32)
- 392.** After Pharaoh told Moses and Aaron to leave with the people after the final plague, what was his final request? (12:32)
- 393.** What did the Egyptians do when they learned of the widespread death of the firstborn? (12:33)
- 394.** When the Egyptians learned of the widespread death of their firstborn, they urged the Israelites to get out of the land quickly. Why did they want the Israelites to leave quickly? (12:33)
- 395.** What specific act on the part of the Israelites demonstrates the speed with which they left Egypt? (12:34)
- 396.** What things did the Israelites request from the Egyptians before their departure? (12:35)
- 397.** Why were the Egyptians willing to give to the Israelites the things they requested as they prepared to leave Egypt? (12:36)
- 398.** How does the writer describe the Israelites' receiving articles of value from the Egyptians as they prepared to leave Egypt? (12:36)
- 399.** How does the writer identify the first leg of the Israelites' journey out of Egypt? (12:37)
- 400.** When did the Israelites set out from Rameses? (Numbers 33:3)
- 401.** How is the departure of the Israelites from Egypt described? (Numbers 33:3-4)
- 402.** What was the number of the Israelites as they began their journey out of Egypt? (12:37)
- 403.** How did the Israelites travel as they were leaving Egypt? (12:37)
- 404.** Who went with the Israelites as they went up out of Egypt? (12:38)
- 391.** He called for Moses and Aaron and told them to take the Israelites out of the land to worship the Lord, taking their flocks and herds.
- 392.** "Also bless me."
- 393.** They urged the Israelites to hurry and leave the country.
- 394.** They said, "For otherwise we will all die!"
- 395.** The people took their dough before the yeast was added, and carried it on their shoulders in kneading troughs wrapped in clothing.
- 396.** 1. Articles of silver
2. Articles of gold
3. Clothing
- 397.** The Lord had made the Egyptians favorably disposed toward the people, and they gave them what they asked for.
- 398.** "So they plundered the Egyptians."
- 399.** They journeyed from Rameses to Succoth (SUCK-oth).
- 400.** On the fifteenth day of the first month, the day after Passover
- 401.** "They marched out boldly in full view of all the Egyptians, who were burying all their firstborn. . ."
- 402.** About six hundred thousand men, besides women and children
- 403.** On foot
- 404.** "Many other people went up with them. . ."

- 405.** What is said concerning the animals that went with the Israelites as they left Egypt? (12:38)
- 406.** What did the Israelites have to eat as they were moving out of Egypt? (12:39)
- 407.** Why was the bread dough that the Israelites brought out of Egypt without yeast? (12:39)
- 408.** How long had the Israelite people lived in Egypt? (12:40)
- 409.** How close to 430 years were the Israelites in Egypt? (12:41)
- 410.** Why did the writer say all the Israelites were to keep vigil on Passover night to honor the Lord for generations to come? (12:42)
- 405.** There were "large droves of livestock, both flocks and herds".
- 406.** With the dough they had brought from Egypt, they baked cakes of unleavened bread.
- 407.** Because they had been driven out of Egypt and did not have time to prepare food for themselves
- 408.** 430 years
- 409.** At the end of the 430 years, to the very day, Israel left Egypt.
- 410.** Because the Lord kept vigil the night he brought them out of Egypt

Passover Restrictions

- 411.** Who did the Lord say was not to eat of the Passover meal? (12:43,44,45,48)
- 412.** When was a slave who had been bought to be allowed to eat of the Passover meal? (12:44)
- 413.** Where was the Passover meal to be eaten by an Israelite family? (12:46)
- 414.** What was never to be done to a Passover lamb? (12:46)
- 415.** How much of the community of Israel was to celebrate the Passover? (12:47)
- 416.** What was always required of aliens who were to eat of the Passover meal? (12:48)
- 411.** 1. Any foreigner
2. Any uncircumcised slave
3. Any temporary resident
4. Any hired worker
5. Any alien with uncircumcised males in his household
6. Any uncircumcised male
- 412.** After he had been circumcised
- 413.** Inside a single house; none of the meat was to be taken outside the house.
- 414.** None of its bones were to be broken.
- 415.** The whole community
- 416.** An alien living among the Israelites who wanted to celebrate the Passover had to have all the males in his household circumcised. The same law applied for those native-born and aliens.

Exodus 13

Consecration of the Firstborn

- 417.** Who were to be consecrated to the Lord so that they belonged to him? (13:2,12;34:19)
- 418.** In instructing the people to remember the day in which they came out of Egypt, what words did Moses use in referring to Egypt? (13:3)
- 419.** What was the name of the month in which the Hebrews left Egypt? (13:4)
- 420.** To whom had the Lord sworn the land in which the Hebrews were to live? (13:5)
- 421.** During which month did Moses instruct the people to observe Passover after they would come into the promised land? (13:5)
- 422.** How strongly did Moses stress to the people that they were not to have yeast during the seven days of Passover? (13:7)
- 423.** How were the Israelites to explain to their children the reason for their commemorating Passover week? (13:8)
- 424.** The Lord said that observance of the Passover would be like a sign or a reminder worn on certain parts of the body. What were those parts of the body? (13:9,16)
- 425.** Why were the Israelites to wear signs and reminders on their hands or foreheads? (13:9)
- 426.** How often were the Israelites to observe the Passover? (13:10)
- 427.** What was to be done for every firstborn of the Israelite sons and livestock? (13:11-13)
- 417.** 1. Every firstborn male child
2. Every firstborn of all animals
- 418.** "The land of slavery"
- 419.** Abib (AY-bib)
- 420.** The forefathers of the Israelites
- 421.** Abib, the same month in which the left Egypt
- 422.** He said, "Eat unleavened bread during those seven days; nothing with yeast in it is to be seen among you, nor shall any yeast be seen anywhere within your borders."
- 423.** They were to tell their children, "I do this because of what the Lord did for me when I came out of Egypt."
- 424.** 1. Hand
2. Forehead
- 425.** So that the law of the Lord would be on their lips
- 426.** They were to keep the ordinance at the appointed time year after year.
- 427.** The first offspring of every womb was to be given over to the Lord; every firstborn among their sons was to be redeemed; all the firstborn males of the livestock were to belong to the Lord.

428. What was to be done regarding the firstborn of a donkey? (13:13)
429. How were the Israelites instructed to answer when their sons asked the meaning of the redemption of the firstborn? (13:14-15)
428. The owner was either to redeem it with a lamb, or break the animals' neck.
429. They were to tell of the Lord's killing of every firstborn in Egypt. Because of this, the Israelites sacrificed the first offspring of every womb; every firstborn son was to be redeemed.

Crossing the Sea

430. When Pharaoh had let the people go from his land, why did God not lead them toward the promised land through the Philistine (fih-LISS-teen) country, even though it would have been a shorter route? (13:17)
431. Rather than leading the Israelites out of Egypt by the way of the Philistines, by what route did God lead them? (13:18)
432. How were the Israelites prepared as they went up out of Egypt? (13:18)
433. Whose bones did Moses take as the Israelites were leaving Egypt? (13:19)
434. Why did Moses take the bones of Joseph from Egypt? (13:19)
435. Where did the Israelites camp after leaving Succoth? (13:20)
436. How did the Lord guide the Israelites on their way as they traveled from Egypt? (13:21)
437. Why did the Lord go ahead of the Israelites in both a pillar of cloud and a pillar of fire? (13:21)
430. For fear that the people would change their minds if they faced war, and return to Egypt
431. He led them around by the desert road toward the Red Sea
432. They were armed for battle.
433. He took the bones of Joseph.
434. Joseph had made the sons of Israel swear an oath that they would carry his bones from Egypt.
435. At Etham (EE-tham) on the edge of the desert
436. 1. By day he went ahead of them in a pillar of cloud to guide them on their way.
2. At night he went ahead of them in a pillar of fire to give them light.
437. So that they could travel by day or night

Exodus 14

438. Where did the Lord instruct Moses to encamp the Israelites as they were approaching the sea? (14:1-2)
439. Why did the Lord have the Israelites encamp near Pi Hahiroth? (14:3)
440. Why did the Lord say Pharaoh would pursue the Israelites after they had left to go out of the country? (14:4,8)
441. What did the Lord say he would gain by Pharaoh and his army pursuing the Israelites as they were leaving Egypt? (14:4)
442. Where did Pharaoh ride as he pursued the Israelites? (14:6)
443. How many chariots did Pharaoh's army take as they pursued the Israelites? (14:7)
444. What was Israel doing when the Egyptian army overtook them? (14:9)
445. Where did the Egyptian army overtake Israel? (14:9)
446. How did the Israelites feel when the Egyptian army overtook them? (14:10-12)
447. How did Moses answer the Israelites when they expressed their fear on being overtaken by the Egyptian army? (14:13-14)
448. How did the Lord instruct Moses to take the Israelites across the sea? (14:15-16)
438. They were to camp near Pi Hahiroth (pie-ha-HIGH-roth) between Migdol (MIG-doll) and the sea. They were to encamp by the sea, directly opposite Baal Zephon (BAY-al ZEE-fon).
439. Pharaoh would think that the Israelites were wandering around the land in confusion, hemmed in by the desert.
440. He said he would harden Pharaoh's heart and he would pursue the Israelites.
441. He said that he would gain glory for himself through Pharaoh and his army, and the Egyptians would know that he was the Lord.
442. In his chariot
443. Taking his army with him, Pharaoh took six hundred of the best chariots, along with all the other chariots of Egypt, with officers over all of them.
444. They were camping.
445. By the sea near Pi Hahiroth, opposite Baal Zephon
446. They were terrified. They told Moses that it would have been better for them to serve the Egyptians than to die in the desert.
447. He said, "Do not be afraid. Stand firm and you will see the deliverance the Lord will bring you today. The Egyptians you see today you will never see again. The Lord will fight for you; you need only to be still."
448. He told the Israelites to move on. Moses was to raise his staff and stretch out his hand over the sea and divide the water so that the Israelites could go through the sea on dry ground.

- 449.** Why did the Lord say that Pharaoh and his army would go into the sea after the Israelites? (14:17)
- 450.** Why did the Lord say he would gain glory by Pharaoh and the Egyptian army going into the sea after the Israelites? (14:17-18)
- 451.** What two forms of protection went between the camp of Israel and the camp of the Egyptians as Israel prepared to cross the sea? (14:19-20)
- 452.** How did the pillar of cloud protect the Israelites at night as it stood between the camp of Israel and the camp of the Egyptians? (14:20)
- 453.** How did the Lord divide the waters of the sea when Moses stretched out his hand over the sea? (14:21)
- 454.** How is the floor of the sea described as the Israelites went through it? (14:22,29;15:19)
- 455.** How are the waters of the sea described as the Israelites went through it? (14:22,29)
- 456.** What Egyptians went into the sea, following the Israelites? (14:23)
- 457.** At what time did the Lord bring the Egyptian army into confusion as they pursued the Israelites through the sea? (14:24)
- 458.** How did the Lord cause the Egyptian army difficulty as they pursued the Israelites through the sea? (14:25)
- 459.** What did the Egyptians say when they were brought into difficulty as they pursued the Israelites through the sea? (14:25)
- 460.** How did the Lord have Moses destroy the Egyptian army at the crossing of the sea? (14:26-27)
- 461.** At what time of the day did the sea go back to its place? (14:27)
- 462.** How many of the Egyptian army escaped death at the sea? (14:28)
- 463.** How did the Israelites know that the Egyptian army had been killed? (14:30)
- 464.** How did the Israelites respond when they saw the great power the Lord displayed against the Egyptians at the sea? (14:31)
- 449.** He said he would harden the hearts of the Egyptians so that they would go in after the Israelites.
- 450.** Because they would know that God is the Lord
- 451.** 1. The angel of God, who had been traveling in front of Israel's army, withdrew and went behind them.
2. The pillar of cloud moved from in front and stood behind them.
- 452.** It came between the armies of Egypt and Israel. Throughout the night the cloud brought darkness to the one side and light to the other side; so neither went near the other all night long.
- 453.** All that night he drove the sea back with a strong east wind and the waters were divided so that the sea was turned into dry land.
- 454.** "Dry ground"
- 455.** There was a wall of water on their right and on their left.
- 456.** All Pharaoh's horses and chariots and horsemen followed them into the sea.
- 457.** During the last watch of the night
- 458.** He made the wheels of their chariots come off so that they had difficulty driving.
- 459.** "Let's get away from the Israelites! The Lord is fighting for them against Egypt."
- 460.** He had him stretch out his hand over the sea so that the waters would flow back over the Egyptians and their chariots and horsemen.
- 461.** At daybreak
- 462.** Not one of Pharaoh's army survived.
- 463.** They saw the Egyptians lying dead on the shore.
- 464.** The people feared the Lord and put their trust in him and in Moses his servant.

Exodus 15

The Song of Moses and Miriam

- 465.** What was the first thing the Israelites did after their miraculous deliverance through the sea? (15:1-18)
- 466.** What is the tone of the song sung by the Israelites after their deliverance through the sea? (15:1-18)
- 467.** In what two ways is Miriam identified after the Red Sea deliverance? (15:20)
- 468.** What did Miriam do after the Red Sea deliverance? (15:20-21)
- 469.** Who accompanied Miriam as she sang her song of praise to the Lord? (15:20)
- 470.** Recite Miriam's song of praise that she sang after the Red Sea deliverance. (15:21)
- 465.** They sang a song of praise to the Lord.
- 466.** Praise to the Lord for his power, his protection of his people, and his opposition to the enemy
- 467.** 1. A prophetess (PRAH-fit-ess)
2. Aaron's sister
- 468.** She took a tambourine (tam-bore-EEN) in her hand and sang a song of praise to the Lord.
- 469.** All the women followed her with tambourines and dancing.
- 470.** "Sing to the Lord,
for he is highly exalted.
The horse and its rider
he has hurled into the sea."

The Waters of Marah and Elim

- 471.** Where did Moses lead the Israelites when they left the Red Sea? (15:22)
- 472.** How long did the Israelites go into the Desert of Shur without finding water? (15:22)
- 471.** Into the Desert of Shur (SURE)
- 472.** Three days

- 473.** Why could the Israelites not drink the water when they came to Marah (MAH-rah)? (15:23)
- 474.** Why was the place with the bitter water named "Marah"? (15:23,23n)
- 475.** What was the attitude of the Israelites when they came upon the bitter waters at Marah? (15:24)
- 476.** How was the water at Marah made sweet to drink? (15:25)
- 477.** At Marah, the Lord made a decree and a law for Israel, and he tested them. What did he say to them? (15:26)
- 478.** Where did the Israelites go next after Marah? (15:27)
- 479.** What refreshing features did the Israelites find at Elim when they camped there near water? (15:27)
- 473.** The water at Marah was bitter.
- 474.** "Marah" means "bitter".
- 475.** They grumbled against Moses, saying, "What are we to drink?"
- 476.** The Lord showed Moses a piece of wood. Moses threw the wood into the water and the water became sweet.
- 477.** "If you listen carefully to the voice of the Lord your God and do what is right in his eyes, if you pay attention to his commands and keep all his decrees, I will not bring on you any of the diseases I brought on the Egyptians, for I am the Lord, who heals you." Elim (EE-lim)
- 479.** 1. Twelve springs
2. Seventy palm trees

Exodus 16

Manna and Quail

- 480.** Where did the Israelites go when they left Elim? (16:1)
- 481.** Where was the Desert of Sin located? (16:1)
- 482.** When did Israel come to the Desert of Sin on their journey from Egypt? (16:1)
- 483.** For what reason did the Israelites grumble to Moses and Aaron in the Desert of Sin? (16:2-3)
- 484.** When Israel complained to Moses and Aaron in the Desert of Sin, what did they say would be better than starving in the desert? (16:3)
- 485.** As Israel complained of hunger in the Desert of Sin, what good things did they think back on that they had had in Egypt? (16:3)
- 486.** What did the Lord answer when the people complained of a lack of food in the Desert of Sin? (16:4)
- 487.** How did the Lord say the people were to gather the bread he would rain down to them from heaven in the Desert of Sin? (16:4)
- 488.** Why did the Lord tell the Israelites that they were to gather only a day's portion of bread from heaven each day in the Desert of Sin? (16:4)
- 489.** How much of the bread from heaven in the Desert of Sin were the Israelites to gather on the sixth day of the week? (16:5)
- 490.** At what times of the day did Moses and Aaron say the people were to gather the food miraculously provided by the Lord in the Desert of Sin? (16:6-8,12)
- 491.** What did Moses and Aaron say the gathering of food in the Desert of Sin would make the people know? (16:6-7)
- 480.** The Desert of Sin (SIN)
- 481.** Between Elim and Sinai (SYE-nye)
- 482.** On the fifteenth day of the second month after their departure from Egypt
- 483.** They told Moses and Aaron that they had brought them out into the desert to starve the entire assembly to death.
- 484.** Dying by the Lord's hand back in Egypt
- 485.** 1. They had sat around pots of meat.
2. They had eaten all the food they wanted.
- 486.** He said that he would rain down bread from heaven for them.
- 487.** They were to go out each day and gather enough for that day.
- 488.** He did this to test them to see whether they would follow his instructions.
- 489.** Twice as much as they gathered on the other days
- 490.** 1. Evening (twilight)
2. Morning
- 491.** 1. In the evening they would know that it was the Lord who brought them out of Egypt.
2. In the morning they would see the glory of the Lord, because he had heard their grumbling against him.
- 492.** 1. Meat in the evening (at twilight)
2. Bread in the morning
- 493.** He gave them all the bread they wanted.
- 494.** He said, "You are not grumbling against us, but against the Lord."
- 495.** In a cloud

496. In the Desert of Sin, a certain type of bird came up and covered the camp in the evenings. What type of bird were these? (16:13)
497. In the Desert of Sin, what condensed moisture was found around the camp of Israel each morning? (16:13)
498. In the Desert of Sin, what happened each morning when the dew around the camp was gone? (16:14)
499. When the Israelites saw the thin flakes on the ground around their camp in the Desert of Sin, what did they say to each other? (16:15)
500. When the Israelites saw the thin flakes on the ground and asked "What is it?", how did Moses answer them? (16:15)
501. What measure of the flake-like substance were the people to gather each morning? (16:16-18)
502. In what kind of shelters did the people live as they traveled in the desert? (16:16)
503. In the Desert of Sin, what instruction did Moses give the people about saving the bread from heaven until morning? (16:19)
504. In the Desert of Sin, what happened when some of the people kept part of the bread from heaven until morning? (16:20)
505. How did Moses react when some of the people kept part of the bread from heaven until morning? (16:20)
506. What would happen each morning to the bread from heaven that was not gathered? (16:21)
507. Why were the people to gather twice as much of the bread from heaven on the sixth day of each week? (16:22-23,29)
508. What two ways of preparing the bread from heaven are mentioned in Exodus? (16:23)
509. On what one day could the people put the bread from heaven aside until morning and it not stink or get maggots in it? (16:23-24)
510. Why could the people not gather the bread from heaven on the Sabbath? (16:25-26)
511. When some of the people went out on the seventh day to gather the bread from heaven, what did they find? (16:27)
512. How did the Lord respond when some of the people went out on the Sabbath to gather the bread from heaven? (16:28)
513. What did the Israelites name the bread that was rained down from heaven? (16:31)
514. What does the word "manna" mean? (16:31n)
515. What color was the manna? (16:31)
516. To what type of seed was manna compared? (Exodus 16:31; Numbers 11:7)
517. According to Exodus, how did manna taste? (16:31)
518. How much of the manna did Moses say was to be kept for the generations to come? (16:32)
519. Why was an omer of manna to be kept for the generations to come? (16:32)
520. In what type of container did Moses instruct Aaron to put the omer of manna to be kept for generations to come? (16:33)
521. Where did Aaron place the jar of manna when Moses instructed him to place it before the Lord? (16:34)
522. For how many years did the Israelites eat manna? (16:35)
523. Up to what point in the history of Israel did the people eat manna? (16:35)
524. How is the volume of an omer identified? (16:36)
496. Quail
497. A layer of dew
498. Thin flakes like frost on the ground appeared on the desert floor.
499. They asked, "What is it?"
500. He said, "It is the bread the Lord has given you to eat."
501. Each person was to gather as much as he needed. They were to take an omer (OH-mer) for each person they had in their tent.
502. Tents
503. No one was to keep any of it until morning.
504. 1. It was full of maggots.
2. It began to smell.
505. He was angry with them.
506. When the sun grew hot, it melted away.
507. The next day was to be a day of rest, a holy Sabbath (SAB-bath) to the Lord.
508. 1. Baking
2. Boiling
509. On the Sabbath
510. There would be none to gather.
511. They found none.
512. He said to Moses, "How long will you refuse to keep my commands and my instructions?"
513. "Manna" (MAN-uh)
514. "What is it?"
515. White
516. It was like coriander (core-ee-ANN-der) seed.
517. It tasted like wafers made with honey. (Cf. Numbers 11:8)
518. An omer
519. So the people could see the bread that the Lord gave the people to eat in the desert when he brought them out of Egypt
520. He instructed him to put the manna in a jar and place it before the Lord.
521. He put the manna in front of the Testimony (TEST-ih-moe-knee), that it might be kept.
522. Forty years
523. Until they reached the border of Canaan (See Joshua 5:12)
524. An omer was one tenth of an ephah (EE-fah).

Water From the Rock

525. Where did the Israelites camp after they left the Desert of Sin? (17:1)
526. What problem did the people encounter at Rephidim? (17:1)
527. How did the people grumble at Rephidim? (17:2-3)
528. How did Moses read the intensity of the people as they grumbled at Rephidim? (17:4)
529. What did the Lord instruct Moses to do when the people were grumbling without water at Rephidim? (17:5-6)
530. What two names did Moses give to the place where the people complained for lack of water? (17:7)
531. What does the word "Massah" mean? (17:7n)
532. What does the word "Meribah" mean? (17:7n)
533. Why did Moses call the place where the people complained for lack of water "Massah" and "Meribah"? (17:7)
525. They traveled from place to place and came to Rephidim (REF-ih-dim).
526. There was no water for them to drink.
527. They said, "Why did you bring us up out of Egypt to make us and our children and livestock die of thirst?"
528. He cried out to the Lord, "What am I to do with these people? They are almost ready to stone me."
529. He told him to take the staff with which he struck the Nile and to strike the rock at Horeb and water would come out of it for the people to drink.
530. 1. Massah (MASS-uh)
2. Meribah (MEH-rib-ah)
531. "Testing"
532. "Quarreling"
533. Because the Israelites quarreled and because they tested the Lord saying, "Is the Lord among us or not?"

The Amalekites Defeated

534. Who came and attacked the Israelites at Rephidim? (17:8)
535. Who was the commander of the Israelite forces as they fought against the Amalekites? (17:9-10)
536. What three men went up to the top of a hill as Joshua led in the battle against the Amalekites? (17:10)
537. What did Moses take with him when he went up on the top of the hill as Israel battled the Amalekites? (17:9)
538. What determined the results of the battle against the Amalekites? (17:11)
539. During the battle with the Amalekites, what was done when Moses' hands grew tired? (17:12)
540. How were Moses' hands made steady during the battle against the Amalekites? (17:12)
541. How long were Moses' hands held steady during the battle against the Amalekites? (17:12)
542. What was the outcome of the battle between the Israelites and the Amalekites? (17:13)
543. What did the Lord instruct Moses to do at the end of the battle against the Amalekites? (17:14)
544. What did the Lord say concerning Amalek (AM-uh-leck) after Israel's victory over her? (17:14)
545. What did Moses build after the battle against the Amalekites? (17:15)
546. After the battle against the Amalekites, what did the Lord say about the Amalekites in the future? (17:16)
534. The Amalekites (am-AL-eh-kites)
535. Joshua (JOSH-you-uh)
536. 1. Moses
2. Aaron
3. Hur (HER)
537. The staff of God
538. As long as Moses held up his hands, the Israelites were winning, but whenever he lowered his hands, the Amalekites were winning.
539. They took a stone and put it under him and he sat on it.
540. Aaron and Hur held his hands up--one on one side, and one on the other.
541. Until sunset
542. Joshua overcame the Amalekite army with the sword.
543. He told Moses, "Write this on a scroll as something to be remembered and make sure that Joshua hears it."
544. He said, "I will completely blot out the memory of Amalek from under heaven."
545. An altar (ALL-ter). He called it "The Lord Is My Banner".
546. That the Lord would be at war against the Amalekites from generation to generation

Jethro Visits Moses

547. Where were Zipporah and Moses' two sons while Moses was leading the people in the desert? (18:2-3)
547. They were with Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, after Moses had sent Zipporah away.

- 548.** What were the names of Moses' two sons? (18:3-4)
- 549.** What does the name "Eliezer" mean? (18:4n)
- 550.** Why did Moses name his second son Eliezer? (18:4)
- 551.** What relative of Moses came to him as he was leading the people in the desert? (18:5)
- 552.** Where was Moses when Jethro came to him in the desert? (18:5)
- 553.** When Jethro came to Moses in the desert, how did Moses greet him? (18:7)
- 554.** Of what three things did Moses tell Jethro when Jethro came to him at the mountain of God? (18:8)
- 555.** How did Jethro respond when Moses told him of how the Lord had rescued Israel? (18:9-11)
- 556.** What did Jethro say he learned from hearing of the rescues of the Israelites by the Lord? (18:11)
- 557.** What celebration was observed when Jethro came to Moses in the desert? (18:12)
- 558.** What stressful condition did Jethro see as Moses was judging the people? (18:13-16)
- 559.** How did Jethro appraise the way that Moses was judging the people? (18:17-18)
- 560.** What advice did Jethro give to Moses regarding his judging the people? (18:19-23)
- 561.** What kinds of men did Jethro say Moses was to look for to serve as judges? (18:21)
- 562.** Over what size groups did Jethro say Moses was to place the men he chose as judges? (18:21)
- 563.** What did Jethro tell Moses would result from Moses' following his instructions? (18:23)
- 564.** How did Moses respond to the advice given by Jethro? (18:24-26)
- 565.** Where did Jethro go after he advised Moses? (18:27)
- 548.** 1. Gershom (See 2:22)
2. Eliezer (ell-ih-EE-zer)
- 549.** "My God is helper"
- 550.** He said, "My father's God was my helper; he saved me from the sword of Pharaoh."
- 551.** Jethro came, with Moses' wife and sons.
- 552.** He was camped near the mountain of God . . .
- 553.** He went out to meet his father-in-law and bowed down and kissed him.
- 554.** 1. Everything that the Lord had done to Pharaoh and the Egyptians for Israel's sake
2. All the hardships they had met along the way
3. How the Lord had saved them
- 555.** He was delighted and praised the Lord.
- 556.** He said that he now knew that the Lord was greater than all other gods.
- 557.** Jethro brought a burnt offering and other sacrifices to God, and Aaron came with all the elders of Israel to eat bread with Jethro in the presence of God.
- 558.** As Moses sat alone to judge the people, the people stood around him from morning until evening. They would come to him to seek God's will. When there was a dispute, Moses would decide between the parties and inform them of God's decrees and laws.
- 559.** He said that what Moses was doing was not good. He said that Moses and the people would wear out, for the task was too heavy for him to do alone.
- 560.** 1. That he teach the people the decrees and laws, showing them the way to live and the duties they were to perform
2. That he select capable men and appoint them over the people so that they could judge the simple disputes among the people
3. That only the difficult disputes be brought to Moses
- 561.** 1. Men who feared God
2. Trustworthy men
3. Men who hated dishonest gain
- 562.** 1. Thousands
2. Hundreds
3. Fifties
4. Tens
- 563.** 1. Moses would be able to stand the strain.
2. All the people would go home satisfied.
- 564.** He listened to Jethro, and did all that he had said.
- 565.** Moses sent him on his way, and Jethro returned to his own country.

Exodus 19

At Mount Sinai

- 566.** How long after they left Egypt did the Israelites come into the Desert of Sinai? (19:1)
- 567.** Where did Israel camp in the Desert of Sinai? (19:2)
- 568.** When Israel arrived at Mount Sinai, from where did the Lord call out to Moses? (19:3)
- 569.** Recite God's statement of covenant to Israel as he began speaking to Moses at Mount Sinai. (19:4-6)
- 566.** It was in the third month after Israel had left Egypt--on the very day.
- 567.** They camped in the desert in front of the mountain
- 568.** From the mountain
- 569.** "You yourselves have seen what I did to Egypt, and how I carried you on eagles' wings and brought you to myself. Now if you obey me fully and keep my covenant, then out of all nations you will be my treasured possession. Although the whole earth is mine, you will be for me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation."

570. Before whom did Moses come down and set all the words the Lord had commanded him to speak? (19:7)
571. How did all the people respond to God's statement of covenant at the mountain? (19:8)
572. At Sinai the Lord told Moses he would come to him in a dense cloud. What two things did he say would result from this action? (19:9)
573. What were the people instructed to do to consecrate themselves for the time the Lord was to begin giving his law from the mountain? (19:10-13,15,21-24)
574. The Lord instructed the people to consecrate themselves for the time he would begin giving his law from the mountain. From the time he gave these instructions, how long would it be before he began to give the law? (19:11,15)
575. What did the Lord tell Moses would happen if one of the Israelites touched Mount Sinai as the law was being given? (19:12-13)
576. At Mount Sinai, the people were to abstain from touching the mountain. When did they know they would be able to go up to the mountain? (19:13)
577. What phenomena occurred on the morning of Israel's third day at Mount Sinai? (19:16-18)
578. How did the people respond when they saw the great physical phenomena when the Lord descended to Mount Sinai? (19:16;20:18)
579. Why was Mount Sinai covered with smoke? (19:18)
580. How did the smoke on the mountain billow up? (19:18)
581. How did the sound of the trumpet on the mountain change? (19:19)
582. What person went with Moses as he went up the mountain to receive the ten commandments? (19:24)
570. The elders of the people
571. They said they would do everything the Lord had said. (And Moses brought his answer back to the Lord.)
572. 1. The people would hear the Lord speaking with Moses.
2. The people would always put their trust in Moses.
573. 1. They were to wash their clothes.
2. They were not to go up the mountain or touch the foot of it.
3. They were to abstain from sexual relations.
574. They were to be ready the third day.
575. Whatever man or animal touched the mountain would be put to death, by stoning or the shooting of arrows.
576. They could go up to the mountain only when the ram's horn sounded a long blast.
577. 1. Thunder
2. Lightning
3. A thick cloud over the mountain
4. A very loud trumpet blast
5. The mountain was covered with smoke.
6. The whole mountain trembled violently.
578. Everyone in the camp trembled with fear.
579. Because the Lord descended on it in fire
580. Like smoke from a furnace
581. It grew louder and louder.
582. Aaron. No one else was to come up the mountain.

Exodus 20

The Ten Commandments

583. How did God identify himself as he proceeded to give the ten commandments? (20:2)
584. Recite the ten commandments in order. (20:3-17)
585. In the second commandment, the Lord said, "Do not make for yourself an idol. . ." In what three forms did he describe that idols were not to be made? (20:40)
586. As the Lord commanded that the people not make idols, how did he describe himself? (20:5)
587. How were the Israelites to keep the Sabbath day holy? (20:8-10)
583. "I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery."
584. 1. "You shall have no other gods before me."
2. "You shall not make for yourself an idol. . ."
3. "You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God. . ."
4. "Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy."
5. "Honor your father and your mother. . ."
6. "You shall not murder."
7. "You shall not commit adultery."
8. "You shall not steal."
9. "You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor."
10. "You shall not covet. . ."
585. 1. In the form of anything in heaven above
2. In the form of anything on earth beneath
3. In the form of anything in the waters below
586. As a jealous God (See Exodus 34:14; Deuteronomy 32:16,21)
587. They were to do all their work on six days, and do no work on the seventh (Sabbath) day.

588. In instructing the Israelites to remember the Sabbath by keeping it holy, to what earlier activity of his own did the Lord refer? (20:11)
589. What did the Lord say would result from a person's honoring his father and his mother? (20:12)
590. In commanding that a person not covet, what things did the Lord say that a person is not to covet? (20:17)
588. In six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day.
589. He would live long.
590. 1. A neighbor's house
2. A neighbor's wife
3. A neighbor's manservant or maidservant
4. A neighbor's ox or donkey
5. Anything that belongs to a neighbor

Exodus 32

The Golden Calf

591. What did the people do when they saw that Moses was long in coming down from the mountain? (32:1)
592. When Moses was long in coming down from the mountain, whom did the people ask to make them gods? (32:1)
593. When Moses was long coming down from the mountain, what did the people say about him? (32:1)
594. What did Aaron tell the people to bring so that a god could be made? (32:2-3)
595. What kind of god did Aaron make for the people? (32:4)
596. What did the people declare once the golden calf was made? (32:4)
597. What did Aaron build after the golden calf was made? (32:5)
598. What did Aaron announce would happen after he made the golden calf? (32:5)
599. What did the people do at the festival on the day after the golden calf was made? (32:6)
600. When the people began worshipping the golden calf, what did the Lord instruct Moses to do? (32:7-8)
601. What did the Lord want to do when he saw the people worshipping the golden calf? (32:9-10)
602. What two things did Moses say to cause the Lord to change his mind against destroying the people after they had worshiped the golden calf? (32:11-14)
603. How many tablets of the Testimony did Moses bring down from the mountain? (32:15)
604. On how many sides were the tablets of stone written? (32:15)
605. With whose writing were the tablets of law inscribed? (32:16)
606. What did Joshua think he heard when he first heard the people worshipping the calf? (32:17)
607. What did Moses think he heard when he first heard the people worshipping the calf? (32:18)
608. How did Moses react when he saw the calf and the dancing? (32:19)
609. What did Moses do with the golden calf the people had made? (32:20)
591. They decided to make gods to go before them.
592. Aaron
593. "As for this fellow Moses who brought us up out of Egypt, we don't know what has happened to him."
594. The gold earrings worn by wives, sons and daughters
595. An idol cast in the shape of a calf
596. "These are your gods, O Israel, who brought you up out of Egypt."
597. He built an altar in front of the calf.
598. He said there would be a festival to the Lord the next day.
599. 1. Sacrificed burnt offerings
2. Presented fellowship offerings
3. Sat down to eat and drink
4. Got up to indulge in revelry
600. He told Moses to go down because the people had corrupted themselves by worshipping the calf idol.
601. He wanted to destroy the stiff-necked people.
602. 1. He asked him why the Egyptians should say that the Lord had brought the people out of their land with evil intent of wiping them off the face of the earth.
2. He reminded him of Abraham, Isaac and Israel to whom he swore to multiply their descendants and give them the land and let it be their inheritance.
603. He had two tablets of the Testimony in his hands.
604. They were inscribed on both sides, front and back.
605. The writing was the writing of God.
606. He thought there was sound of war in the camp.
607. He said it was not the sound of victory or defeat, but the sound of singing.
608. He became angry and threw the tablets down, breaking them to pieces at the foot of the mountain.
609. 1. He burned it in the fire.
2. He ground it to powder.
3. He scattered it on the water.
4. He made the Israelites drink the water.

- 610.** How did Aaron answer when Moses asked him why he had led in making the calf idol? (32:21-24)
- 611.** How did Moses divide the people after they had worshiped the golden calf? (32:25-26)
- 612.** What command did Moses give to the Levites who gathered around him after the calf worship incident? (32:27)
- 613.** How many people died at the hands of the Levites after the people had worshiped the calf? (32:28)
- 614.** After he went up on the mountain, how did Moses beg the Lord to forgive the people for their calf worship? (32:30-32)
- 615.** How did the Lord answer when Moses pleaded with him to forgive the people for their calf worship? (32:33)
- 616.** After Moses asked God to forgive the people for their calf worship, what did God do against the people? (32:35)
- 610.** Reminding Moses of how prone the people were to do evil, he said that when the people asked him to make gods for them, he told them to give their gold. He threw their gold into the fire and out came the calf!
- 611.** He said to the nation, "Whoever is for the Lord, come to me." And all the Levites rallied to him.
- 612.** He told them each to strap a sword to his side and go through the camp killing their brothers, friends and neighbors.
- 613.** About three thousand people
- 614.** Moses asked the Lord if he would please forgive the people--but if not, to blot him (Moses) out of the book which the Lord had written.
- 615.** He said, "Whoever has sinned against me I will blot out of my book."
- 616.** He struck the people with a plague because of what they had done with the calf Aaron had made.

Exodus 33

- 617.** After the calf worship incident, how did the Lord say his relationship to the people would change? (33:3,5)
- 618.** When the Lord said he would not go with Israel as they traveled toward the promised land, whom did he say he would send before them? (33:2)
- 619.** How did the people react when the Lord told them he would not be with them as they traveled toward the promised land? (33:4)
- 620.** How did the dress of the Israelites change at Mount Horeb? (33:5-6)
- 617.** He said that he would not go with them as they traveled toward the promised land, for they were a stiff-necked people, and he might destroy them on the way.
- 618.** An angel
- 619.** They began to mourn and no one put on any ornaments.
- 620.** The Israelites stripped off their ornaments.

The Tent of Meeting

- 621.** What did Moses call the tent he pitched some distance from the camp? (33:7)
- 622.** Why did Moses pitch the tent of meeting outside the camp of Israel? (33:7)
- 623.** What would the people do when they saw the pillar of cloud standing at the entrance to the tent of meeting? (33:8,10)
- 624.** What would occur outside the tent of meeting as the Lord spoke with Moses? (33:9)
- 625.** How did the Lord speak with Moses at the tent of meeting? (33:11)
- 626.** The Lord would speak with Moses face to face at the tent of meeting. How does the writer describe their encounters? (33:11)
- 621.** The "tent of meeting"
- 622.** Anyone inquiring of the Lord would go to the tent of meeting outside the camp.
- 623.** They all stood, each at the entrance to his tent, watched Moses until he entered the tent, and worshiped.
- 624.** The pillar of cloud would come down and stay at the entrance of the tent.
- 625.** The Lord would speak to Moses face to face.
- 626.** "As a man speaks with his friend"

Moses and the Glory of the Lord

- 627.** When the Lord told Israel, after the calf worship incident, that he would not travel with them, what did Moses ask the Lord? (33:15-16)
- 628.** What did Moses ask the Lord to do after the Lord said his presence would not be with the people as they traveled? (33:18)
- 629.** When Moses asked the Lord to show him his glory, what did the Lord say he would do? (33:19)
- 630.** Why did the Lord tell Moses that he could not see the Lord's face? (33:20)
- 627.** Moses asked the Lord, if the Lord's presence did not go with the people, how anyone would know that the Lord was pleased with his people, and how his people would be distinguished from all the other people on the face of the earth.
- 628.** He asked the Lord to show him his glory.
- 629.** He said he would cause all his goodness to pass in front of Moses and he would proclaim his own name in Moses' presence.
- 630.** He said, "No one may see me and live."

631. How did the Lord tell Moses that his glory would pass by him? (33:21-23)
631. He told Moses that, when his glory was passing, he would put Moses in the cleft of a rock and cover him with his hand until he had passed by. Then he would remove his hand and Moses would see his back, but his face could not be seen.

Exodus 34

The New Stone Tablets

632. What physical objects did the Lord instruct Moses to prepare before he went back up on Mount Sinai after the calf worship? (34:1)
632. He told him to chisel out two stone tablets like the first ones.
633. What did the Lord say he would do with the two new stone tablets that Moses was to cut? (34:1)
633. He said he would write on the tablets the words that had been on the first tablets that Moses had broken.
634. How did the Lord insist that Moses was to be the only one on the mountain as the Lord spoke to him? (34:3)
634. 1. He said no man was to come with him or to be seen on the mountain.
2. Not even the flocks and herds could graze in front of the mountain.
635. By what two statements did the Lord describe his righteousness on the mountain? (34:6-7)
635. 1. "The Lord, the compassionate and gracious God, slow to anger, abounding in love and faithfulness, maintaining love to thousands, and forgiving wickedness, rebellion and sin"
2. "Yet he does not leave the guilty unpunished."
636. What request did Moses make to the Lord when he was on the mountain after the calf worship incident? (34:9)
636. That the Lord would go along with the people, even though the people were stiff-necked, and that he forgive their sin, and take them as his own inheritance
637. While Moses was on the mountain after the calf worship incident, what did the Lord say he would do for the Israelites in the coming days? (34:10-11)
637. 1. He would do wonders never before done, and all the people among whom Israel lived would see the awesome working of the Lord.
2. He would drive out the nations who were living in the promised land.
638. What instructions did the Lord give to Israel regarding the people already living in Canaan? (34:12-16) (Cf. Numbers 33:50-54)
638. 1. They were not to make a treaty with those living in the land, so they would to be a snare.
2. They were to break down altars, smash sacred stones and cut down Asherah (ASH-eh-rah) poles in the land they would live in.
3. They were not to worship any other god.
639. How long was Moses on the mountain with the Lord after the calf worship? (34:28)
639. Forty days and forty nights
640. What is said about Moses' diet while he was on the mountain after the calf worship incident? (34:38)
640. He did not eat bread or drink water during his time on the mountain.
641. What did Moses write on the stone tablets that he took up on the mountain after the calf worship incident? (34:28)
641. The words of the covenant--the Ten Commandments

The Radiant Face of Moses

642. What did Moses bring down from the mountain the final time? (34:29)
642. The two tablets of the Testimony
643. How was Moses' face changed when he came down from the mountain the final time? (34:29)
643. His face was radiant because he had spoken with the Lord.
644. What is said of Moses' awareness of his radiant face when he came down from the mountain? (34:29)
644. He was not aware that his face was radiant.
645. How did Aaron and the Israelites react when they saw the radiant face of Moses? (34:30)
645. They were afraid to come near him.
646. What did Moses tell the Israelites after he had come down from the mountain the final time? (34:32)
646. He gave them all the commands the Lord had given to him on Mount Sinai.
647. What did Moses wear over his radiant face after he spoke to the people? (34:33-35)
647. He put a veil over his face.
648. After Moses' face had become radiant, when would he take the veil off his face? (34:34)
648. Whenever he entered the Lord's presence to speak with the Lord, he removed the veil until he came out. Leaving, he would put the veil back over his face until he went back to speak with the Lord.

The Census

- 649.** Where did the Lord instruct Moses to take the first census of Israel? (1:1-2)
- 650.** When did the Lord instruct Moses to take the first census of Israel? (1:1,18)
- 651.** By what units did the Lord instruct Moses to take the first census of Israel? (1:2-3)
- 652.** What people were Moses and Aaron to number in the first census of Israel? (1:3,18)
- 653.** Who were to help Moses in conducting the first census of Israel? (1:3-4)
- 654.** List the men from the various tribes who were to assist Moses in the first census. (1:5-15)
- 655.** What two tribes of Israel descended from Joseph? (1:10,32-35)
- 656.** In the first census of Israel, how many men twenty years old or more able to serve in the army were listed in each of the twelve tribes? (1:20-43)
- 657.** In the first census of Israel, what was the total number of Israelites twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army? (1:46;2:32)
- 658.** Which tribe was not counted in the first census of Israel? (1:47-49;2:33)
- 659.** What was the special responsibility of the Levites among the Israelites? (1:50,53;3:5-10)
- 660.** In what specific ways were the Levites in charge of the tabernacle? (1:50-51,53)
- 661.** What was to be done to anyone not a Levite who went near the tabernacle? (1:51;3:10)
- 649.** In the Desert of Sinai
- 650.** On the first day of the second month of the second year after the Israelites came out of Egypt
- 651.** 1. Clans
2. Families
3. Individually
- 652.** All the men in Israel twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army
- 653.** 1. Aaron was to help administer the census.
2. One man from each tribe, each the head of his family, was to help.
- 654.** 1. From Reuben, Elizur (ee-LIE-zer), son of Shedur (shed-EE-er)
2. From Simeon, Shelumiel (she-LOO-me-all), son of Zurishaddai (zoo-rih-SHAD-eye)
3. From Judah, Nahshon (NAH-shon), son of Amminadab
4. From Issachar, Nethanel (neeth-ANN-eil), son of Zuar (ZOO-er)
5. From Zebulun, Eliab (ee-LIE-abb), son of Helon (HE-lon)
6. From Ephraim (EE-fray-im), Elishama (ee-LISH-ah-mah), son of Amihud (am-EYE-hud)
7. From Manasseh (man-ASS-eh), Gamaliel (gah-MAY-lih-eil), son of Pedahzur (pee-DAH-zer)
8. From Benjamin, Abidan (ah-BYE-dan), son of Gideoni (gid-ee-OH-nye)
9. From Dan, Ahiezer (ay-high-EE-zer), son of Amishaddai (am-ih-SHAD-eye)
10. From Asher, Pagiel (pay-JYE-eil), son of Ocran (OCK-ran)
11. From Gad, Eliasaph (ee-LIE-uh-saff), son of Deuel (DEW-eil)
12. From Naphtali, Ahira (uh-HIGH-ruh), son of Enan (EE-nan)
- 655.** 1. Ephraim
2. Manasseh
- 656.** 1. Reuben 46,500
2. Simeon 59,300
3. Gad 45,650
4. Judah 74,600
5. Issachar 54,400
6. Zebulun 57,400
7. Ephraim 40,500
8. Manasseh 32,200
9. Benjamin 35,400
10. Dan 62,700
11. Asher 41,500
12. Naphtali 53,400
- 657.** 603,550
- 658.** Levi
- 659.** The Levites were to be in charge of the tabernacle of the Testimony--over all its furnishings and everything belonging to it
- 660.** 1. They were to carry the tabernacle and all its furnishings. They were to take it down and set it up when it was moved.
2. They were to take care of it.
3. They were to encamp around it.
- 661.** Anyone not a Levite who went near it was to be put to death.

662. How were the Israelites instructed to set up camp? (1:52;2:2)
663. How were the Levites instructed to set up camp? (1:53)
664. Why were the Levites to set up their tents around the tabernacle? (1:53)
665. What was the attitude of the Israelites during the first census? (1:54;2:34)
662. They were to set up their tents by divisions some distance from the Tent of Meeting, each man in his own camp under his own standard with the banners of his family.
663. They were to set up their tents around the tabernacle of the Testimony.
664. So that wrath would not fall on the Israelite community
665. The Israelites did all just as the Lord commanded Moses.

Numbers 2

The Arrangement of the Tribal Camps

666. Describe the arrangement of the tribal camps of Israel. (2:3-21)
667. What was the total number of men in each of the four major camps? (2:9,16,24,31)
666. 1. On the east were the divisions of the camp of Judah.
 1) The tribe of Judah
 2) The tribe of Issachar
 3) The tribe of Zebulun
 2. On the south were the divisions of the camp of Reuben.
 1) The tribe of Reuben
 2) The tribe of Simeon
 3) The tribe of Gad
 3. In the middle of the camps was the Tent of Meeting and the camp of the Levites.
 4. On the west were the divisions of the camp of Ephraim.
 1) The tribe of Ephraim
 2) The tribe of Manasseh
 3) The tribe of Benjamin
 5. On the north were the divisions of the camp of Dan.
 1) The tribe of Dan
 2) The tribe of Asher
 3) The tribe of Naphtali
667. 1. In the camp of Judah were 186,400.
 2. In the camp of Reuben were 151,450.
 3. In the camp of Ephraim were 108,100
 4. In the camp of Dan were 157,600

Numbers 3

The Levites

668. What positions were held by the sons of Aaron? (3:2-3)
669. Of the four sons of Aaron, why did only Eleazar and Ithamar serve as priests during the lifetime of their father? (3:4)
670. What was the relationship of the Levites with the firstborn among the Israelites? (3:12-13,41,45)
671. When the Lord instructed Moses to count the Levites in the Desert of Sinai, he was to count the Levites of what ages? (3:15)
672. On which side of the tabernacle were the Gershonites (GUR-shon-ites) to camp? (3:23)
668. They were anointed and ordained to serve as priests.
669. Nadab and Abihu fell dead before the Lord when they made an offering with unauthorized fire before him in the Desert of Sinai. They had no sons. [See Leviticus (leh-VIT-ih-cuss) 10:1-2.]
670. When the Lord struck down all the firstborn in Egypt, he set apart for himself every firstborn in Israel, whether man or animal. They were to be the Lord's. In place of the first male offspring of every Israelite woman, the Lord took the Levites from among the Israelites. The Levites were the Lord's, for the firstborn were his. Also the livestock of the Levites were taken in place of all the firstborn of the livestock of the Israelites.
671. Every male a month old or more
672. On the west side, behind the tabernacle

673. What were the Gershonites responsible to care for at the tabernacle? (3:25-26)
674. On which side of the tabernacle were the Kohathites to camp? (3:29)
675. What were the Kohathites to care for at the tabernacle? (3:31)
676. Who was the chief leader of the Levites? (3:32)
677. On which side of the tabernacle were the Merarites to camp? (3:35)
678. What were the Merarites responsible to care for at the tabernacle? (3:36-37)
679. Where were Moses and Aaron to camp? (3:38)
680. What poetic expression does the writer use in referring to the east side of the tabernacle? (2;3;3:38)
681. Which way did the tabernacle face? (3:38)
682. What were Moses and Aaron responsible to care for at the tabernacle? (3:38)
683. What would happen to anyone other than the Levites who approached the sanctuary? (3:38)
684. How many Levites a month old or more were counted in the first census? (3:39)
685. How many firstborn males a month old or more were counted in the first census? (3:43)
686. In the first census, the number of Levites was found to be 22,000, while the number of the firstborn in Israel was found to be 22,273. What was done to redeem the 273 firstborn Israelites who exceeded the number of the Levites? (3:46-47)
687. How many shekels of silver were collected from the firstborn of the Israelites for the redemption of the 273 exceeding the number of Levites? (3:50,50n)
673. 1. The tabernacle and tent
2. Its coverings
3. The curtain at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
4. The curtains of the courtyard
5. The curtain at the entrance to the courtyard surrounding the tabernacle and altar
6. The ropes
7. Everything related to their use
674. On the south side
675. 1. The ark
2. The table
3. The lampstand
4. The altars
5. The articles of the sanctuary used in ministering
6. The curtain
7. Everything related to their use
676. Eleazar, son of Aaron, the priest
677. On the north side
678. 1. The frames of the tabernacle
2. Its crossbars
3. Its posts
4. Its bases
5. All its equipment
6. Everything related to their use
7. The posts of the surrounding courtyard
8. Their bases
9. Their tent pegs
10. Their ropes
679. To the east of the tabernacle in front of the Tent of Meeting
680. "Toward the sunrise"
681. East
682. They were responsible for the care of the sanctuary on behalf of the Israelites.
683. He was to be put to death.
684. 22,000
685. 22,273
686. Five shekels (SHECK-e11z) were to be collected for each one of the firstborn, according to the sanctuary shekel. The money for the redemption of the additional Israelites was to be given to Aaron and his sons.
687. 1,365 shekels (about 35 pounds)

Numbers 9

The Cloud Above the Tabernacle

688. What covered the tabernacle? (9:15)
689. What did the cloud covering the tabernacle look like at night? (9:15,16)
690. How would the Israelites know when to camp and when to set out in travel? (9:17-23)
691. What were the Lord's signs of his command of when the Israelites were to settle and when they were to set out in travel? (9:17-22)
692. For what lengths of time did the Israelites encamp? (9:20-22)
688. A cloud
689. Fire
690. They would settle and camp, or set out in travel, at the Lord's command.
691. 1. Whenever the cloud lifted from above the Tent, the Israelites set out in travel.
2. Whenever the cloud settled, the Israelites encamped.
692. The cloud might stay over the tabernacle "for two days or a month or a year", sometimes only from evening until morning.

Numbers 10

The Silver Trumpets

693. For what two purposes did the Lord instruct Moses to make two silver trumpets? (10:2)
694. How were the two silver trumpets to be made? (10:2)
695. Tell the significance of the various sounds coming from the silver trumpets. (10:3-10)
696. Who were to blow the silver trumpets? (10:8)
693. 1. For calling the (Israelite) community together
2. To have the camps set out in travel
694. They were to be made of hammered silver.
695. 1. When both trumpets were sounded, the whole community was to assemble before Moses at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting.
2. When only one sounded, the leaders were to assemble before Moses.
3. When a trumpet blast was sounded, the tribes camping on the east were to set out.
4. At the sounding of a second blast, the camps on the south were to set out.
5. At a blast on the trumpets when Israel went into battle, Israel would be remembered by the Lord and rescued from their enemies.
6. A sounding of the trumpets over burnt offerings and fellowship offerings at the feasts and festivals would be a memorial for Israel before God.
696. The sons of Aaron, the priests

The Israelites Leave Sinai

697. On what day did the cloud lift from above the tabernacle of the Testimony in the Desert of Sinai? (10:11)
698. What did the Israelites do when the cloud lifted from above the tabernacle of the Testimony in the Desert of Sinai? (10:12)
699. Tell the order that the camps of Israel moved out as they left the Desert of Sinai. (10:14-28)
697. On the twentieth day of the second month of the second year
698. They set out from the Desert of Sinai and traveled from place to place until the cloud came to rest in the Desert of Paran (PAY-ran).
699. 1. The divisions of the camp of Judah
1) The division of the tribe of Judah
2) The division of the tribe of Issachar
3) The division of the tribe of Zebulun
2. The Gershonites and Merarites, carrying the tabernacle
3. The divisions of the camp of Reuben
1) The division of the tribe of Reuben
2) The division of the tribe of Simeon
3) The division of the tribe of Gad
4. The Kohathites, carrying the holy things (The tabernacle was to be set up before the Israelites arrived.)
5. The divisions of the camp of Ephraim
1) The division of the tribe of Ephraim
2) The division of the tribe of Manasseh
3) The division of the tribe of Benjamin
6. The divisions of the camp of Dan
1) The division of the tribe of Dan
2) The division of the tribe of Asher
3) The division of the tribe of Naphtali
700. What man did Moses ask to come with the Israelites as they made their way toward the promised land? (10:29-32)
701. Why did Moses want Hobab, son of Reuel, to come with the Israelites on their way to the promised land (PRAH-mist land)? (10:31)
702. What did Moses promise Hobab if he would come travel with the Israelites? (10:32)
703. How long did Israel travel from Sinai before they came to a stopping place? (10:33)
704. What went before the Israelites to find them a place to rest? (10:33)
705. What was over the Israelites by day when they set out from camp? (10:34)
706. What did Moses say whenever the ark set out? (10:35)
707. What did Moses say whenever the ark of the covenant came to rest? (10:36)
700. Hobab (HOE-bab), son of Reuel the Midianite (MID-ee-an-ite), Moses' father-in-law
701. 1. He knew where they should camp in the desert.
2. He could be their eyes.
702. Moses said the people would share with him whatever good things the Lord gave them.
703. Three days
704. The ark of the covenant
705. The cloud of the Lord
706. "Rise up, O Lord!
May your enemies be scattered;
May your foes flee before you."
707. "Return, O Lord, to the countless thousands of Israel."

Fire From the Lord

708. How did the Lord react when the people complained in the desert about their hardships after leaving Sinai? (11:1)
709. What happened when the people cried out to Moses after fire came to their camp? (11:2)
710. What was the place called where fire came on the camp of Israel? (11:3)
711. What does the name "Taberah" mean? (11:3n)
712. Why was the place where fire came on the camp of Israel called "Taberah"? (11:3)
708. His anger was aroused, and fire from the Lord burned among the people and consumed some of the outskirts of the camp.
709. Moses prayed to the Lord and the fire died down.
710. Taberah (TAB-er-ah)
711. "Burning"
712. Because fire from the Lord had burned among the people

Quail From the Lord

713. When the Israelites craved food other than manna, and began to wail, for what type of food did they ask? (11:4)
714. As the Israelites complained about having only manna to eat, what things did they remember eating in Egypt? (11:5)
715. What does the book of Numbers say manna looked like? (11:7)
716. In what two ways did the Israelites prepare manna for cooking? (11:8)
717. What two ways for cooking manna are mentioned in the book of Numbers? (11:8) (See Exodus 16:23)
718. According to the book of Numbers, how did manna taste? (11:8)
719. At what time of the day did manna come after Israel left Sinai? (11:9)
720. When the people began wailing for meat to eat other than manna, what series of questions did Moses pose to the Lord? (11:10-13)
713. Meat
714. 1. Fish
2. Cucumbers
3. Melons
4. Leeks
5. Onions
6. Garlic
715. Resin
716. 1. They ground it in a handmill.
2. Or they crushed it in a mortar.
717. 1. Cooking it in a pot
2. Making it into cakes
718. Like something made with olive oil (See Exodus 16:31)
719. When the dew settled on the camp at night, the manna also came down.
720. 1. "Why have you brought this trouble on your servant?"
2. "What have I done to displease you that you put the burden of all these people on me?"
3. "Did I conceive all these people?"
4. "Did I give them birth?"
5. "Why do you tell me to carry them in my arms, as a nurse carries an infant, to the land you promised on oath to their forefathers?"
6. "Where can I get meat for all these people?"
721. "I cannot carry all these people by myself; the burden is too heavy for me."
721. What exclamation of total frustration did Moses make to the Lord when the people complained that they wanted food other than manna? (11:14)
722. In his frustration, what request did Moses make of the Lord when the people demanded food other than manna? (11:15)
723. How did the Lord instruct Moses when Moses shared his burden of hearing the people clamor for food other than manna? (11:16-17)
724. When the people clamored for meat to eat, the Lord said he would give them lots of meat and they would eat it. In what detailed and pointed way did the Lord tell them they would eat meat? (11:19-20)
725. When the people clamored for meat to eat, the Lord told them they would eat meat until they were sick of it. How did he describe their coming unpleasant experience? (11:20)
722. He said, "If this is how you are going to treat me, put me to death right now--if I have found favor in your eyes--and do not let me face my own ruin."
723. He told Moses to bring seventy of Israel's elders to the Tent of Meeting. The Lord would put the Spirit that was on Moses on the elders and they would help Moses carry the burden of the people so that he would not have to carry it alone.
724. 1. They would not eat it for just one day.
2. They would not eat it for just two days.
3. They would not eat it for just five days.
4. They would not eat it for just ten days.
5. They would not eat it for just twenty days.
6. They would eat it for a whole month.
725. He said they would eat meat until it came out of their nostrils and they would loathe it.

- 726.** Why did the Lord tell the Israelites that he would give them so much meat to eat that they would loathe it? (11:20)
- 727.** When the people clamored for food other than manna, the Lord said he would give them so much meat they would get sick of it. What kind of meat did the Lord give them? (11:31)
- 728.** When the people clamored for food other than manna, how did the Lord cause quail to come to them? (11:31)
- 729.** When the people clamored for food other than manna, the Lord sent quail to them. How much quail came upon them? (11:31)
- 730.** When the Lord gave quail to the Israelites after they clamored for food other than manna, how long did the people gather the quail? (11:32)
- 731.** When the Lord gave quail to the Israelites after they clamored for food other than manna, how much did each person gather? (11:32)
- 732.** How did the Lord punish the people when they received the quail he sent to them after they clamored for food other than manna? (11:33)
- 733.** What name was given to the place where the Lord struck the Israelites with a severe plague after he had given them quail? (11:34)
- 734.** What does the name "Kibroth Hattaavah" mean? (11:34n)
- 735.** Why was the place where the Lord struck the Israelites with a severe plague named Kibroth Hattaavah? (11:34)
- 736.** Where did Israel travel from Kibroth Hattaavah? (11:35)
- 726.** Because they had rejected the Lord, and had wailed before him, asking why they had ever left Egypt.
- 727.** Quail
- 728.** A wind went out from the Lord and drove quail in from the sea.
- 729.** The wind brought quail down all around the camp to a depth of three feet above the ground, as far as a day's walk in any direction.
- 730.** All that day and night and all the next day the people gathered quail.
- 731.** No one gathered less than ten homers (HOE-merz)
- 732.** While the meat was still between their teeth and before it could be consumed, the anger of the Lord burned against the people, and he struck them with a severe plague.
- 733.** Kibroth Hattaavah (KIB-roth ha-TAY-ah-vah)
- 734.** "Graves of craving"
- 735.** Because there they buried the people who had craved food other than manna
- 736.** They traveled to Hazeroth (haz-EE-roth)

Numbers 12

Miriam and Aaron Oppose Moses

- 737.** Why did Miriam and Aaron begin to talk against Moses? (12:1)
- 738.** What charge did Miriam and Aaron make against Moses? (12:2)
- 739.** How does the writer describe Moses at the time of the opposition of Miriam and Aaron? (12:3)
- 740.** What did the Lord say to Miriam and Aaron when they opposed Moses? (12:5-8)
- 741.** In what two ways did the Lord describe Moses as he spoke to Aaron and Miriam? (12:7)
- 742.** What was the feeling of the Lord when he spoke to Miriam and Aaron after they had spoken against Moses? (12:9)
- 743.** What punishment did Miriam receive for speaking against Moses? (12:10)
- 744.** What did Aaron say when he saw that Miriam was leprous? (12:10-12)
- 745.** How did the Lord answer when Moses asked that he heal Miriam? (12:13-15)
- 746.** After the healing of Miriam's leprosy, the people moved on from Hazeroth. Where did they next encamp? (12:16)
- 737.** Because of Moses' Cushite (CUSH-ite) wife
- 738.** They asked, "Has the Lord spoken only through Moses? Hasn't he also spoken through us?"
- 739.** He was "a very humble man, more humble than anyone else on the face of the earth".
- 740.** The Lord said that he usually revealed himself to prophets in visions or dreams, but he spoke to Moses face to face and clearly, and not in riddles. He then asked them why they were not afraid to speak against his servant Moses.
- 741.** 1. "My servant"
2. "He is faithful in all my house."
- 742.** The anger of the Lord burned against them, and he left them.
- 743.** She became leprous, like snow.
- 744.** He said to Moses, "Please, my lord, do not hold against us the sin we have so foolishly committed. Do not let her be like a still-born infant coming from its mother's womb with its flesh half eaten away."
- 745.** He told Moses to confine Miriam outside the camp for seven days. After that she could be brought back.
- 746.** The Desert of Paran

Exploring Canaan

747. What major project did the Lord instruct Moses to complete when Israel was in the Desert of Paran? (13:2)
748. Name, by their tribes, the twelve men selected to explore the land of Canaan. (13:4-15)
749. What other name did Moses give to Hoshea son of Nun? (13:16)
750. Through what land did Moses tell the explorers to go as they went to explore Canaan? (13:17)
751. When Moses sent the explorers to Canaan, what things did he want them to learn about the land? (13:18-20)
752. What did Moses ask the explorers to bring back from the land of Canaan? (13:20)
753. At what season did the explorers go to learn of Canaan? (13:20)
754. What types of fruit did the explorers bring back from Canaan? (13:23)
755. How was a cluster of grapes carried back from Canaan to the Israelite camp? (13:23)
756. What was the place called where the explorers cut off a cluster of grapes? (13:24)
757. Why was the place where the explorers cut a cluster of grapes called the Valley of Eshcol? (13:24)
758. How long were the explorers gone from the Israelite camp, exploring Canaan? (13:25)
747. He told Moses to send men to explore the land of Canaan which he was giving to the Israelites. One leader was to be sent from each of the ancestral tribes.
748. 1. From the tribe of Reuben, Shammua (sham-YOU-ah) son of Zaccur (ZACK-er)
2. From the tribe of Simeon, Shaphat (SHAY-fat) son of Hori (HOE-rye)
3. From the tribe of Judah, Caleb (KAY-leb) son of Jephunneh (jee-FUN-eh)
4. From the tribe of Issachar, Igal (EYE-gal) son of Joseph
5. From the tribe of Ephraim, Hoshea (hoe-SHE-uh) son of Nun (NONE)
6. From the tribe of Benjamin, Palti (PAL-tie) son of Raphu (RAY-foo)
7. From the tribe of Zebulun, Gaddiel (GAD-ih-eil) son of Sodi (SO-dye)
8. From the tribe of Manasseh, Gaddi (GAD-eye) son of Susi (SOO-sye)
9. From the tribe of Dan, Ammiei (AM-ih-eil) son of Gemalli (jee-MAL-ih)
10. From the tribe of Asher, Sethur (SEE-thur) son of Michael (MY-kell)
11. From the tribe of Naphtali, Nahbi (NAH-bee) son of Vophsi (VOFF-sigh)
12. From the tribe of Gad, Geuel (jee-YOU-eil) son of Maki (MAY-key)
749. Joshua
750. Through the Negev (NEH-gev) and on into the hill country
751. 1. What the land was like
2. Whether the people living there were strong or weak
3. Whether the people living there were few or many
4. If the land was good or bad
5. The kind of towns the people lived in
6. If the towns were unwalled or fortified
7. How the soil was, fertile or poor
8. If there were trees on the land or not
752. Some of the fruit of the land
753. It was the season for the first ripe grapes.
754. 1. A branch bearing a single cluster of grapes
2. Some pomegranates (POM-gran-its)
3. Some figs
755. Two of the explorers carried the cluster of grapes on a pole between them.
756. The Valley of Eshcol (ESH-kahl)
757. Because of the cluster of grapes that was cut off there ("Eshcol" means "cluster".)
758. Forty days

Report on the Exploration

759. Where did the explorers come back to the Israelite community after they explored the land of Canaan? (13:26)
760. In what poetic way did the explorers describe the land of Canaan on their return? (13:27)
761. What did the explorers present to Moses and Aaron on returning from Canaan? (13:27)
759. At Kadesh (KADE-esh) in the Desert of Paran
760. They said, "It does flow with milk and honey."
761. The fruit they had brought back

- 762.** On their return to the Israelite camp, how did the explorers describe the people of the land of Canaan? (13:28)
- 763.** In what ways did the explorers describe the cities of Canaan? (13:28)
- 764.** What nations did the explorers say they saw living in Canaan? (13:28-29)
- 765.** When the explorers had made their report to Moses, what did Caleb suggest should be done? (13:30)
- 766.** How did the explorers who had gone into Canaan respond when Caleb suggested that Israel should take possession of the land? (13:31-33)
- 767.** From whom did the descendants of Anak come? (13:33)
- 768.** How did the explorers say that they had appeared to the people in the land of Canaan? (13:33)
- 762.** They said the people who lived there were powerful.
- 763.** 1. Fortified
2. Very large
- 764.** 1. They saw the descendants of Anak (AY-nack) there.
2. The Amalekites lived in the Negev.
3. The Hittites, Jebusites and Amorites lived in the hill country.
4. The Canaanites lived near the sea and along the Jordan (JORE-dan).
- 765.** He silenced the people and said, "We should go up and take possession of the land, for we can certainly do it."
- 766.** 1. They said that Israel couldn't attack the people, for the people were stronger than they were.
2. They spread a bad report among the Israelites, exaggerating the size and strength of the people living in Canaan. They said they saw the Nephilim (NEF-ih-lim) there.
- 767.** The Nephilim
- 768.** They said, "We seemed like grasshoppers in our own eyes, and we looked the same to them."

Numbers 14

The People Rebel

- 769.** How did the people of Israel respond when the explorers said they had looked like grasshoppers to the people of Canaan? (14:1-4)
- 770.** What did Moses and Aaron do when the people grumbled on the report of the explorers? (14:5)
- 771.** Which two of the explorers encouraged the people of Israel, saying they could take the land of Canaan? (14:6-9)
- 772.** What did Joshua and Caleb do to express their concern at Israel's grumbling at the report of the explorers? (14:6)
- 773.** What things did Joshua and Caleb say to the Israelites to encourage them to go and take the land of Canaan? (14:7-9)
- 769.** They raised their voices and wept aloud. Grumbling against Moses and Aaron, they said it would have been better if they had died in Egypt or in the desert. Since they would fall by the sword and their wives and children would be taken by plunder, it would be better for them to go back to Egypt. They said they should choose a leader and go back to Egypt.
- 770.** They fell facedown in front of the whole assembly of Israel.
- 771.** 1. Joshua
2. Caleb
- 772.** They tore their clothes.
- 773.** 1. The land was exceedingly good.
2. If the Lord was pleased with the Israelites, he would lead them into the land and would give it to them.
3. The people were not to rebel against the Lord.
4. They were not to be afraid of the people of Canaan, because Israel would swallow them up.
5. The protection of the people in Canaan was gone.
6. The Lord was with them.
- 774.** The whole assembly talked about stoning Joshua and Caleb.
- 774.** How did the assembly of Israel respond when Joshua and Caleb encouraged them to be faithful and go to take the land of Canaan? (14:10)
- 775.** How did the Lord react when the assembly of Israel talked of stoning Joshua and Caleb? (14:10-12)
- 775.** The glory of the Lord appeared at the Tent of Meeting to all the Israelites, and the Lord asked Moses how long the people would treat the Lord with contempt, and how long they would refuse to believe him, in spite of all the miraculous signs he had performed among them. He then said he would stike them down with a plague and destroy them, but would make Moses into a nation greater and stronger than they.

776. How did Moses answer the Lord when the Lord said he would strike the Israelites down with a plague and destroy them for their unbelief at the report of the explorers? (14:13-19)
777. How did the Lord respond when Moses asked him to forgive the Israelites for their unbelief at the report of the explorers? (14:20)
778. When Moses asked the Lord to forgive the Israelites for their unbelief at the report of the explorers, the Lord did. But what penalty did the Lord say the Israelites would receive for this time of unbelief? (14:21-23)
779. The Lord said that those who disobeyed and tested him by fearing at the report of the explorers would never see the land promised to their forefathers. Exactly what people did he say would not enter the promised land? (14:29)
780. The Lord said that the Israelites twenty years old or more would not live to see the promised land. But he made two exceptions in this ruling. Who were the two men who were allowed to go to the promised land? (14:24,30,38)
781. When the Israelites disbelieved at the report of the explorers, the Lord said that the adults would not enter the promised land. Where did he say their bodies would fall? (14:29,32,35)
782. When the Israelites disbelieved on hearing the report of the explorers, how long did the Lord say their children would wander in the desert until the last of the adults had fallen? (14:33)
783. When the Israelites disbelieved on hearing the report of the explorers, the Lord said that their children would wander in the desert for forty years until the adults had died off. Why was forty years the length of time he designated? (14:34)
784. What was done to the explorers who came back and made the community of Israel grumble against Moses by spreading a bad report about Canaan? (14:36-38)
785. What did the Israelites do when Moses told them of the Lord's statement that they would not live to see the promised land? (14:39-40)
786. When Moses told the Israelites of the Lord's statement that they would not live to see the promised land, the people asserted that they would go up to the promised land. What warning did Moses then give them? (14:41-43)
787. After they were told that they would not live to see the promised land, the Israelites decided, against the warning of Moses, to go up to the high hill country. What was not with them as they went? (14:44)
788. After the Lord said that the adult Israelites would not live to see the promised land, the people headed out to the high hill country anyway. What happened to them? (14:45)
776. 1. He said that other nations had heard how the Lord had cared for the Israelites in their travel. If he put the Israelites to death, these nations would say that the Lord was not able to bring these people into the land he had promised them on oath, so he had slaughtered them in the desert.
2. He asked the Lord to forgive the Israelites, just as he had pardoned them from the time they had left Egypt.
777. The Lord said he had forgiven them, as Moses asked.
778. The Lord said that not one of those who disobeyed and tested him would ever see the land promised to their forefathers.
779. Every one twenty years old or more who had been counted in the first census and had grumbled against the Lord
780. 1. Caleb
2. Joshua
781. In the desert
782. Forty years
783. It would be one year for each of the forty days the explorers had explored the land of Canaan.
784. All of the explorers except Joshua and Caleb were struck down and died of a plague before the Lord.
785. 1. They mourned bitterly.
2. Early the next morning they went up toward the high hill country, saying that they had sinned and that they would go up to the place the Lord promised.
786. He told them not to go up, because the Lord was not with them, and they would fall by the sword.
787. 1. Moses did not move from the camp.
2. The ark of the Lord's covenant did not move from the camp.
788. The Amalekites and Canaanites who lived in that country attacked them and beat them down.

Numbers 16

Korah, Dathan and Abiram

789. What four men became insolent and rose up against Moses? (16:1-2)
790. Of what tribe of Israel was Korah a member? (16:1)
791. Of what tribe of Israel were Dathan and Abiram members? (16:1)
792. How many men rose up against Moses with Korah, Dathan, Abiram and On? (16:2)
793. What charge did Korah, Dathan, Abiram, On and the 250 men make against Moses and Aaron? (16:3)
794. How did Moses challenge Korah and his followers who contested his authority and that of Aaron? (16:5-7,16-17)
795. How did Moses identify Korah and his followers who contested his own authority and that of Aaron? (16:7-8)
796. How did Moses question Korah and his followers who contested his own authority and that of Aaron? (16:8-11)
797. How is Moses described emotionally as he was dealing with Korah, Dathan, Abiram and On? (16:15)
798. When Korah and his followers took their censers with fire and incense and stood at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting, what happened? (16:18-21)
799. When Korah and his followers stood at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting and the Lord said he would put an end to the entire assembly, how did Moses and Aaron react? (16:22)
800. What did the Lord have the people of Israel do as he was to express his judgment on Korah, Dathan and Abiram? (16:23-26)
801. When the assembly of Israel moved away from the tents of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, who was left standing at the entrance of the tents of these men? (16:27)
802. How did Moses explain how the people would know if the things done to Korah, Dathan and Abiram were from the Lord? (16:28-30)
803. What judgment came on Korah's followers? (16:31-35)
804. How did the Israelites react when Korah and his men were swallowed up by the earth? (16:34)
805. At the time of Korah's rebellion, what did the Lord tell Eleazar to do with the censers of those consumed by the fire of the Lord? (16:36-40)
789. 1. Korah (KOE-rah)
2. Dathan (DAYTH-an)
3. Abiram (uh-BYE-ram)
4. On (AHN)
790. Levi
791. Reuben
792. 250 Israelite men, well-known community leaders who had been appointed members of the council
793. They told Moses and Aaron that they had gone too far in exerting their authority. They said the whole community was holy and the Lord was with all of them. They asked them why they set themselves above the Lord's assembly.
794. He told Korah and his followers to present fire and incense in their 250 censers the following day before the Lord. Aaron would present his censer also. The Lord would show who belonged to him and who was holy by choosing that person.
795. As Levites
796. He asked them if it wasn't enough that God had separated them from the rest of the Israelite community and brought them near to him to do the work at the tabernacle and to minister. Now they were trying to get the priesthood as well.
797. He became very angry.
798. The glory of the Lord appeared to the entire assembly and the Lord told Moses and Aaron to separate themselves from the assembly so he could put an end to the opponents at once.
799. They fell facedown and asked if God would be angry with the entire assembly for the sins of one man.
800. He warned the assembly to move away from the tents of Korah, Dathan and Abiram and touch nothing belonging to them.
801. The men, their wives, children and little ones
802. Moses said that if the men died a natural death, then the Lord had not sent him. But if the earth opened its mouth and swallowed them, then they would know that these men had treated the Lord with contempt.
803. 1. The ground under them split apart and the earth opened its mouth and swallowed Korah's men and their households and possessions. The earth then closed over them and they perished and were gone from the community.
2. Fire came from the Lord and consumed the 250 men who were offering the incense.
804. At the cries of those who died, all the Israelites fled, shouting, "The earth is going to swallow us too!"
805. To take the censers out of the smoldering remains and scatter the coals. The censers of the men who had sinned at the cost of their lives were holy; they were to be hammered into sheets to overlay the altar, for they were presented before the Lord.

806. Censers were collected after the fire of the Lord consumed the 250 men. How were these censers to serve as a sign to the Israelites? (16:38,40)
807. How did the Israelite community react after the men of Korah and the 250 were destroyed by the Lord? (16:41)
808. After Korah's rebellion, the assembly gathered in opposition to Moses and Aaron and turned toward the Tent of Meeting. What happened to these people? (16:42-45)
809. When the Lord began destroying the Israelites after they grumbled at the death of Korah's men and the 250, what did Moses tell Aaron to do? (16:46)
810. What happened when Aaron ran into the midst of the assembly with the censer holding incense and fire from the altar just after Korah's rebellion? (16:47-48)
811. How many people died from the plague after the destruction of Korah's men and the 250? (16:49)
806. Having them hammered out to overlay the altar was to remind the Israelites that no one except a descendant of Aaron should come to burn incense before the Lord, or he would become like Korah and his followers.
807. The next day the whole community grumbled against Moses and Aaron, saying, "You have killed the Lord's people."
808. Suddenly the cloud covered the Tent of Meeting and the glory of the Lord appeared. The Lord told Moses to move away so he would put an end to them at once.
809. To take his censer with incense in it and fire from the altar and hurry to the assembly to make atonement for them
810. The plague had already started among the people, but Aaron offered the incense and made atonement for them. He stood between the living and the dead, and the plague stopped.
811. In addition to those who had died because of Korah, 14,700 people died from the plague.

Numbers 17

The Budding of Aaron's Staff

812. After the incident of Korah's rebellion, what did the Lord instruct to be done to demonstrate whom he had chosen as the priestly leader of Israel? (17:1-5)
812. He said that twelve staffs were to be brought out, one from each of the ancestral tribes of Israel. The name of each man was to be written on each staff. Aaron's name was to be written on the staff of the tribe of Levi. The staffs were to be placed in the Tent of Meeting in front of the Testimony. The staff belonging to the man the Lord chose would sprout, and the Lord would rid himself of the constant grumbling against Moses and Aaron by the Israelites.
813. What was found the next day when Moses entered the Tent of the Testimony after the twelve staffs had been placed there? (17:8-9)
813. He saw that Aaron's staff had not only sprouted but had budded, blossomed and produced almonds.
814. After the budding staff of Aaron was seen by the people, what was done with it? (17:10-11)
814. It was put back in front of the Testimony, to be kept as a sign to the rebellious.

Numbers 20

Water From the Rock

815. When did Israel arrive at the Desert of Zin (ZEN)? (20:1)
815. In the first month
816. Where in the Desert of Zin was Israel when Miriam died and was buried? (20:1)
816. Kadesh
817. For what reason did the people oppose Moses and Aaron at Kadesh after Miriam died? (20:2)
817. There was no water for the community of Israel.
818. What complaints did Israel lodge against Moses and Aaron at Kadesh when there was no water? (20:3-6)
818. 1. "If only we had died when our brothers fell dead before the Lord!"
2. "Why did you bring the Lord's community into this desert, that we and our livestock should die here?"
3. "Why did you bring us up out of Egypt to this terrible place? It has no grain or figs, grapevines or pomegranates."
4. "And there is no water to drink!"
819. When Israel had no water at Kadesh, what did the Lord instruct Moses to do? (20:7-8)
819. To take his staff and for him and Aaron to gather the assembly together. They were to speak to a rock and it would pour out its water so the community and their livestock could drink.

- 820.** How did Moses and Aaron go about bringing water from the rock at Kadesh? (20:9-11)
- 821.** What did the Lord say to Moses and Aaron when they brought water from the rock? (20:12)
- 822.** What was the name of the place where Moses struck the rock to bring forth water, only to disappoint the Lord? (20:13)
- 823.** What does the name "Meribah" mean? (20:13n)
- 820.** They gathered the assembly together in front of the rock. Then Moses said to them, "Listen, you rebels, must we bring you water out of this rock?" He then raised his arm and struck the rock twice with his staff and water gushed out.
- 821.** "Because you did not trust in me enough to honor me as holy in the sight of the Israelites, you will not bring this community into the land I give them."
- 822.** "The waters of Meribah" ("Meribah Kadesh"; see Numbers 27:14)
- 823.** "Quarreling"

Edom Denies Israel Passage

- 824.** While at Kadesh, to what king did Moses send messengers, asking for permission to pass through his country? (20:14-17)
- 825.** How did Moses open his message to the king of Edom as he asked for permission for Israel to pass through his country? (20:14-16)
- 826.** What promises did Moses tell the king of Edom Israel would keep if Israel would be allowed to pass through Edom? (20:17,19)
- 827.** How did Edom answer when Moses asked for permission to pass through their land? (20:18)
- 828.** What did Edom do after Israel asked for permission to pass through their land? (20:20)
- 829.** What did Israel do when Edom denied them permission to pass through their land and came out to oppose them? (20:21)
- 824.** The king of Edom (EE-dum)
- 825.** He reminded the king of the hardships that had come upon Israel. He told of Israel being in Egypt and the Egyptians mistreating them, and how the Lord heard Israel's cry and sent an angel and brought them out of Egypt.
- 826.** 1. They would not go through any field or vineyard.
2. They would not drink water from any well.
3. They would travel along the king's highway.
4. They would not turn to the right or the left until they had passed through his territory.
5. If any water was drunk, it would be paid for.
- 827.** They said Israel could not pass through their land. If they tried, Edom would march out and attack them with the sword.
- 828.** They came out against Israel with a large and powerful army.
- 829.** They turned away from Edom.

The Death of Aaron

- 830.** Where did the Israelite community go after they left Kadesh? (20:22)
- 831.** What declaration did the Lord make to Moses and Aaron at Mount Hor? (20:23-24)
- 832.** Why did the Lord say that Aaron would not enter the land that had been given to the Israelites? (20:24)
- 833.** What preparations did the Lord say were to be made for Aaron's death? (20:25-26)
- 834.** What is said concerning the community of Israel as Aaron went up on Mount Hor? (20:27)
- 835.** When did Aaron die? (Numbers 33:38)
- 836.** How old was Aaron when he died? (Numbers 33:39)
- 837.** What happened when Moses and Eleazar came down from Mount Hor and the community learned that Aaron had died? (20:28-29)
- 830.** They came to Mount Hor (HORE), near the border of Edom.
- 831.** That Aaron would be gathered to his people. (He would die.)
- 832.** Because Moses and Aaron rebelled against the Lord's command at the waters of Meribah
- 833.** Aaron and his son Eleazar were to be taken up on Mount Hor. There Aaron's garments were to be removed and put on his son Eleazar. Aaron would die there on Mount Hor.
- 834.** Moses, Aaron and Eleazar went up the mountain in the sight of the whole community.
- 835.** On the first day of the fifth month of the fortieth year after the Israelites came out of Egypt
- 836.** 123 years old
- 837.** The entire house of Israel mourned for him thirty days.

Numbers 21

Arad Destroyed

- 838.** What did Israel do when the Canaanite king of Arad (AIR-add) attacked the Israelites and captured some of them? (21:1-2)
- 838.** They vowed to the Lord that if he would deliver the people of Arad into their hands, they would totally destroy their cities.

839. What happened when Israel vowed to destroy the Canaanites if the Lord would deliver the people into their hands? (21:3)
840. What name was given to the place where Israel destroyed the Canaanites? (21:3)
841. What does the name "Hormah" mean? (21:3n)
839. The Lord gave the Canaanites over to them. Israel completely destroyed the Canaanites and their towns.
840. Hormah (HORE-mah)
841. "Destruction"

The Bronze Snake

842. Where did Israel go as they traveled from Mount Hor? (21:4)
843. How are the Israelite people described emotionally as they were going along the route to the Red Sea, to go around Edom? (21:4)
844. In what ways did the Israelites complain to the Lord as they went along the route to the Red Sea to go around Edom? (21:4-5)
845. What did the Lord do when the people began to complain against him as they traveled along the route to the Red Sea, to go around Edom? (21:6)
846. What did the people do when the venomous snakes came and bit them? (21:7)
847. What did the Lord do when Moses prayed for the people who were snake-bitten? (21:7-9)
842. They traveled along the route to the Red Sea, to go around Edom.
843. The people grew impatient on the way.
844. 1. "Why have you brought us up out of Egypt to die in the desert?"
2. "There is no bread!"
3. "There is no water!"
4. "And we detest this miserable food!"
845. He sent venomous snakes among them. The snakes bit the people and many Israelites died.
846. They told Moses that they had sinned when they spoke against the Lord and against him, then they asked him to pray that the Lord would take the snakes away.
847. He told Moses to make a bronze snake and put it up on a pole so that anyone who had been bitten could look at it and live.

The Journey to Moab

848. The Israelites camped alongside a river that was the border between Moab (MOW-abb) and the Amorites. What was that river? (21:13)
848. The Arnon (ARE-non) River

Defeat of Sihon and Og

849. Who was the king of the Amorites as Israel passed through their area? (21:21)
850. When Israel asked Sihon for permission to pass through the land of the Amorites, what promises did they say they would keep as they passed through? (21:22)
851. How did Sihon respond when Israel asked permission to travel through the land of the Amorites? (21:23)
852. When Israel asked Sihon for permission to pass through the land of the Amorites, Sihon came out to battle them. What were the results of the battle? (21:24-25,31)
853. What was the main city of Sihon king of the Amorites? (21:26)
854. After Israel defeated Sihon and the Amorites, whom did they battle? (21:33)
855. What resulted in Israel's battle against Og king of Bashan? (21:34-35)
849. Sihon (SIGH-hahn)
850. 1. They would not turn aside into any field or vineyard.
2. They would not drink water from any well.
3. They would travel along the king's highway until they had passed through the territory.
851. Refusing to let Israel pass through, he took his entire army into the desert and fought against Israel.
852. 1. Israel took him to the sword and took over his land from the Arnon to the Jabbok (JAB-ock), but only as far as the Ammonites (AM-uh-nights), because their border was fortified.
2. Israel captured all the cities of the Amorites and occupied them.
3. Israel settled in the land of the Amorites.
853. Heshbon (HESH-bon)
854. Og (AGH), king of Bashan (BAY-shan) and his whole army marched out to meet Israel in battle.
855. 1. They struck down Og, his sons and his whole army, leaving no survivors.
2. They took possession of his land.

Numbers 22

Balak Summons Balaam

856. Where did the Israelites travel after the defeat of Sihon and Og? (22:1)
857. Where did Israel camp when they reached the plains of Moab? (22:1)
856. The plains of Moab
857. Along the Jordan across from Jericho (JEH-rick-oh)

858. What was the attitude of the people of Moab when Israel came to their land? (22:2-3)
859. How did the Moabites express their fear of Israel? (22:4)
860. Who was the king of Moab when Israel came there? (22:4)
861. Whom did Balak summon when Israel arrived in his country of Moab? (22:4-6)
862. What was meant by "the River"? (22:5n)
863. What message did Balak initially send to Balaam? (22:5-6)
864. How did Balak state his confidence in Balaam? (22:6)
865. What did the messengers of Balak take with them when they went to Balaam? (22:7)
866. How did God advise Balaam when the messengers of Balak asked him to come and id curse the Israelites? (22:8-13)
867. When Balak's first messengers came back to tell him that Balaam was not coming, what did Balak do? (22:14-17)
868. When Balak sent messengers to Balaam the second time, Balaam said he would do nothing beyond the command of the Lord. What did God tell him to do? (22:18-20)
858. Moab was terrified because there were so many people, and because of what Israel had done to the Amorites. Moab was filled with dread because of the Israelites.
859. The Moabites said, "This horde is going to lick up everything around us, as an ox licks up the grass of the field."
860. Balak (BAY-lack) son of Zippor (ZIP-ore)
861. He sent messengers to summon Balaam (BAY-lam) son of Beor (BEE-ore), who was at Pethor (PEA-thor), near "the River", in his native land.
862. The Euphrates (you-FRAY-tease) River
863. He told him of the arrival of Israel in his land, and asked Balaam to come and put a curse on Israel, for they were too powerful for Moab. Then he could perhaps defeat Israel and drive them out of the country.
864. He said, "I know that those you bless are blessed, and those you curse are cursed."
865. A fee for divination (div-in-AY-shun)
866. He told Balaam not to go with the messengers of Balak. He was not to put a curse on the Israelites, because they were blessed.
867. He sent other princes, more numerous and more distinguished than the first to ask Balaam again to come and curse the Israelites. He said he would reward him handsomely.
868. God told Balaam to go with the messengers, but to do only what he told him.

Balaam's Donkey

869. How did Balaam travel as he went with the princes of Moab to Balak? (22:21)
870. What was God's attitude when Balaam left to go with the princes of Moab to Balak? (22:22)
871. When God became angry with Balaam for leaving to go to Balak, how did he oppose Balaam's travel? (22:22-23)
872. Who were with Balaam as he was riding to Moab? (22:22)
873. What did Balaam's donkey do when she saw the angel of the Lord standing in the road with a drawn sword in his hand? (22:23)
874. What did Balaam do when his donkey went off the road into a field on seeing the angel of the Lord in the road? (22:23)
875. After the donkey of Balaam went off the road and Balaam beat her to get her back on the road, where did the angel of the Lord stand to oppose Balaam's travel? (22:24)
876. What did the donkey of Balaam do when she saw the angel of the Lord between two vineyards, with walls on both sides? (22:25)
877. What did Balaam do when the donkey crushed his foot against the wall? (22:25)
878. At what spot did the angel of the Lord stand to oppose the travel of Balaam the third time? (22:26)
879. What did Balaam's donkey do when she saw the angel of the Lord opposing Balaam's travel the third time? (22:27)
880. What did Balaam do when his donkey lay down under him? (22:27)
881. What did Balaam's donkey do when Balaam had beaten her three times? (22:28)
882. How did Balaam answer when his donkey asked him why he had beaten her three times? (22:29)
869. By donkey
870. He was very angry.
871. The angel of the Lord stood in the road with a drawn sword in his hand to oppose Balaam.
872. Two servants
873. She turned off the road into a field.
874. He beat her to get her back on the road.
875. In a narrow path between two vineyards, with walls on both sides
876. She pressed close to the wall, crushing Balaam's foot against it.
877. He beat her again.
878. The angel moved on ahead and stood in a narrow place where there was no room to turn, either to the right or the left.
879. She lay down under Balaam.
880. He became angry and beat her with his staff.
881. The Lord opened the donkey's mouth and she said to Balaam, "What have I done to you to make you beat me these three times?"
882. He told her that she had made a fool of him. He said that if he had a sword in his hand, he would kill her right then.

- 883.** What did the Lord do to Balaam after Balaam's donkey spoke? (22:31)
- 884.** What did Balaam do when he finally saw the angel of the Lord standing in the road with his sword drawn? (22:31)
- 885.** When Balaam finally saw the angel, what did the angel of the Lord tell him? (22:32-33)
- 886.** What statement did Balaam make to the angel of the Lord who had been standing in the roadway after the angel told him of his purpose in stopping him? (22:34)
- 887.** How did the angel of the Lord instruct Balaam after Balaam said he would go back if the angel was displeased? (22:35)
- 888.** When Balaam came to Moab, where did Balak meet him? (22:36)
- 889.** What did Balaam clarify to Balak when he first met him? (22:36-38)
- 890.** What did Balak do for Balaam when Balaam arrived in Moab? (22:40)
- 883.** The Lord opened Balaam's eyes, and Balaam saw, for the first time, the angel of the Lord standing in the road with his sword drawn.
- 884.** He bowed low and fell facedown.
- 885.** He told Balaam that he had come to oppose him because his path was a reckless one. He said that if the donkey had not turned away from him the three times, he would have killed Balaam and spared the donkey.
- 886.** He said that he had sinned, not realizing that the angel was standing in the roadway to oppose him. He said if the angel was displeased, he would go back.
- 887.** He told Balaam to go ahead with the princes of Moab, but to speak only what the angel told him.
- 888.** He went out to meet him at the Moabite town on the Arnon border, at the edge of his territory.
- 889.** He told Balak that he could speak only what God put in his mouth.
- 890.** Balak sacrificed cattle and sheep, and gave some to Balaam and the princes who were with him.

Numbers 23

Balaam's First Oracle

- 891.** In what acts of worship did Balaam and Balak engage themselves the first time Balak asked Balaam to curse Israel? (23:1-2)
- 892.** When Balaam had come to Balak, Balaam told Balak that he would tell him what the Lord revealed. What did the Lord reveal to Balaam? (23:3-10)
- 893.** In his first oracle, Balaam told Balak that he could not go against the Lord to curse Israel. Balak then challenged Balaam's loyalty to him. How did Balaam answer? (23:11-12)
- 891.** Balaam told Balak to build seven altars and prepare seven bulls and seven rams. The two of them offered a bull and a ram on each altar.
- 892.** God told Balaam not to curse the people of Israel.
- 893.** He said, "Must I not speak what the Lord puts in my mouth?"

Balaam's Second Oracle

- 894.** Where did Balak take Balaam the second time he asked Balaam to curse Israel? (23:14)
- 895.** How did Balak worship the second time he asked Balaam to curse Israel? (23:14)
- 896.** How did the Lord instruct Balaam the second time Balak asked him to curse Israel? (23:16-24)
- 897.** How did Balak respond when Balaam told him the second time that he would not curse Israel? (23:25)
- 898.** What did Balaam ask Balak after he told him the second time that he would not curse Israel? (23:26)
- 894.** To the field of Zophim (ZOE-fim) on the top of Pisgah (PIZ-gah)
- 895.** He built seven altars and offered a bull and a ram on each altar.
- 896.** The Lord said that Israel was to be blessed.
- 897.** He told Balaam neither to curse Israel at all nor bless them at all.
- 898.** "Did I not tell you I must do whatever the Lord says?"

Balaam's Third Oracle

- 899.** Where did Balak take Balaam the third time he asked Balaam to curse Israel? (23:27-28)
- 900.** What did Balaam instruct Balak to do the third time Balak asked him to curse Israel? (23:29-30)
- 899.** He took him to the top of Peor (PEA-ore), overlooking the wasteland.
- 900.** He told him to build seven altars and prepare seven bulls and seven rams. Balak offered a bull and a ram on each altar.

Numbers 24

- 901.** How did the Spirit of God instruct Balaam the third time Balak asked Balaam to curse Israel? (24:2-9)
- 901.** He said that Israel was to be blessed.

902. How did Balak respond when Balaam told him the third time that the Lord had said that Israel was to be blessed? (24:10-11)
902. 1. His anger burned against Balaam because he had summoned Balaam to curse Israel, but he had blessed them all three times.
2. He struck his hands together in anger.
3. He told Balaam to leave at once and go home.
4. He said that he had offered to reward Balaam handsomely, but that the Lord had kept him from being rewarded.
903. How did Balaam answer Balak when Balak became angry and told him to go back home? (24:12-14)
903. 1. He said that he had told Balak's messengers that even if Balak had given his palace filled with silver and gold, he could not do anything beyond the command of the Lord.
2. He said he was going back to his home, but would warn Balak of what Israel would do to Balak's people in days to come.

Balaam's Fourth Oracle

904. What was the nature of Balaam's fourth oracle? (24:15-19)
904. He told Balak how Israel would oppose and defeat their enemies, to include Moab and Edom.

Balaam's Final Oracles

905. What was the nature of Balaam's final oracles? (24:20-24)
905. He proclaimed that Amalek and the Kenites (KEN-ites), though they had been strong, would be brought to ruin by God.
906. What did Balaam and Balak do when Balaam's oracles had ended? (24:25)
906. 1. Balaam got up and returned home.
2. Balak went his own way.

Numbers 25

Moab Seduces Israel

907. What sins did the people of Israel commit while Israel was staying in Shittim (shih-TEAM)? (25:1-3)
907. 1. The men began to indulge in sexual immorality with Moabite women, who invited them to the sacrifices of their gods.
2. The people ate and bowed down before the gods of the Moabites.
3. Israel worshiped the Baal (BAY-al) of Peor.
908. How did the Lord react to the sins of Israel at Shittim? (25:3)
908. The Lord's anger burned against Israel.
909. How did the Lord punish the Israelites for their sin at Shittim? (25:4-6)
909. He had the leaders of the Israelites killed and exposed in broad daylight before the Lord, so that the Lord's fierce anger might turn away from Israel.
910. What event in the life of an Israelite man is told at the time of the sin of the Israelites at Shittim? (25:6)
910. An Israelite man brought to his family a Midianite (MID-ee-ann-ite) woman right before the eyes of Moses and the whole assembly of Israel while they were weeping at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting.
911. What did Phinehas do when the Israelite man brought the Midianite woman before the assembly of Israel? (25:7-8)
911. Phinehas left the assembly, followed the Israelite into the tent and drove a spear through the man's body and the woman's body.
912. What stopped when Phinehas killed the Israelite man and the Midianite woman? (25:8)
912. The plague against the Israelites was stopped.
913. When Phinehas killed the Israelite man and Midianite woman, the plague against Israel stopped. How many died in the plague? (25:9)
913. 24,400
914. Why did the Lord cause the plague to end when Phinehas killed the Israelite man and the Midianite woman? (25:11)
914. Because Phinehas was zealous for the honor of the Lord among the people, he turned the Lord's anger away from the Israelites.
915. What covenant did the Lord make with Phinehas after Phinehas showed his zeal for the honor of the Lord? (25:12-13)
915. A covenant of peace. He and his descendants would have a covenant of lasting priesthood because he was zealous for the honor of his God and made atonement for the Israelites.
916. What was the name of the Israelite who was killed with the Midianite woman? (25:14)
916. Zimri (ZIM-rye) son of Salu (SAL-you)
917. What was the name of the Midianite woman who was killed in the tent with Zimri? (25:15)
917. Cozbi (CAUZ-bee)

918. How did the Lord tell Moses to treat the Midianites? (25:16-17)

918. Israel was to treat the Midianites as enemies and kill them, because they treated Israel as enemies when they deceived in the affair involving Cozbi.

Numbers 26

The Second Census

919. What two men counted the Israelites in the second census? (26:1-2,63)

919. 1. Moses
2. Eleazar

920. What people were counted in the second census? (26:2,4)

920. All those twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army of Israel

921. Where was the second census taken? (26:3,63)

921. On the plains of Moab by the Jordan across from Jericho

922. In the second census of Israel, what was the total number of Israelites in each of the tribes? (26:7,14,18,22,25,27,34,37,41,43,47,50)

922. 1. Reuben 43,730
2. Simeon 22,200
3. Gad 40,500
4. Judah 76,500
5. Issachar 64,300
6. Zebulun 60,500
7. Manasseh 52,700
8. Ephraim 32,500
9. Benjamin 45,600
10. Dan 64,400
11. Asher 53,400
12. Naphtali 45,400

923. In the second census of Israel, what was the total number of Israelites twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army? (26:51)

923. 601,730

924. How did the Lord say the land was to be allotted to the Israelites? (26:52-56)

924. As an inheritance based on the number of names according to the names for the ancestral tribes. A larger group was to receive a larger inheritance; a smaller group was to receive a smaller inheritance. The land was to be distributed by lot.

925. At the time of the second census, how many male Levites were there a month old or more? (26:62)

925. 23,000

926. Why were the Levites not counted along with the other Israelites at the second census? (26:62)

926. Because they received no land inheritance among the other tribes

927. How many counted in the second census had been counted in the first census? (26:64-65)

927. Not one, except for Caleb and Joshua

Numbers 27

Joshua to Succeed Moses

928. Why did the Lord tell Moses to go up a mountain in the Abarim (ABB-uh-rim) range? (27:12-13)

928. He was to go up there to see the land the Lord had given to the Israelites. After he saw the land, he was to die.

929. Why was Moses to die before going into the land the Lord had given to the Israelites? (27:14)

929. Moses and Aaron had disobeyed the Lord's command to honor the Lord as holy when they struck the rock. (See Numbers 20:9-12)

930. What request did Moses make when the Lord told him he would die before the people went into Canaan? (27:15-17)

930. He asked God to appoint a man over Israel so that Israel would not be like sheep without a shepherd.

931. Whom did the Lord instruct Moses to select as his successor in leading Israel? (27:18)

931. Joshua son of Nun

932. How was Moses to designate Joshua as the one to succeed him as leader of Israel? (27:18)

932. He was to lay his hand on him.

933. In whose presence did the Lord instruct Moses to commission Joshua? (27:19; Deuteronomy 31:14)

933. Joshua was to stand before Eleazar the priest and the entire assembly as he was commissioned. He was to be commissioned at the Tent of Meeting.

934. What did the Lord tell Moses to give to Joshua as he was taking the leadership of Israel? (27:20)

934. He was to give Joshua some of his authority so the whole Israelite community would obey him.

935. How did the Lord say Eleazar would obtain decisions for Joshua? (27:21)
935. By inquiring of the Urim (YOU-rim) before the Lord

Numbers 31

Vengeance on the Midianites

936. What is the last task the Lord gave to Moses before he died? (31:1-2)
936. To take vengeance on the Midianites for the Israelites
937. When the Lord told Moses to take vengeance on the Midianites, how many men did Moses send into battle? (31:3-6)
937. A thousand men from each of the tribes of Israel (twelve thousand in all)
938. What leader went with the twelve thousand into battle to take vengeance against the Midianites? (31:6)
938. Phinehas son of Eleazar, the priest, who took with him articles from the sanctuary and the trumpets for signaling
939. How thoroughly did Israel take vengeance on the Midianites in battle? (31:7)
939. They killed every man.
940. What certain victims among the Midianites are mentioned as being killed when the Israelites took vengeance them? (31:8)
940. 1. Five kings of Midian
2. Balaam son of Beor
941. What did the Israelites spare when they took vengeance on the Midianites? (31:9)
941. 1. They captured the Midianite women and children.
2. They took all the Midianite herds, flocks, and goods as plunder.
942. What areas were burned when the Israelites took vengeance on the Midianites? (31:10)
942. 1. All the towns where the Midianites had settled
2. All their camps
943. Where did Israel take all the captives, spoils and plunder when they took vengeance on the Midianites? (31:11-12)
943. To Moses, Eleazar and the Israelite assembly at their camp on the plains of Moab, by the Jordan across from Jericho
944. Why was Moses angry with the officers of the army who returned from battle against the Midianites? (31:13-16)
944. For allowing the women of the Midianites to live. They were the ones who followed Balaam's advice and were the means of turning the Israelites away from the Lord in what happened at Peor, so that the plague struck the Lord's people.
945. What did Moses tell the officers of the army to do when they returned with the Midianite women and children? (31:17-18)
945. 1. To kill all the boys
2. To kill every woman who had slept with a man
3. To save every girl who had never slept with a man
946. What instruction for purification did Moses give the Israelite soldiers when they returned with captives, spoils and plunder of the Midianites? (31:19-24)
946. 1. All who had killed anyone or touched anyone who was killed had to stay outside the camp seven days.
2. On the third and seventh days they had to purify themselves and their captives.
3. They had to purify every garment and everything made of leather, goat hair or wood.
4. Anything that could withstand fire (such as gold, silver, bronze, iron, tin, or lead) had to be put through the fire for cleansing, and had to be purified with cleansing water.
5. Whatever could not withstand fire had to be put through cleansing water.
6. On the seventh day they were to wash their clothes to be clean.
7. After these measures had been taken, they could come into the camp.

Dividing the Spoils

947. How were the spoils taken in the battle against the Midianites to be divided? (31:25-31)
947. 1. The spoils were to be divided between the soldiers who engaged in battle and the rest of the community.
2. From the soldiers' half, one part out of every five hundred persons or animals was to be given to Eleazar the priest as the Lord's tribute.
3. From the Israelites' half, one part out of every fifty was to be given to the Levites, who were responsible for the care of the Lord's tabernacle.
948. The plunder that the Israelites took from the Midianites is listed and enumerated in the book of Numbers. What were the amounts of plunder? (31:32-35)
948. 1. 675,000 sheep
2. 72,000 cattle
3. 61,000 donkeys
4. 32,000 women who had never slept with a man

949. Of the plunder the Israelites took from the Midianites, tell the half share of those who fought in battle, along with the tribute for the Lord given to Eleazar. (31:36-41)
950. What did the commanders of the army in the battle against the Midianites bring as an offering to the Lord to make atonement for themselves? (31:48-50)
951. What was the total weight of all the gold articles from the commanders of the army that Moses and Eleazar presented as a gift to the Lord? (31:52,52n)
952. What did Moses and Eleazar do with the gold articles offered by the commanders of the army in the battle against the Midianites? (31:54)
949. 1. 337,500 sheep, of which the tribute for the Lord was 675
2. 36,000 cattle, of which the tribute for the Lord was 72
3. 30,500 donkeys, of which the tribute for the Lord was 61
4. 16,000 people, of which the tribute for the Lord was 32
950. Gold articles each of them had acquired--armlets, bracelets, signet rings, earrings and necklaces
951. 16,750 shekels (about 420 pounds)
952. They brought the gold into the Tent of Meeting as a memorial for the Israelites before the Lord.

Numbers 32

The Transjordan Tribes

953. Two tribes asked Moses for permission to receive their land inheritance east of the Jordan River. Who were those tribes? (32:1-5)
954. Why did the Reubenites and Gadites want to receive their land inheritance east of the Jordan River? (32:1-5)
955. How did Moses criticize the Reubenites and Gadites when they asked that their land inheritance be east of the Jordan River? (32:6-15)
956. After Moses became angry at the request of the Reubenites and the Gadites that they be allowed to settle east of the Jordan, what agreement was made? (32:16-32)
957. To what two and a half tribes did Moses give the land east of the Jordan as their inheritance? (32:33)
958. What kingdoms did Moses give to the 2½ tribes who would settle east of the Jordan River? (32:33)
953. 1. The Reubenites (ROO-bin-ites)
2. The Gadites (GAD-ites)
954. They saw that the lands east of the Jordan were suitable for their large herds and flocks of livestock.
955. Calling them a "brood of sinners", he said they were discouraging the Israelites from going into the land the Lord had given them. The other tribes would go to war while the two tribes "sat there". He compared their activities to those of the people who discouraged entrance into the promised land at Kadesh Barnea (KADE-esh bar-KNEE-uh) on the report of the explorers. The Lord had become angry and did not allow the adults to go into the land. He said that if they repeated this action, the Lord would again leave the people in the desert, and the Reubenites and Gadites would be the cause of their destruction.
956. It was agreed that the two tribes would build pens for their livestock and cities for their women and children east of the Jordan, then go armed across the river to help the other tribes drive out the enemies and receive their inheritance west of the river. Then they would return and live on the east side.
957. 1. The Gadites
2. The Reubenites
3. The half-tribe of Manasseh
958. 1. The kingdom of Sihon king of the Amorites
2. The kingdom of Og king of Bashan

Numbers 33

Stages in Israel's Journey

959. Near the end of Numbers, the writer lists the stopping places of Israel as they traveled from Egypt to Moab. List those stopping places. (33:3-49)
959. 1. They set out from Rameses.
2. Succoth
3. Etham
4. Pi Hahiroth
5. Passed through the sea
6. Marah
7. Elim
8. By the Red Sea
9. The Desert of Sin
10. Dophkah (DOFF-kah)
11. Alush (AY-lush)
12. Rephidim
13. The Desert of Sinai
14. Kibroth Hattaavah
15. Hazereth
16. Rithmah (RITH-mah)
17. Rimmon Perez (RIM-ahn PEH-rez)
18. Libnah (LIB-nah)
19. Rissah (RISS-ah)
20. Kehelathah (key-he-LAY-thah)
21. Mount Shepher (SHEH-fer)
22. Haradah (ha-RAY-duh)
23. Makheloth (mack-HE-loth)
24. Tahath (TAY-hath)
25. Terah (TEA-rah)
26. Mithcah (MYTH-kah)
27. Hashmonah (hash-MOW-nah)
28. Moseroth (mow-SEA-roth)
29. Bene Jaakan (BIN-ih JAY-ah-can)
30. Hor Haggidgad (hore hag-ID-gad)
31. Jotbathah (JOT-bah-thah)
32. Abironah (ah-BROE-nah)
33. Ezion Geber (EE-zih-ahn GHEE-ber)
34. Kadesh
35. Mount Hor
36. Zalmonah (zal-MOW-nah)
37. Punon (POO-non)
38. Oboth (OH-both)
39. Iye Abarim (IH-yeh ABB-uh-rim)
40. Dibon Gad (DIE-bon GAD)
41. Almon Diblathaim (AL-mon dib-lah-THAY-im)
42. The mountains of Abarim, near Nebo (KNEE-boe)
43. On the plains of Moab by the Jordan across from Jericho
960. What things did the Lord tell Moses to instruct the Israelites to do when they crossed the Jordan River into Canaan? (33:50-54) (Cf. Exodus 34:12-16)
960. 1. Drive out all the inhabitants of the land
2. Destroy all their carved images and their cast idols
3. Demolish all their high places
4. Take possession of the land and settle in it
5. Distribute the land by lot, according to their clans
961. How was the amount of land given to each tribe to be determined? (33:54)
961. Larger inheritances were given to larger groups; smaller inheritances were given to smaller groups.
962. What did the Lord tell the Israelites concerning any inhabitants of the land of Canaan that they did not drive out? (33:55-56)
962. 1. They would become barbs in Israel's eyes and thorns in their sides.
2. They would give Israel trouble in the land where they would live.
3. The Lord would do to the Israelites what he had planned to do to the inhabitants of the land.

Boundaries of Canaan

963. What were the southern, western, northern and eastern boundaries of the inheritance of Israel? (34:3-12)
964. How many tribes of Israel inherited the land west of the Jordan? (34:13-15)
965. Who were the men who assigned the land to Israel as an inheritance? (34:16-17)
966. One man from each tribe was selected to help assign the land of inheritance to the tribes of Israel. Tell the name of the man selected from each tribe. (34:18-29)
963. 1. The southern boundary went from the end of the Salt Sea (salt SEE), crossed south of Scorpion (SCORE-pih-ahn) Pass, continued on to Zin, and went south of Kadesh-Barnea, then to Hazar Addar (HAY-zar ADD-are) and over to Azmon (AZ-mon), where it turned and joined the Wadi (WAD-ee) of Egypt and ended at the Sea.
2. The western boundary was the coast of the Great Sea (grate SEE) [the Mediterranean (med-it-er-AY-knee-an) Sea].
3. The northern boundary ran from the Great Sea to Mount Hor, on to Lebo Hamath (LEE-boe HAY-math), then to Zedad (ZEE-dad), to Ziphron (ZIFF-ron), and ended at Hazar Enan (HAY-zar EE-nan).
4. The eastern boundary ran from Hazar Enan to Shepham (SHE-fam), then to Riblah (RIB-lah), continued along the slopes east of the Sea of Kinnereth (KIN-eh-reth), then down along the Jordan to the Salt Sea.
964. 9½ (Because Reuben, Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh received their inheritance east of the Jordan)
965. 1. Eleazar the priest
2. Joshua son of Nun
966. 1. Caleb son of Jephunneh from the tribe of Judah
2. Shemuel (shem-YOU-ell) son of Amihud from the tribe of Simeon
3. Elidad (ee-LIE-dad) son of Kislon (KISS-lon) from the tribe of Benjamin
4. Bukki (BUCK-eye) son of Jogli (JOG-lie) from the tribe of Dan
5. Hanniel (HAN-ih-ell) son of Ephod (EEF-odd) from the tribe of Manasseh
6. Kemuel (KIM-you-ell) son of Shiptan (SHIF-tan) from the tribe of Ephraim
7. Elizaphan (ee-LIZ-ah-fan) son of Parnach (PAR-nack) from the tribe of Zebulun
8. Paltiel (PAL-tih-ell) son of Azzan (AZ-an) from the tribe of Issachar
9. Ahihud (ah-HIGH-hud) son of Shelomi (she-LOW-my) from the tribe of Asher
10. Pedahel (PED-ah-hell) son of Amihud from the tribe of Naphtali
- [Note: Only ten tribes are listed here. Reuben and Gad received no land west of the Jordan River.]

Towns for the Levites

967. What did the tribes give from their inheritance to the Levites? (35:1-3)
967. 1. Towns to live in
2. Pasturelands around their towns for their cattle, flocks and other livestock

Cities of Refuge

968. How many towns were to be given to the Levites in all? (35:7)
968. Forty-eight
969. Of the forty-eight towns given to the Levites, six were dedicated to a certain purpose. What were those six towns called? (35:6)
969. Six of the towns were to be "cities of refuge".
970. How was the number of towns given to the Levites by each tribe to be determined? (35:8)
970. They were to be given in proportion to the inheritance of each tribe. A tribe with many towns would give many; a tribe with few would give few.

- 971.** What was the purpose of the cities of refuge? (35:6,11-13,25)
- 971.** They would be cities to which a person who had killed someone accidentally could flee for protection. They would be places of refuge from any avenger, so that a person accused of murder could be protected from death before he stood trial.
- 972.** How were the cities of refuge to be geographically distributed among the Israelites? (35:14)
- 972.** Three were to be east of the Jordan and three in Canaan on the west.
- 973.** What was the plight of a person who was accused of murder and went to a city of refuge for protection, and then went outside the city of refuge to which he fled? (35:26-27)
- 973.** If the avenger of blood found him outside the city, the avenger of blood could kill the accused without being guilty of murder.

Deuteronomy 31

Joshua to Succeed Moses

- 974.** What charge did Moses make to Joshua as he was presenting the leadership of Israel to him? (31:7) (See 31:23)
- 974.** "Be strong and courageous, for you must go with this people into the land that the Lord swore to their forefathers to give them. . ."
- 975.** What assurance did Moses give to Joshua as he charged him with the leadership of Israel? (31:8)
- 975.** "The Lord himself goes before you and will be with you; he will never leave you nor forsake you. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged."

The Reading of the Law

- 976.** How often did Moses command that the law of the Lord be read in the hearing of the assembly of the people? (31:10-11)
- 976.** The law was to be read at the end of every seven years, in the year for canceling debts, during the Feast of Tabernacles (TAB-er-nack-'ls).
- 977.** Why was Israel to hear the law read? (31:12)
- 977.** So they could learn to fear the Lord and follow carefully all the words of the law

Israel's Rebellion Predicted

- 978.** As Israel prepared to go into Canaan, what sins did the Lord say the people would commit in the land? (31:16) (See 31:20,27,29)
- 978.** 1. They would soon prostitute themselves to foreign gods of the land they were entering.
2. They would forsake the Lord and break the covenant he had made with them.
- 979.** What things did the Lord say would result from the Israelites sinning against him? (31:17-18)
- 979.** 1. The Lord would become angry with them, forsake them, and hide his face from them.
2. They would be destroyed.
3. Many disasters and difficulties would come upon them.
4. They would ask if the disasters came upon them because God was not with them
5. They would turn to other gods and worship them.
6. They would forsake the Lord.
7. They would break the covenant of the Lord.
- 980.** Why did the Lord have Moses write down a song and teach it to the Israelites and have them sing it? (31:19-22)
- 980.** So that it would be a witness for the Lord against the Israelites, and it would not be forgotten by their descendants
- 981.** After writing in a book the words of the law, Moses told the Levites to put it in a certain place. Where did he tell them to put it? (31:24-26)
- 981.** He told the Levites who carried the ark of the covenant of the Lord to place the Book of the Law beside the ark of the covenant.
- 982.** Moses told the Levites to place the Book of the Law beside the ark of the covenant. What did he say the book would serve as? (31:26)
- 982.** He said it would remain there as a witness against Israel.

The Song of Moses

- 983.** How did Moses teach his song to the Israelites? (31:30)
- 983.** He recited the words of the song from the beginning to end in the hearing of the whole assembly of Israel.

Deuteronomy 32

984. Summarize the message of the song of Moses. (32:1-43) 984. 1. The Lord is perfect, faithful and just.
2. His people have acted corruptly, which is no way to repay the Lord who has given them their inheritance, cared for them in the desert, and nourished them.
3. They have worshiped foreign gods. The Lord is jealous and has rejected them, and will punish them through calamities. Then they will ask where their gods are.
4. The Lord will take vengeance on his enemies and will make atonement for his people.
985. In what two ways did Moses impress upon the the people the seriousness of his song? (32:46-47) 985. 1. He said they were to take to heart the words he had solemnly declared to them, so that they could command their children to obey carefully the words of the law.
2. He told them they were not just idle words but were their life. By them they would live long in the land they would possess.

Moses to Die on Mount Nebo

986. What mountain did the Lord tell Moses to go up near the end of his life? (32:49;34:1) 986. In the plains of Moab, he was to climb Mount Nebo, in the Abarim Range, to the top of Pisgah.
987. What did the Lord tell Moses he was to do on Mount Nebo? (32:49-50) 987. 1. He was to view Canaan, the land the Lord was giving as a possession to Israel.
2. He was to die there.
988. Why did the Lord say that Moses would not be allowed to go into the promised land? (32:51-52) 988. He and Aaron were not allowed to go into the promised land because they broke faith with the Lord at the waters of Meribah Kadesh and did not uphold the holiness of the Lord among the Israelites.

Deuteronomy 33

Moses Blesses the Tribes

989. As Jacob blessed his sons near the end of his life [Genesis (JEN-ih-sis) 49], Moses blessed the tribes of Israel as his life was coming to an end. Describe this blessing. (33:2-29) 989. His blessing consisted of complimentary, optimistic statements concerning the tribes, couched in poetic imagery.
990. What tribes did Moses mention in his blessing of the tribes? (33:2-29) 990. 1. Reuben
2. Judah
3. Levi
4. Benjamin
5. Ephraim
6. Manasseh
7. Zebulun
8. Issachar
9. Gad
10. Dan
11. Naphtali
12. Asher

Deuteronomy 34

The Death of Moses

991. What did the Lord show Moses from Mount Nebo? (34:1-4) 991. The whole land the Lord had promised to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
992. In what country did Moses die? (34:5) 992. Moab
993. Where was Moses buried? (34:6) 993. The Lord buried him in Moab, in the valley opposite Beth Peor (beth PEA-ore)
994. "To this day no one knows where his grave is."
994. What does the writer say about the knowledge of where Moses was buried? (34:6) 994. 120 years old
995. How old was Moses when he died? (34:7) 995. 120 years old
996. What does the writer say about Moses' health when he died? (34:7) 996. 1. His eyes were not weak.
2. His strength was not gone.

997. How long did the Israelites grieve for Moses? (34:8)
998. How is Joshua described after Moses laid his hands on him? (34:9)
999. Whom did the Israelites listen to after the death of Moses? (34:9)
1000. What final appraisals of Moses are given by the writer of Deuteronomy? (34:10-11)
997. Thirty days
998. He was filled with the spirit of wisdom. (See Num. 27:18)
999. Joshua
1000. 1. "Since then, no prophet has risen in Israel like Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face, who did all those miraculous signs and wonders the Lord sent him to do in Egypt--to Pharaoh and to all his officials and to his whole land."
2. "No one has ever shown the mighty power or performed the awesome deeds that Moses did in the sight of all Israel."

Pronunciation Guide

- Aaron (AIR-un)** Son of Amram and Jochebed and elder brother of Moses and Miriam. High priest during the time of Moses
- Abarim (ABB-uh-rim)** A range of mountains or highlands in Moab, east of the Jordan River
- Abib (AY-bib)** Seventh month of the Jewish civil year, and first month of the Jewish sacred year. Also called Nisan
- Abidan (ah-BYE-dan)** A leader from the tribe of Benjamin chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Abihu (uh-BYE-hue)** Second son of Aaron and Elisheba
- Abiram (uh-BYE-ram)** A Reubenite chief and co-conspirator with Korah
- Abraham (AY-bra-ham)** Founder and father of the Jewish nation
- Abronah (ah-BROE-nah)** A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Ahiezer (ay-high-EE-zer)** A leader from the tribe of Dan, chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Ahihud (ah-HIGH-hud)** A leader from the tribe of Asher, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan
- Ahira (uh-HIGH-ruh)** A leader from the tribe of Naphtali, chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Almon Diblathaim (AL-mon dib-lah-THAY-im)** One of the last stopping places of the wandering Israelites on their way to the promised land
- altar (ALL-ter)** A small structure used in sacrificial worship, of various shapes, structures and sizes
- Alush (AY-lush)** A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Amalek (AM-uh-leck)** An Edomite chieftain
- Amalekite (am-AL-eh-kite)** A member of a nomadic tribe of the Sinai Desert
- Amiel (AM-ih-eil)** One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Dan. Punished because of his report of unbelief
- Ammihud (am-EYE-hud)** 1. Father of Elishama, a leader from the tribe of Ephraim
2. Father of Shemuel, a leader from the tribe of Simeon
3. Father of Pedahel, a leader from the tribe of Naphtali
- Aminadab (ah-MEN-uh-dab)** Father of Nahshon, a leader from the tribe of Judah
- Amishaddai (am-ih-SHAD-eye)** Father of Ahiezer, a leader from the tribe of Dan
- Ammonite (AM-uh-nite)** A member of a nation of people settled east of the Dead Sea
- Amorite (AM-oh-right)** A citizen of one of the nations living in Canaan before the conquest by the Israelites
- Amram (AM-ram)** Husband of Jochebed. Father of Aaron, Moses and Miriam
- Anak (AY-nack)** Descendant of Arba, ancestor of the Anakim
- Arad (AIR-add)** A city of the Canaanites
- Arnon (ARE-non)** A river emptying into the Jordan River from the east, boundary between the Amorites and Moabites
- Asher (ASH-er)** 1. The eighth son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the eighth son of Jacob
- Asherah (ASH-eh-rah)** A goddess of the Phoenicians and Syrians, taken over by Israelites when they fell into idolatry
- Azmon (AZ-mon)** A place in southern Canaan, mentioned in the description of the southern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Azzan (AZ-an)** Father of Paltiel, a leader from the tribe of Issachar
- Baal (BAY-al)** Supreme male god of the Phoenicians and Canaanites
- Baal Zephon (BAY-al ZEE-fon)** A place on the western coast of the Red Sea near where the Israelites crossed
- Balaam (BAY-lam)** A man given to prophecy and divination, called upon by Balak to curse Israel
- Balak (BAY-lack)** The king of Moab who sought to hire Balaam to curse Israel
- Bashan (BAY-shan)** A country east of the Jordan River between Gilead on the south and Mount Hermon on the north
- Bene Jaakan (BIN-ih JAY-ah-can)** A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Benjamin (BEN-juh-men)** 1. Twelfth and youngest son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the twelfth son of Jacob
- Beor (BEE-ore)** Father of Balaam
- Beth Peor (beth PEA-ore)** A spot east of the Jordan River in Moab; location of Moses' burial
- Bukki (BUCK-eye)** A leader from the tribe of Dan, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan
- Caleb (KAY-leb)** One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Judah. One of the two explorers who returned with a message of faith
- Canaan (KAY-nan)** The country between the Mediterranean Sea on the west and the Jordan River and the Dead Sea on the east, given by God to the Israelites; the Holy Land; Palestine
- Canaanite (KAY-nan-ite)** A citizen of one of the nations occupying the land of promise before Israel's conquest
- circumcision (SIR-come-sih-zhun)** Removal of the foreskin on a male, usually on the eighth day of life
- coriander (core-ee-ANN-der)** A plant producing aromatic seeds with a sharp though pleasant aroma. Common in the Holy Land, the seeds were used for culinary and medicinal purposes.
- covenant (CUV-eh-nant)** The promise made by God to the Israelites
- Cozbi (CAUZ-bee)** A Midianite woman brought before Moses and the assembly of Israel for immoral purposes

- Cushite (CUSH-ite) A member of the Cushite nation (from the area of Ethiopia)
- Dan (DAN) 1. Fifth son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the fifth son of Jacob
- Dathan (DAYTH-an) A Reubenite chief and co-conspirator with Korah
- Dead Sea (ded-SEE) The sea at the south end of the Jordan River into which the Jordan empties. The sea has no outlet except for evaporation. Also called "Salt Sea".
- Deuel (DEW-ell) Father of Eliasaph, a leader from the tribe of Gad
- Dibon Gad (DIE-bon GAD) An encampment of the Israelites toward the end of their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- divination (div-in-AY-shun) The false use of means to obtain secret knowledge, especially of the future, either by inspiration or by reading and interpreting certain signs called omens
- Dophkah (DOFF-kah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Edom (EE-dum) The nation descended from Esau, located southeast of the Dead Sea and south of Moab
- Egypt (EE-gipt) Country on the northeastern corner of Africa; bondage place of the Israelites for over 400 years
- Egyptian (ee-JIP-shun) 1. A resident of Egypt
2. Of or concerning Egypt
- Eleazar (ell-ee-AY-zar) Third son of Aaron and Elisheba, chief of the Levites and high priest
- Eliab (ee-LIE-abb) A leader of the tribe of Zebulun, chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Eliasaph (ee-LIE-uh-saff) A leader of the tribe of Gad, chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Elidad (ee-LIE-dad) A leader from the tribe of Benjamin, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan
- Eliezer (ell-ih-EE-zer) Second son of Moses
- Elim (EE-lim) Second encampment of the Israelites after crossing the Red Sea
- Elishama (ee-LISH-ah-mah) A leader of the tribe of Ephraim chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Elisheba (ee-LISH-ee-buh) Wife of Aaron
- Elizaphan (ee-LIZ-ah-fan) A leader from the tribe of Zebulun, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan
- Elizur (ee-LIE-zer) A leader of the tribe of Reuben chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Enan (EE-nan) Father of Ahira, a leader from the tribe of Naphtali
- ephah (EE-fah) A Hebrew dry measure equal to about 7½ gallons; equal to ten omers
- Ephod (EEF-odd) Father of Hanniel, a leader from the tribe of Manasseh
- Ephraim (EE-fray-im) 1. Second son of Joseph who obtained the blessing of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the second son of Joseph
- Eshcol (ESH-kahl) A valley near Hebron in which the explorers sent by Moses found a cluster of grapes and other fruit which they carried back to the people
- Etham (EE-tham) An uncertain site of encampment on the journey of Israel out of Egypt
- Euphrates (you-FRAY-tease) The longest and most important river of western Asia, frequently called "the River", rising in Armenia and emptying into the Persian Gulf
- Ezion Geber (EE-zih-ahn GHEE-ber) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- foreskin (FORE-skin) The fold of skin which is cut off in the operation of circumcision
- Gad (GAD) 1. Seventh son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the seventh son of Jacob
- Gaddi (GAD-eye) One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Manasseh. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Gaddiel (GAD-ih-ell) One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Zebulun. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Gadite (GAD-ite) A member of the tribe of Gad
- Gamaliel (gah-MAY-lih-ell) A leader of the tribe of Manasseh chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Gemalli (jee-MAL-ih) Father of Amiel, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- genealogy (jee-knee-AL-uh-jee) A recorded history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor or ancestors
- Genesis (JEN-ih-sis) The first book in the Old Testament
- Gershon (GUR-shon) First son of Moses
- Gershon (GUR-shon) First son of Levi
- Gershonite (GUR-shon-ite) A descendant of Gershon
- Geuel (jee-YOU-ell) One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Gad. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Gideoni (gid-ee-OH-nye) Father of Abidan, a leader from the tribe of Benjamin
- Goshen (GO-shin) In Egypt, the northeast section of the Nile Delta, usually termed "the land of Goshen". When Joseph was prime minister of Egypt, the Israelites settled in Goshen.
- Great Sea (grate SEE) Second name of the huge sea extending westward from the Holy Land. Its primary name is the "Mediterranean Sea".
- Hanniel (HAN-ih-ell) A leader from the tribe of Manasseh, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan
- Haradah (ha-RAY-duh) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Hashmonah (hash-MOW-nah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land

- Hazar Addar (HAY-zar Add-are)** A place on the southern boundary of Palestine, west of Kadesh Barnea and east of Azmon, mentioned in the description of the southern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Hazar Enan (HAY-zar EE-nan)** The northeast corner of the land of Canaan, mentioned in the description of the northern and eastern boundaries of the inheritance of Israel
- Hazeroth (haz-EE-roth)** A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Hebrew (HE-brew)** Any member of a group of Semitic peoples tracing descent from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; Israelite; Jew
- Hebron (HEEB-ron)** 1. Third son of Kohath
2. A city southwest of Jerusalem; one of the oldest cities in the world
- Helon (HE-lon)** Father of Eliab, a leader of the tribe of Zebulun
- Heshbon (HESH-bon)** The main city of Sihon, king of the Amorites
- high priest (HYE preest)** Chief priest, Aaron being the first. Originally a life office, limited to a line or family
- Hittite (HIT-ite)** A citizen of one of the nations living in Canaan before the conquest by the Israelites
- Hivite (HIGH-vite)** A citizen of one of the nations living in Canaan before the conquest by the Israelites
- Hobab (HOE-bab)** Son of Reuel and brother of Zipporah, whom Moses asked to serve as guide to Israel in the desert
- Holy Land (HOE-lee land)** A descriptive name of the land between the Mediterranean Sea on the west and the Jordan River and Dead Sea on the east; Canaan; Palestine
- homer (HOE-mer)** A Hebrew liquid or dry measure from 47-64 gallons or 6-8 bushels. In Hebrew, "homer" means "donkey", and therefore is a donkey load.
- Hor (HORE)** Name of the mountain where Aaron died, mentioned in the description of the northern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Horeb (HOE-reb)** "The mountain of God"; Sinai
- Hor Haggidgad (hore-hag-ID-gad)** A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Hori (HOE-rye)** Father of Shaphat, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- Hormah (HORE-mah)** A Canaanite town in southern Palestine
- Hoshea (hoe-SHE-uh)** One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Ephraim. One of the two explorers who returned with a message of faith. Also named Joshua.
- Hur (HER)** A man who, with Aaron, held up Moses' hands during a battle against the Amalekites
- hyssop (HISS-up)** A bushy herb, of the mint family
- Igal (EYE-gal)** One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Issachar. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Isaac (EYE-zack)** Abraham's son of promise
- Israel (IZ-rah-ell)** 1. Another name of Jacob
2. Name of the nation of God's people; descendants of Jacob
- Israelite (IZ-ray-ell-ite)** A descendant of Israel (Jacob); a member of the Hebrew nation; a Jew
- Issachar (IZ-uh-car)** 1. Ninth son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the ninth son of Jacob
- Ithamar (ITH-ah-mar)** Fourth and youngest son of Aaron and Elisheba
- Iye Abarim (IH-yeh ABB-uh-rim)** One of the last stopping places of the wandering Israelites on their way to the promised land
- Izhar (IZ-har)** Second son of Kohath, and uncle of Moses
- Jabbok (JAB-ock)** An important river east of the Jordan and emptying into the Jordan River about two-thirds of the way from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea
- Jacob (JAY-cub)** Son of Isaac and second twin born with Esau. Name changed to Israel. Father of the Israelite nation
- Jebusite (JEB-you-zite)** A citizen of one of the nations living in Canaan before the conquest by the Israelites
- Jephunneh (jee-FUN-eh)** Father of Caleb, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- Jericho (JEH-rick-oh)** An ancient city of Canaan, five miles west of the Jordan River and 18 miles north-east of Jerusalem
- Jethro (JETH-roe)** Father-in-law of Moses; also named Reuel
- Jochbed (JOCK-eh-bed)** The wife of Amram and mother of Moses
- Jogli (JOG-lie)** Father of Bukki, a leader from the tribe of Dan
- Jordan (JORE-dan)** The only large flowing body of water in Palestine, rising in the north, flowing southward, enlarging into the Sea of Galilee and emptying into the Dead Sea. Mentioned in the description of the eastern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Joseph (JOE-zeff)** 1. Eleventh son of Jacob and second son of Rachel. Father of Manasseh and Ephraim
2. Father of Igal, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- Joshua (JOSH-you-uh)** One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Ephraim. One of the two explorers who returned with a message of faith. Originally named Hoshea. Also a great warrior of the Israelites during the desert wanderings and the conquest of Canaan
- Jotbathah (JOT-bah-thah)** A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Judah (JEW-duh)** 1. Fourth son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the fourth son of Jacob
- Kadesh (KADE-esh)** Halting place of the Israelites near the borders of Canaan. Also called Kadesh Barnea. Mentioned in the description of the southern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Kadesh Barnea (KADE-esh bar-KNEE-uh)** The fuller name for Kadesh

- Kehelathah** (key-he-LAY-thah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Kemuel** (KIM-you-ell) A leader from the tribe of Ephraim, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan
- Kenite** (KEN-ite) A Midianite tribe
- Kibroth Hattaavah** (KIB-roth ha-TAY-ah-vah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Kinnereth** (KIN-eh-reth) A sea in eastern Canaan mentioned in the description of the eastern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Kislon** (KISS-lon) Father of Elidad, a leader from the tribe of Benjamin
- Kohath** (KOE-hath) Second son of Levi and father of Amram
- Korah** (KOE-rah) Leader in a rebellion against Moses, resisting the authority of Moses
- Leaven** (LEV-in) A food substance that agitates or causes fermentation, often placed in bread dough to cause it to rise. Also called yeast.
- Lebo Hamath** (LEE-boe HAY-math) Place in northern Canaan, mentioned in the description of the northern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Leprosy** (LEP-roe-see) A serious, sometimes fatal, skin disease
- Leptous** (LEP-russ) Affected by leprosy
- Levi** (LEE-vye) 1. Third son of Jacob
2. One of the tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the third son of Jacob. [Levi was the priestly tribe of Israel, receiving no land inheritance other than cities and surrounding pasturelands.]
- Levite** (LEE-vite) A descendant of Levi, a principal in Israelite worship
- Leviticus** (leh-VIT-ih-cuss) Third book in the Old Testament, consisting of Mosaic laws
- Libnah** (LIB-nah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Makeloth** (mack-HE-loth) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Maki** (MAY-key) Father of Geuel, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- Manasseh** (man-ASS-eh) 1. First and oldest son of Joseph who obtained the blessing of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the first son of Joseph
- manna** (MAN-uh) A food provided miraculously for the Hebrews during their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Marah** (MAH-rah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land. There the bitter waters were miraculously sweetened.
- Massah** (MASS-uh) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land. There Moses drew water from a rock for the rebellious Hebrews. Also called Meribah.
- Mediterranean** (med-it-er-AY-knee-an) The name of the huge sea extending westward from the Holy Land, surrounded by Africa on the south, Asia on the east and Europe on the north. Also called "the Great Sea". Mentioned in the description of the western and northern boundaries of the inheritance of Israel
- Merari** (me-RAH-rye) Third son of Levi, and head of the Merarites
- Meribah** (MEH-rib-ah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land. There Moses drew water from a rock for the rebellious Hebrews. Also called Massah.
- Mesopotamia** (mess-oh-poe-TAME-ee-uh) The country lying between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. (The name means "between the rivers".)
- Michael** (MY-kell) Father of Sethur, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- Midian** (MID-ee-an) A nation lying mostly east of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea
- Midianite** (MID-ee-an-ite) A citizen of the nation Midian
- midwife** (MID-wife) A person whose work is helping women in childbirth
- Migdol** (MIG-doll) A place in eastern Egypt close to which the Israelites made their last encampment in Egypt
- miracle** (MERE-ih-cull) A marvelous and supernatural event, causing wonder
- miraculous** (mere-ACK-you-luss) Of or concerning a miracle or miracles
- Miriam** (MERE-ee-am) Sister of Aaron and Moses
- Mithcah** (MYTH-kah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Moab** (MOW-abb) The country lying east of the Dead Sea and south of the Arnon River
- Moseroth** (mow-SEA-roth) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Moses** (MOE-ziss) Son of Amram and Jochebed; the great leader and lawgiver of the Hebrews
- Nadab** (NAY-dab) First son of Aaron and Elisheba
- Nahbi** (NAH-bee) One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Naphtali. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Nahshon** (NAH-shon) A leader of the tribe of Judah, chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Naphtali** (NAF-tuh-lie) 1. Sixth son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the sixth son of Jacob
- Nebo** (KNEE-boe) A mountain of Moab, from which Moses viewed the promised land
- Negev** (NEH-gev) The desert region lying south of Canaan
- Nephilim** (NEF-ih-lim) Certain aboriginal dwellers in Canaan, identified as the sons of Anak. At times the term is translated "giants".
- Nethanel** (neeth-ANN-ell) A leader of the tribe of Issachar chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Nile** (NILE) The great river of Egypt, worshiped as a god
- Nun** (NONE) Father of Hoshea (Joshua), one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan

- Oboth (OH-both) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Ocran (OCK-ran) Father of Pagiel, a leader from the tribe of Asher
- Og (AHG) King of Bashan defeated by the Israelites
- omer (OH-mer) A Hebrew dry measure, equal to a tenth of an ephah
- On (AHN) A co-conspirator with Korah
- Pagiel (pay-JYE-ell) A leader of the tribe of Asher, chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Palestine (PAL-iss-tine) The country lying between the Mediterranean Sea on the west and the Jordan River and the Dead Sea on the east; Canaan; Holy Land
- Palti (PAL-tie) One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Benjamin. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Paltiel (PAL-tih-ell) A leader from the tribe of Issachar, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan
- papyrus (puh-PIE-russ) A plant used to make writing surfaces in ancient Egypt. The word "paper" comes from "papyrus".
- Paran (PAY-ran) A desert area lying in the central area of the Sinaitic Peninsula
- Parnach (PAR-nack) Father of Elizaphan, a leader from the tribe of Zebulun
- passim (PASS-im) Here and there, in various parts of a book, etc. (This word not found in the Bible.)
- Pedahe! (PED-ah-hell) A leader from the tribe of Naphtali, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan
- Pedahzur (pee-DAH-zer) Father of Gamaliel, a leader of the tribe of Manasseh
- Peor (PEA-ore) The mountain in Moab where Balak took Balaam so that he might see and curse Israel
- Perizzite (PEAR-ih-zite) A citizen of one of the nations living in Canaan before the conquest by the Israelites
- Pethor (PEA-thor) Balaam's home in Mesopotamia
- Pharaoh (FAIR-oh) General name of Egyptian kings
- Philistine (fih-LISS-teen) A citizen of the nation located in southwestern Canaan, next to the Mediterranean Sea
- Phinehas (FIN-ee-us) Son of Eleazar and high priest
- Pi Hahiroth (pie-ha-HIGH-roth) The last Israelite encampment before crossing the Red Sea
- Pisgah (PIZ-gah) The elevation, in Moab, from which Moses viewed the promised land
- Pithom (PIE-thumb) A store city of Egypt, built by the Israelites
- pomegranate (POM-gran-it) A low, straight-stemmed tree bearing a hard, thin-rinded, orange-like, apple-shaped fruit containing many seeds, each in a pulp sack filled with a tangy, sweet amethyst-colored juice
- priest (PREEST) A representative of men in worship of God; a leader in worship. All priests were of the tribe of Levi.
- promised land (PRAH-mist land) A description used in reference to Canaan. God promised the land to the Hebrew forefathers
- prophetess (PRAH-fit-ess) A prophet who is a woman
- Puah (PEW-uh) One of the two Hebrew midwives instructed to kill male Hebrew babies at birth
- Punon (POO-non) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Putiel (PEW-tih-ell) Father-in-law of Eleazar
- quota (QUOE-tuh) A share or proportion which each of a number is called upon to contribute or produce
- Rameses (RAM-eh-seez) City in lower (northern) Egypt associated with Goshen. One of Pharaoh's store cities built by the Israelites
- Raphu (RAY-foo) Father of Palti who was one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- Rephidim (REF-ih-dim) The last Israelite encampment before Sinai
- Reuben (ROO-bin) 1. First and oldest son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the first son of Jacob
- Reubenite (ROO-bin-ite) A member of the tribe of Reuben
- Reuel (ROO-ell) Father-in-law of Moses; also named Jethro
- Riblah (RIB-lah) An ancient strategic city in northeast Canaan mentioned in the description of the eastern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Rimmon Perez (RIM-ahn PEH-rez) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Rissah (RISS-ah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Rithmah (RITH-mah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Sabbath (SAB-bath) Seventh day of the week on the Jewish calendar, a day of rest
- Salt Sea (salt SEE) Another name for the Dead Sea
- Salu (SAL-you) Father of Zimri, a chief of Simeon
- Scorpion (SCORE-pih-ahn) The name of a pass mentioned in the description of the southern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Sethur (SEE-thur) One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Asher. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Shamua (sham-YOU-ah) One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Reuben. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Shaphat (SHAY-fat) One of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan, representing the tribe of Simeon. Perished because of his report of unbelief
- Shedeur (shed-EE-er) Father of Elizur, a leader of the tribe of Reuben
- shekel (SHECK-ell) Basic monetary unit of Israel
- Shelomi (she-LOW-my) Father of Ahihud, a leader from the tribe of Asher
- Shelumiel (she-LOO-me-all) A leader of the tribe of Simeon, chosen to represent his tribe at the first census
- Shemuel (shem-YOU-ell) A leader from the tribe of Simeon, selected by Moses to help assign the land of Canaan

- Shepham (SHE-fam) A landmark mentioned in the description of the eastern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Shepher (SHEH-fer) The name of a mountain between Kehelathah and Haradah at which Israel encamped during their desert wanderings
- Shiphrah (SHIF-rah) One of the two Hebrew midwives instructed to kill male Hebrew babies at birth
- Shiphthan (SHIF-tan) Father of Kemuel, a leader from the tribe of Ephraim
- Shittim (shih-TEAM) The last stop of Israel in the desert before crossing the Jordan River into the promised land
- Shur (SURE) A desert region of Arabia, bordering on Egypt
- Sihon (SIGH-hahn) An Amorite king, defeated by the Israelites
- Simeon (SIM-ee-un) 1. The second son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the second son of Jacob
- Sin (SIN) A desert region of Arabia between the Gulf of Suez and Sinai
- Sinai (SYE-nye) "The mountain of God"; Horeb
- Sodi (SO-dye) Father of Gaddiel, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- sorcerer (SORE-sir-er) One who claimed to have supernatural power or knowledge
- Succoth (SUCK-oth) First stopping place of the Israelites after starting from Egypt
- Susi (SOO-sye) Father of Gaddi, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- Taberah (TAB-er-ah) A place in the Desert of Paran where the Israelites encamped, so called because God there consumed murmurers by fire
- Tabernacles (TAB-er-nack-'ls) Third of the three great yearly Hebrew feasts
- Tahath (TAY-hath) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- tambourine (tam-bore-EEN) A shallow, single-headed hand drum having jingling metal disks in the rim, played by shaking, hitting with the knuckles, etc.
- Terah (TEA-rah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Testimony (TEST-ih-moe-knee) The tables of stone on which the law of God was inscribed, or the ark in which the tables were kept
- trough (TRAUF) A long, narrow, open container of wood, stone, etc. for holding water or food for animals; any similarly shaped vessel, as for kneading, washing or feeding
- unleavened (un-LEV-end) Without yeast
- Urim (YOU-rim) Material objects consulted to ascertain the will of God
- Uzziel (uh-ZYE-ell) Fourth son of Kohath
- Vophsi (VOFF-sigh) Father of Nahbi, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- wadi (WAD-ee) A valley which forms the bed of a stream in times of rain, but dries up often
- yeast (YEEST) A food substance that agitates or causes fermentation, often placed in bread dough to cause it to rise. Also called leaven.
- Zaccur (ZACK-er) Father of Shammua, one of the twelve explorers who explored Canaan
- Zalmonah (zal-MOW-nah) A desert encampment of the Israelites on their journey from Egypt to the promised land
- Zebulun (ZEB-you-lun) 1. Tenth son of Jacob
2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel, consisting of descendants of the tenth son of Jacob
- Zedad (ZEE-dad) A landmark mentioned in the description of the northern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Zimri (ZIM-rye) A prince of Simeon slain by Phinehas
- Zin (ZEN) Part of the Arabian Desert lying south of Canaan, bounded on the east by the Dead Sea and Valley of Arabah, mentioned in the description of the southern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Ziphron (ZIFF-ron) A location mentioned in the description of the northern boundary of the inheritance of Israel
- Zippor (ZIP-ore) Father of Balak, king of Moab
- Zipporah (zih-PORE-uh) The wife of Moses
- Zophim (ZOE-fim) A field at the top of Pisgah to which Balak took Balaam for sacrifices
- Zuar (ZOO-er) Father of Nathanel, a leader of the tribe of Issachar
- Zurishaddai (zoo-rih-SHAD-eye) Father of Shelumiel, a leader of the tribe of Simeon