

Name _____

Unit 3 Reading Guide

God Revealed through Kings and Prophets

Chapter 9: The Kings and Prophets of the Northern Kingdom

Article 37: Divided We Fall: The Kingdom Splits

1. After _____ years as the king of Israel, Solomon dies, leaving his son _____ to succeed him as king.
2. The nation splits into two kingdoms. The ten tribes of the north become _____, led by _____. The remaining two tribes in the south become the kingdom of _____, led by _____.
3. Jeroboam does not allow his people to go to _____ to worship at the Temple, which is in the southern kingdom, so he builds _____ for the Israelites to worship, which leads to his downfall.
4. After Jeroboam, a succession of _____ and _____ kings reign, and Israel fights not only against the southern kingdom of Judah but also against themselves in a civil war.
5. The Deuteronomist attributes Israel's fall to the _____ in 721 BC to their numerous sins: failure to follow _____, making _____ as idols, worshipping false gods, and even burning _____ as sacrifices.

Article 38: Prophets: God's Messengers

1. A _____ is a person chosen by God to speak his message of salvation.
2. The writing prophets are those who have _____ of the _____ named after them.
3. Sin thrives in the _____, so prophets shine a light on the sin, so that everyone—including the sinner—can see it.
4. _____ was an American writer and social activist who spent her life serving the poor and fighting injustice.
5. Saint Oscar Romero was the _____ of _____ in El Salvador, who spoke up for workers' rights and condemned abuses such as government-sponsored _____, _____, and political _____.
6. All _____ are anointed to share in Christ's ministry as a prophet.



Article 39: Elijah and Elisha: Hard-Core Prophets

1. The First and Second Books of Kings contain accounts of _____ and _____, whose prophecies offer a hint of what is to come in Jesus Christ.
2. Elijah chastises King Ahab for worshipping _____ and then challenges all the prophets of _____ and _____ to a battle, which he easily wins.
3. Elijah goes to Mount Horeb, where he hears the _____ of _____ as “a light silent sound” (1 Kings 19:12).
4. To highlight the importance of Elijah and Elisha in Israelite history, the Old Testament emphasizes the similarities they share with _____ and _____.
5. Elijah also prefigures the New Testament figures _____ the _____ and _____.
6. At the _____, Jesus appears with Elijah, who represents all the _____, and Moses, who represents the _____.

Article 40: Sex and Money: Hosea and Amos

1. The prophets _____ and _____ both live in the northern kingdom of Israel in the years before Assyria’s defeat of Israel in _____ BC.
2. Hosea uses his marriage to _____, a prostitute, as a metaphor to describe God’s relationship with _____. Just as _____ is unfaithful to Hosea, Israel is unfaithful to _____.
3. The word *baal*, meaning “lord” or “master,” is what _____ called their _____. It was also the name of the main _____.
4. The Hebrew word _____ means “knowledge” or “to know,” but it also is used to refer to a _____ relationship.
5. Hosea calls the Israelites to renew their intimate relationship with God using these words: “Let us _____ to _____ the _____” (Hosea 6:3).
6. Specific laws are designed to make sure the _____ (those who are most vulnerable—the poor, widows, orphans, or aliens) are cared for.
7. The prophet Amos preaches against the empty _____ of the wealthy, who ignore the plight of the _____.



Article 41: Jonah: Laughter Is the Best Medicine

1. The Book of Jonah is a _____ written to counter the _____ many of the Jewish People had after the Babylonian Exile.
2. Jonah spends three days and three nights inside the fish, which prefigures _____.
3. Jonah preaches to the people of Nineveh, Israel's sworn enemies, who then immediately _____ and _____ to _____.
4. Because Jonah is disappointed that God did not strike down the Ninevites, God reminds him that even our _____ are precious in his eyes.

Chapter 10: The Kings and Prophets of the Southern Kingdom

Article 42: Good Kings: Shining Stars on a Dark Horizon

1. When the _____ of Israel splits after Solomon's death, much like Israel in the north, the southern kingdom of Judah has a string of bad kings.
2. The kingdom of Judah has some redeeming qualities: the royal leadership of Judah remains within a single family line—the _____ of _____—and a couple good kings make important _____.
3. By listening to the prophecies of Isaiah and trusting the Lord, _____ is able to fend off the attack of the _____.
4. During a renovation of the Temple, King Josiah discovers a _____ of the _____ and then institutes a religious reform.
5. _____, king of Babylon, directs his army to take the city of Jerusalem, and by _____ BC, Judah has been captured and its citizens taken into captivity in Babylon.

Article 43: Isaiah Part 1: Hope for the Hopeless

1. The Book of Isaiah is actually the collected writings of _____ writing at different time periods.
2. Written around 740–700 BC, First Isaiah paints a gloomy outlook for Judah's future because of their _____ of the _____ and their _____ of _____.
3. Despite his dark warnings, Isaiah encourages the king to _____, reassuring him that the Lord will give a sign: "The young woman, pregnant and about to bear a son, shall name him _____" (Isaiah 7:14).
4. *Emmanuel* is a Hebrew word meaning "_____ is _____."
5. The ideal king, described by Isaiah, is ultimately fulfilled by _____.



Article 44: Jeremiah: Outrageous Heart

1. Jeremiah resists God's call by saying that he is too _____.
2. Jeremiah warns the people of Judah to stop _____ those in _____ and _____ gods, otherwise the Temple will be destroyed.
3. The shock tactics Jeremiah uses to get the people's attention include wearing a _____, describing the gruesome deaths of their _____, smashing a _____, and wearing a _____ around his neck.
4. Despite his faithfulness, Jeremiah still has bouts of _____ and sometimes questions _____.
5. There are numerous similarities between Jeremiah and _____.
6. In 587, the Babylonians finally conquer and destroy _____ and take most of its inhabitants to Babylon. Jeremiah stays behind in Judah but eventually flees to _____, where he soon disappears.

Article 45: Ezekiel: Actions Speak Louder Than Words

1. Ezekiel prophesies in the last years before the _____ conquer _____.
2. Ezekiel builds a model of _____, including all the instruments used in a _____ surrounding it. For fourteen months he _____ at it to represent how God will do nothing to stop Jerusalem from being conquered.
3. When Ezekiel's wife dies, God tells him not to _____ her _____.
4. God often calls the prophet Ezekiel "_____ of _____," a term also used for Jesus Christ.
5. Ezekiel expresses God's willingness to forgive and his desire to make things new: "I will remove the heart of _____ from your flesh and give you a heart of _____" (Ezekiel 36:26).
6. Ezekiel offers a vision of the _____ coming back to life, which is meant to offer the exiles hope of _____ and returning home.

Article 46: The Babylonian Exile: Far Away from Home

1. The period in Israelite history from about _____ BC until _____ BC, in which most of the population of the kingdom of Judah is held in captivity in Babylon, is called the _____.
2. After King Zedekiah rebels, the Babylonians lay siege to Jerusalem. They eventually capture the city, kill Zedekiah's _____, and then _____ Zedekiah's eyes.
3. While in Babylon, the captives are free to make a living and settle down in their own homes, but they cannot _____ any of their _____ in public.



4. The exiles begin to focus on recording all that has been passed down to them in their oral tradition. It is at this point that the majority of the _____ is written.
5. As the Deuteronomic history is being written, the only important quality that defines how their leaders are judged is their _____ to their _____.

Article 47: Isaiah Parts 2 and 3: A Light in the Darkness

1. Chapters _____ of the Book of Isaiah were written over a century after the first _____ chapters, when Second Isaiah was in _____.
2. Second Isaiah focuses on offering _____ and _____ to his audience.
3. Second Isaiah gives hope to the people of Judah by identifying two kinds of servants who will carry out God's will: the "_____" and _____, who is the king of _____.
4. _____ the _____ uses a quotation from Second Isaiah's prophecy to point toward our Savior, Jesus Christ.

Chapter 11: The Messianic Prophecies

Article 48: Old Testament, New Testament: Woven Together

1. Christians read the Old Testament in light of Christ's _____ and _____.
2. The study of how God's work in the Old Testament points to what he later accomplishes through Jesus Christ in the New Testament is called _____.
3. Because _____ helped free the Israelites from slavery, he is considered a person who points toward Jesus' _____ acts that free us from _____.
4. "The Old Testament prepares for the _____, and the New Testament _____ the Old; the two _____ on each other; both are the true _____ of _____."

Article 49: Messianic Prophecies: Pointing toward the Light

1. *Messiah* is a Hebrew word meaning "_____" The Greek equivalent of this Hebrew word is _____, from which we get Jesus' title, _____.
2. _____ are the visionary descriptions spoken by some of the prophets in the Old Testament, which point to the coming of the ideal Messiah, Jesus Christ.
3. The Gospels of _____ and _____ outline Jesus' family tree and share stories about his birth, showing the connections to the Messianic prophecies.
4. Second Isaiah offers ideal descriptions of someone who modelled servant leadership in four passages, called "The _____."
5. The early Christians saw the connection between Jesus and the "_____."



Article 50: Psalms: Guided by Poetry

1. The Psalms were originally used during Israelite _____, and Christians and Jews still sing them today.
2. The Book of Psalms is quoted in the _____ more than any other Old Testament book.
3. The Psalms reassure us that our _____ can be a path to holiness.
4. Jesus hints at his death when he quotes Psalm 118: "The stone the builders _____ has become the _____" (verse 22), which is the first stone laid in the construction of a building. All the _____ are set in relation to that one.
5. From the cross, Jesus quotes Psalm _____, which is the prayer of an _____ person who is despised and mocked by others, feels abandoned by God, yet whose _____ in _____ does not waver.

Article 51: Previews: Moses, Joshua, David

1. The most notable _____ figures who embody some aspect of _____ are Moses, Joshua, and King David.
2. The audience for the Gospel of Matthew is primarily _____ who want to understand better how Jesus fits into their history and faith.
3. Throughout the Gospel, the author of Matthew offers his Jewish audience a portrayal of Jesus as the _____.
4. *Jesus* is the Greek form of the Hebrew name _____ or, as we say it, _____. It should be no surprise then that _____ — the successor to _____ — also prefigures Jesus Christ.
5. David's faithfulness to God and his leadership of Israel give a taste of what the Kingdom of God will be like with _____ as king.

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