

## Unit 2 Reading Guide

# God Revealed to His Chosen People

## Chapter 5: The Patriarchs: God Reveals Himself to a Chosen Family

### Article 20: Abraham and Sarah

1. In common usage, a \_\_\_\_\_ is the father or leader of a tribe, clan, or tradition. In the Bible, this word refers to the fathers of our faith: \_\_\_\_\_ and his son \_\_\_\_\_, and Isaac's son \_\_\_\_\_.
2. By choosing the \_\_\_\_\_ suitable person for the position, God turns our attention toward \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the gift of God by which one freely accepts God's full Revelation.
4. A contract focuses on \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, is conditional, and \_\_\_\_\_ once the commitments are fulfilled. A covenant focuses on \_\_\_\_\_, is \_\_\_\_\_, and is a lifelong commitment.
5. God promises to be \_\_\_\_\_ to Abraham and his \_\_\_\_\_. God also promises to give Abraham \_\_\_\_\_ and a great \_\_\_\_\_ (his \_\_\_\_\_). It is also an "\_\_\_\_\_ covenant" (Genesis 17:13) that extends down through Abraham's descendants.
6. In his covenant with Abram, there are two signs. God changes their \_\_\_\_\_. The other sign is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Article 21: Isaac and Jacob

1. The test (Abraham's willingness to trust God and sacrifice his son) is Abraham's discovery of the \_\_\_\_\_ he holds in his heart.
2. This narrative also prefigures God the Father's willingness to allow the \_\_\_\_\_ of his only Son, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Much like the father in Jesus' Parable of the Lost Son, \_\_\_\_\_ is the model expression of God's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The being blesses Jacob and gives him a new name: \_\_\_\_\_. This will also become the name of the nation consisting of the \_\_\_\_\_, descendants of Jacob's twelve sons.



## Article 22: Joseph

1. Then finally “God remembered Rachel” (Genesis 30:22), and she gives birth to \_\_\_\_\_ , who becomes Jacob’s favorite son.
2. In the Old Testament, \_\_\_\_\_ guided and helped the people to be more faithful to the covenant.
3. Before Jacob’s death, the brothers worry that Joseph is still nursing a grudge. They beg for his \_\_\_\_\_ again.
4. If his brothers would not have sold him into slavery, not only his entire family but probably most of Egypt would have died in the \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Chapter 6: The Pentateuch: God Reveals Himself to His Chosen People

### Article 23: Exodus: Free at Last!

1. Through a series of fortunate circumstances, \_\_\_\_\_ has escaped this fate and has been raised as an Egyptian in the house of the Pharaoh.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ encounters God in a most unusual form—a \_\_\_\_\_ that is on fire but “not being consumed” (Exodus 3:2).
3. This kind of appearance is called a \_\_\_\_\_ , God’s manifestation of himself in a visible form to enrich human understanding of him.
4. Later and most important, God reveals his name to Moses: Yahweh, which means something like “\_\_\_\_\_.”
5. God sends Moses to demand Pharaoh to free the Israelites. His (Moses’s) hesitancy leads some scholars to believe that Moses might have had a \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. To convince Pharaoh to let the Israelites go, God brings a series of \_\_\_\_\_ on the Egyptians.
7. To this day, the \_\_\_\_\_ is one of Judaism’s most important religious festivals. It celebrates the deliverance of the Chosen People from bondage in Egypt and the Exodus from Egypt to the Promised Land.

### Article 24: Covenant: The Ties That Bind

1. Then (on Mount Sinai) God gives Moses a list of laws, including the Ten Commandments. In total, God gives Moses \_\_\_\_\_ laws to guide the Israelites in all aspects of their lives. The \_\_\_\_\_ are at the heart of this Law.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the sacred chest in which the tablets containing the Ten Commandments were kept.
3. The Ark was the symbol of God’s saving presence among the Israelites. In the rear of the Tabernacle, the Ark of the Covenant was kept in an area called the \_\_\_\_\_ .



4. Moses is gone (on the mountain) for a long time, and the Israelites begin worrying that God has abandoned them. So they take matters into their own hands and build a \_\_\_\_\_ to worship.

### Article 25: Leviticus and Numbers: Being Holy

1. All of the Laws that guide the Israelites' lives center on one idea that God conveys through Moses:  
" \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ " (Leviticus 19:2).
2. For the Israelites, being holy means two things: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in right \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ and with \_\_\_\_\_ , and (2) being \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The Hebrew word \_\_\_\_\_ literally translates as "law" or "teaching."
4. These sacrifices (in the first seven chapters of Leviticus) include both burnt offerings of animals ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and grain.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ are a set of dietary restrictions that govern the foods the Israelites can eat (clean), and those they cannot eat (unclean).
6. The Torah also has laws that specifically deal with fairness and how to treat the \_\_\_\_\_ , the Hebrew word for the poor and marginalized.

### Article 26: Numbers and Deuteronomy: The Promised Land

1. The Israelites wander in the desert for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
2. *Deuteronomy* is a Greek word, meaning " \_\_\_\_\_ ." The key theme of Deuteronomy is that Moses calls the Israelites to totally \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Before he died in the wilderness, (and before he made it to the \_\_\_\_\_ ), Moses turned his leadership over to his longtime aide, \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Our lives are not over when our \_\_\_\_\_ on Earth is finished. We believe that those who do \_\_\_\_\_ are rewarded in the \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Chapter 7: Joshua and Judges

### Article 27: What Goes Around Comes Around . . . Or Does It?

1. The belief that God rewards and punishes people based on their behavior in this lifetime is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Like many of their neighboring tribes, the Israelites believed that their God was a \_\_\_\_\_ who led them into battles.



3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of destroying everyone and everything in a defeated city and then burning it as a sacrificial offering to God.
4. God is not the source of our pain in this world. Like Jesus' agony on the cross, our suffering can be \_\_\_\_\_; that is, it can participate in God's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Modern historians attempt to offer an \_\_\_\_\_ of past events. In the Historical Books of the Bible, we find something different. They reveal the \_\_\_\_\_ at work in human history.

## Article 28: Joshua: The New Moses

1. In the Book of Joshua, parallels are made between Joshua and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. God makes it clear to Joshua that he is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. As Moses guides the Israelites through the parted Red Sea, the waters similarly part for \_\_\_\_\_ as he leads the Israelites through the Jordan River to their new home.
4. As soon as they enter, they celebrate two rituals that are fundamental to their faith: (1) the \_\_\_\_\_ of the men and (2) the celebration of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Eventually Joshua and the Israelites conquered all of \_\_\_\_\_, the land the Lord had promised to Abraham.
6. For our part, Joshua's call for the Israelites to renew their \_\_\_\_\_ is a good reminder for us to do the same.

## Article 29: The Judges: New Authority Figures

1. We don't know who wrote the Book of Judges. Scholars call him the \_\_\_\_\_, which is the name given to the person (or group of people) who wrote and organized all of the books from Deuteronomy through Second Kings.
2. This cycle, called the \_\_\_\_\_, is a pattern of sin and repentance that the Israelites repeat time and time again.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the Historical Books of the Bible are elders, heroes, and military leaders. They were sent by God to deliver the Israelites from the oppression they brought on themselves.
4. Deborah is the only \_\_\_\_\_ among the twelve listed in the Book of Judges. She is the only judge with a \_\_\_\_\_ recalling her feats.
5. Samson was a \_\_\_\_\_, those consecrated to God through a vow that required them to refrain from drinking alcohol, to stay away from dead bodies, and to keep their hair uncut.
6. The people's disobedience to their \_\_\_\_\_ obligations had brought about injustice, \_\_\_\_\_, and disunity.



## Article 30: Samuel: Reluctant Kingmaker

1. The blessing of God is made visible through Hannah's pregnancy and the birth of her son, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ prefigures the Virgin Mary, preparing us to better understand Mary's role as the mother of Jesus Christ.
3. After Eli's death, Samuel becomes the \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel.
4. So the people want Samuel to "appoint a \_\_\_\_\_ over us" (1 Samuel 8:5).
5. This desire to be like all the other nations is a \_\_\_\_\_ for the Israelites. They have forgotten what it means to be \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The appointment of \_\_\_\_\_ as the first king is a monumental change in Israelite history.
7. Human kings cannot \_\_\_\_\_ God's leadership, especially if the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ forget their covenant commitments to God.

## Article 31: Ruth: An Unexpected Hero

1. This hero was not a \_\_\_\_\_, was not a man . . . and most surprisingly was not even an \_\_\_\_\_. Her name was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ruth's story reminds the Israelites that God includes the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in his saving plan.
3. She [Ruth] is the \_\_\_\_\_ of David, Israel's greatest king. Ruth is also one of only \_\_\_\_\_ recalled in Matthew's genealogy of Jesus.
4. In this way, \_\_\_\_\_ foreshadows the \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus Christ, extended to \_\_\_\_\_ people, of every \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 8: The Rise of the Monarchy

### Article 32: King Saul: A Disappointing Start

1. Samuel helped mediate the process, and \_\_\_\_\_ was chosen as the first king of Israel.
2. When Samuel sees the youngest son, a mere boy named \_\_\_\_\_ who is tending to the sheep, the Lord tells \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ will be the next king.
3. David's trust is in \_\_\_\_\_, not his own power.
4. As David's fame and \_\_\_\_\_ rose among the people, Saul could feel his own revered \_\_\_\_\_ slipping away from him.
5. David could have reasoned that since he was \_\_\_\_\_ by Samuel to be the next king, he should \_\_\_\_\_ Saul and take over. He even has two \_\_\_\_\_ to do that, yet he \_\_\_\_\_ to do so.



6. The First Book of Samuel comes to a dramatic ending with the deaths of Saul and his \_\_\_\_\_. Severely wounded by the Philistines, Saul decides to \_\_\_\_\_ his own \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Saul's dishonorable \_\_\_\_\_ stands as a reminder to the \_\_\_\_\_ that disobedience to God's \_\_\_\_\_ brings on a heavy debt to pay, while \_\_\_\_\_ oneself to God's will brings \_\_\_\_\_ and joy to your life.

### Article 33: David: A New King Emerges

1. The Second Book of Samuel picks up right where First Samuel leaves off. In chapter 1, David mourns the death of \_\_\_\_\_ and his friend \_\_\_\_\_, Saul's son. In chapter 2, David prays for \_\_\_\_\_, and God sends him to the city of \_\_\_\_\_, where the people \_\_\_\_\_ him king of Israel.
2. Jerusalem, from the Hebrew meaning "\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_," is the name of the city that becomes Israel's \_\_\_\_\_ and is the future location of the \_\_\_\_\_. This city is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Book of Revelation in the \_\_\_\_\_ takes this symbolic meaning one step farther. It calls our heavenly home the \_\_\_\_\_ Jerusalem.
4. Through the prophet Nathan, God tells David, "I will build you a house." The house to which God refers is not a \_\_\_\_\_, but rather the \_\_\_\_\_—a dynasty, or a line of descendants.
5. God's promise to David is fulfilled in the person of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This (the reign of David) is the high point of \_\_\_\_\_. As long as they are \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, things will go well for \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, these \_\_\_\_\_ do not last long.

### Article 34: King David's Downfall

1. Sadly, his (David's) desire for new female companions, in particular a certain married woman, leads to his downfall. (This woman's name is \_\_\_\_\_.)
2. Comparing David and \_\_\_\_\_'s roles and actions in Second Samuel emphasizes how much \_\_\_\_\_ has been \_\_\_\_\_ by power and lust.
3. He (King David) is both a sinner and \_\_\_\_\_ chosen one. But most important, he is another reminder that God can \_\_\_\_\_ great things even through our \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ prophesies that "the sword shall never depart from your house" (2 Samuel 12:10).
5. Upon seeing the men return with news of the battle, David does not ask who won. His only concern is the well-being of \_\_\_\_\_. After being told of his \_\_\_\_\_, David weeps and cries, "My son \_\_\_\_\_!" (2 Samuel 19:1).



6. The temptations that come with \_\_\_\_\_ can be a \_\_\_\_\_ influence. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ humanity of any earthly leader, reliance on \_\_\_\_\_ powers will never lead us to our \_\_\_\_\_ home, the \_\_\_\_\_. This goal can only be \_\_\_\_\_ by following the guidance of our one true king: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Article 35: King Solomon: The Last of the Good Old Days

1. The First Book of Kings begins with a short story about the \_\_\_\_\_ King David.
2. With the encouragement of the prophet \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, David decides to pass his reign on to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. One of Solomon's most famous characteristics was his \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Notice that Solomon asks for the wisdom of a " \_\_\_\_\_ " (1 Kings 3:9).
5. The centerpiece of Solomon's accomplishments is found in the construction of the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This detailed description (of the Temple in First Kings) was intended to inspire and remind its readers that good comes to those who follow \_\_\_\_\_.

### Article 36: The End of One Nation

1. His (Solomon's) first sinful behavior is a failure to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Solomon's second sinful behavior allows idolatry, the \_\_\_\_\_ of foreign \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, to creep back into the kingdom.
3. These two \_\_\_\_\_ lead to Solomon's downfall and the splitting of the kingdom.
4. The people with whom we choose to surround ourselves have an \_\_\_\_\_ on us. That's why it is so \_\_\_\_\_ to have a group of \_\_\_\_\_ around you who encourage and applaud your \_\_\_\_\_ choices.
5. After the death of Solomon around 922 BC, Israel splits into two separate kingdoms: \_\_\_\_\_ in the north, and \_\_\_\_\_ in the south.
6. In order to keep his people from going to \_\_\_\_\_ (in Judah) to worship, Jeroboam, the first \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, creates golden \_\_\_\_\_ for the people to worship. The \_\_\_\_\_ kings of Israel follow suit. This and the \_\_\_\_\_ treatment of the poor eventually lead to \_\_\_\_\_ conquest by the \_\_\_\_\_ in 721 BC.
7. The kings of Judah are all descendants of David. They too fall into idolatry and injustice, but the kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ will also have some faithful kings that prolong the kingdom's survival. But this isn't enough. The \_\_\_\_\_ will eventually conquer \_\_\_\_\_ in 587 BC.

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