

Balancing the Sword®

A Comprehensive Study Guide to Life's Manual

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GENESIS

CH 1

1) God created light on the _____ day, and He created the sun on the _____ day. (Job 36:30; 38:19; Ps. 74:16; 84:11; Isa. 45:7; 60:19; Jer. 31:35; Jn. 1:5, 9; Rev. 21:23; 22:5)



Figure 1-1

2) Which comes first in a Jewish day, daytime or night-time? _____ (Ex. 16:8; 27:21; Lev. 24:3; Ps. 55:17; Jn. 1:5; 12:35; 19:31, 42; Eph. 5:8)

3) What did God give us so that we could know signs, seasons, days, and years? _____ (Ge. 8:22; Job 38:31-33; Ps. 74:16-17; 104:19; 136:7; Joel 2:10, 30-31; Am. 8:9; Mt. 2:2; 16:2-3; Rev. 10:6)

4) What was God's first commandment to man? (nn., This was in the form of a blessing.) _____

_____ (Ge. 1:22; 8:17; 9:1-2; 35:11; Lev. 26:6, 9; Ps. 8:6-8; 127:3; 128:3; Jer. 27:5-6; Da. 2:38)

CH 2

5) How many days did God take in creation? _____ (Ex. 20:11; 24:16; 31:17; Heb. 4:3-4)

6) Why did YHWH God put Adam in the garden of Eden? _____ (Ge. 2:5, 8; 3:19, 23; 4:2; Ps. 128:2; Pr. 14:23)

7) Adam was told that he was going to _____ in the day that he ate of the fruit of _____ (Ge. 3:3-4; Eze. 3:18; Ro. 5:12, 17, 21; 6:16, 23; 7:10-13; 8:2; 1Co. 15:21-22; Eph. 2:1, 5; 5:14)

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- 14) What was crying to YHWH from the ground? _____
 _____ (Ge. 18:20; Nu. 35:33; 2Ki. 9:26; Job 16:18; 31:38–39; Ps. 72:14; Isa. 26:21; Heb. 11:4; 12:24; Rev. 6:10)
- 15) How severe did Lamech expect YHWH’s vengeance would be on the one who killed him? _____
 _____ (Lev. 26:18, 21, 24, 28; Ps. 79:12; Mt. 18:22)

CH 5

- 16) What single name did God use to call the man and the woman? _____ (Ge. 1:27; 2:22–23; 24:15; 36:10; Jdg. 4:4, 17; Mal. 2:15; 1Ti. 2:11–14)
- 17) In the first ten generations of humanity, _____ and _____ were the two youngest men to have boys recorded being only _____ years old. (1Ch. 1:2–3; Lk. 3:37; Jude 14)

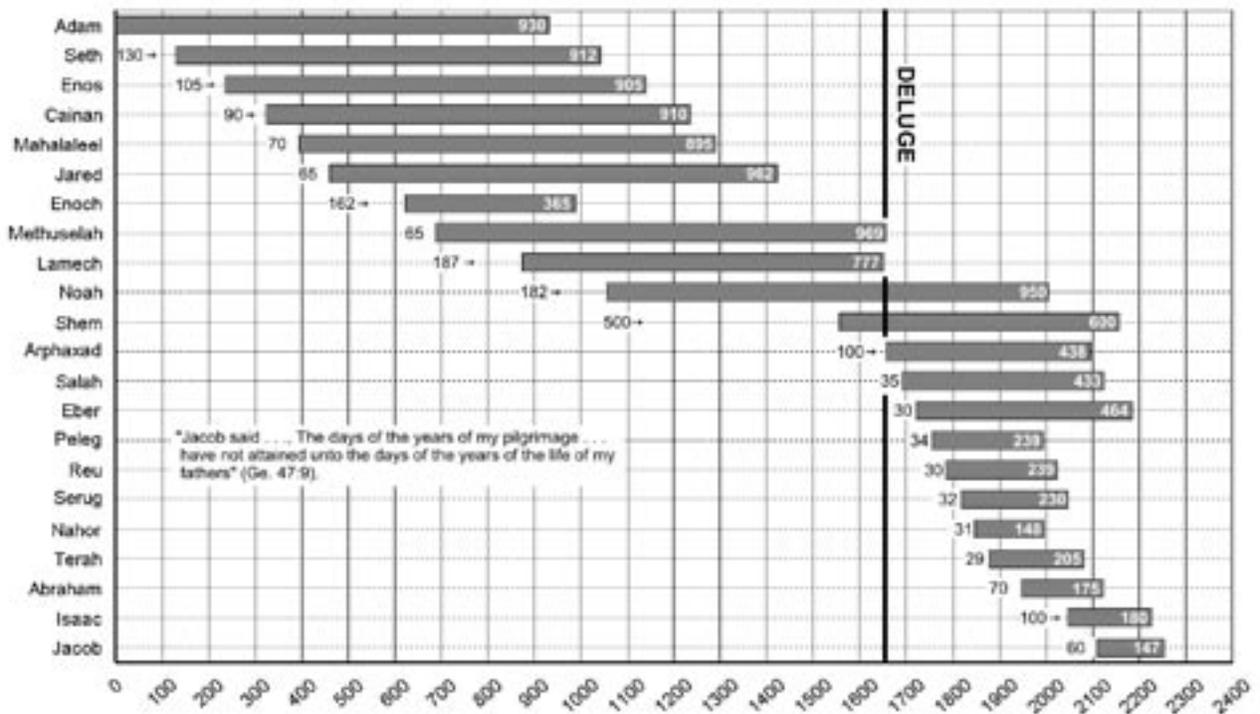


Figure 1-5

- 18) Who was the oldest man to ever live, and how old was he when he died? _____
 _____ (2Sa. 19:32; 1Ch. 1:3; Ps. 90:10; Ecc. 6:6; Isa. 65:20, 22; Lk. 3:37)
- 19) Why did Lamech give Noah the name Noah? _____

"The first question which the thoughtful reader of the Bible has to answer is, What importance and value am I to attach to the contents of the Scriptures? Were the writers of the Bible so many fanatics moved by oracular frenzy? Were they merely poetically inspired and intellectually elevated? Or were they, as they claimed to be, and as the Scriptures affirm they were, moved by the Holy Spirit to act as the voice of God to a sinful world? Were the writers of the Bible inspired by God in a manner no other men were in any other age of the world? Were they invested and endowed with the power to disclose mysteries and point men upward and onward to that which otherwise would have been an impenetrable future? One can readily appreciate the fact that the answer to these questions is of supreme importance. If the Bible is not inspired in the strictest sense of the word, then it is worthless, for it claims to be God's Word. And if its claims are spurious, then its statements are unreliable and its contents are untrustworthy. If, on the other hand, it can be shown to the satisfaction of every impartial inquirer that the Bible is the Word of God, inerrant and infallible, then we have a starting point from which we can advance to the conquest of all truth."

—Arthur W. Pink



JUDGES

CH 1

- 1) _____, who was to fight first, agreed to work together with _____ to drive out the inhabitants. (Ge. 29:33; 49:8–10; Nu. 2:3, 9; 7:12; Jos. 15:1; 19:1; *Jdg. 20:18*; Ps. 78:68–70)



Figure 7-1 Adoni-bezek's punishment (*Jdg. 1:6*). "And thine eye shall not pity; but life shall go for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot" (*Dt. 19:21*).

- 2) _____ fought against Jerusalem (a.k.a., Jebusi or Jebus), but _____ lived there with the Jebusites. (Nu. 33:55; Jos. 15:8, 63; 18:11, 16, 28; *Jdg. 19:10–12*; 2Sa. 5:6–8)
- 3) Who did Judah kill at Kirjath-arba? _____, _____, and _____ (Nu. 13:22, 33; *Dt. 1:28*; Jos. 11:21; 14:15; 15:13–14; Jer. 9:23)



4) Judah and Simeon defeated the Canaanites who inhabited Zephath, also known as _____ (i.e., devoted or accursed). (Lev. 27:28; Nu. 14:45; 21:3; Dt. 1:44; Jos. 12:14; 15:30; 19:4; 1Sa. 30:30; 1Ch. 4:30)

5) Name the tribes that failed to drive out the inhabitants of their area. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ (Jos. 7:12; 15:63; 16:10; 17:12–16; 23:12–13; *Jdg. 2:14*; Ps. 106:34; Mt. 17:19–20; Php. 4:13)

CH 2

6) The other nations were going to become like thorns in the Israelites' _____ and their gods were going to become a _____. (Ex. 23:33; 34:12; Nu. 33:55; Dt. 7:16; Jos. 23:13; Ps. 106:36)

7) Israel forsook YHWH and served _____ and _____. (*Jdg. 3:7; 10:6*; 1Sa. 7:3–4; 12:10; 31:10; 1Ki. 11:5, 33; 2Ki. 23:4; Ps. 106:36; Hos. 11:2)

8) Why did YHWH intentionally prevent Joshua from destroying all of the wicked nations? _____

(Ge. 22:1; Dt. 8:2–3, 16; 13:3; *Jdg. 3:1–4*; 2Ch. 32:31; Ps. 66:10–12)

CH 3

9) YHWH turned Israel over to King _____ of Mesopotamia for _____ years. (Dt. 32:30; *Jdg. 2:14; 4:2; 6:1; 10:7; 13:1*; 1Sa. 12:9; 2Ki. 13:3; Ne. 9:27)

10) Ehud could not pull his dagger out of Eglon because Eglon's _____ . (*Jdg. 4:21*; 2Sa. 2:23; 3:27; 20:10)

11) _____, Israel's third judge, slaughtered _____ Philistines with an ox goad. (*Jdg. 5:6; 15:15*; 1Sa. 13:19–22; 17:47, 50; 2Sa. 23:8–12, 18–21)

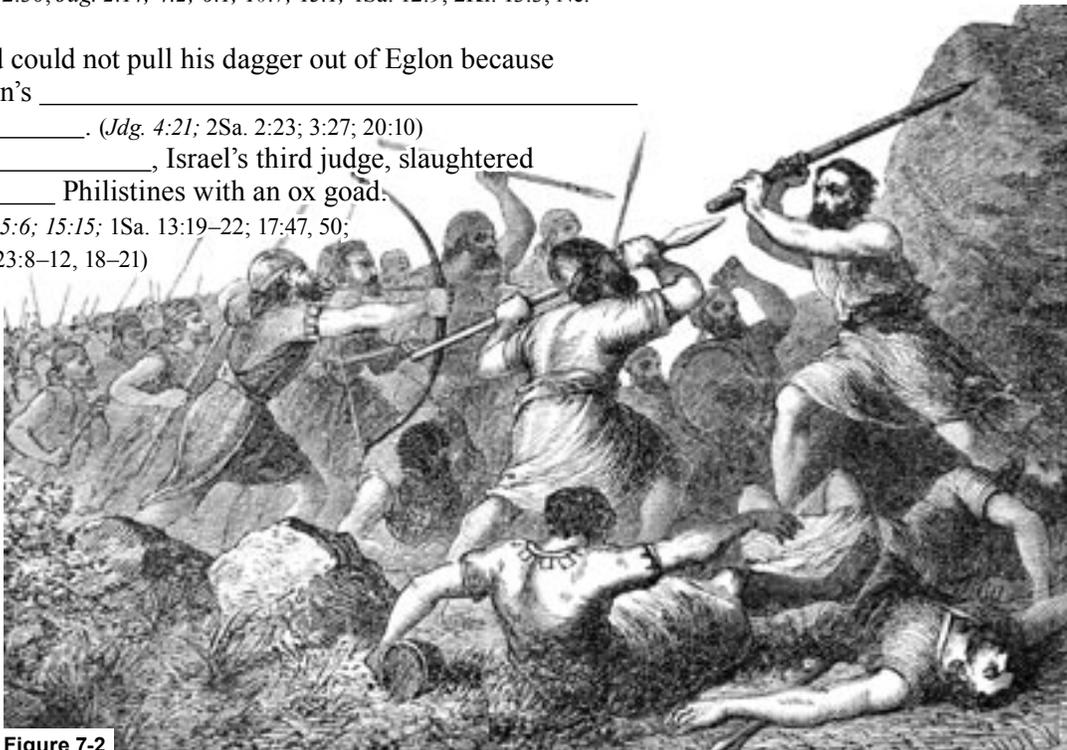


Figure 7-2

“We distinguish the sacred books from the apocryphal; viz: the third and fourth book of Esdras, the books of Tobias, Judith, Wisdom, Jesus Syrach, Baruch, the appendix to the book of Esther, the Song of the three Children in the Furnace, the history of Susannah, of Bell and the Dragon, the prayer of Manasses, and the two books of Maccabees. All which the Church may read and take instruction from, so far as they agree with the canonical books; but they are far from having such power and efficacy, as that we may from their testimony confirm any point of faith, or of the Christian religion; much less to detract from the authority of the other sacred books.” —*The Belgic Confession of Faith*

**CH 4**

- 12) _____ judged Israel while King _____ of Canaan oppressed the Israelites. (Ex. 15:20; 18:13, 26; Dt. 17:8–12; *Jdg.* 2:14–15; 3:8, 12; 10:7; 2Ki. 22:14; Lk. 2:36; Ac. 21:9; 1Co. 11:5)
- 13) _____ and _____ took 10,000 _____ to fight _____, the captain of Jabin's army. (*Jdg.* 3:27; 5:14–18; 7:3, 6; 1Sa. 12:9; Ps. 83:9)
- 14) Who fulfilled Deborah's prophecy (v. 9) that YHWH would let a woman kill Sisera? _____ (*Jdg.* 5:24–27; 9:54; 2Sa. 20:21–22; 1Co. 1:27)



Figure 7-3

CH 5

- 15) Who sang this song? _____ and _____ (Ex. 15:1, 20–21; Nu. 21:17; *Jdg.* 11:34; 2Sa. 22:1; 2Ch. 20:21–22; Ps. 28:7; 32:7; Isa. 5:1; Rev. 15:3–4)
- 16) Who stayed near the sheep? _____ (Ge. 49:3–4; Nu. 26:7; 32:1–5; 1Co. 12:26)
—the seashore? _____ (Ge. 49:20; Nu. 26:47; Gal. 6:2; Php. 2:21)
- 17) After Jael drove a nail through Sisera's _____, she cut off his _____. (Nu. 25:7–8; *Jdg.* 3:21; 4:21; 8:20–21; 1Sa. 15:33; 17:49–51; 2Sa. 18:14–15; 20:22; 1Ki. 2:25)
- 18) What blessing was petitioned on the behalf of those who love YHWH? _____

_____ (2Sa. 23:4; Ps. 19:4–5; 37:6; Pr. 4:18; Isa. 60:1; Da. 12:3; Mal. 4:2; Mt. 13:43)

“There are otherwise orthodox believers who are willing to concede that Scripture was not infallibly inspired. They seek to preserve the general historical trustworthiness of the Bible without maintaining its infallibility. Those who make such ‘minor concessions’ will find, however, that the same objections that are raised against an infallible Bible will hold in large degree against a Bible that is essentially trustworthy in some more or less orthodox sense of the word.”

—Cornelius Van Til



Figure 40-5 Joseph “took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt” (Mt. 2:14).



Figure 40-6 Herod “slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under” (Mt. 2:16).

6) Why did Joseph become fearful when returning to Israel?

_____ (Ge. 19:17–21; 1Sa. 16:2; 1Ki. 18:9–15; Ac. 9:13–14)

CH 3

7) John the Baptist warned the Pharisees and Sadducees not to think to say to themselves, “_____.” (Isa. 41:8; Jer. 7:4; Eze. 33:24; Lk. 3:8; 16:24; Jn. 8:33, 39, 53; Ac. 13:26; Ro. 4:1, 11–16; 9:7–8; Gal. 4:22–31)

8) When _____ came out of the water, the _____ came down on Him like a _____, and the Father pronounced His approval of Jesus. (Mt. 28:19; Mk. 1:10–11; Lk. 3:21–22; Jn. 1:31–33; 3:34; 15:26; Ro. 15:30; 1Pe. 1:2; 1Jn. 5:7)

CH 4

9) The devil tempted Jesus in the first two temptations to, in essence, prove that _____.

(Mt. 3:17; 8:29; 14:33; 16:16; 27:40, 54; Mk. 3:11; Lk. 4:3, 9;

“[W]e are taught, I say, by Christ Jesus, to repulse Satan and his assaults by the Word of God, and to apply the examples of His mercies, which He has shown to others before us, to our own souls in the hour of temptation, and in the time of our trouble. For what God doth to one at any time, the same appertains to all that depend upon God and His promises. And, therefore, however we are assaulted by Satan, our adversary, within the Word of God is armor and weapons sufficient.”

—John Knox



REVELATION

CH 1

- 1) What instrument came out of the Son of Man's mouth? _____
_____ (Isa. 11:4; 30:33; 49:2; Eph. 6:17; Heb. 4:12; Rev. 2:12, 16; 19:15, 21)
- 2) Which verse best relates to Isaiah 41:4; 43:10; 44:6; and 48:12 regarding the Son of Man's eternal presence?
_____ (Jn. 8:58; Heb. 13:8; Rev. 2:8; 22:13)
- 3) The seven stars are the _____ of the seven churches, and the seven candlesticks (or, lampstands) are the seven _____. (Zec. 4:2; Mt. 5:15-16; Php. 2:15-16; Rev. 2:1, 8, 12, 18; 3:1, 7, 14; 8:2; 15:1)

CH 2

- 4) Name the four churches addressed in this chapter. the church of _____, of _____, of _____, and of _____ (Ac. 16:14; 18:19; 19:1; 20:17; 1Co. 15:32; 16:8; Eph. 1:1; 1Ti. 1:3)
- 5) What was the problem at the church of Ephesus? _____
_____ (Jer. 2:2; Mt. 22:37; 24:12-13; Php. 1:9; 1Ti. 5:12)
- 6) Which church was tainted by the false doctrine of Balaam and the Nicolaitans? _____
_____ (Nu. 22:7, 12, 15-22; 31:8, 16; Jos. 24:9-10; Mic. 6:5; 2Pe. 2:15; Jude 11)

CH 3

- 7) Name the three churches addressed in this chapter. the church of _____, of _____, and the _____ (Ac. 2:9-11; 1Co. 16:19; Col. 2:1; 4:15-16; 1Pe. 1:1)
- 8) What happens to people who are lukewarm? _____
_____ (Lev. 18:28; Jos. 24:15; 1Ki. 18:21; Jer. 15:1-4; Zec. 11:8-9; Mt. 12:30)

CH 4

- 9) Each of the four creatures had _____ wings and was covered with _____, and they continually repeated _____ and _____ saying, "_____

_____." (Isa. 6:2-3; Eze. 1:6, 18; 3:13; 10:12, 21-22; Rev. 5:6; 7:5; 12:10; 14:11; 20:10)

CH 5

- 10) Why did John weep? _____
_____ (Ps. 74:9; Isa. 29:11-12; 41:28; Da. 12:8-9; Am. 8:11-12; Mic. 3:6-7; Rev. 6:1)
- 11) What stood in the midst of the throne, the 4 beasts, and the 24 elders? _____
_____ (Isa. 53:7-8; Da. 7:7; 8:3; Zec. 4:10; Jn. 1:29, 36; Ac. 8:32; 1Pe. 1:19-20; Rev. 4:4-6; 6:16; 17:14)



CH 6

12) Who rode on the fourth horse, and who followed?

_____ rode and _____ followed. (Ps. 55:15; Isa.

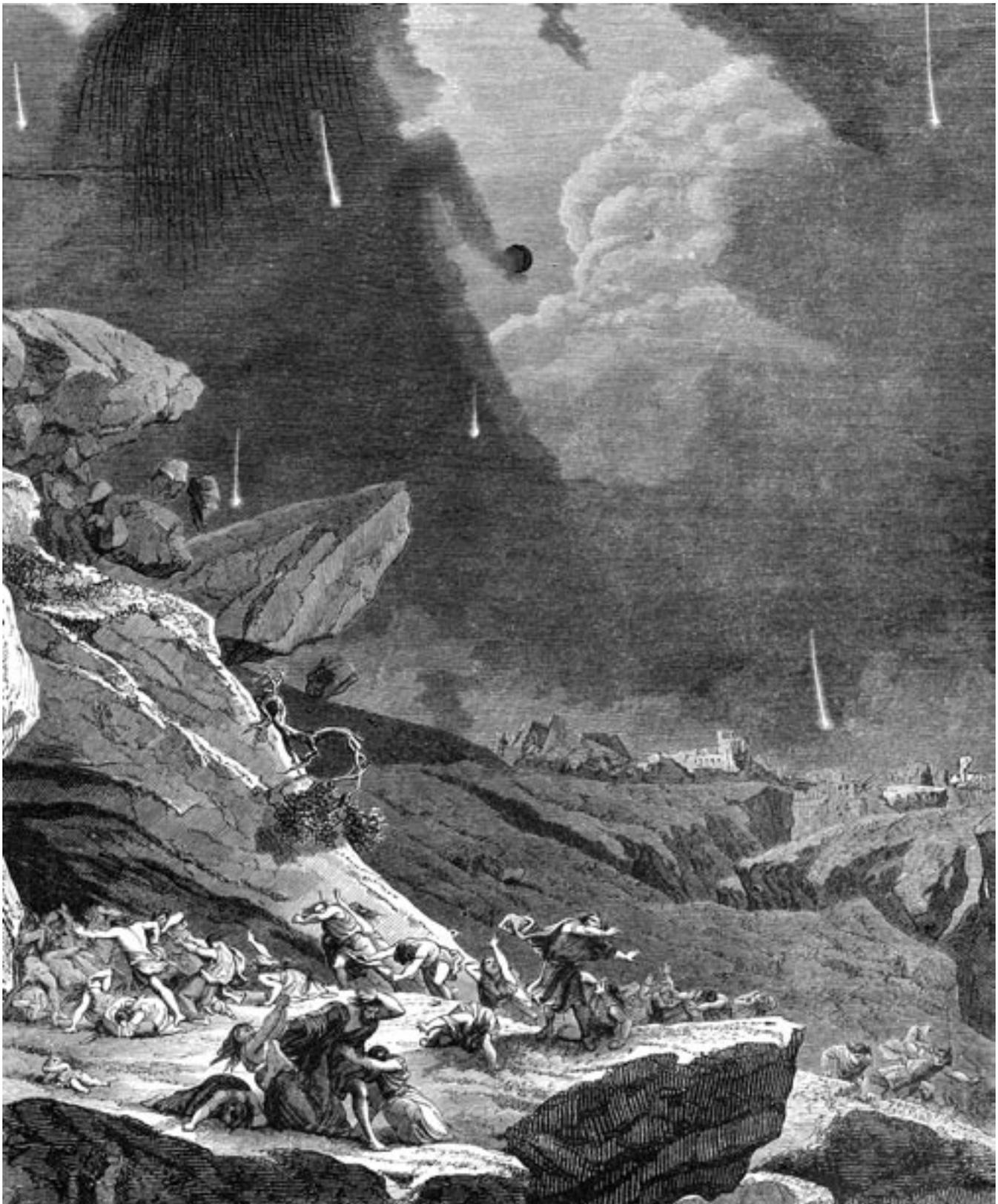


Figure 66-1 Destruction from the sixth seal.

Papias "is one of the oldest witnesses to the inspiration and credibility of the Apocalypse of John, and commented on a part of it." —Philip Schaff about Papias

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Quoting the following people should in no way be misinterpreted as an entire or even partial endorsement of their beliefs or their lives. Although most of the figures below were admirable Christians, others were unworthy of emulation. The vices and failings of their lives were usually omitted from the biographical sketches as is the style of 1 Chronicles and 2 Chronicles. These brief reviews of commonly known facts are intended to explain the amazing popularity of these individuals. The diversity of people listed proves the overwhelming support the Holy Bible has received throughout the ages. These men and women all recognized that the Bible was a precious book worthy of our best time and energy. May their words echo through the ages as applause for your effort to learn the Sacred Text. Be strong and of good courage!

President John Adams lived from 1735 to 1826. Adams was a Harvard-educated lawyer who became the first vice president and second president of the United States of America (1797–1801). Adams was a leader in the Revolutionary War and a broker for peace with Great Britain.

President John Quincy Adams lived from 1767 to 1848. John Quincy Adams was a Harvard-educated lawyer like his father. He became a U. S. senator. Following in his father's footsteps, he became the sixth president of the United States of America (1825–1829). In 1830, Adams was elected to the House of Representatives, and served there until his death. Adams was nicknamed, "Old Man Eloquent."

Fisher Ames lived from 1758 to 1808. Ames's admittance into Harvard at age twelve was the start of an extraordinary life. Ames became an American congressman, orator, and political essayist. Ames is best known for his support of a constitutional republic (based on Scriptural convictions) in opposition to Jeffersonian democracy. The First Amendment of the Bill of Rights is based on his words.

St. Thomas Aquinas lived from 1225 to 1274 (ca.). Aquinas was related to several royal families. He was a philosopher, Dominican friar, and theologian. Aquinas taught that the existence of God could be proven through reason. One of his greatest writings was *Summa Theologica*. Aquinas's ideology helped shape much of Christianity and the Western world.

The Articles of Religion of the Methodist Church, 1784, was distilled by John Wesley. Wesley was an Anglican priest; therefore, he used the *Thirty-Nine Articles* held by the Church of England as his foundation when establishing articles of faith for the Methodist of America. Unlike the *Thirty-Nine Articles*; however, Wesley prescribed that the Methodist churches not look to England for the ordination of their clergymen. Methodists still uphold these articles.

St. Athanasius lived from 297 (ca.) to 373 in the Roman empire's metroplex of influence: Alexandria, Egypt. Athanasius wrote *Against the Gentiles* and *On the Incarnation*. His powerful advocacy of Jesus' deity in the face of the Arian heresy at the landmark Council of Nicaea in 325 strongly influenced the language of the *Nicaean Creed*. He became archbishop of Alexandria and was known as the "Father of Orthodoxy." Religious and governmental oppression forced Athanasius into exile several times. The

Athanasian Creed is named in honor of his defence of the Trinity. One of Athanasius's Paschal letters is often used when studying canonicity.

Athenagoras lived during the reign of Emperors Aurelius and Commodus which places him in the latter part of the second century. He was an Athenian philosopher who, after his conversion, appealed to the aforementioned emperors around A. D. 177 for justice in *Apology*. Athenagoras is also remembered for his treatise *On the Resurrection of the Dead*.

St. Augustine of Hippo lived from 354 to 430. Augustine's full name was Aurelius Augustine. Augustine was a philosopher who later became a powerful theologian, priest, and bishop. Augustine's writings *City of God* and *Confessions* were pillar achievements. Augustine's teachings were of great influence on Thomas Aquinas, John Calvin, and the entire Western world.

Sir Francis Bacon lived from 1561 to 1626. Bacon was honored as a member of the House of Commons, as Attorney General, and as Lord Chancellor. Bacon's most lasting influences in the world were his theories and methods in philosophy. The inductive method of modern science originated thanks to this man. Bacon wrote *The Advancement of Learning* and *Essays* and popularized the expression, "Knowledge is power."

Roger Bacon lived from 1214 to 1294 (ca.). Bacon was an English philosopher, scientist, linguist, and mathematician. Much of Bacon's efforts were focused on optics. Three of his more appreciated writings were *Opus Majus*, *Opus Minus*, and the *Tertium*. A substantial percent of Bacon's life was spent studying in Oxford and Paris friaries and teaching in Oxford and Paris universities.

Albert Barnes lived from 1798 to 1870 (ca.). Barnes was born in New York and became an ordained Presbyterian minister. Barnes's commentaries have been studied by millions. Barnes's teachings on original sin, among other things, deepened the denominational division which led to the split of 1837.

St. Basil the Great lived from 329 (ca.) to 379 in Cæsarea. Basil was born to St. Basil, Sr.; his brother was St. Gregory of Nyssa; and, his dear friend was St. Gregory of Nazianzus. In addition to founding several monasteries and becoming Archbishop of Cæsarea, Basil opposed Arianism in the