

The Book of Nahum Final Exam

Part 1: General Understanding

1. Who is the author of the Book of Nahum? A) Jonah
B) Micah
C) Nahum
D) Habakkuk
 2. What city does Nahum prophesy against? A) Jerusalem
B) Nineveh
C) Babylon
D) Tyre
 3. The Book of Nahum primarily addresses which theme? A) Repentance
B) Judgment
C) Salvation
D) Wisdom
 4. What is the major literary form used in Nahum? A) Proverb
B) Poetry
C) Narrative
D) Letter
 5. In which section of the Old Testament can Nahum be found? A) The Pentateuch
B) The Prophets
C) The Writings
D) The History Books
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Part 2: Content and Prophecies

6. What is Nahum's primary message about Nineveh? A) It will prosper.
B) It will be destroyed.
C) It will repent.
D) It will spread peace.
7. In Chapter 1, how does Nahum describe God? A) Slow to anger
B) Full of mercy
C) Jealous and avenging
D) All of the above
8. According to Nahum, what will happen to the idols of Nineveh? A) They will be restored.
B) They will be destroyed.
C) They will lead to repentance.
D) Nothing will happen to them.

9. What metaphor does Nahum use to describe God's wrath? A) A roaring lion
B) An overflowing river
C) A consuming fire
D) A mighty storm

10. Nahum declares that the destruction of Nineveh will be: A) Partial
B) Complete
C) Delayed
D) Uncertain
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Part 3: Specific Details

11. What is the significance of the name "Nahum"? A) Comfort
B) Destruction
C) Strength
D) Vision

12. How does Nahum's prophecy begin? A) With a vision
B) With a prayer
C) With a lament
D) With a proclamation

13. Which verse famously states that "the Lord is slow to anger"? A) Nahum 1:3
B) Nahum 3:1
C) Nahum 2:4
D) Nahum 1:7

14. In Chapter 2, what imagery does Nahum use to describe Nineveh's coming siege? A) A great flood
B) A swarm of locusts
C) A lioness and her cubs
D) A tree falling

15. Who does Nahum refer to as "the one who scatters"? A) Assyria
B) Babylon
C) Israel
D) Egypt
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Part 4: Historical Context

16. Nineveh was the capital of which empire? A) Egyptian
B) Babylonian
C) Assyrian
D) Persian

17. Nahum prophesied the fall of Nineveh in what historical context? A) During the reign of Josiah
B) During the Babylonian Exile
C) Just before the fall of the Assyrian Empire
D) After the rebuilding of Jerusalem
18. What was Nahum's primary audience? A) Israelites
B) Assyrians
C) Babylonians
D) Gentiles
19. Which other prophet also preached against Nineveh? A) Isaiah
B) Jeremiah
C) Jonah
D) Zephaniah
20. Nahum's prophecies occur after which significant event in Israel's history? A) The Exodus
B) The Babylonian Captivity
C) The fall of Samaria
D) The return from exile
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Part 5: Themes and Messages

21. Which of the following is a central theme in the Book of Nahum? A) Divine justice
B) Universal salvation
C) Human folly
D) Social justice
22. What tone does Nahum use throughout most of the book? A) Joyful
B) Somber
C) Sarcastic
D) Apocalyptic
23. How does Nahum portray the fate of Nineveh's warriors? A) They will triumph.
B) They will flee in fear.
C) They will be restored.
D) They will celebrate.
24. In Nahum 3, the city of Nineveh is depicted as which animal? A) A tiger
B) A wolf
C) A lion
D) A snake
25. What attitude does Nahum express about Nineveh's former power? A) Admiration
B) Bitterness
C) Mockery
D) Indifference

Part 6: Quotes and Verses

26. "Woe to the city of blood, full of lies, full of plunder, never without victims!" This quote is from which chapter? A) Chapter 1

B) Chapter 2

C) Chapter 3

D) Chapter 4

27. In Nahum, who is said to be the "stronghold" in times of trouble? A) God

B) The king

C) The people

D) The city

28. Which chapter contains the prophecy of the "tangled webs" and "mighty deeds" of Nineveh? A) Chapter 1

B) Chapter 2

C) Chapter 3

D) Chapter 4

29. In Nahum's vision, what does the "chariots" and "horsemen" imagery symbolize? A) Divine justice

B) Human pride

C) War and destruction

D) Peace treaties

30. "They stumble on their way; they hasten to the wall; the defense is prepared." This quote is most likely referring to what event? A) A feast in Nineveh

B) A siege facing Nineveh

C) A marketplace

D) A religious gathering

Part 7: Closing Thoughts

31. What lesson can be drawn from Nahum's message? A) The futility of worshipping idols

B) The assurance of God's protection

C) The certainty of divine judgment

D) The importance of community

32. How does Nahum describe the visions he receives? A) Loud and clear

B) Confusing and unclear

C) Disturbing and alarming

D) Peaceful and calm

33. What does the term "the God who sees" imply in Nahum's context? A) Ignorance of sin

B) Awareness of evil

- C) Detachment from humanity
- D) Indifference to suffering

34. How does the Book of Nahum conclude regarding Nineveh? A) With hope
B) With a call to repentance
C) With a final curse
D) With instructions for rebuilding

35. What can be inferred about Nahum's view of Assyrian power? A) It is ultimately temporary
B) It should be embraced
C) It is divinely sanctioned
D) It will last forever

Part 8: Application and Reflection

36. The Book of Nahum encourages readers to reflect on which of the following? A) National pride
B) Civic duty
C) Personal sin
D) Interpersonal relationships

37. Nahum's prophecies served to: A) Comfort the captives
B) Encourage rebellion
C) Inspire conquest
D) Promote pacifism

38. What does Nahum suggest is the outcome for nations that oppose God? A) They will succeed
B) They will face destruction
C) They will be forgiven
D) They will obtain wisdom

39. Which of the following best describes the purpose of this book? A) To entertain
B) To inform
C) To admonish and warn
D) To confuse

40. How does Nahum serve as an encouragement to the people of Judah? A) By highlighting their strength
B) By promising victory over enemies
C) By predicting a long peace
D) By affirming their heritage

Part 9: Final Thoughts

41. Nahum's message has been considered relevant for: A) Only its original audience
B) Individuals in all generations

- C) Historical scholars only
- D) Religious leaders only

42. The portrayal of Nineveh's destruction encourages readers to: A) Mourn for their losses
B) Celebrate the folly of enemies
C) Recognize God's sovereign power
D) Doubt prophetic words

43. Who does Nahum describe as a "teacher of evil"? A) The Assyrian king
B) The priests of Nineveh
C) The inhabitants of Nineveh
D) Jonah

44. The repeating imagery in Nahum serves to: A) Underline pessimism
B) Emphasize certainty in judgment
C) Confuse the message
D) Enhance poetic beauty

45. Nahum contrasts the fate of Nineveh with which other biblical city? A) Sodom
B) Babylon
C) Jerusalem
D) Jericho

Part 10: Personal Reflection

46. What emotion do you feel is most prominent in Nahum? A) Anger
B) Sadness
C) Joy
D) Indifference

47. In what way does the Book of Nahum challenge your views on justice? A) It makes me skeptical of justice.
B) It reinforces my belief in justice.
C) It confuses my understanding of justice.
D) It makes me dismiss justice entirely.

48. How might Nahum's prophecy inspire a response from modern readers? A) Apathy
B) Activism
C) Inaction
D) Resentment

49. Nahum's call for accountability resonates with which aspect of modern life? A) Political accountability
B) Financial investment
C) Environmental concern
D) None of the above

50. Overall, what takeaway do you find most compelling from Nahum's message? A) Personal responsibility
B) The need for prayer
C) The importance of community
D) The certainty of divine retribution
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Answer Key

- 1.C
- 2.B
- 3.B
- 4.B
- 5.B
- 6.B
- 7.D
- 8.B
- 9.A
- 10.B
- 11.A
- 12.A
- 13.A
- 14.C
- 15.A
- 16.C
- 17.C
- 18.A
- 19.C
- 20.C
- 21.A
- 22.B
- 23.B
- 24.C
- 25.C
- 26.C
- 27.A
- 28.C
- 29.C
- 30.B
- 31.C
- 32.C
- 33.B
- 34.C

35.A
36.C
37.A
38.B
39.C
40.B
41.B
42.C
43.A
44.B
45.A
46.A
47.B
48.B
49.A
50.D