

Habakkuk Multiple Choice Final Exam

1. Who was Habakkuk? a) A king
b) A prophet
c) A priest
d) A warrior
2. In which chapter does Habakkuk express his complaint to God about injustice? a) Chapter 1
b) Chapter 2
c) Chapter 3
d) Chapter 4
3. What does Habakkuk ask God to do in response to the violence and injustice he sees? a) Ignore it
b) Raise up the Babylonians
c) Save the wicked
d) End the world
4. How does God answer Habakkuk's first complaint? a) By performing a miracle
b) By sending angels
c) By saying the just shall live by faith
d) By ignoring him
5. What nation does God reveal He will use to punish His people for their sins? a) Assyria
b) Babylon
c) Egypt
d) Persia
6. Habakkuk's name means: a) "One who embraces"
b) "Lover of justice"
c) "Comforter"
d) "Warrior"
7. What phrase does God use to describe His coming judgment in Chapter 1? a) A storm
b) A flood
c) A swift army
d) A thief
8. How does Habakkuk feel after God reveals His plan for judgment? a) Excited
b) Confused
c) Angry
d) Indifferent
9. In Chapter 2, Habakkuk states he will: a) Run from God
b) Stand watch and wait for God's answer
c) Fight against the Babylonians
d) Go into hiding

10. What does God instruct Habakkuk to write down? a) His dreams
b) The law
c) The vision
d) A song
11. God declares that the righteous will live by: a) The law
b) Their own merits
c) Faith
d) Their sacrifices
12. How many woes does God pronounce against the Babylonians in Chapter 2? a) Three
b) Five
c) Four
d) Six
13. Which of the following is NOT one of the woes against Babylon? a) Taking unjust gain
b) Murder
c) Oppression of the poor
d) Worshiping idols
14. What is the central theme of Habakkuk's prophecy? a) The prosperity of Israel
b) The promise of peace
c) The righteousness of God
d) The destruction of Jerusalem
15. The "watchtower" symbolizes: a) A place of worship
b) A place of refuge
c) A lookout for danger
d) A military stronghold
16. God's response to Habakkuk emphasizes: a) Human wisdom
b) Divine justice and timing
c) The need for sacrifice
d) The importance of wealth
17. What does Habakkuk ultimately recognize about God's character in Chapter 3? a) God is indifferent
b) God is vengeful
c) God is faithful
d) God is unpredictable
18. What type of literary style is primarily used in Chapter 3? a) Narrative
b) Poetry
c) Prose
d) Epic
19. Habakkuk speaks of God coming from: a) Zion
b) Heaven

- c) Teman
- d) Babylon

20. What does Habakkuk ask God to remember in Chapter 3? a) The sins of Israel
b) His mercy in wrath
c) The promises to Abraham
d) The prophecies of old

21. What natural phenomena are used as imagery for God's power in Chapter 3? a) Earthquake and winds
b) Thunder and rain
c) Flood and drought
d) Fire and hail

22. Habakkuk recognizes the futility of relying on: a) God's word
b) Material wealth
c) Prophets
d) Prayer

23. The phrase "the just shall live by his faith" can be found in which chapter? a) Chapter 1
b) Chapter 2
c) Chapter 3
d) None

24. What does Habakkuk mean when he speaks of "hind's feet"? a) Agility and strength
b) Peace and security
c) Wealth and prosperity
d) Wisdom and knowledge

25. Who is Habakkuk's primary audience? a) The Babylonians
b) The Israelites
c) The Egyptians
d) The Assyrians

26. What does Habakkuk call God in Chapter 3? a) Mighty Warrior
b) Eternal One
c) King of Kings
d) Lord of Hosts

27. In his final prayer, Habakkuk expresses: a) Doubt
b) Trust in God's deliverance
c) Anger towards God
d) Indifference

28. Which of the following emotions does Habakkuk NOT express throughout the book? a) Joy
b) Fear

- c) Despair
- d) Apathy

29. What analogy does God use to describe the Babylonians in Chapter 1? a) Lions
b) Wolves
c) Eagles
d) Snakes

30. In Chapter 3, Habakkuk primarily reflects on: a) Israel's history
b) Future predictions
c) God's past deliverances
d) The kings of Judah

31. What do the "foes" in Habakkuk symbolize? a) Friends of Israel
b) The righteous
c) Wicked nations
d) Prophets

32. How does God reveal His plans to Habakkuk? a) Through visions
b) Through dreams
c) Through angels
d) Through signs

33. What emotion characterizes Habakkuk's prayers in Chapter 1? a) Indifference
b) Anger
c) Sorrow
d) Joy

34. The final verses of Habakkuk highlight a commitment to: a) Wealth
b) Material possessions
c) Inner strength and trust in God
d) Status

35. What does God say about those who are puffed up? a) They are blessed
b) They will receive judgment
c) They are righteous
d) They will prosper

36. How does Habakkuk describe God's glory in Chapter 3? a) As a cloud
b) As overwhelming light
c) As hidden
d) As unapproachable

37. The term "Selah" is often interpreted as: a) An ending
b) A call to action
c) A musical interlude or pause
d) A prophetic declaration

38. Where does Habakkuk say God comes from? a) The north
b) The east
c) Teman and Paran
d) Zion
39. Habakkuk's prophecy emphasizes God's control over: a) Nature
b) History
c) Nations
d) All of the above
40. The overall message of the Book of Habakkuk can be summarized as: a) Desolation and despair
b) Faith amidst uncertainty
c) Prosperity through faith
d) The failure of nations
41. How does God describe the Babylonians' approach to their conquests? a) Corrupt
b) Just
c) Noble
d) Compassionate
42. Habakkuk's prayer in Chapter 3 is a reminder of: a) The futility of prayer
b) God's faithfulness in judgment
c) The importance of rituals
d) The need for wealth
43. During the revelation in Chapter 3, Habakkuk expresses a desire for God to: a) Forget His people
b) Remember His covenant and mercy
c) Act in haste
d) Abandon justice
44. What does Habakkuk express at the end of his book? a) A spirit of resignation
b) A cry of despair
c) A declaration of faith and hope
d) A call for vengeance
45. The Book of Habakkuk is primarily concerned with: a) The loss of Jerusalem
b) Questions of faith in response to evil
c) The lineage of kings
d) Prophecies of the future
46. Which aspect of God does Habakkuk focus on throughout his prophecies? a) The wealth of nations
b) God's justice and righteousness
c) Human achievements
d) The flaws of kings
47. The imagery of God's returning might draws parallels with: a) Ancient myths
b) Nature's fury

- c) Past historical events
- d) Human wars

48. What does Habakkuk ultimately learn about trust in God? a) It is optional
b) It is essential
c) It is temporary
d) It is dangerous

49. How does God describe Himself in relation to the wicked? a) Bearer of mercy
b) Judge and deliverer
c) Indifferent observer
d) Uncompassionate ruler

50. What is the closing sentiment of Habakkuk? a) Hopelessness
b) Assurance and strength in God
c) Loss and despair
d) Anger and frustration

Answer Key

- 1.b
- 2.a
- 3.b
- 4.c
- 5.b
- 6.a
- 7.c
- 8.b
- 9.b
- 10.c
- 11.c
- 12.b
- 13.d
- 14.c
- 15.c
- 16.b
- 17.c
- 18.b
- 19.c
- 20.b
- 21.a
- 22.b
- 23.b
- 24.a

25.b
26.b
27.b
28.d
29.c
30.c
31.c
32.a
33.c
34.c
35.b
36.b
37.c
38.c
39.d
40.b
41.a
42.b
43.b
44.c
45.b
46.b
47.b
48.b
49.b
50.b