

Obadiah Final Exam

Questions

1. What is the main theme of the Book of Obadiah? A) Loss of faith
B) Judgment against Edom
C) Redemption of Israel
D) Prophecy of a new king
2. Who is the central adversary in Obadiah? A) Moab
B) Ammon
C) Edom
D) Babylon
3. What is the significance of the Edomites in Obadiah? A) They are allies of Israel.
B) They are descendants of Jacob.
C) They are descendants of Esau and enemies of Israel.
D) They are unknown to Israel.
4. According to Obadiah, why is Edom being judged? A) For military defeat
B) For their pride and violence against Jacob
C) For breaking a covenant
D) For worshiping false gods
5. What does Obadiah prophesy will happen to Edom? A) They will prosper.
B) They will be destroyed.
C) They will convert to Judaism.
D) They will reign over Israel.
6. How does Obadiah describe Edom's attitude? A) Humble
B) Generous
C) Proud
D) Fearful
7. What event prompted Obadiah's prophecy? A) The fall of Jerusalem
B) A famine in Israel
C) A battle between nations
D) A natural disaster
8. What biblical figure is specifically mentioned as being affected by Edom's actions? A) David
B) Moses
C) Jacob
D) Joseph
9. How does the Book of Obadiah conclude? A) With Israel's eternal condemnation
B) With the restoration of Israel

- C) With the reign of Edom
- D) With a call for repentance

10. What does the name "Obadiah" mean? A) Servant of the Lord
B) Prophet of peace
C) Friend of the king
D) Warrior of Israel

11. How many verses are in the Book of Obadiah? A) 21
B) 45
C) 13
D) 10

12. What metaphor does Obadiah use to describe Edom's eventual downfall? A) A tree uprooted
B) A house of cards
C) A fattened calf
D) A burning fire

13. Obadiah mentions that Edom stood by during which event? A) The exile of Israel
B) The invasion of Babylon
C) The suffering of Jacob's descendants
D) The building of the temple

14. The term "Day of the Lord" refers to what in the context of Obadiah? A) A day of celebration
B) A day of judgment
C) A day of prophecy
D) A day of peace

15. What is the attitude of Edom towards their own security and strength? A) They feel vulnerable.
B) They are overly confident.
C) They seek alliances.
D) They prepare for defeat.

16. In Obadiah, what does God declare about the house of Jacob? A) It will never be restored.
B) It will become a strong fire.
C) It will be scattered.
D) It will cease to exist.

17. Which phrase best describes the tone of Obadiah towards Edom? A) Compassionate
B) Indifferent
C) Hostile
D) Encouraging

18. How did Edom's actions during Jerusalem's fall impact God's judgment? A) They were rewarded.
B) They were deemed neutral.
C) They were condemned.
D) They were praised.

19. What do the people of Israel have to look forward to, according to Obadiah? A) Eternal suffering
B) Complete destruction
C) Restoration and victory
D) No change
20. What literary style is primarily used in Obadiah? A) Poetry
B) Prose
C) Rhetoric
D) Allegory
21. Obadiah's prophecy addresses which group primarily? A) The Moabites
B) The Israelites
C) The Edomites
D) The Assyrians
22. How does Obadiah's prophecy reflect the theme of divine justice? A) It ignores injustice.
B) It highlights God's indifference.
C) It emphasizes the inevitability of punishment for sin.
D) It focuses solely on mercy.
23. Which of the following does Obadiah specifically call out Edom for? A) Idolatry
B) Violence against Israel
C) Financial greed
D) Environmental destruction
24. In Obadiah, what does the phrase "mountain of Esau" symbolize? A) Nature's beauty
B) Edom's strength and pride
C) Israel's triumph
D) Global conflict
25. According to Obadiah, the destruction of Edom will be like what? A) A passing storm
B) A fading star
C) A consuming fire
D) An ancient ruin
26. Obadiah is placed within which category of the Bible? A) Pentateuch
B) Historical books
C) Wisdom literature
D) Minor prophets
27. What is one consequence that Obadiah foretells for those who oppose God's people? A) Reconciliation
B) Great wealth
C) Destruction
D) Influence

28. Which nation does Edom ally with against Israel? A) Egypt
B) Babylon
C) Assyria
D) Philistia
29. The Book of Obadiah is addressed during which historical period? A) Before the monarchy
B) During Israel's flourishing
C) Following Jerusalem's destruction
D) At the time of the Exodus
30. What emotional response does Obadiah invoke towards Israel's plight? A) Indifference
B) Anger
C) Sadness
D) Joy
31. What does the prophecy indicate about the future of the "remnant" of Israel? A) They will be exiled.
B) They will thrive.
C) They will be forgotten.
D) They will become enemies.
32. Which metaphor does Obadiah employ to show God's judgment's finality? A) A wave
B) A market
C) A harvest
D) A jail
33. What is one of the consequences for Edom mentioned in Obadiah? A) An increase in wealth
B) A loss of strength
C) Greater influence
D) Political power
34. How does Obadiah emphasize God's knowledge in his prophecy? A) People are oblivious.
B) God sees all actions.
C) Prophecies are unreliable.
D) Edom's pride is higher than heaven.
35. Which of the following is a characteristic of Edom according to Obadiah? A) Wise
B) Cunning
C) Benevolent
D) Fearful
36. Obadiah contrasts Edom's proud attitude with what aspect of Israel? A) Upward mobility
B) Humility and reliance on God
C) Economic prosperity
D) War strategies
37. What symbolic action does Edom fail to do during Jerusalem's crisis? A) Aid their brothers
B) Engage diplomatically

- C) Prepare for battle
- D) Pray

38. How is Obadiah relevant to contemporary themes of justice? A) It shows the inevitability of evil.
B) It proposes human intervention.
C) It highlights the consequences of injustice.
D) It suggests that justice is unnecessary.

39. What significant geographical feature is closely related to Edom? A) The Nile River
B) The mountains
C) The Dead Sea
D) The Mediterranean Sea

40. In terms of prophecy, what can be said about Obadiah's message? A) It is singular and focused on Edom.
B) It pertains to multiple nations equally.
C) It is open to various interpretations.
D) It focuses solely on Israel's future.

41. Obadiah predicts a shift in power dynamics favoring which group? A) The Edomites
B) The Babylonians
C) The Israelites
D) The Philistines

42. How does Obadiah illustrate the historical enmity between Edom and Israel? A) By recounting personal stories
B) Through direct measurements of land
C) By historical allusions
D) By illustrating conflicts

43. What purpose does the Book of Obadiah serve for its readers? A) To highlight doom
B) To inspire faith and resilience
C) To discourage hope
D) To provide entertainment

44. How does Obadiah treat the concept of divine retribution? A) As a threat
B) As a mere suggestion
C) As an essential reality
D) As an abstract idea

45. Which specific sin of Edom is highlighted in the prophecy? A) Prideful arrogance
B) The lack of sacrifice
C) The refusal to worship
D) Destruction of temples

46. What is a key characteristic of the prose style of Obadiah? A) Long and verbose
B) Concise and direct

- C) Metaphorical and grand
D) Confusing and contradictory
47. The call for justice in Obadiah emphasizes what aspect of faith? A) Individualism
B) Community responsibility
C) Solitude
D) Riches and prosperity
48. What does the metaphor "fire" represent in Obadiah's message? A) Enlightenment
B) Shortcut to victory
C) Destruction and purging
D) Conquest
49. How does the relationship between Jacob and Esau manifest in this text? A) As allies
B) As rivals
C) As neutral parties
D) As mentors
50. What role does prayer play in the narrative of Obadiah? A) It is absent.
B) It is heavily emphasized.
C) It is viewed as ineffective.
D) It shows the futility of hope.
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Answers

1. B) Judgment against Edom
2. C) Edom
3. C) They are descendants of Esau and enemies of Israel.
4. B) For their pride and violence against Jacob
5. B) They will be destroyed.
6. C) Proud
7. A) The fall of Jerusalem
8. C) Jacob
9. B) With the restoration of Israel
10. A) Servant of the Lord
11. A) 21
12. C) A consuming fire
13. C) The suffering of Jacob's descendants
14. B) A day of judgment
15. B) They are overly confident.
16. B) It will become a strong fire.
17. C) Hostile
18. C) They were condemned.
19. C) Restoration and victory

- 20.A) Poetry
- 21.C) The Edomites
- 22.C) It emphasizes the inevitability of punishment for sin.
- 23.B) Violence against Israel
- 24.B) Edom's strength and pride
- 25.C) A consuming fire
- 26.D) Minor prophets
- 27.C) Destruction
- 28.B) Babylon
- 29.C) Following Jerusalem's destruction
- 30.C) Sadness
- 31.B) They will thrive.
- 32.C) A harvest
- 33.B) A loss of strength
- 34.B) God sees all actions.
- 35.B) Cunning
- 36.B) Humility and reliance on God
- 37.A) Aid their brothers
- 38.C) It highlights the consequences of injustice.
- 39.B) The mountains
- 40.A) It is singular and focused on Edom.
- 41.C) The Israelites
- 42.C) By historical allusions
- 43.B) To inspire faith and resilience
- 44.C) As an essential reality
- 45.A) Prideful arrogance
- 46.B) Concise and direct
- 47.B) Community responsibility
- 48.C) Destruction and purging
- 49.B) As rivals
- 50.A) It is absent.