

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY & RELIGIOUS STUDIES

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, JULY 2013

TITLE OF PAPER: Studies in the Old Testament I

COURSE CODE: TRS 200

TIME ALLOWED: Three (3) Hours

- INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Choose and answer four (4) questions in all.
 2. Write in clear, grammatically correct sentences.

All questions are worth 25 marks.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR GRANTS YOU
PERMISSION TO DO SO.**

Question 1

Identify and discuss the concerns that surround usage of the term Old Testament. [25]

Question 2

Describe the key features of the proposal offered by Flanders et al on the composition of Old Testament materials. [25]

Question 3

Explain with relevant illustrations the view that the primeval traditions can be understood as an introduction to the Pentateuch. [25]

Question 4

Jacob wins the patriarchal succession to Isaac in place of Esau. Comment on this deviation from Hebrew tradition and how the patriarchal narratives explain it. [25]

Question 5

Discuss the significance of ritual performance in religion using relevant illustrations from the ceremonial laws contained in the book of Exodus. [25]

Question 6

Identify features of Jewish social thought and practice that underlie the narratives about the family of Zelophehad in Chapters 27 and 36 of the book of Numbers. [25]

Question 7

Comment on the Deuteronomic principle of divine retribution the influence of which is reflected in Moses' series of addresses contained in the book of Deuteronomy. [25]

Question 8

Apply ideological criticism on a reading of the text in 2 Samuel 6 which narrates the story of David officiating over the bringing of the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. [25]

Question 9

Describe Judah's political and economic administration in the times of Ezra and Nehemiah with reference to relevant internal evidence contained in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. [25]

Question 10

Discuss the differences between the way in which the Chronicler and the Deuteronomic historian portray King Solomon in their respective narratives. [25]