2 Chronicles Bible Quiz

15 questions. Choose the best answer for each question. The answer key is on the last pages.

Name _____ Date _____ Score / 15

1. Which geographical location is frequently mentioned in 2 Chronicles as the center of worship and national identity?

Ⓐ Jerusalem
Ⓑ Samaria
Ⓒ Bethlehem
Ⓓ Nazareth

2. What major event marks the beginning of the book of 2 Chronicles?

Ⓐ The exile to Babylon
Ⓑ The reign of Solomon
Ⓒ The rebuilding of Jerusalem
Ⓓ The division of the kingdom

3. Which king is credited with building the temple in Jerusalem, as mentioned in 2 Chronicles?

Ⓐ Rehoboam
Ⓑ Hezekiah
Ⓒ Solomon
Ⓓ David

4. In 2 Chronicles, what is the consequence of Judah's unfaithfulness to God?

Ⓐ Divine blessing
Ⓑ Expansion of the kingdom
Ⓒ Victory and prosperity
Ⓓ Exile and destruction

5. Which king is praised in 2 Chronicles for seeking God wholeheartedly and leading a spiritual revival?

Ⓐ Hezekiah
Ⓑ Jehoiakim
Ⓒ Ahab
Ⓓ Rehoboam

6. What is the primary focus of the book of 2 Chronicles?

Ⓐ The reigns of Judah's kings and the temple's history
Ⓑ The life of Moses
Ⓒ The history of Israel from Adam to Solomon
Ⓓ The exile of the Israelites

7. What is a key theme emphasized in 2 Chronicles regarding the relationship between obedience and blessing?

Ⓐ Blessings are unconditional
Ⓑ Obedience brings God's favor
Ⓒ Disobedience leads to blessing
Ⓓ Worship is unnecessary

8. What is a significant lesson from 2 Chronicles about leadership and faithfulness?

Ⓐ Worship is optional for leaders
Ⓑ Faithfulness to God leads to stability and blessing
Ⓒ Leadership is based solely on military power
Ⓓ Leadership does not influence national destiny

9. What is the theological significance of the exile in 2 Chronicles?

Ⓐ It is unrelated to God's covenant
Ⓑ It marks the end of God's plans
Ⓒ It signifies God's displeasure with Israel's disobedience
Ⓓ It is only a historical event without spiritual meaning

10. Which king of Judah is credited with building the high places and introducing idolatry, leading to judgment in 2 Chronicles?

Ⓐ Hezekiah
Ⓑ Ahab
Ⓒ Manasseh
Ⓓ Josiah

11. How does 2 Chronicles portray the relationship between obedience to God and national prosperity?

Ⓐ Obedience leads to blessing; disobedience results in judgment
Ⓑ Prosperity is random
Ⓒ Obedience has no effect
Ⓓ There is no clear connection

12. What is the significance of the prayer of Solomon in 2 Chronicles 6?

Ⓐ It seeks victory in battle
Ⓑ It announces the exile
Ⓒ It requests rain
Ⓓ It dedicates the Temple and asks for God's presence and forgiveness

13. How does 2 Chronicles end?

Ⓐ With the rebuilding of the temple
Ⓑ With the decree of Cyrus allowing the return from exile
Ⓒ With the destruction of Jerusalem
Ⓓ With the reign of Jehoiachin in Babylon

14. Which event signifies the culmination of Judah's religious decline in 2 Chronicles?

Ⓐ The exile to Babylon
Ⓑ The division of the kingdom
Ⓒ The building of the Temple
Ⓓ The death of Solomon

15. Which key event signifies the temple's dedication and God's acceptance, as narrated in 2 Chronicles?

Ⓐ The laying of the foundation stone
Ⓑ The exile of the priests
Ⓒ The prayer of Solomon and God's fire descending
Ⓓ The conquest of Jerusalem

Answer key: 2 Chronicles Bible Quiz

Each answer has a short explanation and the Bible passage to read.

1. **A. Jerusalem**

Jerusalem, especially the Temple, is central to worship and national identity throughout 2 Chronicles (e.g., 2 Chronicles 6-7).

2. **B. The reign of Solomon**

2 Chronicles begins with the reign of Solomon, focusing on his kingship and the Temple's dedication (2 Chronicles 1).

3. **C. Solomon**

Solomon built the temple in Jerusalem, detailed in 2 Chronicles 2-7.

4. **D. Exile and destruction**

The book underscores that disobedience leads to exile, as seen with the Babylonian conquest (2 Chronicles 36).

5. **A. Hezekiah**

Hezekiah is commended for his sincere pursuit of God and his efforts to restore proper worship (2 Chronicles 29-31).

6. **A. The reigns of Judah's kings and the temple's history**

2 Chronicles concentrates on the history of Judah's kings, especially Solomon and subsequent kings, and emphasizes temple worship (2 Chronicles 1-36).

7. **B. Obedience brings God's favor**

The book highlights that faithfulness to God results in blessings, while disobedience leads to judgment (e.g., 2 Chronicles 7:14).

8. **B. Faithfulness to God leads to stability and blessing**

The book shows that righteous kings who follow God bring stability, whereas disobedience leads to judgment (e.g., 2 Chronicles 17-20).

9. **C. It signifies God's displeasure with Israel's disobedience**

The exile is portrayed as a consequence of Judah's failure to obey God, emphasizing the covenant relationship (2 Chronicles 36).

10. **C. Manasseh**

Manasseh is notorious for his idolatry, which led to God's punishment and eventual exile of Judah (2 Chronicles 33).

11. **A. Obedience leads to blessing; disobedience results in judgment**

The book emphasizes that faithfulness to God's commandments results in blessing, while disobedience leads to judgment (e.g., 2 Chronicles 7:14).

12. **D. It dedicates the Temple and asks for God's presence and forgiveness**

Solomon’s prayer dedicates the Temple and appeals to God’s mercy and presence among His people (2 Chronicles 6).

13. **B. With the decree of Cyrus allowing the return from exile**

The book concludes with King Cyrus of Persia issuing a decree that allows the Israelites to return and rebuild Jerusalem and the temple (2 Chronicles 36:22-23).

14. **A. The exile to Babylon**

The exile marks the tragic culmination of Judah's failure to follow God's commandments, as detailed in 2 Chronicles 36.

15. **C. The prayer of Solomon and God's fire descending**

God’s fire descending during Solomon’s prayer signifies His acceptance of the temple (2 Chronicles 7:1-3).

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