Contradictions in the Bible

I was forwarded a document containing 101 contradictions in the bible. Having scrutinized half of these, these claims form the following groups:

* Details contradict in older translations only
* Differing witness accounts
* Differing details from one author
* Rounding differences but similar ballpark figure
* Clerical error
* No contradiction – overzealous to discredit the bible

## Details contradict in older translations only

The beloved King James Bible was written between 1604 and 1611. It was compiled from Latin and Greek translations, for which there were a limited number of hand-written copies in circulation.

Modern bibles collaborate these sources with many other manuscripts, dozens of which date back to the first centuries. They also use the Dead Sea scrolls, which date back to centuries before Christ.

Due to the limited number of sources available to renaissance translators, they suffer more from translational and clerical error.

I had previously advised against using the King James Translation because the English language has changed so significantly that some expressions are misunderstood e.g. Genesis 2:28’s “replenish” later developed the meaning to re-stock. Its KJV meaning is reflected in modern translations as “fill”. This list of contradictions provides a further reason to prefer a modern translation.

Among my associations, the New International Version is preferred. I have use this to review these contradictions.

## Differing witness accounts

Witnesses to an event will produce different accounts. When a story is collaborated, witnesses will use the same wording and agree on some specific miniscule details. In a legal setting, the truth is established by combining the accounts, corresponding common details and refuting erroneous details can by forensics or well established contradictory facts.

## Differing details from one author

I can only say you should compare my dad’s stories today with my childhood version. People remember things differently over time, however the important points remain intact.

## Rounding differences but similar ballpark figure

Above I said the Dead Sea scrolls date back to centuries before Christ. I summarized this from “The Scrolls date from around 250 B.C. to 68 A.D”. I was simply being less precise because I felt greater precision would be a distraction from what I was trying to say.

## Clerical error

Ezra 2 and Nehemiah 7 provide independent accounts of the number of people returning from exile. Some family subtotals do not match and some are not specified to add up to the agreed 42,360 in total.

I can speculate that perhaps the original handwriting was poor, but I have no problem with these guys simply getting some numbers wrong. More palatably the definition of belonging to a family may have differed or people may have come to a better understanding of their ancestry between the two accounts.

## No contradiction

It seems the author of this list has been overzealous in discrediting the bible, making some claims that are simply not contradictory.

Joshua defeated the King of Jerusalem, but not Jerusalem itself – because he wasn’t in the city at the time.

# Conclusions

I had previously claimed that the bible is the only 100% accurate historical account. As even modern translations include some valid contradictions, I can no longer make this assertion. Generously allowing for 101 contradictory verses, of the 31,102 verses, 202/31,102 = 0.65% are inconsistent, so the bible is only 99.35% accurate. This in itself is a problem, because if the Bible is not 100% accurate, it casts doubt on its accuracy. I can only conclude that this too is consistent with God’s nature – just as he created the forbidden tree in Eden and Jesus refused to perform a miracle show, God seems to provide opportunities to test our faith. He wants us to work through and mature our faith, and not remain with an infantile understanding.

I was most disturbed by John’s placing Jesus before Pilate around noon when the other gospels place him on the cross at that time and Mark specifying his crucifixion at 9:00am. How could John get this so wrong?
Reflecting on this, it’s really not of theological importance. It proves a lack of collaboration from John to reinforce the lie established with the earlier gospels, which would have been available to him. I’m sure that the early church fathers would have been aware of this when assembling the bible, but were not concerned about this inconsistency.

We are taught when reading the bible to only establish doctrine upon the consistency of multiple biblical sources that stand without contradiction. This is extrapolated from Deuteronomy 19: 15 “One witness is not enough to convict anyone accused of any crime or offense they may have committed. A matter must be established by the testimony of two or three witnesses.” When the bible was assembled from thousands of popular and God-inspired writings, this consistency was a primary criteria for the inclusion or exclusion of certain books. It never meant that every excluded writing was heretical – just not useful. Although there were also many other popular writings that were quite fantastic – particularly some which Mohammed included in the Koran surrounding Jesus’ childhood miracles and the deification of Mary.

## Summary

While the Bible has a few immaterial contradictions, these imply it is not a collaborated fiction. The Bible is the most well preserved historical record, which withstands all contradictory claims from historians, scientists and philosophers.

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| 1.Who incited David to count the fighting men of Israel? (a) God did (2 Samuel 24: 1) (b) Satan did (I Chronicles 21:1) | Differing witness perspective |
| 2.In that count how many fighting men were found in Israel? (a) Eight hundred thousand (2 Samuel 24:9) (b) One million, one hundred thousand (I Chronicles 21:5)  | a) 800K + 500K = 1300Kb) 1100K including 470KSimilar |
| 3. How many fighting men were found in Judah? (a) Five hundred thousand (2 Samuel 24:9) (b) Four hundred and seventy thousand (I Chronicles 21:5)  | Rounding |
| 4.God sent his prophet to threaten David with how many years of famine? (a) Seven (2 Samuel 24:13) (b) Three (I Chronicles 21:12)  | KJV wrong: 3 |
| 5.How old was Ahaziah when he began to rule over Jerusalem? (a) Twenty-two (2 Kings 8:26) (b) Forty-two (2 Chronicles 22:2)  | KJV wrong: 22 |
| 6.How old was Jehoiachin when he became king of Jerusalem? (a) Eighteen (2 Kings 24:8) (b) Eight (2 Chronicles 36:9)  | KJV wrong: 18 |
| 7.How long did he rule over Jerusalem? (a) Three months (2 Kings 24:8) (b) Three months and ten days (2 Chronicles 36:9)  | Rounding |
| 8.The chief of the mighty men of David lifted up his spear and killed how many men at one time? (a) Eight hundred (2 Samuel 23:8) (b) Three hundred (I Chronicles 11: 11)  | * 1. 800
	2. 300
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| 9.When did David bring the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem? Before defeating the Philistines or after? (a) After (2 Samuel 5 and 6) (b) Before (I Chronicles 13 and 14)  | Differing witnesses |
| 10.How many pairs of clean animals did God tell Noah to take into the Ark? (a) Two (Genesis 6:19, 20) (b) Seven (Genesis 7:2). But despite this last instruction only two pairs went into the ark (Genesis 7:8-9)  | More specific details. i.e. generally 1 pair, but exceptionally 7 |
| 11.When David defeated the King of Zobah, how many horsemen did he capture? (a) One thousand and seven hundred (2 Samuel 8:4) (b) Seven thousand (I Chronicles 18:4) | KJV wrong: 1K Chariots, 7K charioteers, 20K infantry |
| 12.How many stalls for horses did Solomon have? (a) Forty thousand (I Kings 4:26) (b) Four thousand (2 chronicles 9:25) | KJV wrong: 4K |
| 13.In what year of King Asa's reign did Baasha, King of Israel die? (a) Twenty-sixth year (I Kings 15:33 - 16:8) (b) Still alive in the thirty-sixth year (2 Chronicles 16:1)  | Clerical or translation error |
| 14.How many overseers did Solomon appoint for the work of building the temple? (a) Three thousand six hundred (2 Chronicles 2:2) (b) Three thousand three hundred (I Kings 5:16)  | Differing witnesses - same ballpark |
| 15.Solomon built a facility containing how many baths? (a) Two thousand (1 Kings 7:26) (b) Over three thousand (2 Chronicles 4:5)  | Differing witnesses - same ballpark |
| 16.Of the Israelites who were freed from the Babylonian captivity, how many were the children of Pahrath-Moab? (a) Two thousand eight hundred and twelve (Ezra 2:6) (b) Two thousand eight hundred and eighteen (Nehemiah 7:11)  | Clerical or translation error |
| 17.How many were the children of Zattu? (a) Nine hundred and forty-five (Ezra 2:8) (b) Eight hundred and forty-five (Nehemiah 7:13) | " |
| 18.How many were the children of Azgad? (a) One thousand two hundred and twenty-two (Ezra 2:12) (b) Two thousand three hundred and twenty-two (Nehemiah 7:17)  | " |
| 19.How many were the children of Adin? (a) Four hundred and fifty-four (Ezra 2:15) (b) Six hundred and fifty-five (Nehemiah 7:20) | " |
| 20.How many were the children of Hashum? (a) Two hundred and twenty-three (Ezra 2:19) (b) Three hundred and twenty-eight (Nehemiah 7:22) | " |
| 21.How many were the children of Bethel and Ai? (a) Two hundred and twenty-three (Ezra 2:28) (b) One hundred and twenty-three (Nehemiah 7:32)  | " |
| 22.Ezra 2:64 and Nehemiah 7:66 agree that the total number of the whole assembly was 42,360. Yet the numbers do not add up to anything close. The totals obtained from each book is as follows: (a) 29,818 (Ezra) (b) 31,089 (Nehemiah)  | Sometimes we read the descendants of \*\*\* with no number specified - allowing room to add up to the coinciding amountI get the feeling that the original scripts available are unreliable - since KJV seems to agree. Perhaps an initial clerical error or difficult hand writing leading to copying errors. |
| 23.How many singers accompanied the assembly? (a) Two hundred (Ezra 2:65) (b) Two hundred and forty-five (Nehemiah 7:67)  | Rounding |
| 24.What was the name of King Abijah’s mother? (a) Michaiah, daughter of Uriel of Gibeah (2 Chronicles 13:2) (b) Maachah, daughter of Absalom (2 Chronicles 11:20) But Absalom had only one daughter whose name was Tamar (2 Samuel 14:27)  | NIV footnotes on (a) indicate that daughter/granddaughter is ambiguous and Maakah is Micaiah in Hebrew |
| 25.Did Joshua and the Israelites capture Jerusalem? (a) Yes (Joshua 10:23, 40) (b) No (Joshua 15:63)  | 10:23: Joshua captured the King of Jerusalem15:63: but not the cityI assume he wasn't in there at the time.However the details in the passage are unclear |
| 26.Who was the father of Joseph, husband of Mary? (a) Jacob (Matthew 1:16) (b) Hell (Luke 3:23)  | Two completely different geneologies: "Since there was no Greek word for “son-in-law,” Joseph was called the “son of Heli” by marriage to Mary, Heli’s daughter."<http://www.gotquestions.org/Jesus-genealogy.html> |
| 27.Jesus descended from which son of David? (a) Solomon (Matthew 1:6) (b) Nathan (Luke3: 31)  | " |
| 28.Who was the father of Shealtiel? (a) Jechoniah (Matthew 1:12) (b) Neri’ (Luke 3:27)  | " - different persons with same name |
| 29.Which son of Zerubbabel was an ancestor of Jesus Christ? (a) Abiud (Matthew 1: 13) (b) Rhesa (Luke 3:27) but the seven sons of Zerubbabel are as follows: i. Meshullam, ii. Hananiah, iii. Hashubah, iv. Ohel, v. Berechiah, vi. Hasadiah, viii. Jushabhesed (I Chronicles 3:19, 20). The names Abiud and Rhesa do not fit in anyway. |   |
| 30.Who was the father of Uzziah? (a) Joram (Matthew 1:8) (b) Amaziah (2 Chronicles 26:1)  |   |
| 31.Who as the father of Jechoniah? (a) Josiah (Matthew 1:11) (b) Jeholakim (I Chronicles 3:16)  |   |
| 32.How many generations were there from the Babylonian exile until Christ? (a) Matthew says fourteen (Matthew 1:17) (b) But a careful count of the generations reveals only thirteen (see Matthew 1: 12-16)  | Jewish counting is often inclusive e.g. a week later is on the eighth day. |
| 33.Who was the father of Shelah? (a) Cainan (Luke 3:35-36) (b) Arphaxad (Genesis II: 12)  |   |
| 34.Was John the Baptist Elijah who was to come? (a) Yes (Matthew 11: 14, 17:10-13) (b) No (John 1:19-21)  | Sort ofa) Jesus says he is or is like Elijahb) John does not recognize this - "I'm just a voice in the desert"Elijah was also a voice in the desert. John ministered in the same spirit as Elijah. |
| 35.Would Jesus inherit David’s throne? (a) Yes. So said the angel (Luke 1:32) (b) No, since he is a descendant of Jehoiakim (see Matthew 1: I 1, I Chronicles 3:16). And Jehoiakim was cursed by God so that none of his descendants can sit upon David’s throne (Jeremiah 36:30)  | This is where the differing geneaologies are important - Jesus' blood line went through Mary - conveniently side-stepping this issue. |
| 36.Jesus rode into Jerusalem on how many animals? (a) One - a colt (Mark 11:7; cf Luke 19:3 5). “And they brought the colt to Jesus and threw their garments on it; and he sat upon it.” (b) Two - a colt and an ass (Matthew 21:7). “They brought the ass and the colt and put their garments on them and he sat thereon.”  | A guy can't ride on two animals. I guess he rode on the colt with its mum offering a feeling of security to the unridden colt. |
| 37.How did Simon Peter find out that Jesus was the Christ? (a) By a revelation from heaven (Matthew 16:17) (b) His brother Andrew told him (John 1:41)  | Different perspectives.I think Jesus is pointing out that he's finally got it for himself - not just what someone else told him. |
| 38.Where did Jesus first meet Simon Peter and Andrew? (a) By the Sea of Galilee (Matthew 4:18-22) (b) On the banks of river Jordan (John 1:42). After that, Jesus decided to go to Galilee (John 1:43)  | Galilee is a region to the east of the Sea of Galilee, which feeds into the Jordan river. |
| 39.When Jesus met Jairus was Jairus’ daughter already dead? (a) Yes. Matthew 9:18 quotes him as saying, “My daughter has just died.” (b) No. Mark 5:23 quotes him as saying, “My little daughter is at the point of death.”  | Witness perception of what was said. |
| 40.Did Jesus allow his disciples to keep a staff on their journey? (a) Yes (Mark6: 8) (b) No (Matthew 10:9; Luke 9:3) | Matthew 10 can be understood as no extra staffLuke says clearly no staff.- Different witnesses |
| 41.Did Herod think that Jesus was John the Baptist? (a) Yes (Matthew 14:2; Mark 6:16) (b) No (Luke 9:9)  | Matthew 14:2 “This is John the Baptist; he has risen from the dead! That is why miraculous powers are at work in him.”Mark 6:16 “John, whom I beheaded, has been raised from the dead!”Luke 9:9 “I beheaded John. Who, then, is this I hear such things about?” This nicely expresses Herod's confusion through the eyes of different witnesses. |
| 42.Did John the Baptist recognize Jesus before his baptism? (a) Yes (Matthew 3:13-14) (b) No (John 1:32,33) | unclear |
| 43.Did John the Baptist recognize Jesus after his baptism? (a) Yes (John 1:32, 33) (b) No (Matthew 11:2)  | unclear |
| 44.According to the Gospel of John, what did Jesus say about bearing his own witness? (a) “If I bear witness to myself, my testimony is not true” (John 5:3 1) (b) “Even if I do bear witness to myself, my testimony is true” (John 8:14)  | These verses make non-contradictory sense even together:If I made these claims about myself, it can't be trusted, but even if I did it's true. |
| 45.When Jesus entered Jerusalem did he cleanse the temple that same day? (a) Yes (Matthew 21:12) (b) No. He went into the temple and looked around, but since it was very late he did nothing. Instead, he went to Bethany to spend the night and returned the next morning to cleanse the temple (Mark 11:1- 17).  | Differing witnesses and imprecise text |
| 46.The Gospels say that Jesus cursed a fig tree. Did the tree wither at once? (a) Yes. (Matthew 21:19) (b) No. It withered overnight (Mark II: 20) | Differing witnesses text is not precise enough to claim a clear contradiction |
| 47.Did Judas kiss Jesus? (a) Yes (Matthew 26:48-50) (b) No. Judas could not get close enough to Jesus to kiss him (John 18:3-12)  | Differing witnesses |
| 48.What did Jesus say about Peter’s denial? (a) “The cock will not crow till you have denied me three times” (John 13:38). (b) “Before the cock crows twice you will deny me three times” (Mark 14:30). When the cock crowed once, the three denials were not yet complete (see Mark 14:72). Therefore prediction (a) failed.  | b) Mark states that Peter denied Jesus in 68, 70 and 71, and in 72 the rooster crowed the second time.The difference between gospels is trivial - not contradictory |
| 49.Did Jesus bear his own cross? (a) Yes (John 19:17) (b) No (Matthew 27:31-32)  | The common story begins with Jesus carrying his cross, but when he becomes too weak, the soldiers force Simon to carry it for him.This marries up with these two passages without contradiction. |
| 50.Did Jesus die before the curtain of the temple was torn? (a) Yes (Matthew 27: 50-51; Mark 15: 37-38) (b) No. After the curtain was torn, then Jesus crying with a loud voice, said, “Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit!” And having said this he breathed his last (Luke 23:45-46)  | All three describe this as happening at the same moment. Luke is ambiguous between 12pm or 3pm, but tending towards 3pm when Jesus died |
| 51.Did Jesus say anything secretly? (a) No. “I have said nothing secretly” (John 18:20) (b) Yes. “He did not speak to them without a parable, but privately to his own disciples he explained everything” (Mark 4:34). The disciples asked him “Why do you speak to them in parables?” He said, “To you it has been given to know the secrets of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it has not been given” (Matthew 13: 1 0-11)  | Calling this a contradiction is twisting Jesus' words out of context.I understand Jesus as saying he did not speak one doctrine in public and another in private. |
| 52.Where was Jesus at the sixth hour on the day of the crucifixion? (a) On the cross (Mark 15:23) (b) In Pilate’s court (John 19:14)  | Matthew: on cross at noonMark: crucified at 9amLuke: on cross at noonJohn: around noonFirst three agree - I think John is wrong. |
| 53.The gospels say that two thieves were crucified along with Jesus. Did both thieves mock Jesus? (a) Yes (Mark 15:32) (b) No. One of them mocked Jesus, the other defended Jesus (Luke 23:43)  | Possibly the good one had a change of heart or his words could have been interpreted as mocking.Some details around the crucifixion seem to be blurred by grief and confusion. |
| 54.Did Jesus ascend to Paradise the same day of the crucifixion? (a) Yes. He said to the thief who defended him, “Today you will be with me in Paradise” (Luke 23:43) (b) No. He said to Mary Magdelene two days later, “I have not yet ascended to the Father” (John 20:17)  | This does not rule out Jesus going to paradise, then to hades, then back to the father once his work in hades was complete.More likely this was meant according to the perception of the criminal - our earthly understanding of time differs to heaven.One could also claim Jesus' omnipresence once freed from his earthly body. |
| 55.When Paul was on the road to Damascus he saw a light and heard a voice. Did those who were with him hear the voice? (a) Yes (Acts9: 7) (b) No (Acts22: 9)  | a) they heard the sound but saw no oneb) they saw the light but did not understandI think there's difficulty translating hearing vs. understanding |
| 56.When Paul saw the light he fell to the ground. Did his traveling companions also fall to the ground? (a) Yes (Acts 26:14) (b) No (Acts 9:7)  | My dad's stories embellish more than this over time ;-), but the essence remains the same. |
| 57.Did the voice spell out on the spot what Paul’s duties were to be? (a) Yes (Acts 26:16-18) (b) No. The voice commanded Paul to go into the city of Damascus and there he will be told what he must do. (Acts9: 7; 22: 10) | Acts 26:16-18 God reveals what will happen to Paul - not details of what will happen in DamascusActs 9:7 is unspecifiedActs 22:10 He must go to Damascus…- more or less details - no contradiction |
| 58.When the Israelites dwelt in Shittin they committed adultery with the daughters of Moab. God struck them with a plague. How many people died in that plague? (a) Twenty-four thousand (Numbers 25:1 and 9) (b) Twenty-three thousand (I Corinthians 10:8)  |   |
| 59.How many members of the house of Jacob came to Egypt? (a) Seventy souls (Genesis 4&27) (b) Seventy-five souls (Acts 7:14)  |   |
| 60.What did Judas do with the blood money he received for betraying Jesus? (a) He bought a field (Acts 1: 18) (b) He threw all of it into the temple and went away. The priests could not put the blood money into the temple treasury, so they used it to buy a field to bury strangers (Matthew 27:5) |   |
| 61.How did Judas die? (a) After he threw the money into the temple he went away and hanged himself (Matthew 27:5) (b) After he bought the field with the price of his evil deed he fell headlong and burst open in the middle and all his bowels gushed out (Acts 1:18)  |   |
| 62.Why is the field called “Field of Blood”? (a) Because the priests bought it with the blood money (Matthew 27:8) (b) Because of the bloody death of Judas therein (Acts 1:19)  |   |
| 63.Who is a ransom for whom? (a) “The Son of Man came...to give his life as a ransom for many” (Mark 10:45). “Christ Jesus who gave himself as a ransom for all... “(I Timothy 2:5-6) (b) “The wicked is a ransom for the righteous, and the faithless for the upright” (Proverbs 21:18)  |   |
| 64.Is the Law of Moses useful? (a) Yes. “All scripture is... profitable...” (2 Timothy 3:16) (b) No. “ . . . A former commandment is set aside because of its weakness and uselessness... “(Hebrews 7:18)  |   |
| 65.What was the exact wording on the cross? (a) “This is Jesus the King of the Jews” (Matthew 27:37) (b) “The King of the Jews” (Mark 15:26) (c) “This is the King of the Jews” (Luke 23:38) (d) “Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews” (John 19:19)  |   |
| 66.Did Herod want to kill John the Baptist? (a) Yes (Matthew 14:5) (b) No. It was Herodias, the wife of Herod who wanted to kill him. But Herod knew that he was a righteous man and kept him safe (Mark 6:20) |   |
| 67.Who was the tenth disciple of Jesus in the list of twelve? (a) Thaddaeus (Matthew 10: 1-4; Mark 3:13 -19) (b) Judas son of James is the corresponding name in Luke’s gospel (Luke 6:12-16)  |   |
| 68.Jesus saw a man sit at the tax collector’s office and called him to be his disciple. What was his name? (a) Matthew (Matthew 9:9) (b) Levi (Mark 2:14; Luke 5:27)  |   |
| 69.Was Jesus crucified on the daytime before the Passover meal or the daytime after? (a) After (Mark 14:12-17) (b) Before. Before the feast of the Passover (John 1) Judas went out at night (John 13:30). The other disciples thought he was going out to buy supplies to prepare for the Passover meal (John 13:29). When Jesus was arrested, the Jews did not enter Pilate’s judgment hail because they wanted to stay clean to eat the Passover (John 18:28). When the judgment was pronounced against Jesus, it was about the sixth hour on the day of Preparation for the Passover (John 19:14)  |   |
| 70.Did Jesus pray to The Father to prevent the crucifixion? (a) Yes. (Matthew 26:39; Mark 14:36; Luke 22:42) (b) No. (John 12:27)  |   |
| 71.In the gospels which say that Jesus prayed to avoid the cross, how many times did ‘he move away from his disciples to pray? (a) Three (Matthew 26:36-46 and Mark 14:32-42) (b) One. No opening is left for another two times. (Luke 22:39-46)  |   |
| 72.Matthew and Mark agree that Jesus went away and prayed three times. What were the words of the second prayer? (a) Mark does not give the words but he says that the words were the same as the first prayer (Mark 14:3 9) (b) Matthew gives us the words, and we can see that they are not the same as in the first (Matthew 26:42)  |   |
| 73.What did the centurion say when Jesus dies? (a) “Certainly this man was innocent” (Luke 23:47) (b) “Truly this man was the Son of God” (Mark 15:39)  |   |
| 74.When Jesus said “My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken Me? ” in what language did he speak? (a) Hebrew: the words are “Eloi, Eloi…“(Matthew 27:46) (b) Aramaic: the words are “Eloi, Eloi... “(Mark 15:34)  |   |
| 75.According to the gospels, what were the last words of Jesus before he died? (a) “Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit!” (Luke 23:46) (b) "It is finished" (John 19:30). |   |
| 76.When Jesus entered Capernaum he healed the slave of a centurion. Did the centurion come personally to request Jesus for this? (a) Yes (Matthew 8:5) (b) No. He sent some elders of the Jews and his friends (Luke 7:3,6)  |   |
| 77. (a) Adam was told that if and when he eats the forbidden fruit he would die the same day (Genesis 2:17) (b) Adam ate the fruit and went on to live to a ripe old age of 930 years (Genesis 5:5)  |   |
| 78. (a) God decided that the life span of humans will be limited to 120 years (Genesis 6:3) (b) Many people born after that lived longer than 120. Arpachshad lived 438 years. His son Shelah lived 433 years. His son Eber lived 464 years, etc. (Genesis 11:12-16) |   |
| 79.Apart from Jesus did anyone else ascend to heaven? (a) No (John 3:13) (b) Yes. “And Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven” (2 Kings 2:11)  |   |
| 80.Who was high priest when David went into the house of God and ate the consecrated bread? (a) Abiathar (Mark 2:26) (b) Ahimelech, the father of Abiathar (I Samuel 1:1; 22:20)  |   |
| 81.Was Jesus’ body wrapped in spices before burial in accordance with Jewish burial customs? (a) Yes and his female disciples witnessed his burial (John 19:39-40) (b) No. Jesus was simply wrapped in a linen shroud. Then the women bought and prepared spices “so that they may go and anoint him [Jesus)” (Mark 16: 1)  |   |
| 82.When did the women buy the spices? (a) After “the Sabbath was past” (Mark 16:1) (b) Before the Sabbath. The women “prepared spices and ointments.” Then, “on the Sabbath they rested according to the commandment” (Luke 23:55 to 24:1)  |   |
| 83.At what time of day did the women visit the tomb? (a) “Toward the dawn” (Matthew 28: 1) (b) “When the sun had risen” (Mark 16:2)  |   |
| 84.What was the purpose for which the women went to the tomb? (a) To anoint Jesus’ body with spices (Mark 16: 1; Luke 23:55 to 24: 1) (b) To see the tomb. Nothing about spices here (Matthew 28: 1) (c) For no specified reason. In this gospel the wrapping with spices had been done before the Sabbath (John 20: 1)  |   |
| 85.A large stone was placed at the entrance of the tomb. Where was the stone when the women arrived? (a) They saw that the stone was “Rolled back” (Mark 16:4) They found the stone “rolled away from the tomb” (Luke 24:2) They saw that “the stone had been taken away from the tomb” (John 20:1) (b) As the women approached, an angel descended from heaven, rolled away the stone, and conversed with the women. Matthew made the women witness the spectacular rolling away of the stone (Matthew 28:1-6) |   |
| 86.Did anyone tell the women what happened to Jesus’ body? (a) Yes. “A young man in a white robe” (Mark 16:5). “Two men ... in dazzling apparel” later described as angels (Luke 24:4 and 24:23). An angel - the one who rolled back the stone (Matthew 16:2). In each case the women were told that Jesus had risen from the dead (Matthew 28:7; Mark 16:6; Luke 24:5 footnote) (b) No. Mary met no one and returned saying, “They have taken the Lord out of the tomb, and we do not know where they have laid him” (John 20:2)  |   |
| 87.When did Mary Magdelene first meet the resurrected Jesus? And how did she react? (a) Mary and the other women met Jesus on their way back from their first and only visit to the tomb. They took hold of his feet and worshipped him (Matthew 28:9) (b) On her second visit to the tomb Mary met Jesus just outside the tomb. When she saw Jesus she did not recognize him. She mistook him for the gardener. She still thinks that Jesus’ body is laid to rest somewhere and she demands to know where. But when Jesus said her name she at once recognized him and called him “Teacher.” Jesus said to her, “Do not hold me...” (John 20:11 to 17)  |   |
| 88.What was Jesus’ instruction for his disciples? (a) “Tell my brethren to go to Galilee, and there they will see me” (Matthew 2 8: 10) (b) “Go to my brethren and say to them, I am ascending to my Father and your Father, to my God and your God” (John 20:17)  |   |
| 89.When did the disciples return to Galilee? (a) Immediately, because when they saw Jesus in Galilee “some doubted” (Matthew 28:17). This period of uncertainty should not persist (b) After at least 40 days. That evening the disciples were still in Jerusalem (Luke 24:3 3). Jesus appeared to them there and told them, stay in the city until you are clothed with power from on high” (Luke 24:49). He was appearing to them “during forty days” (Acts 1:3), and “charged them not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the promise ... “(Acts 1:4)  |   |
| 90.To whom did the Midianites sell Joseph? (a) “To the Ishmaelites” (Genesis 37:28) (b) “To Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh” (Genesis 37:36)  |   |
| 91.Who brought Joseph to Egypt? (a) The Ishmaelites bought Joseph and then “took Joseph to Egypt” (Genesis 37:28) (b) “The Midianites had sold him in Egypt” (Genesis 37:36) (c) Joseph said to his brothers “I am your brother, Joseph, whom you sold into Egypt” (Genesis 45:4)  |   |
| 92.Does God change his mind? (a) Yes. “The word of the Lord came to Samuel: “I repent that I have made Saul King...” (I Samuel 15:10 to 11) (b) No. God “will not lie or repent; for he is not a man, that he should repent” (I Samuel 15:29) (c) Yes. “And the Lord repented that he had made Saul King over Israel” (I Samuel 15:35). Notice that the above three quotes are all from the same chapter of the same book! In addition, the Bible shows that God repented on several other occasions: i. “The Lord was sorry that he made man” (Genesis 6:6) “I am sorry that I have made them” (Genesis 6:7) ii. “And the Lord repented of the evil which he thought to do to his people” (Exodus 32:14). iii. (Lots of other such references).  |   |
| 93.The Bible says that for each miracle Moses and Aaron demonstrated the magicians did the same by their secret arts. Then comes the following feat: (a) Moses and Aaron converted all the available water into blood (Exodus 7:20-21) (b) The magicians did the same (Exodus 7:22). This is impossible, since there would have been no water left to convert into blood.  |   |
| 94.Who killed Goliath?  (a) David (I Samuel 17:23, 50) (b) Elhanan (2 Samuel 21:19)  |   |
| 95.Who killed Saul? (a) “Saul took his own sword and fell upon it.... Thus Saul died... (I Samuel 31:4-6) (b) An Amalekite slew him (2 Samuel 1:1- 16)  |   |
| 96.Does every man sin? (a) Yes. “There is no man who does not sin” (I Kings 8:46; see also 2 Chronicles 6:36; Proverbs 20:9; Ecclesiastes 7:20; and I John 1:810) (b) No. True Christians cannot possibly sin, because they are the children of God. “Every one who believes that Jesus is the Christ is a child of God. (I John 5:1). “We should be called children of God; and so we are” (I John 3: 1). “He who loves is born of God” (I John 4:7). “No one born of God commits sin; for God’s nature abides in him, and he cannot sin because he is born of God” (I John 3:9). But, then again, Yes! “If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us” (I John 1:8)  |   |
| 97.Who will bear whose burden? (a) “Bear one another’s burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ” (Galatians 6:2) (b) “Each man will have to bear his own load” (Galatians 6:5)  |   |
| 98.How many disciples did Jesus appear to after his resurrection? (a) Twelve (I Corinthians 15:5) (b) Eleven (Matthew 27:3-5 and Acts 1:9-26, see also Matthew 28:16; Mark 16:14 footnote; Luke 24:9; Luke 24:3 3)  |   |
| 99.Where was Jesus three days after his baptism? (a) After his baptism, “the spirit immediately drove him out into the wilderness. And he was in the wilderness forty days ... (Mark 1:12-13) (b) Next day after the baptism, Jesus selected two disciples. Second day: Jesus went to Galilee - two more disciples. Third day: Jesus was at a wedding feast in Cana in Galilee (see John 1:35; 1:43; 2:1-11)  |   |
| 100.Was baby Jesus’ life threatened in Jerusalem? (a) Yes, so Joseph fled with him to Egypt and stayed there until Herod died (Matthew 2:13 23) (b) No. The family fled nowhere. They calmly presented the child at the Jerusalem temple according to the Jewish customs and returned to Galilee (Luke 2:21-40)  |   |
| 101.When Jesus walked on water how did the disciples respond? (a) They worshipped him, saying, “Truly you are the Son of God” (Matthew 14:33) (b) “They were utterly astounded, for they did not understand about the loaves, but their hearts were hardened” (Mark 6:51-52)  |   |