

1. The people of Israel were carried off into exile to _____ and never returned.
2. The capital of the Northern Kingdom which was destroyed was _____.
3. When Hezekiah reinstated the celebration of the Passover, the feast had to be delayed for a month because _____.
4. 2 Chronicles 30 and 31 describe a _____ that took place during the reign of Hezekiah, which provides us with a model by which to judge subsequent movements in the history of the church.
5. The Assyrian king who boasted that he shut up Hezekiah like a bird in a cage, but whose army was destroyed by an angel of God was _____.
6. The honored relic of ancient Israel that Hezekiah destroyed was _____.
7. In his pride, Hezekiah showed the envoys from _____ the treasures of the temple.
8. The sign that God would heal Hezekiah was _____.
9. Several of the "songs of ascent" may have been written by _____.
10. Psalms 120-136 taken together are sometimes known as the Great _____.

1. The people of Israel were carried off into exile to Assyria and never returned.
2. The capital of the Northern Kingdom which was destroyed was Samaria.
3. When Hezekiah reinstated the celebration of the Passover, the feast had to be delayed for a month because the priests were unclean.
4. 2 Chronicles 30 and 31 describe a revival that took place during the reign of Hezekiah, which provides us with a model by which to judge subsequent movements in the history of the church.
5. The Assyrian king who boasted that he shut up Hezekiah like a bird in a cage, but whose army was destroyed by an angel of God was Sennacherib.
6. The honored relic of ancient Israel that Hezekiah destroyed was the bronze serpent.
7. In his pride, Hezekiah showed the envoys from Babylon the treasures of the temple.
8. The sign that God would heal Hezekiah was the sundial.
9. Several of the "songs of ascent" may have been written by Hezekiah.
10. Psalms 120-136 taken together are sometimes known as the Great Hallel.