

Vanguard University  
School for Professional Studies  
Degree Program

“NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY”  
NT 101

Online  
Curriculum

**REVISED: 1/12**

## COURSE DESCRIPTION

Prerequisite to all upper division courses in New Testament. A close study of the New Testament text, examining the foundations of Christianity within its historical contexts, and presenting the principles and tools of interpretation. (Required for all Religion majors; meets Religion/Humanities requirement for all majors). 3 units

## TEXTS AND MATERIALS

### **Required texts:**

Elwell, Walter A. and Robert W. Yarbrough. *Encountering the New Testament: A Historical and Theological Survey*. Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 2005 (2nd Edition).

The New Testament (any version)

### **Supplementary text:**

Beitzel, Barry J. *The New Moody Atlas of the Bible*. Chicago: Moody Publishers, 2009.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. The student will grasp the importance of having a panoramic view of the New Testament and be familiar with its structure and the various literary genres.
2. The student will develop a general understanding of the transmission of the New Testament and what determines the canonicity of the various books.
3. The student will gain knowledge of the various geographical, historical, political, sociological, and religious backgrounds of Palestine in the First Century and how they affect the understanding of the New Testament.
4. The student will have a deeper appreciation of the gospels as they laid out the life and ministry of Christ, starting from the infancy narratives and Jesus' childhood, and concluding at his death and resurrection.
5. The student will know about the formation and expansion of the Early Church, and the missionary journeys of the Apostle Paul.
6. The student will gain a better understanding of the message of the Pauline and non-Pauline Epistles, and the Book of Revelation by learning basic introductory information about authorship, dates, purpose, literary style, recipients, and place of writing.

## OVERVIEW

New Testament Survey is a vast and varied discipline. There are many approaches to the material of the New Testament, each of which bears good, but different fruit. Introductory materials involve, at a general level, matters such as canon, text, and historical context, and, at a specific level, matters related to the content of the books of the New Testament under examination. This survey will attempt to combine some of both approaches in an effort to provide a backdrop for the understanding and appreciation of the wealth of materials which comprise the New Testament.

First, we will expose students to the various backgrounds as they relate to the context of life in the First Century. Before attempting an in-depth study of the New Testament, it is essential that students be familiar with the “big picture”—the essential facts surrounding the geographical, historical, political, religious, and sociological backgrounds of the world of the New Testament. A proper appreciation and knowledge of these backgrounds will significantly contribute to their understanding of the New Testament text. Second, students will be motivated to learn the basic content of the New Testament books, such as authorship, date of writing, purpose, theme, literary style, recipients, and place of writing.

The course begins with an examination of the structure and flow of the New Testament. We will also look at the Transmission and Canonization of the New Testament, concluding with an examination of Translation Theories of the English text of the Bible. The second week will introduce students to the geographical, political, historical, social, and religious settings of the New Testament—the goal of which is to provide a backdrop for the better understanding of the content, as well as to underline the unique and almost ideal setting in which the events of the New Testament and their recording occurred. While paying attention to secondary materials as they inform our understanding of the primary text, the approach taken in this course will be to expose the student to large portions of the Biblical materials. The class sessions then will focus on synthesizing the materials into some reasonable, and understandable form.

After spending the first two class sessions concerned with introductory matters, we will turn our attention in the third week to the gospels, and the life and ministry of Christ. We will attempt to let each gospel witness speak in their own unique voice before combining them into a unified examination of the life and ministry of Christ. During the fourth week, we will examine the life of the early church through the lens of the book of Acts as well as the Pauline Epistles. The goal will be to develop an understanding of the issues the church faces in its infancy and the ways in which the New Testament deals with those issues. In the final session, we will finish looking at the Pauline Epistles and turn our attention to the Non-Pauline Epistles, ending with an examination of the mysteries of the Revelation of Jesus Christ.

Throughout the course, we will devote time at the beginning of each session to the spiritually formative aspects of the New Testament. We recognize that when we come to the New Testament, we come as students and servants of the text, not as those who would seek to master it, but as those who would be mastered by it. It is therefore only proper before beginning our examination of it, that we give ourselves over to its examination of us. In doing so, it will be recognized that the New Testament is not simply a text. Rather, it is the living word of God.

## STUDENT EVALUATION

Grades will be determined based on the following:

1.	Map of Palestine	50
2.	Map of Asia Minor	50
3.	Gospel of John (Chapter 1)	100
4.	Movie Assignment: The Passion of the Christ	50
5.	ENT Study Guide*	230
6.	Reading of the New Testament text	80
7.	Personal Reflection & Integration Paper	40
8.	Weekly Quizzes from ENT and lectures	400
Total:		1,000

\*The textbook, *Encountering the New Testament* by Elwell and Yarbrough, is hereafter abbreviated as ENT.

**All assignments and quizzes must be completed via the Vanguard University’s Moodle website (<http://learn.vanguard.edu>) under “Graded Items” of the respective weeks.**

Students will be evaluated by the University’s 4.0 grading system as detailed below.

## STUDENT EVALUATION

<u>Percentages</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>GPA</u>
93-100%	930-1000	A	Exceptional	4.00
90-92.9%	900-929	A-		3.67
87-89.9%	870-899	B+		3.33
83-86.9%	830-869	B	Above Average	3.00
80-82.9%	800-829	B-		2.67
77-79.9%	770-799	C+		2.33
73-76.9%	730-769	C	Average	2.00
70-72.9%	700-729	C-		1.67
67-69.9%	670-699	D+		1.33
63-66.9%	630-669	D	Below Average	1.00
60-62.9%	600-629	D-		0.67
00-59.9%	000-599	F	Failure	0.00

## WEEK ONE

### STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

**A. Reading Assignment.**

You are required to read the entire New Testament (or listen to an audio version). To make it manageable for you, the entire New Testament text has been divided into 3 sections. You should start your reading as early as possible in order to complete this assignment on time. This worksheet is offered to assist you to keep track of your reading. However, you must submit your results for grading via Moodle by the following deadlines:

**Before the end of Week 1: Matthew – John**

**Before the end of Week 3: Acts – Galatians**

**Before the end of Week 5: Ephesians - Revelation**

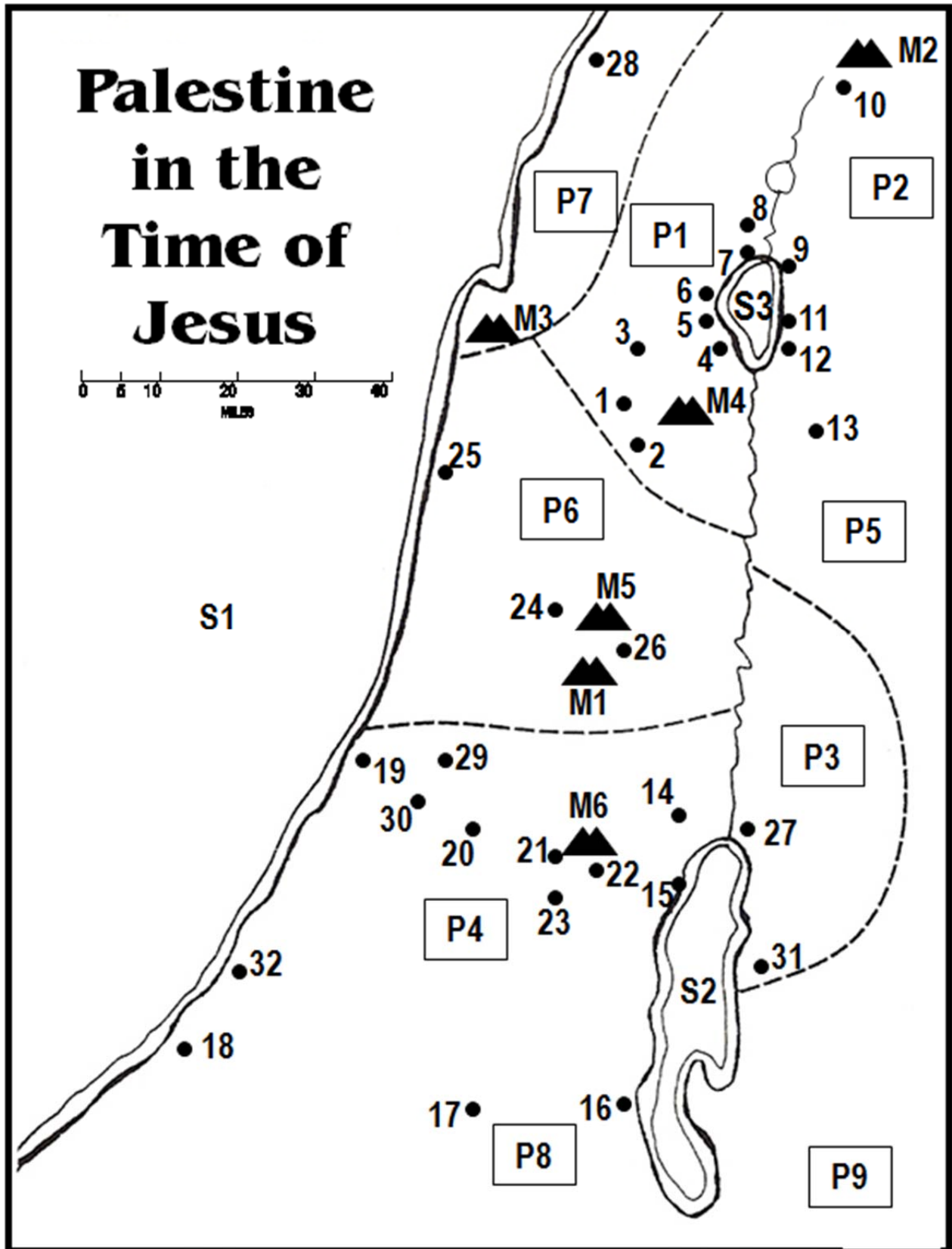
Matthew	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16												
Luke	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
John	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21							
Acts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Romans	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16												
1 Corinthians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16												
2 Corinthians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13															
Galatians	1	2	3	4	5	6																						
Ephesians	1	2	3	4	5	6																						
Philippians	1	2	3	4																								
Colossians	1	2	3	4																								
1 Thessalonians	1	2	3	4	5																							
2 Thessalonians	1	2	3																									
1 Timothy	1	2	3	4	5	6																						
2 Timothy	1	2	3	4																								
Titus	1	2	3																									
Philemon	1																											
Hebrews	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13															
James	1	2	3	4	5																							
1 Peter	1	2	3	4	5																							
2 Peter	1	2	3																									
1 John	1	2	3	4	5																							
2 John	1																											
3 John	1																											
Jude	1																											
Revelation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						

**WEEK TWO****STUDENT ASSIGNMENTS**

A. Refer to the **Map of Palestine in the Time of Jesus** on the next page. Write down the corresponding number or letter-number combination for each of the names listed below. Use this page as a worksheet and submit your answers via Moodle. Choose the correct drop down answers. You are only allowed one attempt.

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Dead Sea           | 26. _____ Caesarea (Maritima) |
| 2. _____ Mediterranean Sea  | 27. _____ Caesarea Philippi   |
| 3. _____ Sea of Galilee     | 28. _____ Cana                |
| 4. _____ Mt. Carmel         | 29. _____ Capernaum           |
| 5. _____ Mt. Ebal           | 30. _____ Chorazin            |
| 6. _____ Mt. Gerizim        | 31. _____ Emmaus              |
| 7. _____ Mt. Hermon         | 32. _____ Gadara              |
| 8. _____ Mt. of Olives      | 33. _____ Gaza                |
| 9. _____ Mt. Tabor          | 34. _____ Gennesaret          |
| 10. _____ DECAPOLIS         | 35. _____ Gergesa             |
| 11. _____ GALILEE           | 36. _____ Hippos              |
| 12. _____ GAULANITIS        | 37. _____ Jericho             |
| 13. _____ IDUMEA            | 38. _____ Jerusalem           |
| 14. _____ JUDEA             | 39. _____ Joppa               |
| 15. _____ NABATEA           | 40. _____ Lydda               |
| 16. _____ PEREA             | 41. _____ Machaerus           |
| 17. _____ PROVINCE OF SYRIA | 42. _____ Magdala             |
| 18. _____ SAMARIA           | 43. _____ Masada              |
| 19. _____ Arimathea         | 44. _____ Nain                |
| 20. _____ Ascalon           | 45. _____ Nazareth            |
| 21. _____ Beersheba         | 46. _____ Qumran              |
| 22. _____ Bethabara         | 47. _____ Sebaste (Samaria)   |
| 23. _____ Bethany           | 48. _____ Sychar              |
| 24. _____ Bethlehem         | 49. _____ Tiberias            |
| 25. _____ Bethsaida         | 50. _____ Tyre                |

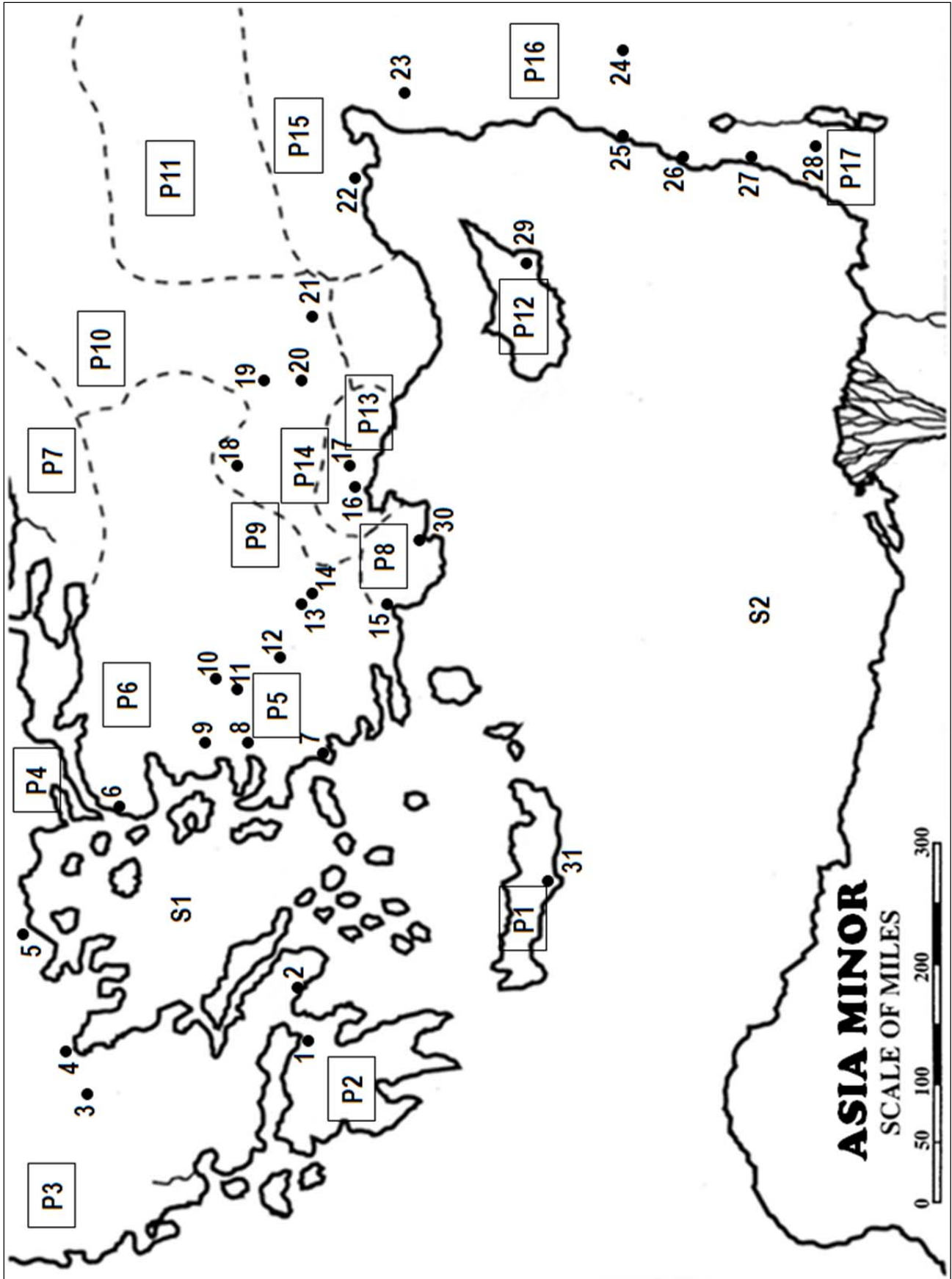
KEY: Number = Town/City; M = Mountain; S = Sea; P = Place/Region\* (\*UPPERCASE)



- B. Refer to the **Map of Asia Minor** (First Century) on the next page. Write down the corresponding number or letter-number combination for each of the names listed below. Use this page as a worksheet and submit your answers via Moodle. Choose the correct drop down answers. You are only allowed one attempt.

- |           |                      |           |              |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. _____  | ACHAIA               | 26. _____ | Colossae     |
| 2. _____  | BITHYNIA & PONTUS    | 27. _____ | Corinth      |
| 3. _____  | CAPPADOCIA           | 28. _____ | Damascus     |
| 4. _____  | CILICIA              | 29. _____ | Derbe        |
| 5. _____  | CRETE                | 30. _____ | Ephesus      |
| 6. _____  | CYPRUS               | 31. _____ | Fair Havens  |
| 7. _____  | GALATIA              | 32. _____ | Iconium      |
| 8. _____  | JUDEA                | 33. _____ | Jerusalem    |
| 9. _____  | LYCIA                | 34. _____ | Laodicea     |
| 10. _____ | LYDIA                | 35. _____ | Lystra       |
| 11. _____ | MACEDONIA            | 36. _____ | Myra         |
| 12. _____ | MYSIA                | 37. _____ | Patara       |
| 13. _____ | PAMPHYLIA            | 38. _____ | Perga        |
| 14. _____ | PHRYGIA              | 39. _____ | Pergamum     |
| 15. _____ | PISIDIA              | 40. _____ | Philadelphia |
| 16. _____ | SYRIA                | 41. _____ | Philippi     |
| 17. _____ | THRACE               | 42. _____ | Salamis      |
| 18. _____ | Aegean Sea           | 43. _____ | Sardis       |
| 19. _____ | Mediterranean Sea    | 44. _____ | Sidon        |
| 20. _____ | Antioch (Asia Minor) | 45. _____ | Smyrna       |
| 21. _____ | Antioch (Syria)      | 46. _____ | Tarsus       |
| 22. _____ | Athens               | 47. _____ | Thessalonica |
| 23. _____ | Attalia              | 48. _____ | Thyatira     |
| 24. _____ | Beroea (Berea)       | 49. _____ | Troas        |
| 25. _____ | Caesarea             | 50. _____ | Tyre         |

KEY: Number = Town/City; S = Sea; P = Place/Region\* (\*UPPERCASE)



- C. Please refer to the ENT Study Guide (*attached at the end of this document*). **Read ENT, Chapters 1-2, and find the correct answers to the questions listed in those chapters.** Submit your answers via Moodle. Each correct answer will be awarded a half (0.5) point and counted towards the 230 points given for the successful completion of the ENT Study Guide. *There is no time limit for this assignment (unlike the weekly quizzes) but it must be completed before you attempt the quiz for the week.*
- D. **Attempt the Week 2 Quiz.** The quiz will consist of 25 questions taken from the ENT Study Guide (Chapters 1-2) and the Weeks 1 and 2 lectures. For this quiz, choose the BEST answer for each question. You have only **7 minutes** to attempt these 25 questions (Scoring: 4 points for each correct answer; 100 maximum points). The quiz must be taken before the end of the Week 2 session.

<b>WEEK THREE</b>
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**STUDENT ASSIGNMENTS****A. Gospel of John (Chapter 1) Assignment.**

In a proper study of the bible, the student must accomplish three major things: observing the biblical text, interpreting it, and applying it in their lives. In the task of observation, we need to ask the question, “What does the text say?” In the task of interpretation, we ask the question, “What does the text mean?” Finally, in the task of application, we ask the question, “What does the text mean to me?” or to put it another way, “What does the text have to do with my life?”

A problem common to many students of the bible is the lack of a careful inspection of the text. Most students see the task of observation as just a cursory reading of the text. Unfortunately, as a result, they missed a major portion of what the biblical text is trying to say—simply because they failed to carefully examine or scrutinize it. Oftentimes, we read a passage of scripture, and a few minutes later, we are unable to remember anything we have read. In order to be effective students of the Word of God, we must lay the foundation of observation in order to correctly interpret and appropriately apply it in our lives.

This assignment is designed to help students develop their skill of observation by examining a particular biblical text, **Chapter 1 of the Gospel of John**. Using only the New King James Version, carefully read and reread the text to get ALL the answers for the following questions. (Note: For questions which are UNDERLINED, the number of answers corresponds to the number of points). Submit your paper as an attachment via Moodle.

1. List down the names of the individuals (human) who are mentioned in this chapter? (11 points)
2. Many specific groups of people are mentioned in Chapter 1. What are their names? (14 points)
3. List the various names or expressions referring to Jesus in this chapter. (30 points)
4. How many times is Christ referred to as “the Word”? (2 points)
5. Using short phrases, what do we learn of John the Baptist and his ministry? (15 points)
6. What are the names of the 4 individuals mentioned in verses 40-49 (who later became Christ’s disciples)? How did each one meet Jesus? (8 points)
7. Which disciples were from the same city? What was the name of the city? (4 points)
8. How did John say a person could become a child of God? (2 points)
9. Outside of human beings, what other things did God create in this chapter? (leave out names of cities/regions, e.g. Galilee; also law & darkness) (12 points)
10. In what way is the cross of Christ suggested in this chapter? (2 points)

- B. Please refer to the ENT Study Guide (*attached at the end of this document*). **Read ENT, Chapters 3-9, and find the correct answers to the questions listed in those chapters.** Submit your answers via Moodle. Each correct answer will be awarded a half (0.5) point and counted towards the 230 points given for the successful completion of the ENT Study Guide. *There is no time limit for this assignment (unlike the weekly quizzes) but it must be completed before you attempt the quiz for the week.*
- C. **Attempt the Week 3 Quiz.** The quiz will consist of 25 questions taken from the ENT Study Guide (Chapters 3-9) and the Week 3 lectures. For this quiz, choose the BEST answer for each question. You have only **7 minutes** to attempt these 25 questions (Scoring: 4 points for each correct answer; 100 maximum points). The quiz must be taken before the end of the Week 3 session.
- D. **Complete the New Testament Reading Checklist: Acts – Galatians.**

<b>WEEK FOUR</b>
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**STUDENT ASSIGNMENTS****A. Movie Assignment: Mel Gibson’s “The Passion of the Christ.”**

The death of Christ on Calvary is the greatest example of the goodness, love and mercy of God toward humankind. The importance of this event is seen in the amount of space given to it by the writers of the Gospels, as well as their presentation of Jesus’ ministry as one which climaxes in the cross. The cross is the central message of Christianity and without which, there would be no Christianity.

The movie, “The Passion of the Christ” (2004, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox), depicts the events of the last 12 hours of Jesus’ earthly life—from His agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, through the mock trial before Pontius Pilate, the scourging, the procession to Golgotha, the crucifixion, and the resurrection.

Watch the movie and write a 3-5 page (double-spaced) response paper to address the following questions. Submit your paper as an attachment via Moodle.

1. Is the movie an accurate portrayal of the Passion as described in the biblical text? Are there aspects of the movie that do not appear in the Gospels? Explain.
2. Why did Jesus have to experience so much suffering? (Explain, with scriptural citations).
3. There is only a very brief scene of the resurrection of Christ in the movie. What if that scene ended up on the cutting room floor, would that make any difference to the movie? What does the New Testament say regarding the significance of the resurrection?
4. Write a personal reflection of your viewing experience. How did this movie help in your understanding and appreciation of the sacrificial work of Christ?

B. Please refer to the ENT Study Guide (*attached at the end of this document*). **Read ENT, Chapters 13-18, and find the correct answers to the questions listed in those chapters.** Submit your answers via Moodle. Each correct answer will be awarded a half (0.5) point and will be counted towards the 230 points given for the successful completion of the ENT Study Guide. *There is no time limit for this assignment (unlike the weekly quizzes) but it must be completed before you attempt the quiz for the week.*

C. **Attempt the Week 4 Quiz.** The quiz will consist of 25 questions taken from the ENT Study Guide (Chapters 13-18) and the Week 4 lectures. For this quiz, choose the BEST answer for each question. You have only **7 minutes** to attempt these 25 questions (Scoring: 4 points for each correct answer; 100 maximum points). The quiz must be taken before the end of the Week 4 session.

<b>WEEK FIVE</b>
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**STUDENT ASSIGNMENTS****A. Personal Reflection and Integration Paper.**

It is important that you intentionally cultivate your relationship with God throughout this course. This is done through a process of integration where you merge together knowledge and faith development. You must integrate your education so that information can freely flow from your head to your heart. Therefore, reflect on what you have learned in this course and write a 3-5 page paper to describe the impact of this course on your spiritual life. How did the class devotions, lectures, discussions, textbook, etc., benefit you? What practical steps should you take to apply what you have learned? Your paper should not be a summary of course content, but a personal sharing of the spiritual impact of this course on your life. Submit your paper as an attachment via Moodle.

**B.** Please refer to the ENT Study Guide (*attached at the end of this document*). **Read ENT, Chapters 19-24, and find the correct answers to the questions listed in those chapters.** Submit your answers via Moodle. Each correct answer will be awarded a half (0.5) point and will be counted towards the 230 points given for the successful completion of the ENT Study Guide. *There is no time limit for this assignment (unlike the weekly quizzes) but it must be completed before you attempt the quiz for the week.*

**C. Attempt the Week 5 Quiz.** The quiz will consist of 25 questions taken from the ENT Study Guide (Chapters 13-20) and the Week 5 lectures. For this quiz, choose the BEST answer for each question. You have only **7 minutes** to attempt these 25 questions (Scoring: 4 points for each correct answer; 100 maximum points). The quiz must be taken before the end of the Week 5 session.

**D. Complete the New Testament Reading Checklist: Ephesians - Revelation.**

## LOGISTICS CHART

<b>Hour</b>	<b>Week 1</b>	<b>Week 2</b>	<b>Week 3</b>	<b>Week 4</b>	<b>Week 5</b>
<b>1</b>	Spiritual Formation  Introduction/ Overview of the course	Spiritual Formation  The Geography of the Bible	Spiritual Formation  Introduction to the Gospels  Matthew	Spiritual Formation  The Early Church  Acts	Spiritual Formation  1 & 2 Thessalonians, 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus
<b>2</b>	The Structure of the New Testament  The Flow of the New Testament	Setting for the Biblical Drama	Mark, Luke  John	The Apostle Paul  The Pauline Epistles  Romans	The Non-Pauline Epistles  Hebrews, James
	<b>Break</b>	<b>Break</b>	<b>Break</b>	<b>Break</b>	<b>Break</b>
<b>3</b>	New Testament Formation and Transmission	Intertestamental Period: Political/ Historical Background  Sociological Background	Life & Ministry of Christ	1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians	1 & 2 Peter  1, 2, 3 John
<b>4</b>	Canonization of the New Testament  Translation Theories	Religious Background	Life & Ministry of Christ (continued)	Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon	Jude Revelation  Course Evaluation

*Study Guide*

*For*

***ENCOUNTERING THE NEW TESTAMENT***  
2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

Walter A. Elwell and Robert W. Yarbrough

DR. JOHN SIM  
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**PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:**

1. Read *ENT* and find the correct answers for **ALL** the following questions.
2. After you have completed each chapter, go to the Vanguard University's Moodle website (<http://learn.vanguard.edu>). For most of you, the correct course section will automatically appear in the "MyCourses" tab.
3. If the New Testament Survey course section isn't in your "MyCourses" tab, please contact the professor immediately.
4. Go to the particular chapter (e.g., "ENT Study Guide: Chapter 1," etc.) and submit your answers.
5. Each answer will score half a point (0.5 point) and the complete Study Guide questions will account for 230 points towards the final grade.
6. You must **work individually!** This **IS NOT** a group project.
7. There will be a weekly quiz from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> week. Below are the chapters that will be covered by the respective quizzes:
  - a. Week 1: No quiz
  - b. Week 2: Chapters 1-2
  - c. Week 3: Chapters 3-9
  - d. Week 4: Chapters 13-18
  - e. Week 5: Chapters 19-24
8. The questions for the weekly quizzes will be taken directly from these study questions and the lecture handouts. Please make sure you devote ample time to study for the quizzes before taking them.
9. **NOTE: The quizzes are not open book quizzes!** Therefore, you are not allowed to have any notes or answers with you. I know it's impossible to monitor that but this is a test of your integrity as well. Also, there is a time limit of 7 minutes which is more than sufficient for you to complete the quiz (but it will not be enough time if you're trying to look at your notes). After that time, the system will shut you out.

**Chapter 1: Why Study the New Testament?**

1. In which country are more Bibles sold than any other book?
  - a. Nigeria
  - b. Jordan
  - c. Canada
  - d. Russia
  - e. China
  
2. Which does not describe the meaning of the word “Torah”?
  - a. teaching
  - b. writing
  - c. law
  - d. guidance
  
3. Which book is found in the Torah?
  - a. Leviticus
  - b. 2 Kings
  - c. Ecclesiastes
  - d. Zephaniah
  
4. Which best describes the New Testament?
  - a. promise
  - b. history
  - c. commandment
  - d. fulfillment
  
5. The apocryphal books were written between the years
  - a. 1000 B.C. and 430 B.C.
  - b. 430 B.C. and A.D. 430
  - c. 200 B.C. and A.D. 100
  - d. 750 B.C. and 430 B.C.
  
6. In what way does the New Testament mediate God’s presence?
  - a. It affects the whole world
  - b. It records history
  - c. It provides stability to all
  - d. It is truth
  
7. What is the clearest example of the way the New Testament is of personal significance?
  - a. It is a record of the observation of personal events in the life of Christ
  - b. It highlights significant social change during the era
  - c. It provides answers for the searching souls of human beings
  - d. It informs us of future events we may experience

8. In what way is the study of the New Testament of least significance to cultural literacy?
  - a. It enlightens us about the history of the period
  - b. It offers insights into the human condition
  - c. It is the sourcebook for the study of Jesus, who has been a dominant figure in Western culture
  - d. It provides a basis for comparison with Mohammed, who was a major influence in Eastern culture
9. How many books are there in the New Testament?
  - a. twenty-two
  - b. twenty-four
  - c. twenty-seven
  - d. twenty-nine
10. How many books of prophecy are in the New Testament?
  - a. one
  - b. four
  - c. eleven
  - d. twenty-one
11. An authoritative collection of documents is called
  - a. an anthology
  - b. a codicil
  - c. a testament
  - d. a canon
12. In 2 Maccabees the seven sons were tortured and their mother killed because they
  - a. refused to betray their faith
  - b. repudiated the Jewish doctrines
  - c. read the book of 2 Maccabees in the temple area
  - d. rode on a donkey on the Sabbath
13. What is the basis for the writings of the New Testament?
  - a. Dead Sea Scrolls
  - b. Old Testament
  - c. Apocrypha
  - d. the canon
14. The combination of divine and human elements is called
  - a. inspiration
  - b. gospel truth
  - c. canonization
  - d. concursus
15. Which word means “God-breathed”?
  - a. gospel
  - b. inerrant
  - c. inspired
  - d. concursus

16. What was the length of the time period over which the New Testament canon emerged?
  - a. one century
  - b. two centuries
  - c. three centuries
  - d. four centuries
  
17. What was not a significant reason for including books in the New Testament canon?
  - a. They were written by the apostles or their aides
  - b. They were validated by ancient historians
  - c. They contained the true gospel of Christ
  - d. evidence showed that they were written in the first century
  
18. The New Testament existed only in the form of manuscripts until
  - a. the fifteenth century
  - b. the fourteenth century
  - c. the thirteenth century
  - d. the tenth century
  
19. A handwritten copy of a writing is called
  - a. a writ
  - b. a document
  - c. a testament
  - d. a manuscript
  
20. How many papyrus manuscripts of the New Testament have been catalogued?
  - a. twenty-seven
  - b. eighty-one
  - c. ninety
  - d. one hundred fifteen
  
21. The books used in church worship that included portions of Scripture are called
  - a. lectionaries
  - b. minuscules
  - c. uncials
  - d. scrolls
  
22. Which type of manuscript was written in capital letters?
  - a. papyrus
  - b. uncial
  - c. minuscule
  - d. lectionary
  
23. The type of manuscript of the New Testament that was often written on leather was
  - a. the papyrus
  - b. the uncial
  - c. the minuscule
  - d. the lectionary

24. A papyrus fragment of which Gospel is commonly dated to A.D. 125?
  - a. Matthew
  - b. Mark
  - c. Luke
  - d. John
  
25. Of which type manuscript do we have the most copies?
  - a. papyri
  - b. uncial
  - c. minuscule
  - d. lectionary
  
26. Into which language was the New Testament not translated at an early date?
  - a. Latin
  - b. Assyrian
  - c. Coptic
  - d. Syriac
  
27. Who was the first church leader who quoted from the New Testament?
  - a. Irenaeus
  - b. Origen
  - c. Clement of Rome
  - d. Justin Martyr
  
28. The person who says that in the New Testament slaves are told to obey their masters and, therefore, that the New Testament sanctions slavery is using
  - a. political interpretation
  - b. devotional interpretation
  - c. literary interpretation
  - d. historical interpretation
  
29. Which subject would be least valuable to the student of the New Testament?
  - a. ancient history
  - b. archaeology
  - c. medicine
  - d. musicology
  
30. Tom Jonah reads the New Testament every morning with the goal of finding some encouragement for the day. The biggest weakness in his approach is that he may
  - a. misinterpret the passage because of his own subjectivity
  - b. miss the message in the passage because he has not taken history into consideration
  - c. expect others to come to the same conclusions about the passage
  - d. disregard the original language in which the passage was written

**Chapter 2: The Middle East in the Days of Jesus**

1. How many of the New Testament books are personal letters?
  - a. three
  - b. nine
  - c. twenty-two
  - d. twenty-four
  - e. twenty-seven
  
2. Under which ruler did Christ enter history?
  - a. Augustus
  - b. Cyrus
  - c. Ptolemy
  - d. Antipater
  
3. Who is responsible for identifying the person before Christ as a *praeparatio evangelium*?
  - a. twentieth-century church historians
  - b. contemporary theologians
  - c. New Testament scholars
  - d. early Church Fathers
  
4. The length of Palestine from north to south is approximately
  - a. 145 miles
  - b. 125 miles
  - c. 89 miles
  - d. 45 miles
  - e. 30 miles
  
5. What region of Palestine is the farthest west?
  - a. central mountain range
  - b. coastal plain
  - c. foothills
  - d. Jordan Valley
  - e. the wilderness
  
6. From north to south Palestine is almost impassable except for
  - a. the Jordan River
  - b. the hills of Judea
  - c. the Plain of Esdraelon
  - d. the Plain of Gennesaret
  
7. How many districts were in the Decapolis?
  - a. three
  - b. seven
  - c. ten
  - d. thirteen

8. In which district of Palestine did Jesus grow up?
  - a. Samaria
  - b. Judea
  - c. Perea
  - d. Galilee
  
9. Fresh produce can be grown all year long in
  - a. the Jordan Valley
  - b. the Plain of Gennesaret
  - c. the Judean hills
  - d. the Plain of Esdraelon
  
10. Between Galilee and Judea is
  - a. Phoenicia
  - b. Idumea
  - c. Samaria
  - d. Decapolis
  
11. What is the major city of Judea?
  - a. Jerusalem
  - b. Nablus
  - c. Machaerus
  - d. Nazareth
  
12. Where does the Jordan River end?
  - a. Mediterranean Sea
  - b. Sea of Galilee
  - c. Waters of Merom
  - d. Dead Sea
  
13. Who built a community in the wilderness area of the Dead Sea?
  - a. Pharisees
  - b. Essenes
  - c. Zealots
  - d. Herodias
  
14. The Dead Sea is the lowest natural place on earth, being below sea level by
  - a. 520 feet
  - b. 790 feet
  - c. 1,290 feet
  - d. 2,000 feet
  
15. The Dead Sea Scrolls were hidden when the Romans attacked in A.D.
  - a. 20
  - b. 34
  - c. 56
  - d. 66

16. Which was not part of the territory that Herod Philip ruled from 4 B.C. to A.D. 34?
  - a. Caesarea Philippi
  - b. Jericho
  - c. Auranitis
  - d. Pnias
  
17. Jesus healed the outcast demoniac in
  - a. the Decapolis
  - b. the Jordan Valley
  - c. Samaria
  - d. the Plain of Esdraelon
  
18. Who was the most noted Jewish historian of the first century?
  - a. Lysanius
  - b. Pliny
  - c. Hippolytus
  - d. Josephus
  
19. In which area was Machaerus a major fortress city?
  - a. Samaria
  - b. Galilee
  - c. Perea
  - d. Batanea
  
20. In which year did Cyrus become king of Persia?
  - a. 587 B.C.
  - b. 559 B.C.
  - c. A.D. 595
  - d. A.D. 605
  
21. The “time of restoration” is best defined as
  - a. rebuilding of the city of Jerusalem
  - b. reconciliation of the Jewish people to each other
  - c. restoring of diplomatic relations with Babylon
  - d. series of emigrations to Palestine
  
22. Who first brought European might to the Middle East?
  - a. Alexander the Great
  - b. Antiochus III
  - c. Seleucus Nicator
  - d. Ptolemy
  
23. The military leaders who followed Alexander were called
  - a. the Seleucides
  - b. the Diadochi
  - c. the Ptolemies
  - d. the Mercenaries

24. After which battle did Antiochus III annex Palestine to his territory?
- Magnesia
  - Jerusalem
  - Panias
  - Ipsus
25. The Greek god Zeus was the Roman god
- Mercury
  - Pluto
  - Saturn
  - Jupiter
26. Which Old Testament prophet prophesied that swine's flesh would be offered at a pagan altar in the temple at Jerusalem?
- Hosea
  - Jeremiah
  - Isaiah
  - Daniel
27. The Hasmoneans were members of the family of
- John the Baptist
  - John Hyrcanus
  - Mattathias
  - Philip
28. The Hasidim were
- devout priests
  - leaders in government
  - members of a strict sect
  - pious warriors
29. Which term is not appropriate to use in describing the celebration that followed the cleansing and rededicating of the Temple Mount?
- Feast of Lights
  - Feast of Tabernacles
  - Feast of Dedication
  - Hanukkah
30. Who was responsible for establishing and maintaining peace in Palestine?
- Simon
  - Jonathan
  - Judas
  - Eleazer

31. Who was the first Hasmonean priest?
  - a. John Hyrcanus I
  - b. Eleazer
  - c. Jonathan
  - d. Simon
  
32. Under whose reign were thousands of Jews massacred?
  - a. Aristobulus
  - b. Alexander Jannaeus
  - c. Alexandra
  - d. Hyrcanus II
  
33. Which Roman general conquered Jerusalem in 63 B.C.?
  - a. Cassius
  - b. Octavian
  - c. Pompey
  - d. Brutus
  
34. An ethnarch is
  - a. considered the father of a people
  - b. the ruler of an ethnic group
  - c. a priest of a territory
  - d. the local governor of an area
  
35. In 44 B.C. the Middle East was thrust into turmoil because of
  - a. the assassination of Caesar
  - b. the struggle between Cassius and Octavian
  - c. the earthquake in Palestine
  - d. the fall of Jerusalem
  
36. Whom did Josephus describe as “a man of great barbarity towards all equally and a slave to his passion”?
  - a. Caesar Augustus
  - b. Alexander Jannaeus
  - c. Herod the Great
  - d. Alexander the Great
  
37. Which land was not given to Philip by Caesar Augustus?
  - a. Batanaea
  - b. Judea
  - c. Trachonitis
  - d. Auranitis

38. Who was responsible for making Mary and Joseph take Jesus to Nazareth rather than Bethlehem?
- Philip
  - Pontius Pilate
  - Antipas
  - Archelaus
39. Under the rule of Philip, Bethsaida was rebuilt and renamed
- Caesarea Philippi
  - Tiberias
  - Julias
  - Herodion
40. For personal reasons who was responsible for John the Baptist being beheaded?
- Herod Antipas
  - Aretas
  - Philip
  - Herodias
41. In what place did Herod Antipas and his wife die?
- Gaul
  - Spain
  - Rome
  - Syria
42. What was Agrippa's position toward the Jews?
- He excluded them from his consideration
  - He targeted them for persecution
  - He considered their feelings in his decision making
  - He identified them as irrational fanatics
43. Which procurator of Judea and Samaria was the most corrupt and ruthless?
- Albinus
  - Fadus
  - Felix
  - Festus
44. Which Roman completed the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70?
- Gessius Florus
  - Nero
  - Vespasian
  - Titus

45. After the final devastation of Jerusalem, Christians directed their efforts at
- fellow Christians
  - Jews in Palestine
  - Gentiles
  - Greeks
46. Which best describes Judaism?
- an ethnic religion
  - a way of lifestyle
  - a set of doctrines
  - a historical position
47. Which was not a primary unifying factor for the Jews?
- doctrinal position
  - fierce monotheism
  - uniqueness in history
  - place of Jerusalem as a worship center
48. The diaspora refers to
- the scattered Jews
  - a synagogue council
  - the Jews of Jerusalem
  - the Palestinian Jews
49. Which was not a function of the synagogue?
- commerce
  - worship
  - court
  - school
50. How many laws did the Jews live by?
- 10
  - 613
  - 950
  - 1,000s
51. Who was not a Pharisee?
- Hillel
  - Judas the Galilean
  - Johanen ben Zakkai
  - Gamaliel
52. Who put the traditions in a book called the Mishnah?
- Rabbi Judah the Patriarch
  - Shammai
  - Hillel
  - Johanen ben Zakkai

53. Which religious group was the most influential in Jesus' day?
- Pharisees
  - Sadducees
  - Essenes
  - Zealots
54. When were the first scrolls found at Qumran?
- 1944
  - 1947
  - 1949
  - 1952
55. Which religious group was most likely to use violence to advance their cause?
- Essenes
  - Pharisees
  - Zealots
  - Sadducees
56. Apocalyptic emphases can be found in
- Old Testament
  - intertestamental literature
  - New Testament
  - all of the answers listed
  - none of the answers listed
57. Which group had the least political significance in Palestine?
- Herodians
  - the Therapeutae
  - Am ha-Aretz*
  - Sadducees
58. The phrase "it is written" as used as a reference to the Old Testament Scriptures means it
- is what we have in the Old Testament
  - comes directly from God
  - is what the prophets have stated
  - requires our full attention
59. Samaritans differed most from Jews in respect to
- the designated place of worship
  - keeping festivals
  - the practice of circumcision
  - a Messiah
60. By Jesus' time the parts of the Old Testament that were acknowledged as Scripture were
- law books only
  - law and the prophets
  - prophets and writings
  - law, prophets, and writings

61. LXX is the abbreviation for
  - a. the pseudepigrapha
  - b. the Septuagint
  - c. the Vulgate
  - d. the Apocrypha
  
62. The targums were written in
  - a. Hebrew
  - b. Greek
  - c. Latin
  - d. Aramaic
  
63. The Midrash is basically
  - a. a supplement to the talmuds
  - b. an explanation of the Old Testament
  - c. an attempt to reconcile early Jewish thought
  - d. an allegorical commentary on the Old Testament
  
64. Who was the author of the History of the Jewish War?
  - a. Philo
  - b. Clement of Alexandra
  - c. Josephus
  - d. Origen

**Chapter 3: The Gospel and the Four Gospels**

1. What is meant by the term kerygma?
  - a. analysis of the New Testament
  - b. preached message
  - c. gospel story
  - d. relationship of the Old Testament to the New Testament
  
2. Approximately how many Old Testament prophecies about Jesus are recorded in the New Testament?
  - a. fifty
  - b. sixty
  - c. seventy
  - d. eighty
  - e. ninety
  
3. The special material that Luke wanted to include in his Gospel had been obtained from
  - a. Mary, the mother of Jesus
  - b. Joseph of Arimathaea
  - c. Paul
  - d. Mary Magdalene
  
4. To whom did Luke say, “Many have undertaken to draw up an account of the things that have been fulfilled among us”?
  - a. Tertullian
  - b. Theophilus
  - c. Cornelius
  - d. Simon Peter
  
5. Whose work includes the earliest description of the Gospels?
  - a. Xenophon
  - b. Socrates
  - c. Tertullian
  - d. Justin Martyr
  
6. At what time did critics seriously question the validity of biography in the Gospels?
  - a. 1920s
  - b. 1930s
  - c. 1940s
  - d. 1950s
  
7. Which best describes the Gospels?
  - a. authoritative biography
  - b. biographical vignettes
  - c. biographical sermons
  - d. autobiographical sermons

8. The primary purpose of the Gospels is to
  - a. call people to faith
  - b. tell the story of the life of Christ
  - c. present a format for sermons
  - d. communicate the teachings of Jesus
  
9. Which does not provide an adequate reason for why the Gospels were written?
  - a. To speed the message of the gospel
  - b. To record the history before the apostles died
  - c. To have factual material to be used for the instruction of converts
  - d. To provide facts that would help future Christians predict the time of Christ's return
  
10. What is not the reason for believing that the Gospels are true?
  - a. They are documented by Josephus
  - b. They are supported by God's guidance
  - c. They were all written by eyewitnesses of Christ
  - d. They had been connected to the apostles

**Chapter 4: The Gospel of Matthew**

1. Until recent times the only question that had not been raised about the Gospel of Matthew was
  - a. whether Matthew was the author
  - b. what the nature of the content was
  - c. whether the language used was only Greek
  - d. if some passages were written in Hebrew
  
2. The reasons some New Testament scholars give for Matthew not being the author of the Gospel of Matthew can best be said to be
  - a. subjective
  - b. exhaustive
  - c. speculative
  - d. factual
  
3. New Testament critics suggest that the author of the Gospel of Matthew might be
  - a. a Hellenistic Christian
  - b. Mark
  - c. Luke
  - d. a converted Roman governor
  
4. Which is the least likely date for the writing of the Gospel of Matthew?
  - a. A.D. 40
  - b. A.D. 60
  - c. A.D. 70
  - d. A.D. 110
  
5. Where is the Gospel of Matthew most likely to have been written?
  - a. Syria
  - b. Cilicia
  - c. Antioch
  - d. Galatia
  
6. What is the purpose of the Gospel of Matthew?
  - a. to challenge believers to evangelize
  - b. to provide a complete biography of Christ
  - c. to delineate guidelines for Christian living
  - d. to present a life of Christ
  
7. To which place for the writing of the Gospel of Matthew does the Didache lend support?
  - a. Syrian Antioch
  - b. Galatia
  - c. Phoenicia
  - d. Palestine

8. If a Sunday school teacher wanted to emphasize the kingdom using what Jesus himself had taught, which reference would he or she use?
  - a. Matthew 5:1–7:29
  - b. Matthew 9:35–11:1
  - c. Matthew 13:1–53
  - d. Matthew 19:1–20:34
  
9. Who led Jesus into the wilderness to be tempted?
  - a. all of his disciples
  - b. demons
  - c. the Holy Spirit
  - d. the devil
  - e. angels
  
10. Matthew introduces Jesus as the son of
  - a. Mary and Joseph
  - b. David
  - c. Moses
  - d. Adam
  
11. A major theme of the Gospel of Matthew is that
  - a. Jews will be saved
  - b. Jesus is the king of the Jews
  - c. Jesus was a master teacher
  - d. Jesus added Gentiles to the people of God
  
12. By including accounts about disease, demons, and destiny, Matthew was making a case for Jesus being
  - a. the supreme authority
  - b. Savior of all humankind
  - c. God in flesh manifested
  - d. a master teacher
  
13. Matthew recorded Jesus' teaching everywhere except
  - a. in the temple court
  - b. in prisons
  - c. at synagogues
  - d. on highways
  - e. on boats
  
14. The Gospel of Matthew is the only Gospel that
  - a. tells about the life of Christ
  - b. makes a point about the teachings of Jesus
  - c. mentions a church by name
  - d. relates instances where Jesus healed

**Chapter 5: The Gospel of Mark**

1. The Gospel of Mark can best be described as
  - a. a book of history
  - b. a historical novel
  - c. a short novel
  - d. a long short story
  
2. Why has the Gospel of Mark become the favorite Gospel today?
  - a. It has been a focus of modern biblical scholarship
  - b. It is short
  - c. It is one of two sources of Gospel tradition
  - d. It is a valuable source of information about the life of Jesus
  
3. Whose testimony is of greatest importance in establishing the authorship of the Gospel of Mark?
  - a. Clement of Alexander
  - b. Origen
  - c. Papias
  - d. Eusebius
  
4. Mark's writing can be termed episodic because he
  - a. attempted to be accurate
  - b. was comprehensive
  - c. made no false statements
  - d. wrote down single points
  
5. The presbyter to whom Mark refers is most likely
  - a. John
  - b. Luke
  - c. Peter
  - d. Timothy
  
6. Mark had to be dependent on other eyewitnesses for his information since he himself was personally not there to witness the events he recorded in his Gospel. Who is most likely to be the person on whom he relied?
  - a. Barnabas
  - b. Peter
  - c. John Mark
  - d. Paul
  
7. Mark disappointed Paul because he
  - a. did not write in an orderly manner
  - b. interpreted for Peter
  - c. wrote stories about Jesus that were too brief
  - d. left and went back to Jerusalem on the first missionary journey

8. On what type of grounds is the denial of Mark's authorship of the Gospel of Mark by contemporary scholars based?
  - a. dogmatic
  - b. historical
  - c. factual
  - d. geographical
  
9. Which date is too late for the writing of the Gospel of Mark?
  - a. A.D. 45
  - b. A.D. 50
  - c. A.D. 60
  - d. A.D. 70
  
10. What characteristic of the Gospel of Mark least points to Rome as the place where Mark wrote it?
  - a. Aramaic expressions are explained in the Gospel
  - b. Latinisms are used
  - c. There is a "Jewishness" about the Gospel of Mark
  - d. The Gospel seems to be intended for a Gentile audience
  
11. What is the central theme of the Gospel of Mark?
  - a. Jesus is the great servant-preacher
  - b. Jesus has a supernatural nature
  - c. Evangelism is the major task of the church
  - d. Jesus provides salvation for all who believe
  
12. Which prophet does Mark quote at the beginning of his Gospel?
  - a. Isaiah
  - b. Jeremiah
  - c. Ezekiel
  - d. Hosea
  
13. At which event in the life of Christ does the Gospel of Mark begin?
  - a. foretelling of Christ's coming
  - b. birth of Christ
  - c. Christ being sent to Egypt
  - d. baptism of Christ by John
  
14. Where did Jesus say, "Your sins are forgiven"?
  - a. Nazareth
  - b. Capernaum
  - c. Bethlehem
  - d. Galilee
  
15. How did Peter respond after seeing the miracles Jesus performed?
  - a. "You are the Christ"
  - b. "You are the Son of God"
  - c. "You have done everything well"
  - d. "My Lord and my God"

16. What was the emotional reaction of the disciples when Jesus calmed the storm in Mark 4:41?
  - a. love
  - b. joy
  - c. anger
  - d. fear
  
17. When Jesus was transfigured, he talked with
  - a. Moses
  - b. Abraham
  - c. Elisha
  - d. David
  
18. Who did not recognize that Jesus was supernatural?
  - a. disciples
  - b. demons
  - c. religious leaders
  - d. wind and waves
  
19. Mark demonstrates the importance of the death and resurrection of Jesus in the attention he gives it. Out of sixteen chapters, how many did he write that were devoted to the last week of Jesus' life?
  - a. ten
  - b. eight
  - c. six
  - d. two
  
20. Who made the statement at the Last Supper: "The Son of Man will go, just as it is written about him"?
  - a. Jesus
  - b. Peter
  - c. Matthew
  - d. John
  
21. What is the practice called when Jesus commanded those whom he healed not to disclose it?
  - a. messianic secret
  - b. silent healing
  - c. secret healing
  - d. messianic covenant
  
22. Why did Jesus tell the disciples to be quiet about his messiahship?
  - a. to relieve the pressure on the total ministry
  - b. because they didn't understand it
  - c. to avoid persecution by religious leaders
  - d. because they were afraid of what might happen to him

**Chapter 6: The Gospel of Luke**

1. Luke wrote the Gospel of Luke to answer questions posed by a government official from
  - a. Corinth
  - b. Antioch
  - c. Rome
  - d. Athens
2. Which was not included in Luke's procedure for writing his Gospel?
  - a. evaluation of the materials by a group of early Christians
  - b. gathering information
  - c. checking the evidence he had
  - d. verifying his sources—eyewitnesses and accredited servants of the Word
3. Whom does Luke address in Luke 1:3?
  - a. Herod
  - b. Caesar Augustus
  - c. Theophilus
  - d. Zacharias
4. Which person of those who affirmed Luke's authorship of the Gospel of Luke was actually an opponent of the church?
  - a. Eusebius
  - b. Jerome
  - c. Origen
  - d. Marcion
5. Which is not one of the arguments critics use to support their case that the Gospel of Luke was written by someone other than Luke?
  - a. Luke's close friend, Paul, gives evidence that Luke did not write the Gospel of Luke
  - b. The Gospel of Luke was written too late to be written by Luke
  - c. The Gospel records too much theological and historical conflict
  - d. The internal evidence points to an author other than Luke
6. By profession Luke was
  - a. a lawyer
  - b. a rabbi
  - c. a physician
  - d. a teacher
7. In which Prison Letter was Luke mentioned?
  - a. Ephesians
  - b. Philippians
  - c. Philemon
  - d. Colossians

8. What other New Testament book was written as a joint project with the Gospel of Luke?
  - a. Colossians
  - b. Romans
  - c. Galatians
  - d. Acts
  
9. The Gospel of Luke was most likely written between
  - a. A.D. 50 and 60
  - b. A.D. 55 and 65
  - c. A.D. 65 and 75
  - d. A.D. 75 and 85
  
10. It has been suggested that the Gospel of Luke was written in all these places except
  - a. Cyprus
  - b. Greece
  - c. Achaia
  - d. Rome
  
11. In treating the topics about Jesus proclaiming salvation, calling his disciples, and fulfilling his destiny in Jerusalem, Luke is emphasizing
  - a. the work of Jesus
  - b. the mystery of Jesus
  - c. the love of Jesus
  - d. the skills of Jesus
  
12. Luke traces Jesus' ancestry as far back as
  - a. Adam
  - b. Abraham
  - c. Isaiah
  - d. David
  
13. Jesus' birth took place when Quirinius was governor of
  - a. Abilene
  - b. Syria
  - c. Galilee
  - d. Iturea
  
14. Who said that Jesus was a light of revelation to the Gentiles?
  - a. Naaman
  - b. Theophilus
  - c. John the Baptist
  - d. Simeon
  
15. When Jesus began his ministry in Nazareth, he read the passage that says:
  - a. I and the Father are one
  - b. I am the light of the world
  - c. The spirit of the Lord is on me
  - d. I have come to seek and to save the lost

16. Luke is the only Gospel writer who records
  - a. that Mary was the mother of Jesus
  - b. that Joseph was betrothed to Mary
  - c. that Jesus had brothers
  - d. that Elizabeth, John's mother, was related to Mary
  
17. Luke's record of Jesus' treatment of women indicates that Jesus
  - a. saw women on the same level as slaves
  - b. acted as if women were of value
  - c. believed that women were of greater worth than men
  - d. felt women were weaker than men and in great need of healing
  
18. Luke made the point that Jesus' treatment of women was superior to the treatment given to them by
  - a. the slaves
  - b. the governors
  - c. the rabbis
  - d. the disciples
  
19. The type of attention that Luke gives to Mary at the conception of Jesus, Elizabeth, John the Baptist, Zechariah, and Simeon suggests that he places priority on the role of
  - a. human relationships
  - b. the teachings of Jesus
  - c. rabbinical law
  - d. the Holy Spirit
  
20. What warning did Jesus give about the Holy Spirit?
  - a. Consequences were grave if someone blasphemed the Holy Spirit
  - b. Life would end if someone did not heed the Holy Spirit
  - c. Evil would come upon a person who tried to be filled with the Holy Spirit
  - d. Baptism would be meaningless without calling upon the Holy Spirit

**Chapter 7: The Gospel of John**

1. Matthew, Mark, and Luke contain similar stories, chronologies, and teachings. For this reason they are called
  - a. Synoptic
  - b. biographic
  - c. narrative
  - d. didactic
2. Approximately what percentage of the content of the Gospel of John is parallel to Matthew, Mark, and Luke?
  - a. 90
  - b. 60
  - c. 30
  - d. 10
3. The geographical focus of Jesus' ministry as recorded in the Gospel of John is in and around
  - a. Galilee
  - b. Judea
  - c. Nazareth
  - d. Jerusalem
4. How does the content of John's Gospel relate to the content of Matthew, Mark, and Luke?
  - a. It contradicts the content
  - b. It supplements the content
  - c. It takes the same content and describes it more fully
  - d. It takes the same content and presents it in a different organizational scheme
5. While the Synoptic Gospels focus on a one-year ministry of Jesus, the Gospel of John focuses on a ministry of
  - a. two years
  - b. three years
  - c. four years
  - d. five years
6. Who said that if everything Jesus did was recorded the world could not contain the volumes of books?
  - a. Matthew
  - b. Mark
  - c. Luke
  - d. John
7. Which critical scholar demonstrated his belief that John was not the author of the Gospel of John by not discussing the subject of authorship?
  - a. Bultmann
  - b. Grant
  - c. Barth
  - d. Kysar

8. The earliest source where the Gospel of John was clearly used was in the work of
  - a. Ignatius of Antioch
  - b. Justin Martyr
  - c. Irenaeus
  - d. Polycarp
  
9. Which early writer recorded that John wrote the Gospel of John when John was in Ephesus?
  - a. Polycarp
  - b. Tatian
  - c. Ignatius
  - d. Irenaeus
  
10. The most criticism about Johannine authorship of the Gospel of John from modern critical scholars is aimed at
  - a. eschatology
  - b. Christology
  - c. soteriology
  - d. pneumatology
  
11. John wrote his Gospel in the city of
  - a. Rome
  - b. Jerusalem
  - c. Ephesus
  - d. Corinth
  
12. The Gospel of John was written in the A.D.
  - a. 70s
  - b. 90s
  - c. 100s
  - d. 180s
  
13. John most clearly related to the prophetic element of the Old Testament when he called Jesus
  - a. the bread of life
  - b. the true vine
  - c. the light of the world
  - d. Messiah
  
14. The first thing about Jesus that was questioned was his
  - a. deity
  - b. teaching style
  - c. humanity
  - d. doctrines

15. In his incarnation Jesus became
  - a. deity
  - b. infallible
  - c. eternal
  - d. human
  
16. For John, the theological impact of Jesus' incarnation was that only one who was truly human could be a true
  - a. redeemer
  - b. teacher
  - c. sacrifice
  - d. example
  
17. The Gospel of John is explicit in identifying what believers should
  - a. report
  - b. believe
  - c. teach
  - d. do
  
18. The Gospel of John addresses the key theological principles of light, glory, and
  - a. love
  - b. hope
  - c. truth
  - d. trust

**Chapter 8: Man from Galilee**

1. What is the primary source of information about Jesus?
  - a. Antiquities by Josephus
  - b. Jewish Talmud
  - c. Writings by Tacitus
  - d. Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, John
  
2. Who traced Jesus back to a point before time was recorded?
  - a. Matthew
  - b. Mark
  - c. Luke
  - d. John
  
3. The authors of this textbook date the birth of Jesus at
  - a. 7 B.C.
  - b. 6 B.C.
  - c. 4 B.C.
  - d. A.D. 4
  
4. Who was Gabriel?
  - a. a king
  - b. a cousin of Mary
  - c. an angel
  - d. an astrologer
  
5. Who was the first to receive the news that Jesus was to be born?
  - a. Herod the Great
  - b. Zechariah
  - c. John the Baptist
  - d. Mary
  
6. The magi who brought gifts to the baby Jesus were most likely
  - a. magicians
  - b. astronomers
  - c. philosophers
  - d. astrologers
  
7. The magi most likely were from
  - a. Mesopotamia
  - b. Egypt
  - c. Persia
  - d. Asia

8. Who told Joseph to take Jesus to Egypt?
  - a. the magi
  - b. God
  - c. Mary
  - d. Herod
  
9. When did Mary and Joseph leave Egypt to return to Nazareth?
  - a. 6 B.C.
  - b. 4 B.C.
  - c. 2 B.C.
  - d. 1 B.C.
  
10. How many incidents were recorded about the early years of Jesus' life?
  - a. one
  - b. two
  - c. five
  - d. twelve
  
11. How old was Jesus when he first was taken to Jerusalem?
  - a. two
  - b. six
  - c. nine
  - d. twelve
  
12. John the Baptist was somewhat like
  - a. Isaiah
  - b. Elisha
  - c. Elijah
  - d. Ezekiel
  
13. What did John the Baptist preach against?
  - a. any emphasis on sincerity
  - b. religious behavior
  - c. public profession of sin
  - d. antinationalism
  
14. For which activity of Herod Antipas did John the Baptist's preaching cause his arrest?
  - a. seizing grain from farmers
  - b. taking over land of his subjects
  - c. marrying the wife of his brother
  - d. enslaving the men of Bethany
  
15. At which place was John the Baptist imprisoned?
  - a. Machaerus
  - b. Bethlehem
  - c. Bethany
  - d. Jerusalem

16. Jesus was baptized in the Jordan River near a place called
  - a. Livias
  - b. Bethany
  - c. Bethel
  - d. Jericho
  
17. Jesus was baptized in order to
  - a. show his humanity
  - b. fulfill all righteousness
  - c. set an example for believers
  - d. confess his personal sins
  
18. When Jesus was tempted in the wilderness, he found his strength and guidance primarily from
  - a. the prayers of his disciples
  - b. his prayers to God
  - c. the Scriptures
  - d. talking with God
  
19. What place became the center of Christ's ministry during his Galilean ministry?
  - a. Capernaum
  - b. Nazareth
  - c. Gergesa
  - d. Bethlehem
  
20. If modern-day believers are to follow the example Christ set during his ministry in Galilee, they would do all except
  - a. send missionaries to Africa
  - b. give food to the poor
  - c. build elaborate church buildings
  - d. teach in churches
  
21. More often than not, criticism of Jesus focused on his
  - a. casting out demons
  - b. calling Gentiles to faith
  - c. healing the sick
  - d. teaching the multitudes
  
22. The most criticism Jesus received was from
  - a. his own disciples
  - b. government officials
  - c. sick people he did not heal
  - d. religious leaders
  
23. By selecting the apostles, Jesus was
  - a. setting an example for teachers
  - b. establishing an organization for ministry
  - c. providing appropriate preachers
  - d. demonstrating his own power

24. At what place did Jesus clarify himself and his mission to his disciples?
- Caesarea Philippi
  - Capernaum
  - Tyre
  - Decapolis
25. The center of the worship of Pan was at
- Sidon
  - Decapolis
  - Caesarea Philippi
  - Tyre
26. Which apostle began to rebuke Jesus?
- James
  - John
  - Judas
  - Peter
27. Jesus told his disciples that if they were to really be great in the kingdom they would have to be like
- children
  - Jesus
  - those with disease
  - rabbis
28. Jesus ended his ministry in Galilee in about
- A.D. 27
  - A.D. 28
  - A.D. 29
  - A.D. 30
29. During which Jewish festival did Jesus heal a blind person at Jerusalem?
- Feast of Tabernacles
  - Yom Kippur
  - Feast of Dedication
  - Hannukah
30. In which Gospel do we find the most extensive coverage of Jesus' ministry in Judea during the winter of A.D. 29–30?
- Matthew
  - Mark
  - Luke
  - John

31. What highlighted Jesus' ministry at Bethany?
  - a. raising of Lazarus from the dead
  - b. his continued example of humility
  - c. healing of a man with dropsy
  - d. preaching to large crowds
  
32. On the Sunday before Passover, Jesus presented himself in Jerusalem as
  - a. king of Jerusalem
  - b. Messiah
  - c. human flesh
  - d. rabbi
  
33. How did Judas identify Jesus to the temple police in the Garden of Gethsemane?
  - a. He said, "There is the man"
  - b. He pointed with his finger
  - c. He shook hands with Jesus
  - d. He greeted Jesus with a kiss
  
34. Jesus was interrogated first by
  - a. Caiaphas
  - b. Pontius Pilate
  - c. Herod Antipas
  - d. Annas
  
35. How long did it take Jesus to die?
  - a. two hours
  - b. six hours
  - c. twelve hours
  - d. sixteen hours
  
36. Which two individuals prepared the body of Jesus for burial?
  - a. Mary, his mother, and Joseph, his father
  - b. Mary, his mother, and Mary Magdalene
  - c. Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus
  - d. Nicodemus and Mary Magdalene
  
37. Which of Jesus' disciples did not believe Jesus had risen?
  - a. Mary Magdalene
  - b. Peter
  - c. John
  - d. Thomas
  
38. From the life of Christ, what lesson about death is most clearly taught?
  - a. Death is always painful for humans
  - b. Death is certain for all who do not believe
  - c. Death is the beginning of a new life for believers
  - d. Death is to be an example to religious leaders

**Chapter 9: Lord, Teach Us**

1. Jesus came primarily as
  - a. a preacher-teacher
  - b. a theologian
  - c. a researcher
  - d. a writer
  
2. The words Jesus spoke were primarily meant to
  - a. teach
  - b. confront
  - c. reinforce
  - d. interpret
  
3. What kind of language was Jesus using when he said, “Many who are first will be last and the last first”?
  - a. calculated overstatement
  - b. graphic
  - c. hidden meaning
  - d. paradoxical
  
4. What was Jesus’ favorite teaching device?
  - a. proverbs
  - b. object lessons
  - c. illustrations
  - d. parables
  
5. The most striking feature of Jesus’ teaching was
  - a. his breadth of understanding
  - b. the variety of teaching methods he was able to use
  - c. the manner with which he related himself to his teaching
  - d. his ability to gain rapport with exceptionally large crowds
  
6. Which provides the most accurate description of Jesus’ use of theology?
  - a. His teachings address all the points of theology
  - b. His teachings present a systematic coverage of his thinking
  - c. His teachings exclude basic theology and focus on repentance only
  - d. His teachings include only theological points about his own uniqueness and his relationship to God
  
7. What do Jesus’ teachings about God not include?
  - a. God is good
  - b. God is sovereign
  - c. God is perfect
  - d. None of the answers listed
  - e. All of the answers listed

8. Jesus did not teach everything about God because
  - a. The Old Testament taught those things
  - b. Some things were obvious
  - c. The people would not be able to understand
  - d. It was the specialty reserved for the rabbis
  
9. In speaking about the kingdom, Jesus was referring to
  - a. a territory ruled by a sovereign
  - b. the exercise of divine rule in human affairs
  - c. a geographic area on earth
  - d. a nation
  
10. Which of the following is not essential for a person to enter the kingdom?
  - a. repentance
  - b. belief in Jesus the man
  - c. acknowledgment of Jesus as Lord
  - d. performance of good deeds
  
11. In order to experience the work of God in our lives today, believers must
  - a. strive to be perfect as he is perfect
  - b. seek first the kingdom of God
  - c. do the will of God
  - d. minister to fellow humankind
  
12. In Matthew 12:28 Jesus told his followers that the kingdom of God had arrived because
  - a. God had sent him to earth
  - b. the kingdom is not of the world
  - c. he overthrew Satan by casting out demons
  - d. he worked many miracles of healing
  
13. When early believers defined the nature of Jesus, they wrote, “He became flesh . . . and was made man.” In which document was this written?
  - a. Apostles’ Creed
  - b. Nicene Creed
  - c. Westminster Confession
  - d. Book of Common Prayer
  
14. What was Jesus’ favorite designation for himself?
  - a. teacher
  - b. rabbi
  - c. Son of David
  - d. Son of Man
  
15. When Jesus said the he was “to do the will of him who had sent me” he described that as his
  - a. task
  - b. food
  - c. joy
  - d. shelter

16. What did Jesus try to emphasize about God?
  - a. the judgment of God
  - b. the legal requirements of God for humankind
  - c. the love of God
  - d. the law of God
  
17. Using the case of the good Samaritan, Jesus made the point that a neighbor is a person who
  - a. lives close by
  - b. lives in our city
  - c. is a fellow believer
  - d. is in need
  
18. In Jesus' day what group rejected the idea of an afterlife?
  - a. Sadducees
  - b. Pharisees
  - c. rabbis
  - d. Jews in general
  
19. Which event that must precede Christ's second coming would the televising by satellite of Billy Graham's crusades satisfy?
  - a. international strife
  - b. apostasy
  - c. worldwide proclamation of the gospel
  - d. false prophets
  
20. Jesus used the parables of the net cast into the sea, the sheep and the goats, and the wheat and the weeds to explain
  - a. the gathering of the redeemed
  - b. the resurrection of the human race
  - c. the casting out of those who do not believe
  - d. the last judgment

**Chapter 13: The World and Identity of the Earliest Church**

1. Which country was the dominant military and political force of the second century?
  - a. Rome
  - b. Egypt
  - c. Phoenicia
  - d. Syria
  
2. Octavian was known in the New Testament as
  - a. Julius Caesar
  - b. Herod Antipas
  - c. Caesar Augustus
  - d. Caesar Tiberias
  
3. Who was the Roman emperor when Christ was born?
  - a. Caesar Tiberias
  - b. Caesar Augustus
  - c. Julius Caesar
  - d. Claudius Caesar
  
4. Galilee was included in the Roman province of
  - a. Macedonia
  - b. Achaia
  - c. Asia
  - d. Syria
  
5. In what part of the Roman Empire did Paul plant his first church?
  - a. Achaia
  - b. Asia
  - c. Macedonia
  - d. Syria
  
6. What was the capital of the Roman province of Asia?
  - a. Laodicea
  - b. Thyatira
  - c. Philadelphia
  - d. Ephesus
  
7. Which Roman ruler plays the least significance in the New Testament?
  - a. Caligula
  - b. Octavian
  - c. Tiberias
  - d. Claudius

8. Which Roman emperor is most known for his persecution of Christians?
  - a. Claudius
  - b. Nero
  - c. Gaius
  - d. Octavian
  
9. One of the reasons that Christianity was able to grow so much in the first century was because of
  - a. the pax romana
  - b. the quality of leadership
  - c. the political strength of Rome
  - d. the level of literacy
  
10. A culture that is said to have Hellenistic influence has been affected by the culture of
  - a. Palestine
  - b. Egypt
  - c. Greece
  - d. Rome
  
11. What was the language of culture during the Roman Empire?
  - a. Latin
  - b. Aramaic
  - c. Ugaritic
  - d. Greek
  
12. In which area did Greece have a significantly higher standard than Rome?
  - a. military
  - b. literacy
  - c. organization
  - d. urban development
  
13. Religious syncretism was good for Christianity because it
  - a. caused pagans to respond with hostility
  - b. was seen as just another way of expressing spiritual reality
  - c. made emperor worship acceptable
  - d. permitted new religious claims to have a ready audience
  
14. Combining the beliefs of different religions is termed
  - a. religious syncretism
  - b. polytheism
  - c. religious tolerance
  - d. syncretic objectivity
  
15. The influence of ancient Greek and Roman mythology is demonstrated in Acts 14:12 when Christian missionaries were
  - a. greeted as Zeus and Hermes
  - b. treated as oracles
  - c. asked to perform magic
  - d. taken to the temple of Isis

16. Which did ancient philosophers not consider as a basis for human knowledge?
  - a. human rationality
  - b. human experience
  - c. revelation of Scripture
  - d. human will
  
17. Who were the radical activists of antiquity?
  - a. Stoics
  - b. Cynics
  - c. Skeptics
  - d. Gnostics
  
18. Which school of philosophy is most likely to hold that knowledge grows out of experience?
  - a. Stoics
  - b. Skeptics
  - c. Cynics
  - d. Agnostics
  
19. During which festival in Jerusalem did the Holy Spirit move in an unusual way?
  - a. Feast of Tabernacles
  - b. Feast of Dedication
  - c. Passover
  - d. Pentecost
  
20. How many accepted Christ at Pentecost?
  - a. one thousand
  - b. two thousand
  - c. three thousand
  - d. four thousand
  
21. Both Jews and early Christians believed all except
  - a. God sent his prophets
  - b. God created heaven and earth
  - c. God demanded adherence to dietary law
  - d. God chose Jerusalem
  
22. Conflict over Jewish custom arose between early Christians and Jews in
  - a. the A.D. 20s
  - b. the A.D. 40s
  - c. the A.D. 60s
  - d. the A.D. 80s
  
23. In what year did the Jerusalem Council take place?
  - a. A.D. 39
  - b. A.D. 41
  - c. A.D. 49
  - d. A.D. 52

24. The Jerusalem Council was convened to
- a. develop a working relationship between the early church and the local governments
  - b. decide how to proceed with evangelization of the Jews
  - c. reach a consensus about how Mosaic rules should be applied to Gentile converts
  - d. organize a hierarchy of the early church
  - e. develop a creed for the early church

**Chapter 14: Acts 1–7**

1. Who is the author of Acts?
  - a. Peter
  - b. Luke
  - c. Paul
  - d. Mark
  
2. When was Acts most likely written?
  - a. late A.D. 50s
  - b. early A.D. 60s
  - c. late A.D. 60s
  - d. early A.D. 70s
  
3. Acts of the Apostles is primarily concerned with the ministry of
  - a. all of the apostles equally
  - b. Peter
  - c. Mark
  - d. Paul
  
4. The author of Acts demonstrated extensive knowledge of all of the following except
  - a. geography
  - b. politics
  - c. engineering
  - d. seafaring
  
5. What percentage of Acts is in the form of speeches and sermons?
  - a. 10
  - b. 20
  - c. 30
  - d. 50
  
6. The earliest proclamation about the dead and risen Jesus is best called
  - a. kerygma
  - b. annunciation
  - c. kenosis
  - d. proclamation
  
7. The literary quality of Acts is
  - a. low
  - b. average
  - c. high
  - d. above average
  - e. below average

8. Acts is primarily
  - a. a historical narrative
  - b. a theological narrative
  - c. a missiological narrative
  - d. a biographical narrative
  
9. Who was the replacement for Judas Iscariot?
  - a. Matthias
  - b. Barnabas
  - c. Silas
  - d. Apollos
  
10. Another name for Pentecost is
  - a. Feast of Tabernacles
  - b. Feast of Lights
  - c. Feast of Weeks
  - d. Feast of Dedication
  
11. Which Old Testament prophet did Peter use in his sober message at Pentecost?
  - a. Isaiah
  - b. Joel
  - c. Jeremiah
  - d. Ezekiel
  
12. Which is not one of the results of the conversions at Pentecost found in Acts 2:42–47?
  - a. apostles' teaching was central
  - b. fellowship bound believers together
  - c. stressing the need for a house of prayer
  - d. sharing of earthly possessions
  
13. How often were people saved?
  - a. daily
  - b. semi-weekly
  - c. weekly
  - d. monthly
  
14. In Acts 5:19 who released the apostles when they were imprisoned?
  - a. priest
  - b. jailer
  - c. judge
  - d. angel
  
15. Who was the first martyr?
  - a. Paul
  - b. Peter
  - c. Stephen
  - d. Timothy

16. Whose sermon recorded in Acts 7 summed up the key elements of apostolic instruction in the early church?
  - a. Paul
  - b. Stephen
  - c. Matthew
  - d. Peter
  
17. Which is the clearest indication of the progress of the gospel?
  - a. following God's commandments
  - b. increase in persecution
  - c. signs and wonders
  - d. church growth
  
18. What former enemy of the church witnessed the stoning of Stephen?
  - a. Ananias
  - b. Saul
  - c. Barnabas
  - d. Elymas

**Chapter 15: Acts 8–12**

1. Where was the gospel of salvation through Jesus first preached?
  - a. Judea
  - b. Bethlehem
  - c. Samaria
  - d. Jerusalem
  
2. Chapters 8–12 of Acts begin a focus on
  - a. the message of Christ crucified
  - b. the impact on individual lives
  - c. the need to evangelize
  - d. the impact of the preached word
  
3. Why is Philip the evangelist a significant figure in Acts?
  - a. He was the first to take the gospel outside Jerusalem
  - b. He fled Jerusalem in fear after Stephen was stoned
  - c. His ministry produced some of the same signs and wonder as the apostles'
  - d. He began a ministry to the destitute
  
4. Where was Philip the evangelist traveling when he met the Ethiopian eunuch?
  - a. Samaria
  - b. Jerusalem
  - c. Caesarea
  - d. Gaza
  
5. What is the contemporary name for the country from which the Ethiopian eunuch came?
  - a. Libya
  - b. Sudan
  - c. Angola
  - d. Morocco
  
6. Who did Peter heal that had been paralyzed for eight years?
  - a. Tabitha
  - b. Cornelius
  - c. Ethiopian eunuch
  - d. Aeneas
  
7. At whose home did Peter stay while he was in Joppa?
  - a. Simon the tanner
  - b. Cornelius
  - c. Agabus
  - d. Ananias

8. Who predicted a famine would occur during the reign of Claudius?
  - a. Barnabas
  - b. Agabus
  - c. Peter
  - d. James, the brother of John
  
9. In Acts 8–12 what two individuals did not respond favorably to the gospel?
  - a. a magician and a military officer
  - b. a jailer and a shepherd
  - c. a judge and a teacher
  - d. a ruler and a sorcerer
  
10. Those who pretended to repent and became involved in the church in order to gain personally are like the New Testament character
  - a. Simon the sorcerer
  - b. Saul
  - c. Herodias
  - d. Sapphira
  
11. What did Herod do to the guards who were on duty when Peter was released from jail?
  - a. fired them
  - b. banished them from the country
  - c. tortured them
  - d. beheaded them
  
12. Who was used as an object lesson to teach that God does not show favorites?
  - a. Cornelius
  - b. Paul
  - c. Agabus
  - d. Tabitha
  
13. Peter had an important vision when staying at the home of
  - a. John
  - b. Mary and Martha
  - c. Simon the tanner
  - d. Timothy
  
14. Peter gave orders to new converts to
  - a. follow dietary restrictions
  - b. be baptized
  - c. take up their cross and follow Jesus
  - d. be circumcised
  
15. To what place did Paul escape after his conversion when a plot was devised to kill him?
  - a. Asia
  - b. Arabia
  - c. Ethiopia
  - d. Egypt

16. In what city was Paul born?
- a. Damascus
  - b. Bethlehem
  - c. Antioch
  - d. Tarsus

**Chapter 16: Acts 13–28**

1. In apostolic days Jerusalem was overshadowed in Christian importance by
  - a. Philippi
  - b. Antioch
  - c. Lystra
  - d. Nazareth
  
2. The Antioch church was important because it
  - a. was founded by people fleeing persecution
  - b. was in a large capital city
  - c. became the primary missionary church of early Christianity
  - d. was motivated by the converted Saul
  
3. Who did the Antiochian church send with Paul on the first missionary journey?
  - a. Barnabas
  - b. Silas
  - c. Peter
  - d. John
  
4. Who was converted in Cyprus on Paul's first missionary journey?
  - a. John Mark
  - b. Simeon
  - c. Bar-Jesus
  - d. Sergius Paulus
  
5. Which city was not visited on the first missionary journey?
  - a. Perga
  - b. Corinth
  - c. Derbe
  - d. Iconium
  
6. To which place was the letter that addresses the issues of the Jerusalem Council not sent?
  - a. Antioch
  - b. Galatia
  - c. Cilicia
  - d. Greater Syria
  
7. The couriers of the letter from the Jerusalem Council included
  - a. Paul and Silas
  - b. Judas and Silas
  - c. Judas and Barnabas
  - d. Paul and Peter

8. Who joined Paul and Silas at Lystra on the second missionary journey?
  - a. Peter
  - b. John Mark
  - c. Timothy
  - d. James, half brother of Jesus
  
9. How long did the second missionary journey last?
  - a. one year
  - b. two years
  - c. three years
  - d. four years
  
10. Where did Paul have his longest known ministry?
  - a. Ephesus
  - b. Corinth
  - c. Thessalonica
  - d. Caesarea
  
11. The farthest point that Paul's third missionary journey took him was what is now called
  - a. Turkey
  - b. Serbia
  - c. Kazakhstan
  - d. Albania
  
12. Paul was saved from scourging because of his
  - a. prior connection with the Sanhedrin
  - b. ability to divert attention to two Jewish factions
  - c. Roman citizenship
  - d. intellectual ability
  
13. Which Roman procurator was the first to hear Paul's case?
  - a. Felix
  - b. Fadus
  - c. Festus
  - d. Gessius Floras
  
14. What was the ultimate goal of Paul's enemies?
  - a. To keep him in prison
  - b. To have him tried in Jerusalem
  - c. To assassinate him
  - d. To have him executed
  
15. Whose idea was it for Paul to be tried by Caesar?
  - a. Paul's enemies
  - b. Festus's
  - c. Herod Agrippa II's
  - d. Paul's

16. On Malta Paul was spared from
  - a. a viper fastened to his hand
  - b. death in a shipwreck
  - c. assassination by his enemies
  - d. death in a storm
  
17. The Prison Letters include all except
  - a. Ephesians
  - b. Thessalonians
  - c. Colossians
  - d. Philemon
  
18. How long was Paul imprisoned in Rome?
  - a. 1 year
  - b. 1½ years
  - c. 2 years
  - d. 3 years

**Chapter 17: All Things to All People**

1. Paul was born in what is now
  - a. Israel
  - b. Greece
  - c. Italy
  - d. Turkey
  
2. Paul was most likely educated in
  - a. Tarsus
  - b. Ephesus
  - c. Jerusalem
  - d. Damascus
  
3. Which early church is a good model for a contemporary multiracial church?
  - a. Antioch of Syria
  - b. Corinth
  - c. Ephesus
  - d. Thyatira
  
4. On which of Paul's missionary journeys was a church founded in Berea?
  - a. first
  - b. second
  - c. third
  - d. fourth
  
5. The third missionary journey began in A.D. 53 and ended in A.D.
  - a. 55
  - b. 57
  - c. 59
  - d. 60
  
6. For which book is Paul's authorship most disputed by modern critical scholars?
  - a. Romans
  - b. Titus
  - c. Galatians
  - d. Philemon
  
7. What is at the center of Paul's theology?
  - a. Holy Spirit
  - b. faith
  - c. Jesus
  - d. God

8. When Paul preached that God is personal and accessible, he was speaking especially to
  - a. polytheism
  - b. gnosticism
  - c. Stoicism
  - d. pagan religions
  
9. The issue of the law was addressed by Paul most in the books of
  - a. 1 Corinthians and Galatians
  - b. Ephesians and 2 Corinthians
  - c. Romans and Galatians
  - d. 1 Thessalonians and Galatians
  
10. Which scholar does not reject justification by faith as the center of Paul's theology?
  - a. T. Schreiner
  - b. W. Wrede
  - c. A. Schweitzer
  - d. E. P. Sanders
  
11. Which term does Paul use the most in his writing when referring to the Messiah?
  - a. Jesus
  - b. Jesus Christ
  - c. Christ
  - d. Christ Jesus
  
12. In which passage does Paul emphasize Christ's oneness with God and yet his willingness to take on a human form?
  - a. Ephesians 1:20–23
  - b. Colossians 1:15–20
  - c. Philippians 2:6–11
  - d. 1 Timothy 3:16
  
13. When Paul emphasizes the cosmic dimensions to Jesus' work, he is addressing issues that are best classified as
  - a. christological
  - b. soteriological
  - c. ecclesiological
  - d. eschatological
  
14. Christ's death "as a ransom for all" is called
  - a. full atonement
  - b. supplemental atonement
  - c. comparative atonement
  - d. substitutionary atonement

15. Jewish leaders pressed for a Roman death for Jesus because
  - a. it was a more simple method
  - b. Romans were more cruel to their prisoners
  - c. they thought it would prove he was not the Messiah
  - d. more people would observe the execution
  
16. What Old Testament passage did the Jewish leaders have in mind when they wanted Jesus crucified?
  - a. Deuteronomy 21:23
  - b. Numbers 21:8–9
  - c. Isaiah 53:5
  - d. Zechariah 12:10
  
17. On what event does the message of Christ stand?
  - a. virgin birth
  - b. crucifixion
  - c. resurrection
  - d. ascension
  
18. In which Pauline epistle does the word “church” not appear?
  - a. Galatians
  - b. Philippians
  - c. Titus
  - d. Philemon
  
19. What is the highest virtue in Paul’s ethics?
  - a. love
  - b. faith
  - c. truthfulness
  - d. hope
  
20. In which book does Paul repeatedly emphasize that Christians should perform good works?
  - a. 1 Corinthians
  - b. Philemon
  - c. Titus
  - d. Galatians
  
21. Parousia is
  - a. the tribulation
  - b. the judgment
  - c. the new heaven
  - d. the second coming
  
22. Eschatology is best defined as
  - a. a study of the church
  - b. the study of last things
  - c. a study of dispensations
  - d. a study of apocalyptic

**Chapter 18: Romans**

1. How many Epistles are generally assumed to be written by Paul?
  - a. eight
  - b. ten
  - c. thirteen
  - d. twenty-one
  
2. How are the Pauline Epistles arranged in the New Testament?
  - a. chronologically
  - b. topically
  - c. by length
  - d. geographically
  
3. Which book has had the greatest influence on world history?
  - a. Romans
  - b. Ephesians
  - c. Titus
  - d. Revelation
  
4. In church history what individual does not show that his theology has been strongly influenced by Paul's Epistle to the Romans?
  - a. Cranmer
  - b. Luther
  - c. Augustine
  - d. Wesley
  
5. What was the farthest point north that the Roman Empire reached?
  - a. Great Britain
  - b. Sweden
  - c. Germany
  - d. France
  
6. The earliest church leader in Rome was
  - a. Origen
  - b. Polycarp
  - c. Justin Martyr
  - d. Clement
  
7. Paul wrote Romans while in
  - a. Asia
  - b. Greece
  - c. Rome
  - d. Carthage

8. Which is the best example of contextualization?
  - a. Jesus dressing like his contemporaries
  - b. John writing his Gospel in the style of the period
  - c. Paul editing his remarks to his readers' situation
  - d. Josephus writing history "as he saw it"
  
9. What is Paul's introductory statement in the Epistle to the Romans called?
  - a. prologue
  - b. greeting
  - c. salutation
  - d. doxology
  
10. People of Paul's time believed that there was a God and their response was to worship
  - a. God himself
  - b. the spirit of God
  - c. nature
  - d. human beings
  
11. The people of Paul's time can best be described as
  - a. deists
  - b. polytheists
  - c. infidels
  - d. pagans
  
12. Paul teaches that sinful people can ultimately be granted salvation only by
  - a. good works
  - b. justification
  - c. grace
  - d. faith
  
13. What must a person do to share in the blessing of Abraham?
  - a. accept the Old Testament law
  - b. be Jewish ethnically
  - c. share Abraham's faith in God
  - d. obey God as Abraham did
  
14. Paul concludes his Epistle to the Romans with
  - a. a formal conclusion
  - b. a summarization
  - c. a review of his concerns
  - d. a doxology
  
15. Who said that understanding of Romans was a key to understanding all Scripture?
  - a. Calvin
  - b. Barth
  - c. Knox
  - d. Luther

16. The most likely date for the writing of Romans is
- a. A.D. 55–57
  - b. A.D. 57–58
  - c. A.D. 59–60
  - d. A.D. 60–61

**Chapter 19: Corinthians and Galatians**

1. To the church at which city did Paul write the longest letters?
  - a. Corinth
  - b. Colossae
  - c. Thessalonica
  - d. Ephesus
  
2. The church that was the most confused was the church at
  - a. Rome
  - b. Philippi
  - c. Colossae
  - d. Corinth
  
3. Corinth was the capital of the province of
  - a. Greece
  - b. Asia
  - c. Gaul
  - d. Achaia
  
4. Which early Christian was not a tentmaker by profession?
  - a. Phoebe
  - b. Paul
  - c. Priscilla
  - d. Aquila
  
5. The most significant problem among Corinthian Christians was
  - a. preoccupation with business matters
  - b. sexual excesses
  - c. tolerance of pagan practices
  - d. accumulation of wealth
  
6. The Jewish population of Corinth grew substantially in
  - a. A.D. 45
  - b. A.D. 49
  - c. A.D. 55
  - d. A.D. 54
  
7. The link between Corinthian archaeology and Scripture was the platform on which
  - a. Claudius stood
  - b. Sosthenes stood
  - c. Gallio stood
  - d. Paul stood

8. Who did not mention 1 Corinthians?
  - a. Ignatius
  - b. Marcion
  - c. Augustine
  - d. Irenaeus
  
9. Who was not one who reported the quarreling in the Corinthian congregation to Paul?
  - a. Stephanus
  - b. Fortunatus
  - c. Achaicus
  - d. Erastus
  
10. Whom did Paul send to deliver the letter to the Corinthian church?
  - a. Priscilla
  - b. Peter
  - c. Timothy
  - d. Silas
  
11. For whom was the Jerusalem collection intended?
  - a. Jewish Christians in Palestine
  - b. Gentile believers in Palestine
  - c. the poor in Corinth
  - d. the widows in the Asian churches
  
12. 1 Corinthians 11:2–16 has been the focus of attention by
  - a. charismatic groups
  - b. feminist theologians
  - c. fundamentalist theologians
  - d. neo-orthodox theologians
  
13. What happened to the church at Corinth as a result of Paul's first letter to them?
  - a. reform began
  - b. revival was interrupted
  - c. Paul was challenged
  - d. conditions got worse
  
14. Which was not characteristic of the theology of the Corinthians?
  - a. self-betterment
  - b. power with peers came through Christ
  - c. Christ should be at the center
  - d. suffering for Christ led to success
  
15. Paul took delight in his
  - a. successes
  - b. weakness
  - c. power with peers
  - d. rivalries

16. The novel interpretations of the Bible that are commonplace today can be most directly seen as a contemporary example of the church at
  - a. Ephesus
  - b. Philippi
  - c. Corinth
  - d. Macedonia
  
17. What did the Corinthian church openly question about Paul's message?
  - a. credibility
  - b. presentation
  - c. content
  - d. authority
  
18. What is the best meaning of orthodoxy?
  - a. apostolic teaching
  - b. traditions of the Bible
  - c. church organization
  - d. true biblical teaching and practice
  
19. The Jerusalem collection was one of the major accomplishments of
  - a. Paul's ministry
  - b. the Corinthian church
  - c. the apostles' work in Palestine
  - d. the temple at Jerusalem
  
20. What part of Scripture is central to knowing and honoring God?
  - a. narrative
  - b. law
  - c. proverbs
  - d. poetry
  
21. Where did Paul and Barnabas begin their evangelistic thrust on the first missionary journey?
  - a. Perga
  - b. Cyprus
  - c. Pisidian Antioch
  - d. Syrian Antioch
  
22. Which place does the South Galatian approach to Galatians not include?
  - a. Lystra
  - b. Derbe
  - c. Ephesus
  - d. Perga
  
23. Paul wrote to the Galatians to challenge them to
  - a. abandon the new gospel
  - b. apply the teachings of the church leaders
  - c. call them to sacrifice
  - d. seek a more effective church organization

24. Which sermons of Paul from the Book of Acts are echoed in Galatians?
- Acts 5
  - Acts 11
  - Acts 13
  - Acts 15
25. One who accepted the Jewish faith and practice without being circumcised is called
- a proselyte
  - a believer
  - a Judaizer
  - a devout convert
26. At which place was Paul stoned and left for dead?
- Lystra
  - Derbe
  - Iconium
  - Pisidian Antioch
27. Who were the Judaizers?
- Jews who accepted the gospel at face value
  - Gentiles who tried to convert Jews
  - agitators who tried to combine the gospel with Jewish practice
  - scholars who insisted that Christianity needed a Jewish endorsement
28. Which book is called the Magna Carta of Christian liberty?
- Ephesians
  - Galatians
  - 1 Corinthians
  - 2 Corinthians
29. What was Paul's belief about good works?
- Works contribute to salvation
  - Good works are necessary for salvation
  - Works are an expression of salvation
  - Works are intertwined with salvation
30. A person who is an antinomian does not believe in
- rules
  - freedom
  - faith
  - works

**Chapter 20: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon**

1. What lends the strongest support for holding to the Pauline authorship of Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon?
  - a. Polycarp and Justin Martyr state this
  - b. All are letters
  - c. The tone of the letters is Pauline
  - d. Paul is named as the author in the first part of the letter
2. Ephesus was at the mouth of
  - a. the Tigris River
  - b. the Oxus River
  - c. the Cayster River
  - d. the Euphrates River
3. Which deity was the center of pagan worship in Ephesus?
  - a. Diana
  - b. Aphrodite
  - c. Mercury
  - d. Zeus
4. What type of language is found in Ephesians?
  - a. diplomatic
  - b. power
  - c. pious
  - d. didactic
5. What follows the statements about God, Christ, and salvation in Ephesians?
  - a. explanations
  - b. reflections
  - c. exhortations
  - d. blessings
6. “No man of another nation to enter within the fence and enclosure round the temple. And whoever is caught will have himself to blame that his death ensues.” Where did archaeologists find this inscription?
  - a. Herod’s temple
  - b. temple of Artemis
  - c. courts of Alexander the Great
  - d. offices of Caesar Augustus
7. What is the most likely source of the image of God’s armor that is used in Ephesians?
  - a. Ezekiel
  - b. Isaiah
  - c. Jeremiah
  - d. Daniel

8. Who was the courier of the letter to the Ephesians?
  - a. Timothy
  - b. Titus
  - c. Tychicus
  - d. Thomas
  
9. The church at Philippi had been founded by Paul and
  - a. Barnabas
  - b. Silas
  - c. Timothy
  - d. Titus
  
10. Philippi's location was important because it was on
  - a. the Damascus road
  - b. the Via Dolorosa
  - c. the Via Egnatia
  - d. the Appian Way
  
11. Which did Paul not identify as a source of hindrance to the gospel in his letter to the Philippians?
  - a. troublemakers known as mutilators
  - b. Philippian criminals
  - c. Gentile converts
  - d. Roman authorities
  
12. A central thrust of Paul's letter to the Philippians was to admonish them about their
  - a. pagan customs
  - b. exclusivity
  - c. christological weakness
  - d. self-centeredness
  
13. The best meaning for the word *kurios* is
  - a. Lord
  - b. rabbi
  - c. ruler
  - d. divinity
  
14. What criticism is most often directed at Philippians?
  - a. questions about Paul's authorship
  - b. denials of the literary unity of the book
  - c. identifying discrepancies in the content
  - d. claiming inconsistencies in the language used
  
15. Which group did not make up a sizable portion of the population of Colossae?
  - a. Egyptians
  - b. Phrygians
  - c. Greeks
  - d. Jews

16. Who founded the Colossian church?
  - a. Paul
  - b. Silas
  - c. Tychicus
  - d. Epaphras
  
17. The basic message of Colossians is about
  - a. false teaching
  - b. Christ
  - c. sinful acts
  - d. Christian standards
  
18. Paul's letter to Philemon deals with Onesimus, who was
  - a. a local magistrate
  - b. a pagan priest
  - c. a seller of fine linen
  - d. a slave
  
19. Who was with Paul when he wrote to Philemon?
  - a. Onesimus
  - b. Timothy
  - c. Silas
  - d. Titus
  
20. In his letter to Philemon, it was most significant that Paul
  - a. bucked the culture
  - b. was diplomatic about a sensitive issue
  - c. focused on a person from a different social class
  - d. befriended a wealthy man

**Chapter 21: Thessalonians, Timothy, and Titus**

1. What city did Paul travel through on his way from Philippi to Thessalonica?
  - a. Syrian Antioch
  - b. Amphipolis
  - c. Ephesus
  - d. Salonika
  
2. To whom did Paul take the gospel first when he focused on evangelism?
  - a. slave owners
  - b. pagan worshipers
  - c. immigrants to the place
  - d. Jews of the area
  
3. Under which place are the remains of Thessalonica buried?
  - a. Athens
  - b. Apollonia
  - c. Thessaloniki
  - d. Corinth
  
4. At what place did Paul, Silas, and Timothy find temporary refuge from hostile Thessalonians?
  - a. Berea
  - b. Athens
  - c. Apollonia
  - d. Corinth
  
5. At what place did Silas and Timothy find Paul after he fled from Thessalonica?
  - a. Athens
  - b. Berea
  - c. Corinth
  - d. Syrian Antioch
  
6. Thirty-eight percent of 2 Thessalonians deals with
  - a. Christology
  - b. eschatology
  - c. ecclesiology
  - d. soteriology
  
7. Paul's language in 1 and 2 Thessalonians promotes a personal awareness focused on
  - a. self
  - b. community
  - c. God
  - d. service

8. One of the major purposes of 2 Thessalonians is to counteract
  - a. false teaching
  - b. societal trends
  - c. pious actions
  - d. efforts of the Jews
  
9. How does the style of 2 Thessalonians differ from the style of 1 Thessalonians?
  - a. It is more sophisticated
  - b. It is more definitive
  - c. It is more casual
  - d. It is more formal
  
10. The term for a city official in the Thessalonian setting was
  - a. magistrate
  - b. politarch
  - c. proconsul
  - d. governor
  
11. The Gallio inscription was found in the Greek city of
  - a. Corinth
  - b. Athens
  - c. Delphi
  - d. Salonika
  
12. Which epistle is dated near the end of Paul's life?
  - a. 1 Corinthians
  - b. Ephesians
  - c. Galatians
  - d. Titus
  
13. Some scholars suggest that Paul took a fourth missionary journey that included stops at all except
  - a. Spain
  - b. Crete
  - c. Miletus
  - d. Qumran
  
14. Which was not a significant reason for Paul writing his first letter to Timothy?
  - a. To encourage him to stay in spite of difficulties
  - b. To give instructions on the use of the law
  - c. To criticize his ministry style
  - d. To remind him of areas in which he needed to focus
  
15. Where was Timothy when Paul wrote his letters to him?
  - a. Corinth
  - b. Rome
  - c. Thessalonica
  - d. Ephesus

16. Much of what Paul said to Timothy in his second letter deals with
  - a. methods of ministry
  - b. suffering in the ministry
  - c. studying the theology of the gospel
  - d. interpersonal relationships
  
17. Where was Titus ministering when Paul wrote to him?
  - a. Crete
  - b. Nicopolis
  - c. Achaia
  - d. Corinth
  
18. For whom did Paul not give instructions in his letter to Titus?
  - a. slaves
  - b. younger men
  - c. rulers
  - d. older women
  
19. The clearest rationale that Paul's letters to Timothy present is for
  - a. involving young people in Christian ministry
  - b. presenting the gospel to all people
  - c. setting standards in the church
  - d. including women in ministry
  
20. Which is the primary critical question raised about the Pastoral Epistles?
  - a. inconsistencies in treatment of the law
  - b. role of women in the church
  - c. authorship of the Epistles
  - d. where the author was when he wrote them

**Chapter 22: Hebrews and James**

1. Another term for the General Epistles is
  - a. Jewish
  - b. pastoral
  - c. catholic
  - d. sermonic
  
2. Whom did Martin Luther suggest the author of Hebrews was?
  - a. Paul
  - b. Apollos
  - c. Barnabas
  - d. Luke
  
3. For whom was Hebrews primarily written?
  - a. Christians
  - b. converts from pagan religions
  - c. Gentile believers
  - d. Jewish Christians
  
4. Which feature of an ancient letter is missing from Hebrews?
  - a. initial greeting
  - b. exhortation
  - c. benediction
  - d. concluding greeting
  
5. What is the major reason for the Book of Hebrews?
  - a. To present parameters for Christian living
  - b. To demonstrate how the Old Testament is the foundation for faith in Christ
  - c. To encourage converts to stick with their new faith
  - d. To develop a Christology for the believers
  
6. Which Old Testament figure was cited in Hebrews as an example of faith for Christians to follow?
  - a. Benjamin
  - b. Rahab
  - c. Ruth
  - d. Daniel
  
7. To commit apostasy is to
  - a. follow pagan gods
  - b. criticize the Christian community
  - c. fall away from the faith
  - d. sin repeatedly

8. The emphasis in James is on
  - a. good works
  - b. faith
  - c. Christian ethics
  - d. grace
  
9. James was written for
  - a. Jews in Jerusalem
  - b. Greek believers
  - c. Gentiles in twelve cities
  - d. the diaspora
  
10. Which type of Old Testament literature does James reflect?
  - a. law
  - b. history
  - c. poetry
  - d. wisdom
  
11. James establishes a close link between belief and
  - a. practice
  - b. commitment
  - c. theology
  - d. observance
  
12. The clearest sociological emphasis in James is on
  - a. social class injustices
  - b. economic justice
  - c. racial inequity
  - d. family disharmony

**Chapter 23: Peter, John, and Jude**

1. Where did Simon Peter grow up?
  - a. Bethany
  - b. Bethlehem
  - c. Beersheba
  - d. Bethsaida
  
2. What role did Simon Peter play among the twelve apostles?
  - a. treasurer
  - b. secretary
  - c. spokesman
  - d. superintendent
  
3. Simon Peter was primarily an apostle to
  - a. Jews
  - b. Greeks
  - c. Gentiles
  - d. Samaritans
  
4. Which author states that Simon Peter was crucified in Rome?
  - a. Athanasius
  - b. Irenaeus
  - c. Eusebius
  - d. Clement
  
5. First Peter states it was written from Babylon. It is most likely that this is a code-word for
  - a. Neopolis
  - b. Rome
  - c. Athens
  - d. Corinth
  
6. The believers to whom 1 Peter was written lived in what is now
  - a. Italy
  - b. Armenia
  - c. Turkey
  - d. Greece
  
7. For whom does Peter not give specific instructions in 1 Peter?
  - a. husbands
  - b. government officials
  - c. church elders
  - d. young people

8. According to Peter, the ultimate goal of the Christian should be to
  - a. live a holy life
  - b. reject evil
  - c. do what is good
  - d. follow Christ
  
9. Which is not one of the major matters of concern in 2 Peter?
  - a. sanctification
  - b. spreading the gospel message
  - c. false teachers
  - d. Scripture
  
10. Which epistle of John does not look like an ancient letter?
  - a. 1 John
  - b. 2 John
  - c. 3 John
  
11. John the son of Zebedee witnessed all except
  - a. the raising of Lazarus
  - b. the trial of Jesus
  - c. the raising of Jairus's daughter
  - d. the crucifixion of Jesus
  
12. Where was John when he received the vision that is recorded in the Book of Revelation?
  - a. Crete
  - b. Patmos
  - c. Ephesus
  - d. Jerusalem
  
13. Why did John conclude his second epistle so quickly?
  - a. He needed to travel to Ephesus
  - b. He wanted to make a strong brief statement to the believers
  - c. He ran out of paper on which to write
  - d. He was feeling ill
  
14. What was the major warning about that John gave in his second letter?
  - a. sexual behavior in the church
  - b. arguments among church leaders
  - c. ethical treatment of slaves
  - d. false teaching
  
15. Who is the recipient of 3 John?
  - a. Gaius
  - b. Zebedee
  - c. Demetrius
  - d. Diotrephes

16. Jude, the author of the Epistle, was
- a. the son of James
  - b. Barsabbas
  - c. Judas
  - d. a brother of Jesus

**Chapter 24: Revelation**

1. Approximately how many visions are recorded in the Book of Revelation?
  - a. twenty
  - b. forty
  - c. sixty
  - d. eighty
  
2. What is the literary style of the Book of Revelation?
  - a. apocalyptic
  - b. narrative
  - c. wisdom
  - d. polemic
  
3. Where is the island of Patmos located?
  - a. Mediterranean Sea
  - b. Aegean Sea
  - c. Adriatic Sea
  - d. Black Sea
  
4. Which church was given a letter in the Book of Revelation?
  - a. Galatian
  - b. Corinthian
  - c. Ephesian
  - d. Thessalonian
  
5. How many people of Israel were sealed in Revelation 7:1–8?
  - a. 666
  - b. 1,644
  - c. 56,140
  - d. 144,000
  
6. Which theory of interpretation of Revelation dates to Papias and Justin Martyr?
  - a. dispensational premillennialism
  - b. historic premillennialism
  - c. postmillennialism
  - d. amillennialism
  
7. Which theory of interpretation of Revelation was held by Luther and Calvin?
  - a. dispensational premillennialism
  - b. historic premillennialism
  - c. postmillennialism
  - d. amillennialism

8. In which theory of the interpretation of Revelation is there a Jewish millennium?
  - a. dispensational premillennialism
  - b. historic premillennialism
  - c. postmillennialism
  - d. amillennialism
  
9. Which theory of interpretation of Revelation maintains that through preaching the world will gradually be won to Christ?
  - a. dispensational premillennialism
  - b. historic premillennialism
  - c. postmillennialism
  - d. amillennialism
  
10. What is John's favorite expression for describing Jesus?
  - a. king
  - b. lamb
  - c. master
  - d. lion of Judah
  
11. How many churches play a prominent role in Revelation?
  - a. three
  - b. seven
  - c. ten
  - d. twelve
  
12. To which division of theology does Revelation contribute the most?
  - a. ecclesiology
  - b. pneumatology
  - c. Christology
  - d. eschatology