



EQUIPPED!

Tools for Exploring the Bible

Quiz Book

Lesson 1

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What three phrases best describe the Bible?
 - a. Human but not divine, public and private, a library with one message
 - b. A library with one message, both human and divine, deeply personal but not private**
 - c. One book with one message, divinely inspired but written by humans, specific to each reader
 - d. Written by real people, best read in community, not divinely inspired

2. According to the video lesson, which of these phrases best describes the roles of the Old Testament, the Gospels, and the New Testament, respectively?
 - a. Educate, explain, excite
 - b. Teach, truth, testimony
 - c. Anticipate, announce, explain**
 - d. Instruct, announce, explain

3. When we look at whole stories and how they fit into the whole books of the Bible, we are considering the:
 - a. Historical context
 - b. Theological context
 - c. Text context
 - d. Plot context**

4. Reading the Bible in its historical context refers to:
 - a. How it relates to me and my culture
 - b. What the author personally thought about what they wrote
 - c. What the text would have meant to its original readers and hearers**
 - d. Studying the Bible as a history book

5. What does it mean to read the Bible in its literary context?
 - a. To read it as literature and not fact
 - b. To consider what previously-written stories and histories the authors drew on to tell their stories**
 - c. To read the entire Bible as a whole book
 - d. To compare all the stories in the Bible to see which ones are similar

6. What writings of the Bible are didactic prose?
 - a. **Sermons, legal codes, and letters**
 - b. Stories and history like Genesis and the Gospels
 - c. Wisdom literature like Psalms and Proverbs
 - d. Prophetic books like Isaiah and Daniel

7. What is the best way to read didactic prose?
 - a. In its logical context: looking at the whole letter, sermon, or legal code
 - b. In its historical context: considering the situation of the group to whom the author originally wrote
 - c. In its literary context: understanding the references and allusions to past events or older texts of Scripture that the author alludes to
 - d. **All of the above**

8. According to the lesson, what is true about Hebrew poetry?
 - a. It is lengthy, hard to understand, and imaginative
 - b. **It is concise, uses parallelism, and uses imagery**
 - c. It is meant to be taken literally
 - d. It is visual, full of emotion, and thoughtful

9. Which of these is NOT a recommended step for approaching Bible reading?
 - a. Read the Bible daily
 - b. Read the Bible through for breadth
 - c. **Read a whole chapter at once every day**
 - d. Study the Bible for depth

10. What are the “4 D’s” of growing as a Christian?
 - a. **Drama, doctrine, doxology, discipleship**
 - b. Discovery, drama, discipline, divinity
 - c. Dependence, drive, direction, doxology
 - d. Doctrine, direction, discipline, drama

11. The big unfolding story of the Bible, from creation to the fall and all the way to Jesus, is:
 - a. Discovery
 - b. Doctrine
 - c. **Drama**
 - d. Doxology

12. The truths we believe about who God is and what he has done for us are called:

- a. Divinity
- b. Doctrine**
- c. Doxology
- d. Direction

13. The word describing praise, a heartfelt worshipful response, is:

- a. Doxology**
- b. Discipleship
- c. Drama
- d. Divinity

14. Emulating Jesus by living out love for God and for our neighbor is:

- a. Direction
- b. Doctrine
- c. Dependence
- d. Discipleship**

Lesson 2

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What does the word “testament” mean?
 - a. It is an old English word meaning “testimony,” or what a person confesses.
 - b. It is an old English word meaning “covenant,” or an oath-bound relationship between two parties.**
 - c. It is a Greek word meaning “book,” which is why we use it to refer to the Bible.
 - d. It is a Latin word meaning “covenant,” a promise between two people.

2. At what event did Jesus establish his new covenant?
 - a. His baptism
 - b. The last supper**
 - c. The crucifixion
 - d. The resurrection

3. What does the word “canon” mean?
 - a. It is a large gun.
 - b. It is a Latin word referring to a song sung in a round.
 - c. It is a Greek word meaning a rule or standard of measure.**
 - d. It is a Greek word referring to something that is the most important.

4. By what time was the majority of what we now call the New Testament widely used by the church?
 - a. The late 2nd century and the early 3rd century A.D.**
 - b. The year 367 A.D.
 - c. The year 250 A.D.
 - d. The mid 1st century A.D.

5. Why were the books of the New Testament so special to the early church?
 - a. They were inspired directly by God himself.
 - b. They are the earliest written Christian books, all written in the 1st century and some within 40 years of Jesus’ death and resurrection.
 - c. They are all connected to Jesus’ apostles in some way.
 - d. All of the above**

6. What does the word “scripture” refer to?
 - a. The Jewish Bible, or the Torah (the Old Testament)
 - b. The Christian New Testament, including the Gospels and the Epistles
 - c. Writings inspired by God, such as the Old Testament, the Gospels, and the letters of the Apostles**
 - d. Any religion’s sacred writings

7. Which of the following is NOT a description of the writers of the New Testament?
 - a. They were commissioned by Jesus to teach and preach.
 - b. They were present at Jesus’ death and resurrection.**
 - c. They were inspired by God to write about this new covenant that God was bringing about.
 - d. They each were an apostle of Jesus or a scribe of an apostle.

8. In what language was the New Testament originally written?
 - a. Hebrew
 - b. Latin
 - c. Aramaic
 - d. Greek**

9. What is important about the original language of the New Testament?
 - a. It was called Koine, or common: the language of the people.**
 - b. It was the language that Jesus spoke most often.
 - c. It was the language of the Old Testament, so the Jews could understand it.
 - d. It was the apostles’ native language.

10. What two characteristics are essential for a good Bible translation?
 - a. It is relatable and honest.
 - b. It is modern and direct.
 - c. It is accurate and relatable.
 - d. It is readable and accurate.**

11. For the purpose of this class, how will we be grouping the books of the New Testament?
 - a. In order of the date they were written
 - b. According to apostolic tradition**
 - c. According to the order they appear in the Bible
 - d. In order from longest to shortest

Lesson 3

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Which of these is NOT part of the outline of the book of Luke?
 - a. Second is the story of Jesus' home mission in Galilee.
 - b. First is the introduction, which details the stories of Jesus' family before his birth, stories of his birth and infancy, and a brief account of Jesus' boyhood.
 - c. Last is Jesus' final week in Jerusalem, leading to his death and resurrection.
 - d. Third is the section where Luke describes all of Jesus' miracles in chronological order, which is the longest section of the book.**

2. What is Luke's purpose in writing his book?
 - a. So his readers may have historical certainty that the things they had been taught really happened**
 - b. To prove the Jews were wrong about who they thought the Messiah would be
 - c. To tell all the stories the other Gospel authors didn't write about
 - d. To show Jesus in a more artistic light

3. In the first section of Luke, which person did NOT break out into a poetic celebration?
 - a. Mary
 - b. Joseph**
 - c. Zechariah
 - d. Simeon

4. Which literary device encloses stories in a unit, putting "bookends" of similar content at the beginning and end of the unit?
 - a. An ellipsis
 - b. Parallelism
 - c. Repetition
 - d. An inclusio**

5. In which region did Jesus begin his public ministry?
 - a. Samaria
 - b. Judea
 - c. Galilee**
 - d. Israel

6. Why is looking for repetition a key in biblical interpretation?
 - a. It could be an indication the author made a mistake and is trying to correct himself.
 - b. It's the author's way of putting a point in bold, emphasizing something very important.**
 - c. It helps the reader memorize the Bible better.
 - d. It means someone said the same thing more than once.

7. Which is NOT a major theme in Luke's Gospel?
 - a. Jesus is specifically coming to the poor of the world who have longed for God to release them from the tyranny of sin and death.
 - b. Jesus is a man of constant prayer.
 - c. Jesus has come for the Gentiles as well as the Jews.
 - d. Jesus' wisdom is contrasted with the foolishness of the Pharisees.**

8. In the second phase of Jesus' Galilean ministry, which two themes does Luke contrast?
 - a. The height of Jesus' fame and glory and the mission of his coming death**
 - b. The faith of the disciples and the disbelief of the Jews
 - c. The love of God and the hatred of people
 - d. The glory of Jesus' miracles and simplicity of his teachings

9. What is Luke's most unique contribution to the life and ministry of Jesus?
 - a. The words of Jesus on the cross, which Luke records more than the other Gospel writers
 - b. The theme of Jesus' ministry to the poor and oppressed
 - c. The journey-to-Jerusalem theme, which contains an enormous amount of material that isn't in any other Gospel account**
 - d. The powerful contrast between the teachings of Jesus and the teachings of the religious leaders

10. Which describes the literary device of parallelism?
 - a. Repeating the same ideas in reverse order from the first time
 - b. Cycling through several themes, and then repeating those themes in the same order**
 - c. Writing about what two people had to say on the same topic
 - d. Putting "bookends" of content at the beginning and end of a literary unit

11. The “study of last things” is

- a. **Eschatology**
- b. Finatology
- c. Chronology
- d. Historology

12. Which is NOT one of the 10 themes of Jesus’ ministry along the road to Jerusalem?

- a. Jesus is bound and determined to go to Jerusalem.
- b. Jesus confronts Jewish religious leaders about their depravity.
- c. Jesus predicts his coming death.
- d. **Jesus rebukes the disciples for not understanding his teaching.**

Lesson 4

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. In which fashion does Luke lay out events in his gospel?
 - a. Literary
 - b. Thematic**
 - c. Chronological
 - d. Geographic

2. Which of these is NOT a way Jesus displays his divine authority in the second thematic cycle of the book?
 - a. He heals a man with dropsy.
 - b. He interprets the law of Moses correctly.
 - c. He points out the Pharisees' hypocrisy.
 - d. He casts out demons from a man into pigs.**

3. What is a key to interpreting parables?
 - a. Compare them with other parables to understand the meaning
 - b. Understand they are not to be taken literally
 - c. Look at what else is going on at the moment the story is being told**
 - d. Interpret them in a literal fashion

4. Which of these is NOT one of the parables Jesus tells to respond to the attitude of the Pharisees?
 - a. The lost treasure**
 - b. The lost sheep
 - c. The lost coin
 - d. The lost son

5. What was Jesus' response to the Pharisees' question about when the Kingdom of God would come?
 - a. It came already, and they missed it because they didn't recognize Jesus as Messiah.
 - b. It is here now, because Jesus himself is here.**
 - c. It is coming and they will be welcomed into it when it comes.
 - d. It is coming but they will not be accepted into it because they have already rejected Jesus.

6. Which of these is NOT a major theme in the Gospel of Luke?
 - a. Jesus is portrayed as a prophet who encounters rejection and resistance.
 - b. Jesus encourages the disciples to have greater faith.
 - c. Jesus predicts his coming death.
 - d. Jesus fulfills everything the Jews expected the Messiah to be.**

7. Why did Jesus ride on a colt for his triumphal entry into Jerusalem?
 - a. It was the only animal available for him to use.
 - b. He was tired of walking so far uphill.
 - c. It was a fulfillment of a prophecy and an announcement of his coming in peace, as a king.**
 - d. It was a symbol of his coming as a conqueror to defeat Satan.

8. Which of these is NOT a prophecy Jesus made in Luke chapter 21, which has since been fulfilled?
 - a. The Jews would eventually accept Jesus as the Messiah, which has happened with hundreds of thousands of Jews becoming Christians.**
 - b. Many Jews would be killed by the sword, which happened in AD 70 when more than a million Jews were killed in siege by the Romans, and has happened in other ways since.
 - c. Other Jews would be carried into other countries by the Gentiles, which was fulfilled when about 97,000 Jews were taken as captive slaves.
 - d. Jerusalem would be “trampled underfoot by the Gentiles,” which has been fulfilled as various non-Jewish groups, political and religious, have controlled Jerusalem ever since.

9. What was significant about what Jesus did during his final Passover meal with his disciples?
 - a. He took a centuries-old feast and used it to point to his own sacrificial death.
 - b. He ratified a new covenant of forgiveness for sinners.
 - c. He set an example of loving service to his disciples.
 - d. All of the above**

10. According to the lesson, what is notable about Luke's account of Jesus' crucifixion?
- Luke records what people in the crowd said about Jesus.
 - Luke records more conversations Jesus had demonstrating his compassion to others.**
 - Luke records the medical details of Jesus' crucifixion, which makes sense since he was a doctor.
 - Luke records what the Roman soldiers said to Jesus.
11. In his account of the resurrection, on which of these does Luke place his emphasis?
- Christ's word**
 - Christ's actions
 - Christ's teaching
 - Christ's power
12. Which of these is NOT an element of Luke's account of Jesus on the road to Emmaus?
- It happened on the evening of Easter Sunday.
 - The disciples recognized Jesus immediately when he began walking with them.**
 - Jesus taught the disciples from the Scripture why the Christ needed to suffer and die.
 - The disciples recognized Jesus when he broke bread with them.
13. Which story from early in the book is paralleled with the Emmaus account (an example of a literary inclusio, or bookend)?
- The journey of the Magi to Bethlehem
 - The journey of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph to Egypt to escape Herod
 - The journey of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph to Jerusalem for the Passover**
 - The journey of Jesus in the desert for 40 days
14. Which word is a proclamation of Jesus' coming, from beginning to end?
- Peace**
 - Love
 - Hope
 - Faith

Lesson 5

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. According to the lesson, how are the books of Luke and Acts thematically linked?
 - a. Both books are written by the same author.
 - b. In both books, Luke shows God's actions in history to fulfill his promises to Israel and to create a world-wide, Jew/Gentile body of believers.**
 - c. Acts is the sequel to Luke.
 - d. Luke repeats much of the same content in Acts that he wrote in his Gospel.

2. Which statement is NOT part of the outline of the book of Acts?
 - a. The second main section is chapter 8 through 12, focusing on the church in Judea and Samaria, the wider areas around Israel.
 - b. The third main section is chapter 13 through 28, focusing on missionary journeys throughout the Roman Empire.
 - c. The final main section is chapter 29 through 33, focusing on Paul's experiences in Rome at the end of his life.**
 - d. The first main section is chapter 2 through 7, focusing on the church in the city of Jerusalem.

3. What is significant about this statement from Jesus in the first part of the book: "You will be my witnesses in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth"?
 - a. It becomes Luke's outline for the entire book.**
 - b. It is repeated to the disciples many times throughout the book as a reminder of the job they have to do.
 - c. It is spoken to a large group of believers, who all become missionaries.
 - d. It references Samaria, which was a region Jewish people avoided.

4. Many significant events in the last weeks of Jesus' life on earth coincided with important Jewish festivals. Which of these statements is NOT true?
 - a. Jesus was crucified on the Feast of Passover and Unleavened Bread.
 - b. He appeared to the Twelve on the Feast of Purim.**
 - c. Jesus sent the Holy Spirit on the Feast of Weeks.
 - d. He was resurrected on the Feast of Firstfruits.

5. What happened at Pentecost that started fulfilling God's promised plan to send the gospel out to "the ends of the earth"?
 - a. Jewish people from all over the known world heard the gospel.
 - b. The disciples were given supernatural power to preach in languages they hadn't previously learned.
 - c. Many people were baptized and became followers of Jesus.
 - d. **All of the above**

6. Luke utilizes a literary structure called a "chiasm." Which statement describes a chiasm?
 - a. It is a form of poetry that doesn't rhyme.
 - b. The elements of a story follow a linear progression.
 - c. **Certain phrases or ideas are stated in one order in the first half of a section or story, and in reverse order in the second half.**
 - d. The same ideas are repeated in different ways multiple times to make a point.

7. Which event, which sparks a great persecution of the church and the further spreading of the gospel, is the climax of the first part of Acts?
 - a. **The stoning and martyrdom of the apostle Stephen**
 - b. The arrest and persecution of Peter
 - c. The apostles' preaching about Jesus in the Jewish temple
 - d. The baptizing of many Jews who became believers in Jesus

8. What is the main theme of chapters 8-12 of Acts?
 - a. Peter and the apostles continue preaching and getting arrested and miraculously released
 - b. The Jewish leaders try to find ways to stop the growth of the new church
 - c. **The church expands into Judea and Samaria, becoming a trans-national movement beyond the Jews who are close to Jerusalem**
 - d. The new believers enjoy a time of public approval and acceptance

9. Whose conversion story gives a powerful example of how God is bringing the gospel to those the Jews considered outsiders?
 - a. The Samaritan slave
 - b. The Roman refugee
 - c. The Greek governo
 - d. **The Ethiopian eunuch**

10. To whom did Jesus appear on the road to Damascus?
- Peter
 - Paul
 - Saul**
 - Ananias
11. How does God make the point to Peter that the gospel is not only for the Jews but for the Gentiles, those that Jewish people considered “unclean”?
- He forbids Peter from ceremonially cleansing himself to experience being “unclean”
 - He shows a vision to Peter of “unclean” animals with the instruction, “Kill and eat”**
 - He forces Peter to eat “unclean” animals
 - He instructs Peter to ignore Jewish rules about clean and unclean
12. Which statement is NOT true about Peter’s experience at Cornelius’ house?
- God broke down the clean-vs-unclean barriers that had kept Jews and Gentiles apart.
 - The Gentiles decided to follow Jewish laws so they could be considered clean, too.**
 - The Holy Spirit was given to Gentiles, proving that the gospel was for them also.
 - Peter ate with Gentiles, which was forbidden for Jews to do.
13. The events of the second main section of Acts show how the gospel is expanding both geographically and out from its Jewish beginnings to groups of people more and more removed from the Jews. Which progression of the expansion is correct?
- Samaritans come to faith, then foreign converts to Judaism, then Hellenistic (or Greek-speaking) Jews, then Gentiles**
 - Hellenistic Jews come to faith, then foreign converts to Judaism, then Samaritans, then Gentiles
 - Samaritans come to faith, then Hellenistic Jews, then foreign converts, then Gentiles
 - Gentiles come to faith, then Hellenistic Jews, then foreign converts, then Samaritans

Lesson 6

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Which of these is NOT true about Paul's sermons in the second half of the book of Acts?
 - a. The second sermon is primarily preached to Gentiles.
 - b. All the sermons happen at the beginning of each missionary journey.**
 - c. The first sermon's audience is mostly Jewish.
 - d. The third sermon is for the elders of the church.
2. Where do Paul and Barnabas go on their first missionary journey?
 - a. Cyprus and southern Galatia**
 - b. Antioch and Corinth
 - c. Ephesus and Rome
 - d. Northern Antioch and Colossi
3. Luke details 9 official hearings before different rulers and courts. What is his main purpose for this?
 - a. To show how good a debater Paul is
 - b. To demonstrate the lawlessness of the Jews who accused Paul
 - c. To show Christianity, as a fulfillment of the Jewish faith, should be a tolerated religion in the Roman empire**
 - d. To explain how Paul uses his opportunities before courts to convert them to Christianity
4. What was the problem with the teaching of the Judaizers?
 - a. They wanted anyone who became a Christian to be circumcised, which was very painful and unpleasant.
 - b. They said only Jews could become Christians, not Gentiles.
 - c. They said Jews could not become Christians at all.
 - d. God does not require Gentiles to become Jewish and place themselves under Mosaic Law to become Christians.**
5. What is significant about Paul's second missionary journey?
 - a. He parts ways with Barnabas.
 - b. Companions Silas and Timothy join him.
 - c. He enters Europe (Greece) for the first time.
 - d. All of the above**

6. What is unique about Paul's sermon on Mars Hill in Athens?
 - a. It is given to Gentiles.
 - b. He quotes from the Greeks' poets.**
 - c. He is met with opposition.
 - d. He quotes from the Hebrew Scriptures.

7. Which of these is a theme in all of Paul's speeches to the Jewish crowd at the temple, then to the Sanhedrin, the high court in Jerusalem, then to Felix the governor, then to Festus the procurator, then to King Agrippa II?
 - a. Jesus' resurrection had earth-shattering implications for the Jews.**
 - b. Paul had preached both to Jews and Gentiles in his travels.
 - c. The Jews accusing Paul of wrongdoing were crazy and shouldn't be listened to.
 - d. Paul should be allowed to preach freely, without opposition.

8. Why does Paul appeal to the court of Caesar in Rome?
 - a. Because none of the courts in Jerusalem will listen to him
 - b. So he can be transported to Rome, the center of the known world, to preach the Gospel**
 - c. So he can win his case against his Jewish accusers
 - d. Because he thinks Caesar (Nero) will listen to his case

9. What is significant about Paul's trip to Rome?
 - a. He travels under Roman guard (protected from the Jewish leaders who wanted to kill him).
 - b. He endures storms and shipwrecks on the voyage.
 - c. He is placed under house arrest upon his arrival to Rome.
 - d. All of the above**

10. How is the book of Acts ultimately connected to the gospel of Luke?
 - a. They are written by the same person.
 - b. They repeat the same story in two different ways.
 - c. Luke's gospel focuses on Jesus' journey toward Jerusalem to fulfill his mission, and the book of Acts focuses on the apostles' journey away from Jerusalem to fulfill Jesus' mission.**
 - d. The book of Acts is written for the Gentiles in the way Luke was written for the Jews.

Lesson 7

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. When was the book of Galatians written?
 - a. In the year AD 52
 - b. After Paul's last missionary journey, around AD 65
 - c. Shortly after Paul's first missionary journey, around AD 48**
 - d. In AD 57, before Paul's second missionary journey

2. To believers in which cities did Paul write Galatians?
 - a. Lystra, Iconium, and Derbe**
 - b. Ephesus, Antioch, and Rome
 - c. Athens, Thessaloniki, and Lystra
 - d. Jerusalem, Syria, and Samaria

3. What was the major problem Paul addressed in his letter to the Galatians?
 - a. People were worshipping Jesus in addition to pagan gods, and Paul had to correct this.
 - b. Certain people, called Judaizers, claimed that in order to become Christians, people first had to be circumcised to become Jewish. This perverted the gospel.**
 - c. A group of people claimed Jesus never rose from the dead, and Paul wrote to prove the resurrection was true.
 - d. Certain teachers, called the Gnostics, deceived the Galatian believers into thinking Jesus was not both fully man and fully God.

4. What is the content of the first section of the book of Galatians?
 - a. A greeting to the believers in Galatia
 - b. Paul's proof of why the Judaizers were wrong
 - c. An explanation of the new life Christians have under the New Covenant
 - d. Paul's defense of his apostleship and of the gospel he preaches**

5. Which is NOT one of the five radical lessons Paul learned from his conversion, according to the lesson?
 - a. The appearance of Jesus proved to Paul Jesus really was risen from the dead, just as the Christians said he was.
 - b. God is now reaching out in a powerful way not just to the Jewish people but also to the Gentiles.
 - c. It was important for people to accept Jewish tradition before they became Christians.**
 - d. By simply having faith, by placing trust in Jesus, both Paul and the “unclean” Gentiles could be freed from the guilt of sin and the grip of sin.

6. Paul retells four key scenes from his life to prove a point to his readers. What is his goal in doing this?
 - a. To prove he was the wisest of the apostles
 - b. To acquaint his readers with his personal history
 - c. To remind his readers the Jews were completely confused about salvation
 - d. To show how his apostleship was valid because he had been directly called and taught by Jesus, and faith is the only thing needed for salvation**

7. To be declared righteous by a judge (in this case, by God) is:
 - a. Sanctification
 - b. Justification**
 - c. Righteousness
 - d. Salvation

8. Why is Abraham significant in Paul’s argument?
 - a. He is an example of righteousness by faith.
 - b. God’s promise to Abraham indicates God’s plan for salvation to be for all nations.
 - c. He lived before Moses and before the Mosaic covenant.
 - d. All of the above**

9. Which passage did Paul quote to explain that everyone who relies on the law-covenant is not under a blessing, but a curse?
 - a. Deuteronomy 27:26**
 - b. Habbakuk 2:4
 - c. Leviticus 18:5
 - d. Deuteronomy 21:23

10. Another passage says the one who hangs on a tree is cursed. Since Christ hung on a tree (the cross) the curse of the law is fulfilled. Which Old Testament passage is this?
- Leviticus 2:4
 - Deuteronomy 21:23**
 - Deuteronomy 27:26
 - Habbakuk 2:4
11. What is the point of the law of Moses — is it somehow contrary to the promise God made to Abraham?
- The law of Moses is still in effect. If we want to follow Jesus we have to follow the law perfectly.
 - God knew he would give the law of Moses when he made the promise to Abraham and he meant the promise would be kept if the law was also kept.
 - The law is meant to make us aware of our sin. The age of the Mosaic law was a temporary parenthesis.**
 - There is no point to the law anymore because Jesus abolished it with his death and resurrection.
12. What is a Christian's relationship to the old law (the law of Moses)?
- We obey it: its requirements are still in effect
 - We ignore it: Jesus has abolished the law
 - We respect it: it contains some worthwhile guidelines
 - We fulfill it: a life of faith and love brings it to completion**
13. Paul explains that the entire Mosaic covenant is works-based, doomed to end in failure as a legal code. We should not bind ourselves to it because its goal was to point us to a better covenant. This is:
- Repudiation**
 - Replacement
 - Re-appropriation
 - Rejuvenation
14. Instead of the law, Paul points his readers to the gospel: not a system of DOING, but a system of belief in what has been DONE for us. Just as Abraham was justified through faith, so are we. This is:
- Re-appropriation
 - Repudiation
 - Replacement**
 - Resurrection

15. As Christians, Paul explains, we are free to go back into the law as holy Scripture and use it to do ethics, to learn wisdom, and to grow in hope through its rich promises.

This is:

- a. Reunification
- b. Re-appropriation**
- c. Repudiation
- d. Replacement

Lesson 8

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What are the circumstances of the church at Thessalonica at the time of Paul's writing to them?
 - a. The church is growing and enjoying a time of favor among the people.
 - b. The church is doing well despite much conflict between the Christians and the Jews and other Thessalonians.**
 - c. The church is facing hostility and people are falling away from the faith.
 - d. The church does not have a clear understanding of the gospel.
2. How does Paul give evidence of the integrity, power, and authority of the message he preached to the Thessalonians?
 - a. The clear direction of the Holy Spirit for Paul to preach in Macedonia and Thessalonica
 - b. Paul's conviction of the truth of the gospel
 - c. The integrity of Paul's message, shown in the way his actions supported his words
 - d. All of the above**
3. Which of these is NOT one example of the way the Thessalonians responded to the Gospel?
 - a. They remained faithful to God in the face of persecution.
 - b. They repented of their sin.
 - c. They immediately went out and became missionaries themselves.**
 - d. They received the message of Jesus in faith as God's word.
4. What are some concerns Paul addresses, warning the Thessalonian Christians about?
 - a. Sexual immorality and idleness**
 - b. Gossip and slander
 - c. Greed and drunkenness
 - d. Idolatry and anger
5. What does Paul tell the Thessalonians about the second coming of Christ?
 - a. It will come unexpectedly, like a thief in the night--an unpleasant surprise.
 - b. They can be confident Christ is coming back, and they can take hope in knowing other believers who have died are with Jesus.**
 - c. Only those who are still alive when Jesus comes back will get to be with him.
 - d. Christ will come back exactly 1000 years after his ascension.

6. Who are we, as Christians?
 - a. A restoration people
 - b. A reunification people
 - c. A resting people
 - d. A resurrection people**

7. To give the Thessalonians hope, what does Paul emphasize about the day of Christ's return?
 - a. God's faithfulness and forgiveness
 - b. God's retribution and relief**
 - c. God's peace and punishment
 - d. God's wrath and judgment

8. What is the point of the Thessalonians' suffering and endurance?
 - a. It is evidence of God's coming judgement and their worthiness to be included in God's kingdom.**
 - b. It is a way others can see how being a Christian changes how they live.
 - c. It is to make their persecutors look bad, so people will sympathize with Christians.
 - d. There is no point; they just have to live with it.

9. How does Paul correct a teaching that the Day of the Lord had already come?
 - a. He reminds his readers when Jesus comes, they will know it for sure.
 - b. He confirms this teaching; the Day of the Lord had indeed come.
 - c. He reminds them the second coming of Christ will be preceded by the rebellion and the "man of lawlessness."**
 - d. He explains there will be a rapture before the Day of the Lord so that's how they'll know when it is coming.

10. According to the lesson, who is the "man of lawlessness"?
 - a. Satan in human form
 - b. A man who will claim divine authority and power, exalting himself over the true God and all other false gods**
 - c. A name describing many evil kings and rulers throughout history
 - d. An evil teacher who will be seated in a position of power in the church

11. What is Paul's climactic point to his explanation of the Day of the Lord?
- a. **Believers will share in the glory of the Lord Jesus.**
 - b. Believers should be very afraid of what is coming.
 - c. Believers know exactly who the "man of lawlessness" will be, so they can be on the lookout for him.
 - d. Believers can live however they see best as they wait for the Day of the Lord.
12. What concern regarding daily living does Paul address at the end of this letter?
- a. Gluttony
 - b. Gossip
 - c. Lying
 - d. **Idleness**

Lesson 9

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Where was the city of Corinth located?
 - a. Inland Greece
 - b. The province of Asia
 - c. The coast of North Africa
 - d. The southern coast of Greece**

2. What are Paul's two main goals for his first letter to the Corinthians?
 - a. To praise them for the good things in their church and to encourage their growth in faith and good deeds
 - b. To address major concerns he has about the state of their church, and address major confusions they have**
 - c. To warn them against false teachers and to correct their immoral behavior
 - d. To completely condemn their sinful behavior and tell them the Lord's judgement on them is inevitable

3. Who was NOT one of three people the Corinthians were divided over following?
 - a. Timothy**
 - b. Paul
 - c. Apollos
 - d. Peter

4. What message did Paul preach that was completely counter-cultural for the Corinthians, and is still counter-cultural today?
 - a. We are not saved by works but by faith.
 - b. There is only one God.
 - c. The only means of salvation is obeying Jesus perfectly.
 - d. The cross of Jesus overturns our worldly values, power, and sophistication.**

5. How does the gospel message of Jesus' death and resurrection change and shape the way we see the world?
 - a. It shouldn't; our worldview doesn't need to be changed by the gospel message.
 - b. We understand the world is wrong and we are right because we are on God's side.
 - c. These things demonstrate how God's values and the world's are totally different, and they give us insight into God's eternal plan for salvation.**
 - d. We can see the world is lost and irredeemable; our only hope is to separate ourselves from it as much as possible.

6. What is the feast of Passover?
 - a. A commemoration of how God spared the firstborn sons of the Israelites in Egypt while the firstborn sons of the Egyptians were killed**
 - b. The same as Holy Communion
 - c. A Jewish version of Easter
 - d. A big, fancy meal where the Jews remembered their ancestors' time wandering in the desert

7. What is the significance of Paul describing Jesus as our Passover lamb?
 - a. Jesus is our substitute; he died in our place.
 - b. We respond to Jesus by leaving behind our old immoral lives.
 - c. His death set us free and put us into a new narrative, a new "promised land."
 - d. All of the above**

8. Which is NOT one of the four issues brought up by "Chloe's people" Paul addresses in this letter?
 - a. The problem of "personality cults"
 - b. The need for church discipline of a man committing incest
 - c. The issue of laziness among many members of the church**
 - d. Some men are still visiting prostitutes

9. What is the point Paul makes when addressing the issue of members of the church visiting prostitutes?
 - a. It is not an issue; Christians are free from the law.
 - b. Our bodies are not our own; they belong to Jesus, and thus we should honor God with our bodies.**
 - c. Christians are supposed to set a good example in their sexual behavior.
 - d. The church should get rid of prostitution entirely in the city of Corinth.

10. In addressing all of the issues of the Corinthian church, what strategy does Paul repeat for each problem?

- a. **Reminding the Corinthians of the gospel of Jesus' death, resurrection, and return**
- b. Scolding the Corinthians for not obeying God's law; they know better!
- c. Condemning the Corinthians; they will be punished for their sin
- d. Comforting the Corinthians; they have repented and they will not face consequences

Lesson 10

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What does Paul teach the Corinthians about sex in marriage?
 - a. All sexual relations, even in marriage, should be avoided.
 - b. Sex doesn't need to be reserved for marriage.
 - c. All people should get married so they have a healthy outlet for sexual desire.
 - d. There are two godly options: remain single and self-controlled, or get married so husband and wife can give themselves to each other sexually.**

2. What should change for someone who married before becoming a Christian?
 - a. Their marital status: they should get divorced if their spouse is not also a Christian.
 - b. Their marital status: they should get divorced so they can focus more on serving God than their spouse.
 - c. Their priorities: their life belongs to God and they need not be preoccupied with changing their station in life.**
 - d. Their priorities: they no longer need to care for their spouse because God should come first.

3. According to the lesson, what is "creational monotheism"?
 - a. It is referring to the beginning of time when God created everything.
 - b. It is the truth that there is one God who has created everything for himself.**
 - c. It is the belief some people hold that there is more than one god who exists and has power in the world.
 - d. It is the belief that God created beings which some people worship as lesser gods.

4. Why were some of the Corinthians upset about eating meat sacrificed to idols?
 - a. They believed eating the meat essentially meant they were partaking in pagan worship, and their consciences would not allow this.**
 - b. They thought the meat should have been sold to Christians instead of to idol-worshippers.
 - c. They were worried the meat was contaminated and could make them sick.
 - d. They were concerned about what other Christians would think of them if they ate the meat.

5. What lesson does Paul teach those of stronger conscience?
 - a. They should stand on their rights and not give them up, because they are correct in their theology.
 - b. They should take the position Jesus modeled on the cross, of condescension into weakness, not pride of position or of knowledge.**
 - c. They should teach those of weaker conscience where they are confused and incorrect.
 - d. They should ignore the concerns of others and stand firm in their beliefs.

6. Which is NOT one of the ways Paul lays out his argument in 1 Corinthians 8-10?
 - a. He presents himself as an example of how to act.
 - b. He weighs the arguments.
 - c. He points his readers back to the cross and resurrection of Jesus
 - d. He chooses a side, clearly pointing out who is correct and condemning those who are not.**

7. What is the key theme of 1 Corinthians 11-14?
 - a. Obedience
 - b. Tongues
 - c. Order**
 - d. Justice

8. What was NOT one of the issues in the worship gatherings of the Corinthians?
 - a. Disorder in the use of baptism**
 - b. Disorder in male-female relationships
 - c. Disorder at the celebration of the Lord's Supper
 - d. Disorder among use of spiritual gifts

9. What is the major theme of 1 Corinthians—a thread woven through the whole letter?
 - a. The Corinthians have many spiritual gifts.
 - b. The entire church is guilty of sexual immorality.
 - c. The death and resurrection of Jesus Christ is central to who we are.**
 - d. The Corinthians need to reform the city in which they live.

10. What was the serious theological error Paul addressed in chapter 15?
- The belief that Jesus had *not* been raised from the dead**
 - The belief that the resurrection of the dead is literal
 - The belief that Jesus didn't physically die on the cross; it only seemed like he did
 - The belief that Jesus wasn't fully man and fully God
11. Paul presents powerful evidence for Jesus' resurrection: it is a historical, provable fact. What is this evidence, according to 1 Corinthians 15?
- Pontius Pilate admitted the tomb was empty.
 - The disciples chose persecution and death rather than giving up their faith in the crucified and risen Christ.
 - The Bible says Jesus had risen, and he should be believed.
 - Multiple individuals and large groups of people actually saw Jesus after his resurrection, many of whom were still alive when Paul wrote his letter to the Corinthians.**
12. Why is the truth of Jesus' resurrection "of first importance"?
- The Messiah's death and resurrection is the turning point of human history; it signals the end of the age of sin and death and the dawning of the age to come.
 - Because Jesus was resurrected, we who believe in him will be also.
 - The resurrection is the basis for all morality in this life.
 - All of the above**

Lesson 11

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. How many letters did Paul likely write to the Corinthians?
 - a. Two: 1 and 2 Corinthians
 - b. Four**
 - c. Three
 - d. One

2. What is Paul's overall goal in writing 2 Corinthians?
 - a. To defend his apostleship to a congregation where false leaders had incited them to question Paul for too long**
 - b. To continue with the message he wrote in 1 Corinthians
 - c. To commend the teachers who had recently come to the church in Corinth
 - d. To demand the Corinthians give to the Jerusalem fund, even if they were unwilling

3. What does Paul do in chapters 1-7?
 - a. He speaks harsh words to those who are critical of him.
 - b. He reconciles with the Corinthians who have repented.**
 - c. He discusses a collection he's taking up for the churches in Judea who are going through a famine.
 - d. He addresses the source of conflict in the Corinthian church, the "super-apostles."

4. Why was Paul's suffering an issue for many of the Corinthians?
 - a. They loved him so much they hated seeing him suffer.
 - b. They had too much anger at those who had mistreated Paul, and he was concerned about their lack of forgiveness.
 - c. His suffering meant he couldn't be taken seriously or his message trusted.
 - d. His manner of life didn't fit with their love of prestige and status. They thought it unbecoming for an apostle of Jesus to suffer indignities and endure pain and persecutions.**

5. According to Paul, why did God allow his life and ministry to be filled with suffering?
 - a. It was punishment for Paul's persecution of Christians before his conversion.
 - b. God allowed it so people would feel sorry for Paul and be more likely to listen to him.
 - c. Paul's life and ministry were a series of death-like and resurrection-like experiences; God made his life a visual aid of the gospel.**
 - d. Paul still struggled with a particular sin and the suffering was a way to correct him.

6. How does Paul's discussion in chapters 8-9 of the collection for the church in Judea fit with the rest of the letter?
 - a. The conflict between Paul and the church at Corinth has put the important ministry of caring for the poor and hungry on hold, and now that the conflict is being resolved the ministry needs to continue.
 - b. Genuine, heart-felt generosity from the Corinthians will give evidence that their hearts have truly been changed by the message of the gospel.
 - c. The Corinthians had previously expressed eagerness to be part of the offering for the Judean church, and Paul reminds them they need to follow through on their commitment.
 - d. All of the above**

7. What was NOT one of the major problems with the "super-apostles," the outside teachers who were creating conflict in the Corinthian church?
 - a. They pointed out the errors in Paul's message and teachings.**
 - b. They demanded to be paid for their preaching.
 - c. They took advantage of everyone else and acted like they were better than them.
 - d. They questioned Paul's motives for taking up a collection.

8. In order to emphasize the total foolishness of the boasting of the "super-apostles," what tool does Paul employ to make his point?
 - a. Sound logic
 - b. Flawless apologetics
 - c. Stinging sarcasm**
 - d. Gentle debate

9. By the power of the Holy Spirit, what were some of the miraculous signs and wonders Paul was able to do?
- a. Cast out demons, calm storms, and walk on water
 - b. Raise the dead, cast out demons, and supernaturally break out of prison**
 - c. Walk on water, raise the dead, and feed multitudes
 - d. Provide a miraculous catch of fish, heal the blind, and raise the dead
10. In what does Paul boast?
- a. His Jewish heritage
 - b. His integrity
 - c. His weakness**
 - d. His wisdom

Lesson 12

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What is one of Paul's main goals for the book of Romans?
 - a. To explain how sinful all people are, whether they're Jewish or Gentile
 - b. To repair the apparent rift between Jewish and Gentile believers in the congregation**
 - c. To proclaim the gospel more powerfully than he does in any other epistle
 - d. To single out Rome as the center of the Christian church

2. The book of Romans is Paul's most complete theological treatise, and his most robust explanation of the gospel. Why was this important?
 - a. He hadn't fully explained the gospel in other letters, so he wanted to correct that in this one.
 - b. The Roman Christians were incredibly confused on theology so they needed clear correction.
 - c. Paul wanted to explain exactly what the good news of Christ is so the church would rally around the gospel he preached.**
 - d. Paul had gotten much better at preaching since he first became an apostle, and his increased skill and knowledge shows in this letter more than any other.

3. What is significant about the first four verses of the book, and the last two verses of the book?
 - a. They form an *inclusio*, a bracket or bookends, around the whole letter.**
 - b. They sum up the theme of the whole book.
 - c. There isn't anything significant about them other than they're the beginning and ending of the book.
 - d. They say the same thing in slightly different words, repeating Paul's most important point.

4. How are the writings of the Torah (the Scripture coming before Jesus) important for the Christian church?
 - a. They aren't; Jesus has fulfilled the Law so we don't need those writings anymore.
 - b. They tell us how to live as Christians.
 - c. They help us learn about Jewish history, which is part of our heritage as Christians.
 - d. They are prophetic; they serve as a powerful source of hope for us as they point to Christ.**

5. "Jesus is the answer" to what problem?
 - a. Everyone needs something to believe in and Jesus is one option.
 - b. "No one is righteous, not one"-- neither Jew nor Gentile.**
 - c. By following him we can live a good life, asking "What would Jesus do?"
 - d. Jesus' message was one of love and acceptance and the world desperately needs that.

6. Choose the correct explanation for the word "propitiation."
 - a. Christ's death on the cross placates the wrath of God, turning that wrath away from the ungodly.**
 - b. Obedience is required by believers to obtain forgiveness.
 - c. God determines that because he loves us, he will ignore our sin and not require punishment for it.
 - d. God chose to turn his wrath away from believers (the godly) and direct it to unbelievers (the ungodly).

7. What does it mean to be justified?
 - a. It means one is responsible for their own sins.
 - b. To be justified is to have one's sin excused, making sin meaningless.
 - c. To be justified is to be declared righteous (a legal status) before God.**
 - d. It is a term that can only be applied to Jesus and his relationship with God.

8. Which of these is NOT one of the differences between the Torah and the New Covenant (the gospel)?
 - a. One is a "law of works" and one is a "law of faith."
 - b. The Mosaic law is a system of *doing* and the Gospel is a system of *believing*.
 - c. One demands works, the other demands only faith.
 - d. One is applicable to Christians, one is not.**

9. What has happened to the law since Jesus died, rose, and ascended?
 - a. It has been discarded; we no longer need it.
 - b. It has been fulfilled by Jesus, as the Torah prophesied.**
 - c. It has been given to Christians as a directive of how to live.
 - d. It still applies to the Jews as their Scriptures.

10. Why is faith God's chosen instrument of salvation?
- a. It prevents us from thinking we can earn salvation by our own works.
 - b. It means salvation can be given to the ungodly, to sinners.
 - c. It forces us to receive salvation as an unearned gift, given by God out of grace.
 - d. All of the above.**
11. Which of these is NOT something the resurrection of Jesus implies?
- a. It vindicates Jesus as Messiah and Lord.
 - b. It demonstrates God's faithfulness to the promises of Scripture.
 - c. It demonstrates the reward for perfectly obeying the law as Jesus did.**
 - d. It demonstrates the Messiah's death dealt a once-for-all deathblow to sin, which was all-sufficient to give us a right standing before God.
12. Around what can the Jews and Gentiles unite, according to Paul?
- a. The gospel and the result of the gospel**
 - b. The practice of circumcision
 - c. The promises and prophecies of the law and the prophets
 - d. The rejection of the Torah, which was fulfilled by the Messiah

Lesson 13

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. According to the lesson, what is the significance of our justification through faith?
 - a. Sin no longer affects us at all.
 - b. We have peace with God now and the expectation that we will be vindicated on the day of judgement.**
 - c. We are able to obey God perfectly.
 - d. We are enabled to complete our role in our justification by obeying God's law.

2. How does Paul respond to objection from the Jews that God's grace will encourage moral laxity?
 - a. They are correct; because God gives unending grace, Christians are tempted to sin because they know God will forgive them anyway.
 - b. God's grace doesn't nullify God's law. He gives grace but we still have to obey.
 - c. Paul scolds the Jews; they obviously know nothing about the way God works.
 - d. He reminds them we are united to Christ, we have died to sin; although we still live in its presence, we no longer live under its power.**

3. Jesus died to save us from the guilt, and the _____, of sin.
 - a. Grip**
 - b. Debt
 - c. Weight
 - d. Shame

4. Which of these is not true about the law and the gospel?
 - a. Under the law, sin multiplies; under the gospel, holiness and life grow.
 - b. Under the law, we become more lawless; under the gospel, we become a slave of righteousness.
 - c. Under the law, we are required to do good; under the gospel, we are free to sin because God's grace covers it.**
 - d. The law belongs to the old creation; under the gospel, we belong to the new creation.

5. According to Paul, is the law good or sinful?
 - a. It is sinful, because it creates sin in us.
 - b. It is good, because it helps us know what sin is.**
 - c. It is sinful, because it only condemns us.
 - d. It is good, because it helps us know how to live good lives.

6. What is a characteristic of “the new way of the Spirit”?
 - a. We have victory over sin and death.
 - b. We keep in step with the Spirit.
 - c. We are witnessing the beginning of the resurrection of the whole world.
 - d. All of the above**

7. What does “fulfillment” mean, when Paul says that in us, “the just requirement of the law might be fulfilled”?
 - a. It means we obey fully, of our own free will.
 - b. God causes us to be unable to disobey; when we belong to him we are unable to sin.
 - c. It means “to make full, to bring to completion”: in the present age of the Spirit, the law covenant has run its course.**
 - d. It means we have done what was necessary to fulfill the law’s requirements.

8. How do we relate to God as Father in the new life in the Spirit?
 - a. We follow his will carefully, in order to avoid angering him.
 - b. We have security in his love; nothing in us or outside of us can separate us from his love.**
 - c. We do what we want, knowing he will gladly and freely forgive us.
 - d. We see him as a friend, helping and supporting us but not directing our choices or our lives.

9. According to Paul, how does one become part of the “covenant family,” or a child of Abraham?
 - a. One confesses Jesus is Lord, believes God raised him from the dead, and becomes a beneficiary of the covenant.**
 - b. One chooses to become part of the covenant family and declares they are a child of Abraham.
 - c. One must be at least a convert to Judaism, if not born into a Jewish family.
 - d. One must be descended physically from Abraham.

10. What are indicatives?
- Things in Scripture God commands: the things he wants us to do
 - Things in Scripture indicating the author's purpose
 - Things in Scripture God says are true (true about himself, about Christ, about us)**
 - Things in Scripture pointing to the overarching salvation story
11. What are imperatives?
- Things in Scripture God says are true (true about himself, about Christ, about us)
 - The most important parts of Scripture, the parts we should pay the most attention to
 - The parts of a book explaining the overall theme of the book
 - Things in Scripture God commands: the things he wants us to do**
12. Paul repeats a pattern he used in Galatians to show how Christians relate to the Law of Moses. What pattern is this?
- Rejuvenation, reunification, and reconciliation
 - Replacement, refreshment, and re-appropriation
 - Repudiation, reunification, and resurrection
 - Repudiation, replacement, and re-appropriation**
13. In chapters 12 and 13, what quality does Paul claim should define the church, both within its walls and in the culture at large?
- Love**
 - Obedience
 - Submission
 - Peace
14. Paul applies the "ethic of love" to the issues dividing the Roman congregation. What issues were these?
- Sexual immorality and clean vs. unclean food
 - Women teaching in the church and laziness among the believers
 - Diet and calendars**
 - Legal disputes among Christians and false teachers in the church

15. In chapter 15, why does Paul quote from the Old Testament?
- a. To reiterate the value of the Old Testament for Christian living
 - b. To demonstrate inclusion of the Gentiles into the family of God has always been part of God's plan**
 - c. To reassure his Jewish readers the Torah is still important to him
 - d. To demonstrate the Mosaic law is no longer valid or necessary

Lesson 14

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Which of these is NOT true about Philippi?
 - a. **It was the first place in Asia where Paul preached the gospel.**
 - b. It was a Roman colony.
 - c. It was where Paul was first imprisoned for preaching the gospel.
 - d. It was known for its patriotic nationalism.
2. What three words summarize the purpose of the letter to the Philippians?
 - a. Glory, gratitude, grace
 - b. Gift, guidance, graciousness
 - c. Goodness, gratitude, gladness
 - d. **Gratitude, guidance, gladness**
3. Paul uses a literary device in the book of Philippians he's used before. What is this device and its purpose?
 - a. Juxtaposition, which is placing contrasting themes beside each other to emphasize both of them
 - b. An allegory, which makes a point by telling a story
 - c. **An inclusio, which bookends the content of the book with similar themes at the beginning and end**
 - d. Parallelism, which repeats the same point in a slightly different way to emphasize it
4. What does Paul say about the gift that the Philippian church sent him, in order to make it clear his motives are not greed or discontentment?
 - a. He talks about the greed of his opponents.
 - b. **He rejoices in the blessings they will receive from giving.**
 - c. He explains how the gift will be used to help others, not just Paul himself.
 - d. He simply thanks them for the gift they sent.
5. How is Paul able to rejoice even in the midst of suffering and persecution?
 - a. **His primary motive is to know Christ and make him known, so he is constantly able to see reasons to rejoice.**
 - b. He ignores the suffering he's experiencing, which enables him to rejoice.
 - c. He looks deep within himself to find strength to rejoice in all circumstances.
 - d. All of the above

6. Which of these is NOT one of the ways Paul's readers can have peace and joy?
 - a. By remembering Jesus is coming back, and having an eternal mindset
 - b. By giving God their anxieties through heartfelt and grateful prayer
 - c. By dwelling on their pains and persecutions**
 - d. By focusing on things that will inspire their worship

7. Why must we keep our mind on heavenly things, not *merely* earthly matters?
 - a. Because we must keep our thoughts pure, not tainted by worldly things
 - b. Because earthly matters are of Satan and heavenly matters are of God
 - c. Because ultimately this life and world don't matter, only the eternal one to come
 - d. Because Jesus is coming back one day, will transform our bodies and the entire world, and will subject all things to himself**

8. Paul calls the church to be bold as they stand for and proclaim the gospel to the world. Which element of our "call" is this?
 - a. Upward
 - b. Forward
 - c. Outward**
 - d. Inward

9. What does Paul say is necessary for the church to be able to stand firm together?
 - a. Boldness and courage
 - b. Unity and humility**
 - c. Strength and wisdom
 - d. Faith and love

10. Which of these is NOT one of the seven elements of Jesus' humility described in the poem in Philippians chapter 2?
 - a. Jesus gave up his divine nature during his life on earth to be purely human.**
 - b. Despite already being divine, Jesus did not cling to that privilege.
 - c. Jesus added to his divine nature the nature of a servant.
 - d. Jesus submitted to the humiliating death of crucifixion.

11. How does Paul clearly make the point that Jesus is God?
- He reminds his readers of all the miracles Jesus performed.
 - He calls his readers back to Jesus' virgin birth.
 - He applies the fiercely monotheistic passage in Isaiah to Jesus, calling him Lord.**
 - He describes Jesus' baptism where God spoke from heaven and called Jesus his Son.
12. Who are the two men Paul names as examples of the kind of humility he's been describing?
- Mark and Barnabas
 - Peter and Silas
 - Silas and Luke
 - Timothy and Epaphroditus**
13. Which of these is NOT one of the seven spiritual pedigrees Paul lists, describing his own credentials according to the Judaizers' standards?
- Circumcised on the eighth day
 - Directly descended from Moses**
 - A Pharisee
 - Of the tribe of Benjamin
14. Why is Paul's pedigree now worthless to him?
- Because he now relies on God alone for his righteousness**
 - Because he realizes how irrelevant the Law of Moses is
 - Because he does not want to be associated with anything Jewish anymore
 - Because he is ashamed of his Hebrew heritage

Lesson 15

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What was Paul's connection to the church at Colossae?
 - a. Paul had personally planted the Colossian church.
 - b. The Colossian church was started by a coworker of Paul's named Epaphras.**
 - c. Paul had visited the Christians in Colossae on his second missionary journey.
 - d. Paul had no association with the church whatsoever.

2. What heresy was Paul confronting in his letter to the Colossians?
 - a. An unhealthy emphasis on rituals, holy days, and clean foods
 - b. A proto-gnostic teaching that salvation was attainable through a hierarchy of angels
 - c. Asceticism, which was a harsh treatment of the body to free oneself from physical desires
 - d. A mixture of these, which could have been some kind of folk Judaism or Jewish mysticism**

3. Paul's poetic thesis statement of the letter reads like Greek choral music, and it uses a special literary structure. What is this called?
 - a. A strophic structure, evident by repeated words and phrases**
 - b. A deductive structure, going from a general idea to a specific point
 - c. A chronological structure, ordering events by when they occurred
 - d. A circular structure, which ends with the same ideas that are at the beginning

4. What does it mean that Jesus is the "firstborn," a key idea Paul uses multiple times?
 - a. God created Jesus first of all his creations.
 - b. He has all the rights and privileges of a firstborn Son over the entire created universe.**
 - c. Jesus was the first child born to his mother Mary.
 - d. Jesus has existed for all of time, before anything else.

5. What does it mean that the “fullness of God was pleased to dwell” in Jesus?
 - a. It means God is pleased with Jesus because of all the good things Jesus has done.
 - b. It means God the Father somehow lives in Jesus, his Son.
 - c. It means Jesus bears God’s glory and is fully God.**
 - d. It means Jesus is one of many divine beings.

6. Paul often uses the word “mystery.” To what is he referring?
 - a. It is a truth that we could not discover on our own, but one God has revealed to us.**
 - b. It is something in Scripture that does not make sense and never will.
 - c. It is a puzzle in Scripture we need to solve by looking for “clues” throughout the Bible.
 - d. It is a truth only the most learned theologians can understand.

7. According to Paul, how do we fight against sin, and fight for holiness?
 - a. By doing more and trying harder; we can always improve
 - b. By denying ourselves things that might possibly tempt us to sin
 - c. By studying Scripture more and memorizing it so we can be equipped to fight against temptation
 - d. By realizing what Christ has already done for us and going deeper into him**

8. What is the starting point of personal holiness according to Paul in Colossians?
 - a. It is when we savor Christ in all his glory, savor our new position before God, and savor the hope we have of Christ’s return.**
 - b. It is when we accept Jesus as our Lord and Savior and ask the Holy Spirit into our hearts.
 - c. It is when we determine to change our behavior, and start acting more like Jesus and praying for his help to obey him.
 - d. It is when we reject our sinful nature, repent of our sin, and promise to not sin anymore.

9. Who delivered the letter to the Colossian church?
 - a. Philemon and Onesimus
 - b. Timothy and Epaphroditus
 - c. Tychius and Onesimus**
 - d. Tychius and Timothy

10. Who was Onesimus?
- A friend of Paul
 - A new Christian
 - A slave who had run away from Philemon
 - All of the above**
11. “Pathos” is one factor of Greek persuasion. What does this word mean?
- Greek for character: the credibility of the speaker
 - Greek for suffering or experience: the speaker’s emotional connection to the audience**
 - Greek for word or reasoning: logical argument
 - Greek for information: the facts presented in the argument
12. How does Paul exemplify Jesus in order to help reconcile Onesimus and Philemon?
- He offers to pay Onesimus’ debt, absorbing his wrongdoing.**
 - He speaks the truth in love, gently guiding both men to make the correct choices.
 - He corrects their faults and, like with the Pharisees, points out their hypocrisy.
 - He refuses to condemn Onesimus and sends him to Philemon with the instruction, “Go and sin no more.”
13. Which is NOT one of the ways Paul utilizes pathos to persuade Philemon?
- He uses deep personal imagery, calling Onesimus his beloved son.
 - He helps Philemon see Onesimus through Paul’s perspective.
 - He uses humor by making a play on words with Onesimus’ name.
 - He approaches Philemon with logical arguments.**

Lesson 16

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Ephesians is unique in that it is Paul's only encyclical letter. What does this mean?
 - a. It is like an encyclopedia, full of a lot of information.
 - b. It was written in a cyclical literary format, repeating the same pattern of topics and themes several times throughout the letter.
 - c. It was delivered by a messenger on a bicycle.
 - d. It was written for a broad audience, designed to be passed from church to church in the region around Ephesus.**
2. Which of Paul's other epistles is most similar to Ephesians, and in what way?
 - a. Romans, because both letters speak so clearly of the gospel message
 - b. Colossians, because the two books were written around the same time and speak to similar topics, often in the same order and with very similar wording**
 - c. Galatians, because the church at Galatia had similar issues to the ones in the Ephesian church
 - d. Philippians, because the letters are written to churches without any difficulties in them
3. What is significant about the Jewish-style poem in Ephesians 1:3-14?
 - a. It is over 200 Greek words of one flowing thought.
 - b. It is trinitarian in shape; Paul speaks of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit to tell the story of the gospel.
 - c. The phrase "in Christ" occurs seven times just in these few verses.
 - d. All of the above**
4. Several times Paul uses the phrase "heavenly places." What is he referring to?
 - a. This is where Christ is seated, at the right hand of God and united to him, we possess all the blessings belonging to him, and in the age to come we will experience those blessings in full.**
 - b. The phrase is figurative, not literal; it refers to wherever God is at work.
 - c. He is talking about particularly pleasant places where God's peace and presence are strongly felt.
 - d. He literally means heaven, where God is.

5. Another of Paul's recurring themes is how all of our favor with God is unmerited and begins entirely in him, from our election by the Father, to the death of the Son, to the gift of the Holy Spirit, to our spiritual rebirth, to even the works we do as a result. What word is used to describe this?
 - a. **Grace**
 - b. Gospel
 - c. Justification
 - d. Faith

6. Paul writes that God has made Jews and Gentiles one, reconciling them to himself in the same way. How did God accomplish this?
 - a. By the example of Jesus, who was himself Jewish but who ministered to both Jews and Gentiles
 - b. God gave the directive that in order to be unified with the Jews, Gentile Christians also had to undergo the rite of circumcision.
 - c. Paul taught his Jewish and Gentile followers there was truly nothing different about them, so there was no need for any division among them any longer.
 - d. **God broke down in the flesh of Jesus the dividing wall of hostility by abolishing the law of commandments expressed in ordinances.**

7. What analogy does Paul use in Ephesians to illustrate our nearness to God and to one another?
 - a. The image of a body, with Christ as the head and the Church as all different parts of the body
 - b. **The image of a temple, with Christ as the cornerstone and all the members of the Church as building blocks**
 - c. The image of a tree, with Christ as the trunk and the members of the Church as the branches
 - d. The image of marriage, with Christ as the groom and the Church as the bride

8. In chapter 3 of Ephesians, what mystery does Paul say was revealed to him and the other apostles?
 - a. Jesus is both truly God and truly man.
 - b. Salvation is by grace through faith alone, not by any good works.
 - c. **In Christ, the Gentiles are fellow heirs with the Jews as part of God's family and receive the same promises.**
 - d. Because Jesus was raised from the dead, we too have the promise of resurrection.

9. A key word in the second half of Ephesians refers to the manner in which we live our life. What word is this?
- Walk**
 - Obedience
 - Paths
 - Truth
10. Which is NOT one of the ways Paul instructs his readers in which to walk?
- In unity
 - In goodness**
 - In wisdom
 - In light
11. In Ephesians, which human relationship does Paul describe as a living reenactment of the gospel story?
- Master-servant
 - Parent-child
 - Siblings
 - Husband-wife**
12. Regarding the law, Paul follows the same pattern in Ephesians he's used in other letters. How does Paul re-appropriate the law?
- He doesn't; the gospel completely replaces the law and it has no purpose in the life of a Christian.
 - He draws from it a list of instructions Christians must follow if they wish to honor God.
 - He uses it as a source of wisdom, ethics, and hope through its rich promises.**
 - He uses it only as an example of how *not* to live as a Jesus-follower.
13. How does Paul instruct Christians to protect themselves against "the devil and all the rulers, authorities, and cosmic powers over this present darkness"?
- To read God's Word daily so we are equipped with its wisdom
 - To put on the "armor of God," which Paul describes like the armor of a Roman soldier and the Messiah's armor from Isaiah**
 - To be in constant prayer so Satan can't attack our minds
 - To surround ourselves with other strong believers to help strengthen and encourage us

Lesson 17

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What was Timothy's relationship to Paul?
 - a. Timothy was a friend of Paul's from his years in the synagogue.
 - b. Timothy was Paul's nephew.
 - c. Timothy was a fellow apostle.
 - d. Timothy was Paul's "son in the faith."**

2. What was the purpose of 1 Timothy?
 - a. There were false teachers infiltrating the influential church in Ephesus, so Paul sent Timothy to deal with the situation.**
 - b. It was to encourage Timothy in his ministry and to remind him to not let others look down upon him just because he was young.
 - c. It was to refute false teaching in the Galatian church.
 - d. It contained instructions for Timothy to go to the church in Corinth and correct theological errors being taught there.

3. In chapter 1 of 1 Timothy, Paul describes several differences between Timothy and the false teachers. What does he say about these differences?
 - a. The false teachers are obsessed with the genealogies of the Old Testament, while Timothy knows there is nothing important about those genealogies.
 - b. Timothy had been raised in the faith, while the false teachers' parents had not raised them to believe in God.
 - c. Timothy had been taught to use the Torah in a lawful way, showing sinners their sinfulness, while the false teachers were using the law unlawfully, making nothing more than vain assertions.**
 - d. The false teachers taught speculative theology, while Timothy taught academic theology.

4. In 1 Timothy, Paul describes the false teachers. Which of these is true?
 - a. They crave controversy.
 - b. They love the possibility of getting rich.
 - c. They forbid others from getting married or eating certain foods.
 - d. All of the above**

5. We read multiple times about “Timothy’s charge.” What was this?
 - a. It was a way of describing Timothy’s habit of jumping head-long into whatever task he was given; he “charged” into it.
 - b. It was a reference to a legal charge; Timothy had been unjustly accused of a crime and Paul gave him advice for how to deal with the situation.
 - c. It was a young child with whose care Timothy had been entrusted.
 - d. It was his responsibility to deal with the false teachers and set an example for the church of how to live in godliness.**

6. Which two issues were Timothy’s priority in dealing with administrative issues in the church?
 - a. The public time of teaching and worship, and the leadership in the church**
 - b. The immodesty of women who were worshipping in the church, and the poor example set by elders in the church
 - c. Disputes among the men and disobedience among the children
 - d. A disregard for the authority of the local government, and poor examples of godly marriage

7. Paul gives Timothy instructions for how to care for a group of widows. What was special about this group of women?
 - a. They were all wives whose husbands had died and they all lived together in a special widow’s home.
 - b. They were part of a special order of older widows who had pledged their lives to the service of God and the church.**
 - c. They were all very young widows who were likely to remarry.
 - d. They were called deaconesses, assisting with the needs of the church.

8. What was Paul's assignment for Titus, and why was Titus well-suited for it?
- Titus was to be pastor to the church in Crete. He was part Greek, and he had trained with Paul—so he was perfect for this position.
 - Titus needed to correct some blatant false teachings on the island of Patmos. He had dealt with a similar issue in the past so he knew how to handle it.
 - There were some Christians very confused as to how to live as Christians in the pagan society of Athens. Titus had been raised to be strong in his Christian faith and had sound theological instruction from Paul, so he was well-suited to be a good teacher.
 - Titus was to go visit the Christian communities on the island of Crete and address the growing concerns there. In the past, he had helped deal with tense circumstances in Corinth.**
9. One of Titus' tasks on his mission was to appoint new leaders. What was NOT a characteristic required of these leaders, according to Paul?
- They had to be "above reproach."
 - They needed to be known for their self-control.
 - They had to be unmarried.**
 - They had to be good citizens.
10. Why was it important for the Christians to whom Titus was sent to serve their communities in sacrificial ways?
- So they wouldn't offend the people around them with their different religious beliefs
 - So the gospel message would have integrity and therefore have a hearing among non-believers**
 - So the pagan religious leaders would leave them alone to practice their Christianity in peace
 - So their neighbors would see what nice, kind people Christians are
11. According to Paul's letter to Titus, what empowers a new way of life for Christians and enables them to live in a way that pleases God and benefits their neighbors?
- A deepened understanding of and appreciation for the gospel**
 - A powerful desire and will to obey God and his word
 - A fear of punishment and of God's disapproval
 - A strong understanding of theology and of what God's word says about how we should live

12. How do we make the gospel plausible in a culture that's so contrary to it?
- a. By telling non-believers how wrong and foolish they are so they will come to understand their error
 - b. By living quietly, being careful to never offend anyone, and helping people see Christians are likeable, nice people
 - c. By living in such a way the people around us see something powerfully different in our lives that is unique to who we are as followers of Jesus.**
 - d. By speaking the message of the gospel in such a way as to make it culturally relevant, so people will be able to understand and relate to it better

Lesson 18

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Paul's second letter to Timothy was likely written while Paul was imprisoned for a second time in Rome (some time after his house arrest mentioned in Acts 28). Which of the following is NOT a clue suggesting this was his likely situation at the time of the letter?
 - a. Paul anticipated his release when he wrote his letters to Philemon and the Philippians, which are clues his house arrest likely ended.
 - b. In 2 Timothy, there's some evidence Paul had recently been in the city of Troas, and he had left some personal effects there.
 - c. A very early church leader, Clement, who knew Paul personally, wrote that Paul preached "to the extremity of the west," which would have been Spain.
 - d. Paul specifically mentions in 2 Timothy that he was in prison, "for the second time in the city of Rome."**

2. What was the state of the Christian church in Rome at the time Paul wrote 2 Timothy?
 - a. They were in hiding for fear of persecution.
 - b. They were enjoying a time of favor among the people.
 - c. They were actively being persecuted by the emperor Nero.**
 - d. The church was shrinking because of growing heresies.

3. Paul had two purposes for writing his second letter to Timothy. What were these?
 - a. To address the false teachers who were still causing problems, and to request that Timothy come visit him in Rome one last time.**
 - b. To warn Timothy against those who would seek to undermine their work in the church, and to give Timothy wisdom and encouragement, since Paul knew he would never see Timothy again.
 - c. To remind Timothy of all he had been taught, and to praise him for his faithfulness to the Lord, to Paul, and to the Christians among whom he ministered.
 - d. To correct a fault of Timothy's that had been causing issues in the church, and to remind Timothy of Paul's father-like regard for him.

4. In the introduction to the letter, Paul makes several statements which are seeds of ideas that bloom later in the letter. What is the theme of all these statements?
 - a. Thankfulness: Paul makes note of several things concerning Timothy, about which Paul is thankful.
 - b. Joy: Paul lists several things that brought him joy.
 - c. Remembrance: Paul wants Timothy to remember who he is.**
 - d. Faithfulness: Paul mentions how the Lord is faithful, and how he and Timothy have both been faithful to their callings.

5. In the first major part of the letter, Paul tells Timothy to be bold for the gospel, even in the face of persecution. Which of these is NOT one of the three ways Paul “fans the flame of boldness” in Timothy?
 - a. Remember the gospel you suffer for.
 - b. Remember the positive examples you’ve been given.
 - c. Ponder the analogies of a soldier, an athlete, and a farmer, to better understand your calling.
 - d. Remember what you preach is helpful to people’s livelihoods.**

6. Paul uses the phrase “this is a trustworthy saying” when he quotes proverbs or creedal statements in his letters to Timothy and Titus. What is a creed?
 - a. A formal statement of what someone believes: pithy, memorable, and condensed**
 - b. Wise instructions in poetic format
 - c. A list of basic rules such as the Ten Commandments
 - d. An ancient form of a hymn, identifiable by the repeated refrain

7. The “trustworthy saying” in 2 Timothy serves a helpful literary function in this letter. Which of these best describes its function?
 - a. Thesis statement: succinctly stating the purpose of the letter
 - b. Review: repeating what was just stated
 - c. Conclusion: summing up the themes of the entire letter
 - d. Bridge: connecting the first and second halves of the letter**

8. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of the false teachers Paul describes in 2 Timothy?
 - a. They have abandoned hope of a future bodily resurrection.
 - b. They are deceiving and being deceived.
 - c. While their teachings may be erroneous, their motives are pure.**
 - d. People like them because they say what people’s “itching ears” like to hear.

9. What three-fold strategy does Paul give Timothy for developing his character?
- Run from, run to, run with**
 - Listen up, speak up, step up
 - Walk to, walk from, walk toward
 - Run hard, run fast, run strong
10. What two things enabled Timothy to train his congregation in righteousness and put down false teachers?
- Being absolutely correct in his theology and setting a good example
 - Comparing himself to the false teachers to prove how wrong they were, and giving his congregation a list of strict rules to follow
 - His own holy conduct and his faithful, focused preaching of the Scriptures**
 - Christ-like behavior and an intolerance for false doctrine
11. Which of the following is NOT something Paul requests of Timothy?
- He should bring to Paul a cloak and parchments.
 - He should send Luke to visit Paul as quickly as possible.**
 - Timothy should come to Paul before winter.
 - Timothy should bring Mark along with him.
12. According to church historians, where did Timothy return after Paul's death to minister for many years?
- Rome
 - Jerusalem
 - Crete
 - Ephesus**

Lesson 19 - Midterm Exam

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What three phrases best describe the Bible?
 - a. Human but not divine, specific to the original recipients, a library with one message
 - b. A library with one message, both human and divine, deeply personal but not private**
 - c. One book with one message, inspired ideas but human words, applicable to each individual reader
 - d. A historical document, best read in community, great human ideas

2. According to Lesson 1, which of these phrases best describes the roles of the Old Testament, the Gospels, and the New Testament epistles, respectively?
 - a. Anticipate, announce, explain**
 - b. Remember, refresh, restore
 - c. Teach, truth, testimony
 - d. Lather, rinse, repeat

3. What are the “4 Ds” of growing as a Christian?
 - a. Discovery, drama, discipline, divinity
 - b. Dependence, drive, direction, doxology
 - c. Drama, doctrine, doxology, discipleship**
 - d. Doctrine, direction, discipline, drama

4. What is doctrine?
 - a. The big unfolding story of the Bible, from creation to the fall to Jesus’ redemption
 - b. The truths we believe about who God is and what he has done for us**
 - c. A word describing praise: a heartfelt worshipful response to God
 - d. Emulating Jesus by living out love for God and for our neighbor

5. By what time was the majority of what we now call the New Testament widely used by the church?
 - a. 367 A.D.
 - b. 250 A.D.
 - c. The mid 1st century A.D.
 - d. The late 2nd century and the early 3rd century A.D.**

6. Why is the original language of the New Testament significant?
- It was called Koine Greek, or common Greek, the language of the people.**
 - It was the language that Jesus spoke most often.
 - It was the language of the Old Testament, so the Jews could understand it.
 - It was the apostles' native language.
7. Which of the following is NOT true about the books of the New Testament?
- They were inspired by God.
 - They are all connected to Jesus' apostles in some way.
 - They were all written within 20 years after Jesus' death and resurrection.**
 - They are the earliest written Christian books.
8. In the Gospel of Luke, the author uses parallelism to cycle through various themes over and over in an organized fashion. The *first* and *last* themes Luke highlights each time are:
- Jesus is bound and determined to go to Jerusalem; Jesus predicts his coming death**
 - Jesus speaks about eschatology; Jesus heals the sick
 - Jesus warns against emulating the religious leaders; Jesus cleanses the unclean
 - Jesus displays his divine authority; Jesus is the perfect human
9. What is Luke's purpose in writing his book?
- To prove the Jews were wrong about who they thought the Messiah would be
 - To tell all the stories the other Gospel authors didn't write about
 - To show Jesus in a more artistic light
 - To give his readers historical certainty that the things they had been taught really occurred**
10. In the Gospel of Luke, what is significant about the region of Galilee?
- It was where Luke was from.
 - It was where Jesus began his public ministry.**
 - It was the first place mentioned in the book of Luke.
 - It was the area where all of Jesus' miracles took place.

11. What is Luke's most unique contribution to the life and ministry of Jesus?
- The journey-to-Jerusalem theme, which contains an enormous amount of material that isn't in any other Gospel account**
 - The words of Jesus at his trial, which Luke records more than the other Gospel writers
 - The theme of Jesus' ministry to the Gentiles
 - The powerful contrast between the teachings of Jesus and the teachings of the religious leaders
12. Choose the correct definition of the word "eschatology."
- The study of education
 - The study of Scripture
 - The study of ancient history
 - The study of last things**
13. What is a key to interpreting parables?
- Look at what else is going on at the moment the story is being told.**
 - Compare them with other parables to understand the meaning.
 - Understand they are never to be taken literally.
 - Interpret them in a literal fashion.
14. In the Gospel of Luke, what was Jesus' response to the Pharisees' question about when the kingdom of God would come?
- It came already, and they missed it because they didn't recognize Jesus as Messiah.
 - It is coming, and they will be welcomed into it when it comes.
 - It is here now, because Jesus himself is here.**
 - It is coming soon, but they will not be accepted into it because they have already rejected Jesus.

15. Jesus prophesied in Luke 21 that many Jews would be killed by the sword, which happened in AD 70 when more than a million Jews were killed in siege by the Romans. Which of the following is another prophecy that Jesus made in that chapter which has since come true?
- The Jews would be carried into other countries by the Gentiles, which was fulfilled when about 97,000 Jews were taken as captive slaves by the Romans.**
 - The Jews would eventually accept Jesus as the Messiah, which has happened with hundreds of thousands of Jews becoming Christians.
 - The Jews would have a constant presence in Jerusalem, because it was the holy city of Israel. Since that time, Jews have always had a significant population living in Jerusalem.
 - The Jews would lose control of the nation of Israel, but eventually they would gain it back again. After centuries of other religions controlling the nation, Israel is now ruled by Jewish leaders.
16. Which story from early in the book of Luke is paralleled with the Emmaus account (an example of a literary inclusio, or bookend)?
- The journey of the Magi to Bethlehem
 - The journey of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph to Jerusalem for the Passover**
 - The journey of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph to Egypt to escape Herod
 - The journey of Jesus in the wilderness for 40 days
17. Many significant events in the last weeks of Jesus' life on earth coincided with important Jewish festivals. Which of these statements is NOT true?
- Jesus was crucified around the Feast of Passover and Unleavened Bread.
 - Jesus sent the Holy Spirit on the Feast of Weeks.
 - He was resurrected on the Feast of Firstfruits.
 - He appeared to the Twelve on the Feast of Purim.**
18. In the chiasm in Acts 2:42-5:42, what is the important contrast Luke brings in a variety of ways?
- The apostles vs. the prophets
 - The Hebrew Christians vs. the Greek Christians
 - The new "temple" of the church vs. the old temple in Jerusalem**
 - The Jews vs. the Samaritans

19. The stoning and martyrdom of Stephen is the climax of the first part of Acts. What was the result of this event?
- a. **A great persecution of the church and the further spreading of the gospel**
 - b. The martyrdom of most of the other Christians in Jerusalem at the time
 - c. A complete dispersion of the Jerusalem Christians since it was no longer safe for them to remain there
 - d. The conversion of many of those who witnessed Stephen's death and his powerful witness of his faith in Jesus
20. In the first half of the book of Acts (chapters 1–12), what three groups do we see the Holy Spirit poured out upon?
- a. Apostles, evangelists, and elders
 - b. **Jewish believers, Samaritan believers, and Gentile believers**
 - c. Samaritans, Ethiopians, and Syrians
 - d. Priests, prophets, and kings
21. In the book of Acts, whose conversion story gives a powerful example of how God is bringing the gospel to those the Jews considered outsiders?
- a. The Samaritan slave
 - b. **The Ethiopian eunuch**
 - c. The Roman refugee
 - d. The Greek governor
22. We read three sample sermons by Paul in the book of Acts on his missionary journeys. Who are the audiences of these three sermons?
- a. Galatians, Corinthians, and Ephesians
 - b. **Jews, Gentiles, and church leaders**
 - c. The Sanhedrin, the court of Felix, and the proconsul of Cyprus
 - d. The Jerusalem Council, the church in Philippi, the church in Ephesus
23. Luke details 9 official hearings before different rulers and courts. What is his main purpose for this?
- a. To show how good a debater Paul is
 - b. To demonstrate the lawlessness of the Jews who accused Paul
 - c. To explain how Paul uses his opportunities before courts to proclaim the gospel
 - d. **To show how Paul was not a lawbreaker and that Christianity, as a fulfillment of the Jewish faith, should be a tolerated religion in the Roman empire**

24. A heretical teaching circulated among the Jewish Christians, teaching that in order to become a Christian a person had to first become Jewish and commit to the Jewish laws and customs. Which group promoted this false teaching?
- The Judaizers**
 - The Pharisees
 - The Sadducees
 - The Zealots
25. In the book of Acts, why does Paul appeal to the court of Caesar in Rome?
- Because none of the courts in Jerusalem would listen to him
 - So he could win his case against his Jewish accusers
 - So he could be transported to Rome, the center of the known world, to preach the gospel**
 - Because he thinks Caesar (Nero) will listen to his case
26. Which of the following is NOT a scene Paul refers to when defending his gospel in the letter to the Galatians?
- The Jerusalem Council**
 - His conversion
 - His confrontation of Peter in Antioch
 - His meeting with the apostles and Titus in Jerusalem
27. What was the major problem Paul addressed in his letter to the Galatians?
- Certain people claimed that in order to become Christians, people first had to be circumcised and become Jewish. This perverted the gospel.**
 - People were worshipping Jesus in addition to pagan gods, and Paul had to correct this.
 - A group of people claimed Jesus never rose from the dead, and Paul wrote to prove the resurrection was true.
 - Certain teachers, called the gnostics, deceived the Galatian believers into thinking Jesus was not both fully man and fully God.
28. Choose the correct definition for “justification.”
- To be forgiven of one’s sins
 - To be declared righteous by a judge (God)**
 - The requirement of obedience for forgiveness
 - Another word for salvation--to be saved from sin and death

29. Abraham is a significant part of Paul's argument in his letter to the Galatians. Why is this?
- Abraham is an example of righteousness by faith.
 - God's promise to Abraham indicates God's plan for salvation to be for all nations.
 - His covenant predates Moses and the Mosaic covenant.
 - All of the above**
30. How should a Christian respond to the old law (the law of Moses)?
- We respect it; it contains some worthwhile guidelines.
 - We obey it; all its requirements are still in effect.
 - We fulfill it; a life of faith and love brings it to completion.**
 - We ignore it; Jesus has abolished the law.
31. When it comes to the Mosaic covenant, what is *repudiation* in the context of Paul's letters?
- Instead of the law, Paul points his readers to the gospel, not a system of *doing* but a system of belief in what has been *done* for us.
 - Paul explains that the Mosaic covenant is a works-based system, doomed to end in failure as a legal code. We should not bind ourselves to it because its goal was to point us to a better covenant.**
 - As Christians, we should go back into the law as holy Scripture and use it to do ethics, to learn wisdom, and to grow in hope through its rich promises.
 - Paul condemns the theology and teachings of those of the "circumcision group" who would require obedience to Jewish laws and customs as a prerequisite for being Christians. Gentiles did not have to become Jews to become Christians.
32. Instead of the law, Paul points his readers to the gospel, not a system of *doing* but a system of belief in what has been *done* for us in Christ. This is:
- Replacement**
 - Re-appropriation
 - Repudiation
 - Resurrection

33. What does Paul tell the Thessalonians about the second coming of Christ?
- Only those who are still alive when Jesus comes back will get to be with him.
 - It will come unexpectedly, like a thief in the night—an unpleasant surprise.
 - Christ will come back exactly 1000 years after his ascension.
 - They can take comfort in knowing other believers who have died will be raised from the dead when Jesus returns.**
34. The person “who opposes and exalts himself against every so-called god or object of worship” and proclaims himself to be God is the description of whom?
- Satan
 - A major leader in the Church
 - The man of lawlessness**
 - Any rebellious person
35. The major sections in 1 and 2 Thessalonians are easily identifiable because they are all punctuated by...
- Paul’s encouragement to look forward to the second coming of Christ
 - Paul’s warnings to the idle
 - Paul’s statements about how he prays for them**
 - Paul’s statements about the antichrist
36. In writing his first letter to the Corinthians, Paul had two main goals. What were these?
- To praise them for the good things in their church and encourage them to grow in hope
 - To address major concerns he has about the state of their church and address major confusions they have**
 - To completely condemn their sinful behavior and remove their church leaders from positions of authority
 - To warn them against false teachers and to encourage their growth in faith and good deeds
37. Who was NOT one of three people the Corinthians were divided over following?
- Paul
 - Apollos
 - Peter
 - Aquila**

38. Reminding the Corinthians of the gospel of Jesus' death, resurrection, and return was Paul's strategy for what?
- a. **Addressing nearly all the issues the Corinthian church was having**
 - b. Preaching all his sermons in the Corinthian churches
 - c. Making his case before the political leaders in Corinth
 - d. Convincing the Corinthians what was true in contrast to what false teachers were claiming
39. What is the term used to describe the truth that there is one God who has created everything for himself?
- a. Polytheistic creationism
 - b. Monotheistic self-creation
 - c. **Creational monotheism**
 - d. Theistic creationism
40. What was the serious theological error Paul addressed in 1 Corinthians 15?
- a. The belief that the resurrection of the dead is literal
 - b. The belief that Jesus didn't physically die on the cross
 - c. The belief that Jesus wasn't fully man and fully God
 - d. **The belief that Jesus had not been raised from the dead**
41. In 1 Corinthians, what lesson does Paul teach those of stronger conscience?
- a. **They should avoid pride of position or of knowledge and work to not offend their weaker brothers.**
 - b. They should teach those of weaker conscience where they are confused and incorrect.
 - c. They should ignore the concerns of others and stand firm in their beliefs.
 - d. They should stand on their rights and not give them up, because they are correct in their theology.

42. Paul presents powerful evidence for Jesus' resurrection; it is a historical, provable fact. What is this evidence, according to 1 Corinthians 15?
- The disciples chose persecution and death rather than give up their faith in the crucified and risen Christ.
 - Pontius Pilate admitted the tomb was empty, even though it was of no benefit to him to say so.
 - Multiple individuals and large groups of people actually saw Jesus after his resurrection, many of whom were still alive when Paul wrote his letter to the Corinthians.**
 - The Bible says Jesus rose from the dead, and because it is God's word, we should believe it.
43. Paul's goal for writing which of his letters was to defend his apostleship to a congregation where false leaders had incited them to question Paul?
- 1 Corinthians
 - 2 Corinthians**
 - 1 Thessalonians
 - Romans
44. According to Paul in 2 Corinthians, why did God allow his life and ministry to be filled with suffering?
- Paul's life and ministry were a series of death-like and resurrection-like experiences; God made his life a visual aid of the gospel.**
 - It was punishment for Paul's persecution of Christians before his conversion.
 - Paul still struggled with a particular sin, and his suffering was a way to correct him.
 - God allowed it so people would feel sorry for Paul and be more likely to listen to him.
45. What was NOT one of the major problems with the "super-apostles," the outside teachers who were creating conflict in the Corinthian church?
- They took advantage of everyone else and acted like they were better than them.
 - They demanded to be paid for their preaching.
 - They questioned Paul's motives for taking up a collection.
 - They were part of the "circumcision group," and taught that to be a Christian one must also follow Jewish laws.**

46. The book of Romans is Paul's most complete theological treatise, and his most robust explanation of the gospel. Why was this important?
- He hadn't fully explained the gospel in other letters, so he wanted to correct that in this letter.
 - Paul wanted to explain exactly what the good news of Christ is so the church in Rome would unite around the gospel he preached.**
 - The book was intended to be passed around to several churches, all of whom needed to hear a clear presentation of the gospel.
 - The Roman Christians were incredibly confused on their eschatology, so they needed correction.
47. What is the primary problem Paul lays out in Romans 1:18–3:20?
- Human beings are miserable and in need of satisfaction.
 - Human beings are under God's wrath and in need of justification.**
 - Human beings are without the law and in need of God's direction.
 - Human beings are weak and in need of moral strength.
48. Who is the primary example Paul uses in Romans 3–4 for the doctrine of justification by faith?
- Moses
 - David
 - Paul
 - Abraham**
49. Jesus' death on the cross placates the wrath of God, turning that wrath away from the ungodly. Which word best defines this act?
- Justification
 - Sacrifice
 - Propitiation**
 - Forgiveness
50. According to Paul's letter to the Romans, which of these is NOT one of the differences between the Torah and the new covenant of the gospel?
- One is a "law of works"; one is a "law of faith."
 - One is applicable to Christians; one is not.**
 - The Mosaic law is a system of doing; the gospel is a system of believing.
 - One demands works; the other demands only faith.

51. Why did God choose faith as his means of salvation?
- a. It prevents us from thinking we can earn salvation by our own works.
 - b. It means salvation can be given to the ungodly, to sinners.
 - c. It allows us to receive salvation as an unearned gift, given by God out of grace.
 - d. All of the above**
52. Which chapters of Romans include most of Paul's imperatives?
- a. Romans 1-4
 - b. Romans 5-8
 - c. Romans 9-11
 - d. Romans 12-15**
53. Which of these is NOT something the resurrection of Jesus implies?
- a. It demonstrates the reward for perfectly obeying the law as Jesus did.**
 - b. It vindicates Jesus as Messiah and Lord.
 - c. It demonstrates the Messiah's death dealt a once-for-all deathblow to sin, which was all-sufficient to give us a right standing before God.
 - d. It demonstrates God's faithfulness to the promises of Scripture.
54. In his letter to the Philippians, how does Paul say he is able to rejoice even in the midst of suffering and persecution?
- a. He looks deep within himself to find strength to rejoice in all circumstances.
 - b. His primary motive is to know Christ and make him known, so he is constantly able to see reasons to rejoice.**
 - c. He ignores the suffering he's experiencing, which enables him to rejoice.
 - d. All of the above
55. In his letter to the Philippians, what does Paul say is necessary for the church to be able to stand firm together?
- a. Unity and humility**
 - b. Boldness and courage
 - c. Strength and wisdom
 - d. Faith and love

56. Which of the following IS one of the elements of Jesus' humility described in the poem in Philippians 2?
- Jesus gave up his divine nature during his life on earth to be purely human.
 - Jesus was willing to admit when he was wrong.
 - Jesus added to his divine nature the nature of a servant.**
 - Jesus was able to experience all human emotions.
57. In Paul's inclusio in Philippians, what two themes do we see?
- Citizenship and humility
 - Unity and zeal
 - Partnership and joy**
 - Circumcision and the Judaizers
58. In Philippians 2, how does Paul clearly make the point that Jesus is God?
- He applies the monotheistic passage in Isaiah to Jesus, calling him Lord.**
 - He describes Jesus' baptism where God spoke from heaven and called Jesus his Son.
 - He reminds his readers of all the miracles Jesus performed.
 - He quotes Jesus' own words where he claimed to be God.
59. The thesis of Paul's letter to the Colossians is found in...
- Colossians 1:15-23: Paul's strophic hymn to Christ**
 - Colossians 1:24-2:5: Paul's mission to communicate the mystery of Christ
 - Colossians 2:6-23: Paul's warning about the Colossians' heresy
 - Colossians 3:1-4:6: Paul's explanation of Christian ethics
60. In Colossians, when Paul refers to Jesus as "the firstborn," what does this mean?
- Jesus has existed for all of time, before anything else.
 - God created Jesus first.
 - Jesus was the first child born to his mother Mary.
 - He has all the rights and privileges of a firstborn Son over the entire created universe.**
61. In several of his letters, the word Paul uses to describe a truth we could not discover on our own, but one God has revealed to us, is...
- Faith
 - Mystery**
 - Wisdom
 - Understanding

62. What is the starting point of personal holiness according to Paul in Colossians?
- It is when we accept Jesus as our Lord and Savior and ask the Holy Spirit into our hearts.
 - It is when we determine to change our behavior, and start acting more like Jesus and praying for his help to obey him.
 - It is when we reject our sinful nature, repent of our sin, and promise to not sin anymore.
 - It is when we set our minds and hearts on things above, savoring Christ in all his glory and the hope we have of Christ's return.**
63. In the letter to Philemon, Onesimus was...
- The owner of Philemon the slave
 - The courier of the letter
 - The slave of Philemon**
 - Philemon's pastor
64. How does Paul exemplify Jesus in order to help reconcile Onesimus and Philemon?
- He refuses to condemn Onesimus and sends him to Philemon with the instruction, "Go and sin no more."
 - He offers to pay Onesimus' debt, absorbing his wrongdoing.**
 - He speaks the truth in love, gently guiding both men to make the correct choices.
 - He corrects their faults and, like with the Pharisees, points out their hypocrisy.
65. Ephesians is similar to another New Testament book in that both books were written around the same time and speak to similar topics, often in the same order and with very similar wording. Which is this similar book?
- Galatians
 - Romans
 - Philippians
 - Colossians**

66. One of Paul's recurring themes is that all of our favor with God is unmerited and begins entirely in him, from our election by the Father, to the death of the Son, to the gift of the Holy Spirit, to our spiritual rebirth, to even the works we do as a result. What word is used to describe this?
- Gospel
 - Grace**
 - Justification
 - Faith
67. In Ephesians, Paul uses the husband-wife relationship to describe what?
- A living reenactment of the gospel story between Christ and the church**
 - The relationship between God and Israel
 - The way that believers are supposed to submit to God
 - The relationship of mutual love and respect that should exist between believers
68. In Ephesians, how does Paul instruct Christians to protect themselves against "the devil and all the rulers, authorities, and cosmic powers over this present darkness"?
- To surround ourselves with other strong believers to help strengthen and encourage us
 - To read God's Word daily so we are equipped with its wisdom
 - To put on the "armor of God," which Paul describes like the armor of a Roman soldier and the Messiah's armor from Isaiah**
 - To be in constant prayer so Satan can't attack our minds
69. 1 Timothy is laid out in 5 sections. Sections 1, 3, and 5 are all about...
- Prayer and public worship
 - Timothy's charge and the false teachers**
 - Church leadership qualifications
 - Honoring specific groups in the church
70. In 1 Timothy, we read multiple times about "Timothy's charge." What was this?
- It was a young child with whose care Timothy had been entrusted.
 - It was a way of describing Timothy's habit of jumping head-long into whatever task he was given; he "charged" into it.
 - It was a reference to a legal charge; Timothy had been unjustly accused of a crime and Paul gave him advice for how to deal with the situation.
 - It was his responsibility to deal with the false teachers and set an example for the church of how to live in godliness.**

71. Titus' assignment was to go visit the Christian communities on the island of Crete and address the growing concerns there. Why was he well-suited for this task?
- In the past, he had helped deal with tense circumstances in Corinth.**
 - Titus was born into a Christian family.
 - He was raised in a Jewish home, and he had trained with Paul, so he was perfect for this position.
 - He had visited Crete before and knew the Christians there.
72. According to Paul's letter to Titus, what empowers a new way of life for Christians?
- A powerful desire and will to obey God and his Word
 - A strong understanding of the church
 - A deepened understanding of and appreciation for the gospel**
 - A fear of punishment and of God's disapproval
73. What was the situation of the Christian church in Rome at the time Paul wrote 2 Timothy?
- They were compromising their faith.
 - They were actively being persecuted by the emperor Nero.**
 - They were enjoying a time of favor among the people.
 - The church was shrinking because of growing heresies.
74. A formal and condensed statement of what someone believes is a way to describe what?
- A creed**
 - An ancient song
 - A treatise
 - A declaration
75. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of the false teachers Paul describes in 2 Timothy?
- People like these teachers because they say what people's "itching ears" like to hear.
 - They have abandoned hope of a future bodily resurrection.
 - They are deceiving and being deceived.
 - While their teachings may be erroneous, their motives are pure.**

76. According to Paul in Titus, how do we make the gospel plausible in a culture that's so contrary to it?
- a. By telling non-believers how wrong and foolish they are so they will come to understand their error
 - b. By living quietly, being careful to never offend anyone, and helping people see Christians are likeable, nice people
 - c. By adorning the message of the gospel with godly living**
 - d. By speaking the message of the gospel in such a way as to make it culturally relevant, so people will be able to understand and relate to it better

Lesson 20

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Which of these is NOT a description of Mark?
 - a. He was a disciple of Peter (who called Mark “my son”).
 - b. He was a cousin of the church leader Barnabas.
 - c. He was an eyewitness of Christ and the events he recorded in his gospel.**
 - d. He was a traveling companion of Paul and Barnabas for a short time.
2. What is a unique characteristic of Mark’s gospel, compared to the other three?
 - a. He includes a lot of colorful details to put a picture in the reader’s mind.**
 - b. He includes more conversation.
 - c. He makes a point to note dates when events occurred.
 - d. He references other figures and events from history at the time of the events of the gospels.
3. Which two words does Mark use very frequently in his gospel, which hint at his main goal?
 - a. Therefore; truly
 - b. And; immediately**
 - c. Faith; truth
 - d. Again; and
4. What is Mark’s main goal for his gospel?
 - a. To impress on the reader’s mind what Jesus TAUGHT
 - b. To teach the reader clearly what Jesus SAID
 - c. To picture in a colorful way who Jesus WAS
 - d. To vividly take the mind of the reader to meet Jesus so we see who he is and what he has DONE**
5. Mark is written as a four-act drama. Which of these describes Act 2?
 - a. Jesus is pushed outside Galilee to the bordering Gentile areas. Here Jesus demonstrates his authority to make the unclean clean.**
 - b. Jesus’ ministry in Galilee: Here Jesus demonstrates his authority over the authority of other Jewish teachers.
 - c. Jesus’ final week in Jerusalem where his authority is tried, tested, and proven
 - d. Jesus’ journey to Jerusalem where he clarifies his authority

6. Which two aspects of Jesus' identity are important for Mark (first hinted at in the inclusion of Act 1)?
 - a. Jesus as the Lamb of God and the Bread of Life
 - b. Jesus as the Prophet and Priest
 - c. Jesus as the King and Suffering Servant**
 - d. Jesus as Messiah and man from Nazareth

7. Most of the healing miracles Mark recounts are related to what?
 - a. Jesus raising the dead
 - b. Jesus' conflicts with demons**
 - c. Jesus granting spiritual healing
 - d. Jesus healing physical illnesses and disabilities

8. In Act 1 of Mark, which of these is NOT a way that Jesus has authority?
 - a. He has authority to call disciples to himself as more than a rabbi.
 - b. He has authority to make people clean and whole again.
 - c. He has authority as one ushering in the Kingdom of God.
 - d. He has authority to override the Law of Moses.**

9. Which type of miracle bookends Act 2 of Mark?
 - a. Raising a dead person to life
 - b. Feeding a huge crowd of people**
 - c. Healing a sick person
 - d. Casting out a demon

10. How does Jesus demonstrate his authority to "make the unclean clean," thus opening the kingdom of God wide, even to Gentiles?
 - a. He heals and touches those who are made unclean by their illnesses.
 - b. He approaches and heals those who are afflicted with unclean spirits.
 - c. He ministers to Gentiles in unclean Gentile territory.
 - d. All of the above**

Lesson 21

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Why is Act 3 of Mark referred to as “the way” section?
 - a. It describes Jesus on his last journey to Jerusalem, and his time teaching his disciples the true way of what it means to follow him.**
 - b. It is the section where Jesus says, “I am the Way, and the Truth, and the Life.”
 - c. It is where the Christian faith is first referred to as “the Way.”
 - d. It describes Jesus and his disciples on their way from Jerusalem back to Galilee.
2. Which miracles does Mark use for an inclusio in Act 3, which point to something Jesus is also trying to do for the disciples?
 - a. Bringing the dead to life
 - b. Feeding multitudes
 - c. Giving the blind sight**
 - d. Driving out demons
3. In the book of Mark, which group does Mark never describe as believing in Jesus?
 - a. The Samaritans
 - b. The disciples**
 - c. The Gentiles
 - d. The Jews
4. What pattern does Jesus use three times when he predicts his coming death?
 - a. The prediction; the disciples don’t understand it; the cost of discipleship**
 - b. A warning; an encouragement; the prediction
 - c. The prediction; the disciples understand but protest; Jesus’ reassurance
 - d. The cost of discipleship; the disciples’ acceptance; the prediction
5. An important theme in Mark’s gospel is that he wants the reader to understand WHY Jesus was crucified. What is his explanation of this?
 - a. Jesus was crucified because it was a common execution method for Roman lawbreakers at the time.
 - b. There was a prediction by John the Baptist that Jesus would be crucified.
 - c. Jesus’ death had to be as painful as possible, and only a crucifixion would accomplish that.
 - d. Jesus was to absorb God’s wrath as a substitute for others.**

6. What events are the climax of the book of Mark?
 - a. Jesus' ascension into heaven and his commission of the disciples
 - b. Jesus' resurrection and his appearance to the disciples
 - c. Jesus' death and the empty tomb**
 - d. Jesus' death and descent into hell

7. What divine authority did Jesus claim when he arrived in Jerusalem?
 - a. The authority to declare himself as the new lawgiver
 - b. The authority to indict and judge the temple officers and the entire religious regime**
 - c. The authority to cast all the demons from the temple
 - d. The authority to call angels to his aid

8. Mark "frames" the story of Jesus clearing the temple with another story. What is that story and its significance?
 - a. Jesus healing lepers, which symbolized the cleansing of the temple
 - b. Jesus teaching his disciples about the true purpose of the temple, in contrast to how it was being used by the Jews
 - c. The cursing and withering of a fig tree, which symbolized fruitless Israel**
 - d. A discussion of how true believers in Jesus are the real temple, not the building itself

9. How did Jesus respond to three challenges from three different religious factions?
 - a. With anger and loud shouts
 - b. With silence; he didn't give them the satisfaction of an answer
 - c. With agreement; their challenges to him were accurate
 - d. With shrewdness and clarity, indicting the religious elite with his teachings in response**

10. During the Passover meal he celebrates with his disciples the night before his death, what do Jesus' words and actions say about his death?
 - a. It is a covenant-ratifying death for the sins of others.**
 - b. It is a human death, because it is essential that all human beings die.
 - c. It is a divine death, because in order for it to accomplish its purpose, God had to die.
 - d. It is a painful death, in which Jesus will experience all the pain we deserve.

11. From which prophetic psalm does Mark quote, relaying Jesus' words on the cross?
- a. **Psalm 22**
 - b. Psalm 23
 - c. Psalm 57
 - d. Psalm 162
12. What was significant about the temple curtains being ripped open at the time of Jesus' death?
- a. It was just a result of the earthquake that happened at the same time.
 - b. It meant that the religious leaders were going to repent of their killing of Jesus.
 - c. **It signified how the barrier between God and humans had been opened up because of what Jesus did on the cross.**
 - d. It was a sign the temple was never something God wanted in the first place.
13. In the book of Mark, which human first recognizes that Jesus is the Son of God?
- a. Peter
 - b. A Jewish priest
 - c. **A Roman centurion**
 - d. John
14. How does the book of Mark end?
- a. With Jesus' ascension into heaven
 - b. With Jesus' resurrection
 - c. With Jesus' appearance to his disciples
 - d. **With the women who discovered Jesus' empty tomb**

Lesson 22

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What is the theme of the book of 1 Peter?
 - a. The importance of preaching the gospel to non-believers in a secular environment
 - b. How to maintain a firm identity and remain a strong witness of Jesus in a hostile watching world**
 - c. How to live at peace with one's neighbors
 - d. Peter's instructions to the churches he started on how to organize church leadership

2. Peter relies heavily on Old Testament scripture in writing this letter. Why is this significant?
 - a. Peter's readers were NOT Jewish, but Christians from pagan backgrounds.
 - b. Of all the books in the New Testament, only the books of Hebrews and Revelation rely on Old Testament scripture as much as 1 Peter does.
 - c. Peter wants his readers to anchor their identity in the family of Israel.
 - d. All of the above**

3. What issue is an undercurrent and context of the entire letter?
 - a. False teachings
 - b. Idolatry
 - c. Persecution**
 - d. Polytheism

4. What are the two themes of the first part of the letter?
 - a. Identity and hope**
 - b. Courage and faith
 - c. Faith and love
 - d. Joy and peace

5. Peter goes back and forth between statements of truth and application. These can also be described as:
 - a. Faith and love
 - b. Indicatives and imperatives**
 - c. Encouragement and commands
 - d. Positives and negatives

6. The words “elect,” “exile,” and “dispersion” refer back to what?
 - a. The Jewish Christians who had left Jerusalem after persecution began there
 - b. Jews who had not accepted Jesus as the Messiah
 - c. Abraham and the family of Israel**
 - d. Gentiles who did not have a homeland

7. Peter wants his readers to see their sufferings and trials through the lens of what?
 - a. Hope**
 - b. Doubt
 - c. Joy
 - d. Peace

8. How are Christians to live as citizens in the world?
 - a. In submission to the superiority of the state
 - b. In defiance of secular laws and authority
 - c. As isolated from secular systems as possible
 - d. Free from sin to do good in the world**

9. In what he says about _____ we see how Peter’s perspective and beliefs have changed from the Peter we met in the Gospel of Mark.
 - a. Jesus’ teachings
 - b. Jesus’ miracles
 - c. Jesus’ death**
 - d. Jesus’ ascension

10. Peter tells wives to submit to their husbands—even if their husbands aren’t Christian. On what does he base this instruction?
 - a. The superiority of husbands over their wives
 - b. A misunderstanding of gender roles
 - c. Patriarchal traditions from the Old Testament
 - d. An understanding of who Christian wives are as God’s people**

11. As believers, what should shape our behavior?
 - a. The nearness of the day of salvation**
 - b. A desire to conform to the Law of Moses
 - c. Fear of punishment or God’s disapproval
 - d. A desire to meet with approval from as many people as possible

12. How does Peter characterize persecution?
- a. As frustrating, frightening, but encouraging
 - b. As expected, understandable, but intolerable
 - c. As normal, purifying, and a cause for joy**
 - d. As exciting, worthwhile, and peaceful
13. How can Christians have joy and comfort in the face of trials and persecution?
- a. By remembering that God's ultimate deliverance is coming
 - b. By casting all their cares on God
 - c. By hoping in their own resurrection and eternity with God
 - d. All of the above**

Lesson 23

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. The structure of 2 Peter is constructed by presenting three themes, and then repeating those in reverse order. This structure is called:
 - a. A mirror
 - b. A chiasm**
 - c. Parallelism
 - d. Deductive
2. Peter uses three examples in chapter 2 to demonstrate the error of the false teachers he condemns in the letter, and to make the point that they would eventually encounter God's wrath. Which of these is NOT one of those examples?
 - a. Fallen angels
 - b. The world before the great flood
 - c. Sodom and Gomorrah
 - d. The tower of Babel**
3. How does Peter describe the false teachers?
 - a. They are like irrational animals.
 - b. They are slaves of corruption.
 - c. They are like the pagan sorcerer Balaam.
 - d. All of the above**
4. What is the main heresy of the false teachers?
 - a. They deny the second coming of Jesus.**
 - b. They deny the physical resurrection of Jesus.
 - c. They deny the existence of God.
 - d. They deny Jesus' humanity.
5. How does Peter refute this heresy?
 - a. By appealing to the writings of the New Testament
 - b. By giving examples of Jesus' humanity and divinity
 - c. By referring back to his own eyewitness experience with Jesus, when he caught a glimpse of God's eternal kingdom**
 - d. By referencing the experiences of Paul

6. What can Christians do to help speed Christ's return?
 - a. Study the Scriptures to learn the signs of his coming
 - b. Join God in his global effort to bring the gospel to the nations, calling them to repentance and faith**
 - c. Live holy lives, pleasing and acceptable to God
 - d. Nothing; God will send Jesus only when he is ready.

7. What is the connection between the books of 2 Peter and Jude?
 - a. They contain many verses of parallel content, presented in a similar order.**
 - b. Peter and Jude wrote their letters together.
 - c. They are exact copies of each other.
 - d. They were written by the same person.

8. Who was Jude?
 - a. A brother of Peter (hence the similarity in the letters)
 - b. A brother of Jesus and a leader of the Christian church in Jerusalem**
 - c. A missionary who traveled with Jesus
 - d. A Gentile convert to Christianity who became a pastor

9. Which three parallels from the Torah does Jude use to describe the ungodly people in the church?
 - a. Canaan, Sodom and Gomorrah, and Amalek
 - b. Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, and Jezebel
 - c. Cain, Balaam, and Korah**
 - d. Esau, Cain, and Absalom

10. Jude describes the ungodly people with several metaphors. Which of these is NOT one?
 - a. A dry well**
 - b. Wandering stars
 - c. Fruitless, twice-dead trees
 - d. Wild waves of the sea

11. What is a pseudepigraphical text?
- a. A book of the inspired Scriptures whose author is unknown (such as Hebrews)
 - b. A book similar to Scripture but not inspired by God (such as 1 and 2 Maccabees)
 - c. A book written by several different authors (such as Psalms)
 - d. A book claimed to be written by someone it isn't actually written by (such as 1 Enoch)**
12. Which is NOT one way Jude instructs his readers to keep themselves in the love of God?
- a. Build themselves up in their holy faith
 - b. Obey the commands of Jesus**
 - c. Pray in the Holy Spirit
 - d. Wait for the future mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ

Lesson 24

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Matthew, the author of this gospel, was a tax collector before he started following Jesus. What do we know about Matthew, based on his former profession?
 - a. It was one of the most despised professions in Israel, because tax collectors worked closely with the Roman government, and often extorted money from their fellow Jews.
 - b. Matthew would have been banned from the synagogue and temple, making it shocking that Jesus would eat with him and his friends.
 - c. His skills as an accountant are reflected in the attention to detail he shows in his gospel.
 - d. All of the above**

2. Which of these is NOT one of the goals of the gospel of Matthew?
 - a. Apologetic
 - b. Confession**
 - c. Discipleship
 - d. Evangelism

3. Matthew's Gospel contains some of the most Jewish-centered texts in all the Gospels, but it also contains some of the most _____ texts.
 - a. Universal and global**
 - b. Roman
 - c. Anti-Jewish
 - d. Personal and specific

4. Besides the two-chapter introduction and three-chapter conclusion, Matthew is divided into 5 main sections, each of which contains what?
 - a. A teaching and a miracle
 - b. A change of location and a discussion with the disciples
 - c. A healing and a sermon
 - d. A narrative and a teaching discourse from Jesus**

5. What is important about the genealogy with which Matthew begins his Gospel?
 - a. It's very uncharacteristic of Jewish writings.
 - b. It mentions people whose names are not found in the Old Testament.
 - c. It links Jesus to David (the great king) and Abraham (the father of Israel).**
 - d. It is identical to the genealogy found in the book of Luke.

6. Matthew mentions many Old Testament prophecies fulfilled in the early life of Jesus. Which of these is NOT a prophet mentioned in Matthew 1-2?
 - a. Jonah**
 - b. Isaiah
 - c. Micah
 - d. Hosea

7. Which Old Testament event does Matthew parallel with Jesus' 40 days in the wilderness, enduring temptation by Satan?
 - a. The 40 days and nights of rain at the beginning of Noah's flood
 - b. The 40 days the spies entered the land of Canaan
 - c. Israel's 40 years in the wilderness, failing to obey God**
 - d. Adam and Eve's 40 days in Eden before they were banished for their disobedience

8. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of Jesus' teachings in the Sermon on the Mount?
 - a. Jesus positions himself as a new lawgiver, speaking with his own authority and not just quoting other rabbis.
 - b. He makes it clear that he is not setting aside the law, but fulfilling it, bringing the goal of the law and the prophets to fruition.
 - c. The message is directed to his disciples.
 - d. He explains that God's standards are being relaxed compared to the laws given in the Old Testament, many of which no longer apply.**

9. What is the overall theme of the second major section of Matthew 8-10?
 - a. The expansion of the kingdom of God**
 - b. The priests of the kingdom of God
 - c. The hiddenness of the kingdom of God
 - d. The final arrival of the kingdom of God

10. The opening narrative of chapters 8-10 includes a triple triad of miracles. What is the point of the first triad of miracles (where Jesus heals a leper, the servant of a centurion, and a group of sick and demonically tormented people)?
- To contrast Jesus' authority with that of the Jewish religious leaders
 - To show how Jesus can come into contact with what was considered ritually unclean, and instead of becoming unclean himself, he makes the unclean whole again**
 - To give evidence of Jesus' ability to speak with demons
 - To show how Jesus avoided contact with the Gentile world
11. Jesus' second big discourse in Matthew is the commissioning of his twelve disciples. Where did he send them on their first mission?
- Samaria and the Decapolis (Gentile regions)
 - Jerusalem
 - Jewish villages in Galilee**
 - The southern end of Israel in Judea
12. Reactions to Jesus and his message and ministry are mixed. Who has the most negative and antagonistic reaction?
- Cities in Galilee
 - Jesus' own family
 - John the Baptist
 - The Pharisees**
13. Why does Jesus speak in parables?
- To cloak his messages to the hard-hearted crowds
 - To reveal mysteries of the kingdom of heaven to his disciples
 - To encourage both the disciples and the crowds to listen closely and ask questions
 - All of the above**
14. What is a key to interpreting Jesus' parables?
- Noting Jesus' specific situation at the time of the parable**
 - Comparing the parable to others with similar topics
 - Applying the parable to one's personal life and experiences
 - Taking the parable literally, not as a fictional story

Lesson 25

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What is the main topic of section 4 of Matthew's Gospel?
 - a. **The final phase of Jesus' Galilean ministry, and his visits into Gentile territory as hostilities begin to heat up**
 - b. The expansion of the kingdom of God, shown by the disciples' short-term preaching trips
 - c. Jesus' final week of his life on earth, and his ascension into heaven
 - d. The gospel of the kingdom of God, characterized by Jesus' longest parables

2. Which two "confessions leading to death" frame the chiasm of this section of Matthew?
 - a. The confessions of Peter and of John the Baptist
 - b. The confessions of the Pharisees and of Jesus' family
 - c. **The confessions of the people of Nazareth and of Peter**
 - d. The confessions of Peter and of the Roman centurion¹

3. The next innermost frame of the chiasm includes two stories of Jesus feeding the masses, and teaching the disciples where?
 - a. In a garden
 - b. **On a boat**
 - c. On the road
 - d. In a house

4. The two stories at the center of this chiasm focus on a contrast. Jesus is rejected by _____ and embraced by _____.
 - a. **Israel's leaders; Israel's outsiders**
 - b. His family; his disciples
 - c. The Canaanites; the Pharisees
 - d. His disciples; the Israelites

5. Jesus leads his disciples through a triad of miraculous experiences, each one showing that the kingdom of heaven Jesus promises is both _____ and _____.
 - a. In the past; in the future
 - b. **Already; not yet**
 - c. Near; far
 - d. Real; imaginary

6. Jesus' fourth discourse in Matthew discusses the community he is building (the church). What should be a defining characteristic of the church, according to this discourse?
 - a. Commitment
 - b. Wisdom
 - c. Joy
 - d. Grace**

7. On the road to Jerusalem, the narrative is about clashes between Jesus and _____.
 - a. Things other people value**
 - b. The disciples' opinions
 - c. Demonic forces
 - d. Religious leaders

8. The day Jesus entered Jerusalem for the last time, in what way did he claim to be the Messiah and have authority over the entire temple system?
 - a. He entered Jerusalem on a donkey, fulfilling a prophecy spoken about him by the prophet Zechariah.
 - b. He allowed the crowds to hail him as the Son of David.
 - c. He cleared the temple of greedy hypocrites and turned it back into a house of prayer and praise.
 - d. All of the above**

9. What is the topic of Jesus' fifth and final lengthy discourse?
 - a. The coming of the Roman armies
 - b. God's love for the socially outcast and marginalized
 - c. Judgment on Jerusalem and the world**
 - d. His coming resurrection

10. Who does Matthew hold mostly responsible for the murder of Jesus?
 - a. The Roman military
 - b. The Jewish leaders**
 - c. Sinners
 - d. Satan

11. Who was Mary of Bethany?
- A woman who anointed Jesus with expensive ointment, Matthew's example of a faithful, worshipful disciple**
 - Jesus' sister
 - Also known as Mary Magdalene, from whom Jesus drove out 7 demons
 - The wife of Zebedee and the mother of James and John
12. How does Matthew portray the disciples through the drama of Jesus' final days on earth?
- With compassion; they were afraid and doubtful, but understandably so.
 - Either neutrally or negatively, as weak-willed followers of Jesus who are later graciously reinstated by Jesus to carry his message to the whole world**
 - Positively, especially since Matthew was one of them; he put the disciples' actions in the best possible light.
 - With condemnation; the disciples doubted, feared, and betrayed Jesus at every turn and this was unforgivable to Matthew.
13. Who was Pontius Pilate?
- The Roman-appointed procurator who oversaw Jesus' official trial**
 - The Jewish high priest, ultimately responsible for Jesus' crucifixion
 - A representative from Caesar who came to Jerusalem specifically for Jesus' trial
 - The servant of the high priest
14. What is significant about the women who visited Jesus' tomb on the morning of the resurrection?
- Their devotion and courage are contrasted with the disciples and the watching crowds.
 - They are present for Jesus' death and burial as well as his resurrection.
 - They are the first people to get the news about Jesus' resurrection.
 - All of the above**

15. What is a main theme of this entire narrative of Jesus' death and resurrection?
- a. **Jesus and the Father are in complete control, despite how chaotic everything appears.**
 - b. Nothing happens the way Jesus expects it to, and yet he still works out everything for his purposes.
 - c. Satan finally wins because Jesus died, which was never supposed to happen.
 - d. We are just like the disciples, doubting and fearful, but God is gracious to us nevertheless.

Lesson 26

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. The book of James is connected to the Gospel of Matthew in what way?
 - a. James and Matthew were both disciples of Jesus, so they heard the same teachings from Jesus.
 - b. The content of James' epistle is very similar to that of the Sermon on the Mount, suggesting that James and Matthew relied on the same traditions of the teachings of Jesus.**
 - c. James was Matthew's scribe for his Gospel and thus borrowed material for his own epistle.
 - d. James was a disciple of Matthew and would have learned Jesus' teachings from him, hence the similarity between the two books.

2. What is James' main point in the prologue of his letter?
 - a. To address first how we think, because it is how we think that will influence how we behave**
 - b. To quickly cover topics of lesser importance
 - c. To greet the scattered Jewish believers and remind them of his gratitude and prayers for them
 - d. To give a defense of his own apostleship

3. With what theme does James open his letter, which he will address in the epilogue also?
 - a. The importance of taming one's tongue
 - b. How faith must be lived in order to be genuine
 - c. Persevering through the trials of life**
 - d. How to control one's emotions

4. What does James tell his readers to pray for, asking in faith that God will give it?
 - a. Grace
 - b. Wisdom**
 - c. Forgiveness
 - d. Joy

5. When we experience trials, what does James say is important to remember about God?
 - a. That he knows better than we do, so we should not question him
 - b. That he is good, and always uses trials to strengthen us and draw us close to him**
 - c. That he causes us to be tempted so that we may remember how much we are in need of his help and forgiveness
 - d. That it is not God who is responsible for our suffering; Satan is the one responsible, so we should direct our anger and indignation toward him.

6. Which is NOT one of the three main topics of the rest of the book, outlined in James' thesis statement?
 - a. Be slow to speak.
 - b. Be quick to hear.
 - c. Be slow to anger.
 - d. Be quick to love.**

7. What does the Hebrew word "shema" mean?
 - a. Pay attention, focus, and respond to what you hear.**
 - b. Be ashamed and regretful for your sins.
 - c. Speak honestly, kindly, and accurately.
 - d. Think carefully before you speak.

8. According to James, what kind of faith saves?
 - a. Faith does not save; our works save.
 - b. Faith that confesses Jesus as Lord
 - c. Faith that shows it is alive by doing good works**
 - d. Faith in whatever we think is most important

9. Which of these is NOT an image James uses to describe the tongue, or the words we say?
 - a. A rudder on a ship
 - b. A small fire that eventually sets a whole forest ablaze
 - c. A fig tree growing olives
 - d. An ax at the root of a tree**

10. What is the remedy for our quickness to anger, which is idolatry?
- a. Greater self-control
 - b. Heart-gripping repentance**
 - c. The ability to overlook the faults of others
 - d. Kindness and gentleness
11. In the epilogue, what is one way James says that believers can persevere in trials?
- a. By focusing on their blessings
 - b. By being grateful in all circumstances
 - c. By comparing themselves to those even less fortunate
 - d. By patiently waiting for the return of Christ**
12. In contrast to the unrighteous speech condemned earlier in the letter, what is an example of godly speech James endorses at the end of the letter?
- a. Faith-filled prayer**
 - b. Truth-filled gospel preaching
 - c. Love-filled encouragement
 - d. Stinging rebuke

Lesson 27

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Who wrote the book of Hebrews?
 - a. Paul
 - b. Someone who wrote down a sermon of Paul's
 - c. We don't know**
 - d. Apollos

2. What is the central motif of the book?
 - a. Stronger
 - b. Faithful
 - c. Different
 - d. Better**

3. How does the author of Hebrews describe the Son's relationship to God?
 - a. He is the exact imprint of his nature.**
 - b. He is a similar representation of God.
 - c. He is equal to God but not the same essence.
 - d. He imitates God but is not God.

4. To what does the author compare Jesus in the first major section of the book (chapters 1 and 2), showing how Jesus is superior?
 - a. The prophets
 - b. The angels**
 - c. The kings of Israel
 - d. The priests

5. What did Jesus do in order to be able to die and become the ultimate sacrifice for sin?
 - a. He became a little lower than the angels for a time, when he became human.**
 - b. He used his divine power to heal our sicknesses.
 - c. He gave up his divinity entirely for a time, and became God again after he died.
 - d. He didn't actually die; he just made it look like he did.

6. Jesus' priesthood is contrasted with that of Aaron's, and compared with that of Melchizedek's. Which of these is NOT one way Hebrews describes Jesus' priesthood as superior to Aaron's?
- Jesus is a priest forever, compared to the Levitical priests, who all died.
 - Jesus is a priest in the heavenly Holy of Holies instead of an earthly tabernacle.
 - While both Jesus and Aaron offered sacrifices for sin, Jesus is superior because he is without sin.
 - Jesus both offered animal sacrifices and sacrificed himself on the cross.**
7. God promised through the prophets a new covenant, which would render the old one obsolete. What are two things the new covenant would offer that the Mosaic covenant did not?
- Internal transformation and total forgiveness**
 - A desire for obedience and fear of God
 - Temporary forgiveness and a greater understanding of God's love
 - Fear of punishment and knowledge of God's law
8. In contrast to the old sacrifices, which were a constant reminder of sin and offered no perfection of the worshipers' consciences, Jesus' sacrifice was _____ and brought lasting _____
- Ultimate; perspective
 - Once-for-all; peace**
 - Eternal; grace
 - Holy; happiness
9. What is the "great cloud of witnesses"?
- The apostles and others who witnessed Jesus' life, death, and resurrection
 - The nation of Israel, who witnessed what God had done in the Old Testament
 - Men and women who persevered in faith until the end of their earthly lives**
 - All those who will come after us, as witnesses of our lives of faith
10. What is the purpose of God's discipline?
- To remind us of Jesus' own sufferings
 - For our good so that we share in his holiness**
 - To direct our anger at Satan
 - So we come to expect suffering

Lesson 28

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Who wrote the Gospel of John?
 - a. John Mark
 - b. John the Greater
 - c. Jesus' brother John, who became a leader of the Jerusalem church
 - d. We're not exactly sure, but the main source is "the beloved disciple"**
2. Which of these is NOT a characteristic unique to this Gospel?
 - a. It has more geographical references than any other Gospel.
 - b. This Gospel contains the most references to the Old Testament of any of the Gospels.**
 - c. It has more references to historical people and is more chronologically-based than the other Gospels.
 - d. There are more references to the idea of "belief" in this Gospel than any other.
3. Key concepts of John include "signs," "Christ the Son of God," "belief," and _____.
 - a. Hope
 - b. Faith
 - c. Life**
 - d. Love
4. Which phrase most accurately describes "the Word" from John 1?
 - a. The Word was present at the beginning.
 - b. All things were made through the Word.
 - c. The Word is both distinct from God and an embodiment of God.
 - d. All of the above**
5. In the historical introduction of the Gospel, what events occurred in the first week of Jesus' public ministry?
 - a. John the Baptist's announcement of Jesus as the Son of God, Jesus' gathering of his first disciples, and the wedding at Cana**
 - b. Jesus' baptism, the calling of Peter and Andrew, and the calling of James and John
 - c. Jesus' meeting with the Pharisees, Jesus calling his first disciples, Jesus' first miracle of healing
 - d. Jesus' baptism, his travel to Jerusalem, and the wedding at Cana

6. Episodes 1 and 6 of the “Cana Cycle” are parallel miracles. Which of these is NOT one of the elements of the pattern that both miracles follow?
 - a. The request
 - b. A command
 - c. Doubt**
 - d. Faith response

7. In Episodes 2 and 5, Jesus is in sacred places. What is a major point made in both these stories?
 - a. The Samaritans were right to worship wherever they wanted.
 - b. The earthly temple in Jerusalem is but a shadow of something more—of Jesus as the true tabernacle of God’s presence.**
 - c. Wherever Jesus is, becomes a sacred place, so it doesn’t matter where we worship.
 - d. Worship is only offered in truth and purity if it is done in a holy location.

8. What is significant about Jesus using the phrase “I am”?
 - a. It’s an echo of the divine name God called himself when Moses asked for God’s name.**
 - b. Jesus used many metaphors to help describe who he is so we could understand him better.
 - c. It’s a reference to Jesus’ loving nature.
 - d. Jesus responded to questions about whether he was the Messiah with “I am,” clearly confirming that he is the Christ.

9. Episodes 3 and 4 have a number of verbal parallels. They also share a common dominant theme. What is that theme?
 - a. Jesus: the ultimate Prophet
 - b. Jesus: the lamb of God
 - c. Jesus: the Messiah
 - d. Jesus: the Son of God**

10. In Episodes 1 and 6 of the “Festival Cycle,” which of the following is NOT a parallel element between the two stories?
 - a. Timing: during a feast in Jerusalem
 - b. Jesus’ unique relationship with the Father
 - c. Dialogue takes place in the marketplace**
 - d. Jesus’ works are a witness to who he is and what his mission is.

11. Which of these is a major theme of Episodes 2 and 5 of the “Festival Cycle”?
- a. **Jesus as the new Moses**
 - b. Jesus as the new Adam
 - c. Jesus as the new David
 - d. Jesus as the new Isaiah
12. In Episodes 3 and 4, Jesus declares himself to be the true water, and to be the light of the world. This was especially significant because of the Jewish feast which was a backdrop to these claims. Which feast was this?
- a. The Day of Atonement
 - b. The Feast of Weeks
 - c. Passover
 - d. **The Feast of Tabernacles**

Lesson 29

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. In John chapter 11, what is the climatic sign (miracle) that Jesus performs?
 - a. Raising Jairus' daughter from the dead
 - b. Raising the Roman official's son from the dead
 - c. Raising the widow's son from the dead
 - d. Raising Lazarus, the brother of Mary and Martha, from the dead**

2. The second half of the book, sometimes called the "Book of Jesus' Hour" has two major subsections, the first of which is Jesus' farewell discourse. What is the main point Jesus wants his disciples to understand from this?
 - a. What Jesus is about to endure is the greatest revelation of the Father and Jesus' love for his disciples.**
 - b. The disciples' faith is weak and will be tested, but the Holy Spirit will eventually strengthen it.
 - c. Jesus is about to die because of the sins of the Jewish people.
 - d. Despite the betrayal from one of his own, Jesus still loves and saves those who betray him.

3. Jesus' hour of humility and Jesus' love are the main themes of which two scenes in the Farewell Discourse?
 - a. Scenes 2 and 5
 - b. Scenes 3 and 4
 - c. Scenes 1 and 6**
 - d. Scenes 3 and 6

4. In Scenes 2 and 5, Jesus gives the disciples two promises that are the main themes of the scenes. Which promises are these?
 - a. Jesus will rise again and never be seen by the world.
 - b. The Holy Spirit will come, and God will answer the disciples' prayers.**
 - c. The disciples will all fall away, but Jesus will forgive them and restore their ministry.
 - d. The body and blood of Jesus will be remembered in the taking of the Lord's supper.

5. Which of these is NOT one of the antithetical parallels between the 3rd and 4th scenes at the heart of the Farewell Discourse?
 - a. Love vs. hate
 - b. Disciples vs. the world
 - c. Peace vs. fear**
 - d. Jesus as the basis for the disciples unity vs. Jesus as the reason for their persecution by the world

6. The scene of Jesus' arrest shares parallels with which other scene (including an emphasis on the disciples, the divinity of Jesus, and the humanity of Jesus)?
 - a. Jesus' crucifixion
 - b. Jesus' resurrection
 - c. Jesus' burial
 - d. Jesus' appearance to the eleven**

7. Which of these is NOT an element of similarity between Jesus' trial before Annas and the scene at the empty tomb?
 - a. Jesus' divinity**
 - b. Emphasis on Peter
 - c. Jesus' teachings
 - d. Witnesses

8. Choose the correct order of these elements of Jesus' trial before Pilate:
 - a. Jesus is questioned inside Pilate's headquarters, Jesus is beaten and ridiculed, Jesus is displayed, Jesus is condemned to crucifixion**
 - b. The Jews demand Barabbas, Jesus is questioned, Jesus is beaten and ridiculed, Jesus is condemned
 - c. Jesus is displayed, Jesus is questioned, the Jews demand Barabbas, Jesus is condemned
 - d. Jesus is condemned, Jesus is questioned, Jesus is beaten and ridiculed, Jesus is displayed

9. For what was Jesus charged and put on trial?
 - a. For claiming to be the Prophet
 - b. For claiming to be the Son of the Blessed
 - c. For claiming to be the King of the Jews**
 - d. For claiming to be both human and divine

10. What is the significance of Jesus being crucified outside Jerusalem's walls?
- Through the history of Israel, those who were cursed were sent outside the camp, beginning with Adam and Eve being sent out of Eden.
 - Things or people which were ritually unclean were sent out of the camp in order to purify the camp.
 - Under the law of Moses, the sacrifice of the red heifer, which purified the sacred objects of the temple, was done at a sacred altar outside the camp.
 - All of the above**
11. What is Jesus' final miracle in the Gospel of John, reminding the disciples that only through Jesus can they accomplish anything, and highlighting the fruitfulness of their upcoming mission?
- A miraculous multiplication of bread and fish
 - A miraculous catch of fish**
 - Making a dead tree alive and fruitful again
 - Giving the disciples supernatural understanding of everything they'd witnessed and experienced

Lesson 30

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. The style of 1 John is unique compared to most of the New Testament books. The author spirals around his topics, moving higher in his thoughts each time. This technique is called:
 - a. Circling
 - b. Amplification**
 - c. Topic cycling
 - d. Circumvention

2. The author makes frequent use of the literary feature hyperbole, which is:
 - a. A passionate, enthusiastic style of writing
 - b. Placing similar ideas side-by-side for emphasis
 - c. A form of sarcasm, writing what seems to be the opposite of what he really means in order to make a point to the reader
 - d. Exaggerated statements, a stark manner of writing to make a vivid point**

3. In the book of 1 John, two main themes appear throughout the letter: faith in Jesus and obedience to his commands. In the lesson, how are these themes described?
 - a. Confessional and ethical**
 - b. Theological and practical
 - c. Love and law
 - d. Gospel and law

4. What is the purpose of the letter?
 - a. To help the reader understand whether they love Jesus as much as they should
 - b. To expose false teachings within the Church
 - c. To give assurance to the readers so they know they have the eternal life promised to them in the gospel**
 - d. To teach believers what love really looks like and how to live in love toward God and toward each other

5. The theme of the first frame of the letter, consisting of the introduction and conclusion, is eternal life. How does the author define “eternal life”?
 - a. Life that never ends
 - b. A never-ending life of fellowship with God**
 - c. The absence of death

- d. Living in this world forever
6. In the second frame of the letter, we see that Christians share a common confession: They ardently believe that Jesus is the Christ, and _____
- a. **His death really dealt with the problem of human sin.**
 - b. Jesus is their personal Lord and Savior.
 - c. Jesus' tomb was empty.
 - d. God loves them and has a plan for their lives.
7. The love of God, shown in Christ's death on the cross, has which two effects on true believers?
- a. Our salvation and our forgiveness
 - b. **Our forgiveness and our transformation**
 - c. Our repentance and our obedience
 - d. Our contrition and our shame
8. How does 1 John define the "antichrist"?
- a. A powerful satanic figure who will publicly claim to be Jesus
 - b. A corrupt religious leader who seeks to lead Christians astray
 - c. **Anyone who denies the central Christian confession and rejects Jesus as the Messiah**
 - d. A specific person at the time John's letter was written who was corrupting the Church
9. What is the theme of the 5th frame, which cycles back around to the author's purpose for the letter?
- a. **Confidence before God that we belong to him**
 - b. Hope in God's promises for our future
 - c. Love from God and for God
 - d. Faith that does not disappoint
10. Which of these is NOT a main theme of the book of 1 John?
- a. **Joy**
 - b. Love
 - c. Life
 - d. Assurance

11. Several times the lesson mentions the “faith test.” What is this?
- a. An actual test we have to take if we want to become Christians
 - b. A question to determine if you truly have faith: Do you believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that his death paid for your sins?**
 - c. A way to tell if someone is a Christian: the way they act
 - d. A question that we have to answer correctly if we want to get into heaven when we die: “Why should you get to go to heaven?”

Lesson 31

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. How do we know that 2 John was written by the same author as 1 John, for the same audience?
 - a. The author identifies himself and his audience the same way in both letters.
 - b. There are so many repeated themes between the two letters, and the second builds on the first, it is clear the authors are the same, and the audience for the second was familiar with the content of the first.**
 - c. We have external evidence from trustworthy sources which connect the two letters by author and recipient.
 - d. 2 John seems to be mostly a copy of 1 John, which makes it obvious that the author of both is the same.

2. In what is the command to love rooted?
 - a. In history: in the things Jesus taught and how he lived**
 - b. In the Old Testament and God's guidelines for holy living recorded there
 - c. In our feelings and emotions
 - d. In God's unrevealed will

3. Why does the Elder tell his readers to love one another, but then tell them to not show hospitality to the false teachers? Isn't this contradictory?
 - a. It's only necessary to love those with whom we agree, not those who believe differently from us.
 - b. This is a contradictory message, and it should raise questions about the validity of this letter's message.
 - c. It is not contradictory, because to entertain these false teachers breaks down the very thing that unites us, which is a common faith in Jesus expressed in true love.**
 - d. Not showing hospitality to false teachers IS showing them love, because it helps them find hospitable lodgings with a church that agrees with their doctrine.

4. Who was the recipient of 3 John?
 - a. The same group of churches who was the audience of 1 John
 - b. Someone named Demitrus, a leader at one of the churches who received 1 John
 - c. The congregation that was the recipient of 2 John
 - d. Someone named Gaius, who was likely a leader of the church that was the audience of 2 John**

5. For what was the recipient of 3 John commended?
 - a. For his faith, which was an example to those in the church he led
 - b. For his love, which was a confirmation of his faith
 - c. For his hospitality to “the brothers” who were traveling missionaries**
 - d. For his kindness and generosity to the poor and needy in his community

6. Why was Christian hospitality so vital in the ancient church?
 - a. Members of the church needed to open their homes to traveling teachers because these missionaries did not accept or ask for compensation for preaching the gospel.**
 - b. It was an effective way to witness to non-believers.
 - c. Christian hospitality helped create an entire hospitality industry in ancient Rome.
 - d. Christians needed to support one another and stick together because they might encounter temptations in the world.

7. According to the lesson, what does it mean to “welcome” someone?
 - a. To greet them on the street
 - b. To invite them over for a meal
 - c. To gladly open our home to them with love and acceptance**
 - d. To make them feel comfortable with us

8. What is the significance of a shared meal?
 - a. Meals express the community that is created by the gospel.
 - b. In the Bible, eating together is one of the most fundamental expressions of human communion with God.
 - c. Expressing hospitality through a shared meal is a tangible way of loving others.
 - d. All of the above**

9. According to the lesson, why is being with other people important?
 - a. It forces us to be selfless and to think more of others than ourselves.
 - b. Loving and serving other people can be done more naturally and intentionally in person.**
 - c. It draws us out of our comfort zone, and helps us become more like Jesus.
 - d. We are not designed to be isolated people; we are designed for community.

10. What are the four elements of hospitality, as described in the lesson?
 - a. Welcome, restoration, being with, sending forth**
 - b. Welcome, fellowship, shared meals, farewell
 - c. Invitation, friendship, conversation, comfort
 - d. Invitation, restoration, fellowship, sending out

Lesson 32

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of apocalyptic literature?
 - a. The genre uses heavy figurative language, symbolism, and high drama.
 - b. There is a strong sense of dualism, which sharply contrasts good and evil.
 - c. The genre is prophetic in a literal sense, meaning that we can expect the events described to eventually come true exactly how they are written, no matter how bizarre.**
 - d. It portrays the unseen forces in the world as coming from two fundamentally opposed sides.

2. Besides being apocalyptic, the book of Revelation fits into which other two genres?
 - a. Prophecy and epistle**
 - b. Epistle and gospel
 - c. History and prophecy
 - d. Poetry and prophecy

3. Which of these is NOT one reason why we can be fairly confident the apostle John was the author of Revelation?
 - a. He references the book in his epistles, confirming himself as the author.**
 - b. He identifies himself by name in the introduction of Revelation.
 - c. The second-century church leader Polycarp, who knew John personally, claimed that the apostle John authored Revelation.
 - d. Other second- and third-century writers allude to or claim that the apostle John is the author.

4. What is the purpose of the entire book?
 - a. To prepare the church for what is to come at the very end of time
 - b. To give a vivid, if not literal, picture of what will happen when Christ returns
 - c. To give instruction and wisdom to churches in the distant future
 - d. To comfort the persecuted church**

5. What is the phrase “in the Spirit” used to describe?
 - a. Those who have faith are “in the Spirit.”
 - b. It is a structural marker identifying each of John’s visions; the phrase is used to describe the trance in which God placed John to see the visions.**
 - c. Those churches who are faithful to the Gospel and to the leading of the Holy Spirit
 - d. It is a description of Jesus, who throughout the book of Revelation is not present physically but “in the Spirit.”

6. John uses the phrase “the things that you have seen, those that are and those that are to take place after this,” as a way to describe past, present and future. This gives the reader what?
 - a. A sense of eternity
 - b. Insight into prophecies fulfilled and prophecies yet to be fulfilled
 - c. A sweeping view of history**
 - d. Understanding of how God has worked throughout history and what he will do in the future

7. The number 7 is mentioned explicitly all over the book. What does this number symbolize?
 - a. Goodness
 - b. Holiness
 - c. God
 - d. Completion**

8. What does the title “Son of Man” mean?
 - a. It is a reference to Jesus’ humanity.
 - b. It is a title of divine significance, one who shares with God the governing of the universe.**
 - c. It implies that Jesus is not divine at all but fully human, the son of Joseph and Mary.
 - d. It is a title given to the prophet Daniel, about whom it was first used.

9. Which of these is NOT one of the descriptions of the Son of Man?
 - a. Clothed with a long robe and golden sash, like a high priest
 - b. Feet like forged steel**
 - c. Face like the sun shining in full strength
 - d. Voice like the roar of mighty waters

10. Which is a major theme of the letters to the seven churches?
- They are all to be commended for their faith and love.
 - They are all condemned for their idolatry and debauchery.
 - Jesus' encouragement to them to remain steadfast despite persecution
 - Things are not as they seem with the churches.**
11. What is the significance of Jesus writing to the city of Pergamum, "I know where you dwell, where Satan's throne is"?
- In that city was a throne-like altar to Zeus, with serpent motifs on nearby sculptures, and the patron god of the city was symbolized by serpents.**
 - The city was evil and corrupt, a spiritual "throne of Satan."
 - Jesus meant that the church in Pergamum was not faithful to him but was practicing idolatry, thus giving Satan a "throne."
 - There was a temple in Pergamum that came to be known literally as "Satan's throne" because it contained demonic idols.
12. One of the cities Jesus wrote to had been an ancient stronghold that had been breached, despite thinking itself impenetrable, and was known for its cemetery with about a hundred burial mounds. Which city was this?
- Laodicea
 - Sardis**
 - Philadelphia
 - Ephesus

Lesson 33

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. What privilege does John share with other prophets like Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel?
 - a. He speaks with Jesus.
 - b. He gets a glimpse of Jerusalem in glory.
 - c. He is permitted to see God on his throne.**
 - d. He receives insight into God's plan for his life.

2. Which natural phenomena are used to describe God's holiness, justice, grace, and restraint?
 - a. Sunshine and rain
 - b. Thunder, lightning, and a rainbow**
 - c. A rainbow and an earthquake
 - d. A firestorm and a flood

3. In the vision, God is holding a scroll in his right hand. What is the problem with the scroll?
 - a. It is full of words—God's plan for history—but it is sealed and no created being is worthy to open it.**
 - b. It is blank; God's words must still be written on it.
 - c. It is written in an unknowable language; no one can understand what it contains.
 - d. It is on fire and turning to ash; whatever was on it will never be known.

4. Why is Jesus worthy to open the scroll?
 - a. He is the Lion of the tribe of Judah.
 - b. He is the Root of David.
 - c. He is the conquering Lamb who was slain and is now alive.
 - d. All of the above**

5. The rider on which horse is permitted to remove peace from the earth, causing widespread bloodshed?
 - a. The black horse
 - b. The pallid green horse
 - c. The red horse**
 - d. The white horse

6. In the intermission between the opening of seals six and seven, we learn that the servants of God are sealed. What does this mean?
 - a. The limit of those who may be saved is reached, and the group of God's servants is sealed, or closed.
 - b. A seal is a mark of ownership, and the servants of God are marked as belonging to him.**
 - c. They are made impervious to attacks from Satan.
 - d. The goal of their faith is completed; they are guaranteed their salvation.

7. The blowing of the first six trumpets brings what events that are similar to others previously mentioned in the Bible?
 - a. Plagues, such as those God brought upon Egypt**
 - b. Judgement, like the nation of Israel suffered at the hands of their enemies
 - c. Pain and suffering like Job's at the hands of Satan
 - d. Woes such as Jesus predicted on the seven cities

8. John has a vision of an angel with a scroll who tells him to eat the scroll, much like Ezekiel in the Old Testament. What is the significance of this vision?
 - a. It is symbolic of John being someone who knows the Scriptures well.
 - b. It is symbolically purifying, placing John at the same level as the prophets of old.
 - c. The words on the scroll are those of God, bringing sweet comfort to the afflicted church, but prophesying bitter realities of human rebellion and God's judgment.**
 - d. It is a parallel to the Lord's Supper, whereby we eat and drink Christ's body and blood.

9. What event follows the blowing of the seventh trumpet?
 - a. Two witnesses preach in Jerusalem for 1260 days.
 - b. The temple is opened and God's kingdom comes.**
 - c. The beast symbolizing Satan falls into the abyss.
 - d. All believers in Christ from all time are raised from the dead.

10. Starting in Revelation chapter 12, John is shown signs of a woman in heaven, giving birth to a male child, and of a great red dragon who attempts to destroy the child, but when thwarted, attacks the woman's other children instead. Which of the following is NOT an explanation of what these signs mean?
- The woman is the nation of Israel.
 - The dragon is Satan.
 - The male child is Jesus, the Messiah.
 - The woman's stars are the constellation Virgo.**
11. The dragon and the beasts are described as a demonic parody of the Trinity. Which of the beasts is compared to Jesus, the Son?
- The beast of the earth; it commands worship of the other beasts and marks its followers as its own
 - The dragon; it physically walks the earth and draws followers to itself
 - The beast from the sea; it wears many crowns, is resurrected from a mortal wound, and worshiped by many tribes and nations**
 - There is no direct comparison; each beast combines elements of each member of the actual Trinity
12. The seven bowls parallel what other seven things that we've already seen in Revelation?
- Lampstands
 - Trumpets**
 - Seals
 - Cities
13. What is Armageddon?
- Another word for hell
 - An event signalling the end of the world
 - It means Mount Meggido, and it's a place where important battles were fought in the Old Testament.**
 - It's a term referring to the thousand years that Satan is allowed to reign on earth before the final judgment.

14. The fall of the empire of Babylon is described as a prostitute thrown down and devoured by the beast she rides on. What vision follows this one?
- a. **Christ comes on a white horse and defeats the beasts in a great battle.**
 - b. The seventh bowl is poured out, bringing the final plague.
 - c. A chorus of saints and angels praises the Lamb.
 - d. The dragon is thrown down to the pit.
15. What is the New Jerusalem?
- a. Another way to describe Rome
 - b. **The city where God dwells with his people, come from heaven down to the new earth**
 - c. Another way to describe Jesus
 - d. The same as the old Jerusalem in Israel

Lesson 34

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. One of four broad approaches to interpreting Revelation says that the visions of Revelation detail for us the long progressive history of the world and the church, starting in the days when John was writing, leading up to the second coming of Christ and beyond. Which approach is this?
 - a. Futurism
 - b. Preterism
 - c. Idealism
 - d. Historicism**

2. Edward Bishop Elliot proposed a historicist interpretation of Revelation. In his interpretation, what did the seven trumpets signify?
 - a. The time period from John's day to the establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire
 - b. The era of the French Revolution
 - c. The fall of the Roman empire**
 - d. The time from the Reformation to the present day

3. In many interpretations of the book of Revelation from the 16th century onward, how is the dragon identified?
 - a. As the antichrist
 - b. As the office of pope in the Roman Catholic Church**
 - c. As Satan himself
 - d. As the leaders of all pagan religions

4. Which of these is another common feature of historicism?
 - a. Compressed time periods, or the day-year principle**
 - b. Time frames are literal
 - c. The beasts are end-time figures
 - d. The events described will take place exactly as written

5. Which of these is NOT an element of the futurist approach?
- The fulfillment of the prophecies is not drawn out over history but condensed at the end of the age.
 - Most of the events in Revelation describe things that took place before, during, and shortly after John wrote the letter.**
 - The time frames described for the events should be taken literally.
 - The beasts are figures with great political and religious influence over the whole world that represent Satan's last stand before his demise.
6. The preterism approach of interpreting Revelation suggests that most of its events were in the immediate future for John, meaning they have been largely fulfilled already. Foundational to this approach is the belief that it was written during the reign of Nero. Why is this a possibility?
- The persecution of Christians was much more intense during Nero's reign (in the 60s) than under the emperor Domitian (in the 90s).
 - The earliest list we have of the beginnings of a New Testament canon claimed that John actually wrote Revelation BEFORE Paul finished writing his letters, and we know Paul died in the 60s.
 - 2nd century church leader Tertullian also claimed John was exiled to Patmos during the reign of Nero.
 - All of the above**
7. Which of these is NOT a parallel between the events of Revelation and those of the fall of Jerusalem?
- Revelation mentions the holy city where the Lord was crucified; this is literally Jerusalem.
 - The cosmic disasters that the 6th seal released were fulfilled in earthquakes, a solar eclipse, a blood moon, and a meteor shower.**
 - The 6th trumpet released angelic armies, and both Jewish and Roman historians say that this supernatural attack actually happened, visible to human eyes.
 - The 42 months of an "intermission" literally happened. Rome was formally at war with the Jews in spring, AD 67, and won with the collapse of the Temple in the fall, AD 70—42 months later.

8. According to a common preterist view, to what is the prostitute in Revelation compared?
- Rome, who deceived the people of God
 - The Jewish people who had rejected Jesus as Messiah
 - The great city Jerusalem who had killed its prophets**
 - The city of Babylon
9. Revelation 19, according to preterists, is NOT a description of the second coming but a distant adumbration of the second coming. What is an adumbration?
- A simplification; the second coming would be much less dramatic than what Revelation described.
 - A shadow of something yet to come; preterists say the downfall of Jerusalem was a foreshadowing of the second coming.**
 - A symbol; all the language used in Revelation 19 is not meant to be taken literally in any sense.
 - A suggestion; the description in Revelation is of what MIGHT happen but not a guarantee of what WILL happen.
10. The idealist interpretation of Revelation says that the book is meant to help us understand _____ more than specific concrete events.
- God**
 - Satan
 - The Last Day
 - Our life of faith
11. Idealists explain that the various visions look at the same time period, but from a different angle each time. What phrase is used to describe this idea?
- Parallel similarity
 - Progressive parallelism**
 - Progressive comparison
 - Comparative parallels
12. Based on the idealist perspective, where in Revelation are we living right now?
- Before the beginning of most of the events; the majority of it is yet to come.
 - In the midst of it; some of the visions have already been fulfilled and some have not.
 - At the end of it; all the events of the book have already been fulfilled in the past.
 - In the end times, where we have been living for the past 2000 years.**

13. What is the purpose of the book of Revelation, according to an idealist?
- a. To convince non-believers
 - b. To prepare believers with a detailed outline of the future to come
 - c. To unveil good and evil, revealing the spiritual warfare behind our everyday lives and how God will bring it all to a victorious climax**
 - d. To remind its readers of the consequences of denying God, and the salvation promised to those who are among God's chosen people

Lesson 35 - Final Exam

Correct answers are in bold and red.

1. The concepts of “signs,” “Christ the Son of God,” “belief,” and “life,” are key in which Gospel?
 - a. Matthew
 - b. Mark
 - c. Luke
 - d. John**
2. Which Gospel writer has this goal: to vividly take the mind of the reader to see what Jesus has done through a narrative of fast-paced action?
 - a. Matthew
 - b. Mark**
 - c. Luke
 - d. John
3. What is a unique characteristic of Mark’s gospel, compared to the other three?
 - a. He includes more formal teachings from Jesus.
 - b. He makes a point to note dates when events occurred.
 - c. He references more figures and events from history at the time of the events of the gospels.
 - d. He includes a lot of colorful details to put a picture in the reader’s mind.**
4. Who is the first human character in the Gospel of Mark to identify Jesus as the Son of God?
 - a. Peter
 - b. One of the women at the empty tomb
 - c. A centurion**
 - d. Pilate
5. In Act 1 of Mark, which of these is NOT a way that Jesus shows his authority?
 - a. He has authority to ignore the Law of Moses.**
 - b. He has authority to call disciples to himself.
 - c. He has authority to make people clean and whole again.
 - d. He has authority as one ushering in the kingdom of God.

6. In Act 2 of Mark, the Feeding of the 5000 and the Feeding of the 4000 form an inclusio. What is the contrast between these scenes?
 - a. **Jesus is in different locations: one predominantly Jewish, one predominantly Gentile.**
 - b. Jesus acts as a compassionate shepherd in one, but acts as a critic of the Pharisees in the other.
 - c. Jesus heals the unclean in one story, but he refuses to heal the unclean in the other.
 - d. One story takes place in Galilee, but the other takes place in Judea.

7. Which miracles does Mark use for an inclusio in Act 3, which point to something Jesus is also trying to do for the disciples?
 - a. **Giving the blind sight**
 - b. Bringing the dead to life
 - c. Feeding multitudes
 - d. Driving out demons

8. Jesus uses this pattern three times in Mark: (1) the prediction; (2) the disciples don't understand it; (3) the cost of discipleship. What is Jesus predicting?
 - a. The disciples' future persecutions at the hands of the Jews
 - b. **His arrest and death**
 - c. The experiences of the future early church
 - d. The disciples' eventual martyrdom

9. What does Mark mean that Jesus died as a "ransom" for many?
 - a. **It means Jesus will be delivered over to the Gentiles and drink the cup of God's wrath for the sins of others.**
 - b. It means Jesus will be delivered over to the devil as a ransom price.
 - c. It means Jesus will release prisoners held captive by the Romans.
 - d. It means Jesus will be delivered over to the priests and put on trial.

10. What events are the climax of the book of Mark?
 - a. Jesus' ascension into heaven and his commission of the disciples
 - b. **Jesus' death and the empty tomb**
 - c. Jesus' death and descent into hell
 - d. Jesus' resurrection and his appearance to the disciples

11. During the Passover meal that Jesus celebrates with his disciples the night before his death, what do Jesus' words and actions say about his death?
- It is a covenant-ratifying death for the sins of others.**
 - It is a human death, because it is essential that all human beings die.
 - It is a divine death, because in order to accomplish his purpose, God had to die.
 - It is a painful death, in which Jesus will experience all the pain we deserve.
12. According to Mark, what event happened at the time of Jesus' death that signified how the barrier between God and humans had been opened up because of what Jesus did on the cross?
- The opening of the earth in the earthquake
 - The raising of believers from their graves
 - The curtain in the temple being torn in two**
 - The darkness which covered the earth before Jesus' death being lifted after he died
13. Besides the two-chapter introduction and three-chapter conclusion, Matthew is divided into 5 main sections, each of which containing what?
- A teaching and a miracle
 - A narrative and a teaching discourse**
 - A healing and a sermon
 - A change of location and a discussion with the disciples
14. Matthew mentions many Old Testament prophecies fulfilled in the early life of Jesus. Which of these is NOT one of the prophets mentioned in Matthew 1-2?
- Jonah**
 - Isaiah
 - Micah
 - Hosea
15. In the second major section of Matthew, chapters 8-10, what is Jesus' discourse?
- Seven parables of the kingdom
 - The twelve apostles commissioned**
 - The Sermon on the Mount
 - Judgment on Jerusalem and the world

16. According to Matthew, why does Jesus speak in parables?
- To cloak his messages to the hard-hearted crowds
 - To reveal mysteries of the kingdom of heaven to his disciples
 - To encourage both the disciples and the crowds to listen closely and ask questions
 - d. All of the above**
17. The final phase of Jesus' Galilean ministry, and his visits into Gentile territory as hostilities begin to heat up, is the main topic of which section of Matthew's Gospel?
- Section 1 (3:1-7:29)
 - Section 2 (8:1-10:42)
 - Section 3 (11:1-13:52)
 - d. Section 4 (13:53-18:35)**
18. In Section 4 of Matthew's Gospel, the center of the chiasm involves Jesus being rejected and embraced. What characters demonstrate this?
- John the Baptist and the crowds
 - b. The Pharisees and a Canaanite woman**
 - The crowds and the disciples
 - The scribes and a Samaritan woman
19. What should be a defining characteristic of the church, according to Jesus' fourth discourse in Matthew?
- Political revolution
 - Cultural engagement
 - c. Grace and forgiveness**
 - Victorious faith
20. The day Jesus entered Jerusalem for the last time, in what way did he claim to be the Messiah and have authority over the entire temple system?
- He entered Jerusalem on a donkey, fulfilling a prophecy spoken about him by the prophet Zechariah.
 - He allowed the crowds to hail him as the Son of David.
 - He cleared the temple of greedy hypocrites and turned it back into a house of prayer and praise.
 - d. All of the above**

21. Who anointed Jesus with expensive ointment during his final week in Jerusalem?
- Mary Magdalene
 - Mary of Bethany**
 - Martha of Bethany
 - The wife of Zebedee and the mother of James and John
22. What is a main theme of Matthew's entire narrative of Jesus' death and resurrection?
- Jesus and the Father are in complete control, despite how chaotic everything appears.**
 - Nothing happens the way Jesus expects it to, and yet he still works out everything for his purposes.
 - Satan wins a small victory because Jesus died, which was not the Father's intention.
 - We are all just like the disciples, panicked and fearful, but God gives us second chances.
23. Who wrote the Gospel of John?
- Jesus' brother John, who became a leader of the Jerusalem church
 - John Mark
 - John the Baptist
 - We're not exactly sure, but the main source is "the beloved disciple"**
24. In the historical introduction of the Gospel of John, what events occurred in the first week of Jesus' public ministry?
- Jesus' meeting with the Pharisees, Jesus calling his first disciples, and Jesus' first healing
 - John the Baptist's announcement of Jesus as the Lamb of God, Jesus' gathering of his first disciples, and the wedding at Cana**
 - Jesus' baptism, his first visit to Jerusalem, and the wedding at Cana
 - Jesus' baptism, the calling of Peter and Andrew, and the calling of James and John

25. What is significant about Jesus using the phrase “I am”?
- It’s an echo of the divine name God called himself when Moses asked for God’s name.**
 - Jesus used many metaphors to help describe who he is so we could understand him better.
 - It was Jesus’ way of hiding who he truly was from those who asked.
 - Jesus responded to questions about whether he was the Messiah with “I am,” clearly confirming that he was the Christ.
26. In Episodes 3 and 4 of “The Festival Cycle” in John’s Gospel, Jesus declares himself to be the true water and the light of the world. At which feast did he make these claims?
- Purim
 - Tabernacles**
 - Passover
 - Hanukkah
27. In John 11, what is the climactic sign (miracle) that Jesus performs?
- Raising the Roman official’s son from the dead
 - Raising the widow’s son from the dead
 - Raising Lazarus from the dead**
 - Feeding the 5000
28. In Jesus’ farewell discourse in the Gospel of John, there are many blessings he promises to the disciples after his departure. Which of these is NOT one of the blessings?
- The world will no longer hate them as it did Jesus.**
 - The Father will answer their prayers.
 - The Spirit will inspire and empower their ministries.
 - Jesus will prepare a place for them.
29. How does John indicate the 7 scenes of Jesus’ trial before Pilate?
- The change of scene is marked by a new statement made by the Jewish leaders.
 - The change of scene is marked by Pilate going inside or outside his headquarters.**
 - The change of scene is marked by Pilate making a claim to the Jewish leaders.
 - The change of scene is marked by a new demand from the crowd.

30. In the Gospel of John's telling of Jesus' passion, the center of the chiasmic structure is Jesus' trial and crucifixion. What is one of the main themes of this section?
- Jesus: the Son of Man
 - Jesus: the resurrection and the life
 - Jesus: the king of the Jews**
 - Jesus: the rabbi
31. What is the significance of Jesus being crucified outside Jerusalem's walls?
- Through the history of Israel, those who were cursed were sent outside the camp.
 - Things or people which were ritually unclean were sent out of the camp in order to purify the camp.
 - Under the law of Moses, the sacrifice of the red heifer, which purified the sacred objects of the temple, was done at a sacred altar outside the camp.
 - All of the above**
32. The term "dispersion" was often used for the Jews living in exile away from the Promised Land. But what two New Testament authors use it as a term for Christians living as peculiar people away from their final home?
- Matthew and James
 - Peter and James**
 - John and James
 - Peter and Matthew
33. The purpose of which New Testament book is to comfort the persecuted church?
- 2 Peter
 - Matthew
 - 1 John
 - Revelation**
34. "Love," "life," and "assurance" are the main themes of which epistle?
- 1 John**
 - 3 John
 - 2 Peter
 - Jude

35. Which epistle in the New Testament has this as a main theme: how to maintain a firm identity and fervent hope, and remain a strong witness of Jesus in a hostile watching world?
- a. **1 Peter**
 - b. 2 Peter
 - c. Jude
 - d. 2 John
36. What issue is an undercurrent and context of the entire letter of 1 Peter?
- a. False teachings
 - b. **Persecution**
 - c. Polytheism
 - d. Idolatry
37. The epistle of 1 Peter goes back and forth between statements of indicatives and imperatives. These can also be described as:
- a. Positives and negatives
 - b. Hope and suffering
 - c. Encouragement and discouragement
 - d. **Truth and application**
38. Which of the following is NOT used as an example of submission in 1 Peter?
- a. Wives to husbands
 - b. **Children to parents**
 - c. Slaves to masters
 - d. Citizens to governing authorities
39. Peter uses three examples in 2 Peter 2 to demonstrate the error of the false teachers he condemns in the letter, and to make the point that they would eventually encounter God's wrath. Which of these is NOT one of those examples?
- a. Sodom and Gomorrah
 - b. Fallen angels
 - c. **The tower of Babel**
 - d. The world before the great flood

40. The letter of 2 Peter is laid out in a chiasmic structure. What material is at the center of the chiasm?
- Peter speaks about the character of the unrighteous false teachers.**
 - Peter explains why the false teachers are incorrect about the second coming of Christ.
 - Peter urges readers to make every effort to grow in their faith and character.
 - Peter reminds readers about his experience on the mount of the transfiguration.
41. What is the main heresy of the false teachers denounced in 2 Peter?
- They deny Jesus' humanity.
 - They deny the second coming of Jesus.**
 - They deny the existence of God.
 - They deny the physical resurrection of Jesus.
42. Who was Jude?
- A brother of Peter (which is why Peter's and Jude's letters are so similar)
 - A Gentile convert to Christianity who became a pastor
 - A brother of Jesus and a leader of the Christian church in Jerusalem**
 - A missionary who traveled with Paul
43. Which three parallels from the Torah does Jude use to describe the ungodly people in the church?
- Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, and Jezebel
 - Canaan, Sodom and Gomorrah, and Amalek
 - Esau, Cain, and Absalom
 - Cain, Balaam, and Korah**
44. A book claimed to be written by someone it isn't actually written by (such as 1 Enoch) is what kind of text?
- Apocryphal
 - Pseudepigraphical**
 - Pseudonym
 - Ghost-written

45. With what theme does James both open and close his letter?
- Persevering through the trials of life**
 - The importance of taming one's tongue
 - How to control one's emotions
 - How faith must be lived in order to be genuine
46. The book of James is connected to the Gospel of Matthew in what way?
- James was Matthew's scribe for his Gospel and thus borrowed material for his own epistle.
 - James and Matthew were both disciples of Jesus, so they heard the same teachings from Jesus.
 - James was a disciple of Matthew and would have learned Jesus' teachings from him, hence the similarity between the two books.
 - The content of James' epistle borrows from the Sermon on the Mount, suggesting James and Matthew relied on the same traditions of the teachings of Jesus.**
47. What does the Hebrew word "shema" mean?
- Be ashamed of and regretful for your sins.
 - Speak honestly, kindly, and accurately.
 - Pay attention, focus, and respond to what you hear.**
 - Think carefully before you speak.
48. According to James, how do those in the church show themselves to have dead faith?
- Not being able to tame the tongue with heavenly wisdom
 - Showing preference to the rich and neglecting the poor**
 - Being quick to anger and harsh words
 - Being impatient for Christ's return
49. Who most certainly wrote the book of Hebrews?
- We don't know**
 - Luke
 - Paul
 - Apollos

50. The “exact imprint of his nature” is how the author of Hebrews describes what?
- The relationship between Jesus and his earthly father, Joseph
 - The way humans are created in the image of God
 - The Son’s relationship to God the Father**
 - The human nature of Jesus
51. According to Hebrews, Psalm 95 holds out the promise of “rest” to the readers. This means what?
- The promise of entering the promised land
 - The promise of conquering the enemies Joshua did not conquer
 - The promise of resting on the weekly Sabbath
 - The promise of entering God’s divine rest from Genesis 2:2**
52. According to the letter of Hebrews, God promised a new covenant, which would render the old one obsolete. What would the new covenant offer that the Mosaic covenant did not?
- More effective animal sacrifices
 - Internal transformation and total forgiveness**
 - A better temple and priesthood
 - Fear of punishment and greater knowledge of God’s law
53. According to the letter of Hebrews, Jesus is a priest in the order of what Old Testament character?
- Aaron
 - Levi
 - Melchizedek**
 - Jeremiah
54. The author of 1 John uses a technique called amplification. With this technique, how does the author organize the letter?
- He repeats the same series of ideas in the same order.
 - He spirals around his topics, moving higher in his thoughts each time.**
 - He starts with a very specific idea and moves to more and more broad ideas.
 - He starts writing in a composed manner and later reaches a fever pitch.

55. In the lesson, the two main themes of 1 John are described as “confessional and ethical.” What are these two themes?
- Faith in Jesus and obedience to his commands**
 - Repentance of sin and love toward neighbors
 - Baptism and the Christian life
 - The truth of God’s Word and the importance of obeying God’s law
56. In the second frame of 1 John, we see that Christians share a common confession: They ardently believe that Jesus is the Christ, and _____.
- Jesus is their personal Lord and Savior.
 - His death really dealt with the problem of human sin.**
 - God loves them and has a plan for their lives.
 - Jesus’ tomb was empty.
57. According to the author of 1 John, our forgiveness and the transformation of our character are the two effects of what?
- Our baptism and our training in the Word of God
 - Our acceptance of Jesus as our Lord and Savior
 - The love of God, displayed in Christ’s death on the cross**
 - Jesus’ example for us, shown in the life he lived on earth
58. How does 1 John define the “antichrist”?
- A corrupt religious leader who seeks to lead Christians astray
 - A powerful satanic figure who will publicly claim to be Jesus
 - A specific person at the time John’s letter was written who was corrupting the Church
 - Anyone who denies the central Christian confession and rejects Jesus as the Messiah who came in the flesh**
59. How do we know that 2 John was written by the same author as 1 John, for the same audience?
- The author identifies himself and his audience the same way in both letters.
 - 2 John seems to be mostly a copy of 1 John, which makes it obvious that the author of both is the same.
 - There are so many repeated themes between the two letters, and the second builds on the first, it is clear the authors are the same, and the audience for the second was familiar with the content of the first.**
 - We have external evidence from trustworthy sources which connect the two letters by author and recipient.

60. Why does the Elder tell his readers to love one another, but then tell them to not show hospitality to the false teachers? Isn't this contradictory?
- It's only necessary to love those with whom we agree, not those who believe differently from us.
 - This is a contradictory message, and it should raise questions about the validity of this letter's message.
 - Not showing hospitality to false teachers IS showing them love, because it helps them find hospitable lodgings with a church that agrees with their doctrine.
 - It is not contradictory, because to entertain these false teachers breaks down the very thing that unites us, which is a common faith in Jesus.**
61. According to the lesson on 2 John and 3 John, opening our home to someone with love and acceptance is what?
- Being a good neighbor
 - Welcoming them**
 - An effective way to share the gospel
 - Required of all good citizens
62. What are the four elements of hospitality, as described in the lesson on 2 John and 3 John?
- Invitation, restoration, fellowship, sending out
 - Invitation, friendship, conversation, comfort
 - Welcome, restoration, being with, sending forth**
 - Welcome, fellowship, shared meals, farewell
63. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of apocalyptic literature?
- The genre is prophetic in a literal sense, meaning that we can expect the events described to eventually come true exactly how they are written, no matter how bizarre.**
 - It portrays the unseen forces in the world as coming from two fundamentally opposed sides.
 - There is a strong sense of dualism, which sharply contrasts good and evil.
 - The genre uses heavy figurative language, symbolism, and high drama.

64. The theme of completion is symbolized by which number in Revelation?
- a. 100
 - b. 7**
 - c. 666
 - d. 3
65. Which is a major theme of the letters to the seven churches?
- a. They are all to be commended for their faith and love.
 - b. They are all to beware of idolatry.
 - c. Things are not as they seem with the churches.**
 - d. They are all condemned for their idolatry and debauchery.
66. In the book of Revelation, which city was known for housing the temple of Artemis, which had become a haven for criminals seeking asylum?
- a. Ephesus**
 - b. Sardis
 - c. Thyatira
 - d. Smyrna
67. In God's Revelation to John, God is holding a scroll in his right hand. What is the problem with the scroll?
- a. It is written in an unknowable language; no one can understand what it contains.
 - b. It is full of God's plan for history, but it is sealed and no created being is worthy to open it.**
 - c. It is blank; God's words must still be written on it.
 - d. It is on fire and turning to ash; whatever was on it will never be known.
68. The pattern we see in Revelation for the 7 seals, 7 trumpets, and 7 bowls is...
- a. (1) The judge is described, (2) 4 horsemen are unleashed, (3) an intermission gives a warning, and (4) 3 final judgments are unleashed.
 - b. (1) The judge is described, (2) 6 judgments are described, (3) an intermission gives a promise, and (4) the 7th judgment is described.**
 - c. (1) The judge is described, (2) 6 plagues from the exodus are repeated, (3) an intermission describes the 144,000, and (4) the 7th judgment is described.
 - d. (1) The judge is described, (2) 6 heads of the beast are described, (3) an intermission gives a promise, and (4) the 7th head of the beast is wounded.

69. In the vision of the 7 seals, we learn that the servants of God are sealed. What does this mean?
- A seal is a mark of ownership, meaning that God's servants are marked as belonging to him.**
 - Satan's attacks will not impact them.
 - The limit of those who may be saved is reached, and the number of God's servants is sealed, or closed.
 - There will be 144,000 Jews saved before Jesus returns, 12,000 from each of the tribes.
70. The dragon and the beasts are described as a demonic parody of the Trinity. The beast from the sea is compared to which person in the Trinity?
- There is no direct comparison; each beast combines elements of each member of the actual Trinity.
 - The Father
 - The Son**
 - The Holy Spirit
71. The fall of the empire of Babylon is described as a prostitute thrown down and devoured by the beast she rides on. What vision follows this one?
- The seventh bowl is poured out, bringing the final plague.
 - The great white throne judgment
 - The dragon is thrown down to the lake of fire.
 - Christ comes on a white horse and defeats the beasts in a great battle.**
72. Which of these describes the Historicist approach of interpreting Revelation?
- The visions of Revelation detail for us the long progressive history of the world and the church, starting in the days when John was writing, leading up to the second coming of Christ and beyond.**
 - The fulfillment of the prophecies will be condensed at the end of the age right before, during, and after Christ's return.
 - Most of the events of Revelation were in the immediate future for John, meaning they have been largely fulfilled already.
 - Revelation is meant to help us understand God more than specific historical events.

73. Which interpretation approach describes the beasts as figures with great political and religious influence over the whole world that represent Satan's last stand before his judgment?
- a. Preterist
 - b. Idealist
 - c. Futurist**
 - d. Historicist
74. Preterists believe much of Revelation foretells what event?
- a. The fall of Constantinople in AD 1453
 - b. The fall of Jerusalem in 586 BC
 - c. The fall of Jerusalem at some point in the future
 - d. The fall of Jerusalem in AD 70**
75. Which school of interpretation sees the book of Revelation laid out as 7 progressively parallel stories, detailing the same period of time from different perspectives?
- a. Idealist**
 - b. Preterist
 - c. Realist
 - d. Historicist
76. Idealists believe the purpose of Revelation is what?
- a. To convince non-believers of the truth of Scripture
 - b. To prepare believers for the future rise of the antichrist with a detailed description of him
 - c. To remind its readers of the consequences of neglecting the reading of God's Word
 - d. To unveil good and evil, revealing the spiritual warfare behind our everyday lives and how God will bring it all to a victorious climax**