

THE HELLENISTIC INFLUENCE IN PALESTINE

From the days of the Syrian Greeks in the third century B.C., the Hellenistic world had both surrounded and penetrated Palestine. In Jesus' day, Palestine was set in a matrix of Graeco-Roman cities such as Tyre and Sidon in Syria to the north; the coast cities of Joppa and Caesarea; and Gadara and Amman of Trans-Jordan, to the east.

The predominately Gentile cities of Palestine were considered to be out-of-bounds for the stricter Jews.

Tiberias and Taricheae on the coast of the Sea of Galilee were examples of predominate Gentile cities in Galilee of which Jesus told his first disciples, "Go nowhere among the Gentiles, and enter no town of the Samaritans". (Mtt.10:5)

Galilee was surrounded by and influenced with Hellenistic influence. The many roads which crossed Galilee from Decapolis to the coast, the many inscriptions on them, the constant trade between artisans and fishermen and the Greek exporter, the very coins-----everywhere thrust Greek upon the Jews in Galilee. The Aramaic dialect began to be full of Greek words.

Greek was the universal written language of the day that all educated men could read and write but the spoken Greek was known by a great many of even the unlearned Jews. "To suppose that Matthew could have been a tax collector on the Sea of Galilee without understanding Greek seems incredible," says one writer on the subject. Two of Christ's disciples, Philip and Andrew had Greek names. When Grecian influence is so strong in a tiny land smaller than the Olympic Peninsula, the majority of people can hardly help but be familiar with the language of the native Greeks and merchants. "Even the strong Jewish center of Jerusalem was Bilingual", says Dr. Fosdick. Saul Liberman says: "The most thorough study yet made of the use of Greek in ancient Palestine concludes: "The degree of a person's Hellenistic culture depended upon his social standing. Probably the upper class knew Greek literature, the middle class was less conversant with it, while the knowledge of the lower class was limited to the vernacular only".

When Paul was under arrest in Jerusalem, he addressed the Chief Captain in Greek and when he spoke to the crowd in Hebrew (probably Aramaic which is often referred to as such) the crowd was the more silent, apparently expecting him to speak in Greek (the vernacular of Egypt, from which they thought he came).

The ruling elders of Jerusalem and Rabbi's were granted permission to teach their own children Greek owing to their relationship with the Roman governmental authorities. Rabbi Simeon, Gamaliel's son, wrote: "There were 1000 pupils in my Father's house; 500 studied the Torah and 500 studied Greek Wisdom." Simeon's son, Rabbi Juda Hanassi went further, saying: "Why speak Syriac in Palestine? Talk either Hebrew or Greek."

A vast number of Jews had dispersed into Gentile lands, from Babylonia to Rome and beyond. In the time of Phil, Jesus' contemporary, Jews in Egypt were said to number a million, and Alexandria was so important a center of Jewish learning and influence that it was sometimes referred to as; "a sister of Jerusalem".

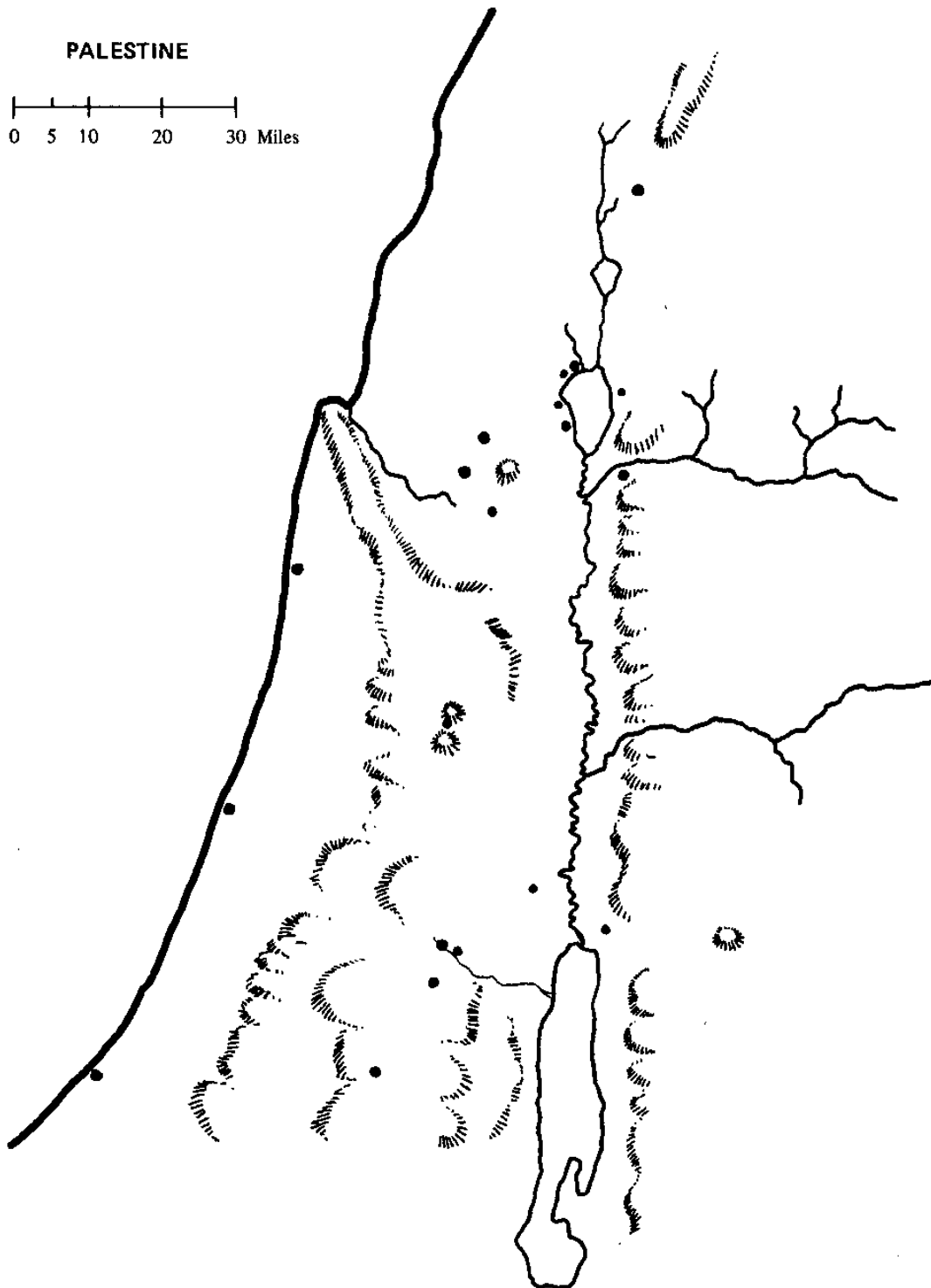
These Jews were thrown into the midst of Greek culture and so necessarily learned Greek. The Jews spoke Greek so commonly in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd century B.C. in Egypt that their knowledge of Hebrew slipped away until it was necessary to translate the Jewish Hebrew Bible into Greek; thus the Septuagint translation came into being. Many of these Jews visited Jerusalem, especially at the time of the three annual Jewish Feasts, as is evidenced by the great assemblage of Jews at the Feast of Pentecost from Parthia, Media, Elam, Mesopotamia, Cappadocia, Asia Minor, Phrygia, Pamphylia in Egypt, Libya, Rome, Crete, and Arabia (Acts 2:8-11); each speaking the native language of the area they resided in. These Jews, and proselites, and those that resettled in Palestine could not help but reflect the Hellenistic influence on their lives. Thus Hellenism invaded Judaism. There was even a Greek speaking synagogue in the "Holy City"; "The Synagogue of the Freedman".

Palestine was not a capsuled Judaism unaffected by the world's life and thought, as some supposed, but was very cosmopolitan.

Jesus was confronted by Hellenism often, as in the case where Greeks at the Temple in Jerusalem asked to see Jesus (Jn. 12:20,21) and the driving out of the money changers must have occurred while many Greek speaking proselytes were there for the great Passover Feast.

Great crowds followed Jesus from Decapolis, the ten Greek cities S.E. of the Sea of Galilee (Mtt. 4:25) and from the seacoasts of Gentile Tyre and Sidon (Mk. 7:24-30). Mark even describes a journey Jesus took into Decapolis and his healing ministry there (Mk. 7:31).

Jesus cast out an unclean spirit from a Syrophenician woman's daughter (Greek being the language of the first century Phoenicia).



Test Assignment

Be able to name and locate the following places on a blank map of Palestine. The test is scheduled for a _____, the _____ day of _____.

Cities

Jerusalem
 Hebron
 Bethlehem
 Gaza
 Joppa
 Capernaum
 Caesarea Philippi
 Nazareth
 Gadara
 Bethsaida
 Tiberias
 Bethany
 Cana
 Jericho
 Gergesa
 Nain
 Caesarea
 Sychar
 Dalmanutha
 Bethabara

Rivers

Kishon
 Kidron
 Jabbok
 Yarmuk
 Jordan

Waters

Mediterranean
 Dead Sea
 Sea of Galilee
 Waters of Merom

Mountains

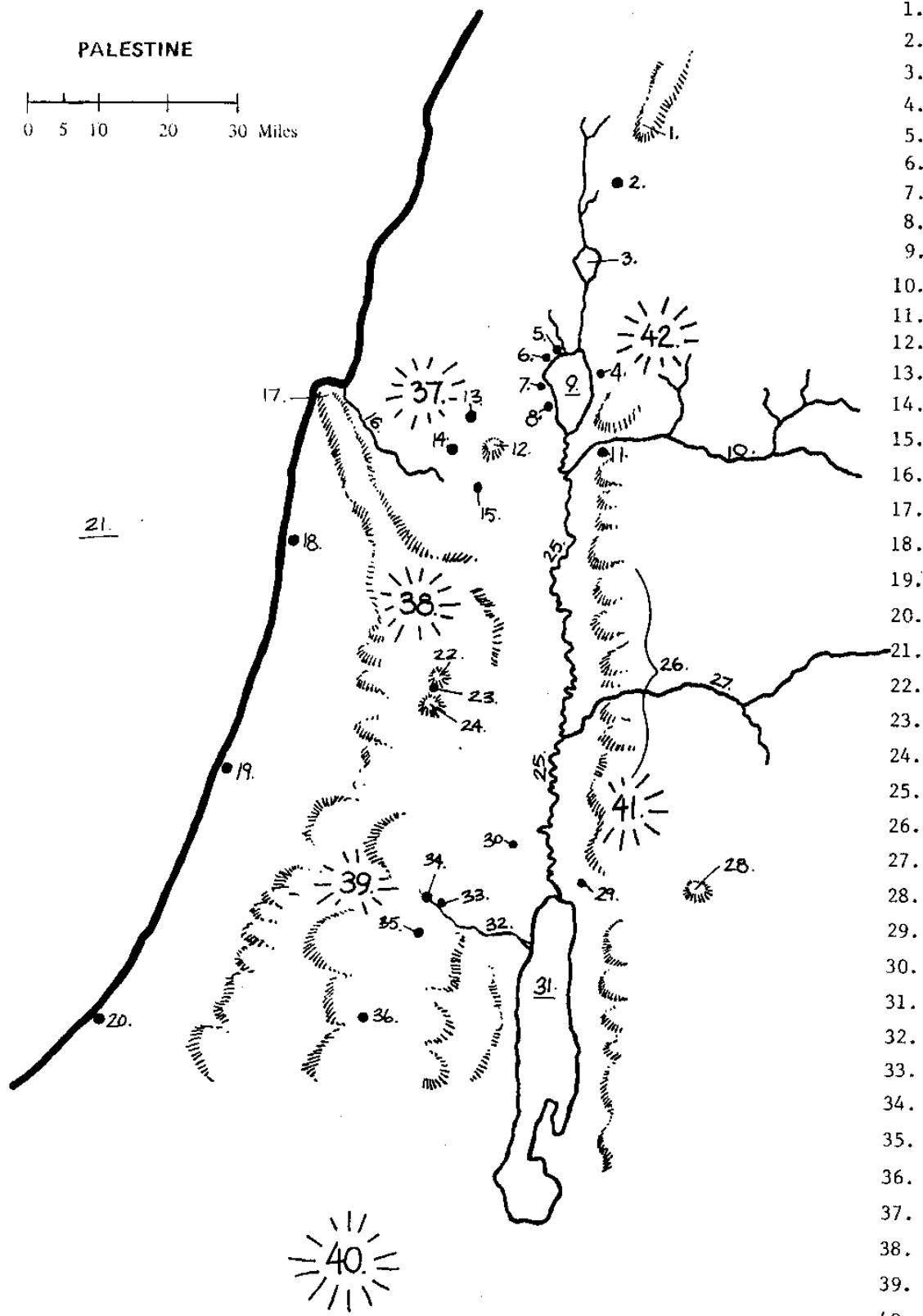
Mt. Carmel
 Mt. Hermon
 Mt. Tabor
 Mt. Nebo
 Mts. of Gilead
 Mt. Ebal
 Mt. Gerizim

Areas

Galilee
 Samaria
 Peraea
 Judaea
 Decapolis
 Idumea

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS
TEST

File 4 (BC)
R816

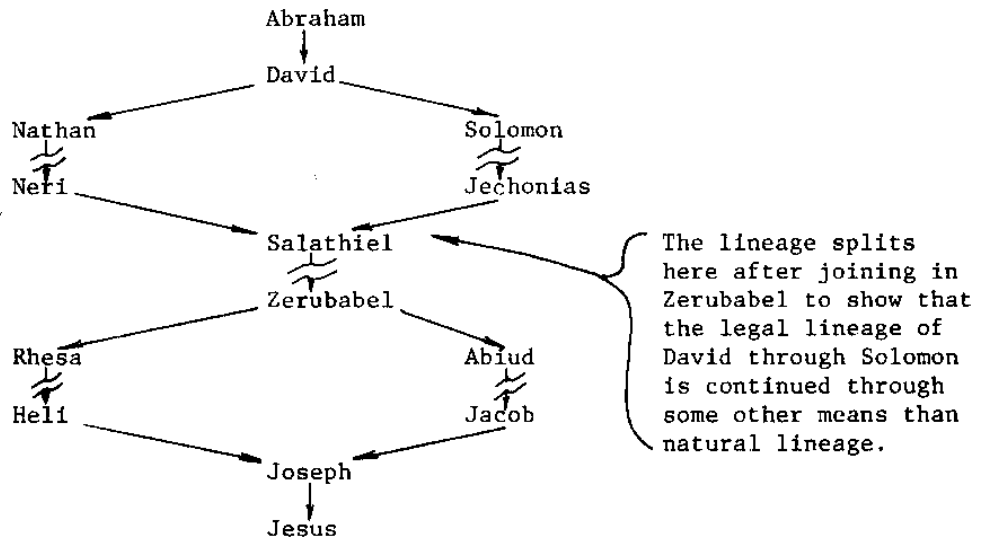


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- 42.

Lineage of Jesus Christ

Luke 3:23-38
Actual, Natural Lineage
through Mary

Matt. 1:1-17
Legal Lineage
through Joseph



Jechonias was cursed: Jer. 22:28-30

God removed the curse through some means:

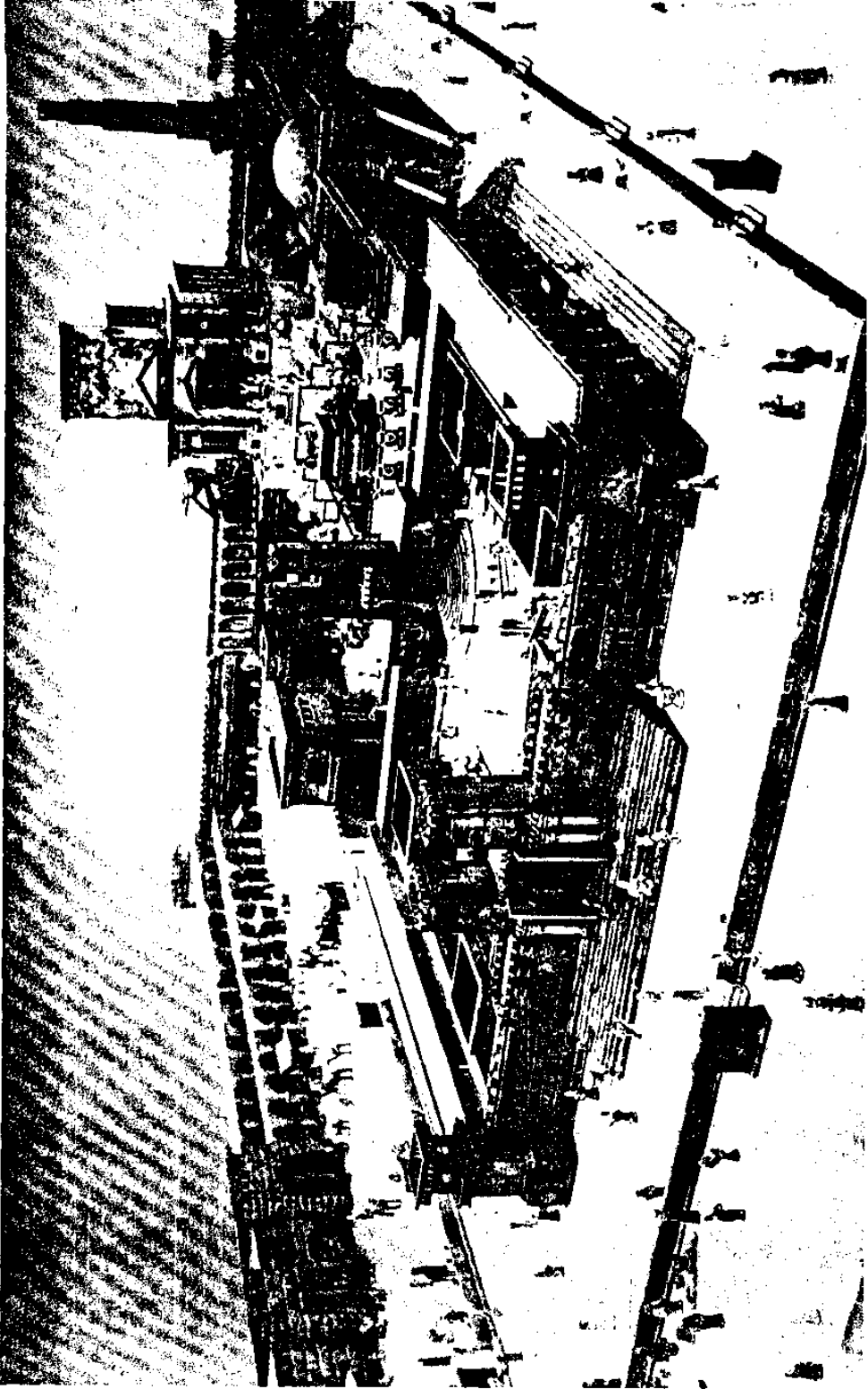
- 1) The curse was only meant for immediate offspring.
- 2) God stopped Jechonias' actual lineage, but continued the inheritance of the royal lineage by:
 - a.) Levirate marriage: Num. 27:8, 9; 36:8, 9 (most probable).
 - 1) Salathiel married Jechonia's daughter (son-in-law).
 - 2) Neri married Jechonias' daughter and raised up seed to Jechonias.
 - 3) Neri married Jechonias' granddaughter (possibility seen in the literal Hebrew of 1 Chr. 3:17).
 - b.) Adoption: Jechonias adopted Salathiel.
- 3) The virgin birth of Christ.

My Opinion:

- 1) The curse was alleviated through a Levirate marriage so the promise still continued in the inheritance, but the actual seed of Jechonias was cut off.
- 2) Jesus was full heir of the kingship through a) the blood of David in Mary, b) the legal inheritance of David to the throne without curse in Joseph, and, c) the actual blood of His Father who is King over all! The son in a family takes both the blood and name of his father.

COMPARISON OF THE GOSPELS

	MATTHEW	MARK	LUKE	JOHN
DATE WRITTEN:	Probably after Mark	Probably the oldest; before 65 A.D.	Probably after Mark	90 - 100 A.D.
AUTHOR:	Matthew (also called Levi, Mk. 2:14) of the 12 apostles	(John: Acts 12:12, 25) Mark	Luke, the beloved physician (Col. 4:14)	John the son of Zebedee; of the twelve
TO WHOM:	Mainly to Jews (Old Testament is referred to over 60 times)	Mainly to the practical Roman citizen (few references to O.T. Scriptures) explained (Latin words frequently used)	Mainly to Greeks (addressed to "Theophilus" a Greek name) (explains Jewish customs) (sometimes substitutes Greek names for the Hebrew)	Primarily to all the body of believers, but for the unbeliever too.
PURPOSE:	To reveal Jesus as the kingly Messiah	To let the wonderful works of Jesus testify to His Deity	To give a connected and orderly narrative of Christ's life (1:1-4)	To inspire faith in Jesus Christ as the Son of God (20:31) (also to oppose false doctrine in the church)
CHARACTERISTICS AND STYLE	"The Kingdom of Heaven" occurs 32 times, yet nowhere else in the New Testament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -most chronological -simplest, shortest -gives many personal touches -portrays vividly the deeds, looks, gestures of Jesus -deeds, not words, are emphasized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -begins and ends in rejoicing concerning Jesus -emphasizes Christ's sympathetic attitude toward the poor and the lowly -a strong human element in all the parables -Prayer is especially emphasized in parable and by example -womanhood is greatly honored in their relationship to Jesus -the most complete biography of Christ with over one-half of its material found only in this book 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Jesus revealing Himself to the world and more intimately to His disciples -only eight miracles or signs are recorded, and all show the power of Christ's word -God is referred to as "the Father" over 100 times -many "I AM's" -over one-half of the book covers Christ's last days on earth -the word "Jew" (once in Matthew, and twice in Mark and Luke) appears over 60 times
CHARACTERISTIC WORDS:	"fulfilled" and "kingdom"	"straightway" (immediately)	"He went" and "He spoke"	"believe" and "life"
PRESENTS JESUS AS:	King (and teacher)	Servant (Son of man)	The perfect, ideal man (Son of man, as well as Son of God)	God, manifest in the flesh (Son of God)



The Temple of Jerusalem — a 440-square-foot scale model

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS
Test 1: Introduction-Temptation

File 8 (BC) R818
(H-BC-PG08)

Name _____
Date _____
Corrector _____
100 minus number wrong
equals score

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct answer; each question has only one correct answer.

1. (5 pts.) In what ways did the Holy Spirit inspire the authors of the four Gospels?
 - a. He used only what each writer recollected and compiled from other written accounts.
 - b. He gave the basic outline to each one, letting them fill in the details.
 - c. He gave all the information by direct revelation as they were in a trance; they chose the words by which to record the revelation.
 - d. He inspired each word, giving revelation where necessary, using the vocabulary and background of each writer.
 - e. He inspired them to record word for word quotations of what Christ, His disciples, and others said.

2. (3 pts.) Matthew, Mark, and Luke are known as the "synoptic Gospels." What does this basically mean?
 - a. They were written for the Jews, whereas John's Gospel was written for the Gentiles.
 - b. They give similar coverage, while John's Gospel approaches it differently.
 - c. Matthew, Mark and Luke were not apostolic writers, but John was.
 - d. They were all originally written in Aramaic, but John's Gospel was first written in Greek.
 - e. The doctrine contained in them is at variance with that found in the Gospel of John.

3. (4 pts.) Luke wrote his Gospel "having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first (Luke 1:3)." Where did he get that understanding, as seen in the Greek word translated "from the very first"?
 - a. From Old Testament Scriptures.
 - b. From other eye witnesses.
 - c. From above.
 - d. From reading other Gospel accounts.
 - e. From being an eye-witness of Jesus' ministry.

4. (4 pts.) Why was Zacharias chastened?
 - a. He profaned the Sabbath.
 - b. He had not lived a holy life.
 - c. He did not believe the angel's words.
 - d. He broke a type of offering incense in the wrong manner.
 - e. He went into the Holy of holies, even though he was not a high priest.

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5. (3 pts.) In what way was Jesus related to John the Baptist?
 - a. They were first cousins.
 - b. They were half-brothers.
 - c. They were both of the tribe of Judah.
 - d. They had the same grandfather.
 - e. Their mothers were kinswomen.

6. (5 pts.) "Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost. Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a public example, was minded to put her away privily (Mtt. 1:18,19)." How could Joseph be "just" and yet not have Mary, his betrothed, stoned because of adultery in accordance with the law (Lev. 20:10)?
 - a. Joseph was operating righteously according to his heart, her heart, and all laws and customs.
 - b. Because this case was special, God winked at their ignorance and overrode His law.
 - c. Joseph was just in all areas of his life except this one.
 - d. Even before his dream, Joseph understood that Mary had conceived by the Holy Spirit.
 - e. God caused Joseph to forget that particular law so he could make a decision based on the accepted norm of dealing with adultery.

7. (3 pts.) Which book traces the ancestry of Christ through His legal father, Joseph?
 - a. Acts.
 - b. John.
 - c. Luke.
 - d. Mark.
 - e. Matthew.

8. (3 pts.) Which book traces the ancestry of Christ through His mother, Mary?
 - a. Acts.
 - b. John.
 - c. Luke.
 - d. Mark.
 - e. Matthew.

9. (3 pts.) God cursed the seed of one of the kings of Judah, saying that none of them would sit on the throne of David. God circumvented this curse, so that it did not fall upon Christ. What was the name of the king who received the curse?
 - a. Jehoahaz (Shallum).
 - b. Jehoiachin (Jeconias; Jeconiah; Coniah).
 - c. Jehoiakim (Eliakim).
 - d. Joash (Jehoash).
 - e. Josiah.

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10. (3 pts.) Of what nationality was Herod, king during the birth of Christ?
 - a. Egyptian.
 - b. Grecian.
 - c. Idumean.
 - d. Jewish.
 - e. Roman.

11. (6 pts.) What is the "fallen nature" or "tendency to sin"?
 - a. The sin of a young child that is in control until he is mature.
 - b. The character of all men that is removed when they become born-again.
 - c. The inclination to sin possessed by all men.
 - d. The weakness of the human mind that cannot discern between good and evil.
 - e. The sin that each child inherits from its parents.

12. (3 pts.) "Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth (Luke 3:5)." In this cry of John the Baptist, what practice was he referring to that the people of that day would understand?
 - a. When two opposing armies transformed the appearance of a countryside through their vehement warfare.
 - b. When an army would begin to besiege a large city.
 - c. When Romans would prepare the hill country for agriculture.
 - d. When the city of a king was rebuilt for new occupancy.
 - e. When the main road to a city was prepared for the arrival of a king or hero.

13. (3 pts.) Which Old Testament prophet did John the Baptist most resemble in appearance and ministry?
 - a. Balaam.
 - b. David.
 - c. Elijah.
 - d. Moses.
 - e. Samuel.

14. (4 pts.) What one element was needed in order to qualify for John's baptism?
 - a. A lamb sacrifice or two turtledoves.
 - b. A record of good works.
 - c. Must not be a priest, scribe, or Pharisee.
 - d. Repentance.
 - e. Written proof of Jewish ancestry.

15. (3 pts.) What effect did John's preaching have on Judea?
 - a. All wondered and many pressed into the kingdom of heaven.
 - b. Herod issued a decree to stop John's preaching.
 - c. Most of the religious leaders repented of their hypocrisy.
 - d. The nation of Israel, in general, accepted Christ.
 - e. The people were angered.

(continued)

16. (6 pts.) Who is/was "Elijah the prophet" prophesied of in Malachi 4?
- John the Baptist.
 - Jesus.
 - John the Baptist and Jesus.
 - Elijah the Tishbite.
 - One of the two witnesses of Revelation 11.
17. (4 pts.) How can physical fasting be of spiritual benefit to the Christian in the New Testament dispensation?
- It grants power with God.
 - It allows for uninterrupted seeking of God.
 - It provides control over Satan.
 - It crucifies all fleshly desires.
 - It physically cleanses the body.
18. (4 pts.) Satan is called "DIABOLOS" (the devil) in the Greek. What is the literal meaning of the word?
- "To speak down," as to backbite.
 - "To twist," as to pervert.
 - "To throw through," as to accuse.
 - "To cast out," as to slander.
 - "To cast around," as to argue.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY in each set.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3-4 wrong, -3; 5 wrong, -4; 6 or more wrong, -5

- A. Which of the following are valid explanations of how the time when Christ came was "the fullness of time (Gal. 4:4)"?
1. Astrologers in various cults were predicting the arrival of a great personage, based upon the conjunctions of the planets.
 2. Heathen religions and morals in the Roman empire were breaking down.
 3. Heathen nations all sensed that something momentous was about to happen; this is seen in the writings of pagan philosophers just prior to Christ.
 4. Jewish nationalism and messianism prepared them to receive their Messiah.
 5. The last book of the Old Testament had just been completed, paving the way for the New Testament.
 6. Road systems were excellent, facilitating open commerce and the spreading of the Gospel.
 7. The Jews were scattered around the world.
 8. Under Roman rule, universal peace, law, and order prevailed.
 9. The Greek language was used world-wide.
 10. Uncial writing had been recently discovered, which allowed a permanent record of the life of Christ.

(continued)

All right, 4 pts., 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -4

- B. John the Baptist's birth was announced to his father, Zacharias, who offered incense in the temple. Why was the offering of incense a special act?
- 1. Only the chief priests and high priests were allowed to offer incense.
 - 2. A priest could offer incense only once in his lifetime.
 - 3. This was the seventh time Zacharias had been chosen to offer incense.
 - 4. This was the first offering of incense since the temple had been cleansed in the time of the Maccabees.
 - 5. Offering incense was considered the highest mediatorial act, whether offered in the holy place or in the Holy of holies.
 - 6. Zacharias was the first one to offer incense in many years.
 - 7. The one who offered incense was chosen by God through the casting of lots.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 or more wrong, -4

- C. Which of the following statements show that Mary was neither sinless nor to be worshipped?
- 1. Mary said she rejoiced in God her Savior.
 - 2. Mary was blessed "among" women, not "above" women.
 - 3. Mary termed herself a "sinner," not "sinless."
 - 4. Mary accepted only part of the wisemen's gifts, instead of hoarding them all.
 - 5. Mary considered herself the "handmaiden" of the Lord, not the "mother" of God.
 - 6. Mary had been previously delivered from demon possession.
 - 7. When Elisabeth tried to exalt Mary, Mary rebuked her.

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 wrong, -6; 5 or more wrong, -7

- D. How could Jesus be "perfect" and yet "increase in wisdom," "learn obedience," etc.?
- 1. He perfectly used all the knowledge He gained.
 - 2. It was only in the eyes of men that He seemed to increase and learn; in reality He had all knowledge and perfection, as a man, from His birth.
 - 3. He was perfect in each stage of His development.
 - 4. He was perfectly led by God, having totally submitted His own will to God's will.
 - 5. He never rebelled or disobeyed, but always submitted to God's will.
 - 6. The Scriptures which speak of Him learning and increasing refer only to His physical growth, not to His mental, social, or spiritual growth.
 - 7. The "perfect" refers only to Jesus as God, while the "learning" and "increasing" refers to Him as man.
 - 8. He always had a pure motive during His growth.
 - 9. He was perfect in that He never sinned, but He needed to develop and mature, being born of a woman.
 - 10. While Jesus increased and learned, he was not perfect; the "perfect" refers only to Him at the end of His life.

(continued)

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 or more wrong, -4

E. Why was Jesus water baptized?

- 1. To be cleansed from sin.
- 2. To repent.
- 3. To fulfill all righteousness.
- 4. To stand in the stead of man.
- 5. To obey God.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

F. When did angels minister to Jesus, as specifically stated in the New Testament?

- 1. At the Last Supper.
- 2. During the Sermon on the Mount.
- 3. In the garden of Gethsemane.
- 4. In the wilderness.
- 5. On the Mount of Transfiguration.

PART III. NUMBER THESE EVENTS in the order of their occurrence. All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

- a. Christ's temple dedication.
- b. Christ's birth.
- c. The shepherds came.
- d. The announcement to Mary by angel.
- e. Joseph, Mary, and Christ fled into Egypt.
- f. Christ's circumcision.
- g. The announcement to Zecharias by angel.
- h. Wisemen came to Christ.

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS
Assignment

File 9 (BC) R809
(H-BC-PG09)

Name _____
Score _____
Corrector _____
100 points possible

WHO WAS JOHN THE BAPTIST?

DIRECTIONS: Always look for the simplest answer. Keep answers short. Supply Scripture references for your answers where possible. Words in quotes refer to the words as they appear in the King James Version.

1. (24 pts — 3 pts. ea.) To find who John the Baptist was, let us first see who others said he was. (Take all answers straight from the Bible, and list each Scripture reference used.)
 - A. What did the angel say?
 - B. What did the "Jews, priests, and Levites" wonder? (Answer comes from one portion of Scripture.)
 - C. What did "the people" wonder?
 - D. What did the disciples conclude ("understood")?
 - E. What did John himself say he was not?
 - F. What did John identify himself as?
 - G. What did Jesus identify John as? (Take your answer from a surface reading of Matthew 11:10-14 and 17:11-13.)
 - H. Is there a difference between who John identified himself as and who Jesus said he was?
2. (4 pts.) What does the name "Elijah" mean?
3. (4 pts.) Malachi and Jesus both mentioned that "Elijah" would come again. What did they say he would do when he came?

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4. (4 pts.) Using a concordance, find in the New Testament where "restitution" is mentioned. Did John the Baptist accomplish that restitution during his ministry?

5. (6 pts.) What "power" and "spirit" did John have when he came to Judaea?

6. (4 pts.) When John "deceased", who "increased" with that same spirit?

7. (6 pts.) What spirit was it that filled and anointed both John the Baptist and Jesus Christ?

8. (16 pts. — 8 pts. ea.) According to what Jesus explained to His disciples in Matthew 17:12,13,
 - A. According to verse 11, who is Elijah? On what do you base your answer?
 - B. According to verse 12, who is Elijah? On what do you base your answer?
(Be sure to thoroughly search the literal Greek renderings for these verses in coming to your answer— especially watch verb tenses in obtaining time keys.)

A.

B.

9. (32 pts. total) Be careful to consider all of the previous conclusions before answering each of the following questions. When "Elijah" is prophesied of in the Old Testament as coming to fulfill a certain job,
 - A. (10 pts.) What is that "Elijah" referring to? (The answer includes two aspects: one of identity and one of purpose.)

 - B. (8 pts.) In which person or persons was that "Elijah" to be found in the New Testament (including the Gospels)?

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PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS

(3)

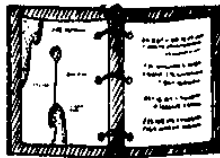
File 9 (BC)

- C. (6 pts.) What type of ministry did that "Elijah" accomplish?
- D. (4 pts.) Is it possible that "Elijah" will yet come? Why?
- E. (4 pts.) If so, in whom will "Elijah" come?

MAP ASSIGNMENT

This assignment will familiarize you with the overall scope of Christ's travels and ministry. Using the maps provided, you will tie in Christ's ministry with His journeys. Here are the requirements and some helpful hints to follow:

1. See an example similar to this assignment at the back of the Thompson Chain Bible, p. 273.
2. Fit your maps in a three-ring notebook.
3. Cover places, events, people, miracles, healings, and teachings in your outline.
4. Give Scripture references.
5. You may use an outline or a column format to organize your information.
6. In an outline format, clearly distinguish between place, event, miracle, teaching, and other items by using different colored inks, indentation, underlining, stars, and highlighting.
7. Each map should cover sequential portions of Christ's ministry and be clearly labeled to show that.
8. Separate the portions of Christ's ministry according to area of ministry (e.g., Early Judean) or according to time of year (e.g., Spring A.D. 27).
9. Each map and its outline should be visible at once. As you turn each page of the notebook, the map should appear on the left, and the outline should appear on the right.



10. Clearly tie in the outline with the map so that someone could easily find on the map where the ministry occurred.
11. Get ideas by looking at maps done by other students, but do your own work.
12. Do not do much coloring, if any.
13. Cover the main ministry and teaching of Christ, not every thing He did or said.
14. For the chronological order of events, follow A.T. Robertson's A Harmony of the Gospels, except as noted in class or in research done at Community Chapel.
15. Your grade will be based on content, neatness, and clarity.

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS
Test: John 1 through Nazareth Rejection

File 11 (BC)

H-BC-PG011

Name _____

Corrector _____

100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (3 pts.) How long did John the Baptist's entire ministry probably last?
 - a. 3 months.
 - b. 6 months.
 - c. 1 year.
 - d. 1 1/2 years.
 - e. 3 1/2 years.

2. (3 pts.) John said, "He that cometh after me is preferred before me, for He was before me" (John 1:15). Why was Jesus "preferred before" John?
 - a. Jesus was of a higher rank and position.
 - b. Jesus was honored by "wisemen" at His birth.
 - c. Jesus had a nobler birth.
 - d. Jesus was heralded by angels at His birth.
 - e. Jesus had a humbler birth.

3. (3 pts.) "For He was before me" (John 1:15). How was Jesus "before" John?
 - a. In the time of His birth.
 - b. In the greatness of His birth.
 - c. In the mind and plan of God.
 - d. In that He came from the royal seed.
 - e. In that His birth was prophesied of before John's was.

4. (4 pts.) Jesus' answer to His mother's statement "They have no wine," reveals what about her motive?
 - a. She was moved by commendable love and compassion.
 - b. She had yielded to a desire to see Him vindicate His Messiahship.
 - c. It was so hypocritical, Jesus wanted nothing to do with her.
 - d. She had become demon possessed and desired His downfall.
 - e. She desired praise from her relatives because of Jesus' abilities.

5. (2 pts.) What time was Jesus referring to when He said, "Mine hour is not yet come"?
 - a. His ascension.
 - b. His death.
 - c. His crucifixion and glorification.
 - d. His crucifixion and death.
 - e. His resurrection.

6. (2 pts.) At the time of Christ, what was the best wine (and the hardest to come by)?
 - a. Mixed wine.
 - b. Diluted grape pulp.
 - c. Mellow wine.
 - d. Grape juice.
 - e. Red wine.

(continued)

7. (3 pts.) Why were there money-changers in the Temple before the Passover?
 - a. They lent money on interest for buying the sacrifices.
 - b. They sold sacrifices.
 - c. They collected the annual Temple taxes.
 - d. The Jews couldn't buy sacrifices with foreign coin.
 - e. The Jews obtained lodging through them.
8. (3 pts.) How did the general populace of Palestine feel about Annas the high priest and his sons?
 - a. They were aptly fulfilling their priestly functions.
 - b. They were sent by God.
 - c. They were taking advantage of the people.
 - d. They were admired for standing up to the Pharisees.
 - e. They were causing division between the Pharisees and the Herodians.
9. (4 pts.) Why did the Scribes and Pharisees ask for a sign from Christ after He cleansed the Temple?
 - a. They wanted to believe in Christ.
 - b. They wanted a miracle that would financially benefit them.
 - c. They wanted Christ to rule over them by demonstrating His power.
 - d. The Scriptures prophesied that they should ask for one.
 - e. They refused to walk by faith, and therefore desired a carnal demonstration of power.
10. (4 pts.) How did Christ's blood brothers and sisters react toward Him concerning His Messiahship?
 - a. They always believed it.
 - b. They never believed it.
 - c. They accepted it soon after the start of His ministry, but never said anything.
 - d. They disbelieved until the end of or after His ministry, and then openly accepted it.
 - e. They believed at first, but later rejected it.
11. (3 pts.) Who was Nicodemus?
 - a. A wealthy ex-priest.
 - b. An honest, rich member of the Sanhedrin.
 - c. A hypocritical Pharisee.
 - d. A rich politician with Roman interests.
 - e. A rich Galilean merchant.
12. (3 pts.) Why did Nicodemus come by night?
 - a. He was a man of high position.
 - b. He did not want Jesus to recognize him.
 - c. He was afraid Jesus would ridicule him before the crowds.
 - d. His duties kept him busy all day.
 - e. He was scared to death.

(continued)

13. (4 pts.) "Except a man be born of the water and the Spirit..." (John 3:5). What does being "born of the Spirit" refer to in this verse?
- Receiving the Holy Spirit.
 - Being baptized in the Holy Spirit.
 - Having the Holy Spirit fill you.
 - Being regenerated by the Holy Spirit.
 - Believing in the Holy Spirit.
14. (4 pts.) In John 3:5, what does the phrase "born of the water" refer to?
- Water baptism.
 - Birth in the womb.
 - The baptism in the Holy Spirit.
 - Being born out of the nations (waters=peoples).
 - The cleansing of our mind and thought life.
15. (4 pts.) How does conversion relate to salvation?
- They are different views of the same experience.
 - Conversion refers to the time a person first repents, but salvation refers to the time the Holy Spirit seals a person.
 - Conversion refers to the time a person first repents, but salvation refers to the process of redemption started at repentance and completed at the Rapture or the resurrection of the righteous.
 - Conversion refers to the sinner's repentant attitude of mind, but salvation refers a Christian's newly regenerated spirit but not his soul.
 - Conversion refers to a Christian's legal position in Christ, but salvation refers to a Christian's present experiential state in Christ.
16. (4 pts.) "...Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his" (Rom. 8:9). What does "the Spirit of Christ" refer to?
- The baptism of the Holy Spirit.
 - The Holy Spirit.
 - Christ's own human spirit.
 - The same basic spiritual attitudes of mind that Christ had.
 - The eternal Spirit of Jesus Christ, which was from everlasting.
17. (4 pts.) What does it mean when it says that the Son of Man "came down" (John 3:13, etc.)?
- He left His former eternal position with the Father to redeem mankind.
 - Christ became incarnate as God the Son.
 - He was given by God for the life of the world.
 - He left the heavenly shores and travelled infinitely fast to earth.
 - He simply travelled from heaven, which is located above the earth.
18. (3 pts.) When did the synagogue, as it was known in Christ's time, first come into being?
- During the time of King David.
 - Soon after Judah was taken captive.
 - During the time of the Maccabees.
 - During the revivals of Hezekiah and Josiah.
 - When the Romans began to dominate Palestine.

(continued)

19. (4 pts.) What produced the Samaritan nation?
- The Jews returned from Babylon with many Chaldeans who later inhabited Samaria.
 - Some Galileans inter-married with other Jews and then dwelt in Samaria.
 - Heathen peoples were brought to northern Israel to inter-marry and live with the Israelite remnant left there by the Assyrians.
 - Assyria inhabited northern Israel for some time, and, upon leaving, left a mixed breed of people.
 - The Seleucids destroyed all of Israel, taking some captives who centuries later returned as a new nation of people in Palestine.
20. (3 pts.) In Luke 4:16-30, Jesus spoke to the people of Nazareth, His home town. After they had wondered at His "gracious words," what did they do?
- They applauded.
 - They felt a confirmation in their hearts concerning Christ's mission.
 - They repined under heavy conviction.
 - They hated Him and cast Him out.
 - They went to the Pharisees and scribes.
21. (4 pts.) By mentioning Elijah's and Elisha's experiences to His hometown acquaintances, what was Jesus trying to do?
- Gain their favor.
 - Create strife.
 - Reveal His identity as the Messiah.
 - Reveal their true motives.
 - Make them feel bad.
22. (4 pts.) Which kind of law was the Old Testament ordinance of a 24-hour sabbath?
- Ceremonial.
 - Moral.
 - Spiritual.
 - Health.
 - Political.
23. (3 pts.) When were synagogue services held?
- On the sabbath day only.
 - Several days of the week.
 - On the sabbath and feast days only.
 - On the sabbath, feast days, and the new moons only.
 - Every day.

(continued)

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

"...So is everyone that is born of the Spirit" (John 3:8). Check all that this birth of the Spirit directly relates to.

- a. The new birth.
- b. Receiving the Holy Spirit.
- c. Conversion.
- d. Being begotten by the Word of God.
- e. Coming into the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.
- f. Being created in Christ Jesus.
- g. Being physically raptured or resurrected.

PART III. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question in the space provided. Point values are noted for each question.

1. (2 pts.) How many times did Jesus cleanse the Temple by driving out those who sold in it?

2. (4 pts.; 2 pts. each) The Greek word for "again" in the phrase "born again" literally means (exact two words as given in class)
_____, and reveals that this birth comes from
(whom?) _____.

3. (2 pts.) When Jesus read from Isaiah in the synagogue at Nazareth, He quoted that He was proclaiming the "acceptable year of the Lord." In the Old Testament, what was that year called that He was referring to?

4. (4 pts., 2 pts. each) List at least two things that were to be done naturally during that year (i.e., the "acceptable year of the Lord") that spiritually apply to and typify Christ's ministry and what He came to do.
 - a.

 - b.

5. (6 pts.; 2 pts. each) In Judea, the Old Testament was read in _____ and then interpreted in _____. In Egypt, it was read in _____. (All three answers are languages.)

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS

Test: From the healing of the nobleman's son
the Sermon on the Mount

File 12 (BC) R8312

(H-BC-PG012)

Name _____

Corrector _____

100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (7 pts.) What was the emphasis and major activity of Christ as seen in His ministry?
 - a. Casting out demons.
 - b. Preaching the truth.
 - c. Healing the sick.
 - d. Baptizing believers in water.
 - e. Reproving the Pharisees and other hypocritical Jews.

2. (5 pts.) Which city was called Christ's "own" city, which He used as a base of operations during His ministry?
 - a. Bethlehem.
 - b. Bethsaida.
 - c. Capernaum.
 - d. Jerusalem.
 - e. Nazareth.

3. (5 pts.) The demons cried out to Jesus, "Art thou come to destroy us?" (Mark 1:24). What does the Greek word for "destroy" point out concerning the demons' future state?
 - a. They are brought to "ruin."
 - b. They are "purged" from the earth.
 - c. They are "annihilated" out of existence.
 - d. They are "separated" from God.
 - e. They are "corrected" for a limited time.

4. (5 pts.) Who were the "publicans"?
 - a. Husbandmen.
 - b. Merchants.
 - c. The "non-religious" Jews.
 - d. Tax-gatherers.
 - e. Teachers and scribes.

5. (7 pts.) Why did the Zealots of Christ's time hate the publicans so deeply?
 - a. The publicans did not believe in a resurrection.
 - b. The publicans represented Israel's subjection to the heathen.
 - c. The publicans were Romans.
 - d. The publicans were cheaters and thieves.
 - e. The publicans secretly plotted to overthrow the Zealots.

(continued)

6. (5 pts.) When Jesus was questioned by John's disciples as to why His own disciples did not fast as John's followers did, Jesus answered, "...they cannot fast." Why couldn't they fast?
- The need for energy to minister was too great to fast.
 - Jesus was doing away with the old laws brought in by John.
 - Jesus, the Bridegroom, was with them.
 - The fasting of John's disciples was self-righteous.
 - John's ministry was ending so that Christ's ministry could be separate.
7. (6 pts.) What did the word "hypocrite" originally refer to in classical Greek?
- An informer of stolen goods.
 - An actor behind a large mask.
 - An orator giving flowery speeches.
 - A politician seeking a seat in the Roman Senate.
 - A Roman citizen guilty of treason.
8. (6 pts.) What were the "phylacteries" that the Pharisees wore?
- Little boxes tied to the head and hand with Scriptures in them.
 - Small, bronze metal plates put over the heart as protection.
 - A necklace and bracelet with different shapes, thought to protect them from evil.
 - Long tassels worn on the corners of the outer garment.
 - Small scrolls of the Pentateuch carried in a pouch that hung from a belt tied about the waist.
9. (6 pts.) What was the chief function of the scribes at the time of Christ?
- To copy translations of the Pentateuch onto scrolls.
 - To minister in the temple during sacrifices.
 - To judge the people's civil disputes.
 - To conduct synagogue services.
 - To develop and teach the Law.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response.

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -7

1. The 24-hour sabbath was a sign. To what did it point?
- a. The baptism in the Holy Spirit.
 - b. Heaven.
 - c. The Lord's supper.
 - d. The millennium.
 - e. Water baptism.

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -7

2. Why did God give the Old Testament 24-hour sabbath law?
- a. To allow Israel time for physical rest.
 - b. To point to a greater rest in the future.
 - c. To cause the Jewish calendar to come out right.
 - d. To give them time to worship God.
 - e. To make it impossible for Israel to keep the law.

(continued)

- All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -7
3. Why did Jesus silence demon-possessed Jews and forbid them to proclaim that He was the Christ?
- a. He knew those demons really did not believe what they were saying.
 - b. He wanted to keep Satan from doing irreparable damage to that person's mind.
 - c. He did not want darkness aligning with light.
 - d. He did not want the Pharisees to come into a premature salvation experience.
 - e. He did not want the people to be deceived as to where the true source of life was.

- All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -7
4. Why did Jesus choose disciples to accompany Him in His ministry?
- a. The Jews would never accept a man's teaching as true unless he had disciples.
 - b. Jesus wanted to closely teach and train certain ones willing to follow Him.
 - c. Jesus desired one disciple from each of the twelve tribes to serve as a testimony to them.
 - d. Under the New Covenant, God has ordained for His truth and likeness to be manifested in a body of believers, not just in one man.
 - e. Jesus wanted certain ones to clearly hold authority above other believers after His ascension.

- All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -7
5. Jesus taught that His words, "Thy sins be forgiven thee," would accomplish the same thing as Him saying, "Rise up and walk." What was He showing to the Pharisees by this?
- a. Sickness is always caused directly by sin.
 - b. When one who is in God's covenant is healed, he is also forgiven.
 - c. That the Son of Man had authority on earth to forgive sins.
 - d. God was dwelling within Jesus Christ.
 - e. When one prays for the sick, he should also be sure to pronounce their sins as forgiven.

- All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -7
6. For what reason(s) did Jesus sometimes withdraw from the crowds?
- a. He was testing them to see if they all would follow after Him as He hoped they would.
 - b. He would not allow the crowds to continually follow Him solely for their physical benefit, because "the flesh profits nothing." They must follow the truth because of their faith.
 - c. He needed time alone with His Father.
 - d. He desired to spend more time teaching and training His disciples.
 - e. He could not associate long with degenerate mankind.
 - f. He refused to allow them to make Him a king.
 - g. He desired to reach all of Israel with the truth, so He would not stay extensively with just one certain crowd.

(continued)

- All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6
7. Why did Jesus command many of those whom He healed to "not make Him known"?
- a. He was avoiding mob action.
 - b. He had purposed to personally reach most of Palestine, anyway.
 - c. He said it, hoping that it would cause them to spread it all the more.
 - d. His hour had not yet come.
 - e. He wanted all men to come to Him by faith only.
 - f. He was concerned lest the Gentiles might hear and want to come for healing, too.

A COMPARISON OF PHARISEES, SADDUCEES, AND ESSENES

PHARISEES (Separatists)

History

Prominent sect of the Jews--
democratic. Derived from (Ass-
idaeans) supporters of Judas
Maccabeus. Philosophic sect
(not active political party,
though energetically political!)
Kept themselves from any vio-
lation of their code of law.
Closely organized party; called
each other neighbors--believed
themselves the saints of God--
peculiar treasures.

Times of N.T.

Supreme influence among people.
Strong, but not predominant in
Sanhedrin. Pharisees were num-
erous (6,000).

Doctrines

Ascribed all things to fate and
God, yet allowed that to do what
is right or the contrary is prin-
cipally in man's own power al-
though fate cooperates in every
action.
Believed in immortality (heaven
and hell), resurrection of body,
final judgment. Believed in
angels and spirits.

SADDUCEES

Prominent Jewish sect (not as
numerous as Pharisees).
Political party; because of
wealth and priestly descent,
they were fully balanced rivals
to the Pharisees. Allied with
the Herodians.

Held reigns of government--
when excitement of people drew
attention of Roman authorities,
they intervened.

Denied fate altogether and made
human freedom absolute (denied
divine providence).
Ceremonial exactness.

Denied resurrection of the body.
Denied angels and spirits. (Soul
dies with the body.)

Tradition

Additions to written law and in-
terpretations of it had been
given by Moses to the elders and
then orally passed down through
the ages. Any additions were
made by prophets by direct inspi-
ration or by interpretation of
words of written law.

ESSENES

Derived from Assidaean. Their
history greatly varies, even
contradictory information is
given from a number of sources--
probably because different Essene
groups held differing views.

Evidently had a number of colonies.

"All things are left in the hand
of God"

Took secret oaths, many ritualistic
bathings.

Received whole O.T. canon as inspired
Believed in resurrection, but not of
the body.

Some feel they had sun worship.

Repudiated bloody sacrifices, there-
fore excluded from the common court
(yet they dedicated gifts to the
temple); each meal was a sacrifice;
every action was one of self-denial.

Wherever they were, they had a
synagogue and priests. Celibate.
Many shunned everything connected
with war. Prohibited oath-taking
(swearing). Strict keeping of
Sabbath. Shrank from contact with
oil. Emphasized material and exter-
nal. Shunned all evil influences.
Practiced communal living.

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS

PHARISEES

Character High ideals.
Reverenced learning and character above wealth and civil rank. Tendency to despise those who didn't agree with them. Arrogant toward other Jews who were "not as pure" (ref. to as Amahaarez) and had rules of exclusion towards them. Scrupulously interpreted the law for every situation. Trusted in self.
Hypocrisy (externals of acting and posing).

In relation to Christ Tried to gain Christ to their side; later hated him.
External religion rather than internal.

Party after Christ After resurrection, less hostile to Christ's followers.

SADDUCEES

Very boorish (unmannerly). (Note their actions towards Jesus).
Modeled after Hophni and Phinehas! Derived profit at the expense of desecrating the temple.

Frankly irreligious.
The most rigid in judging offenders of the law.

Regarded Jesus as harmless fanatic who was weakening the influence of the Pharisees.

Very hostile to Christ's followers. With the destruction of the temple, the Sadducees party disappeared.

ESSENEES

Noted by dressing in white.
Were celibates. Maintained a community of goods (sell all and present to community).
Moved about from city to city and had accommodations everywhere.

Not mentioned per se in Bible, probably because they were ascetics and retired from "the world."

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS

File #14 (BC)

R816

Name _____

Corrector _____

100 points possible

In each matching question, match one group with each of the definitions in the left-hand column. Each definition will have a letter beside it; letters will be used more than once.

- 16 pts. 1. Match each of the following definitions with the one group which
(2 pts. ea.) fits it best.

- | | | |
|-------|--|---------------|
| _____ | They were the most numerous sect living among the Jewish people. | a. Sadducees. |
| _____ | They believed in marriage in heaven. | b. Pharisees. |
| _____ | They believed in the resurrection, but not of the body. | c. Essenes. |
| _____ | They were the least rigorous in keeping the Sabbath. | |
| _____ | Their name means "separatist." | |
| _____ | They did not believe in hell. | |
| _____ | They held little or no hope for a Messiah. | |
| _____ | They withdrew from society so as not to defile themselves. | |

- 16 pts. 2. Match each of the following definitions with the one group which
(2 pts. ea.) fits it best.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------------|
| _____ | They were the richest of the sects. | a. Sadducees. |
| _____ | They were the most deeply involved in working in politics, even in confederacy with Rome. | b. Pharisees. |
| _____ | They did not believe in demons. | c. Essenes. |
| _____ | They believed that men's decisions alone shape destiny. | d. Zealots. |
| _____ | They believed that some things are predestined of God, but not all things. | |
| _____ | They believed that all things are predestined. | |
| _____ | They were not a true sect of religion. | |
| _____ | They resisted any submission to Rome, even violently. | |

(over)

16 pts. 3. Match each of the following definitions with the one group which
(2 pts. ea.) fits it best.

- | | | |
|-------|--|---------------|
| _____ | They were the most popular with the people. | a. Sadducees. |
| _____ | They interpreted the law for every situation. | b. Pharisees. |
| _____ | They accepted oral tradition, along with the law. | c. Essenes. |
| _____ | They were the most rigid in judging offenders of the law. | |
| _____ | They are known to have started out as a holiness movement with good motives. | |
| _____ | They refused to fight. | |
| _____ | They have much contradictory historical information written about them. | |
| _____ | They ceased to exist as soon as Jerusalem was overthrown. | |

16 pts. 4. Match each of the following definitions with the one group which
(2 pts. ea.) fits it best.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------------|
| _____ | They took secret oaths. | a. Sadducees. |
| _____ | They bathed the most often. | b. Pharisees. |
| _____ | They practiced communal living. | c. Essenes. |
| _____ | They believed the most like present day modernists concerning the supernatural, but were the most conservative in holding to their beliefs. | |
| _____ | They regarded Jesus as a harmless fanatic during His ministry. | |
| _____ | They became less hostile to Christ's followers after the resurrection. | |
| _____ | They became more hostile to Christ's followers after the resurrection. | |
| _____ | They were of priestly descent. | |

16 pts. 5. Match each of the following definitions with the one group which
(2 pts. ea.) fits it best.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------------|
| _____ | They rejected the traditions of the "fathers." | a. Sadducees. |
| _____ | They accepted the entire Old Testament as canonical, plus their own writings. | b. Pharisees. |
| _____ | They generally felt the Pentateuch superseded the Prophets. | c. Essenes. |
| _____ | They accepted the entire Old Testament as canonical, plus any traditions added to the written law or interpretations of it being orally handed down through the ages. | |
| _____ | They maintained their own priesthood. | |
| _____ | They had some of their sect that evidently later fell into sun worship. | |
| _____ | They were probably the first sect to form after their return from Babylon. | |
| _____ | They were the ones making the most frequent alliances with the Herodians. | |

20 pts. 6. Choose the one definition that gives the best description for
(4 pts. ea.) each group. (Only one letter per blank.)

- | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|
| _____ | Chief priests. | a. They instigated the war resulting in the destruction of Jerusalem. |
| _____ | Scribes. | b. They were polygamists, having numerous wives. |
| _____ | Herodians. | c. They were the non-religious Jews. |
| _____ | Zealots. | d. They were the most Hellenized group. |
| _____ | Ama-ha-arez. | e. They held the highest offices of the Jewish religious framework. |
| | | f. They refused to observe the sabbaths. |
| | | g. They were sometimes referred to as lawyers. |

No points. 7. Which of the three main religious sects of the Jews would you rather
Question belong to if you have to choose one? _____
of interest. Why?

PARABLES OF THE N. T.

1. Salt and savor
Matthew 5:13
Mark 9:50
Luke 14:34, 35
2. City on hill
Matthew 5:14
3. Light under bushel
Matthew 5:15-16
4. Moths and thieves
Matthew 6:19-20
5. Mote and beam
Matthew 7:1-5
6. Birds and lilies
Matthew 6:25-34
7. Dogs and swine
Matthew 7:6
8. Stones and serpents
Matthew 7:7-12
9. Strait gate
Matthew 7:13, 14
10. Wolves in sheep's clothing
Matthew 7:15
11. Good and corrupt tree
Matthew 7:16-20
12. House on rock
Matthew 7:21-28
Luke 6:48, 49
13. The physician
Matthew 9:10-13
14. The bridegroom
Matthew 9:14, 15
Mark 2:19, 20
Luke 5:34, 35
15. New cloth
Matthew 9:16
Mark 2:21
Luke 5:36
16. New wine
Matthew 9:17
Mark 2:22
Luke 5:37-39
17. Sheep with no shepherd
Matthew 9:36
18. Harvest
Matthew 9:37-38
19. Children in markets
Matthew 11:16-19
Luke 7:31, 32
20. Bind the strong man
Matthew 12:29
Mark 3:27
Luke 11:21, 22
21. A kingdom divided
Matthew 12:25
Mark 3:24, 25
Luke 11:17
22. Tree and fruit
Matthew 12:33-35
23. Demons and the empty house
Matthew 12:43-45
Luke 11:24-26
24. The sower
Matthew 13:3-23
Mark 4:19
Luke 8:4-8
25. The tares
Matthew 13:24-30, 36-43
26. The mustard seed and birds
Matthew 13:31-32
Mark 4:30-32
Luke 13:18-19
27. Leaven in meal
Matthew 13:33
Luke 13:20-21
28. The treasure
Matthew 13:44
29. The goodly pearls
Matthew 13:45-46
30. The net
Matthew 13:47-50
31. The scribe and the householder
Matthew 13:51-52
32. The uprooted plant
Matthew 15:12, 13
33. Blind leaders
Matthew 15:14
Matthew 23:16, 24
34. The dogs under the table
Matthew 15:27
35. Leaven of Pharisees and Sadducees
Matthew 16:6-12
36. Grain of mustard seed
Matthew 17:19-21
37. Lost sheep
Matthew 18:12-14
Luke 15:3-7
38. Unmerciful servant
Matthew 18:21-35
39. Camel and rich man
Matthew 19:23-26
Mark 10:25
Luke 18:25
40. Laborers in vineyard
Matthew 20:1-16
41. The two sons
Matthew 21:28-32
42. Wicked husbandmen
Matthew 21:33-44
Mark 12:1-12
Luke 20:9-19
43. Marriage of King's son
Matthew 22:1-14
44. Binding burdens
Matthew 23:4
Luke 11:46
45. Gnat and camel
Matthew 23:24

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 46. Cup and platter
Matthew 23:25, 26
Luke 11:37-41 | 64. Fig tree
Luke 13:6-9 | 82. The good Shepherd
John 10:11-16 |
| 47. Whited sepulchres
Matthew 23:27-32 | 65. Ambitious guest
Luke 14:7-11 | 83. Grain of wheat
John 12:24-26 |
| 48. Hen and chickens
Matthew 23:37 | 66. The supper
Luke 14:12-14 | 84. True vine
John 15:1-8 |
| 49. Carcass and eagles
Matthew 24:28
Luke 17:37 | 67. The great supper
Luke 14:15-24 | 85. Travailing woman
John 16:20-22 |
| 50. Fig tree
Matthew 24:32
Mark 13:28
Luke 21:29-30 | 68. Tower builder
Luke 14:28-30 | |
| 51. The thief
Matthew 24:42-44 | 69. King going to war
Luke 14:31-33 | |
| 52. Wise and foolish servants
Matthew 24:45-51 | 70. Lost coin
Luke 15:8-10 | |
| 53. Ten virgins
Matthew 25:1-13 | 71. Prodigal son
Luke 15:11-32 | |
| 54. The talents
Matthew 25:14-30 | 72. Unrighteous steward
Luke 16:1-13 | |
| 55. Sheep and goats
Matthew 25:31-46 | 73. Rich man and Lazarus
Luke 16:19-31 | |
| 56. Seed growing in secret
Mark 4:26-29 | 74. Unprofitable servants
Luke 17:1-10 | |
| 57. Lamp on lampstand
Mark 4:22
Luke 8:16, 17 | 75. Unrighteous judge
Luke 18:1-8 | |
| 58. Master and porter
Mark 13:34-37 | 76. Pharisee and publican
Luke 18:9-14 | |
| 59. The two debtors
Luke 7:41-43 | 77. The pounds
Luke 19:11-28 | |
| 60. The good Samaritan
Luke 10:30-37 | 78. The wind
John 3:8 | |
| 61. Friend at midnight
Luke 11:5-10 | 79. Living waters
John 7:37-39 | |
| 62. Graves
Luke 11:44 | 80. Day and night
John 9:4 | |
| 63. Rich fool
Luke 12:16-21 | 81. Porter and door
John 10:1-3, 9 | |

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS
Test: Sermon on the Mount

File 16 (BC) R823
(H-BC-PG016)

Name _____

Corrector _____

100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (3 pts.) The Sermon on the Mount makes a transition from the Old Testament to the New Testament. In this transitional sermon, to what part of the Old Testament are the Beatitudes a counterpart?
 - a. The Five Books of Moses.
 - b. The Laws and Commandments.
 - c. The prophets' Writings.
 - d. The Ten Commandments.
 - e. The Psalms.

2. (3 pts.) Why is the blessing of persecution placed last among the Beatitudes?
 - a. It contains a lesser amount of spiritual benefit.
 - b. It does not occur until later in the Christian life.
 - c. It is the result of possessing the previous attitudes.
 - d. It is understood only if the former blessings are.
 - e. It would be the hardest for the Jews to accept.

3. (3 pts.) What did the Jews believe about persecution that caused them to be shocked at what Christ taught in this last Beatitude?
 - a. It was a sign of God's disfavor.
 - b. It was only a benefit if done to the naive and inexperienced.
 - c. It was only temporary, seeing that God despised it.
 - d. It was Satan's tool of destruction.
 - e. It would not come as long as the high priest was in office.

4. (3 pts.) The Greek word for "blessed" that is used in the Beatitudes emphasizes the type of blessing to be received. What kind of blessing is it?
 - a. A blessing that is multiple, connected with the idea of being numerous.
 - b. A blessing that cannot be comprehended, since it is above human rationale.
 - c. A blessing of great magnitude upon the inner man, seeing that it is great, yet more of a spiritual than of a physical character.
 - d. A blessing that is earned, since it is a reward.
 - e. A blessing in the form of spiritual growth, since it is mature and complete.

5. (3 pts.) Since every jot and tittle of the Law will be fulfilled, how much of the original text of the Bible is directly inspired by God and infallible?
 - a. The basic concepts and spiritual principles only.
 - b. Most of the historical portions and all of the prophetic and instructional portions.
 - c. All of it except for certain historical sections.
 - d. All of it except for regressions of personal choosing by the authors.
 - e. Every word of it.

(continued)

6. (3 pts.) Whose teaching was Jesus referring to when He said, "by them of old time" (Mtt. 5:21, etc.)?
 - a. Moses and Aaron.
 - b. David.
 - c. Ezra and Nehemiah.
 - d. Babylonian scribes and wisemen.
 - e. Old rabbinic expounders of the Law.
7. (3 pts.) Why is a brother who says, "Thou fool," in danger of hell fire?
 - a. He has hated the heart (the inner man) of his brother.
 - b. He has committed the unpardonable sin.
 - c. He has openly rejected the knowledge of God.
 - d. He has set his heart to destroy the Word of God.
 - e. He has opened himself up to demon possession.
8. (3 pts.) According to Jesus, where are sins really committed?
 - a. In the mind.
 - b. In the heart.
 - c. In the flesh.
 - d. In the conscience.
 - e. In the spirit of man.
9. (3 pts.) What did Jesus mean when He said, "let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay" (Mtt. 5:37)?
 - a. Do not use many words when few are sufficient.
 - b. There are times you must say "yes," and times you must say "no."
 - c. You should mean what you say at all times.
 - d. Keep from lying, if you can help it.
 - e. Do not change your mind once you have decided something.
10. (4 pts.) According to the context, what "evil" are we not to resist, but rather give an extra "mile," extra "cloak," and extra "slap" to?
 - a. God's commandments.
 - b. Arbitrary circumstances.
 - c. Unlawful powers.
 - d. Rightful and lawful retribution.
 - e. Trials of life.
11. (4 pts.) To what kind of perfection was Jesus especially referring when He said, "Be ye perfect" (Mtt. 5:48)?
 - a. In our testimonies to the world.
 - b. In our hearts.
 - c. In our outward works.
 - d. In our minds.
 - e. In our relationships to the brethren.
12. (4 pts.) What is the spirit of the Law?
 - a. Freedom from the Law.
 - b. The desire to keep the Law.
 - c. The first commandment of the Law.
 - d. The purpose and intent of the Law.
 - e. The unwritten requirements of the Law.

(continued)

13. (4 pts.) What is the letter of the Law.
- The Bible.
 - The written requirements contained in the Law.
 - The legalistic interpretation of the Law.
 - The manner of life of those desiring to keep the Law.
 - The stiff requirements of the Law that are impossible to fully obey.
14. (4 pts.) "If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light (Mtt. 6:22)." What is this "single eye"?
- The placing of all our affections upon Jesus and heavenly things.
 - The continual exercise of Bible research and study.
 - The viewing of all circumstances as being allowed by God.
 - The intent viewing of one goal, no matter what it is.
 - The practice of closing one's eyes to any sinful or seductive sight.
15. (4 pts.) When Jesus healed the man with the withered hand on the sabbath, He stated what the sabbath intended for Him to do. The intention is also true for all of God's laws. What is that intention?
- To cause conviction of sin.
 - To produce joy.
 - To restore.
 - To do good.
 - To believe God.
16. (3 pts.) When is a Christian to bring judgment upon another Christian?
- Whenever he senses an area of sin in the other's life.
 - Never, because Jesus made it clear by saying, "Judge not."
 - At the time of least resistance in the individual being judged.
 - Whenever he is in a position to properly separate sin from righteousness so that the other's soul can be helped.
 - Whenever the other sins.
17. (2 pts.) What are the jot and tittle that "shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled (Mtt. 5:18)"?
- The largest Book and the smallest letter in the Old Testament.
 - The greatest commandment and the least requirement of the Law.
 - The smallest letter and the smallest stroke of a letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
 - The smallest word and the smallest vowel point of the Old Testament Hebrew manuscript.
 - The least significant phrase and the smallest word in the Old Testament.

(continued)

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

- All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -4; 4 or more wrong, -5
1. What kind of teaching was Jesus presenting in the Sermon on the Mount?
- a. Theological apologetics (arguments in defense of doctrine).
 - b. Practical guidelines.
 - c. The doctrines of humanitarianism.
 - d. The social Gospel.
 - e. Concentrated rebuke and chastisement of the Jewish religious leaders.
 - f. Illuminating the spirit of the Law.
 - g. Encouraging obedience to the letter of the Law.
 - h. Principles on doing good.
 - i. The Law written on the heart.
 - j. The righteous requirements of the Law.

- All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -4; 4 or more wrong, -6
2. Which of the following reasons show that Jesus was not contradicting God's laws when He said, "You have heard it said unto you...but I say unto you?"
- a. Jesus was clearly showing contrast and opposition to what is not of God.
 - b. Jesus was taking opposition to teachings contained in the Rabbis' writings, not God's Word.
 - c. Jesus came to fulfill the Law, not destroy it.
 - d. Jesus would have said, "It is written," if the Law were meant.
 - e. Jesus was referring to oral tradition with the expression, "You have heard that it hath been said."
 - f. Jesus rarely referred to God's laws when teaching the people, but mainly to His own.

- All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -4; 4 or more wrong, -6
3. What was Christ really teaching by His commandment, "Swear not at all (Mtt. 5:34)?"
- a. You should not make oaths common or irreverent.
 - b. You should not take oaths without human witnesses.
 - c. You should take oaths only when someone will not believe you.
 - d. You should never take any oaths at all.
 - e. You should be believable whether or not you are under oath.
 - f. You should not take oaths as a leverage to take advantage of another person's trust in you.
 - g. You should not use profanity.
 - h. You should never refer to God as your witness in the truth of a matter, in an effort to establish your own veracity.

(continued)

- All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6
4. "...resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also (Mtt. 5:39)." When should we turn the other cheek?
- a. Whenever we experience bad or evil in our lives.
 - b. Whenever we are in a court of law.
 - c. Whenever others feel we deserve it.
 - d. Whenever others feel we do not deserve it.
 - e. Whenever we are receiving just judgment at law.
 - f. Whenever a wrong done against you is trifling, and personal justification would not do any real good in God's eyes.
 - g. Whenever for the sake of conscience before God we patiently endure unwarranted suffering.
 - h. Whenever Satan brings evil upon us in an effort to thwart the move of God.

- All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -5
5. Jesus will reject many on the day of judgment who say, "...Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name...? (Mtt. 7:22)." Which groups of people would likely make such a statement?
- a. The average nominal Christian of today.
 - b. The self-righteous spiritual leaders at the time of Christ who made a pretense of operating God's power.
 - c. The Sadducees and Herodians of Christ's day.
 - d. All whom God foreknows not to be saved.
 - e. Those whom God foreknows as never inheriting eternal life, even being once saved and experiencing God's power and gifts.
 - f. False prophets who have experienced supernatural powers and have been used to deceive God's people.

- All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -4; 4 or more wrong, -5
6. What are the various considerations as to when it is allowable for a Christian to bring judgment or correction upon another Christian?
- a. Whenever he sees an area of sin in the other's life.
 - b. Never, or almost so, because Jesus said, "Judge not."
 - c. When he is responsible for the spiritual care of that person.
 - d. When the "beam" is out of his own eye so he can clearly see the "mote" in the other's eye.
 - e. When he is spiritual and comes with a motive to restore that brother.
 - f. At a time when there is no resistance on the part of the one being judged.
 - g. Whenever that brother commits any sin.

(continued)

PART III. SHORT ANSWER.

1. (5 pts.; 1 pt. each, but no more than -5 pts.) List the eight Beatitudes: only the character trait, not the resulting blessing. They do not need to be in order.

PART IV. COMPLETION.

1. (6 pts.; 1-1/2 pts. each) Complete each statement by filling in the blanks with the correct word(s). Point values are noted for each question.

Heart	Blasphemy	Regret
Spirit	Covetousness	Unthankfulness
Mind	Murder	Theft
Feelings	Hatred	Adultery
Abilities	Impatience	Lying

- a. "Raca" (Mtt. 5:22) is a term that scorns a man's _____.
- b. "Fool" (Mtt. 5:22) is a term that scorns a man's _____.
- c. Together with "anger," these two sinful expressions expose a heart attitude of _____ that leads one to the sin/crime of _____.

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. Each question has only one correct answer.

1. (3 pts.) What is the primary source of reliable information to prove Christ's earthly existence?
 - a. The Roman historian Tacitus.
 - b. The Jewish historian Josephus.
 - c. The post-apostolic Christian writers.
 - d. The Gospels.
 - e. The Talmud.
 - f. The New Testament Apocrypha.

2. (4 pts.) Why was only Zacharias chastened when both he and Mary answered the angel's message to each of them with a question of how it could possibly be?
 - a. Zacharias was judged more severely because he held the responsible office of a priest.
 - b. Mary soon repented, but Zacharias did not.
 - c. Zacharias' chastening stemmed from other personal faults.
 - d. Zacharias doubted the promise, but Mary did not.
 - e. Mary was only wondering how it could be, while Zacharias was wondering why.

3. (3 pts.) What event in Christ's early life shows that He had intimate communion with God from the very beginning?
 - a. He was worshipped from His birth.
 - b. He was born of a virgin and was thus pure.
 - c. He said, "I must be about my Father's business."
 - d. God sent John the Baptist as a forerunner.
 - e. He dwelt in Nazareth in order to fulfill the prophecies given by God.

4. (3 pts.) Who built the Temple in Jerusalem that Jesus cleansed?
 - a. Solomon.
 - b. Zerubbabel.
 - c. Herod the Great.
 - d. Herod Antipas.
 - e. Archelaus.

5. (5 pts.) How was Jesus perfect even as a child?
 - a. He developed and matured perfectly without sin.
 - b. He had a complete knowledge of all things.
 - c. He was perfectly developed in soul and spirit at birth.
 - d. He was not tempted until He entered His ministry at 30 years of age.
 - e. He used His power as Deity to prevent sin.

(continued)

6. (3 pts.) What was Mary, the mother of Jesus, revealing about her knowledge of Christ's mission when she told Him, "They have no wine," at the wedding of Cana of Galilee?
 - a. She knew He was the Messiah.
 - b. She hoped He was the Messiah.
 - c. She felt He was a forerunner to the Messiah.
 - d. She had great difficulty believing He was the Messiah.
 - e. She felt He was not the Messiah.
7. (3 pts.) How did the majority of Christ's immediate family react toward Him concerning his Messiahship?
 - a. They always believed it.
 - b. They accepted it part way through His ministry but never said anything.
 - c. They believed at first but later rejected it.
 - d. They disbelieved until near the end of his ministry or after His ministry had ended, and then openly accepted it.
 - e. They never believed it.
8. (3 pts.) What does the literal translation of "born again" reveal about the kind of birth it is?
 - a. It is a birth from God above.
 - b. It is the second, not the third, birth.
 - c. It is an instantaneous birth.
 - d. It is a recurring birth.
 - e. It is a birth having eternal consequences.
9. (4 pts.) What does being "born of the Spirit" refer to in John 3:5, which says, "...except a man be born of water and of the Spirit...."?
 - a. Receiving the Holy Spirit.
 - b. Being baptized in the Holy Spirit.
 - c. Having the Holy Spirit anoint you.
 - d. Being regenerated by the Holy Spirit.
 - e. Believing in the Holy Spirit.
10. (4 pts.) In John 3:5, what does the phrase, "born of water," primarily refer to?
 - a. Water baptism.
 - b. Birth in the water sac of the womb.
 - c. The baptism in the Holy Spirit.
 - d. Being born out of the nations ("water" as peoples).
 - e. The cleansing of our evil conscience.
11. (4 pts.) What is meant when it says in John 3:13 and elsewhere that the Son of Man "came down"?
 - a. He simply traveled from Galilee, which is in the northern part of Palestine, down to Judea to minister.
 - b. Christ became incarnate as the Son of God.
 - c. He humbled himself to assume the form of a servant, though He had equality with God.
 - d. He left His eternal position with the Father to redeem mankind.
 - e. He was given by God for the life of the world; the Son of Man was therefore sent by God and had God's authority.

(continued)

12. (3 pts.) Which city was called Christ's "own city" (i.e., the city He used as a base of operations)?
- Cana.
 - Bethsaida.
 - Bethany.
 - Jerusalem.
 - Capernaum.
13. (4 pts.) What was the one goal that Christ had in mind during his 3 1/2 year ministry?
- To destroy the works of the devil through healing.
 - To preach and bring the truth of God.
 - To expose sin in the nation of Israel.
 - To set an example for the church.
 - To restore national Israel.
14. (4 pts.) Why did Jesus silence demons that confessed the truth that He was the Son of God?
- Christ avoided and silenced all over-emotionalism.
 - That confession kept the possessed individual from repentance.
 - They would twist the truth by then blaspheming God.
 - They were confusing the Gospel by aligning darkness with light.
 - Christ was refusing to forgive repentant demons.
15. (3 pts.) Who were the "publicans"?
- Tax gatherers.
 - Husbandmen.
 - Merchants.
 - "Non-religious" Jews.
 - Teachers and scribes.
16. (3 pts.) What was the "leaven" (the main, defiling sin) of the Pharisees?
- Pride.
 - Unlawful deeds.
 - Rejection of Christ.
 - Hatred.
 - Hypocrisy.
17. (4 pts.) According to Jesus, when do we first kill, steal, and commit adultery?
- When we are tempted with the thought.
 - When we entertain the thought.
 - When we make a decision to carry out the thought.
 - When we are in the process of carrying out the thought.
 - When we complete the action prompted by the thought.

(continued)

18. (3 pts.) Why would Jesus say that more than "yes" and "no" comes from evil and the evil one?
- Man is unable to keep from sinning.
 - This was a hyperbole and is not to be taken literally.
 - To add an oath to our word reveals evil motives instead of honesty.
 - Jesus was referring to cursing.
 - The common use of oaths leads to dishonesty and a devaluing of our word.
19. (3 pts.) What is the "letter of the Law"?
- The carnal use of the Law.
 - The legal loopholes in the Law.
 - The written requirements making up the Law.
 - The righteous intent of the Law.
 - The normal interpretation of the Law.
20. (3 pts.) What is the "spirit of the Law"?
- The commands of the Law.
 - The intent of the Law.
 - The motivation for keeping the Law.
 - The replacement for the old Law.
 - The presence of God.
21. (3 pts.) Jesus taught us not to resist evil, but to go the extra mile. What kind of "evil" was He referring to in His Sermon on the Mount?
- The afflictions of Satan.
 - The strategies of evil men.
 - The persecution coming from this world's system.
 - The judgments given by legal authority.
 - The various hardships encountered in the circumstances of life.
22. (4 pts.) How does God find rest for Himself in His saints?
- By having unhindered spiritual communion with us.
 - By making sure that we never sin.
 - By looking anticipatively toward the Millennium.
 - By judging the wicked on the earth.
 - By causing us to be moderate in the ministry.
23. (4 pts.) What must one do to blaspheme against the Holy Spirit?
- Backslide completely away from God.
 - Use the term "Holy Spirit" in cursing.
 - Reject all the past knowledge of God you have.
 - Attack the work of the Holy Spirit with full knowledge.
 - Fight against God's people.
24. (3 pts.) What was the distinguishing sin of the entire Jewish people in general concerning Christ and His ministry?
- Sensationalism.
 - Desiring wisdom for carnal exaltation.
 - Seeking after a sign.
 - Envy.
 - Apathy.

(continued)

25. (4 pts.) What is the true nature of the authority that enables one to "bind and loose" and to "remit and retain" sins?
- It is authority to accomplish God's will on earth.
 - It is authority that is necessary in order to get divine mercy.
 - It is authority for those in leadership positions to exercise.
 - It is absolute authority for use only when the body of Christ gathers.
 - It is absolute authority used at the discretion of the possessor.
26. (3 pts.) What was the real reason Jesus was crucified?
- The Jews thought he intended to destroy the Temple.
 - He identified Himself as being God.
 - He continually broke the sabbath laws of the Pharisees.
 - He placed His own teaching above the contemporary interpretations of the Law of Moses.
 - He was hated by Pilate and Herod for His convicting manner.
27. (4 pts.) How did Jesus answer questions directed to Him?
- He always refused to answer them unless the person's motives were right.
 - He always answered them in parables, metaphors, and enigmas, so as to block man's carnal reasoning.
 - He generally answered a question with a question, in order to make the person consider his own heart.
 - He responded to the real problem facing the person, even if it meant bypassing their question.
 - He clearly, simply, and fully answered the question posed to Him—saying no more, no less.
28. (2 pts.) When were phylacteries first used in Judaism?
- Soon after the Law was given at Sinai.
 - During the reign of Solomon.
 - Soon after the Jews were taken to Babylon.
 - During the inter-testament period.
 - Just before the ministry of Christ.
29. (3 pts.) Who were the "am-ha-aretz" Jews?
- The Jews dispersed into other nations.
 - The non-religious Jews.
 - The Jews without any profession.
 - The zealot Jews.
 - The Jews with Gentile blood in their ancestry.
30. (3 pts.) What is the purpose for the "keys of the kingdom of heaven"?
- To open the way of salvation to mankind.
 - To control the interpretation of Scripture.
 - To oversee all functions of the true church.
 - To protect the body of Christ from being prevailed against by the gates of hell.
 - To open and close effectual doors of ministry at will.

(continued)

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 4 pts., 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 or more wrong, -4

1. Select the "friends" that are made by use of the mammon of unrighteousness (Luke 16:9).
- a. The good works that testify of your good character.
 - b. The abundance of possessions gained to make life enjoyable.
 - c. All religious faiths that are ecumenically united.
 - d. Those who live around you that will no longer persecute you because of your wealth.
 - e. The brethren blessed by your giving.
 - f. All men who support your ministry by giving of their money.

All right, 5 pts., 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -4; 4 or more wrong, -5

2. What was the servant doing who was told to "occupy till I come," when he buried his talent in the ground?
- a. He was giving up hope.
 - b. He was believing that his own works justified him.
 - c. He was confused but trusting God to work it out for him.
 - d. He was being slothful.
 - e. He was sincerely trying to fulfill God's commands to him as best he knew how.
 - f. He was disobeying God.
 - g. He was accusing God in his heart of unreasonable demands.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -5

3. Who can be referred to as that "Elijah" who was to come before the great and terrible day of the Lord?
- a. John the Baptist.
 - b. Jesus.
 - c. The Old Testament prophet, Elijah.
 - d. The manchild.
 - e. The Spirit of God bringing restoration through His people.
 - f. All born-again saints.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4

4. What is being referred to in the phrase, "born of the Spirit," in John 3:8?
- a. Experiencing the new birth.
 - b. Receiving the Holy Spirit.
 - c. Having the anointing of the Holy Spirit.
 - d. Being converted.
 - e. Experiencing spiritual revival.
 - f. Being created in Christ Jesus.
 - g. Being exhorted by God's truth.

(continued)

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

5. Why did Jesus command many whom He had healed to "not make Him known"?
- a. He did not want the common people to follow Him.
 - b. He was avoiding mob action.
 - c. He wanted all men to follow because of faith only.
 - d. His hour had not yet come.
 - e. He desired more free time alone with His disciples.
 - f. He said it knowing it would cause them to spread it all the more.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4

6. Why was David justified in eating the loaves from the table of showbread in the Tabernacle?
- a. He was fulfilling the role of a priest and mediator.
 - b. God backed up the high priest's mistake because of his office.
 - c. The incident represented the abolishing of the Old Covenant.
 - d. The Tabernacle was instituted to bring life.
 - e. He was obeying the intent of the Law.
 - f. God was winking at man's ignorance and brashness.
 - g. He was king of Israel.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 wrong, -5; 5 or more wrong, -6

7. What are applications of the truth in Matthew 19:30, which reads, "But many that are first shall be last; and the last shall be first"?
- a. The more one enjoys living now, the less he will enjoy living in heaven.
 - b. In general, the goals and rewards sought for in this temporal life oppose those of the next life.
 - c. The harder one works for God, the less they will rely on God's grace.
 - d. Those seeking pre-eminence will never attain it.
 - e. Those seeking pre-eminence for this life will find themselves abased when God rewards in heaven.
 - f. Israel was chosen of God and exalted above the Gentiles; but through the gospel, the Gentile saints have been exalted above the rejecting Israelites.
 - g. The Pharisees spurned the common Jew, but the common Jew entered the kingdom before they did.
 - h. A Christian who feels he has earned grace will feel slighted by God when He rewards His people.
 - i. The twelve disciples received favor from Christ, above the Pharisees, but will feel jealous when they see the rewards of Paul in heaven.
 - j. God will resist the proud but give grace to the humble.

(continued)

PART III. MATCHING. Match the responses in the right column to their corresponding premises in the left column by placing the letters of the correct response in the blanks provided. Some responses may be used more than once.

1. (5 pts., 1/2 pt. each) Match the one language to each item to which it correctly applies.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| ___ 1. Language in which most of the Old Testament was written in. | A. Arabic. |
| ___ 2. Language in which the New Testament was written. | B. Assyrian. |
| ___ 3. Language in which they read the Old Testament in Judaea. | C. Coptic. |
| ___ 4. Language into which the Old Testament was interpreted in Judaea. | D. Persian. |
| ___ 5. Language in which they read the Old Testament in Egypt. | E. Hebrew. |
| ___ 6. Language that Christ normally spoke. | F. Phoenician. |
| ___ 7. Language that was used internationally in Christ's day. | G. Greek. |
| ___ 8. Language used in Palestine that the common Jew did not know. | H. Latin. |
| ___ 9. Language that only the priests and learned Jews studied. | I. Aramaic. |
| ___ 10. Language that was common to all Jews. | J. Chaldean. |
| | K. Egyptian. |
| | L. Syriac. |

(continued)

2. (14 pts., 1 pt. ea.) Match the one group that correctly applies to each item.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| _____ 1. The apostle John often uses this term to represent the leaders of the Jews. | A. Scribes. |
| _____ 2. They were the most Hellenized group. | B. Pharisees. |
| _____ 3. They held little or no hope for a Messiah. | C. Sadducees. |
| _____ 4. Each one held a position in the Sanhedrin. | D. Essenes. |
| _____ 5. They were the most popular with the people. | E. Herodians. |
| _____ 6. They withdrew from society so as not to defile themselves. | F. Chief Priests. |
| _____ 7. They held the position of greatest political sway over the Jews. | G. Jews. |
| _____ 8. There is much contradictory historical information written about them. | |
| _____ 9. They were the main force in obtaining Christ's crucifixion. | |
| _____ 10. They developed and taught the Law with authority. | |
| _____ 11. They were separatists who started a holiness movement. | |
| _____ 12. They accepted oral tradition along with the Law. | |
| _____ 13. They practiced communal living. | |
| _____ 14. They ceased to exist after 70 A.D. | |

3. (4 pts., 1/2 pt. ea.) Number these events in their order of occurrence.

- _____ The raising of Lazarus.
 _____ The teaching of the eight parables (sower, etc.)
 _____ The first cleansing of the Temple.
 _____ The transfiguration.
 _____ Jesus' miracle of turning water into wine at Cana.
 _____ The triumphal entry.
 _____ The Sermon on the Mount.
 _____ The feeding of the five thousand.

PART IV. TRUE OR FALSE? Point values are noted above each question.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

1. True or False?

- _____ a. The natural lineage of Christ was through Mary.
 _____ b. The legal lineage of Christ was through Joseph.
 _____ c. Christ was of the blood of His father, Joseph.
 _____ d. Christ had physical similarities genetically to Mary.
 _____ e. Jechonias' curse fell upon Christ, but He overcame it.

(continued)

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

2. True or False?

- a. John the Baptist was of the tribe of Levi.
- b. John was the first to recognize and address Christ as "the Lamb of God."
- c. John knew he himself was Elijah who was to come.
- d. John was killed by beheading.
- e. John always knew that Jesus was the Messiah after he first learned it.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

3. True or False?

- a. The name of the angel that appeared to Zacharias was Gabriel.
- b. Elizabeth, through the Holy Spirit, addressed Mary as "the mother of God."
- c. The shepherds at Jesus' birth typify the Gentiles coming from afar.
- d. It is known that only three wisemen came to see Jesus.
- e. Herod had nearly 14,000 infants murdered trying to destroy Christ.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

4. True or False?

- a. Jesus perfectly resisted the sinful tendency of His lower nature.
- b. All angels have a tendency toward sin, but most will not yield.
- c. Christ received supernatural physical abilities because one-half of His genetic make-up came from God.
- d. It was necessary for Christ to be tempted in order to be a mediator for man.
- e. Jesus never entertained an evil thought.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

5. True or False?

- a. All Pharisees were hypocrites.
- b. The Pharisees enlarged the borders of their garments because the border size was a badge of what type of Pharisee they were.
- c. Nicodemus was a Pharisee.
- d. No zealot could ever become a disciple of Christ because of his past ideologies.
- e. The Sadducees were the main instigators leading to the final destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

6. True or False?

- a. The Herodians often joined with the Pharisees because of their similarities in belief.
- b. The greatest commandment to the Jew was the one on which all others were based, not just a law of great weight.
- c. Moses and Elijah appeared to Christ on the mount of transfiguration.
- d. The disciples feared greatly when they saw Christ's transfiguration.
- e. Jesus told the disciples to never tell anyone of the vision.

(continued)

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

7. True or False?

- a. The disciples never understood Christ's resurrection from the dead during Christ's ministry.
- b. The ten remaining disciples promised with Peter that they would follow Jesus even to death.
- c. None of the disciples witnessed Christ being condemned by the Sanhedrin in Caiaphas' palace.
- d. Jesus appeared to hundreds of people after His resurrection.
- e. The soldiers at Christ's tomb when He arose told many how God had resurrected Him.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

8. True or False?

- a. Unclean spirits would cry out before Jesus, "Thou art the Son of Man."
- b. Jesus was unable to heal anyone in Nazareth because of their unbelief.
- c. The twelve disciples anointed the sick with oil at times when they prayed for them.
- d. Jesus admonished the Gadarene demoniacs to tell no man what He had done.
- e. The disciples saw another man casting out demons in Jesus' name during Christ's ministry.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

9. True or False?

- a. John the Baptist did a number of miracles.
- b. The scribes and Pharisees feared the people because of their attitude toward Christ.
- c. Jesus never retreated or backed down to avoid conflict when the scribes and Pharisees threatened his life.
- d. Jesus avoided any contact with the Samaritans, being sent to the lost tribes of Israel.
- e. Jesus never answered any accusations or questions during the various trials before His death.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

10. True or False?

- a. Simon, a Cyrenian, volunteered to carry Christ's cross.
- b. Jesus lost all previous understanding and spirituality when He was forsaken on the cross.
- c. Jesus cried out very loudly before He gave up His spirit.
- d. There was an earthquake at the time of Christ's death.
- e. Joseph of Arimathea went in much fear and apprehension to beg the body of Jesus from Pilate.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

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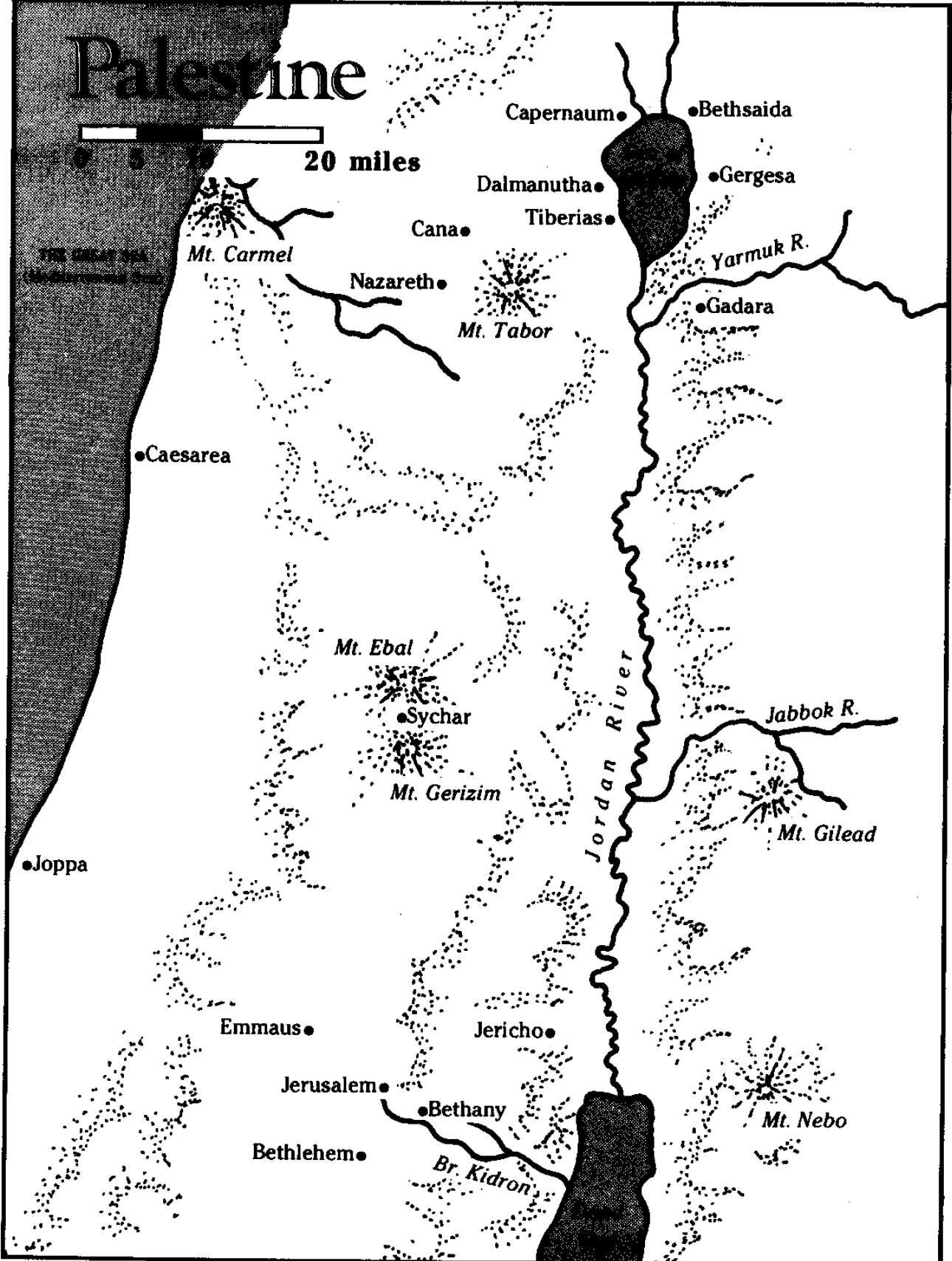
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All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -3

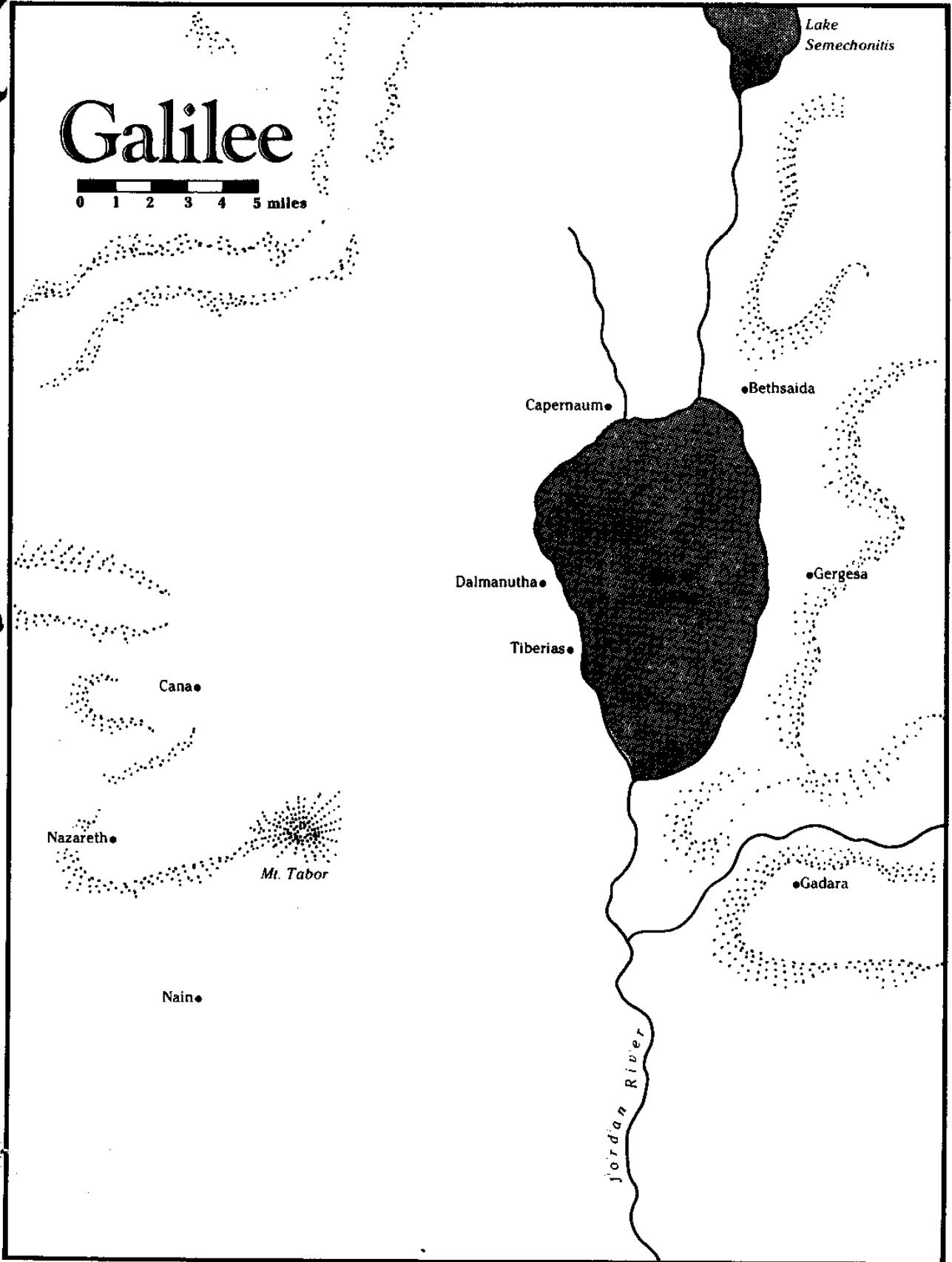
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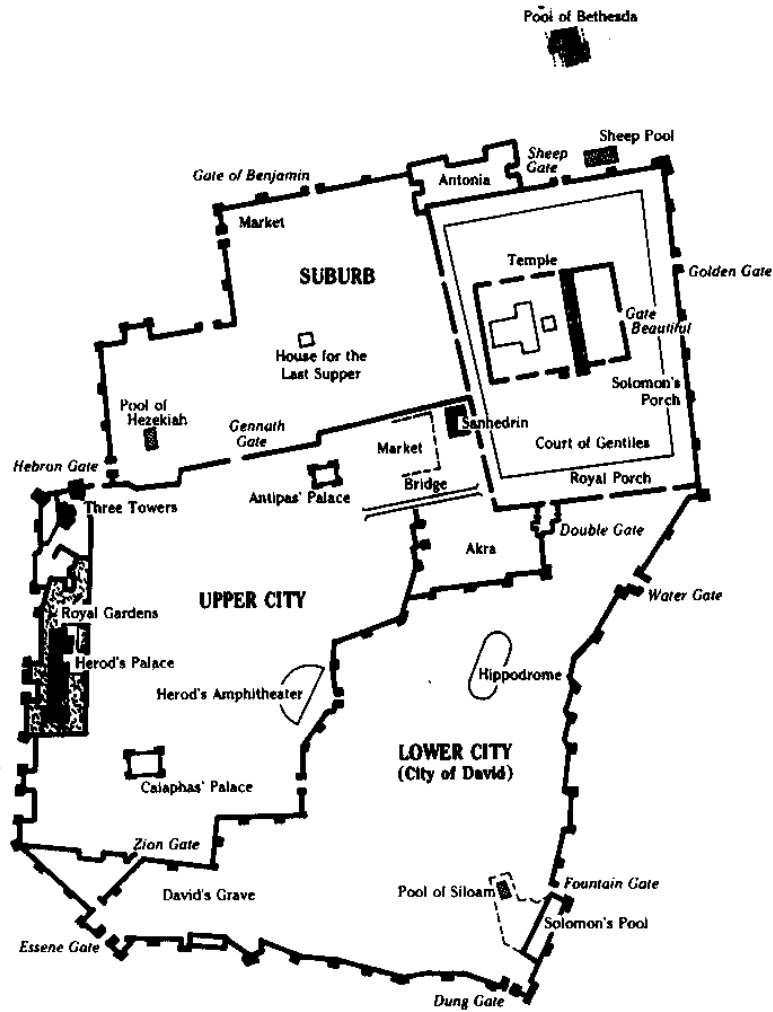
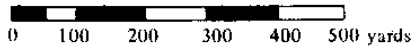


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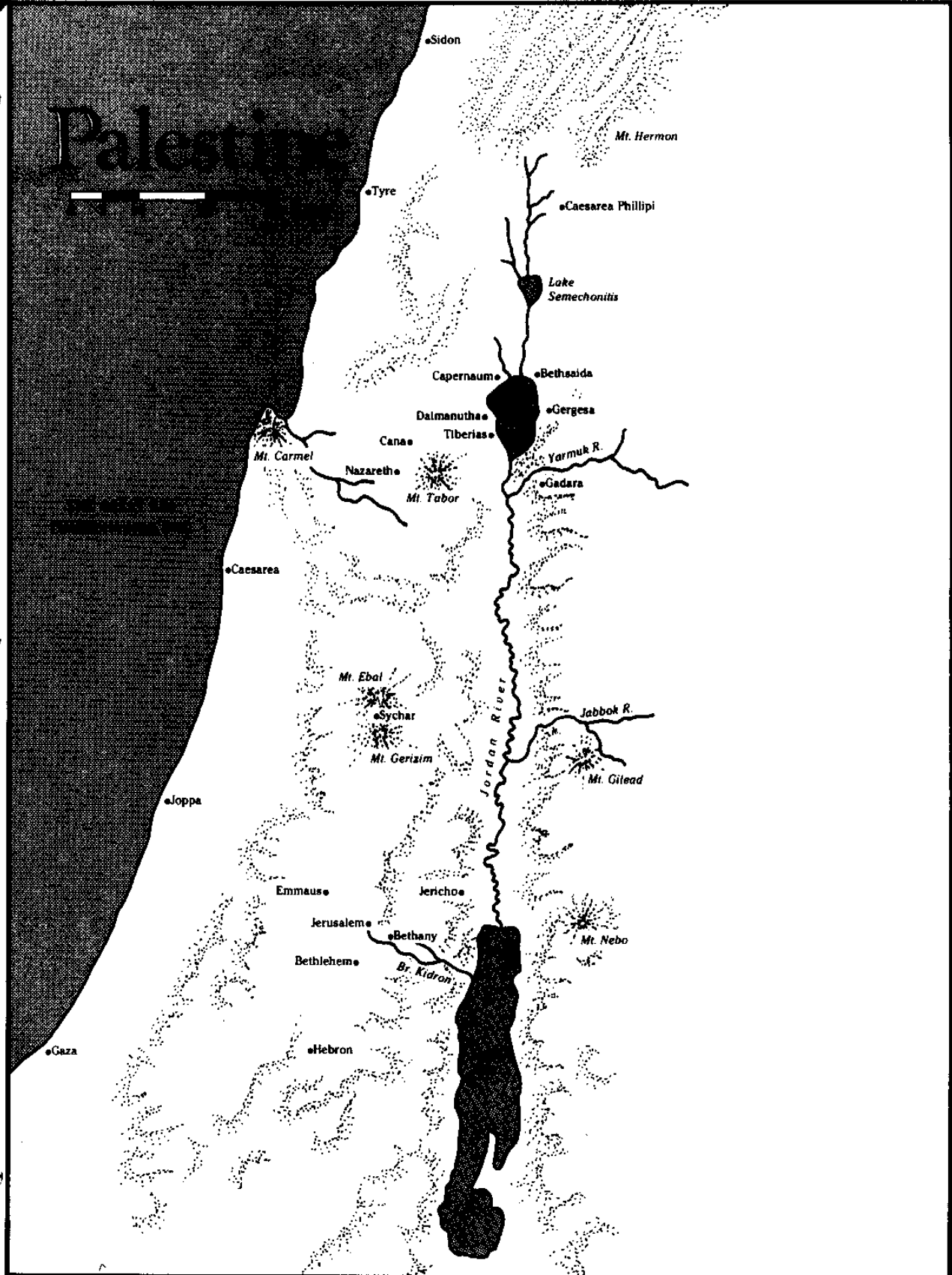
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Jerusalem



PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS



PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS

Test: From the healing of the centurion's
servant to the keys of the kingdom

File 21 (BC) R851
(H-BC-PG021)

Name _____
Corrector _____
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (5 pts.) What is meant by the saying, "...Wisdom is justified of her children"? (Mtt. 11:19).
 - a. Wisdom is most easily seen in little children.
 - b. Wisdom is a natural "offspring" of believers.
 - c. Wisdom is known by the works that follow her.
 - d. Wisdom is perceived only by those who have wisdom.
 - e. Wisdom is not justifiable unless it is used to help the immature.

2. (5 pts.) Why will it be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for Capernaum?
 - a. Capernaum was involved in more manifest sins.
 - b. Capernaum had the greater population, and therefore more sin.
 - c. Capernaum had seen the miracles of Christ.
 - d. Capernaum rejected greater spiritual light, having seen the miracles of Christ.
 - e. Capernaum was in the land of Canaan, not Edom.

3. (4 pts.) In Matthew 11:30, Jesus said, "My yoke is easy." What is the primary meaning of the Greek word translated "easy"?
 - a. Agreeable; fit for use.
 - b. Double-harnessed.
 - c. Enduring; strong.
 - d. Simple.
 - e. Effortless.

4. (5 pts.) Who was "Beelzebub" (Mtt. 12:24)?
 - a. One of the lesser household gods of the Philistines.
 - b. One of the many demons invented by the Pharisees.
 - c. The ruler of unclean spirits.
 - d. The god of the underworld in the Greek pantheon.
 - e. The arch-demon of Satan's kingdom.

5. (5 pts.) What was it that the Pharisees were doing that caused Christ to warn them of "blaspheming against the Holy Spirit"?
 - a. Accusing Christ of operating under Satan's power.
 - b. Hindering others from believing in Christ.
 - c. Making their proselytes "two-fold more a child of hell."
 - d. Taking oaths that they would destroy Christ.
 - e. Tempting Christ to say something that they could accuse Him of.

(continued)

6. (4 pts.) What is the literal meaning of the word "blaspheme," as seen from the Greek word?
 - a. To hate with the heart.
 - b. To despise in the heart.
 - c. To sell one's birthright.
 - d. To slander with lies.
 - e. To injure by speech.
7. (5 pts.) What is a parable?
 - a. A vision or revelation of spiritual things.
 - b. An illustrative story used to represent and reveal spiritual truths.
 - c. A story given to test and baffle the hearers as a riddle does.
 - d. A symbol that portrays future events.
 - e. An enlightening story from the Bible.
8. (5 pts.) As taught in class, what aspect of the kingdom of God was most likely being intended in the parable of the mustard seed's phenomenal growth?
 - a. The kingdom grows rapidly and yet is unseen in the eyes of man.
 - b. Even foreign nations seek asylum in God's great kingdom during the Millennium.
 - c. In its carnal quest for power, the church has imbibed all manner of uncleanness.
 - d. Once God's people rule the earth, His kingdom will thrive.
 - e. The kingdom expands mightily according to the truth and power of the Gospel.
9. (5 pts.) In the parable of the leaven that leavened three measures of meal, what does the leaven most accurately represent?
 - a. False doctrine.
 - b. Demons.
 - c. Pharisees.
 - d. Pagan ritual.
 - e. Spiritual growth.
10. (5 pts.) In Matthew 13, Jesus gave eight parables. The first four (the sower, the wheat and tares, the mustard seed, and the leavened meal) were addressed to the multitudes, while the last four were spoken only to the disciples. Why were the first four given to the multitudes?
 - a. The multitudes could understand them.
 - b. Those four parables represented the kingdom of God as viewed by the world (i.e., an "earthly view").
 - c. Those parables were representing the Gentile nations.
 - d. Christ was using those parables to bring a salvation message for the lost Israelites.
 - e. The crowds never left Christ; therefore, they may as well be taught along with the disciples.

(continued)

11. (5 pts.) In the parable of the hidden treasure, the man who sold all is often interpreted as being the saint who forsakes all. Who or what else may that man be representing?
 - a. The end-time world government system.
 - b. Satan.
 - c. Israel.
 - d. Christ.
 - e. John the Baptist.

12. (4 pts.) How many persons did Jesus feed with the five loaves and two small fishes?
 - a. Exactly 5,000.
 - b. Slightly less than 5,000.
 - c. Approximately 5,000.
 - d. Quite a bit more than 5,000.
 - e. Way less than 5,000.

13. (5 pts.) What was ironic about the Jews' demand of Christ to give them a sign?
 - a. They did not think that He could.
 - b. As the Son of Man, He was not able to give them a sign (i.e., He was only a man).
 - c. He had already given them a sign by performing miracles before them.
 - d. The Jews had never before asked it of anyone else.
 - e. Jewish tradition reveals that they had a law that prohibited them from asking for a sign.

14. (5 pts.) When a Jewish son would make his belongings "Corban" so his parents could not be profited by them, what was it that he did?
 - a. He sold his belongings and gave the money into the Temple treasury.
 - b. As a self-induced obligation in the sense of a gift to God, he denied their usage by his parents.
 - c. He vowed them for usage by the priests only.
 - d. As a requirement when in debt, he would not let anyone except his creditors use his belongings.
 - e. He gave them to the widows and the poor of the land as an act of devotion to God.

(continued)

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6.

1. Jesus said concerning the centurion that desired healing for his servant, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." What contributed to this great faith, as seen in what he said to Jesus?
- a. His great humility.
 - b. His unique insight into the needs of others.
 - c. His incessant pleading for help.
 - d. His understanding of his unworthiness.
 - e. His revelation of Jesus as being under God's authority and therefore having all power.
 - f. His rejection of and distaste for the Roman amphitheater games.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6.

2. What are the various applications used in the Scripture of the "kingdom of heaven"?
- a. An unseen, spiritual rulership by God.
 - b. The theology of salvation.
 - c. The dominion of God over all His creation, both good and bad.
 - d. The world government system.
 - e. The world religious systems claiming allegiance to Christ, both good and bad.
 - f. The true believers and followers of Jesus Christ.

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -7.

3. What are among the things one must have done to have blasphemed against the Holy Spirit?
- a. Attacked the work of God.
 - b. Used the term "Holy Spirit" in cursing.
 - c. Ascribed God's work to the devil.
 - d. Rejected all the past knowledge and information of God that one had.
 - e. Experienced God to a fullness so that one's rejection of Him was with full knowledge.
 - f. Backslidden at least once before and have come back to God before finally rejecting Him.
 - g. Lived under condemnation and Satan's control as a Christian.

(continued)

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6.

4. Why is it to God's glory to hide the truth from the unrepentant?
- a. So God will have a reason to bring greater judgment upon them.
 - b. So they will reap the evil fruit of their ways in the hope that they will repent.
 - c. So faith will be seen as the only key to God's truths.
 - d. So they will receive less judgment, being bound in ignorance.
 - e. So that no flesh can glory before God in its own wisdom.
 - f. So they can never have another opportunity to be saved, but will receive the greatest possible punishment.

All right, 8 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 wrong, -7; 5 or more wrong, -8.

5. What perspectives on demons did we learn from Christ's healing of the Gadarene demoniac who had the "Legion"?
- a. Demons associate with darkness and uncleanness.
 - b. Demons will test man but fall before God.
 - c. Demons can put man under oath.
 - d. More than one demon can possess a person.
 - e. Demons know that the time is coming when they will be tormented.
 - f. Demons dwell in an animal when they are not in man.
 - g. The same methods are always used when expelling demons.
 - h. Demons desire a body to manifest themselves through.

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOSPELS
Test: From the keys to the kingdom through
Christ's visit to Mary and Martha
(Luke 10)

File 22 (BC) R851
(H-BC-PG022)

Name _____
Corrector _____
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (6 pts.) "Upon this rock I will build my church" (Mtt. 16:18). Who or what is this "rock" as meant in this verse?
 - a. The confession of Peter.
 - b. The apostle Peter and the apostles and prophets of the first-century church.
 - c. Christ Jesus.
 - d. God in Christ using the writings and ministries of the apostles and prophets.
 - e. God Himself.

2. (5 pts.) What is the true nature of the authority that enables one to "bind and loose" and to "remit and retain sins"?
 - a. It is the authority that only those in eldership positions can exercise.
 - b. It is authority that deals only in areas of determining doctrine.
 - c. It is absolute authority used at the discretion of the possessor.
 - d. It is limited authority for use only when the body of Christ gathers.
 - e. It is the authority to be God's extension in accomplishing His will on earth.

3. (4 pts.) What is the literal idea of "offences," as seen from the Greek word?
 - a. That which repulses.
 - b. That which slanders.
 - c. That which causes to stumble.
 - d. That which brings grief.
 - e. That which comes from unholiness.

4. (5 pts.) What did Moses and Elijah talk about with Christ on the mount of transfiguration?
 - a. His authority.
 - b. His death.
 - c. The Law.
 - d. The Millennium.
 - e. The Holy Spirit.

5. (5 pts.) Based on the meaning of the Greek word, what is meant when it is said that Jesus was "transfigured"?
 - a. His outward form disappeared, leaving only a bright effulgence.
 - b. There was no visible change, but there was a mental revelation that Jesus was God.
 - c. The Shekinah appeared above His head.
 - d. His outward appearance changed to reveal His true inward nature.
 - e. His countenance went through a series of rapid changes, each one resembling one of the Old Testament prophets or men of God.

(continued)

6. (5 pts.) What was happening in the Temple on the eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles that makes Christ's cry, "...Come unto me, and drink," so significant?
 - a. The merchants were selling wine and water in the Temple court to be used in that day's final peace and thank offerings.
 - b. The water in the brazen laver was being changed.
 - c. The colossal golden waterfall set up in the court of the women was being dismantled that day.
 - d. The priests had poured out wine and water on the altar as an offering of thanksgiving to the Lord.
 - e. The priests and people had chanted antiphonally certain portions of Scripture concerning God's promises to pour out His rain (i.e., His Spirit) upon His people.
7. (5 pts.) What was the main reason the Jews tried to stone Jesus while He taught in the Temple after the Feast of Tabernacles?
 - a. He revealed their hypocrisy and wickedness.
 - b. He undermined their legalism and illegal use of the Law.
 - c. He refused to tell them who He was.
 - d. He made Himself equal with God.
 - e. He blasphemed by saying that He was the Messiah.
8. (3 pts.) In the parable of Jesus as the Great Shepherd, what is the sheepfold typical of?
 - a. The blood of Christ.
 - b. The Law.
 - c. The church of Christ.
 - d. Heaven.
 - e. Our spiritual walk with God.
9. (5 pts.) Why did Jesus ask the disciples that He sent out two by two to salute no man on the way?
 - a. He did not want them to waste their time in the long tedious eastern salutations, but to preach the Gospel.
 - b. He knew that the common people would not accept them as ministers if they did.
 - c. He wanted to protect them from highway robbers, who often used salutations as a means of impeding travelers' progress in order to assault them.
 - d. He knew that the Samaritans of that area would only respond by violence.
 - e. The salutations of the day included an oath, which Jesus did not want His disciples to make.
10. (5 pts.) What is the total picture of what Jesus saw when He "beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven"? (Luke 10:18).
 - a. Satan's fall before the creation of the world.
 - b. The destruction of Satan at Christ's resurrection.
 - c. The future effect of the ministry of the bride of Christ.
 - d. Every past and continuing fall (defeat) suffered by Satan.
 - e. The casting out of the fallen angels who followed Satan.

(continued)

11. (4 pts.) We're to be "harmless as doves" (Mtt. 10:16). What does the Greek word for "harmless" literally mean?
- Merciful.
 - Innocent.
 - Peaceable.
 - Defenseless.
 - Unmixed.
12. (5 pts.) Who instituted the eight-day Feast of Dedication (or Hanukkah), and what was its purpose?
- Moses instituted it to commemorate the dedication of the firstborn made in Israel to God.
 - Solomon instituted it to commemorate the dedication of the Temple.
 - Zerubbabel instituted it to commemorate the rebuilding of the Temple.
 - Judas Maccabeus instituted it to commemorate the cleansing of the Temple.
 - Herod the Great instituted it to commemorate the building of the Temple.
13. (5 pts.) Why was it that the Pharisees felt the ~~am~~-ha-aretz Jews were cursed?
- They often refused to offer sacrifices in the Temple or pay the Temple tax.
 - They were one-half Gentile blood.
 - They were not studied or instructed thoroughly in the Law.
 - They generally were much more carnal and displeasing to God.
 - They lived, for the most part, in Galilee, and living farther from Jerusalem, they would often miss the yearly feasts.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6.

1. Christ's promise of the giving of the keys to the kingdom of heaven was meant to be received by whom?
- Peter.
 - The twelve apostles.
 - The high priests.
 - The non-antagonistic Pharisees.
 - The multitudes.
 - The Sadducees.
 - All true believers.

(continued)

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -7.

2. For which possible reasons did Jesus associate Peter with the foundation of the church?
- a. Peter was the first apostle used by God to lead Jews and Gentiles into the church of Jesus Christ.
 - b. Peter was the one who received the revelation of Christ's identity that prompted Christ's statement.
 - c. Peter was the only disciple to walk on water with Christ, therefore deserving a position above the rest.
 - d. Peter was in the inner circle and was also designated by Jesus as His greatest disciple, as seen in several experiences.
 - e. Peter's name represented the foundational position of the apostolic office in the formation of the church.
 - f. Peter was one of the apostles used by God to pen New Testament Scripture.

All right, 10 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -8; 5 or more wrong, -10.

3. Which reasons can be used to show why Peter alone could not be that foundation stone against which the gates of hell could not prevail (Mtt. 16:18)?
- a. The context is about who Jesus is.
 - b. First Corinthians 3:10,11 shows that the foundation is Jesus Christ.
 - c. God alone is a rock in Himself.
 - d. The Greek words for "Peter" and "rock" are different, thus showing that they are not the same thing.
 - e. Peter was prevailed against.
 - f. Man has never been given such a sovereign position and authority.
 - g. Peter never exercised such an authority.
 - h. The keys were not given just to Peter.
 - i. In Ephesians 2:20 we are said to be built upon the "apostles and prophets" (plural), not just one.
 - j. Jesus never exalted one apostle as greatest above the others.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -4; 4 or more wrong, -5.

4. Which time periods can be proved to apply to Christ's statement that some with him would not taste of death, "till they see the Son of Man coming in His kingdom"? (Mtt. 16:28).
- a. The transfiguration.
 - b. The resurrection.
 - c. Pentecost.
 - d. A.D. 70.
 - e. The Rapture.
 - f. The Second Coming.
 - g. The final white-throne judgment.

(continued)

PART III. TRUE OR FALSE. Both questions are worth five points each. Point values for partial credit are as follows: 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 or more wrong, -5.

1. a. Jesus used parabolic expressions throughout His ministry.
 b. It is to God's glory to at times hide truth from true believers.
 c. The "kingdom of God" is essentially the same as the "kingdom of heaven."
 d. The transfiguration was an experience that the leaders of the Jews would have liked Christ to have brought them into as a proof of His authority.
 e. Jesus and Peter were not required before God to actually pay the Temple tax.

2. a. The Jews felt the merits or demerits of the parents would appear in the children.
 b. The Jews did not excommunicate fellow Jews from synagogue attendance, because it was considered a necessity for life.
 c. Mary and Martha both were righteous and were loved by Jesus.
 d. The Feast of Tabernacles occurred in the month of October.
 e. The Feast of Tabernacles is the same as the Feast of Unleavened Bread.