



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE STUDY CURRICULUM

INTRODUCTION TO THE BIBLE

QUESTION MANUAL COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Textbook: *Biblical Research Library: THE BIBLE*, Book 1

Discussion Questions: Answer **ONE** (1) question from the Discussion Questions of each chapter.

Memory Verses: 1 Corinthians 2:13; Ephesians 3:1-5; 1 Thessalonians 2:13; 2 Timothy 3:16,17; 2 Peter 3:15,16; Revelation 22:18,19

Lesson Outlines: Prepare and deliver **TWO** (2) lesson outlines on any subject of the textbook material.

Reading: Old Testament: **GENESIS; JOSHUA; JUDGES** New Testament: **MATTHEW – JOHN**

Chapter 1

History Of The Biblical Text

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1-25

Galatians, written, last, Hebrew, *biblos*, parchment, capital, Asia, common, John, Thummin, Genesis, son, *cumi*, Revelation, John, Timothy, Nile, papyrus, Scriptures, *angelos*, messenger, priest, Christ, collected, books, author, Moses, Sacred, Aramaic, meaning, plentiful, leather, autograph, *ephphatha*, minuscules, inspired, dreams, communicated, plant, wisdom, words, directly, commandments, stone, popular, lower, uncials, moved, *koine*

1. During the times of the Old Testament, God gave answers to "yes" or "no" questions through the Urim and _____ that was to be used by the _____.
2. The word "Bible" originally came from the Greek word _____, which during the eleventh century B.C. was used to refer to the outer coat of the _____ reed.
3. _____ wrote the Pentateuch which includes the books of _____ through Deuteronomy.
4. Throughout the Old Testament the word of God in written form is also referred to as the "_____", "the Holy Scriptures," the "_____ Scriptures," and the "word of God."
5. Jesus did many other miracles in the presence of the disciples, but the miracles that were recorded were _____ that we might believe that He is the _____ and Son of God.
6. The major part of the Old Testament was written in the _____ language, though there are portions that were originally written in _____.
7. In the past, God has communicated His word to man in various ways to the fathers by the prophets, but in these _____ days He has spoken to us through His _____.
8. The Greek word "_____" is used to refer to one being a _____ from either God or man.
9. God's communication to man through _____ and visions was often subjective because the one who had a dream did not always understand the _____ of the dream.
10. On the mount where Jesus was transfigured, Peter, James and _____ heard God speak _____ out of heaven.
11. Aramaic words that are used in the New Testament would be _____ and *talitha* _____.
12. The New Testament was written in _____ Greek which means that it was written in "_____" Greek.
13. An original _____ is the original writing of a manuscript that was actually written by the _____.
14. The first time the word of God was written was on tables of _____ on which God wrote the ten _____ for Israel.
15. Papyrus paper was made from a _____ that grew along the _____ River in Egypt.
16. Vellum is also called _____, and was made out of _____.
17. The word of God was first spoken by men who were _____ along by the Holy Spirit in order to reveal the _____ of God to man.
18. When Paul was in prison in Rome, he asked that _____ bring to him his _____, especially the parchments.
19. The most _____ writing material in ancient times was papyrus because it was _____ and inexpensive.
20. Though the New Testament letters were not immediately _____ together into one volume upon writing, they were still considered _____ by the original recipients, and thus, treasured as inspired Scripture.
21. _____, which are also called majuscules, are manuscripts in the Greek language that were originally written in all _____ letters.
22. _____, or cursive manuscripts, are those manuscripts that are written in _____ case writing of the Greek language.
23. In the work of inspiration, the Holy Spirit _____ the spiritual things of God to man by use of the _____ of man's communication.
24. The first two books of the New Testament that were written were probably _____ and Mark, whereas, _____ was probably the last book to be written.
25. The angel communicated to _____ that what he saw in vision was to be written in a book and sent to the seven churches of _____.

Answers to questions 26-46

Hebrew, paraphrase, single, Sinaiticus, apocrypha, inspired, Greek, commentary, five, Septuagint, untaught, Essene, sense, word, apocryphal, hidden, Dragon, Susanna, chain, Vaticanus, rule, thought, characteristic, messengers, 100, rules, transmission, theology, different, Isaiah, expects, apostles, 200, textual, Masoretic, variant, Scripture, Dead, dynamic, Esther, canon, ten

26. The King James Version of the Old Testament was translated from _____ manuscripts that were the result of the work of the _____ scribes.
27. Peter referred to Paul's writings as _____ which some who are _____, twisted to their own destruction.
28. The word "_____" came from a Greek word *kanon* which originally meant a measuring rod or _____.
29. The _____ was a translation from the Hebrew to _____ that was produced by the Jews in the third century B.C.
30. In reference to the collection of inspired literature, the word "canon" is used to refer to those books that were written by _____ writers, and thus, qualify to be inspired by _____ of inspiration.
31. A _____ reading is a copyist's error in a manuscript which gives a _____ reading from other manuscripts.
32. In the art of translation, the first step that must be taken is that the _____ critic develops a _____ Greek or Hebrew text from the vast assortment of manuscript evidence that exists today.
33. Two major sources of manuscript evidence are the Codex _____ which dates around A.D. 340 and the Codex _____ which dates around A.D. 350.
34. There are over _____ thousand complete manuscripts or portions of manuscripts and _____ thousand versions that the textual critic uses to compile a text from which translations are made.
35. Judith, _____ and Bel the _____ are three books of the Old Testament apocrypha.
36. The Dead Sea Scrolls were produced by the _____ scribes who lived and worked in the northwestern part of the _____ Sea.
37. When the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, a complete scroll of _____ was found, though no copy of the Old Testament book of _____ was found.
38. The Old Testament apocryphal books do not have a _____ of inspiration as is _____ of the sixty-six books of the Bible.
39. Translation and _____ of the Bible are works which God _____ men to do, and thus, such works are not inspired by God as was the original writing of the original autographs.
40. A word-for-_____ translation is more accurate to the original text than a thought-for-_____ translation.
41. A _____ is a "running _____" of the text, and thus, should not be considered a translation of the text.
42. With a _____ translation there is more room for the translator to translate his _____ into the text.
43. The word "_____" means that which is "_____" or "concealed."
44. The Old Testament apocrypha was written from between _____ B.C. to A.D. _____.
45. The Old Testament apocryphal books do not fit into the divine _____ of Old Testament prophets that link the prophets together as God's _____ to the nation of Israel.
46. Neither Jesus nor the _____ quoted from the Old Testament _____ books.

Discussion:

47. Explain how a Hebrew or Greek text is made from which a translation is then made.

Chapter 2 Introduction To The Old Testament

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to Questions 1-15

Nehemiah, Babylonian, Canaan, Joshua, judgment, Esther, hope, spiritual, law, Mordecai, Jewish, fulfilled, minor, Ezra, learning, Torah, Zephaniah, creation, Him, prophets, major, Hosea, rebuilding, John, conquest, 1 Kings, record, Jews, Daniel, doom

1. Those things that were written before in the Old Testament were written for our _____, that we through the patience and comfort of the Scriptures, might have _____.
2. Jesus said that all things had to be _____ that were written in the law of Moses, the prophets and the Psalms concerning _____.
3. The Old Testament was not only written as a clear _____ of history, it was also written for our _____ guidance.
4. Around 1401 B.C. Joshua led the nation of Israel into the _____ of the land of _____.
5. There are fifteen divisions of historical events in Old Testament history that begin with the _____ of the world and end in the ministries of _____ and Jesus.
6. The Jew generally divided the Old Testament into the _____ and the _____.
7. The _____ referred to the Pentateuch as the _____.
8. Ruth and _____ are two of the twelve Old Testament books that record _____ history.
9. The book of _____ records the division of the Israelite kingdom, whereas the book of _____ records Israel's conquest of Canaan.

10. The _____ prophets are considered such simply because their books are longer than the _____ prophets.
11. The book of _____ records the _____ of Jerusalem after the Israelites returned from Babylonian captivity.
12. _____ recorded the revelation of God that deals with the righteousness of God and _____ of Israel.
13. _____ and Ezekiel are two Old Testament prophets who prophesied during the _____ captivity.
14. _____ recorded God's revelation concerning _____ for all men.
15. It is believed that _____ wrote the book of _____ which is a record of the Jew's deliverance from extermination.

Discussion:

16. What is verbal-plenary inspiration?

Chapter 3

Introduction To The New Testament

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1-23

Romans, Paul, Revelation, built, Luke, century, Messiah, date, Theophilus, John, Christianity, church, Christ, eternal, national, prophecy, Mark, apostleship, Acts, established, Testament, Christians, works, disciples, grace, Matthew, Ephesians, unbelief, effect, 1 Corinthians, growth, meritorious, defense, 2 Corinthians, deity, subsidized, salvation, Galatians, individual, miraculous, Corinth, denominational, Roman, Philippians, intervention, imprisonment

1. A principle for determining how God wants us to spiritually grow is determined by establishing the _____ of the writing of a New Testament letter in reference to the time the church was first _____.
2. Each of the New Testament letters was written either to a specific _____, a specific _____, or the Christians in a general area.
3. John wrote for the specific purpose of giving a record of the _____ work of Jesus that we believe that He is the _____ and Son of God.
4. The books of Matthew, Mark, _____ and John are actually records of Jesus and the disciples as they lived under the Old _____ law.
5. Acts through _____ deal with a record of the history of the _____ as they lived under the new covenant and law.
6. By collecting various teachings and events of the life of Jesus, Matthew developed the theme that Jesus was the _____ who fulfilled Old Testament _____.
7. _____ wrote to affirm that Jesus as the Messiah and Son of God, is the foundation upon which the church is _____.
8. In writing specifically to Gentiles, _____ wrote a condensed and fast moving record of the _____ and teaching ministry of Jesus.
9. There were some in the church of _____ who were arrogant, and thus, were defiant against Paul's _____.
10. One reason for the writing of _____ was to correct the erroneous spirit of erring _____ mentality.
11. Luke wrote specifically to _____ in order to present a defense of Christ and _____ in both the letters of Luke and Acts.
12. Luke wrote in defense of _____ who was on trial before a _____ court because of his preaching of the gospel.
13. By emphasizing seven major miracles of Jesus, _____ wrote in order to produce a defense of the _____ of Jesus.
14. The twenty-seven letters of the New Testament were written specifically to the New Testament _____ of the first _____.
15. Luke wrote _____ in order to give a record of the _____ of Christ on the lives of men and women in the first century.
16. Luke's greatest argument in the document of Acts is the fact that the rapid _____ of Christianity cannot be answered without divine _____ in the lives of men.
17. Ephesians, Colossians, _____ and Philemon were written during Paul's first _____.
18. Paul wrote _____ in order to remind the church of God's _____ purpose through the church.
19. Paul wrote in _____ that since we cannot be justified by perfect law-keeping and meritorious works, then we must depend on the _____ of God.
20. In Romans, Paul explained the problem of _____ Israel's _____ in Jesus as the Messiah in relation to God's eternal plan to save man.
21. In _____ Paul wrote in _____ of his ministry against those in Corinth who opposed his apostleship.
22. _____ is the most stern letter of the New Testament because Paul deals with an attack against the very foundation upon which our _____ depends.
23. The judaizing teachers taught that the grace of God needed to be _____ by the _____ works of man in reference to law.

Answers to questions 24-46

symbols, coming, Philippi, reassure, grace, Gnostic, priesthood, flesh, Judaism, Diotrefes, 1 Thessalonians, Lamb, principles, Thessalonica, cryptic, Gaius, behavior, Onesimus, 2 Thessalonians, resurrection, James, Jerusalem, commitment, Revelation, covenant, unity, year, preeminence, 2 Peter, Crete, eternal, judaizing, Jude, Hebrew, Silas, hostile, lady, falling, legalistic, coming, Colossians, gospel, Philemon, Titus, license, Philippians

24. The church in _____ was probably less than a _____ old when Paul wrote the letter of 1 Thessalonians.

25. Paul wrote _____ in order to commend the church for their evangelistic fervor and to give further instruction concerning Christian conduct and teachings concerning the coming of Jesus and the _____.
26. Paul wrote _____ in order to remind Christians to maintain a harmonious fellowship and life-style of unity and joy that is of the nature of the one _____ they received.
27. On his second missionary journey, Paul, _____, Timothy and Luke established the church in _____.
28. _____ was written in order to exalt the _____ of Jesus as Creator who is over all things.
29. Paul affirmed in Colossians that Christians must refuse a _____ approach to obedience by maintaining the godly _____ of God in their lives.
30. _____ was written in order to comfort the church in times of persecution and correct misunderstandings concerning the final _____ of Jesus.
31. Hebrews was written in order to explain that through Jesus we have a better hope, a better _____ and a better _____ in Christ.
32. Paul wrote 1 Timothy in order to exhort Timothy to stand up against the infiltration of the teaching of the _____ teachers who had adopted _____ theologies.
33. Paul wrote 2 Timothy in order that Timothy stand against Gnostic Jewish teachers who turned the _____ of God into a _____ to live after the flesh.
34. After his release from his first imprisonment, Paul traveled with _____ to the island of _____ where the church was established.
35. Paul wrote to Titus in order to instruct him concerning judaizing teachers who threatened the _____ and moral _____ of the church.
36. _____ was a runaway slave whom Paul sent back to his good friend _____.
37. The _____ writer affirmed that any who returned to _____ would be forsaking the grace of God that was revealed on the cross through Jesus.
38. 3 John was written in order to encourage _____ for his good works and to rebuke the dictatorial behavior of _____ who had assumed control of the church.
39. _____ wrote in order to encourage predominantly Jewish Christians to maintain Christian values in the _____ environment in which they lived.
40. With the destruction of _____ imminent, Peter wrote 1 Peter in order to exhort Jewish Christians to remain faithful to their _____ to Christ through the calamity of the fall of national Israel.
41. _____, the half-brother of Jesus, wrote to encourage Jews to remain faithful during the impending _____ of the Lord in judgment on Jerusalem.
42. _____ was written to exhort Christians who were under persecution that they must be aware of the dangers of _____ from their salvation.
43. John wrote 1 John in order to _____ his readers of their _____ life that they have in Christ.
44. 2 John was written in order to remind the elect _____ that Jesus came in the _____, and thus, the incarnation of Jesus is reaffirmed.
45. John wrote _____ to encourage Christians that they will be victorious over their persecutors because of the victory of the _____ over all things.
46. Revelation was written in figurative language with many _____ images and _____.

Discussion:

47. What was the main purpose for the writing of the books of Luke and Acts?
48. What is the similar argument of both Romans and Galatians?

Chapter 4 *The Inspired Word Of God*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1-19

souls, free-morally, wonders, invention, interpretation, all-sufficient, commandments, tradition, inspired, moral, life, godly, Lord, breathed, read, falling, culturally, claim, speak, mystery, death, reconfirmed, righteousness, liberty, guarded, direction, miraculous, greater, cultural, *theopneustos*, carried, James, words, attack, record, profitable, medium, witness

1. If the Bible were the _____ of mere men, then the invention would have been _____ than the men who wrote it.
2. The Greek word _____ literally means "God-_____."
3. God not only inspired men to _____ and write His word, He also confirmed His word through the _____ works of the messengers.
4. Paul said that he wrote in order that those who _____ might understand his knowledge of the _____ of Christ.
5. No prophecy of Scripture came by the private _____ or invention of any individual, but through holy men of God who were _____ along by the Holy Spirit.
6. The word of God gives _____ because those who obey it will never see _____.

7. _____ exhorted that we must receive with meekness the word of God which is able to save our _____.
8. The _____ that the inspired writers used to convey the word of God to all men were _____ from error by the Holy Spirit.
9. The Bible is _____ in the sense that it provides every free-moral agent with what is necessary in order to live a _____ life according to the will of God.
10. Paul affirmed that we must acknowledge that the things that he wrote are the _____ of the _____.
11. The written word of God is God's _____ of speaking through inspired men to men by the _____ of the Holy Spirit.
12. If the Bible is the inspired word of God, then we would expect that it would _____ to be _____.
13. The word of God was confirmed by signs, _____ and various miracles by which God bore _____ to His word.
14. The written word of God does not have to be _____ today because we have the _____ of the miracles that confirmed it in the first century.
15. Every religious _____ that is bound on the consciences of men is an _____ against the all-sufficiency of the word of God.
16. The word of God is _____ for doctrine, reproof, correction and instruction in _____.
17. The word of God is the perfect law of _____ that gives principles by which we have the liberty to _____ direct our lives according to the will of God.
18. Christians should use the word of God in order to preach and teach others, conduct their lives after a _____ manner, and prevent themselves from _____ away from God.
19. The Bible is not _____ linked in the sense that it was written for only one _____ group of people in one nation.

Answers to questions 20-39

sufficient, mystery, remembrance, love, dwell, understand, direct, all, contend, sufficiency, pure, communication, Israel, implanted, cleanse, culture, complete, historical, wisdom, saints, another, understand, Sinai, David, purified, word, medium, extended, lie, plagues, written, direction, learning, complete, study, adds, comfort, requirements, save, sin

20. By revelation God made known to Paul the _____ which he wrote in order that the churches might _____ his knowledge in the mystery.
21. Anyone who would seek _____ from God today apart from the Bible is actually forsaking God by forsaking the _____ through which He seeks to instruct man.
22. The final plan of God to _____ man on earth was to give man a _____ revelation of His will in order to carry man through until the end of time.
23. God gave the ten commandments to _____ on Mount _____.
24. God revealed His will to the fathers of _____ families before He gave it to the nation of Israel in _____ form.
25. The _____ events in relation to the revealed will of God in the Old Testament were written for our _____.
26. Christians must receive with meekness the _____ word which is able to _____ their souls.
27. Christians have _____ their hearts in their obedience to the truth, and thus, they are to love one another fervently with a _____ heart.
28. Through the word of God, God seeks to produce faith, _____ our hearts, quicken our souls, _____ our hearts and produce spiritual growth.
29. Jesus promised the apostles that the Holy Spirit would teach them _____ things and bring to their _____ all that He had instructed them.
30. If anyone seeks communication from God separate from the Bible, then he has attacked the _____ of the Bible as the _____ word of communication from God.
31. The judaizing teachers of southern Galatia taught _____ gospel in the sense that they added _____ for salvation that are not mentioned in the New Testament as binding on men.
32. Christians are to be diligent to _____ earnestly for the faith which has once and for all been delivered unto the _____.
33. John said that if anyone _____ to the book of revelation which he wrote to the churches, God will add to him the _____ that were written in the book.
34. If one does not have a _____ of the truth, God will allow him to be deceived, and thus believe a _____.
35. When anyone leaves the _____ of God through His written revelation, he will seek after an expression of religious behavior that is according to his own _____.
36. The claim of the Bible that it is God's _____ revelation to man to supply him with all needed direction in life assumes that men are not to add to what God has said through His _____.
37. _____ said that he had laid up God's word in his heart in order that he not _____.
38. It is necessary that the word of Christ richly _____ in our hearts in all _____.
39. With an increased faith in the Bible as the word of God, one is encouraged to _____ the Bible in order to _____ the will of God.

Discussion:

40. Define the inspiration of the Bible.

Chapter 5

The Old And New Testament Covenants And Laws

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1-15

admonition, Moses, law, grace, fathers, shadow, liberty, nation, sacrifice, cross, perfection, Messiah, until, fullness, segment, covenant, Israel, Lord, written, Pentecost, ages, Peter, tutor, works, angels, preserve, Sinai, revealed, justified, life

1. The law of the new covenant is referred to as the "law of the Spirit of _____," the "perfect law of _____," and the "law of Christ."
2. The nation of Israel and the _____ record of the Old Testament were produced by God in order to bring the _____, the Savior of the world, into the world.
3. The Old Testament law was given in order to prepare and _____ a _____ of society, the nation of Israel, until the Christ came.
4. When Moses brought the nation of Israel to Mount _____, God established a _____ with the nation.
5. The covenant that God established at Mount Sinai was established with the nation of _____ and the law was given through _____ to the nation of Israel.
6. Because all sin, no one can keep the _____ so as to save himself from spiritual death, for the law demands _____ in order to be saved.
7. Paul declared that by the works of the law no one can be _____ in the sight of God, for by the _____ of the law is the knowledge of sin.
8. God did not make the Sinai covenant with the _____ of Israel, but with the _____ of Israel that was at the foot of Mount Sinai.
9. The Old Testament covenant and law was a _____ that was cast by the good things that were yet to be _____ in the history of Israel.
10. The Old Testament is referred to as the "law of _____," the "law of God," the "law of the _____," and simply, "the law."
11. The first official announcement of the kingdom reign of Jesus was made by _____ in Acts 2 on the day of _____.
12. The Old Testament law functioned as a _____, or headmaster, to preserve the nation of Israel _____ the coming of the Christ.
13. Since it is impossible for man to keep law perfectly so as to be justified before God, then the Old Testament law was not meant to be an end within itself, but was meant to lead men toward the _____ of God that would be revealed on the _____.
14. The things that happened to Israel were written in the Old Testament for our _____, upon whom the ends of the _____ have come.
15. When the _____ of time came, God sent for Jesus into the world in order to redeem man from the curse of law by offering Himself as a _____ for our sins against law.

Answers to questions 16-31

high priest, grace, incorruptible, Judah, Moses, word, ordained, Jesus, gospel, superior, body, spiritual, heir, justified, traditions, inheritance, incarnate, law, second, truth, blood, Son, immersed, died, joined, possession, nations, testator, hope, hearts, Father, covenant

16. The New Testament is _____ to the Old Testament because it is written on the _____ of those who obey the gospel.
17. The New Testament is superior to the Old Testament because it contains _____ ordinances and was _____ by the Son of God.
18. In coming to do the will of the Father, Jesus took away the first _____ in order that He might establish the _____.
19. Christians have become dead to the Old Testament law through the _____ of Christ in order that they might be _____ to Christ.
20. When Jesus became our _____, there was the necessity of the law changing because Jesus could not, according to the law, be a high priest since He was born of the tribe of _____.
21. The New Testament of Christ is superior to the Old Testament because in the New there is offered a better _____, better covenant, better promises, better sacrifices and a better _____.
22. The Old Testament law was given through _____, however, grace and truth came through _____.
23. God spoke to give law to Israel through Moses, however, He now speaks through His _____ whom He has appointed _____ of all things.
24. Since Jesus is now the way, _____ and life, then it is assumed that there is no other way to the _____ except through Jesus.
25. Since Jesus affirmed that in the end we will be judged by His _____, then we must conclude that we will not be judged by the Old Testament law or the _____ of men.
26. Since a testament is brought into force when there is the death of the _____, then the new testament of Jesus was brought into force when He _____ on the cross.
27. Because of the grace of God that was revealed through Jesus on the cross, Christians are not under _____ but under _____.

28. All who come into a covenant relationship with God today through obedience to the gospel, come into a covenant that was dedicated by the _____ of the _____ Son of God.
29. When one is _____ into Christ, he is _____ from all sin through the blood of Christ.
30. Through the covenant relationship the Christian has with Christ, he has been brought forth to an _____ that is _____ and undefiled.
31. The New Testament is superior because it was established with all people of all _____ who obey the _____.

Discussion:

32. Why are Christians not under the Old Testament law and covenant today?

Chapter 6

New Testament Background

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1-15

Greek, Vespasian, Passover, Babylonian, influenced, social, Alexander, Assyrian, Roman, world, Nehemiah, occupation, Aramaic, independence, life, southern, church, Jews, Persians, Nero, Aristobulus I, king, Senate, Zerubbabel, gospel, Abraham, liberation, Maccabean, land, aristocracy

1. In Genesis 12 God promised _____ that He would give him and his descendants a specific _____ for their possession.
2. When the Jews returned from _____ captivity, they were able to speak the _____ language, which language they brought back to Palestine.
3. During the rule of _____ the Great, the _____ language was taught throughout his domain.
4. Because of their rebellion against God, the northern kingdom of Israel was taken into _____ captivity and the _____ kingdom was taken into Babylonian captivity.
5. In the providence of God, it was through the _____ who were scattered throughout the world at the time of Jesus that Jesus took the gospel to all the _____.
6. When the Jews came to the _____ and Pentecost of A.D. 30, they heard the _____, and subsequently, returned home with the message of the gospel.
7. Two of the brothers of Judas Maccabee restored both the priestly _____ and political _____ of Palestine.
8. _____, the son of Hyrancus, was the first Jewish leader during the intertestamental period to take the title of “_____.”
9. Though some of the Old Testament apocryphal books were written during the time of the _____ occupation of Palestine, the majority of the books were written during the time of Israel’s struggle for _____ from foreign occupation before the Roman occupation.
10. The Roman government laid the foundation for _____ and political peace for the coming of the Messiah and establishment of the _____.
11. After _____, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, _____ and Titus were Caesars of Rome.
12. The Roman _____ was generally composed of about three hundred members who were members of the Senate for _____.
13. The events of the New Testament were _____ by the world empires of the _____, Greeks and Romans.
14. The first captives to return from Babylonian captivity were led by _____ and the last return of captives was led by _____.
15. The _____ period was a time of guerrilla warfare when the zealous Jews sought to rid Palestine of foreign _____.

Answers to questions 16-30

Jerusalem, Acts, imperial, Romans, Rome, birth, cohorts, himself, Mercury, Herod, centurion, A.D. 70, conviction, Hermes, Lord, districts, Judaism, Jupiter, insurrection, century, Domitian, coming, legions, treason, Zeus, Luke, 4 B.C., trial, born, service

16. The succession of kings of Palestine that were allowed by the _____ began with _____ the Great.
17. The most significant political event that affected the church in the first century was the destruction of _____ that occurred in _____.
18. When the New Testament writers wrote during the 60s, they often referred to the _____ of the Lord in judgment on Jerusalem, and thus, they warned Jewish Christians to stay away from Jerusalem and _____.
19. Jesus was _____ during the days of Herod the Great who died in _____.
20. The Roman Empire was divided into provinces and _____ and the provinces were divided into public and _____ provinces.
21. The Roman military was divided into _____ and each legion was divided into ten _____.
22. The smallest military unit of the Roman army was the _____ which was commanded by a _____.
23. Roman citizenship could be acquired by _____, service in the army, purchase, special _____ rendered to the state, or a special grant by the state in honor of a particular individual.
24. A Roman citizen could not be punished without _____, or bound and scourged without thorough examination and _____ of a crime.

25. The system of Roman taxation consisted of the tax collector exacting the taxes from the public, keeping a portion for _____, and then sending the remainder to _____.
26. The Roman god _____, the god of the sky, was identified with the Greek god _____.
27. When _____ wrote the two documents of Luke and _____, it was his purpose in his defense of Paul to distinguish Christianity from the false religions that prevailed throughout the Roman Empire.
28. _____, the messenger god, was identified with _____.
29. Though various Caesars claimed deity, it was not until the reign of _____ that people were compelled to worship Caesar as _____.
30. When Christians refused to worship Caesar as Lord, they were accused of _____, and subsequently, tried for _____.

Answers to questions 31-54

powerful, Qumran, reign, pleasures, covenant, superstitious, nations, cults, Epicureans, Essenes, Judaism, Colossians, self-control, digression, religious, Dead, months, church, regulations, Prophets, Zealots, material, apostles, final, preservation, Jews, away, regiment, Babylonian, Stoics, higher, consciences, Masada, second, building, conformity, Sadducees, lived, nationalism, guarantee, Pharisees, official, Gnosticism, resurrection, Roman, Plato, years, money

31. The _____ believed that happiness was acquired by those pleasures that brought about more permanent _____.
32. The _____ believed that happiness was acquired by practicing _____ in all aspects of life.
33. Though Gnosticism did not become a formalized belief until the _____ century, the beginnings of the belief are dealt with in the New Testament letters of _____, 1 & 2 Timothy and 1,2 & 3 John.
34. _____ was based on the arrogance of the individual to presume a knowledge of one's inner self in a manner that elevated him to a _____ level of understanding.
35. The _____ that prevailed during the time of Jesus was a _____ from the Old Testament law that was originally given to Israel by God.
36. On the day of Pentecost in A.D. 30 Peter made the first _____ announcement of the kingdom _____ of Jesus from heaven.
37. God revealed through the _____ all truth for the _____ up and nurturing of the church of Christ.
38. The New Testament era of the _____ began in Acts 2 and will continue until the _____ coming of Jesus at the end of time.
39. As a legal system of religious behavior, Judaism was composed of religious codes and _____ that were bound on adherents in order to _____ strict compliance to the Old Testament law.
40. In the Jews' efforts to _____ everyone to conform to their code of religious behavior, they initiated the belief that one's _____ to the traditions of men would guarantee one's salvation.
41. Some Bible students believe that the sect of the _____ originated when the Jews were in _____ captivity.
42. The Pharisees were the most _____ and influential _____ sect in Judaism.
43. The Pharisees loved _____ and their power that they exercised over the _____ of the people.
44. The _____ were the aristocrats of the Jewish religious society who did not believe in the _____ from the dead.
45. The _____ were a group of hospitable people who were dedicated to prayer, interpretation and the _____ of the Old Testament Scriptures.
46. The Essenes are identified with the _____ Community who produced the _____ Sea Scrolls.
47. Though the _____ of the Roman Empire claimed miraculous workings, there is no indication in the New Testament that any miraculous works were accomplished through the adherents of these _____ beliefs.
48. _____ believed that the real world was composed of ideas and that the _____ world was only an extension or manifestation of these ideas.
49. The primary purpose of the _____ as Jewish nationalists was to throw off the oppression of _____ rule and taxes.
50. The _____ and terrorism of the Zealots lasted until the Romans destroyed Jerusalem and _____ which was the last stronghold of the Zealots.
51. The Old Testament law was taken _____ when Jesus fulfilled the prophecies of the Law and _____.
52. Jesus came to take away the first _____ that God had established with Israel in order to establish a second covenant which included all _____.
53. Jesus _____ under the Old Testament law and covenant, and thus, His ministry was to the _____ whom He sought to lead to Himself as the Messiah of Israel.
54. The Jewish _____ alternated between twenty-nine and thirty days with the addition of an extra 29-day month being added every three _____.

Discussion:

55. Briefly explain the different Jewish religious sects that were in existence at the time Jesus came.

Chapter 7

Religious Legalism

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1-15

legalistic, murder, emotions, fathers, paths, Himself, Galatian, legalism, leaders, combines, justify, confrontation, traditionalism, Romans, cross, traditions, grace, religious, conform, deeds, binding, sternness, performance, walks, religions, ability, desires, Jews, law, opposition

1. Jesus used the misguided religiosity of the religious _____ of Israel in order to take Himself to the _____.
2. Israel's digression into _____ and ceremonial religion was no different from thousands of similar legalistic _____ that exist in the world today.
3. One of the greatest threats against the church is _____ because it attacks the _____ of God that is the very foundation upon which the teaching of the cross is based in the church.
4. The _____ of the Galatian letter indicates that the Holy Spirit did not view the legalistic problem that faced the _____ churches as a minor problem.
5. When we study the _____ of the religious leadership of Israel against Jesus throughout the gospel records, we discover how the gospel of grace conflicts with the religious world today that is built on the foundation of _____ and ceremonialism.
6. God created man a _____ being, and thus, when men leave the directions of God they will create a religion after their own _____.
7. In creating their own religions, men will either follow their own _____ and feelings or they will construct a religion after their own _____.
8. Legalism is the belief that one can legally _____ himself before God on the merit of his _____ of law and good works.
9. The legalist assumes that his salvation is centered around his _____ to perform law and do meritorious _____ in order to stand justified before God.
10. The legalist constructs his religion out of an assortment of precepts he extracts from the word of God which he _____ with the religious traditions that he has been handed from his _____.
11. One fault of the legalist is to move his traditions into the realm of _____, and thus, make his traditions as _____ as the law of God.
12. Judaism was a legalistic religion into which Jesus came and did not _____, and thus, the religious leaders of Israel set out and accomplished their scheme to _____ Him.
13. The letters of _____ and Galatians were written specifically to deal with Jewish legalism that had come into the church through the conversion of many _____ who had not fully given up their concept of religious legalism.
14. When it comes to spiritually pleasing God, one must always remember that it is not in man who _____ to direct his own _____.
15. Jesus ignited the _____ of the religious traditionalist of Israel in order to take _____ to the cross.

Answers to questions 16-30

legal, measure, faithful, unchecked, growth, grace, principle, little, bondage, traditions, supplement, lips, covered, judges, freedom, justify, perform, enslaves, hearts, perfectly, sufficiency, faithful, elements, James, religions, foundation, orphans, justified, attacked, growth

16. There are those who believe that because we are under _____, then we can turn the grace of God into lewdness and practice any sin because it is supposedly _____ by the grace of God.
17. The religious legalist is promoting a quick fix to spiritual _____ because he can _____ the amount of religious acts he does or good works he performs.
18. Those who march according to the religious codes of a particular system of legalistic religiosity are thus judged to be _____ to the religious group by those who have set themselves up as _____ and lawgivers of the group to make sure that the religious codes of conduct are performed.
19. The problem with the religious leaders of Israel was that they honored God with their _____, but their _____ were far from Him.
20. Paul questioned the Galatians as to why they wanted to turn again to the weak and beggarly _____, and thus, desire to be again in _____.
21. The trap of legalism is that the heart can go _____ as the believer legally _____ himself under an established legal pattern of religious codes and regulations.
22. In a legal religion, one's zeal to conform to the accepted regimentation of legal codes that have been established by the _____ of the fathers, moves him to ignore God in order to focus on obedience to the _____ code of conduct.
23. By understanding the religious legalism of the religion that _____ Jesus in the first century, we can better understand the attacks of those of such _____ against the church in any century.
24. There is no salvation apart from the grace of God simply because no one can keep law _____ so as to _____ himself before God.
25. The religious legalist believes that his law-keeping and meritorious works are the _____ upon which he is _____ before God.

26. When one feels that his meritorious works are needed to _____ the grace of God, then he has attacked the _____ of the grace of God.
27. The problem with a legal approach to serving God is that one can _____ legal acts of religion without true or long term spiritual _____.
28. There are some religious groups that establish for themselves _____ in reference to obedience to the religious codes of the group in order to be considered _____ to the group.
29. In the perfect law of liberty, the _____ of what must be accomplished is given, but the believer is left with the _____ to respond to God's grace in order to accomplish the principle.
30. _____ said that pure religion is to take care of the _____ and widows in their trouble.

Answers to questions 31-45

performed, knowledge, methods, boasting, principles, frustration, greater, level, accomplishments burdens, meritoriously, compare, excluded, advantage, repay, abilities, circumcised, grace, traditional, works, boast, earn, peace, humility, glory, meritorious, cross, measure, free, laid

31. The legalist needs a _____ by which he can determine meritorious performance of his work to fulfill the _____ of God's will.
32. If we view Christianity to be a legal system of religion, then we will lay the foundation for placing _____ on members of the church as the Jewish religious leaders _____ burdens on the backs of the Jews.
33. In legalistically oriented religions _____ arises out of an environment where there exists different _____ or talents within the same group.
34. The judaizing teachers were compelling the Gentiles to be _____, and thus, they were boasting over their _____ of having Gentiles circumcised in the churches.
35. There is no _____ of mind in the mind of the legalist simply because he does not feel that he has _____ law or done enough good works to be pleasing to God.
36. The one who has a high regard for the grace of God knows that he can never perform enough for others to _____ the debt God has cancelled in his life by _____.
37. A legal system of religion produces _____ because one does not know if he has done enough, whereas, a grace oriented belief produces the fruit of _____ and service.
38. Since the legalist views his good works as an effort to _____ justify himself before God, then he views his works as a spiritual _____ of attainment by which he often compares himself with his brother.
39. In the legalist's desire to establish _____ by which the principles of God's law of liberty are to be obeyed, he inadvertently establishes his methods as the _____ means by which the law is always to be obeyed.
40. Paul said that he did not dare class himself or _____ himself with others as those who measured and compared themselves against the _____ of one another.
41. To the Ephesians Paul wrote that salvation is not of works lest we _____ and to the Romans he said that boasting is _____.
42. In legalistically oriented religions, _____ of the legalistically established codes of conduct supposedly gives one an _____ in the status of the brotherhood of scholarship.
43. Paul's answer to those who would boast in the flesh was, "God forbid that I should _____ except in the _____ of our Lord Jesus Christ."
44. Since God has given us the _____ gift of grace, then there is no occasion for us to boast that we _____ our salvation.
45. The legalist exalts himself above his fellow brother and assumes that his law-keeping and _____ deeds are better or _____ than his brother's.

Answers to questions 46-60

traditions, Antioch, intimidating, system, struggle, exclude, opinion, lost, traditions, hell, love, fundamental, authorized, saved, proselyte, conform, dividing, court, evangelism, recruit, intolerant, distinguish, Scripture, preach, conform, liberty, forbearance, division, customs, twice

46. _____ to the Jewish legalists in the church was not bringing people to the cross, but bringing people into their _____ of religious regulations.
47. Legalism in the denominational world is manifested by those who believe in the cross, but also demand that the convert _____ to a list of _____ that have been handed down by the denomination throughout its history.
48. The religious legalist is so busy sorting out the brotherhood over the most recent issue that his thinking is diverted from the mission of Jesus to save the _____ to saving the _____.
49. The legalist is in such a _____ to keep the church in line with his gospel that he has no time or energy to _____ the gospel of grace to the lost world.
50. The Jewish legalist of the first century sought to _____ Gentiles to the system of religious codes that were manufactured after the _____ of the fathers.
51. Jesus said of the Jewish legalists that they searched through land and sea to win one proselyte, and when he was won, they made him _____ as much a son of _____ as themselves.
52. It is the legalistic false teacher who binds where God has not bound, and thus, he is the one who is the occasion for _____ against those who do not want to _____ to the doctrines and traditions of men.
53. It is the nature of the legalist to _____ others to his beliefs by _____ others to conform to his beliefs.

54. When the fundamental truth of _____ in Christ is not taught in a particular church, then the foundation is laid in that church for _____ attitudes, and thus, division over matters of opinion.
55. In those churches where _____ and liberty have always been taught and maintained in a spirit of love and unity, the potential for division is always defused by _____ and forbearance before it has an opportunity to divide the church.
56. Of the judaizing teachers, Paul wrote that they zealously _____ you, but for no good, in fact, they want to _____ you.
57. The legalistic judaizing teachers of Jerusalem went to the Gentile church of _____ and taught that unless one was circumcised and kept the _____ of Moses, he could not be saved.
58. The Jewish legalist had _____ for what they taught, as well as the custom of the Jews, but what they taught was not _____ by the New Testament law of Christ.
59. The legalist often accuses those of _____ the church who refused to allow the binding on the brethren those things that are not authorized in the Scriptures as a _____ law.
60. The legalist often does not know the Bible well enough to be able to _____ between what is actually fundamental truth that must be bound as the law of God and that which is simply _____ or tradition.

Answers to questions 61-80

freedom, withdrew, legalistically, established, abilities, restudy, perfectly, ignorant, necessity, whole, tradition, motivated, indeed, checked, opinion, beyond, scholastic, grace, establish, appearance, limits, interpretations, fertile, motivation, debtor, diligent, abundantly, dichotomous, hypocritical, study, free, deliverance, unwritten, freed, hypocrisy, divides, faith, philosophy, free, obey

61. Paul warned that we must beware lest anyone cheat us through _____ and empty deceit according to the _____ of men.
62. Paul said that we do not make void law through _____, but that we _____ law by obedient faith that responds to the grace of God.
63. Though Paul lived _____ under the law, the grace of God moved him to work more _____ as a Christian.
64. Legalism _____ the work that we would do for the Lord, whereas, grace moves us to work _____ the requirements of a legal system of religion.
65. The legalist often develops a _____ behavior in the sense that he will maintain the _____ of a religious person, and yet, do those things that are contrary to the word of God.
66. The religious legalist feels that if he has _____ off all the requirements for his religious behavior, then he is _____ to live according to his own desires, though those desires are contrary to the word of God.
67. Since all beliefs of a traditional religion have been established by the group, there is no need to _____ any points of the established codes or _____ of the group.
68. Paul told Timothy to be _____ to present himself approved unto God by being a faithful worker who rightly _____ the word of truth.
69. An _____ generation of the church is _____ soil for the establishment of the doctrines and commandments of men in the church.
70. Because there is always the danger in the church of falling victim to the _____ codes and interpretations of legalistic teachers and their teachings, Christians must continually be good students of the word of God in order to determine what is Bible and simply _____ or tradition.
71. Those who were teaching circumcision as a condition for salvation in the early church were not able to keep the law _____ so as to save themselves, and thus, they were _____ by demanding conformity to that which they themselves could not do, that is, save themselves through perfect keeping of law.
72. Paul said that if one kept the law of circumcision in order to be justified by law, then he was a _____ to keep the _____ law in order to be justified by law-keeping.
73. When Peter _____ from the Gentile brethren in Antioch, the rest of the Jewish brethren also followed in his _____.
74. Since all matters of biblical interpretation are settled in the legalistically oriented church, then there is no _____ for continued _____ by the members of the church.
75. Through _____ intimidation in the legalistically oriented church, the brethren are kept in line with the _____ opinions and interpretations of the group.
76. The other gospel about which Paul spoke leads one to fall from _____ because it leads one to focus on his own _____ to meritoriously keep law and perform works to save himself.
77. Because we are saved by the grace of God does not mean that we are _____ from law to do whatever we chose, though it does mean that we are free from the _____ of perfect law-keeping in order to be saved.
78. In a world of religions that struggle to maintain the traditions of the fathers, the _____ of the grace of God comes as a message of _____ from the traditions of men.
79. When one understands that he is saved by the free gift of God's grace, then he is _____ to keep the law of God as a son is moved to _____ his father.
80. Jesus said that we would know the truth and that the truth would make us _____, and thus, we would be free _____.

Discussion:

81. In a legalistic system of religion, how is the grace of God minimized?
82. Why do legal systems of religion promote boasting?
83. Why do legal systems of religion discourage Bible study?

FINAL REVIEW EXAM

Multiple choice:

1. _____ About when was the last inspired book of Old Testament history written?
(A) 400 B.C., (B) 440 B.C., (C) 404 B.C., (D) 444 B.C.
2. _____ Which Old Testament book was written to give us a history of King David's reign?
(A) Ruth, (B) 1 Samuel, (C) 2 Chronicles, (D) 2 Samuel
3. _____ Who did the Holy Spirit inspire to write the letter of Revelation?
(A) John, (B) Paul, (C) Luke, (D) Peter
4. _____ What does the word "Pentateuch" mean?
(A) Five-volumed, (B) Law, (C) Covenant, (D) Inspiration
5. _____ What is the only difference between what we call the Major Prophets and the Minor Prophets?
(A) Authority of the writer, (B) Size of the books, (C) Date of writing, (D) Place of writing
6. _____ During which period of Jewish history did Zechariah prophesy?
(A) Restoration, (B) Babylonian Captivity, (C) The Kingdom of Judah, (D) Judges
7. _____ Which New Testament letter was directed toward a faithful friend of missionaries?
(A) Jude, (B) James, (C) 2 Peter, (D) 3 John
8. _____ The Old Testament records events which happened in how many of the fifteen periods of history before the establishment of the church?
(A) 10, (B) 12, (C) 5, (D) 13
9. _____ What is it called when we write the alphabetical characters of the sound of words of one language into the same sound of alphabetical characters of another language?
(A) Paraphrase, (B) Version, (C) Translation, (D) Transliteration
10. _____ In what language would any original autograph of the Old Testament be written?
(A) Greek, (B) Hebrew, (C) English, (D) Coptic
11. _____ According to 2 Peter 1:20,21, by what were the original Bible writers moved when they wrote Scripture?
(A) Faith, (B) Love, (C) Personal ambition, (D) The Holy Spirit
12. _____ Complete from the text: "Paul wrote to the Corinthians that the things he wrote to them were . . .
(A) ". . . necessary for godliness", (B) ". . . the commandments of the Lord", (C) ". . . for spiritual development", (D) ". . . Old Testament law"
13. _____ In Deuteronomy 18 what did God promise He would raise up from among the Israelite people?
(A) A prophet, (B) A great nation, (C) A great land, (D) A faithful remnant
14. _____ Which author wrote a New Testament book that is a thanksgiving for Christian fellowship?
(A) John, (B) Paul, (C) Barnabas, (D) Mark
15. _____ Who wrote the book of Leviticus?
(A) Moses, (B) Joshua, (C) Abraham, (D) Jeremiah
16. _____ Complete: "*When you received the word of God ... you welcomed it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth . . .*
(A) ". . . the word of God", (B) ". . . the faith", (C) ". . . the hope of Israel", (D) ". . . Scriptures of God"
17. _____ Who said Paul's writings were Scripture?
(A) Luke, (B) Jude, (C) James, (D) Peter
18. _____ Who wrote an Old Testament book which gives a lamentation of Jerusalem's destruction?
(A) Ezekiel, (B) Isaiah, (C) Jeremiah, (D) Nehemiah
19. _____ What do we call the writing material that is made from fine leather?
(A) Papyrus, (B) Vellum, (C) Koine, (D) Manuscript

20. _____ What do we call the Greek translation of the Old Testament which originated in the third century B.C.?
(A) The American Standard Version, (B) The Torah, (C) The Septuagint, (D) The King James Version
21. _____ What epistle was written to combat the legalism of Jewish rites which were coming into the early church?
(A) Romans, (B) Hebrews, (C) Ephesians, (D) Galatians
22. _____ In Colossians, Paul commanded the church in Colossae to read the letter which had been written to the church in what city?
(A) Corinth, (B) Laodicea, (C) Jerusalem, (D) Rome
23. _____ What is the final document that is produced by scholars when they have assembled material from sources in order to produce a translation?
(A) Manuscript, (B) Text, (C) Version, (D) Autograph
24. _____ In making a translation, what must first be made before the translators can do their work of translation?
(A) A text, (B) A paraphrase, (C) An autograph, (D) A transliteration
25. _____ Daniel prophesied during what period of Jewish history?
(A) Restoration, (B) Between the Testaments, (C) Babylonian Captivity, (D) Judah
26. _____ What was Jesus' relationship to the Old Testament apocryphal books?
(A) He quoted only from a few of them, (B) He never referred to them, (C) He quoted only Maccabees, (D) He encouraged others to study them
27. _____ Which New Testament writer wrote a book with the purpose of showing that true conversion gives hope for the final coming of Jesus?
(A) Matthew, (B) Luke, (C) Paul, (D) John
28. _____ Who wrote the Old Testament book that deals with the vanities of life?
(A) Solomon, (B) David, (C) Job, (D) Samuel
29. _____ Which one of the following is the more accurate type of translation?
(A) Paraphrase, (B) Word-for-word translation, (C) A transliteration, (D) Thought-for-thought translation
30. _____ What is a "running commentary" of a text, but is not an actual translation?
(A) Transliteration, (B) Paraphrase, (C) Autograph, (D) Version
31. _____ What was the most commonly used writing material on which the New Testament Scriptures were first written in the first century?
(A) Papyrus, (B) Stone, (C) Vellum, (D) Parchment
32. _____ What religious books were written between 200 B.C. and A.D. 100 but were never considered inspired books by either Jesus or the apostles?
(A) The Apocrypha, (B) The Minor Prophets, (C) The Major Prophets, (D) Wisdom Literature
33. _____ Which New Testament book was written to encourage a young preacher to organize the church in Crete?
(A) 1 Timothy, (B) 2 Timothy, (C) Jude, (D) Titus
34. _____ What does the word "*koine*" mean?
(A) Common, (B) Literal, (C) Hidden, (D) Truth
35. _____ Which New Testament book was written for the purpose of proving that Jesus is the Christ and Son of God?
(A) John, (B) Revelation, (C) Titus, (D) Matthew
36. _____ The phrase "*eli, eli lama sabachthani*" is in what language?
(A) Hebrew, (B) Greek, (C) Aramaic, (D) Syriac
37. _____ What is the translation of a text from its original language into a different language?
(A) Text, (B) Manuscript, (C) Version, (D) Paraphrase
38. _____ The original autograph of the book of Luke was written in which language?
(A) Latin, (B) Koine Greek, (C) English, (D) Hebrew
39. _____ In addition to the meaning of an arrangement between two parties, to what does the word "testament" refer?
(A) A covenant, (B) A translation, (C) A Version (D) A copy of the Bible

40. _____ What were those men called in Bible times who made it their profession to study and make copies of the Scriptures?
(A) Sadducees, (B) Scribes, (C) Pharisees, (D) Prophets
41. _____ By what did Paul say the mystery was made known to him?
(A) Inspiration of the Holy Spirit, (B) Much study, (C) Prayer, (D) Revelation
42. _____ To what does the word "Torah" refer?
(A) The Pentateuch, (B) The Prophets, (C) Wisdom Literature, (D) The Psalms
43. _____ Who wrote the book of 2 Chronicles?
(A) David, (B) Solomon, (C) Ezra, (D) Joshua
44. _____ What New Testament letter did Paul charge that the Thessalonian church have read to all the brethren?
(A) 1 Thessalonians, (B) 2 Thessalonians, (C) Colossians, (D) Philippians
45. _____ Which book was written to show the doom of Samaria and Jerusalem because of the sins of their leaders?
(A) Obadiah, (B) Revelation, (C) Micah, (D) Malachi
46. _____ Who said, "*My words shall not pass away*"?
(A) Jesus, (B) Paul, (C) Peter, (D) Moses
47. _____ Which book was written to manifest God's superiority over pagan gods?
(A) Amos, (B) Daniel, (C) Revelation, (D) Genesis
48. _____ What was the manuscript or manuscripts which were discovered in 1947 and were the product of the Essene scribes?
(A) Codex Vaticanus, (B) Dead Sea Scrolls, (C) John Rylands Papyrus, (D) Codex Alexandrinus
49. _____ From what Hebrew text or manuscript(s) was the King James Old Testament translated?
(A) Codex Sinaiticus, (B) Dead Sea Scrolls, (C) Codex Alexandrinus, (D) Masoretic text
50. _____ Who wrote to give encouragement to the church concerning the final coming of Jesus and the resurrection of the saints?
(A) Paul, (B) John, (C) Jude, (D) James