

Theology C
Study Assignment 1

Name: _____
Score: _____/30 pts possible

Multiple choice – please circle all the correct answers as more than one choice may be correct (**3 pts each 21 pts total**)

1. _____ is the study of the person and work of the Holy Spirit:
 - a. Ecclesiology.
 - b. Eitology.
 - c. Eschatology.
 - d. Pneumatology.

2. The Holy Spirit is:
 - a. A He.
 - b. A power like a force.
 - c. An it.
 - d. Fully God.

3. As explained in the lecture, we ought to study pneumatology because:
 - a. Because God has chosen to reveal these truths to us.
 - b. Because one-third of the Godhead is found in the person of the Holy Spirit, thus to know God, one must understand the Holy Spirit.
 - c. Because much of the Christian life (especially in our sanctification) is directly affected by the ministry of the Holy Spirit.
 - d. Because many cults discount, diminish, and distort the Holy Spirit.

4. The Holy Spirit possess:
 - a. emotion.
 - b. intellect.
 - c. will.
 - d. divinity.

5. Which of the following biblical symbols conveys the reality of the Holy Spirit's power and unpredictability in our lives :
 - a. deposit
 - b. dove
 - c. fire
 - d. water

6. The Holy Spirit possess the _____ of deity:
 - a. Actions
 - b. Attributes
 - c. Deficiencies
 - d. Titles

7. Which of the following biblical symbols conveys the reality of the Holy Spirit's peace, gentleness and beauty in our lives:
 - a. deposit
 - b. dove
 - c. fire
 - d. water

Theology C
Study Assignment 2

Name: _____
Score: _____/30 pts possible

Multiple choice – please circle all the correct answers as more than one choice may be correct (**3 pts each 27 pts total**)

1. The primary sphere(s) we see the Holy Spirit working in the Old Testament are in _____.
 - a. creation
 - b. certain people
 - c. revelation
 - d. none of the above, for He was not involved in the Old Testament

2. The Spirit's work in all people in all ages has to do with:
 - a. empowering them for service
 - b. restraining sin
 - c. revelation
 - d. none of the above, for He was not involved in the Old Testament

3. The Spirit's work in the Old Testament in relation to people was:
 - a. national
 - b. selective
 - c. limited to just one era of the Old Testament
 - d. temporary

4. The Spirit's work in the New Testament was:
 - a. More clearly and frequently mentioned than in the Old Testament
 - b. Powerful and pervasive in Jesus' life
 - c. Limited and temporary before Pentecost
 - d. Universal among Church Age believers (post Pentecost)

5. The Spirit's _____ ministry brings us new life in Christ:
 - a. baptizing
 - b. filling
 - c. indwelling
 - d. regenerating
 - e. sealing

6. The Spirit's _____ ministry is a universal, non-repeatable event for Church Age saints:
 - a. baptizing
 - b. filling
 - c. regenerating
 - d. sealing

7. The Spirit's _____ ministry is a moment by moment decision commanded of all Church Age saints concerning that believer's yieldedness to the Spirit's promptings in that believer's life at that moment:
 - a. baptizing
 - b. filling
 - c. regenerating
 - d. sealing

8. The Spirit's _____ ministry is God's seal of ownership upon the Church Age saint:
 - a. baptizing
 - b. filling
 - c. regenerating
 - d. sealing

9. Believers can _____ to the Holy Spirit:
 - a. blaspheme
 - b. grieve
 - c. lie
 - d. quench

True or False - if false state why it is false (3pts each / 3 pts total)

1. _____ As Church Age saints we should be afraid as David was that God might take the Holy Spirit away from us.

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Study Assignment 3

Name: _____
Score: _____/30 pts possible

Multiple choice – please circle all the correct answers as more than one choice may be correct (**3 pts each 18 pts total**)

1. A _____ is a divine endowment of a special ability for service upon a member of the body of Christ.
 - a. Acquired abilities
 - b. Natural talent
 - c. Spiritual graces
 - d. Spiritual gift

2. Which of the following is *untrue* regarding spiritual gifts:
 - a. Every Christian has at least one gift
 - b. Gifts are primarily given for our personal enjoyment
 - c. Some Christians have all the gifts
 - d. The Holy Spirit apportions spiritual gifts as He deems fitting

3. Which of the following is *untrue* regarding spiritual gifts:
 - a. Modern Christians have differences of opinion regarding the continuous nature and intrinsic purposes of sign gifts and the certain foundational offices.
 - b. Modern Christians have differences of opinion regarding the sign and revelatory gifts mentioned in Scripture
 - c. The gift lists in Scripture are exhaustive, so it is not possible there are others
 - d. There are gifts to individuals and gifts of individuals mentioned in the New Testament

4. The gift of _____ pertains to the Spirit given ability to explain and apply Scripture
 - a. administration
 - b. exhorting
 - c. leadership
 - d. teaching

5. The gift of _____ is a cognate of a word used to pilot a ship, it has the idea of a Spirit led ability to guide the local church towards its divinely intended mission.
 - a. administration
 - b. exhorting
 - c. leadership
 - d. teaching

6. _____ believe that “there are no miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit today. Gifts such as prophecy, tongues, and healing were confined to the first century, and were used at the time the apostles were establishing the churches and the New Testament was not yet complete:
- a. Cessationists
 - b. Charismatics
 - c. Continuationists
 - d. Fundamentalists

True or False - if false state why it is false (3pts each / 12 pts total)

1. _____ Charismatics argue that the gift of prophecy is ongoing and that when it pertains to non-apostolic prophecy it can be fallible.

2. _____ Tongues in Acts is indisputably referring to actual human languages previously unknown to the speaker prior to the Spirit prompting the gift's use.

3. _____ Tongues in *Corinthians* were a sign to unbelievers and seemingly Jewish unbelievers as Isaiah predicted that “through men of strange tongues and through the lips of foreigners I will speak to these people” but they will not listen

4. _____ Tongues were to be very limited in practice in the church as in no more than 2-3 people in a worship service using them. Tongues were to be shared one at a time, not all together, and there must be an interpreter present (presumably if no one spoke that language).

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Study Assignment 4

Name: _____
Score: _____/30 pts possible

Multiple choice – please circle all the correct answers as more than one choice may be correct (**3 pts each 18 pts total**)

1. The _____ kingdom refers to the rule of Christ in the Millennium.
 - a. Davidic / Messianic
 - b. Mystery
 - c. Spiritual
 - d. Universal

2. The _____ church comprises all believers from Pentecost to the rapture.
 - a. evangelical
 - b. local
 - c. protestant
 - d. universal

3. The _____ kingdom refers to the rule of Christ over the born again, and exists in the now.
 - a. Davidic / Messianic
 - b. Mystery
 - c. Spiritual
 - d. Universal

4. The _____ church can depart from truth and have their lamp stand removed.
 - a. evangelical
 - b. local
 - c. protestant
 - d. universal

5. According to the lecture notes, the church began _____.
 - a. With Adam
 - b. When God called Abraham unto Himself
 - c. when Jesus founded it on earth
 - d. when the Spirit descended at Pentecost

6. The _____ church cannot be overcome by the forces of hell.
 - a. evangelical
 - b. local
 - c. protestant
 - d. universal

7. The _____ kingdom encompasses the period between the two advents of Christ. The ruler is God. The ruled are people on the earth who have related themselves in a positive, neutral, or negative way to “Christendom.”
 - a. Davidic / Messianic
 - b. Mystery
 - c. Spiritual
 - d. Universal

8. According to the lecture, the church _____ Israel.
- a. is distinct from
 - b. is synonymous with
 - c. is the same as
 - d. replaces
9. The _____ church is mixed multitude of saved and unsaved living peoples who gather at physical meeting places for worship and instruction.
- a. evangelical
 - b. local
 - c. protestant
 - d. universal
10. The _____ kingdom refers to the rule of God as sovereign over creation for all eternity.
- a. Davidic / Messianic
 - b. Mystery
 - c. Spiritual
 - d. Universal

Theology C
Study Assignment 5

Name: _____
Score: _____/30 pts possible

Multiple choice – please circle all the correct answers as more than one choice may be correct (**3 pts each 30 pts total**)

1. _____ Church Government is where the doctrine of the priesthood of all believers is perhaps unintentionally elevated beyond the teachings of the pastoral epistles and elsewhere. There tends to be a strong reliance (almost mystical) on the Holy Spirit to “stir” individual members for a word of encouragement, song, or exhortation.
 - a. Congregational
 - b. Federal
 - c. Hierarchical
 - d. Minimalist
 - e. National

2. The _____ View of the Lord’s Supper is held by Roman Catholics who believe the bread and wine literally change into the Body and Blood of Christ (although their outward appearance stays the same). The recipient partakes of Christ, whose one sacrifice, formerly offered on the cross, is now offered in an unbloody manner in the Eucharist.:
 - a. Consubstantiation
 - b. Memorial
 - c. Spiritual Presence
 - d. Transubstantiation

3. _____ Church Government similar to a representative democracy in that church members elect elders to serve in a larger local decision making body often called a session. If further direction is needed, members of various congregations’ sessions form a presbytery and likewise the matter can go further onto a general assembly comprised of elders selected from the various presbyteries under the general assembly’s umbrella of churches.
 - a. Congregational
 - b. Federal
 - c. Hierarchical
 - d. Minimalist
 - e. National

4. The _____ View of the Lord’s Supper argues that Christ is not literally present in the elements, nor in any special spiritual sense. The recipient simply commemorates what Christ did on the Cross.:
 - a. Consubstantiation
 - b. Memorial
 - c. Spiritual Presence
 - d. Transubstantiation

5. _____ Church Government puts the ultimate authority of governing the local church on the members themselves. Routine decisions are often delegated to committees, boards, deacons, and elder / pastors but large decisions generally require a congregational vote with board members / elders / etc... only having a single vote just like any other member. There is no larger body the church is ultimately answerable to other than Christ and any and all associations, co-operations, and fellowshiping with likeminded churches is strictly voluntary.
- a. Congregational
 - b. Federal
 - c. Hierarchical
 - d. Minimalist
 - e. National
6. Biblical purposes for church discipline include:
- a. Prevention of the sin from spreading to others
 - b. Protection of the unity and purity of the body of Christ
 - c. Punishment for the offender
 - d. Restoration and reconciliation of a believer who has gone astray
7. _____ Church Government has a ruling body of clergy which is organized into orders and ranks, each of which is subordinate to the one above it. It often confuses bishops / overseers as being an office above that of pastor / elder.
- a. Congregational
 - b. Federal
 - c. Hierarchical
 - d. Minimalist
 - e. National
8. The ordinances of the Lord's Supper and water baptism do / are all of the following except:
- a. are commanded by Christ of all Christians
 - b. are essentially pictorial sermons
 - c. convey special grace to the participant
 - d. graphically / physically demonstrate outwardly what has transpired inwardly
9. _____ Church Government is when a group of churches are organized under a head of state.
- a. Congregational
 - b. Federal
 - c. Hierarchical
 - d. Minimalist
 - e. National

10. The _____ View of water baptism argues that it is the sign and seal of the Covenant of Grace. As such, it corresponds to circumcision, and brings the blessings associated with membership in God's covenant family.

a. Covenantal / Reformed

c. Roman Catholic

b. Lutheran

d. Symbolic

Theology C
Study Assignment 3

Name: _____
Score: _____/30 pts possible

Multiple choice – please circle all the correct answers as more than one choice may be correct (**3 pts each 30 pts total**)

1. A(n) _____ is a “sent one” akin to the modern missionary.
 - a. Apostle in the general sense
 - b. Apostle in the specific sense
 - c. Evangelist
 - d. Pastor-Teacher
 - e. Prophet

2. While the titles are interchangeable to this office, this word emphasizes the need of this local church officer to lead, feed and protect God’s sheep entrusted to his watchcare.
 - a. deacon
 - b. elder
 - c. overseer
 - d. pastor

3. A(n) _____ is one of the pivotal foundation men called of God who could perform signs and wonders to confirm the new Gospel testimony. This office ceased before the end of the first century.
 - a. Apostle in the general sense
 - b. Apostle in the specific sense
 - c. Evangelist
 - d. Pastor-Teacher
 - e. Prophet

4. This officer in the local church can be of either gender as it is a position of service not one of teaching / oversight of the congregation.
 - a. deacon
 - b. elder
 - c. overseer
 - d. pastor

5. A(n) _____ is someone who through direct revelation received knowledge of divine “mysteries” - that man would not otherwise know. This was a foundational gift as its need as a formal office as a conveyor of infallible divine revelation was completed when the book of Revelation was completed.
 - a. Apostle in the general sense
 - b. Apostle in the specific sense
 - c. Evangelist
 - d. Pastor-Teacher
 - e. Prophet

6. While the titles are interchangeable to this office, this word emphasizes the need of this local church officer to exercise godly oversight over God's sheep entrusted to his watchcare.
- a. deacon
 - b. elder
 - c. overseer
 - d. pastor
7. A(n) _____ is literally a "good news person" who was itinerant in serving the wider body of Christ gospel proclamation.
- a. Apostle in the general sense
 - b. Apostle in the specific sense
 - c. Evangelist
 - d. Pastor-Teacher
 - e. Prophet
8. A(n) _____ is resident in one local church body and serves as one of the overseers / elders in that congregation.
- a. Apostle in the general sense
 - b. Apostle in the specific sense
 - c. Evangelist
 - d. Pastor-Teacher
 - e. Prophet
9. While the titles are interchangeable to this office, this word emphasizes the need of this local church officer to lead, feed and protect God's sheep entrusted to his watchcare.
- a. deacon
 - b. elder
 - c. overseer
 - d. pastor
10. A(n) _____ is a "sent one" akin to the modern missionary.
- a. Apostle in the general sense
 - b. Apostle in the specific sense
 - c. Evangelist
 - d. Pastor-Teacher
 - e. Prophet

Theology C
Study Assignment 7

Name: _____
Score: _____/30 pts possible

Multiple choice – please circle all the correct answers as more than one choice may be correct (**3 pts each 30 pts total**)

1. _____ is belief that the 1,000-year millennium mentioned in Revelation 20:3-4 is figurative and is occurring now. It is the period of time under which the gospel spreads and the world becomes more and more righteous until ushering in Christ's ultimate return.
 - a. Amillennialism
 - b. Premillennialism
 - c. Postmillennialism
 - d. Panmillennialism

2. Evangelicals all agree that:
 - a. Christ will return personally and visibly.
 - b. Christ will resurrect Christians starting with dead believers followed by living Christians.
 - c. Christ's return will ultimately usher in a time of judgment to the unsaved and reward to the saved.
 - d. Christ's rapture of the Church precedes the Millennium.

3. _____ was the dominant understanding of eschatology in the first three centuries of church history.
 - a. Amillennialism
 - b. Premillennialism
 - c. Postmillennialism
 - d. Panmillennialism

4. When Christians discuss theology we should do so:
 - a. with humility for we now only see through the glass darkly (1 Cor. 13:12).
 - b. with careful patience in teaching all the pertinent passages (Acts 20:27; 2 Tim. 4:2).
 - c. with *ad hominen* arguments (Luke 6:28).
 - d. with Christlikeness for they shall know us by our love (John 13:35).

5. _____ is the study of the end times.
 - a. ecclesiology
 - b. eschatology
 - c. hamartiology
 - d. pneumatology

6. _____ is the belief that the 1,000-year millennium mentioned in Revelation 20:3-4 is a literal, 1,000-year reign of Christ on earth after the rapture of the church age saints and before the inauguration of the eternal state.
- a. Amillennialism
 - b. Premillennialism
 - c. Postmillennialism
 - d. Panmillennialism
7. _____ is the great battle mentioned in Revelation 16:16 where the forces of the Anti-Christ are pitted against those of the Jews just before Christ's victorious rescue.
- a. Armageddon
 - b. Bema
 - c. Marriage Supper of the Lamb
 - d. Rapture
8. _____ is belief that the 1,000-year millennium mentioned in Revelation 20:3-4 is figurative and symbolic of a perfect and complete period of time which is now present and represents Christ's heavenly reign until his final consummation of all things..
- a. Amillennialism
 - b. Premillennialism
 - c. Postmillennialism
 - d. Panmillennialism
9. _____ is when the promised union of Christ and the Church, His Bride, will be made final and complete.
- a. Armageddon
 - b. Bema
 - c. Marriage Supper of the Lamb
 - d. Rapture
10. _____ was the dominant understanding of eschatology from the fourth until the eighteenth century.
- a. Amillennialism
 - b. Premillennialism
 - c. Postmillennialism
 - d. Panmillennialism

Theology C
Study Assignment 8

Name: _____
Score: _____/30 pts possible

Multiple choice – please circle all the correct answers as more than one choice may be correct (**3 pts each 18 pts total**)

1. Regarding eschatology, evangelicals differ regarding:
 - a. the meaning of the millennium.
 - b. the timing of the return of Christ.
 - c. the trajectory of history.
 - d. the visible and bodily nature of the return of Christ.

2. Which of the following is generally true:
 - a. All Dispensationalists are Premillennialists and most are Pretribulationists as well.
 - b. Many Covenantalists are Amillennialists though some are Historical Premillennialists and fewer still are Postmillennialists.
 - c. Most Theological Liberals have leaned towards Postmillennialism though notable conservatives have as well.
 - d. the meaning of the millennium.
 - e. There is one conservative position when it comes to eschatology

3. _____ Theology has 2 or 3 basic eras (Redemption) works, and grace:
 - a. Covenant
 - b. Dispensational
 - c. Evangelical
 - d. Liberal

4. _____ Theology classically is divided into seven eras: innocence, conscience, human government, promise, Law, grace, kingdom (into the eternal state)
 - a. Covenant
 - b. Dispensational
 - c. Evangelical
 - d. Liberal

5. _____ premillennialists don't necessarily believe that the millennium will be a literal thousand years, but it will mark a period of Christ's reign on earth with his people for a time. For this reason Australian theologian Michael Bird prefers to call the millennium a *messianic interregnum* since it demonstrates the penultimate stage of the relaxation of the kingdom ahead of the new heavens and new earth.
 - a. Covenant
 - b. Dispensational
 - c. Historic
 - d. Liberal

6. _____ premillennialists believe that the millennium will be a literal thousand years and maintain a sharp distinction between Israel and the Church. They believe they more consistently apply a literal / normal hermeneutic to all texts while still respecting interpretive norms of various literary genres.
- a. Covenant
 - b. Dispensational
 - c. Historic
 - d. Liberal
7. Fulfilled prophecy in Scripture, especially pertaining to Christ's first coming was always (or nearly always) fulfilled.
- a. figuratively
 - b. literally
 - c. spiritually
 - d. symbolically
8. _____ is a view that easily reconciles the passages which speak of Christ's imminent (at any moment coming for His people) alongside the passages which clearly show a sequence of events and advance of signs.
- a. Covenant Theology
 - b. Dispensationalism
 - c. Postmillennialism
 - d. Liberalism
9. In this understanding of the end times Christ is seen as reigning personally and directly on earth.
- a. Amillennialism
 - b. Dispensational Premillennialism
 - c. Historic Premillennialism
 - d. Postmillennialism
10. In this understanding of the end times Christ is seen as reigning through the church extending the gospel.
- a. Amillennialism
 - b. Dispensational Premillennialism
 - c. Historic Premillennialism
 - d. Postmillennialism