Survey of Theology 2
Study Questions

1. Define the covenant of redemption and the subsidiary covenant of grace. (6)
2. Offer a biblical defense of the existence of the covenant of redemption. (7)
3. What general rule links the covenant of grace with the biblical covenants? (2)
4. How is the covenant of grace related to dispensations? (2)
5. List the four biblical covenants which in particular are outworkings of the covenant of grace, with a Bible passage for each. (8)
6. What are the three defining features of modern dispensationalism, according to Charles Ryrie. Which is the most decisive? (4)
7. Give a six-point defense of the doctrine of election. For arguments using Scripture passages, cite at least one passage for each argument. (10)
8. Describe the Arminian view of election, and give two passages of Scripture commonly cited. What is the contrasting Calvinistic view? (6)
9. Define and Scripturally defend the Calvinistic view of God's foreknowledge. (8)
10. Show in the preaching of Jesus that the doctrine of election is frequently linked to the preaching of the gospel. (4)
11. Demonstrate from Scripture the five different ways Jesus' full humanity. (10)
12. Demonstrate from Scripture that Jesus is one person. (6)
13. Describe Christ's estate before his incarnation. (4)
14. Describe Christ's estate of humiliation. (6)
15. Describe Christ's estate of exaltation. (5)
16. What are the three offices of Christ? Give an OT messianic prediction for each office. (6)
17. Compare the early Reformed approach to the current premillennial approach regarding the messianic kingdom. (3)
18. What three types of passages support the particular atonement? Give at least one example of each type. (6)
19. Discuss from both sides the argument regarding passages which present a universal gospel appeal. (4)
20. Define Amyraldianism, and list its order of decrees. (7)
21. List the order of decrees for supralapsarianism and for infralapsarianism. (8)
22. Define what is meant by regeneration, with the three elements included. (5)
23. Discuss the relation for regeneration to faith, from both the Arminian and Calvinistic perspectives. (4)
24. Define conversion. What are its two main elements?
25. What are three acts of faith? Give a Scripture for each. (6)
26. Give at least three Scriptures showing God as the source of faith. (3)
27. Discuss the question of the merit of faith. (3)
28. Define repentance. What are its two elements? (4)
29. List two Scripture passages that show the repentance is a gift from God. (2)
30. In what three ways does the Scripture demonstrate the importance of repentance? Give one example each (6)
31. Define justification; show what the term means by Scriptural examples of various usages. (8)
32. Discuss the ground of justification. Show what it is not based on and what it is based on. (5)
33. What does the expression "saved by faith" mean?
34. Prove that Abraham and David were saved by faith. (2)
35. What is adoption? List at least five benefits of adoption. (6)
36. Distinguish in three ways justification from sanctification. (6)
37. Why should Romans 7:14-25 be understood as speaking of Paul's Christian experience?(3)
38. What are four means of sanctification? (4)
39. What three major arguments support the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints? (3)

40. List at least two Scriptures that expressly state that the elect will persevere and be saved eternally. (2)
41. How do Calvinists explain the phenomenon of backsliding? (3)
42. What three types of passages do Arminians cite to disprove the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints? Give one example of each? How do Calvinists answer these three arguments? (9)

<u>END Test 1</u>

43. What two Hebrew and two Greek words most commonly are used to refer to the Lord's congregation or church? (4)
44. List seven ways the Greek word <u>ekklesia</u> (church) is used in the NT, with at least one reference for each usage. (14)
45. In what sense did the church exist between Adam and Abraham? (4)
46. What three activities did the Reformers say were necessary for an organization to be a church? Which OT chapter did they use to show the beginning of the visible church? (5)
47. Describe and contrast these viewpoints concerning the relation of Israel to the church: classic amillennialism, dispensationalism, covenant premillennialism. (15)
48. What was the "mystery" revealed to Paul? Demonstrate from the NT. (4)
49. Discuss the OT's predictions about the Gentiles and their fulfillment in the NT. Relate this discussion to the mystery of the church. (4)
50. List at least four ways that the church purity is to be maintained. (4)
51. Which two references in Acts show Paul's separating the believers from the unbelievers in the synagogues? Which passage in 2 Corinthians reaffirms this principle? (3)
52. List the six points of Thomas Witherow concerning the government of the visible church with at least one NT reference for each point. (12)
53. Prove from three NT passages that the office of bishop and of elder is the same. (3)
54. List the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. (7)
55. Briefly define and distinguish the four major views concerning the efficacy of the sacraments. (8)
56. List at least two of the three passages which use the term baptizo (baptize) in connection with OT or inter-testament ritual washings. (2)
57. Summarize what is known about Jewish proselyte baptism and the possible baptism practiced at Qumran. (4)
58. List the four major significances of baptism mentioned in the Westminster Confession with one NT reference for each. (8)
59. List three OT passages which show the spiritual significance of circumcision. (3)
60. Which NT passage particularly identifies the significance of circumcision with that of baptism? (1)
61. Which NT passage teaches that circumcision is now a matter of indifference? (1)
62. Which two OT passages show the ancient covenant initiatory rite of cutting the animals in pieces and walking between them? (2)
63. According to new light from ancient treaties, what could be the underlying significance of baptism? Explain. (5)
64. What is the Reformed view regarding the efficacy of baptism? (3)
65. What are the two earliest church fathers to discuss infant baptism in their extant writings?(2)
66. What do the church fathers reveal to us about the status of infant baptism during the first century? (2)
67. List, with references, at least three arguments used to show that the Abrahamic covenant is valid for believers today. (6)
68. In Reformed theology, what is the relation of infant baptism to covenant theology, and would this relate to the "argument from silence?" (5)
69. Compare parental responsibilities under the covenant in the OT with those under the NT. (4)
70. Distinguish the meaning of proper and valid as used in the discussion of mode of baptism. (2)
71. List at least three proof texts used by the Westminster Assembly regarding the mode of baptism. (3)

72. What argument do immersionists base on the meaning of the word <u>baptizo</u>? How do non-immersionists answer? (4)
73. How does the use of Greek prepositions contribute to the argument regarding mode of baptism? Illustrate with an example from Scripture. (3)
74. How does the total symbolism of baptism relate to the mode of baptism? Give some Scriptural examples. (5)
75. Briefly discuss at least NT passages where the mode of baptism may be indicated (or at one or more modes ruled out). (3)
76. Locate and describe the earliest extant baptistery. (3)
77. What is the conclusion of archaeological study regarding the mode of baptism in the early church, and how does this affect our understanding of the Didache's statement about mode of baptism? (5)
78. Prove from Scripture the connection between the Passover and the Lord's Supper. (3)
79. List and summarize the four basic positions regarding the significance and efficacy of the Lord's Supper. (8)
80. Show the relation of the Lord's Supper to the new covenant. (2)
81. Contrast "essentials" and accidents" as they relate to the Lord's Supper. (2)
82. Discuss the reasons Reformed churches traditionally have limited the Lord's Supper to those not judged too young or known to be unqualified. (3)
83. Summarize the information available in the OT and in the NT regarding the intermediate state of believers. (4)
84. List at least three OT passages which show an incomplete knowledge of the intermediate state of believers. (3)
85. Show that in 2 Corinthians 5:1-5 Paul is speaking of the intermediate state. (3)
86. Show from Scripture the intermediate state of unbelievers. (3)
87. Which Scripture passages are used to show a descent by Christ into hell in his intermediate state? How was it suggested we understand these passages? Explain the phrase in the Apostles' Creed. (5)
88. List two OT references and three NT references which teach the resurrection of all people. (5)
89. How could premillennialists demonstrate from Scripture the existence of two resurrections (resurrection of just; resurrection of the rest)? (4)
90. List three references which teach the final judgment of all people. (3)
91. List two passages which teach degrees of punishment for the lost, and two passages which teach eternal punishment of the lost. (4)
92. List at least three passages which teach degrees of reward in heaven. (3)
93. List and define the three major millennial systems. Give at least two strong arguments for each system. (12)
94. List at least three OT passages which amillennialists say are interpreted spiritually in the NT (list also the NT corresponding passages). (6)
95. How does the typical amillennialist handle the quotation of Amos 9:11-12 in Acts 15:15-18? How could a premillennialist respond? (6)
96. What is the general outline of eschatological events predicted in the OT prophets and believed by the Jews in the first century? (6)
97. Explain how premillennialists can use the statement of Jesus in Matthew 22 regarding the resurrection and OT teaching. (2)
98. How do different premillennialists deal with Ezekiel's temple? (3)
99. Name at least three prominent premillennial church fathers. (3)
100. List and define the three major tribulational systems within premillennialism. Give at least three arguments for two systems and one argument for one system. (13)