

December 14, 1999

CHAPTER 1  
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BIBLE  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. List four reasons why the Bible is the most important book for man.
  - 1). *The Bible is important because it explains man's origin and the purpose of his existence.*
  - 2). *The Bible is important because it gives guidance to the daily lives of Christians.*
  - 3). *The Bible is important because it points condemned man to the Redeemer and sorrowing man to the only Comforter who can meet his needs.*
  - 4). *The Bible is important as a book of knowledge.*
  
2. Give three problems of man to which the Bible offers solutions.

*Three problems of man to which the Bible offers solutions are; his sense of guilt and rejection, causing a feeling of alienation and loneliness; his inability to get along with his fellow-man; and his frustrations caused by defeats which lead him to conclude that life is meaningless.*
  
3. What are two obstacles to man to which the Bible offers solutions?

*Two obstacles to man to which the Bible offers solutions are; his mistakes or wrongs and the ever-present possibility of death.*
  
4. What is the primary purpose of the Bible?

*The Bible's primary purpose was not to be a book of history, science, etc. It is a book of redemption which tells man how to be reconciled to God through Jesus.*
  
5. To what did the words *biblia* (book) and *membrana* originally refer?

*The words *biblia* (book) and *membrana* originally referred to the material on which the writings were made.*
  
6. What is papyrus?

*Papyrus is a writing material made from reed-plants.*
  
7. What are parchment and vellum?

*Parchment and vellum are writing materials made from animal skins.*
  
8. Why are the two parts of our Bible called testaments?

*The two parts of our Bible are called testaments because testament means "an agreement" or "a covenant."*

9. List the 12 books of History.  
*The 12 books of History are; Joshua, Judges, Ruth, First Samuel, Second Samuel, First Kings, Second Kings, First Chronicles, Second Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.*
  
10. What periods of history are included in 1 and 2 Chronicles? ( Turn to the beginning and end of these books to answer this question.)  
*Periods of history are included in 1 and 2 Chronicles from Adam to Abraham to Noah's Sons and to Cyrus king of Persia.*
  
11. What is another name for the books of Poetry?  
*Another name for the books of Poetry is Wisdom Literature.*
  
12. List the Major and Minor Prophets.  
*The Major Prophets are; Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel.  
The Minor Prophets are; Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.*
  
13. What is the Jewish title for the Minor Prophets?  
*The Jewish title for the Minor Prophets is "The Book of the Twelve."*
  
14. Why are the first three Gospels called Synoptic Gospels?  
*The first three Gospels are called Synoptic Gospels because they present life of Christ from the same perspective, "a seeing together."*
  
15. Why did Paul write his Epistles?  
*Paul wrote his Epistles to the churches he had established when he was unable to visit them.*
  
16. Why are some called Pastoral Epistles?  
*Some are called Pastoral Epistles because Paul wrote 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus to instruct two young pastors*
  
17. List the General Epistles.  
*The General Epistles are; Romans, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians, 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus, and Philemon.*
  
18. Why was Revelation written?  
*Revelation was written to give hope of victory to persecuted Christians.*
  
19. In what three languages were the Old and new Testaments originally written?  
*The Old and new Testaments were originally written in Hebrew, Latin, and Greek.*
  
20. What four languages were important to Jesus and His contemporaries?  
*Four languages were important to Jesus and His contemporaries are; Hebrew, Aramiac, Latin, and Greek.*

CHAPTER 2  
THE BIBLE AND REVELATION  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. Define revelation as used in the term God's revelation.  
*God's act of revelation is His drawing back the curtain from that which is hidden. He makes the nature of His person and His will know to man.*
2. Tell whether each of the following statements is true or false:
  - (1) God is spirit and cannot be seen with the eyes. True
  - (2) Man can know God fully through nature. False
  - (3) Man cannot discover God through his five senses and his mind. True
  - (4) Revelation is man's activity in knowing God. False
3. The two factors in knowledge are: *the object which is known and the subject who known.*
4. Revelation involves man as subject knowing God is as object.  
(subject or object) (subject or object)
5. Define general revelation.  
*General revelation is a knowledge of God through nature, God's creative work.*
6. Define special revelation.  
*Special revelation is biblical revelation.*
7. Paul taught that the Gentiles had enough general revelation to make them guilty before God.  
( general or special)
8. God revealed Himself through history is Jesus Christ and through the person of His prophet and apostle who wrote the Scriptures.
9. According to Hebrews 1:1, how has God spoken to His people?  
*Hebrews 1:1 tells us God has spoke to His people in many ways.*
10. List five ways God spoke to Old Testament men.
  - (1) *God's communication with Adam and Eve directly (Gen.2:16; 3:8,9).*
  - (2) *God's communication with Abraham in appearances or vision and through messages. ( Gen. 12:1).*
  - (3) *God's communication with Moses by means of a burning bush, a voice out of the mountain, and a thick cloud (Exod. 19:3,9).*
  - (4) *Yahweh communicated with Samuel through visions ( 1 Sam. 3:3ff).*

*(5) God communicated with Isaiah during the time of crisis, through a vision (Isa.6).*

11. List the three basic views of revelation.

*The three basic views of revelation are; (1) liberal.*

*(2) neo-orthodox.*

*(3) conservative.*

12. What is the medium which makes the Bible more than a record of God's acts-God's message to man?

*The Holy Spirit uses statements in the Scripture to enlighten the understanding of the reader. The words of Scripture are powerless apart from the work of the Holy Spirit.*

*The words of Scripture are the medium through which the Holy Spirit confronts man with the claims of God.*

CHAPTER 3  
BIBLICAL INSPIRATION AND AUTHORITY  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. Define Revelation: *Revelation is the activity of God in which He makes Himself and His purpose known to men.*  
Inspiration: *Inspiration is the method of receiving, interpreting, and recording the truth revealed by God.*
2. What is the activity of inspiration?  
*Inspiration is the divine activity in which the Holy Spirit guides men as they communicate revelation. .*
3. What is the result of inspiration?  
*The result of inspiration is the inspired Scripture.*
4. Give four teachings of New Testament Scriptures concerning inspiration.
  - (1) *The writings instead of the writers were inspired.*
  - (2) *Scripture is of divine origin.*
  - (3) *Scripture is the work of human writers.*
  - (4) *The Word of God was first spoken and then written.*
5. New Testament verses concerning inspiration originally referred to:
  - (1) all of the Bible; (2) the Old Testament only; (3) the New Testament only. (Underline the correct one.)
6. What incident reveals that Jesus did not consider all laws of Moses to be perpetually binding?  
*Jesus did not accept Moses' teaching concerning divorce.*
7. The apostles believed the Holy Spirit used the mouth of the prophets to speak the Word of the Lord.
8. Give two reasons we know the words and works of Jesus were inspired.
  - (1) *The words of Jesus were from the Father (inspired) because He was "in the Father."*
  - (2) *The words and works of Jesus were inspired because He was controlled by the Holy Spirit.*
9. We know the Epistles, which interpret the words and activities of Jesus, are inspired because Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit who would guide the apostles in all truth.

10. Liberal theologians emphasize (1) unique divine revelation and inspiration; (2) the dependability of human reason; (3) the inerrancy of Scripture. ( Underline correct one.)
11. Karl Barth sees no difference in the Word of God and the words of Scripture. (True or False?) False
12. What two things did Barth attempt to do?  
*Barth attempted to rule out bibliolatry and to minimize the problem of the need of an infallible Bible, and he attempted to distinguish between divine truth and the first century terminology in which it was expressed.*
13. Rudolf Bultmann attempted to distinguish between divine truth and the first century terminology in which it was expressed.
14. List two objections to the Verbal Dictation Theory.  
*Two objections to the Verbal Dictation Theory are:  
(1) God used human agents as active contributors in the writing of Scripture.  
(2) This theory does not allow for the distinct and characteristic style of the various writers.*
15. Give two sources of historical facts found in 1 and 2 Kings and 1 and 2 Chronicles.  
*Two sources of historical facts found in 1 and 2 Kings and 1 and 2 Chronicles were the annals of Solomon and the court records.*
16. What is the responsibility of the interpreter of the Bible concerning first century language and the divine truths it expresses?  
*The Bible interpreter must understand the message to the original recipients and interpret its message for today by the guidance of the Holy Spirit.*
17. Is knowledge about God enough? No, it is not enough. What more is needed? *A personal encounter with God is also needed. Knowledge about God and a personal encounter with God cannot be separated.*
18. Why did the Early Church accept the authority of the Old Testament?  
*The Old Testament books came to have authority within the Early Church because Jesus showed respect for them.*
19. What is the primary reason the New Testament has divine authority?  
*The Bible was written by divinely inspired man. It is the record of God's revelation of Himself to man.*

CHAPTER 4  
THE ORIGIN OF OLD TESTAMENT LITERATURE  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. According to the Talmud, Moses wrote the Pentateuch and Job; Joshua wrote Joshua; Samuel wrote 1&2 Samuel, Judge, Ruth David wrote The Psalm; Jeremiah wrote Jeremiah, 1&2 Kings and Lamentations Hezekiah and his colleague wrote Isaiah, Proverbs, Song of Songs, Ecclesiastes Ezra wrote Ezra-Nehemiah, and Chronicles.
2. Briefly relate the mechanical theory of Ezra's restoration of 24 books.  
*Ezra was filled with the Holy Spirit so he could restore the books of the Old Testament which had been destroyed by fire. He dictated for 40 days to 5 scribes and produced 94 books. It was revealed to Ezra that 24 books were for public use.*
3. Give one reason why recent conservative scholars have questioned the traditional view of the authorship of Samuel.  
*Some scholars have questioned Samuel's writing of his books since there is a unity of style and purpose throughout the two books which extend beyond the death of Samuel.*
4. What sources are mentioned in 1 and 2 Kings?  
*There are three sources that mentioned in 1&2 Kings; annals of Solomon, a book of history of the Northern Kingdom, and chronicles of the kings of Judah.*
5. List the books probably written by Ezra and the date.  
*The books probably written by Ezra and the date are; 1 and 2 Chronicles and Ezra-Nehemiah, about 400 B.C.*
6. How do critical scholars generally differ from conservative scholars concerning the dates and authors of Old Testament books?  
*The critical scholars tend to date many of the books much later and argue for a compiled instead of unified work, while the conservative scholars argue for the traditional dates and authorship of the books.*
7. The view of the origin of the Old Testament was borrowed by the Mediaeval Church from Rabbis.
8. According to Astruc, Genesis was composed of two main documents. Name them.  
*One employing "Elohim" and the other "Jehovah".*

9. What is the Fragmentary Hypothesis?

*It is the view that the Pentateuch consists of a number of brief post-Mosaic fragments which were combined into our present Pentateuch.*

10. How does the Supplementary Hypothesis differ from the Fragmentary?

*The Supplementary Hypothesis is one source served as the basic nucleus of the Pentateuch and other smaller units supplemented it.*

11. Why is De Wette important?

*Because De Wette identified the law book of Josiah's reform in 621 B.C. with Deuteronomy.*

12. Give the date, location, and basic emphasis of each of the Pentateuchal sources.

*J about 850 B.C. in Judah, using Jehovah as the name of the deity.*

*E about 750 B.C. in Ephraim, using Elohim as the name of the deity.*

*D about 621 B.C. in Judah, primarily the material of Deuteronomy.*

*P about 500 B.C. in Judah, the material relating to priestly services.*

CHAPTER 5  
CANONIZATION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. "Canon" originally referred to *reeds* which were used as *measuring rod*. In Christian usage, it came to mean *normative writing* or the *authoritative word of God*.
2. ( True or false?) The recognition of a book as canonical by the Church established its authority. *False*.
3. Define canonization.  
*Canonization means "to be recognized officially as an authoritative guide or rule in matters of faith and practice."*
4. How does the Palestinian Canon differ from the Alexandrian Canon?  
*The Council of Jamnia officially recognized the 24 books of the Hebrew Old Testament as the Palestinian Canon. The Alexandrian Canon contains additional books written in Greek.*
5. ( True or false?) It was no easy task for church leaders to determine which books should be included in the Canon. *True*.
6. List three Old Testament indications of the recognition of the divine authority of the Law.  
*(1) Exod. 10:1-24:8, implies the Law was immediately recognized as authoritative.  
(2) 2 Kings 22:3ff, reveals a recognition of the authority of the Law in the time of Josiah.  
(3) Ezra 7:25 and Neh. 8:5ff, show a reverence for the authority of the Law.*
7. List three factors which contributed to the determination of canonicity.  
*(1) Prophetic.  
(2) A prophet..  
(3) The Holy Spirit.*
8. How does the arrangement and division of our English Old Testament differ from the Greek and Hebrew Old Testaments?  
*The Hebrews Old Testament has three divisions; Law, Prophets, and Writings. The Greek Old Testament has four divisions; Law, History, Poetry, and Prophecy. The English Old Testament divisions are the same as the Greek Old Testament.*
9. When and by whom were the apocryphal books officially recognized as canonical?  
*The Roman Catholic church, at the Council of Trent in 1546, officially declared the canonical status of the apocryphal books.*

10. Name three influences on Protestants with regard to determining the Old Testament Canon.  
*Three influences on Protestants with regard to determining the Old Testament Canon are: Jewish Council at Jamnia, Jerome, and Martin Luther.*
11. What does the Samaritan Pentateuch indicate concerning the time of the canonization of the Law?  
*The Samaritan Pentateuch indicated the Law was probably canonized when the Jews and Samaritans divided, about 450 B.C.*
12. When and where was the Pentateuch translated into Greek?  
*The Pentateuch translated into Greek in Alexandria, about 250 B.C.*
13. List three facts about the canonization of the Old Testament which are revealed in the prologue of Ecclesiasticus ( 132 B.C.)
  - (1) The Law.*
  - (2) The Prophets.*
  - (3) The literature.*
14. According to Matthew 23:35, which was probably the last book of the Old Testament?  
*According to Matthew 23:35, Chronicles was probably the last book of the Old Testament.*
15. How do Josephus and 2 Esdras differ concerning the Old Testament Canon?  
*According to 1 Esdras, Ezra produced 94 books: 24 were books of the Old Testament Canon and 70 were apocalyptic books. Josephus said the Jews had only 22 books: 5 books of Moses, 13 books of history, and 4 books of containing hymns to God and precepts for the conduct of human life.*

CHAPTER 6  
THE ORIGIN OF NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. List and give the dates of eight important events in the life of Paul.  
*A.D. 34      The conversion of Paul.*  
*A.D. 46-48      Paul's first missionary journey. ( Acts 13:4ff )*  
*A.D. 49      The Jerusalem Conference. ( Acts 15 )*  
*A.D. 50-52      Paul's second missionary journey. ( Acts 18 )*  
*A.D. 53-57      Paul's third missionary journey. ( Acts 19 )*  
*A.D. 58      Paul's return to Jerusalem and his arrest. ( Act 21 )*  
*A.D. 58-60      Paul's imprisonment and trials in Caesarea.*  
*A.D. 60-62      Paul's Roman imprisonment. ( Acts 28:30 )*
  
2. What event may have caused the writing of the Gospels?  
*The destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple; persecution of Jews and Christians.*
  
3. When did the words of Jesus become more significant for the disciples?  
*The words of Jesus become more significant for the disciples on the day of Pentecost.*
  
4. Why did the disciples expect an early return of Jesus?  
*Because of His previous teachings, and the promise of the angels at His ascension.*
  
5. List four reasons why the Early Church was slow to write the Gospels.  
*(1) The early Christians expected an early return of Christ; therefore, they spent their time in proclaiming the gospel.*  
*(2) They preferred to speak personally rather than write.*  
*(3) The disciples of Jesus were chosen from among the non-literary segment of society.*  
*(4) The Rabbis preserved their teachings orally, and Jesus had no writing either.*
  
6. Define the Oral Period.  
*The Oral Period was the time between the death and resurrection of Jesus and the recording of the first Gospels.*
  
7. ( True or false?) The predominance of oral transmission for 30 years means there probably was no written record. *False.*

8. Give the four-point outline of the earliest form of the gospel.
  - (1) *Jesus is the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy.*
  - (2) *His coming, the Messianic prophecies have been fulfilled.*
  - (3) *He is the promised descendant of David, and God's approval of Him is manifest through His mighty works and wonders.*
  - (4) *He was crucified, raised from the dead, and exalted to the right hand of God.*
9. According to B. H. Streeter, what were the four sources of the Synoptics?
  - (1) *Mark was written first and was used by Matthew and Luke.*
  - (2) *Q was a source which provided the teachings or activities of Jesus that are common to Matthew and Luke but not in Mark.*
  - (3) *L was a source used by Luke for his special material.*
  - (4) *M was a source used by Matthew for his special material.*
10. What circumstance probably caused the Gospel of Mark to be written?  
*The Gospel of Mark may have been written to teach new converts the life and teachings of Jesus.*
11. What was the responsibility of "ministers of the word"?  
*The responsibility of "ministers of the word" was to teach the new converts.*
12. How did Luke's Gospel probably originate?  
*Luke desired to give an orderly and accurate account of the Gospel. He consulted eyewitnesses and ministers of the word. He probably wrote to Gentiles whose knowledge of the Old Testament as limited.*
13. Why did John write his Gospel?  
*John's purpose in writing was to supplement the Synoptics by emphasizing the divine nature of Jesus.*
14. The Acts of the Apostles was written by Luke. Why did he write it? *Luke's primary purpose in writing was to show how the gospel of Christ became "unhindered."*
15. What were Paul's two earliest epistles? 1 and 1 Thessalonians. When were they written? A.D. 50.
16. List four problems Paul dealt with in 1 Corinthians.
  - (1) *Divisions in the church.*
  - (1) *The problem of immorality.*
  - (3) *The eating meat offered to idols.*
  - (4) *The participation of women in worship.*
17. Give the date and emphasis of each of the following:  
Galatians- *A.D. 55-56, the probable date when Galatians was written.*  
Romans- *A.D. 57, the Roman epistle was written in Corinth.*

18. Name the Prison Epistles.

*Philippians, Colossians, Philemon, and Ephesians.*

19. Why are 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus called Pastoral Epistles?

*Because they were written to young pastors giving instructions concerning their work.*

20. Name the General Epistles.

*Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, Jude, and 1,2 and 3, John.*

21. Why was Revelation written?

*The purpose of the book was to give encouragement to those Christians of Asia Minor who were suffering martyrdom because they refused to worship the Roman emperor Domitian (A.D. 81-96).*

CHAPTER 7  
CANONIZATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. Name the first two collections of New Testament books.  
*Gospels, and Paul's epistles..*
2. Name and give the dates of five early, non-canonical writings which some pastors of that time read in their church services as Scripture.  
*First Clement, about A.D. 170.*  
*Didache, about A.D. 120*  
*Clement and Origen, about A.D.130*  
*The Shepherd of Hermas, about A.D. 140*  
*The Apocalypse of Peter, about A.D. 150*
3. Give a Scripture reference which indicates the Pauline Epistles were regarded as Scripture by the time 2 Peter was written.  
*2 Peter 3:15, 16 indicate the Pauline Epistles.*
4. Why did Clement of Rome not have an urgent need for authoritative writings?  
*Because some of the apostles were still alive when he wrote.*
5. Name two Early Church father (bishops) in Asia Minor who heard the Apostle John.  
*Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, and Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis.*
6. What did Papias regard more highly than sacred books?  
*Papias regarded the utterances of a living and abiding voice more highly than sacred books.*
7. What did Papias say about the works of Mark and Matthew?  
*Papias said that Mark was the interpreter of Peter, and he wrote down accurately everything that he remembered which was said and done by Christ. He stated that Matthew composed "the oracles in the Hebrew language, and each one interpreted them as he could."*
8. List three points from Justin's writing to the emperor which infer the canonization of the New Testament.  
*(1) Scriptures were recognized by the Church.*  
*(2) The Gospels were read in the public services.*  
*(3) The use of "it is written" inferred scriptural authority.*

9. What influence did Marcion's teachings and canon have on the formation of a canon by the Church?  
*Marcion's teachings and canon may have forced the church to recognize formally a canon.*
10. How was the Muratorian Canon different from our New Testament?  
*The Muratorian Canon differs from the New Testament by excluding four books and adding one.*
11. Name four bases for selecting the canonical books.  
*Their acceptance and usage; Doctrinal consistency; an apostolic origin; inspiration.*
12. What was the primary reason the acceptance of the seven disputed books into the Canon was slow in coming?  
*The primary reason the acceptance of the seven disputed books into the Canon was slow in coming because their apostolic origin was questioned.*
13. Which five epistles did Eusebius indicate were disputed?  
*James, 2 Peter, 2 John, 3 John and Jude.*
14. What is the significance of the thirty-ninth festal epistle of Athanasius?  
*Perhaps the first to apply the term canonical to the exact 27 books we now have in our New Testament.*
15. What is the importance of the Third Council of Carthage (A.D. 397)?  
*The Third Council of Carthage adopted a list of books of Holy Scripture and decreed that nothing be read in the Church as Divine Scripture except the canonical.*
16. Which books of the New Testament did Luther consider to be superior?  
*Luther considered the following books to be superior; John's Gospel, Paul's epistles, and 1 Peter.*

CHAPTER 8  
TRANSMISSION OF THE BIBLE  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. Transmission refers to (underline the correct answer):
  - (1) conveying the Bible from one language to another.
  - (2) conveying the Bible from one country to another.
  - (3) conveying the Bible from one generation to another.
  
2. Give two advantages of a codex over a scroll.
  - (1) *A larger collection of material could be combined into one volume.*
  - (2) *It was easier to find a particular scripture.*
  
3. Why is the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls significant for Old Testament textual studies?  
*The Dead Sea Scroll have enabled scholars to go back more than a thousand years closer to the original writings.*
  
4. Why was the preservation of Old Testament scrolls by the Qumran community significant?  
*The qumran community made a significant contribution by preserving Old Testament scrolls during this period.*
  
5. Explain why the Old Testament manuscripts, other than the Qumran scrolls, have not survived?  
*Previous to the Maccabean Revolt in 167 B.C., the Syrians had destroyed most of the existing manuscripts of the Old Testament. Apart from the Qumran writings, no manuscripts of Old Testament books before the ninth century A.D. survived.*
  
6. What is the Masoretic Text?  
*It is the standardized edition of the Hebrew Old Testament which was produced about A.D. 100 by Jewish scribes called Masoretes is called the Masoretic.*
  
7. Why is the Septuagint important to Christians?  
*Because it apparently was used by Jesus and apostles; most New Testament quotations are taken from it; it was perpetuated by Christians rather than Jews; and it includes New Testament writings also.*
  
8. Why did the Jews stop using the Septuagint?  
*The Jews reflected the Septuagint because the Christians used it in their disputes with the Jews.*

9. Match the title with the correct description of ancient translations:
- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| A "simple translation" into Syriac Aramaic. <u>e.</u>           | a. Samaritan Pentateuch |
| The "translation" of Hebrew into Palestinian Aramaic. <u>d.</u> | b. Vulgate              |
| The Pentateuch in Old Hebrew script. <u>a.</u>                  | c. Origen's Hexapla     |
| The Bible with six parallel columns. <u>c.</u>                  | d. Targum               |
| Jerome's Latin translation. <u>b.</u>                           | e. Peshitta             |
10. Match the following by writing the letter of the term which corresponds to each description of an ancient papyrus manuscript.
- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| The oldest papyrus fragment containing a few verses of John (A.D. 117-138) <u>d.</u> | a. P45 |
| One of the oldest papyrus codices of the Gospels and Acts (A.D. 200-250) <u>a.</u>   | b. P46 |
| The oldest papyrus codex of the Pauline Epistles (A.D. 200) <u>b.</u>                | c. P47 |
| The oldest papyrus codex of the Book of Revelation (A.D. 250-290) <u>c.</u>          | d. P52 |
| The ancient papyrus codex of Luke and John (A.D. 175-225) <u>e.</u>                  | e. P75 |
11. The two most valuable parchment manuscripts are Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus which are dated in the fourth century.
12. The Roman Church adopted the Vulgate as her official Bible at the Council of Trent in 1546 (year).
13. List three effects of the printing press on the distribution of Scripture.
- (1) *Copies could be reproduced more rapidly.*
  - (2) *More cheaply.*
  - (3) *Higher degree of accuracy.*
14. Write the letter of the Greek text beside the description which fits each.
- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| The first published Greek New Testament (1516) <u>b.</u>   | a. Textus Receptus        |
| The first printed New Testament in four languages (1514) <u>c.</u>                                     | b. Erasmus' New Testament |
| The text of Stephanus based on Erasmus and the Polyglot Bible and divided into verses (1551) <u>a.</u> | c. Complutensian Polyglot |
15. Write the letter of the correct English translation beside each description.
- |                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. King James or Authorized Version. | e. Revised Standard Version |
| b. Revised Version.                  | f. Tyndale                  |
| c. New English Bible                 | g. Coverdale                |
| d. New American Standard Bible       | h. Great Bible              |
|                                      | i. Wycliffe                 |
- The earliest English translation based on the Vulgate (1383) i.
- The first printed English New Testament based on the Greek text, the Vulgate, and Luther's translation. g.
- The first complete Bible printed in English (1535) f.
- The Bible approved by Henry VIII to be read in the churches. h.
- The Bible which replaced the Geneva and Great Bibles (1611) a.
- The revision of the King James Version in 1870 using newly discovered texts. b.
- An American revision published in 1946 and 1952 e.
- An English revision of the Revised Version (1961, 1970) c.
- An American revision of the American Standard Version (1960, 1970) d.

CHAPTER 9  
INTERPRETATION IN THE EARLY CHURCH  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. What caused the rejection of the Jews?  
*The Jewish nation was rejected because of her misinterpretation of the Old Testament.*
2. Give examples of what happens when the Bible is interpreted wrongly.  
*The Bible is being misinterpreted when it is used to justify un-Christian activities and attitudes.*
3. What is the meaning of hermeneutics?  
*Hermeneutics is the science of dealing with the history, principles, laws, and methods of interpretation.*
4. How was Jesus affected by Jewish methods of interpretation?  
*Jesus was not restricted by Jewish rules and customs of Old Testament interpretation.*
5. Why did an emphasis on the Law give rise to the scribes?  
*The scribes were needed as authoritative interpreters to determine how the Law should be applied.*
6. Name two contributions of Hillel.  
*(1) His classification of the oral tradition. (2) His seven rules of interpretation.*
7. How did Hillel differ from Shammai?  
*Hillel was more liberal than Shammai especially towards the Gentiles. Shammai was formalist.*
8. Give two principles of Jewish interpretation.  
*(1) The literal meaning of words and sentences. (2) The discovery of hidden meanings.*
9. Underline the correct ending for this sentence: Jesus regarded the Old Testament as authoritative and inspired,  
*thus He interpreted literally every word and applied the results without regard to circumstances.*  
  
*but He distinguished between the vitally religious sections and those of lesser value.*  
  
*thus he gave equal value to each law and teaching.*

10. In the Sermon on the Mount, how did Jesus' interpretation of the Law differ from the Pharisees?  
*The interpretations of the Pharisees and scribes prohibited external action, but Jesus included attitude of the heart.*
11. Name five factors in Paul's personal life which influenced his hermeneutics.  
*(1) His education in Tarsus of Cilicia.  
(2) His rabbinical education under Gamaliel.  
(3) His conversion experience.  
(4) His divine call.  
(5) His emphasis on the Spirit.*
12. How did Paul apply the Old Testament Scriptures to Christ?  
*Paul used typology to apply the Old Testament Scriptures to Christ.*
13. Define allegory and state how Paul's use of it differs from true allegory.  
*Allegory means to speak figuratively. Paul's use of allegory differs from true allegory in that he did not deny reality of Old Testament history in using it allegorically.*
14. Give two principles of interpretation used by the writer of Hebrews.  
*Christological and typology.*
15. Why did Philo use allegory?  
*He desired to harmonize divine revelation ( Old Testament ) with a speculative thought ( Greek philosophy).*
16. Name the three levels of meaning in Scripture according to Origen.  
*(1) Literal  
(2) Moral  
(3) Spiritual or allegorical*
17. How did the school of Antioch explain Paul's use of allegory?  
*The school of Antioch said Paul did not interpret allegorically even though he used the word allegory. They said he believed in the historical reality of the event and used the event as an example.*
18. Name three principles of interpretation used by the Antiochene interpreters.  
*(1) The literal.  
(2) The historical.  
(3) The Scriptures.*

CHAPTER 10  
INTERPRETATION IN THE REFORMATION AND MODERN PERIODS  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. Give two reasons the allegorical method prevailed during the Middle ages.
  - (1) *The school of Antioch's literal interpretation was condemned.*
  - (2) *A method was needed which avoided the errors of heretics who claimed a literal interpretation.*
  
2. How did Vincent believe heretical interpretations could be avoided?  
*Vincent believed heretical interpretation could be avoided by the control of exegesis by the one church.*
  
3. List the four meanings which were sought in every text during the Middle Ages.
  - (1) *The letter shows us what God our father did.*
  - (2) *The allegory shows where our faith is.*
  - (3) *The moral meaning gives us rules of daily life.*
  - (4) *The analogy shows us where we end our strife.*
  
4. What was the basic approach to interpretation in the Middle Ages?  
*The approach to interpretation in the Middle Ages was to find out what the various Fathers had said about a passage.*
  
5. What were the emphases of Thomas Aquinas in interpreting Scripture?  
*Thomas Aquinas emphasized the literal interpretation of Scripture, but he said the spiritual sense must be interpreted allegorically.*
  
6. List five of Luther's principles of interpretation which you consider to be most important.
  - (1) *The principle of Scripture only.*
  - (2) *The literal meaning of Scripture.*
  - (3) *The principle of the analogy of faith.*
  - (4) *The Christocentric principle of interpretation.*
  - (5) *The principle of spiritual enlightenment.*
  
7. List four principles which Calvin followed in interpreting Scripture.
  - (1) *The literal meaning.*
  - (2) *The Christocentric principle.*
  - (3) *The rejection of the allegorical method.*
  - (4) *The inner witness of the Spirit.*

8. Compare the relation of reason and revelation during the new age of rationalism.  
*During the new age of rationalism, reason was exalted to an authoritative position and revelation was evaluated by reason.*
9. What did Semler, the "father of rationalism," emphasize concerning Scriptures?  
*Semler emphasized that Scriptures are fallible human productions and must be judged by reason.*
10. Name four characteristics of the religious liberals' approach to the Bible.
  - (1) *The scientific outlook and method are to be applied to the Bible.*
  - (2) *Inspiration of the Bible is determined by its power to inspire religious experience.*
  - (3) *The interpretation of the Bible is based on evolutionary presuppositions.*
  - (4) *Theological concepts are accommodated to the people of the day.*
11. What did the liberal interpreter Albert Schweitzer conclude about Jesus?  
*Alber Schweitzer concluded that Jesus thought He was the Messiah but He was mistaken.*
12. What caused Barth to distinguish between the Word of God and the words of Scripture?  
*Barth believed the words of Scripture come from man and contained error.*
13. What principle of interpretation did Barth emphasize?  
*Barth emphasized the Christological principle.*
14. According to neo-orthodox scholars, what is the purpose of Biblical interpretation?  
*The purpose of Biblical interpretation is to bring man into existential encounter with God.*
15. What are the two primary problems of interpretation?  
*The two primary problems of interpretation are; (1) How can the revelation of God to past generations be understood and applied today? (2) what is the relation of reason to revelation?*

CHAPTER 11  
PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION AND LITERARY TYPES  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. (Underline the correct ending for the following sentence.) The principle of faith includes-
  - (1) accepting the Bible as God's authoritative revelation by faith.
  - (2) proving the Bible to be the Word of God.
  - (3) requiring a solution to the problems of the Old Testament.
  
2. Why did the Reformers appeal to the analogy of faith?  
*The Reformers spoke of the "analogy of faith" to refute the Roman Church's claim to be the authoritative interpreter of Scripture.*
  
3. List four emphases of the unity of faith principle.
  - (1) *Doctrine should not be based on or even a few verses with obscure meaning.*
  - (2) *A verse should be interpreted with reference to the total teaching of the Scripture.*
  - (3) *Obscure verses should be interpreted in the light of clear Scriptures.*
  - (4) *The one Spirit guides to a unity in doctrine.*
  
4. What principle of interpretation recognizes unity between the Old and new Testaments?  
*The Christological principle of interpretation recognizes unity between the Old and New Testament.*
  
5. What are two interpretations of the literal principle?  
*Two interpretations of the literal principle are; letterism and the meaning of the author.*
  
6. Give two reasons the meaning of words must be interpreted in context.
  - (1) *To discover the intended meaning of the author.*
  - (2) *Words change in meaning.*
  
7. Tell whether each statement is true or false by writing T or F by each.
  - (1) Words referring to material concepts may not be used to refer to spiritual concepts. F.
  - (2) Words which are used in figurative speech usually have hidden meanings. F.
  - (3) Words which are used to convey concepts of physical reality may also be used to convey spiritual concepts. T.
  
8. What are four areas of historical background which are needed in interpretation?  
*Four areas of historical background which are needed in interpretation are; economic condition, social custom, biblical lands, and political.*

9. Give two types of criticism which are important to biblical studies.
- (1) *Lower criticism evaluates the texts of translations to determine the words of the origin text.*
  - (2) *Higher criticism is the study of authorship date, and purpose.*
10. Why is the theological principle important?
- The theological principle says that the Bible was written to interpret the grace of God reaching out to man and not simply to record historical events.*
11. (Underline the correct ending for the following sentence.) The principle of progressive revelation means that-
- (1) doctrines evolved from primitive to sophisticated levels.
  - (2) God is the author of all Scripture; therefore, the Old Testament is as valuable as the New Testament for doctrine.
  - (3) *the divine revelation of the Old Testament is partial and incomplete.*
12. Is all of the Law binding today? Why?
- Yes, Several laws are still valuable as sources for judicial principles, but the principles must be given new forms of expression since social and political patterns have changed.*
13. (Underline the correct ending for the following sentence.) Christ's fulfillment of the moral law means that-
- (1) the Ten Commandments are no longer binding.
  - (2) *Christ gave a new level of meaning and application to the moral law.*
  - (3) Christ abolished the Old Testament Law and established a new law.
14. What is the emphasis of Hebrew poetry?
- The emphasis of Hebrew poetry is on thought or logical rhythm instead of sound or phonic rhythm.*
15. Name three possibilities to be considered in interpreting predictive prophecy.
- (1) *Some prophecies were fulfilled in Old Testament times;*
  - (2) *others in New Testament times;*
  - (3) *and others are still to be fulfilled.*
16. What is a parable?
- A parable is an earthly story used to teach a heavenly truth. It is a metaphor or simile drawn from nature or common life to illustrate a spiritual truth.*
17. What is the key principle for interpreting parables?
- The key principle to interpreting parables is to focus on the central truth. However, spiritual parallels should not be sought for each detail.*

CHAPTER 12  
THE STUDY AND APPLICATION OF THE BIBLE  
Home Study Exercise

Basic assignment: ( To be answered from the Study Guide content by Levels 1, 2, and 3 ).

1. In studying a biblical book, what should a student attempt to learn from it during the first reading?  
*In studying a biblical book, what a student should attempt to learn from it during the first reading are; historical background, author, recipients, and purpose.*
2. Give three questions to keep in mind during the first two readings of a book.  
*Three questions to keep in mind during the first two readings of a book are:*
  - *To whom was the book written and what appears to have been their circumstances?*
  - *Who wrote the book and what did he desire his readers to know?*
  - *What are the main thoughts of the book?*
3. Name four changes which may indicate new divisions in a book.
  - (1) *A geographical change in which the activities take place.*
  - (2) *A biographical change in which the emphasis is on a different expression.*
  - (3) *A change of activity.*
  - (4) *A change of subject in the teaching sections.*
4. Why base divisions of thought on paragraphs instead of chapters?  
*Chapter and verse divisions were later additions to the Scripture and are not always accurate. It is better to base divisions of thoughts on paragraphs within a book rather than chapter division.*
5. How is the central idea of a paragraph determined?  
*The central idea of a paragraph can be determined by finding the topic or key sentence.*
6. Give the steps in outlining a book.
  - (1) *Find the central theme.*
  - (2) *Find the main divisions.*
  - (3) *Select the topic or key sentence.*
  - (4) *Find sub-divisions by determining the relationship of the other sentences and clauses to the key sentences.*

7. Name five facts to seek in a biographical narrative.
  - (1) *His birth and early life, nothing especially the influence of parents, his early training, and any unusual circumstances concerning his birth.*
  - (2) *The manner in which God made His will known to him.*
  - (3) *His good and bad characteristics.*
  - (4) *The circumstances of his death and any comments about it made by the author.*
  - (5) *His significance in God's salvation history.*
  
8. List five questions to consider in evaluating the character of an individual.
  - (1) *What was his major role in the religion of Israel?*
  - (2) *What influences contributed to his strong characteristics?*
  - (3) *Were his undesirable characteristics acceptable according to the standards of his day?*
  - (4) *Were his good or characteristics dominant in influencing others?*
  - (5) *How did he react during times of crisis?*
  
9. name two methods of doctrinal study.
  - (1) *Analysing the basic doctrinal assumption.*
  - (2) *Studying the explicit doctrinal teachings.*
  
10. Name three social institutions of the Bible which deserve study.

*Family, community, and country.*
  
11. (Underline the correct ending for this sentence.) The application of the Bible concerns-
  - (1) discovering the essential principles of the divine truth.
  - (2) *the form of the expression of the divine truth.*
  - (3) the determination of new moral standards for our day.
  
12. Give two reasons for using a modern translation for Bible study.
  - (1) *Modern language more easily understood.*
  - (2) *To take advantage of most recent archaeological discoveries and progress in scholarship.*