

# Answers to Self-Tests

## Lesson 1

- 1 a)** Because of Roman power, there was safety, freedom, and ease of travel and communication throughout the entire region.
  - b)** As a result of the influence of Greek culture, the Greek language was used everywhere.
  - c)** Through the Jewish religion and the diaspora, prophecies about the coming Messiah were known and studied in many places.
  - d)** A variety of other religions existed, indicating that people were trying in various ways to find spiritual help and satisfaction. (Your answers should be similar.)
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- 2 a)** 4) Synagogue
  - b)** 7) Septuagint
  - c)** 6) Proselyte
  - d)** 1) Caesar Augustus
  - e)** 5) Diaspora
  - f)** 10) Sadducees
  - g)** 2) Alexander the Great
  - h)** 12) Passover
  - i)** 13) Herod the Great
  - j)** 3) Hellenist
  - k)** 9) Pharisees
  - l)** 11) Pentecost
  - m)** 9) Pharisees
  - n)** 8) Sanhedrin
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- 3 a)** specific events and facts.
  - b)** truths about Christ and the Christian life.
  - c)** instructions given to an individual regarding church leadership and other matters.
  - d)** messages concerning the present and revelations of the future. (Your answers should be similar.)

- 4 a)** 2) John
- b)** 1) Luke
- c)** 4) Paul
- d)** 2) John
- e)** 4) Paul
- f)** 3) James

**5**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Historical</b>	<b>Doctrinal</b>	<b>Personal</b>	<b>Prophetic</b>
6 BC– AD 29	Matthew Mark			
AD 30– AD 60	Acts	Romans Galatians	Philemon	
AD 60– AD 95		Hebrews	1, 2 Timothy	Revelation

**Lesson 2**

- 1** False
- 2** True
- 3** False
- 4** False
- 5** True
- 6** False
- 7** False
- 8** True
- 9** True
- 10** False
- 11 b)** they did not believe He was God’s Son.
- 12 c)** object lesson.
- 13 a)** preparation for ministry.
- 14 d)** Galilee.

- 15 c) give an accurate portrayal of the person of Jesus.
- 16 Samaria.
- 17 later ministry and controversy.
- 18 Bethany.
- 19 Judea and Galilee (in any order).
- 20 himself.

### Lesson 3

- 1 True
- 2 False
- 3 False
- 4 True
- 5 False
- 6 True
- 7 True
- 8 False
- 9 False
- 10 True
- 11 c) follow the same basic pattern in telling about the life of Christ.
- 12 a) tells how the Old Testament prophecies were fulfilled in Jesus.
- 13 a) 2) Mark
  - b) 1) Matthew
  - c) 1) Matthew
  - d) 2) Mark
  - e) 2) Mark
- 14 (In your words)
  - a) the period of Jesus' public acceptance and popularity.
  - b) the period of His decline in favor and His rejection.

- 15** (In your words) showed how the Old Testament messianic prophecies were fulfilled in Jesus' life.
- 16** (In your words) Jesus' active ministry in which He willingly and promptly met the needs of many people.
- 17** "the beginning of the good news about Jesus the Messiah, the Son of God" (1:1).

## Lesson 4

- 1** **a)** 1) The Gospel of Luke  
**b)** 2) The Gospel of John  
**c)** 1) The Gospel of Luke  
**d)** 2) The Gospel of John  
**e)** 2) The Gospel of John  
**f)** 1) The Gospel of Luke  
**g)** 1) The Gospel of Luke
- 2** True
- 3** False
- 4** True
- 5** True
- 6** False
- 7** False
- 8** **b)** the teachings Jesus gave regarding the "Son of man."
- 9** **a)** show that Jesus was the Son of God and lead people to believe in Him.

## Lesson 5

- 1** F. Acts is the link between the Gospels and the Epistles because it describes the formation or establishment of the church.
- 2** T
- 3** F. Acts shows that Paul turned increasingly to the Gentiles because many of the Jews rejected his message.

**4 T**

**5** F. Paul wrote to the Galatians in response to news that they had accepted a false doctrine regarding salvation.

(NOTE: Your rewritten statements need not be exactly like those given, but they should state the same idea.)

- 6** a) 5) James  
b) 1) Peter  
c) 3) Luke  
d) 4) Acts  
e) 3) Luke  
f) 6) Galatians  
g) 1) Peter  
h) 2) Paul

- 7** a) 6  
b) 4  
c) 1  
d) 3  
e) 2  
f) 7  
g) 5

- 8** a) 6; Cyprus  
b) 9; Crete  
c) 2; Macedonia  
d) 7; Caesarea  
e) 8; Jerusalem  
f) 10; Cyrene  
g) 4; Ephesus  
h) 5; Galatia  
i) 1; Rome  
j) 8; Jerusalem  
k) 3; Corinth

## Lesson 6

- 1**
- a)** 5) Romans
  - b)** 4) 2 Corinthians
  - c)** 2) 2 Thessalonians
  - d)** 5) Romans
  - e)** 3) 1 Corinthians
  - f)** 4) 2 Corinthians
  - g)** 2) 2 Thessalonians
  - h)** 4) 2 Corinthians
  - i)** 5) Romans
  - j)** 1) 1 Thessalonians
  - k)** 1) 1 Thessalonians
  - l)** 3) 1 Corinthians
  - m)** 3) 1 Corinthians
- 2**
- a)** Corinth
  - b)** Thessalonica
  - c)** Rome
  - d)** Corinth
- 3**
- a)** gospel of God's righteousness.
  - b)** idleness.
  - c)** specific church problems.
  - d)** had been unable to go and teach them personally.
  - e)** resurrection of the dead.

## Lesson 7

- 1**
- a)** 2) Ephesians
  - b)** 3) Colossians
  - c)** 1) Philemon
  - d)** 2) Ephesians
  - e)** 4) Philippians
  - f)** 2) Ephesians
  - g)** 4) Philippians
  - h)** 3) Colossians
  - i)** 1) Philemon
  - j)** 3) Colossians
  - k)** 1) Philemon
  - l)** 4) Philippians

- 2** F. Luke's description of Paul's arrests and trials showed that Christianity was *not* a political threat to the Roman government.
- 3** F. The epistles of Philemon, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philippians are called the Prison Epistles because Paul wrote them when he was in prison.
- 4** T
- 5** F. The epistle to Philemon reveals Paul's concern for a slave who had offended his master and needed forgiveness.
- 6** F. Philippians 2:5–11 is important along with John 1, Hebrews 1–2, and Colossians 1 because it asserts Christ's deity and helps us understand what happened when He became a man.
- 7** T
- 8** F. Paul's strategy in helping the Colossians to see that they were following a false teaching was to present truths concerning Christ that would make their errors obvious.

## Lesson 8

- 1** **a)** 2) 2 Timothy  
**b)** 4) 1 Peter  
**c)** 5) Hebrews  
**d)** 1) 1 Timothy  
**e)** 5) Hebrews  
**f)** 1) 1 Timothy  
**g)** 3) Titus  
**h)** 4) 1 Peter  
**i)** 3) Titus  
**j)** 5) Hebrews  
**k)** 2) 2 Timothy
- 2** **a)** Titus.
- 3** **c)** Melchizedek.
- 4** **c)** spiritual maturity and ability to govern their families.

**5 b)** facing suffering with a Christlike attitude.

**6 a)** Titus (2:1, 11)

**b)** 2 Timothy (4:2, 7, 9)

**c)** Hebrews (10:12)

**d)** 1 Peter (4:16)

**e)** 1 Timothy (1:3)

**f)** Hebrews (2:3)

## Lesson 9

**1 a)** 5) 3 John

**b)** 3) 1 John

**c)** 6) Revelation

**d)** 2) Jude

**e)** 5) 3 John

**f)** 1) 2 Peter

**g)** 6) Revelation

**h)** 3) 1 John

**i)** 1) 2 Peter

**j)** 4) 2 John

**k)** 4) 2 John

**2 a)** 3) Revelation

**b)** 2) 3 John

**c)** 1) Jude

**d)** 3) Revelation

**3 b)** 1 John.

**4 d)** futurist view.

**5 c)** Jude.

**6 a)** apocalyptic symbolism.

**7 b)** the time has not yet arrived for their fulfillment.

**8 a)** 4

**b)** 2

**c)** 3

**d)** 1

## Lesson 10

- 1 a) 3) Diocletian  
b) 2) Marcion  
c) 1) Clement of Rome  
d) 9) Johann Gutenberg  
e) 6) Canon  
f) 4) *The Shepherd of Hermas*  
g) 7) Codex Sinaiticus  
h) 8) African Latin Version  
i) 2) Marcion  
j) 5) The Third Council of Carthage
- 2 b) book's authorship.
- 3 c) African Latin Version.
- 4 a) was produced within 50 years of the original.
- 5 c) declared which books met all four tests of canonicity.
- 6 b) many more in number and of a much earlier date.
- 7 a) influence of the list of Marcion.
- 8 d) many early Greek manuscripts that agree closely.
- 9 a) 5  
b) 2  
c) 6  
d) 1  
e) 4  
f) 3



