

# Theology 101

As you look over this and look up the verses, think how a right or a wrong belief in each particular doctrine could shape how you think and live your Christian life. Correct answers are in red. My comments are in blue.

## I. God

1. Which is not an attribute of God? (Look these verses up and think about the way you perceive God when you hear these attributes. Knowing God and all His perfections is a first step in a closer relationship with Him)

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|---|---|
| a.) Holy (Lev. 20:26)                                 | j.) Love (1John 4:8)  |
| b.) Immutable/unchangeable (Mal. 3:6; Jam. 1:17)      | k.) Sovereign (1Tim 6:15)   |
| c.) Merciful (Ps. 145:8)                              | l.) Righteous (Deut. 32:4)  |
| d.) Omnipotent (all powerful) (Gen. 17:1; Rev. 1:8)   | m.) Omniscient (all knowing) (Heb. 4:13)                              |
| e.) Blameless (2Sam. 22:31)                           | n.) Compassionate (2Chr. 30:9)  |
| f.) Gracious (Ex. 34:6)                               | o.) Immortal (1Tim. 1:17)   |
| g.) Light (1John 1:5)                                 | <b>p.) Creator</b> Yes He is, but this is not an attribute (Gen. 1:1) |
| h.) Just (1John 1:9)                                  | q.) Pure (Ps. 18:26)  |
| i.) Omnipresent (everywhere all the time) (Jer.23:24) | r.) True (John 3:33)  |

2. Which statement represents the truth about the Trinity (Father, Son & Holy Spirit)?

- a.) 3 separate Gods performing 3 distinct roles (This would be polytheism. It is how the Muslims mistakenly perceive Christianity and it comes from the Koran (Surah 4:171; Surah 5:72-73))
- b.) 3 persons of one Godhead performing 3 distinct roles** (There is definitely only one God (Deut. 6:4), and He exists in 3 persons. The Father is God (1Pet. 1:2). The Son is God (John 1:1 with 14). The Holy Spirit is God (Acts 5:3-4; 1Cor. 2:10). And each person is in unity with the other (Matt. 28:19).)
- c.) 3 sides of one God depending on what role He needs to fill at any given time (They are not sides of God they *are* God and fully function in unity all the time)
- d.) 3 separate beings that form a hierarchy (Father is over the Son is over the Holy Spirit) (Again, this is polytheism. There is only one God (Deut. 6:4))

## II. The Bible

3. How did the Bible's authors write their portions of Scripture?

- a.) God revealed His messages to them in various ways and He moved them to write in their own unique styles** (Yes, God first of all inspired (2Tim. 3:16) and moved (2Pet. 1:21) each author to write exactly what He wanted them to. Secondly He allowed them some freedom of composition to incorporate their own unique writing style. Educated authors such as Luke and Paul use big words in lengthy run-on sentences, and fishermen like Peter exhibit poor grammar and write in an unorganized manner. Luke took it upon himself to include things in chronological order and checked all his facts (Luke 1:1-4).)
- b.) The authors conceived their own writings as they were inspired by their knowledge of God and His truths (No, because no message ever made into Scripture by the will of man. Instead, the Holy Spirit moved them to write (2Pet. 1:21))
- c.) God dictated every word to every author (If that were true we would not see the unique writing styles of each author. Just a casual reading in an English translation will tell you that different writers had different styles. In some cases God does dictate a message (Jer. 30:32), but that seems to be the exception rather than the rule.)
- d.) God inspired some authors like Paul, Isaiah, Moses, etc... with messages, but did not inspire the authors of historical books like Kings and Chronicles. These books are included just to show the history of the Jewish people (Some Books may be included to show historical events, but that's because God wanted them in there to show us the big picture. He still moved each author to include just what He wanted them to. This is consistent with 2Pet. 1:21.)

e.) God revealed the concepts to the author and left it to them to write the message (This may seem right, but to be consistent with 2Pet. 1:21, you must have a more involved God who moved His authors to write His message.)

4. The content of the Bible is...

a.) Available for anyone to pick and choose as they feel right to live by (A lot of people consciously or unconsciously do this. This is a slippery slope and can lead to picking over important doctrines, such as 'all Scripture is inspired and profitable' (2Tim. 3:16).)

b.) Full of great truths, but some parts are too hard to comprehend and best left for seminary grads (some parts are hard to understand, but I would suggest that with prayer and study, anyone can find an answer. I believe the hard parts are there to motivate us to press on to maturity (Heb. 6:1).)

c.) Full of great truths, but some parts are outdated and do not apply to our culture today (What, like camels, and stoning people? Camels were symbols of wealth: stoning is a means of capital punishment. Both of which we have today. There is always an analogy for application.)

d.) Full of great truths, but there are some passages that contradict others and should be ignored (First of all, nothing should be ignored. Some passages seem to contradict, but prayer, study and looking at the context will show that they really do not.)

**e.) Absolutely infallible, containing no errors or contradictions. We can trust every word.** (2Tim. 3:16 says that all Scripture is inspired by God and all is profitable for study and application. There are no exceptions or contradictions. Can you see that any other belief about the content of the Bible can lead to doubts about your faith, and lead to a life separate from God's will for you?)

f.) Almost always in agreement. A few passages contradict, but only on minor points that do not change the context or meaning of the passage (In our modern English translations, this could possibly be true. But, in the original writing in the original language there were no contradictions. That does not mean that scribal errors may have occurred when copying over a number or two. Even one minor contradiction in the original could bring the credibility of the entire book into question)

5. The Books of the Bible are/were...

a.) The ones declared by the early church as the best ones (True, the church did gather together at councils to vote on this issue, but God guided these groups to select the right ones)

b.) The best ones available in the early church. Since then, other comparable books have been discovered that are just as good and reliable (e.g. Gospel of Thomas, other writings of Paul, etc...) (No, because the canon (or collection of Bible Books) was complete since AD 397. The other writings were known by that time, but they were not deemed inspired by God, they contradicted other canonical Books, and therefore not included.)

**c.) The only ones that God revealed to the early church as the ones we are to read as Scripture (Correct)**

d.) The ones the early church thought were good at the time, but since then, we have found some to contradict recent scientific discoveries (The Bible has never contradicted science, nor has science ever contradicted the Bible. But scientists have contradicted the Bible with their theories, and theologians have contradicted science with theirs. Be careful with theory vs. fact.)

e.) Clearly too many. God would not have wanted us to be bored and confused when reading His word (It is a big book, but it's just the right size for God to tell His story. It goes from Creation into eternity in heaven. There can be no more, and anything less would be incomplete (Rev. 22:18-19).)

6. When interpreting the Bible, you should...

a.) Think of it mostly as figurative or mythical stories that reveal truths that you can apply to your life (Be careful with this. Where do you draw the line? Pretty soon, Jesus' death on the cross could be a myth.)

b.) Read a paraphrase like the New Living or New International Version and trust every word because dedicated, godly men translated it to our modern English language in an easy-to-read format (These version are recommended for an easy reading of the message, but they are not word-for-word translations. You cannot and should not use them for word and in-depth studies.)

- c.) **Consider everything factual and take it literally unless it states not to, or common sense tells you not to** (Yes, the Bible is pretty obvious when it should be taken figuratively (i.e. Jesus' parables). Consequently, you should take the rest of it very literally.)
- d.) Just read a commentary like Matthew Henry and trust it to give you the meaning and application (Again, these are recommended, but why trust the middle man, when you can go straight to God's Word)

### III. Angels

7. Angels are... (check all that apply)
- a.) former humans that God sends back to earth to help people (Angels were created as higher order beings than humans (Heb. 2:7,9). Therefore, they cannot be former humans.)
  - b.) **Beings created above humans that God uses as messengers** (the Greek word for angel (*angelos*) means messenger) **and helpers to His chosen people** (Heb. 1:14)
  - c.) Beings that God created that can only do His will. (If this were true, then some of them would not have sinned, but they did (2Pet. 2:4). Even Satan who was created perfect, sinned (Ezek. 28:15).)
  - d.) **A countless organization of beings** (Heb. 12:22) **that God uses to fight Satan and his demons** (Rev. 5:11; 12:7)
  - e.) **Announcers** (Rev. 14:6-7) **and inflictors** (Acts. 12:23; Rev. 16:1) **of judgment on unbelievers**

### IV. The Devil

8. How does Satan attack Christians? (check all that apply)
- a.) **He tempts them to conform to society** (Acts. 17:5 with 1Thess. 3:5. Follow the story of Paul in Thessalonica. Jealous Jews forced Paul to leave. Paul later sent Timothy to check on them to see if Satan had gotten them to fall to his temptation)
  - b.) **He tempts them to speak untruthfully** (Acts 5:1-11)
  - c.) **He tempts them to be immoral** (1Cor. 7:5)
  - d.) **He confuses their witness to the world** (Matt. 13:38-39 in the parable of the wheat and tares)
  - e.) **He uses governments and authorities against them** (1Thess 2:18; Rev. 2:10; 16:13-16)
  - f.) **He puts a spotlight on their sin before God** (Rev. 12:10)

### V. Demons

9. What do demons do? (check all that apply)
- a.) **Promote idolatry** (1Cor. 10:20-21. This means getting us to focus on anything other than God)
  - b.) Possess believers in Christ and cause them to sin (There is no biblical evidence that says they can indwell a believer. See 1John 4:4 and see if this allows for demon possession of believers.)
  - c.) **Promote legalism** (1Tim. 4:1-5. Why do churches split? Do you think Satan likes to see believers fight against each other? Do you think he wants believers to put limits on the freedom we have in Christ?)
  - d.) **Teach against Jesus' coming in the flesh** (1Tim. 3:16-4:1; 1John 4:1-4. Think about how demonic activity might be involved in religions and cults that teach Jesus as not being God in the flesh (i.e. Islam, Mormonism, Jehovah's Witnesses, etc...pretty much anything but biblical Christianity. We are to have zero tolerance for this teaching in our lives (2John))
  - e.) **Align governments against God** (Rev. 16:13-16. Think about demonic activity in most of today's world governments)

## VI. Man

10. Which most accurately states the relationship of man's origins from a biblical and scientific view?

a.) **The Bible clearly says that God created the earth and man and lays out the events in outline form. Scientific findings since then have validated the Genesis account and helped us fill in the outline with details.** (This is the true statement. The facts are that God created man (Gen. 1:26-27), he did not evolve. Genesis 1 lays out the outline in chronological order. Genesis 2 fills in a few details with respect to man's creation. God enabled us with a desire and ability to study His creation. Over the last few thousands of years we have filled in the outline with many scientific findings through studying the heavens (astronomy), the earth (geology), the fossil record (paleontology), and studying present-day life (biology). No scientific finding has ever contradicted Genesis 1 or 2.

b.) The Bible clearly states that the earth and man were created about 6,000 years ago and science should fit its theories inside that biblical framework (Fact: the Bible never says how old the earth is. The number 6,000 comes from a rough adding up of the genealogical ages of Genesis 5 and Genesis 11. This assumes that the genealogies are complete, and that the days in Genesis 1 are 24-hour days. Neither assumption is a guarantee. The Hebrew word *yom* can mean both a 24-hour day and an indefinite period of time (such as the day of the Lord). A day is as a thousand years to God (Ps. 90:4). Also, if you try to study genealogies in the Bible, you will go crazy because people are always left out, some are added in other places, and sometimes entire generations are skipped. Satan must love it when Christians argue over, and declare as part of Christian doctrine, the age of the earth.

c.) The Bible represents the view of creation that was held when it was written. Scientific findings since then tell us our origin in a different but more accurate way than Genesis records. (As mentioned above, no scientific finding has every disproved or contradicted Genesis 1 and 2. You need to distinguish between fact and theory. Some scientists (such as Charles Darwin) have come up with theories based on findings that have contradicted the Bible. An observation of the fossil record and present-day life led Darwin to come up with the theory of evolution. The same observations lead other scientists to the theory of Intelligent Design. The facts don't change, only the theories. The fossil record does not prove evolution. If anything it shows an incredibly complex history of incredibly complex life forms on our planet. Each fossil records clues to the life and death of a fully functioning organism. Don't be misguided by theories. Look at the facts.)

d.) Science has uncovered the secrets of our origins and the Bible should be interpreted according to these findings. (As above, separate observation from theory. And never reinterpret the Bible based on someone else's theory. Especially if it leads to the rethinking of sound doctrine, such as the death and resurrection of Jesus, security of salvation, etc...)

## VII. Sin

11. Which is not a punishment for Adam's sin (the original sin, the Fall)?

a.) A sense of guilt and shame (True from Adam and Eve realizing they were naked and hiding from God (Gen. 3:7-8).)

b.) Enmity between the saved and unsaved (Gen. 3:15)

c.) Death (Gen. 3:19)

d.) Painful childbirth (Gen. 3:16)

e.) Weeds, thistles and hard work (Gen. 3:17-19)

f.) **Unable to tell right from wrong without God's help** (This is not true because Adam and Eve could not tell right from wrong before they sinned. That's why they sinned)

g.) Hierarchy of family order (man is over woman) (Gen. 3:16)

12. Which is not true about sin? (check all that apply)
- a.) It is inherited and part of our nature since birth (Ps. 51:5; Eph 2:3)
  - b.) It blinds our mind (2Cor. 4:4)
  - c.) It alienates us from the life God wants for us (Eph. 4:18)
  - d.) It is something we cannot help or control** (Gen. 4:7. God would not tell us to master it if it could master us, but be careful and look at 'g' below. Think of how God plays a role in helping us master sin.)
  - e.) It defiles our conscience (Titus 1:15)
  - f.) It can take control of us (Rom. 6:20; 7:20. In not contradicting 'd' above, sin can take control of us if we let it. We can get enslaved to it if we don't be on our guards. We must master it, and only God can help us do that.)
  - g.) It can be good if good comes out of it (i.e. the world sees how God forgives us)** (Rom. 6:1-2)
  - h.) We are born sinless, but we all inevitably sin because we are in a fallen state from Adam** (No, see 'a' above)
  - i.) Some sins are bigger than others (The Bible seems to suggest this in areas of progressive revelation, unintentional sins, and by naming specific sins that God hates (Prov. 6:16-19; Matt 12:31-32; 23:14; Luke 12:47-48). Still, any and all sin causes us to be separated from God because God is too pure to approve of any evil (Hab. 1:13))
  - j.) We are responsible for sins we don't even know we commit (Lev. 5:1-4)
  - k.) A punishment for our sins could be physical death (1Cor. 11:30; 1John 5:16. This is definitely biblical and God may resort to this as punishment for the persistently sinning believer. It is a terrifying thing to fall into the hands of the living God (Heb. 10:26-31))
  - l.) God will not forgive some sins** (1John 1:9 nips this in the bud. There is nothing a Christian can do that God will not forgive. Paul warns that His grace should not be taken as a license to sin (Rom. 6:1-2))
  - m.) Forgiven sin cannot be held against us (Is. 43:25; Heb. 10:17-18. God is the only one who can truly forgive and forget. How should this model for forgiveness affect us in our relationships?)

### VIII. Jesus Christ

13. Which statement best describes the nature or essence of Jesus?
- a.) Fully human, he was declared the Son of God at his baptism (True, God announces Jesus as His Son at his baptism (Matt. 3:16-17), but He was born God, he did not become God at some point (Is. 7:14))
  - b.) Fully God with the appearance of humanity (Docetism. He was fully human, not just in appearance (Phil. 2:6-8; Heb. 2:9))
  - c.) Fully God and fully human in one person. The two natures are unmixed, without separation** (Yes! He is fully God (John 1:1) and he became flesh (John 1:14), in a form that was slightly lower than the angels (Heb. 2:9))
  - d.) He possesses some attributes of God and man, mixed and separated in two persons (Eutychianism. Half God and half man might be easier to think of, but it is not biblical (Col. 2:9))
  - e.) Fully human in body and soul, fully God in Spirit; one person (Apollinarianism. If this is true, then Christ was not fully human. Explain Luke 23:46 if this is true)
  - f.) Fully human, but similar to God in all His attributes (Arianism. False according to Col. 2:9)
  - g.) Fully God and fully man, but some of his attributes such as omnipresence and omniscience he chose to let go of while in his earthly body (Phil. 2:7 addresses this self-emptying concept (Greek word *kenosis*). If He did hold back some attributes, though, He would not be fully God, which the Bible claims He is (Is. 9:6; Col. 2:9))
  - h.) A human being who was a good and moral teacher (True, but not a complete answer. Probably most of the world believes this about Jesus.)

14. Which are some facts about Jesus' death on the cross? (check all that apply)
- a.) It signified the beginning of Satan's reign as the god of this world (Satan was already the god of this world (Job 1))
  - b.) It appeased God's wrath towards us** (Rom. 3:25. Propitiation means the turning away of wrath by an offering. We may not think about it but our sin evokes God's wrath. Only Jesus' blood soothes it (Rom. 5:9).)
  - c.) Jesus died for the elect (God's chosen people) (No, He died once for all (1Pet 3:18))
  - d.) Jesus died in our place (a substitute)** (Rom. 5:8. While we were the sinners, Christ died for us. The important point to remember is that we were the ones who should have been on that cross.)
  - e.) His death was a payment made to liberate us from the penalty of our sin** (Mark 10:45. How should this make us want to live our daily lives? Out of obligation...or gratitude)
  - f.) Through Jesus' death, God reconciled the world to Himself** (Rom. 5:10. Our sin made us an enemy of God. Through the cross, we were reconciled to God)
  - g.) His death is sufficient to save us, but we need another sacrifice to atone for the sins we commit in the future (Absolutely false (1John 1:9). We will keep sinning, but there is no more sacrificing after what Jesus had done (Heb. 10:1-14).)
  - h.) As a result of Jesus' death we no longer need to keep the Old Testament Law** (Rom. 6:14; 7:1-6. We are no longer required to keep Old Testament Law. Thank God, because no one could keep all the Law anyway. We are truly saved by Grace.)

## IX. Salvation

15. The Bible speaks of Christians as 'The Elect'. The Elect are...
- a.) Those who God predestined to accept Christ as their savior (No, see 'd'. If this were true, then why are we told to go out and preach the gospel (Matt. 28:19) if those who are not elect are not going to be saved anyway?))
  - b.) Those who accepted Christ as their savior of their own free will, but God did not know who would make that choice in advance (If God could not know this in advance, He isn't omniscient. We've already established that (Heb. 4:13))
  - c.) Those who God chose at the beginning of creation to spend eternity with in heaven (This is the same as 'a' above)
  - d.) Those who God knew in advance would accept Christ as their savior of their own free will. God predestined that 'The Elect' would spend eternity in heaven.** (This is the only truly biblical answer (Rom. 8:29-30). God knew we would choose Christ before we did. God predestined from the beginning that those who accept Christ would be written in the Book of Life and spend eternity with Him in heaven. On the contrary only God knows who will not accept Jesus as their savior, so we should be witnessing to everyone as if they will.)
  - e.) Not those who God predestined to reject Christ and spend eternity in hell (This is just the backwards version of 'a' and 'c' above. God did not create people to go to hell. Hell was created for Satan and his demons (Matt. 25:41))
16. Which is true about the extent of our salvation?
- a.) A belief in Jesus will save us, but unless we continuously ask forgiveness for subsequent sins we may lose our salvation (A bad interpretation of Matt. 24:13. This verse is talking about a physical saving if one endures to the end of the tribulation period. Jesus' death saves us from all sins in the future (Heb. 10:1-14).)
  - b.) If we purposefully turn away from Jesus after we have been saved, we could lose our salvation (Heb. 6:1-8) (No, these verses in context are speaking of immature Christians who are turning away from Christ. If they continue to sin willfully, it is like nailing Jesus up to the Cross again. Once was sufficient to save and seal us (1Pet. 3:18; Eph. 1:13).)
  - c.) A true believer cannot lose their salvation. If a 'believer' turns away from Jesus, they were never actually a believer to begin with. (Hebrews 6 and 10 address willful sin in believers. If this statement were true, then these passages shouldn't be in the Bible.)
  - d.) A believer can never lose their salvation, no matter what they do.** (This is true, but not a license to sin (Rom. 6:1-2). We are sealed by the Holy Spirit (Eph. 1:13). Salvation is a gift (Eph. 2:8-9),

and the gifts of God are irrevocable (Rom. 11:29). And nothing can separate us from Christ (Rom. 8:39). No one can snatch us out of His hands (John 10:29). How does that separate Christianity from other faiths?)

e.) We can never really know if we're saved. We'll find out when we die and stand before God (No, the Bible was written so that we might know we have eternal life through Christ (1John 5:13))

## X. The Holy Spirit

17. Which are characteristics of the Holy Spirit? (check all that apply)

- a.) **He seals us from the day we're saved until the day of redemption** (Eph. 4:30)
- b.) He indwells believers after they are baptized (Acts 2:38) (This was only true of the first generation of Jewish believers. Every Gentile, and Jew that accepted Christ after that was indwelt by the Holy Spirit at conversion (see Cornelius in Acts 10))
- c.) He acts as a believer's conscience (He can influence our conscience, but He is not our conscience. Our conscience is our own and we need to ask God to help us align it with His will)
- d.) He indwells all believers, but will leave them if they turn away from following Jesus (This was true in the Old Testament, but not now. The Holy Spirit will never leave us (John 14:16))
- e.) **He gives us our Spiritual Gifts** (1Cor. 12)
- f.) **He prays for us** (Rom. 8:26)
- g.) **He gives us assurance of our salvation** (Rom. 8:16)
- h.) He began His ministry on earth after Jesus ascended into heaven (No, He was on earth since its creation (Gen. 1:2))

## XI. The Church

18. Which are true about the church and church ordinances (members = Christians)

- a.) You cannot be a member without being baptized (Baptism is clearly not needed for salvation (the thief on the cross was not baptized, yet promised entry into heaven (Luke 23:39-43))
- b.) **We are required to get together in a church service of some kind regularly** (This is true (Heb. 10:25). How does this affect our desire to get up and go to church each Sunday?)
- c.) The church has its roots in the Old Testament (No, The church could not have started before Jesus' ascension into heaven. Besides, Jesus built His church starting with Peter (Matt. 16:18))
- d.) One needs to have the spiritual gift of being an elder or a deacon to fill those positions (There is no gift of deacon or elder, they are positions. Those positions should be filled, however by people with the qualifications listed in 1Tim. 3; 5; and Titus 1)
- e.) Once you are water-baptized you can begin the victorious Christian life (No. Baptism is a symbol of obedience, and our dying and burial with Christ. It is something believers need to do, but not in order to walk with Him (Rom. 6:4))
- f.) The church can discipline a sinning member, but they cannot excommunicate them from a local church (No, 1Cor. 5:1-8)
- g.) Christians are required to partake in the Lord's Supper (or Communion) whenever the bread and cup are passed during a service (It is something we should do, but only if we are right with God at that moment. It should not be taken just because the plate is being passed (1Cor. 11:23-34))
- h.) Believers are required to give 10% of their gross income (This was required in the Old Testament, and it has been a guideline for Christian tithing, but God loves a cheerful giver more than a routine giver (2Cor. 9:7))
- i.) **We go to church on Sunday because of Jesus resurrection and the Pentecost both being on Sundays, and because it is when early Christians met together** (This appears to be the reason why we meet on Sundays (Mark. 16:9; John 20:19; Acts. 20:7)
- j.) Members should disagree about every little thing so they can split and start up other churches (This happens so much you'd swear it was in the Bible)

## XII. The Future

19. When Jesus went into heaven He said He would come back in the same way. What needs to happen before He comes back (i.e. 'The Rapture')?
- a.) The Antichrist needs to be revealed and set up his rule (2Thess 2:1-7. This will not happen until after the rapture)
  - b.) Israel and Palestine must reach a peace agreement (Most evangelicals believe that this will happen after the rapture. It definitely marks the beginning of the 7 year tribulation period (Dan. 9:24-27))
  - c.) Nothing needs to happen before He comes back. He can come at any time.** (This is the only absolutely true statement. If something had to happen first, we would better know when He was coming. That misses the point. We need to live like He could come back at any moment (Matt 24:36-51).)
  - d.) Every nation, tribe, and tongue must hear the gospel presented to them (This does not need to happen because even people who have never heard the gospel have no excuse for not believing (Rom. 1:18-20))
  - e.) The false prophet must establish his worldwide religion (This happens after the rapture and during the tribulation period (Rev. 13:11-18))
  - f.) I need to make my first \$1 million (Something tells me I couldn't spend it after He comes back anyway)
  - g.) Satan must be bound in the bottomless pit (This happens after the 7 year tribulation after the battle of Armageddon (Rev. 20: 1-3))
  - h.) The Jewish Temple must be rebuilt on its original location (This does not need to happen first. There is some debate about this tricky situation and if and when it will happen but it looks like it will be there when the Antichrist sets up his rule (2Thess. 2:4). Currently the Muslims have the Dome of the Rock built on the site. Some major event must happen before the Jewish Temple to be constructed.)
20. Which statement is true regarding a believer and God's end-time judgment?
- a.) There is no judgment for the believer. They are saved by Jesus' blood and there is no judgment against them (Believers will most certainly be judged (1Cor. 3: 11-15))
  - b.) They will be judged according to their works. There will be rewards for their good works; their bad works will be burned up** (This is true according to 1Cor. 3:11-15. It will happen after the rapture at the *bema* seat (Rom. 14:10). This is where believers will be given their rewards for their good works. Remember that while doing good works won't save you, it is what we were created to do (Eph. 2:8-10))
  - c.) They will be judged at the Great White Throne and then be allowed to enter heaven because of their faith (You don't want to be at this judgment. This is the final judgment and it will be for those whose names are not found in the Book of life. Believer's have already been judged by this time (Rev. 20:11-15))
  - d.) They will be judged and if their bad works outnumber the good ones they cannot enter the kingdom of heaven (Works have nothing to do with entering heaven (Eph. 2:8-9))
  - e.) They will not be judged, but they will miss out on some things in heaven because of their bad works (They will be judged (1Cor. 3:11-15), but they might make it into heaven with only their soul. How much better it would be if they had rewards for the good works which made it through the fire)

### EXTRA CREDIT:

21. Which is not a biblical name of God?
- a.) Elohim (Gen. 1:1 - Hebrew word for God. It is the plural form of 'El' not to suggest multiple gods, but God in the fullness of His majesty. It can be compound as *El Shaddai* (God Almighty – Gen. 17:1) and *El Elyon* (God Most High – Gen. 14:19). This word is translated in the Greek New Testament as *Theos* (from where we get theology – the study of God))
  - b.) Adonai (Is. 6:8 – read this verse and think about Isaiah's reaction to his *Adonai*. It's a Hebrew word for Lord and it is denoted in our English Old Testaments as 'Lord' (with lowercase o-r-d). The word conveys the idea of God's absolute authority)
  - c.) Master (Luke 2:29 – consider Simeon's reaction to seeing baby Jesus. Translated as Lord in our Bibles, it is the Greek word '*Despotes*' which conveys the idea of ownership. As opposed to the

traditional word for Lord (*Kurios*) which emphasizes authority and supremacy. Simeon as a slave here was addressing his master)

**d.) Jehovah** – This is not a name for God. See Yahweh below.

e.) I AM (Ex. 3:14 – God tells Moses to tell the Israelites that ‘I AM’ has sent him. This special name signifies God’s eternal existence and presence. Jesus would later refer to Himself as the I AM in John 8:58)

f.) Yahweh (Ex. 6:3 – God revealed Himself as *El Shaddai* to Abraham, and is now revealing Himself as YHWH (or Yahweh). In our English Old Testaments, it is translated ‘LORD’ with all capital letters, as opposed to *Adonai* above. YHWH is a very personal name for the Creator of the universe. It reminds us that God had a desire for personal interaction in our lives. Between the Old and New Testaments, the name YHWH became so holy that Jews did not even pronounce it. Instead, they would say *Adonai*. Later around the 5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> century AD, vowels were added to the Hebrew language. They added the vowels from *Adonai* to YHWH to remind them not to pronounce it. The resulting word became something like ‘Jehovah’, which is not really a word at all.

g.) Lord (Luke 19:38 – The Greek title *Kurios* is used when talking about Jesus and also for the translation of YHWH from Hebrew. It represents authority and supremacy)

h.) Alpha and Omega (Rev. 1:8 – Representing the first (*alpha*) and last (*omega*) letters in the Greek alphabet, this name signifies God’s eternity. There was none before Him. There will be none after Him. Everything was made by Him and for Him. He was, and is, and will be. He is the same yesterday, today and forever. He is all.

22. Which is not a biblical name of the devil?

a.) Satan (1Chr. 21:1; Job 1:6-12; Zech. 3:1-2; 2Cor. 11:14; 2Thess. 2:9)

b.) Evil One (Matt. 13:19; John 17:15; Eph. 6:16; 2Thess. 3:3; 1John 2:13)

c.) Great Red Dragon (Rev. 12:9)

d.) Accuser of the Brethren (Rev. 12:10)

e.) Tempter (Matt 4:1-4)

**f.) Avenger** (No, if anything, God is the Avenger in the Bible (Rom. 13:4; 1Thess. 4:6)

g.) God of this World (2Cor. 4:4)

h.) Beelzebub (Luke 11:18)

i.) Father of Lies (John 8:44)

j.) Morning Star (Is. 14:12)

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