



## **BIBL 202 – New Testament Survey**

Closed Note Exam Review

- 1) There are two ways of learning truth: reason and revelation.
- 2) All of the Old Testament prophecies and pictures of Christ can be placed under these four gospel headings: king, servant, human being, and God.
- 3) The third gospel presents Jesus as the Son of God.
- 4) We should rely exclusively on the book of Acts for doctrine and teaching.
- 5) The purpose of the Old Testament is to prepare us for truth. The purpose of the New Testament is to help us realize the truth.
- 6) Paul declares that God, through the death of Jesus, not only died for us, but that we also died with Him. His death for us produced our justification; our death with Him produces our sanctification.
- 7) Paul links “the law of liberty” with “the law of love” and the “law of expediency”.
- 8) In Galatians, Paul places the emphasis on the words “shall live” as he comes to grips with the question of what it means to truly live the Christian life.
- 9) The overall theme of Ephesians is Jesus Christ’s availability to us for the problems of life.
- 10) The false source of power in Colossians is known by many names: unrestrained zeal, legalism, religious extremism, judgmentalism, and pharisaism.
- 11) The apostle Paul wrote 2 Thessalonians to correct certain misunderstandings the people had about the day of the Lord.
- 12) Timothy was probably no more than sixteen years old at the time he found Christ, and was in his late twenties or early thirties at the time 1 Timothy was written.
- 13) Forgiveness is the heart of the gospel— and it’s the key to the book of Philemon.
- 14) The theme of Hebrews is grace.
- 15) The book of James— far from being an epistle of straw— is the practical application of all of Paul’s teaching on grace and faith.
- 16) Most scholars agree that Peter was undoubtedly using the term as it was commonly used among first-century Christians, who often referred to Rome as “Babylon” because the idolatry, bloodlust, and immorality of ancient Babylon had infected the capital of the Roman Empire.

17) Peter reveals two forms of evidence which guarantee the faith he commends to us: 1) his own eyewitness account of the life of the Lord Jesus Christ, and 2) the voice of the Old Testament prophets.

18) The love John speaks of— in fact, the love that is presented to us throughout the New Testament— is a special kind of love. The New Testament Greek language calls this love agape (pronounced “uh-GAW-pay”). This is a love that is based on will, not emotions.

19) Jude and James had a unique perspective on Jesus: They worshiped and were disciples of the One with whom they had grown up.

20) Revelation is addressed, first of all, to the seven churches in Asia Minor (present-day Turkey). There were more than seven churches in that region, of course, but these seven churches were selected because they were representative of the churches of every era of history, including our own.