

Some answers may be used more than once or not at all:

Conscience

Equivocation

Revelation

Creation

General

Special

Epistemology

Incomprehensible

Fill in the Blank (2pts per question, 18 pts total)

1. _____ is the study of truth.
2. _____ is the process by which God discloses truth about Himself, His agenda, and His expectations to mankind.
3. _____ in the Bible is seen to chiefly be a consciousness to or sensitivity to the perceived “rightness” or “wrongness” of an action or attitude.
4. _____ revelation is that which can be known about God from natural means, human intellectual processes and intuition.
5. _____ revelation is that which can only be known about God from some form of direct divine communication from God to man.
6. _____ is the term theologians use to describe the fact that God is not able to be known fully / exhaustively.
7. General Revelation is accessible via _____ and _____.
8. _____ is when you use the same word but change the meaning to try to defeat a proposition such as “of course evolution (macro-evolution) is true we see it all the time in dogs (microevolution).
9. _____ is the divinely given capacity in human beings to gauge ones attitudes and actions by an innate moral code.

Matching: circle the correct answer (3pts per question, 6pts total)

1. Biblically speaking truth is _____.
 - a. what corresponds to reality
 - b. what is existentially relevant
 - c. what feels good
 - d. what works
2. General Revelation reveals the _____ of God.
 - a. Reality
 - b. Power
 - c. Majesty
 - d. Morality
 - e. Kindness
 - f. All of the above
 - g. None of the above

True or false (2 pts per question, 6 pts total)

1. _____ General Revelation is sufficient to condemn us but not to save us.
2. _____ It is biblically true that some peoples moral compasses are more correctly attuned to “true north” than others.
3. _____ The Bible would agree with the postmodernist that there is no truth.

Autographs
Canonization
derived

Illumination
innate
Inspiration

phenomenologically

Fill in the blank: (2 pts per question, 14pts possible)

1. _____ is the process by which God maintained control over the human writers of Scripture, so that by using their own individual personalities, they composed and recorded without error His revelation to mankind in the words of the original manuscripts
2. _____ is the work of God's Spirit whereby man comes to understand God's revelation.
3. _____ are the original manuscripts of a biblical writing.
4. Original manuscripts possessed _____ inspiration, meaning God superintended human authors so that using their own individual personalities they recorded and composed God's revelation without any mixture of error.
5. Later copies possessed _____ inspiration meaning they are the inspired Word of God insofar as they are faithful copies of the original manuscripts.
6. The Bible speaks _____, meaning in everyday, commonsense, non-technical language. Just as we refer to sunrise, though in reality that is when our part of the earth rotates back into the sun's rays.
7. _____ is the process whereby the Bible receives its final acceptance from man

Matching: (1 pt per question, 16 pts possible)

1. Revelation concerns the _____ of truth.
a. comprehension
b. denying
c. giving
d. recording
2. Inspiration concerns the reception and _____ of truth.
a. comprehension
b. denying
c. giving
d. recording
3. Illumination concerns the _____ of truth
a. comprehension
b. denying
c. giving
d. recording
4. In regards to the Bible's teaching about its own inspiration, the _____ aspect extends to the Bible's inspiration down to the very words, statements and propositions of Scripture.
a. authoritative
b. neo-orthodox
c. plenary
d. verbal
5. In regards to the Bible's teaching about its own inspiration, the _____ aspect of inspiration means the Bible's inspiration extends across all of Scripture, not just some portions, thus one can say the Bible's inspiration is this term or full.
a. authoritative
b. neo-orthodox
c. plenary
d. verbal
6. In regards to the Bible's teaching about its own inspiration, the _____ aspect of inspiration means that as a God given book it is sufficient for faith and practice.
a. authoritative
b. neo-orthodox
c. plenary
d. verbal

7. Of Geisler's three parts of the biblical inspiration equation, _____ refers to the fact that God used human authors to pen His revelation to man. This was not a mere mechanical dictation but allowed for their own personalities and literary and linguistic styles to be seen in their writings.
- divine causality
 - perspicuity
 - prophetic agency
 - written authority
8. Of Geisler's three parts of the biblical inspiration equation, _____ refers to God as being the ultimate cause or prime mover in the in the inspiration of Scripture.
- divine causality
 - perspicuity
 - prophetic agency
 - written authority
9. Of Geisler's three parts of the biblical inspiration equation, _____ refers to the fact that God's superintending of human authors gives us a definitive text for our faith and practice.
- divine causality
 - perspicuity
 - prophetic agency
 - written authority
10. The _____ view of inspiration can be summed up as "the Bible *is* the Word of God.
- Liberal / Modernist
 - Neo-Orthodox
 - Orthodox
 - Post-Modern
11. The _____ view of inspiration can be summed up as "the Bible *becomes* the Word of God.
- Liberal / Modernist
 - Neo-Orthodox
 - Orthodox
 - Post-Modern
12. The _____ view of inspiration can be summed up as "the Bible *contains* the Word of God.
- Liberal / Modernist
 - Neo-Orthodox
 - Orthodox
 - Post-Modern
13. Theologian Charles Ryrie offers three helpful interpretational principles as we use the Bible to approach our systematic theology. The first principle is in regards to the necessity of _____, which means that we allow the Bible to be understood according to the normal rules of communication taking into account its purpose, audience, setting and literary form (genre).
- employing reason
 - grammatical-historical interpretation
 - legitimacy of using proof texts
 - priority to the New Testament
14. The second principle is in regards to giving _____ acknowledging that God has progressively revealed His truth to us.
- employing reason
 - grammatical-historical interpretation
 - legitimacy of using proof texts
 - priority to the New Testament

15. The third principle is in regards to the _____ as Jesus did when parrying the Devil's temptations in Matthew 4, disproving the Sadducees unbelief regarding resurrection in Matthew 22, and correcting the Scribes when they thought the Messiah was only the son of David not also the Son of God in Mark 12. We just need to make sure these Scriptures are used in contextually appropriate ways.
- a. employing reason
 - b. grammatical-historical interpretation
 - c. legitimacy of using proof texts
 - d. priority to the New Testament
16. Which of the following was *not* one of the five marks of canonicity mentioned in the lecture:
- a. Is the book authentic?
 - b. Is the book authoritative?
 - c. Is the book dynamic?
 - d. Is the book prophetic?
 - e. Is the book received?
 - f. None of the above

Matching: (2 pts per question, 30 pts possible)

1. Of the four basic answers to God's existence _____ says there is enough evidence to positively affirm there is no God. Freud, Marx, Nietzsche, and Sartre all held this view.
 - a. Atheism
 - b. Agnosticism
 - c. Theism
 - d. Polytheism

2. Anselm's _____ Argument can be stated as: (1) God is by definition a Necessary Being. (2) It is logically necessary to affirm what is necessary to the concept of a Necessary Being. (3) Existence is logically necessary to the concept of a Necessary Being. (4) Therefore, a Necessary Being necessarily exists.
 - a. Cosmological
 - b. Moral
 - c. Ontological
 - d. Religious Impulse
 - e. Teleological

3. Of the five major philosophical arguments for God's existence, The _____ Argument is based on design, arguing that the evident presence of design necessitates a Designer.
 - a. Cosmological
 - b. Moral
 - c. Ontological
 - d. Religious Impulse
 - e. Teleological

4. Of the four basic answers to God's existence _____ says there is One God. Jews, Christians and Muslims ascribe to this belief.
 - a. Atheism
 - b. Agnosticism
 - c. Theism
 - d. Polytheism

5. Of the five major philosophical arguments for God's existence, The _____ Argument is based on the universe's existence.
 - a. Cosmological
 - b. Moral
 - c. Ontological
 - d. Religious Impulse
 - e. Teleological

6. Of the five major philosophical arguments for God's existence, The _____ Argument is based on being.
 - a. Cosmological
 - b. Moral
 - c. Ontological
 - d. Religious Impulse
 - e. Teleological

7. Of the five major philosophical arguments for God's existence, The _____ Argument is based on the presence of our innate sense of justice / right and wrong arguing that if this is essentially universal it must come from a universal source.
 - a. Cosmological
 - b. Moral
 - c. Ontological
 - d. Religious Impulse
 - e. Teleological

8. Of the five major philosophical arguments for God's existence, The _____ Argument is based on the anthropological finding that all cultures tend to have worship as their default belief.
 - a. Cosmological
 - b. Moral
 - c. Ontological
 - d. Religious Impulse
 - e. Teleological

9. The _____ argument from beginning works like this: (1) Everything that has a beginning has a cause. (2) The universe has a beginning. (3). Therefore, the universe has a cause.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Cosmological | d. Religious Impulse |
| b. Moral | e. Teleological |
| c. Ontological | |
10. Of the four basic answers to God's existence _____ says there is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove the existence or non-existence of God. Carl Sagan and Bertrand Russel held this view.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. Atheism | c. Theism |
| b. Agnosticism | d. Polytheism |
11. The _____ argument from sustaining based on motion works like this: (1) Some things in the world are in motion. (2) Everything in motion was set in motion by something else. (3) Motion must have a starting point. (4) There must be a First Mover not moved by anything else. (5) God is the only being that is capable of being an unmoved mover. (6) Therefore, God exists.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Cosmological | d. Religious Impulse |
| b. Moral | e. Teleological |
| c. Ontological | |
12. Of the four basic answers to God's existence _____ says there are many gods. The Greeks / Romans, Aztecs, some forms of Hinduism and wiccans and Mormons hold this view.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. Atheism | c. Theism |
| b. Agnosticism | d. Polytheism |
13. The _____ argument from sustaining based on contingency works like this: (1) Every contingent being needs a cause. (2) There are contingent beings. (3) There cannot be infinite regression. (4) Therefore, there must be a Necessary Being, otherwise there could be no contingent beings.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Cosmological | d. Religious Impulse |
| b. Moral | e. Teleological |
| c. Ontological | |
14. William Paley's _____ Argument often includes the illustration of finding an elaborate mechanical watch in a field, leading one to rightly conclude there must be a watchmaker, because of the obvious design. Likewise, when one looks at the even more complex design of the world we can conclude there must be a Designer.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Cosmological | d. Religious Impulse |
| b. Moral | e. Teleological |
| c. Ontological | |
15. Anselm's _____ Argument can also be stated as: (1) God is, by definition, a Being, greater than which nothing can be conceived. (2) It is greater to exist in reality than to exist only in the mind. (3) Therefore, God must exist in reality. If He didn't, He wouldn't be the greatest possible being.
- | |
|----------------------|
| a. Cosmological |
| b. Moral |
| c. Ontological |
| d. Religious Impulse |
| e. Teleological |

**Theology A
Mr. Doyle**

**SA 5: God's Essence
Score: _____/30 pts possible**

**Asity
creator
immanence
immanence
judge**

**other
penultimate
pure
self-existence
sovereignty**

**spirit
sustainer
Transcendence
transcendence
tri-unity**

Fill in the blank: (2 pt per blank, 30pts possible – answers may be used more than once)

1. God's holiness demonstrates His uniqueness and separateness from creation. Theologians use the term _____ to speak of the biblical reality that God is both independent of and superior to all of His creation (God is greater than man, angels, demons and Satan, etc...).
2. RC Sproul has argued that the attribute of _____ may well be "the ultimate difference between God and other beings lies in the fact that creatures are derived, conditional, and dependent. However, God is not dependent"
3. To say that God is _____ is to say He is the maximally greatest being.
4. God's _____ refers to His uniquely being one in essence and three in person.
5. Because God is our _____, if God decided to take a break, every atom in the universe would break apart or simply cease to be at all.
6. God's holiness is both categorical and moral. That is God is both wholly _____ and wholly _____.
7. Theologian Robert Saucy argues that "the most fundamental teaching of the Bible and Christian theology is that God exists and is ultimately in control of the universe. This is the foundation on which all Christian theology is built." This total control is referred to as God's _____.
8. God is a _____ being. This means that God is not material, He is immaterial. He is neither composed of matter, nor has a body - that is He is incorporeal. Hence, the numerous attestations that God is invisible.
9. God introduces us to Himself in Genesis 1:1 by teaching us that God is the _____.
10. Because God is a person, He relates to us personally. That is while He is wholly distinct from His creation yet not being indifferent to it. This personal involvement with His creation is referred to as God's _____.
11. _____ is from Latin for "from oneself" and is often how theologians refer to God as a self-existent being.
12. Scripture teaches that God is our rightful and ultimate _____, for God is both the author of our lives, but also the one we are accountable to for our lives.
13. Over-emphasizing God's _____ leads to indifference whereby God is wrongly seen as "the man upstairs" but unconcerned with our day to day affairs.
14. Over-emphasizing God's _____ leads to irreverence whereby God is wrongly seen as "our buddy" instead of holy and supreme.

Adoptionism
Arianism
Binitarianism

Monarchianism
Tritheism

Fill in the blank: (1 pt per question, 5 pts possible)

1. _____ is the belief that there are three eternally existent and separate Gods who created, redeemed and sustained the universe like a Roman triumvirate of three equal leaders.
2. _____ argues that there are only two persons in the Godhead.
3. _____ essentially argues that there is one absolute king (God the Father) and a couple of helpful but subordinate princes (the Son and the Spirit).
4. _____ argues that the all powerful God the Father loaned some of his divine power to the man Jesus and adopted him. Jesus was thus more than an ordinary man, but less than God the Father.
5. _____ argues that Jesus existed before the incarnation, but was not co-equal and co-eternal to the Father, but rather was created by the Father, thus Jesus had a beginning and is intrinsically subordinate to the Father.

True or False: (2 pt per question, 20 pts possible)

1. _____ Biblically, mystery, “does not signify something that is impossible to know or articulate, but rather something that the human mind by itself cannot come to an independent knowledge of.”
2. _____ The Trinity is a uniquely Christian doctrine.
3. _____ The fact that the Trinity is difficult to comprehend is a good reason for not believing it.
4. _____ The Father is as much God as the Son or the Spirit.
5. _____ Isaiah 48:16 & 63:7-10 are perhaps the clearest examples of the Old Testament denying the Trinity.
6. _____ Multiple passages like 1 Peter 1:2; Jude 20-21; John 1:33-34, 14:6-17, & 26; 1 John 4:2, 13-15 demonstrate all three members of the Trinity together.
7. _____ All three members of the Trinity were specifically mentioned as present at Jesus’ baptism.
8. _____ It is fair to say regarding the Trinity that the Old Testament alludes to it and makes room for it, but in the progress of revelation the New Testament makes the reality of Trinity explicit.
9. _____ The plural *elohim* in Genesis 1:1 allows for the concept of Tri-Unity as do several uses of plural pronouns referring to God in Genesis.
10. _____ The three members of the Trinity are equal but not eternal.

attributes
compatibilistic
eternality
holiness

immensity
immutability
omnipotence
omniscience

self-existence
spirit

Fill in the blank: (2 pt per question, 20 pts possible)

1. God's _____ are the permanent and intrinsic qualities which cannot be gained or lost. They are His perfections, inseparable from His nature and conditioning His character.
2. When we speak of God being a _____ being we are acknowledging that He is incorporeal and immaterial as well as alive and personal.
3. God's _____ is part of the ultimate difference between God and us, God is not dependent but all other creatures and creation are derived, dependent and conditional beings. God is an uncaused Cause.
4. _____ refers to God's not being limited spatially.
5. _____ refers to God's not being limited temporally.
6. _____ refers to God's unlimited knowledge.
7. _____ refers to God's unlimited power.
8. _____ refers to God's unchanging nature.
9. _____ free will means God is free to choose anything in accord with His own nature.
10. _____ refers to God's uniqueness and moral purity.

Matching in the blank: (1 pt. per question, pts possible)

1. Some attempt to describe God _____ – that which He is not, such as God is immutable, infinite, and immaterial.
 - a. *via affirmationis*
 - b. *via delorosa*
 - c. *via eminentae*
 - d. *via negatonis*
2. _____ attributes are those utterly unrelated to objects of creation. Examples would be God's infinity - that is He is limitless.
 - a. absolute
 - b. moral
 - c. natural
 - d. relative
3. Theologians have often divided God's attributes between those shared at least partially with humanity versus those wholly unique to God Himself. _____ attributes are those which have "at least a partial counterpart in humanity." Examples include: love, rationality, speech, mercy, truth / truthfulness.
 - a. communicable
 - b. incommunicable
 - c. transitive
 - d. intransitive
4. _____ attributes are those which pertain to the non-moral facets of God. Examples include: omnipotence, omniscience, self-existence (aseity), eternity and infinity.
 - a. absolute
 - b. moral
 - c. natural
 - d. relative
5. Some attempt to describe God _____ – that is to make specific statements about the character of God such as God is holy, sovereign, one, and triune.
 - a. *via affirmationis*
 - b. *via delorosa*
 - c. *via eminentae*
 - d. *via negatonis*

6. _____ attributes are those resident within God's own nature and are utterly independent of His connection with the universe. Examples would be God's oneness or spirituality.
- a. communicable
 - b. incommunicable
 - c. transitive
 - d. intransitive
7. Theologians have often divided God's attributes between those shared at least partially with humanity versus those wholly unique to God Himself. _____ attributes are those "which no counterpart can be found in humans." Examples include: omnipotence, omniscience, self-existence (aseity), eternity and infinity.
- a. communicable
 - b. incommunicable
 - c. transitive
 - d. intransitive
8. Some attempt to describe God _____ – that is to take human concepts to the ultimate degree such as God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent.
- a. *via affirmationis*
 - b. *via delorosa*
 - c. *via eminentiae*
 - d. *via negationis*
9. _____ attributes are those "manifested through His relationship to other subjects and inanimate objects." Examples would be God's eternity in relation to time, omnipresence in relation to space.
- a. absolute
 - b. moral
 - c. natural
 - d. relative
10. _____ attributes are those which manifest upon another object. Examples would be God's mercy and justice.
- a. communicable
 - b. incommunicable
 - c. transitive
 - d. intransitive

Matching: (2 pts per question, 30 pts possible)

1. Divine _____ refers to God's overarching plan.
 - a. creation
 - b. decree
 - c. providence
 - d. theodicy

2. Divine _____ refers to God's continuing work.
 - a. creation
 - b. decree
 - c. providence
 - d. theodicy

3. The attempt to reconcile God's goodness and omnipotence with the existence of evil is called _____.
 - a. creation
 - b. decree
 - c. providence
 - d. theodicy

4. God's decrees are _____.
 - a. efficacious & subject to the actions of free moral agents
 - b. eternal & purposeful
 - c. hopeful & incorporate the actions of free moral agents
 - d. transient & arbitrary

5. The doctrine of Divine Decree properly understood _____.
 - a. destroys the motivation for human effort
 - b. is incompatible with true human freedom
 - c. is comforting because it guarantees us that God can work all things out for our ultimate good & His ultimate glory
 - d. makes God the author of sin

6. God created because _____.
 - a. as a relational being He was lonely
 - b. because He was lacking fulfilment without the universe's existence
 - c. for His glory
 - d. He was needy

7. According to the lecture, which of the following is true of God's creation work.
 - a. God spoke things into existence
 - b. God created *ex nihilo* that is out of no pre-existing materials
 - c. God created these entities within specific boundaries
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

8. _____ is a creation theory presupposing a closed uniformitarian system whereby the universe garnered its existence apart from God.
 - a. The Gap Theory
 - b. Naturalistic Evolution
 - c. Progressive Creationism
 - d. Theistic Evolution

9. _____ is a creation theory presuming macro-evolution by natural process but with God being seen as the one who gave His creation this potential.
 - a. The Gap Theory
 - b. Naturalistic Evolution
 - c. Progressive Creationism
 - d. Theistic Evolution

10. _____ is a creation theory where the concept of days in Genesis is viewed to be long stretches of time permitting evolution but with God specially intervening at times.
- The Gap Theory
 - Naturalistic Evolution
 - Progressive Creationism
 - Theistic Evolution
11. _____ is a creation theory which posits a long period of time occurring between Genesis 1:1 and 1:2 whereby the creation week is more a re-creation week.
- The Gap Theory
 - Naturalistic Evolution
 - Progressive Creationism
 - Theistic Evolution
12. Which of the following is biblically true:
- Evolution claims all life began in the sea and the sun came before the earth, but Genesis 1 says there were land plants before aquatic life and that the earth existed before the sun.
 - The attempt to place the entire fossil record during the “gap” of the Gap Theory is illogical as plants and animals are not created until days 5 and 6.
 - The plain / normal reading of the passage of Genesis 1, the linking of “yom” with a numeral, as well as the use of “morning and evening” best supports a 24 hour literal solar day interpretation.
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
13. Which of the following is historically **untrue** regarding the doctrine of providence:
- This doctrine has been strongly denounced by such diverse Christian thinkers as Anslem, Aquinas, Luther, Calvin and Edwards
 - Process Theologians & Open Theists tend to see God’s knowledge as probabilistic not total.
 - Some Feminist Theologians have seen providence as monarchical and dominating.
 - Liberation Theologians tend to redefine the doctrine to put man in the driver’s seat.
14. Which of the following is biblically **untrue** regarding the doctrine of providence:
- God providentially places us in our setting historically and geographically for His purposes (Acts 17:26).
 - God providentially positions people in their stations in life (Dan. 2:21; Gen. 39:2, 20-21, 45:5-9, 50:19-21).
 - God providentially places us in His body as it suits Him (1 Cor. 12:18).
 - God providentially places authorities (even wicked ones) in our lives (John 19:11; Rom. 13:1).
 - The small steps of our lives are not directed by God’s providence (Ps. 37:23; Prov. 16:9).
15. Which of the following is **not** true in relation to the doctrine of providence and its attendant theological conundrums:
- Evil exists because God permits it.
 - Evil exists temporarily and will judge it.
 - Evil can be used of God for ultimate good.
 - Evil essentially undercuts the doctrine of providence.

Multiple choice: (3 pts per question, 30 pts possible)

1. Which of the following is biblically false:
 - a. 34 of the 66 biblical books mention angelic beings (51% of the biblical books)
 - b. Angels are mentioned in the earliest (Job / Genesis) and last books of the Bible (Revelation).
 - c. Jesus' life and teaching denied the reality of angels
 - d. The New Testament word for angel occurs more often than the word for love (agape) and sin (hamartia).

2. Which of the following is historically false:
 - a. Medieval theologians debated how many angels could dance on the head of a pin
 - b. The Enlightenment & Modernism caused angels to be an "endangered species" to the minds of Western influenced 20th century thinkers.
 - c. In the 1990's a combination of books and television shows re-ignited Western fascination with angels.
 - d. By the year 2000, just 25% of Americans believe that angels exist and influence people's lives.

3. Which of the following is biblically false:
 - a. Angels are created beings
 - b. Angels are the souls of humans who have passed away
 - c. There is a vast number of angels (fallen and elect)
 - d. Angels are referred to in Scripture at times as "Sons of God"

4. Which of the following is biblically true:
 - a. Man was made a little lower than the angels in God's created order
 - b. Redeemed man will be elevated above the angels in God's future order
 - c. Angels were a direct creation of God
 - d. All of the above

5. Which of the following is biblically false:
 - a. Angels can die
 - b. Angels are older than the earth itself
 - c. God created all the angels as holy beings
 - d. As personal beings angels demonstrate intelligence, emotion, self-determination and self-consciousness

6. Which of the following is biblical false regarding angelic organization:
 - a. Only elect angels exhibit a hierarchical organization
 - b. There is an Archangel
 - c. There are distinct classes of angelic beings such as cherubim and seraphim
 - d. There are specific assignments given to fallen and elect angels

7. Which of the following is biblical false regarding angelic appearances:
 - a. Based on how people in the Bible encountered angels, angelic visitations are something the modern Christian ought to expect and seek out
 - b. Angelic appearances were extremely rare in both testaments
 - c. Very rarely did any person other than our Lord receive more than one angelic appearance (Jacob, Joseph, the Apostles)
 - d. No one had this happen more than three times (Joseph and the Apostle Peter)

8. Which of the following is biblically wise regarding angelic beings:
 - a. Demons will try to pass themselves off as angels of light (2 Cor. 11:14)
 - b. Demons could pose as elect angels to distort, deny, and corrupt the Bible's teachings (Gal. 1:8)
 - c. Supernatural beings quoting Scripture, may not be from the Lord (Matt. 4; Lk. 4).
 - d. Individuals and entities performing supernatural signs, may not be from the Lord (Deut. 13:1-5; Matt. 24:24; 2 Thess. 2:9)
 - e. All of the above

9. Which of the following is biblically false regarding angels:
 - a. Angels are ministering spirits God uses to help His people
 - b. It is likely each saint is given a specific guardian angel to protect them
 - c. Angelic activity was prominent at the great turning points in the divine plan of salvation (the days of the patriarchs, the time of the Exodus and giving of the law, the period of the Exile and restoration, and the birth, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ), and it will be prominent again when Christ returns (Matt. 25:31)
 - d. Angels likely carry believers home at our deaths

10. Which of the following is biblically true regarding angels:
 - a. Angels are omniscient
 - b. Angels are omnipotent
 - c. Angels are sovereign
 - d. Angels are not to be worshipped

Multiple choice: (3 pts per question, 30pts possible)

1. Biblically speaking Satan is:
 - a. A literary device to personify evil
 - b. A literal fallen angelic entity in enmity with God and man
 - c. A pitchforked carrying cloven footed being
 - d. A being co-equal to God Himself balancing out God's goodness with Satan's evil

2. Which of the following is biblically true of Satan:
 - a. Satan is found from the earliest books of the Bible (Gen. 3; Job 1) to the last book of the Bible (Rev. 12:9)
 - b. Seven books of the Old Testament teach Satan's reality (Genesis, 1 Chronicles, Job, Psalms, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Zechariah)
 - c. Every writer of the New Testament affirmed Satan's reality and activity.
 - d. Christ's teaching assumes and affirms Satan's existence and activity.
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above

3. Which of the following is biblically false regarding Satan:
 - a. Satan was created evil
 - b. Satan is superhuman but not divine
 - c. Satan has much knowledge and power, but he is neither omniscient nor omnipotent
 - d. Satan can move around in ways that humans cannot, but he is not omnipresent
 - e. Satan is an already defeated rebel, having no more power than God allows him

4. Assuming Ezekiel 28 and Isaiah 14 are speaking of Satan which of the following is true:
 - a. Satan was originally a perfect being (without sin)
 - b. Satan was the highest created being -"the model of perfection" or the "seal of perfection"
 - c. Satan was originally Lucifer (which is the Latin name for "morning star" or "day star" meaning lightbearer which was a reference to the morning star, the planet Venus, which announced the coming of the sun by its reflection of the sun's light. In the same way Satan appears to have been the herald of God through his reflections of God's glory
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

5. Which of the following is not true about Satan's fall as expounded in Ezekiel 28:
 - a. Satan's heart became proud because of his uniquely high status and beauty
 - b. Satan's fell due to his low self esteem
 - c. Satan desired the worship afforded to God and tried to assume it for himself
 - d. Satan was cast out as an example of the perils of pride and cost of rebellion
 - e. Satan attempted to get others to join him in this rebellion "abundance of trade" "unrighteousness of your trade"

6. Which of the following is Satan unable do:
 - a. Tempt us to sin
 - b. Deceive us
 - c. Subtly orient / program us
 - d. Cause us / force us to sin

7. Which of the following is biblically false regarding Satan:
- a. Satan is in charge of hell
 - b. Satan works on an individual level
 - c. Satan works on a national level
 - d. Satan seeks to blind unbelievers from the gospel
8. Which of the following is biblically true of Satan:
- a. Satan apparently fell after the earth was created
 - b. From the fall of man to the Second Coming of the Son of man, Satan has a temporary, counterfeit and usurping kingdom
 - c. Satan is a promoter of false religions
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
9. Which of the following names of Satan carries the idea of “slanderer” or “accuser”
- a. Abbadon
 - b. Beelzebub
 - c. Belial
 - d. Devil
10. Which of the following names of Satan carries the idea of a vile, wicked, worthless scoundrel or troublemaker
- a. Abbadon
 - b. Beelzebub
 - c. Belial
 - d. Devil

Multiple choice: (5 pt per question, 30 pts possible)

1. Which of the following is biblically false regarding demons:
 - a. all demons are presently confined awaiting their final judgment
 - b. every New Testament writer mentions them
 - c. demons are fallen angels
 - d. demons are unclean spirit beings

2. It would appear that demons are irredeemably lost because:
 - a. Scripture makes no allowance for it (Matt. 25:41).
 - b. Angels are a class of beings not a race of beings – hence one could not die for all
 - c. Jesus did not take on “angelity” but rather humanity, to redeem humans
 - d. The angel’s privileged primacy in creation made them especially culpable in their defection
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above

3. Which of the following is biblically false regarding demons:
 - a. Cause us to sin (Js. 1:14-15)
 - b. Indwell humans and animals (Mk. 5:1-16)
 - c. Physically afflict people (Mk. 9:17, 22)
 - d. Terrorize humans (1 Sam. 16:14-15; 18:10; 19:9; Acts 19:13-16; 2 Cor. 12.7)

4. Biblically demons cannot:
 - a. Promote false doctrine (1 Tim 4:1)
 - b. Perform false signs and wonders (2 Thess. 2:9; Rev. 16:13-14)
 - c. Deceive prophets (1 Kngs. 22:19-23)
 - d. Encourage idolatry (Deut. 32:17; Ps. 106:37)
 - e. Engineer death (Judg. 9:23; 56-57)
 - f. All of the above
 - g. None of the above

5. Which of the following is biblically true of demons:
 - a. Demons can possess people (Mk. 9:17-19; Lk. 8:2-3; Acts 16:6-18)
 - b. Demons can exert external influence upon all people (Js. 4:7; Eph. 6:10-18; 1 Pet. 5:8-9) and internal influence within some people (Matt. 17:14-18; Lk. 4:33-35)
 - c. Demons are organized beings evidencing a clear hierarchy (Eph. 6:12)
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

6. Which of the following is biblically true:
 - a. There is a clear cut case of a Church Age Saint being demon possessed
 - b. There seems to be a difference between internal demonic possession and external demonic oppression.
 - c. Spiritual warfare is primarily defensive in nature
 - d. The Bible seems to blame our own sin nature not the demon of “lust” or “greed” for our personal sin choices