

New Testament Survey Study Questions

1. *Immediately* is a key word related to Mark's purpose.
2. The New Testament book of Matthew quotes the Old Testament more than any other of the Gospels.
3. The picture of Christ in the book of Hebrews is that of our great High Priest.
4. Luke's Gospel emphasizes that Salvation is for everyone.
5. The Septuagint helped to prepare the world for Christ by making the Old Testament teachings available to a broader range of people through a common language.
6. God used the Romans to prepare the world for Christ by building a system of roads and by bringing a measure of law and order.
7. The Septuagint is the Greek translation of the Old Testament.
8. One positive reason Jesus taught in parables was so that He could teach about the kingdom of God.
9. Hebrews, James, and 1 Peter are a group of books in the New Testament written to suffering believers.
10. Caiaphas was a priest.
11. Mark helped his mostly Gentile audience understand his account of Jesus the Jew, who lived in a Jewish Culture by, explaining the Jewish customs and many Aramaic words.
12. Synoptic means "seeing together."
13. One of Matthew's major purposes was to prove to Jewish readers that Jesus was the Messiah.
14. John Mark's knowledge of Jesus came from living in Jerusalem, being a friend of Peter, a cousin of Barnabas, and having worked with Paul.
15. Syrian Antioch is where Paul began his three journeys.
16. The miracles that Jesus performed was the best evidence that He was the Messiah.
17. Acts Chapters 1-7 best describes the spread of the gospel in Jerusalem.
18. Luke's greatest purpose in the book of Acts was to emphasize the Holy Spirit's ministry.
19. John's Gospel emphasizes signs.
20. Andrew teaches us to bring people to Jesus in John's Gospel.
21. John contrasts light and darkness in the introduction to his Gospel.
22. Jesus showed His lordship over quantity in His feeding of the five thousand, according to the Independent Study Textbook.
23. The Gospel according to John was most likely written at least twenty years after the Synoptics and Acts.
24. In John's introduction there are three main characteristics; the main person is the Word, the main words are life, light, darkness, witness, believe, and truth, and the main action is conflict.
25. In order to emphasize the deity of Christ, John chose to highlight seven signs.
26. The Ephesians worshipped the goddess Artemis.
27. The group of Paul's letters containing 1 Corinthians focuses on church problems.
28. In contrast to false apostles, Paul emphasized his willingness to suffer.
29. Paul was likely in Corinth when he wrote Romans.

30. Paul changed his plans for traveling to Corinth because he did not want to hurt the believers in Corinth.
31. Another word for *sanctification* is *holiness*.
32. Paul answered questions about conscience in 1 Corinthians when he warned against causing your brother to stumble.
33. Paul's greater purpose in writing Galatians was to stress that we are under grace, not the Law.
34. Corinth was the most populated city.
35. According to some scholars, the best title for Acts is, The Acts of the Holy Spirit.
36. Luke's greatest purpose in the book of Acts was to emphasize the ministry of the Holy Spirit through believers.
37. Because of persecution in Jerusalem, Philip took the Gospel to Samaria.
38. Acts was most likely written between Paul's prison term in Rome (AD 60-62) and the destruction of Jerusalem (AD 70).
39. Acts serves as a bridge between the Gospels and Epistles by filling in information about churches and events.
40. Paul told Titus that grace teaches us to be self-controlled.
41. In our study, the idea that grace brings responsibilities is stressed as part of our relationship in the family of God.
42. In his letter to Titus, Paul emphasizes that a pastor must be righteous and holy because Cretans were known for being sinful.
43. A major theme in the letter to the Philippians is to have joy in the midst of trials.
44. Timothy pastored the church in Ephesus.
45. In Colossians, Paul's term *old clothes* refers to evil acts.
46. The *Second Coming* refers to Christ's coming for and with His saints.
47. Philemon teaches us that the gospel can improve a person's character.
48. Paul wrote 1 Thessalonians to encourage suffering believers.
49. Paul studied under the great teacher Gamaliel, he was a zealous Pharisee, and he was of the tribe of Benjamin.
50. The main theme of Romans is that righteousness comes by an active faith in Jesus. (Romans 4:13)
51. Paul most likely wrote Corinthians before Romans, which he wrote in AD 57.
52. Gallio refused to judge Paul's case in Corinth because Jews were allowed by Roman law to worship God rather than Caesar. Gallio ruled that Christianity was under the umbrella of Judaism.
53. Paul visited Corinth in AD 52, and ministered there for at least eighteen months.
54. The purpose of church discipline is to help and to restore.
55. Paul wrote 1 Corinthians to correct problems and answer questions. Paul's main reason for writing 2 Corinthians was to defend his ministry against false accusations.
56. A travel letter could take Paul's message of encouragement to any given house church, since his imprisonment kept him from visiting all of the churches themselves.
57. The main theme of Colossians is that Jesus is Supreme.
58. Paul teaches that taking off your old clothes means putting away things like sexual sins, greed, and anger. In contrast, our new clothes include things like compassion, humility, patience, and love.

59. In Colossians, Paul emphasizes Christ as the head of the body. In Ephesians, he emphasizes the church as the body of Christ.
60. The hope and comfort we can give to those who have lost loved ones is found in 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18. It assures us that we will one day rejoin loved ones who have died in Christ.
61. According to 2 Peter, the right attitude toward growing in grace is to make every effort to grow.
62. Second Timothy teaches that God is the source of all Scripture.
63. John says that Diotrephes loved to be first.
64. Hebrews teaches that Jesus is a better priest because He lived a sinless life on earth.
65. John, 1 John, and 2 John share the concept that we show love for Jesus by obeying His commands.
66. According to James, temptations come from the flesh.
67. Philemon is NOT considered a General Epistle.
68. A key word in 1 John is *know*.
69. First Peter teaches that trials purify our faith.
70. Timothy's father was a Greek, and his mother was a Jewish believer.
71. Timothy traveled with Paul during part of Paul's second journey and his entire third journey.
72. Timothy was the pastor of the church at Ephesus, which indicates that Paul knew him to be faithful and hardworking.
73. The pastoral characteristics that are found in Titus and 1 Timothy are; one who loves what is good, upright and holy, gentle, and not a recent convert.
74. A godly lifestyle required of both young women and men is for; younger women to love your husbands, be self-controlled and pure, be busy at home, be kind, submit to your husbands and for young men to be self controlled.
75. God's grace teaches us to say "No" to ungodliness and worldly passions and to live self-controlled, upright, and godly lives in this present age. It makes us eager to do what is good.
76. Paul was in a Roman prison facing death when he wrote 2 Timothy.
77. As a soldier, the pastor is to suffer hardship and please the commander. As an athlete, he or she is to obey the rules of the game. As a farmer, the pastor is to work hard and should be the first to have a portion of the crops.
78. Most scholars believe the author of the book of Hebrews would have mentioned the temple's destruction to seal his argument that the temple sacrifices had been replaced by Christ's sacrifice if it had been written prior to the destruction of the temple in AD 70.
79. Catholic means "general, universal, or to all."
80. James the half brother of Jesus most likely wrote the epistle of James.
81. Faith that works is the single evident theme throughout the book of James.
82. James wrote to encourage suffering believers, to correct false ideas about saving faith, and to teach readers how faith is revealed through life and action.
83. The purpose of the book of Hebrews was to strengthen the faith of Jewish believers and warn them of God's judgment on all who turned away from Christ.
84. We believe that the apostle John wrote 1 John because early church fathers named the apostle John as the author, the author states his close relationship with Jesus, and many things in 1 John are similar to the Gospel of John.

85. The Gnostics viewed Jesus as only a man, not God.
86. Four major truths about children of God found in 1 John are; Children of God fellowship with Him in the light, Children of God know the truth, Children of God love as God loves, and Children of God have assurance from God.
87. John says sin is lawlessness or doing what is wrong. He uses darkness synonymously with sin. Sin is any act or attitude that is against God.
88. God first disciplines His children and then forgives those who repent, but believers can lose their salvation if they refuse to repent and continue sinning.
89. Christian love is righteous. It does not close its eyes to error but speaks the truth.
90. Demetrius was well spoken of, devoted to the truth, and recommended by John and the church.
91. Diotrephes was a proud leader who refused to support the visiting teachers that John sent. He even stopped others who wanted to welcome them.
92. Gaius was a faithful and much loved member of a church in Asia. John commended him for showing hospitality to the teachers that were sent out.
93. False teaching was the problem addressed in 2 Peter, 1-3 John, and Jude.
94. Jude wrote to warn believers about false teachers who were corrupting the grace of God.
95. Revelation contrasts the ruined city of Babylon with the New Jerusalem.
96. In Revelation, “a time, times, and half a time’ refers to years.
97. A natural outline of Revelation is found in chapter 1:19.
98. Revelation is called apocalyptic literature because it unveils.
99. To be included in the New Testament canon, a book had to reveal divine inspiration.
100. The author of Jude was most likely the half-brother of Jesus.