ScottChristian
UNIVERSITY
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# School of Theology

## THE 215: Theology Proper Final Examination

**Instructor's Name**: Edward Kaleefey, B.A., M.Div.

**Student's Name**: _____

**Date**: _____

**Duration**: Two hours

**Exam Part A.** (100 points)

**Score**: _____(25 questions [four points each]; total 100 points;partially correct answers = partial credit; minimum 70% to pass; extra credit question four points each)

1. *What does doctrine mean?* _____

2. *What are the three major kinds of theological study? (Star the favored for this course.)*

   _____

3. *Our method of Bible study focuses on*

   a. _____, _____, _____, and _____ interpretation of Scripture;

   b. the _____ **nature of the biblical revelation**, i.e., the New Testament completes and complements the Old Testament. The NT cannot be understood fully without the OT; and

   c. using _____ **(key) texts** to develop a systematic biblical theology.

4. *What are seven basic principles of biblical hermeneutics?*

   a. The **purpose of the** _____ as a whole (to **manifest** God's glorify, Eph. 1:1-14)

   b. The **particular** _____ of each book in the Bible (John 20:30-31 = believe or faith).

c. The **particular** _____ in view in a **particular passage** (Jn. 1:1-3, deity of the Word)

d. The **particular**_____ of a passage (Jn. 1:1-17, incarnation of the Word, v. 14)

e. **Similar**_____ elsewhere in the Word of God (e.g., Gen. 1; Col. 1:15-19)

f. **Accurate**_____(digging out) of the _____ (*Strong's Concordance*), _____ (e.g., Jn. 1:1, the definite and indefinite articles), and _____ (vv. 1, 3 – notice the word order; v. 14 – notice the dependent clauses)

g. **Guarding against** _____(opinion of Mary's pregnancy out of wedlock), _____(Mary's role in the Messiah's advent), _____ (nature of Mary's pregnancy), and _____ (doctrines of marriage and one God, Deut. 6:4; seeing God; death of the eternal God)

5. *What are the three foundational concepts of biblical theology?* _____
_____

6. *What are the purposes of studying doctrine?*

a. The goal of studying theology is not simply to become more _____ about God but to become more like Him in _____ and _____.

b. Correct _____ about God leads to proper_____to God and appropriate _____in life.

c. The Study of Theology _____you to decide what you really believe about God.

7. *What classical world views form mankind's ideas about God?*

M_____ There is one impersonal ultimate principle, force or purpose at work in the universe.

D_____ There are two equal but opposite forces which oppose each other in the world: good vs. evil, mind vs. matter, and spiritual vs. physical

H_____ Man is his own "god," the highest of all beings. Thus, life centers around human effort and achievement.

A_____ There is no God.

A_____ If there is a God, then He cannot be known with certainty.

M_____ There are natural, materialistic forces or laws at work in the World which explain everything.

P_____ God is everything and everything is God (God = world; world = God). Two additional related ideas are known as panentheism, which teaches thatwhile the world is in God, God is more than the world. (e.g., the universeis like God's body, with God as the mind); and process theology which teaches that both God and the universe are in the process of changingand "becoming" more complex and complete, as new cause and effectrelationships are experienced.

P_____ There are many different gods, some of whom are more significant than the others.

S_____ The acceptance and combining of many differing beliefs and practices and "deities".

D_____ God created everything and allows it to exist in accordance with His natural laws, but He does not interfere with it and is not personally involved in it. Two related ideas are important to note here. *Transcendence* is the idea that God is above, greater than, beyond and outside of the created order. *Immanence* is the idea that God is present in the world and personally involved in it.

T_____ There is one personal God who is both transcendent and immanent and who is the sovereign creator, ruler and sustainer of the universe. Those who hold to theism do so from one of two viewpoints - naturalistic or biblical. These distinctions will be explained later.

H_____(Gr. hyle, matter, + zoe, life) The life principle found in all creation is the being God Himself.

8. *Most of the non-Christian world religions are built on _____ or _____.*

9. *Our study of doctrineis founded on biblical_____, i.e. God as revealed in the Bible.*

10. *What are three potential sources of knowledge about God?* _____
_____

11. *What are five reasons that it is possible for finite man to know infinite God?*

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

12. *What are the two kinds of revelation that God has used to reveal Himself to man?*
_____and _____ revelation.

13. *Through the centuries, what are four naturalistic arguments that theists have used to explain and prove the existence of God?*_____, _____,
_____, _____

14. *In the final analysis, the* _____ *of the existence of God is a matter of* _____.

15. *According to C. C. Ryrie, what are the "perfections" of God?*

The Attributes of Godare qualities (or "perfections") inherent to God, which are equally and continually held by each person of the Godhead (Matt. 28:19). No perfection is independent of another or preeminent. Therefore, when God displays his love, *He does not abandon His holiness*. Apart from Scripture, evidences of God's perfections are creation and salvation.

| **Perfection** | **Definition** (God…) | **Scripture*** | **Application / Ramification** (God…) |
|---|---|---|---|
| _____ | exists endlessly: His existence extends endlessly backward and forward w/o interruption or limit | Ps. 90:2 | has never, nor will He ever cease to exist and, thus His sustaining, providential control is assured |
| _____ | is independent of His creatures & creation | Isa. 40:13-15 | is not obligated to us unless He chooses = GRACE |
| _____ | is and thus unchanging | Jas. 1:17 | does not change because of circumstances |
| _____ | Has no bounds or limits (not partially here & there) | 1 Kg. 8:27 | is not bound by space – God is always with us. |
| _____ | is separated from all that is evil (or from sin) | Jn. 17:11 | must be separated from those not in Christ |
| _____ | seeks good for the object loved (e.g., a parent) | 1 Jn. 4:8 | allows Himself to love sinful people = GRACE |
| _____ | is able to do anything consistent with His nature, except for His nature limits (He cannot lie or excuse our sin.) and self-imposed limits (He chose not to spare His Son.) | Gen. 17:1-6 | resurrected Christ (2 Cor. 13:4). His power is evident in the gospel (Rom. 1:16) and in a believer's daily living (Eph. 1:9), security (1 Pet. 1:5), and hope of resurrection (1 Cor. 6:14) |
| _____ | always everywhere present with His whole being | Ps. 139:7-11 | no person can escape God's presence |
| _____ | knows everything actual and possible equally well | Acts 15:18 | is security (no surprises), sensitivity (regarding His warnings), solace (regarding the inexplicable), and sobriety (regarding judgment) |
| _____ | is just (whereas holiness relates to separation) | Ps. 11:7; 19:9 | never violates any code of morality or justice |
| _____ | is not a composite or compound being | Jn. 4:24 | is spirit, enabling us to worship Him |
| _____ | is the chief Being in the world and supreme power | Acts 15:18 | seems to contradict man's freedom |
| _____ | is consistent with Himself | Jn. 17:3 | cannot do anything inconsistent with Himself |
| _____ | is but one God who is indivisible | Deut. 6:4 | is not separate essences within the Trinity |

*Before such a God, man can only bow in submission, love, and adoration.*

16. *What are five essential attributes (or qualities/perfections) about God, which make Him God?*

    (1) God is _____. (2) God is _____.

    (3) God is _____. (4) God is _____. (5) God is _____.

17. *What is the four-fold orthodox emphasis of the Trinity?*

    (1) _____(unity) of nature or essence

    (2) _____(diversity) of persons

    (3) _____order (roles) or work [There is voluntary, perfect submission within the Godhead without inferiority of essence.]

    (4) _____of all persons of the Godhead

18. *What have most of the errors related to the Trinity arisen over?What to do with _____, the God-man, in relationship to the Father.*

    In regard to the Trinity, the three most common errors are as follows:

    _____ - which teaches only 1 person, thus denying the three-ness of the Godhead;

    _____ - which teaches 3 "gods", thus denying the oneness of the Godhead; and

    _____ - which teaches that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only modes of existence or ways of God expressing Himself, thus denying the distinct persons of the Godhead.

    *Our Triune God is mighty, majestic and mysterious!*

19. *What is a key O.T. _____ and N.T. _____ proof-text for the Trinity?*

20. *What are two, classic illustrations of the Trinity? _____ and _____*

21. *What meaning does "Strong's Systematic Theology"give for the decree of God?*

    "By the decrees of God we mean that _____ _____ by which God has rendered _____ all the _____ of the universe: past, present, and future" (Rom. 8:28-30; Eph. 1:11).

22. *What are the basic decrees of God?*

- The decree to _____ the universe (Gen. 1)
- The decree of _____ (His wise guidance of the universe, Gen. 2)
- The decree to _____the universe (Gen. 6:8)
- The decree to _____ with man (Gen. 12:1-3)
- The decree of _____ (distinguishable out-workings in time of God's fixed purpose, Eph. 1:21)
- Supremely, the decree of _____ manifested toward man through faith in Jesus, as Son of God, which includes:

  (a) the _____for Satan and man to sin, as Adam and Eve did with all the resultant sin;

  (b) the divine _____of Jesus Christ dying on the cross; and

  (c) the _____ of the Holy Spirit in bringing men to repentance and faith (Eph. 2:1- 10; Jn. 6:44).

23. *What is fatalism?*

Fatalism is a blind, _____ control of all the _____and_____ of men, which discourages _____.

24. *Why aren't the decrees of God fatalism?*

(a) They are _____,_____, and _____; and

(b) man is held _____for his choices, _____for his actions, and _____ for his good works.

25. *What are five major covenants of God?*

_____ Covenant

_____ Covenant

_____ Covenant

_____ Covenant

God's Covenant of _____

**Exam Part B.** (13 points total)

1. **GIVE THREE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE CHURCH** (Extra credit: 3 points total; one point each).

   1._____

   2._____

   3._____

**2. GIVE GOD'S PLAN OF SALVATION**(Extra credit: 10 points total; 2½ per section,I-IV).

## I. _____ of God (_____)

1. Man created in the image of God with meaning and purpose to fellowship with and glorify God (Gen. 1:26-31).
2. God simply required man's obedience (Gen. 2:16-17).

## II. _____ of Man (_____)

1. Man chose to be his own god, to disobey God, and sin (Gen. 3).
2. Sin brought physical and spiritual death, i.e., separation from Holy God (Isa. 59:2; Gen. 3:).
3. All men have sinned and fallen short of God's glory (Rom. 3:23; 5:12).
4. Wages of sin is death (Rom. 6:23; Heb. 9:27; Rev. 20:15).
5. The shedding of blood is required for forgiveness of sins (Heb. 9:22).
6. Eternal destiny of all unsaved is separation from God (John 3:18, 36: Jude 7; 2 Thess. 1:8-9).

Issue:***Since Scripture says all men are dead in sin and alienated from God*** (Eph. 2:1,12)***, how can man be brought back into right relationship with God?***

## III. _____ of God (_____)

**Man cannot save _____.**

1. Being born into the right family and godly parents are not enough (Jn. ____:_____).
2. Being good is not enough (Isa. 64:6).
3. Doing good is not enough (Eph. 2:8-9).
4. Wisdom and intellect are not enough (Matt. 16:17; 1 Cor. 1:21).

**Without God salvation is _____** (Luke _____:_____, 27; Isa. 59:15-16).

**God through Jesus Christ makes salvation _____ to all men.**

1. God so loved the world that He gave His one and only Son (John _____:_____).

2. Jesus is God (Jn. 10:30; Mt. 1:21-23; Mk. 14:61-62).
3. While we were yet sinners and helpless, Christ died for us (Rom. 5:8).
4. Christ bore our sins in His body and paid the penalty for us by shedding His blood on the cross (1 Pet. 2:22-24).
5. Christ died for our sins, was buried and raised the third day according to Scripture (1 Cor. 15:3-6).
6. Jesus is the only way to God (Jn. 14:6; Jn. 8:24; 1 Tim. 2:5; Acts 4:12).
7. The Gospel is the power of God for salvation to all who believe (Rom. 1:16-17).

## IV. God's Provision _____ by Man (_____)

1. Salvation is the free gift of God's grace (Rom. __:___; Eph. 2:8-9; Gen. 12:3; Gal. 3:6-9).
2. Salvation is made effective by faith alone (Acts 16:31; Rom. 10:9; Gen. 15:6).

**Note**: ***Faith is not simply _____ agreement, but actively _____ in Christ for forgiveness of sins and eternal life as one _____ from sin to God.*** **Salvation brings and begins eternal life with God** (John 3:16; ____:_____).

**_____**: ***Receive by faith the free gift of salvation and forgiveness of sins provided by God's grace.***

**EVALUATION OF INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE**
Scott Christian University – April 2021

**Instructor's Name**: Edward Kaleefey
**Course Name**: _____
**Student's Name**: _____

*Please answer the following questions specifically and honestly.*

1. How would you describe the overall quality of the teaching?

   poor ___ average ___ very good ___ excellent ___

2. Does the teacher communicate effectively?

   yes ___ no ___ comments
   _____
   _____

3. How would you rate the course material?

   poor ___ average ___ very good ___ excellent ___

4. The speed of covering material was too slow ___ about right ___ too fast ___?

5. Was the course relevant to your personal spiritual life (yes ___ no ___) and ministry (yes ___ no ___)? Comment _____

6. How would you rate the student handout?

   poor ___ average ___ very good ___ excellent ___

7. How would you rate the final exam?

   poor ___ average ___ very good ___ excellent ___

9. Will you recommend this course to others?

   yes ___ no ____ possibly ____

10. Please, use the space below (and back if needed) for additional comments.

    __ _____