

#### Class #1 - Does God Exist?

1.	If someone	says they are a	ın "atheist,"	what are they	, saying about tl	hemselves?
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- a) They believe in God.
- b) They believe definite articles are immoral.
- c) They love the theatre.
- d) They do not believe that God exists.
- 2. Is it possible that God does not exist? Why or why not?

3.	What does St.	Paul say that	we do in Romans	1?

- a) Pursue God with all our heart.
- b) Suppress the truth in unrighteousness.
- c) Obey God rather than worship idols.
- d) Trust that God saves all children of Abraham.

4.	Is an "eternal regress"	of time possible?	That is, can time go	o endlessly into	the past?
	a) Voc				

- a) Yes
- b) No

5.	Is it possible that	the universe	has alwavs	existed? Why	v or wh۱	/ not?

- a) Yes
- b) No

6.	List five	attributes	of th	e God	who	created	the	universe.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- 7. What role does Jesus play in proving God's existence?
  - a) He demonstrates continuity in God's revelation.
  - b) He claims to be God.
  - c) He uses miracles to justify His claims that He is God.
  - d) All of the above.



#### Class #2 - What Difference Does it Make if God Exists?

- 1. What does it mean to be "apathetic"?
  - a. You are really poor at everything.
  - b. You just don't care.
  - c. You hope that God exists.
  - d. You employ all the talents God gave you.
- 2. What in the world is a "meat machine"?
  - a. A very important tool in making hamburgers.
  - b. A person who lives in a video game only.
  - c. A humorous name for a human being who has no soul or transcendence.
  - d. All of the above.
- 3. Do you think things are really and truly right and wrong, or is it all just up for debate?
- 4. When a lion eats a giraffe, is it wrong to do so?
- 5. List the following in the order of importance in your life:
  - a. Survival
  - b. Good food and drink
  - c. Loving God
  - d. Your eternal life
  - e. Football
  - f. Loving your neighbor
- 6. Do your daily activities and line up with the above list of priorities?



#### Class #3 - The Reliability of the Bible

1. How many authors wrote the 66 books of the B
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- a. Over 50
- b. 66
- c. Just over 40
- d. Trick Question only 1! (Inspired by the Spirit and all...)
- 2. One reason to trust the truthfulness of the Bible is it's in telling the story of the one God of revelation.
- 3. Do the scriptures themselves say that they are the Word of God? And if so, what kind of stakes does that raise for us as Christians?
- 4. Which of these is **NOT** a way to determine the trustworthiness of the Bible?
  - a. The New Testament gets the details right about daily living.
  - b. Undesigned consequences indicate the authors are telling the truth.
  - c. Miracles always accompany an author's claims.
  - d. Different authors' accounts about the order of events lines up.
- 5. How many whole or partial Greek manuscripts do we have of the New Testament documents?
  - a. Just under 15,000.
  - b. Almost 500 exactly.
  - c. Sadly, only 5.
  - d. Over 5,000 (and counting)
- 6. Even critics of Christian belief agree that we can create the original documents given the manuscript evidence we have.
  - a. True
  - b. False
- 7. What was the significance of the meatloaf recipe analogy?
  - a. It is an example of recreating an original using copies of the original years later.
  - b. It argues for a higher beef to pork ratio.
  - c. It is an encouragement to hold dinner parties while you are young.
  - d. It demonstrates the hopelessness of passing down information via documents that will inevitably be changed or lost.



#### Class #4 - Are Miracles Possible?

#### 1. Naturalism is

- a. The belief that man should live in nature and move out of cities.
- b. The philosophical position that only physical things exist.
- c. The philosophical position that only spiritual things exist.
- d. The philosophical position that only philosophical things exist.

#### 2. Who popularized the idea that it is not rational to believe in miracles?

- a. Sir Isaac Newton
- b. Steve Jobs
- c. David Copperfield
- d. David Hume

#### 3. If you are committed to methodological naturalism

- a. You'll believe just about anything.
- b. You demand evidence to prove any and all claims.
- c. No amount of evidence can convince you of a supernatural claim.
- d. You almost certainly have a Ph.D.

#### 4. The greatest miracle of all is

- a. Creation from nothing
- b. The resurrection of Jesus from the dead
- c. The conversion of a rebel sinner to a follower of Jesus
- d. Ridiculous question; they're all incredible miracles

#### 5. The purpose of Jesus' miracles is

- a. To heal a few people here and there.
- b. To show us how to perform similar miracles.
- c. To serve as entertainment for his followers.
- d. To testify to the divinity of Christ.

# 6. So, are miracles possible?

- a. Yes. If we exist, then miracles are possible. (Because we and everything else could just as easily not exist.)
- b. Yes, and there is rather incredible testimony to them in both historical and modern records.
- c. Yes, and a reasonable standard of evidence can testify to them.
- d. All of the above.



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# Class #5 - Who Was Jesus?

1.	What does John the Baptist say about the coming of Jesus?  a. "Prepare the way of the Lord, make his path straight."  b. "Prepare the way of the Lord, make his path delightful."  c. "Prepare the way of the Lord, make his tunic straight."  d. "Prepare the way of the angel, make his path straight."
2.	It was commonly believed in Jesus' day that anyone could forgive the sins of others.  a. True  b. False
3.	Jesus says he is the and the, the first and the last. (Hint: these are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet.)
4.	Jesus himself never claimed to be God. Only others said that about him after the fact.  a. True  b. False
5.	<ul> <li>C.S. Lewis argues the following:</li> <li>a. It is totally okay to believe that Jesus was a great moral teacher but not God.</li> <li>b. Someone who eats poached eggs for breakfast is exceptionally cultured.</li> <li>c. Since Jesus performed many miracles, it is acceptable that he told some white lies about his nature.</li> <li>d. It is totally ridiculous to believe that Jesus was a great moral teacher but not God.</li> </ul>



#### Class #6 – Genesis 1-3: Creation from Nothing or Random Evolution?

#### 1. In the Biblical account, Adam and Eve were created about

- a. 14.5 billion years ago.
- b. 4.5 billion years ago.
- c. 100,000 years ago.
- d. 6,000-10,000 years ago.

#### 2. In the Biblical account,

- a. God created the universe from nothing.
- b. God created by rearranging the parts already in existence.
- c. God is the same thing as the creation.
- d. God discovered that the universe already existed.

#### 3. Adam and Eve

- a. Raised snakes for a living.
- b. Could only eat from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil (TKGE).
- c. Could eat from any tree except the TKGE.
- d. Committed their first sin when they ate from the TKGE.

# 4. Adam and Eve were created

- a. Outside the Garden of Eden.
- b. To entertain God.
- c. In the image of God.
- d. Underneath an apple tree.

# 5. Adam and Eve – as a paired couple – could have lived 6,000 years ago and been a common ancestor of all humans living today.

- a. True
- b. False

#### 6. The universe cannot have always existed because

- a. An infinite regress of time is impossible.
- b. It was formerly a multiverse.
- c. It has infinitely expanded and contracted again and again.
- d. It would have expanded to the point of dying a "heat death."
- e. A and D
- f. B and C
- g. None of the above.



#### Class #7 - Genesis 4-11, with Ted Wright

#### 1. Traditional Christianity teaches that Moses is the author of

- a. The book of Jeremiah.
- b. The book of Leviticus.
- c. The books of Moses I and Moses II.
- d. The first five books of the Bible.

#### 2. In the days of Noah, the world had grown so wicked that

- a. God destroyed the whole world with a flood.
- b. God destroyed the whole world with a fire.
- c. God used a local flood to send a warning.
- d. Noah forced all people to live on a very crowded ark.

#### 3. A possible piece of evidence for a worldwide flood is

- a. The DNA of all people goes back to Noah and his three sons.
- b. The remains of the Ark were recently found in southern Iraq.
- c. A layer of sedimentary rock that seems to have deposits made at the same time.
- d. We found the bones of two Zebras and two elephants in the same place.

#### 4. The Tower of Babel

- a. Was a massive structure built by man to reach the heavens.
- b. Demonstrates the same sin as Adam and Eve's sin: men who were seeking to be like God.
- c. May have been built in southern Iraq in a city called Eridu.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

# 5. A possible piece of evidence for the Tower of Babel is

- a. The building of city walls in Northern Iraq.
- b. The expansion of people from Eridu who live in segregated communities.
- c. The discovery of a massive kiln to make bricks in northern Egypt.
- d. The pottery remains from the Greek Empire.

#### 6. What is one reason that God didn't just create things so there would be no sin?

- a. God was bored in heaven and needed entertainment.
- b. God is actually evil and enjoys watching people suffer.
- c. God was curious to see how things might play out.
- d. So none of us would have an excuse.



#### Class #8 –Genesis 12-50, The Patriarchs

- 1. Who are the three patriarchs in Genesis?
  - a. Adam, Noah, and Abraham
  - b. Abraham, Isaac, and Esau
  - c. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob
  - d. Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph
- 2. What does it mean to be grafted onto a tree?
  - a. It is when one species of a tree is able to grow by being skillfully connected to a tree of a different species.
  - b. It is when you write "I love Mom" into the bark of a tree.
  - c. It is the careful measurement of a tree's size using graph paper.
  - d. It is when a disease is healing using a tree's leaves.
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a parallel between the sacrifice of Isaac and the crucifixion of Jesus?
  - a. The sons in both stories carry wood.
  - b. Both include a thicket of thorns.

is Jacob renamed Israel?

- c. Both Isaac and Jesus were 33 years old.
- d. There is salvation in each case by the offering of a substitute.
- 5. How many sons does Jacob (Israel) have?
  6. What country does Joseph end up in and how does he rise to the top?
  7. Joseph sees a vision with seven fat \_\_\_\_\_\_ and seven skinny \_\_\_\_\_ and that means that Egypt will soon have seven years of \_\_\_\_\_\_ followed by seven years of \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  8. How many tribes of Israel are there?

10. Joseph says that what his brothers meant for , God meant for .

4. Which is older, Jacob or Esau? Which should receive the birthright and blessing? Why

9. How many years are between Joseph and Moses?



#### Class #9 - The Exodus

- 1. What is the purpose of the Indiana Jones reference?
  - a. To highlight that people often look for evidence for the Exodus in the wrong place.
  - b. To prove that archaeologists have the coolest jobs.
  - c. To highlight that people often look for evidence for the Exodus in the wrong time.
  - d. To prove that the Nazis were not as smart as they thought they were.
- 2. If the Exodus took place in the year 1446 BC,
  - a. Then the Biblical account is just plain wrong.
  - b. Then *The Prince of Egypt* is just plain wrong.
  - c. Then there are a number of circumstantial pieces of evidence that can be used to support the Exodus as an historical event.
  - d. Then there is no evidence of an Exodus at all.
- 3. Why wouldn't the Egyptians keep a record of the Exodus?
  - a. They were unable to read and write.
  - b. The exodus events would have been highly embarrassing.
  - c. They were modest and, remember, Moses used to be one of them.
  - d. They did, but they were likely lost to antiquity.
- 4. The ten plagues that Moses brings to Egypt refers to
  - a. The ten main gods of the Egyptian people.
  - b. The ten forms of agriculture in Egypt.
  - c. The metric system in use already in Egypt.
  - d. The fact that ten really is a holy number.
- 5. Which is of these is NOT a piece of evidence for the Exodus?
  - a. Amenhotep II had his capital in northern in Egypt, so he and Moses could have spoken as the Bible says.
  - b. The site of Avaris disappears in 1446 BC.
  - c. There was a military compound in northern Egypt that disappears in 1446 BC.
  - d. Military campaigns into Canaan end around 1446 BC.
  - e. There is widespread evidence of manna in the wilderness starting in 1446 BC.



# Class #10 – Understanding the Law of God

- 1. Is the Law of God good?
  - a. Yes, because it reveals God's nature.
  - b. No, because it tells us what to do.
  - c. Yes, because obedience to it will lead to a blessed life.
  - d. No, because it only points out our sinfulness.
  - e. A and C.
  - f. B and D.
- 2. Which of the following is a way to divide the Old Testament Law is into categories?
  - a. Ceremonial, moral, civil.
  - b. Fun, not-fun, kind of fun.
  - c. Religious, Egyptian, Roman.
  - d. Sacrificial, household, economic.
- 3. What, really, was the point of the sacrificial system?
  - a. To get rid of the extra bulls in the land.
  - b. To foreshadow the future sacrifice of Christ on the cross.
  - c. To encourage repentance for sins by demonstrating God's holiness.
  - d. To make money for the Temple.
  - e. A and D.
  - f. B and C.
- 4. Which of the following laws continue into the New Testament? (Could be more than one.)
  - a. You shall not murder.
  - b. You shall not bear false witness.
  - c. You shall not eat shellfish.
  - d. You shall offer Temple sacrifices.
  - e. You shall keep your property safe.
  - f. You shall not wear clothes of mixed fabrics.
  - g. You shall not commit adultery.
- 5. Is it okay to mock the Law of God, even the ones that seem strange? Why or why not?

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#### Class #11 - The Conquest of the Land

- 1. Who leads the people of God into the promised land?
  - a. Moses
  - b. Aaron
  - c. Jesus
  - d. Joshua
- 2. Is there any significance to Jesus and Joshua having the same name?
  - a. Yes, because both lead God's people into promised land.
  - b. No, because they are part of two separate covenants.
  - c. Yes, because they are both from the same tribe.
  - d. No, because Joshua was all about war and Jesus was all about peace.
- 3. How many stones did Joshua command that the Israelites place in the Jordan River?
  - a. 10
  - b. 12
  - c. 40
  - d. 7
- 4. Why do unbelievers like to cite stories of conquest in the book of Joshua?
  - a. Because Canaanites have rights, too.
  - b. It "proves" that God is unworthy of our worship.
  - c. It casts doubt on the historical claims of Christianity.
  - d. Because the Canaanites were innocent victims in God's sight.
- 5. The Gospel Coalition article says that:
  - a. All humans are born guilty and corrupt.
  - b. Those who are conquered are part of a wicked culture.
  - c. If allowed to live, they would have polluted the worship of the one, true God.
  - d. All of the above.
  - e. None of the above.
- 6. Does God have the right to judge the world by His standard? Why?
- 7. Which was the worst practice of those who lived in the land that was promised by God to the Israelites?
  - a. Tax fraud.
  - b. Child sacrifice.
  - c. Grand theft auto.
  - d. Animal sacrifice.



#### Class #12 - The Prophets, Part 1

- 1. What is a judge in the Bible?
  - a. Someone who decides disputations.
  - b. An enemy who defeats Israel in battle.
  - c. Someone who delivers Israel from their oppressors.
  - d. Someone who tells the future.
- 2. What description best describes a prophet?
  - a. A prophet has intuitions about what God would think in any situation.
  - b. A prophet is always an elder and has a long beard.
  - c. A prophet is right more than half of the time.
  - d. A prophet speaks perfectly for God.
- 3. Do you think there are still prophets today? Why or why not?
- 4. Do prophets predict the future?
  - a. Yes, they possess the same information as God.
  - b. Sometimes, but sometimes, they speak to what could happen in the future if Israel does not repent.
  - c. No, they are only preachers and teachers of the Law.
  - d. Yes, but sometimes they are right and sometimes they are wrong.
- 5. Samuel is a prophet who is known as a
  - a. King maker and king breaker
  - b. Kingdom builder.
  - c. Messiah anointer.
  - d. False prophet who was executed for his lying.
- 6. Elijah is reminiscent of what New Testament character?
  - a. Matthew, the tax collector
  - b. King Herod
  - c. John the Baptist
  - d. Simon Peter
- 7. What must Elijah do to the 450 prophets of the false god Ba'al?
  - a. Feed them. b. Find them wives. c. Slaughter them. d. Preach to them.



# Class #13 – The Prophets, Part 2

- 1. Who follows in Elijah's footsteps?
  - a. Jeremiah
  - b. Elisha
  - c. Isaiah
  - d. No one, as there are no prophets after Elijah.
- 2. Jeremiah warns Israel that what nation will destroy Israel as a punishment from God? (And more amazingly, he says Israel should just give up and be captured by this nation.)
  - a. Babylon
  - b. Assyria
  - c. Greece
  - d. Rome
- 3. Jeremiah is really harsh on the Temple priests because
  - a. They should know better
  - b. They are too hard on Israel
  - c. They are desiring war
  - d. They have stopped offering sacrifices
- 4. Isaiah 53 foreshadows Christ and it is an amazing passage about a
  - a. Faithful nation
  - b. Triumphant king
  - c. Two-natured judge
  - d. Suffering servant
- 5. Amos is a prophet especially concerned with
  - a. Idolatry
  - b. Sloppy butchering by the priests
  - c. Matters of justice
  - d. National alliances
- 6. Like Israel often is with God, Hosea's wife Gomer is
  - a. Beautiful
  - b. Unfaithful
  - c. Faithful
  - d. Famous



#### Class #14 – The Kings, Part 1

- 1. What were some of the reasons Israel wanted a king? (Circle all that apply.)
  - a. They knew a kingdom would come with a fancy castle.
  - b. The judges made a lot of boneheaded decisions.
  - c. Judges ruled over the whole nation, not just locally.
  - d. Judges tended to rule locally more than nationally.
- 2. Why did Samuel warn Israel against kings? (Circle all that apply.)
  - a. The kings would raise their taxes.
  - b. The daughters would have to work.
  - c. The kings would impose other religions.
  - d. The kings would send their men to wars.
- 3. Who was the first king of Israel?
  - a. David
  - b. Saul
  - c. Samuel
  - d. Solomon
- 4. What is the practice of mixing religions called?
  - a. Synchronicity
  - b. Synthesizing
  - c. Syncretism
  - d. Super-sizing
- 5. What was Saul's fatal flaw?
  - a. He was too handsome.
  - b. He had too many wives.
  - c. He worshipped other gods.
  - d. He did not 100% trust the Word of God.
- 6. David won't kill Saul because
  - a. He knows that Saul is the Lord's anointed.
  - b. Saul is his father.
  - c. Saul is on the verge of military conquest.
  - d. David does not want to be king.



#### Class #15 – The Kings, Part 2

- 1. David desires to build a house for God, but...
  - a. There is not enough stone in Israel.
  - b. God informs a prophet that God will build a dynastic house for David.
  - c. There was not enough tax revenue.
  - d. God knew that David was just wanting to bring attention to himself.
- 2. Solomon was mostly known for his
  - a. Handsomeness
  - b. Incredible wealth
  - c. Musical talent
  - d. Wisdom
- 3. Solomon had hundreds of wives and concubines. What main problem did that bring to Israel?
  - a. They brought the worship of other gods into Israel.
  - b. Solomon did not have time to govern Israel.
  - c. It brought an end to previous political agreements.
  - d. They spent all of Solomon's money.
- 4. What was the result of the kingdom dividing?
  - a. Half of Solomon's wives moved to Samaria.
  - b. Ten of the tribes ended up in the north and two were in the south.
  - c. Ten of the tribes ended up in the south and two were in the north.
  - d. The northern kingdom had nothing but A+ kings.
- 5. Jeroboam's first major mistake was...
  - a. Rebuilding a replica of Solomon's temple in Tel Aviv.
  - b. Offering two worship sites in the north, including golden calves.
  - c. He lowered taxes which caused massive deficits.
  - d. He did not kill the prophets of Ba'al.
- 6. Who did NOT conquer the land of Israel at one point?
  - a. Assyria
  - b. Babylon
  - c. Rome
  - d. Macedonia



#### Class #16 – Understanding the Law of God

- 1. What prophet predicted that if Israel did not change its ways, it would face destruction?
  - a. Joshua
  - b. Jeremiah
  - c. Jehoshaphat
  - d. James
- 2. Why were Daniel and his friends taken to Babylon?
  - a. To serve as Hebrew translators.
  - b. To cook authentic Hebrew food.
  - c. They were intelligent and would serve in the king's court.
  - d. They would be cheap labor.
- 3. What other Old Testament figure is Daniel like?
  - a. Joshua, because he leads Israel's armies.
  - b. Moses, because he performs miracles.
  - c. Jeremiah, because he is always talking about destruction.
  - d. Joseph, because he is able to interpret dreams.
- 4. Why were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego put into the fiery furnace?
  - a. They refused to worship the golden statue of Nebuchadnezzar.
  - b. They ate unholy food.
  - c. They did not worship King Belshazzar.
  - d. They did not protect Nebuchadnezzar from an army siege.
- King Belshezzar sees writing on the wall. What does that phrase mean today?
  - a. Something bad is about to happen.
  - b. The party is about to get crazy.
  - c. God is about to make a mysterious appearance.
  - d. None of the above.
- 6. What New Testament story might the 6<sup>th</sup> chapter of Daniel remind one of?
  - a. The baptism of Jesus.
  - b. The martyrdom of Stephen.
  - c. The resurrection.
  - d. The calling of the apostles.
- 7. What New Testament story might Daniel help explain?



#### Class #17 - Closing Thoughts on the Old Testament

- 1. Who funded the return to Israel and the rebuilding of the second temple?
  - a. Miley Cyrus
  - b. Cyrus the King
  - c. Simon the Cyrene
  - d. The King of Cypress
- 2. In what year was the SECOND temple destroyed, and by what empire?
  - a. In 70 BC by the Roman empire.
  - b. In 70 BC by the Greek empire.
  - c. In 70 AD by the Roman empire.
  - d. In 70 AD by the Greek empire.
- 3. Why did some very intense, law-abiding groups (like the Sadducees and the Pharisees) form between the two testaments?
  - a. They needed to decide how to spend Israel's money.
  - b. They were concerned Israel was becoming legalistic and ignoring God's grace.
  - c. They functioned as judges and kings.
  - d. They were committed to keeping Israel from falling into idolatry...again.
- 4. What is the correct assignment of authorship to books?
  - a. David wrote some of the psalms and Solomon wrote many of the proverbs.
  - b. Solomon wrote some of the psalms and David wrote many of the proverbs.
  - c. Solomon wrote 1 and 2 Samuel and David wrote 1 and 2 Kings.
  - d. David wrote Job and Lamentations and Solomon wrote the Song of Songs.
- 5. What is a Messianic psalm?
  - a. A psalm that instructs us how to clean up messes.
  - b. A psalm that looks forward to the David's reign as king.
  - c. A psalm that looks forward to the coming Messiah.
  - d. A psalm that looks back on the successful kings of Israel.
- 6. If I read one Proverb a day, how many months will it take me to get through the entire book?
  - a. Three 30-day months
  - b. One 31 day month
  - c. Two 30 day months
  - d. An entire calendar year



#### Class #18 – The Small Catechism, Part 1: Commandments 1-3

- 1. What did Luther say about Christians when he visited churches after the ideas of the Reformation had spread?
  - a. The people were exceedingly knowledgeable of the Bible.
  - b. The people knew not only the German language, but Latin, too.
  - c. The people were still committed to praying to Mary.
  - d. The people were ignorant and had learned to abuse the liberty of the Gospel.
- 2. Since the Ten Commandments are in the Old Testament, do they still apply?
  - a. Yes, because they reflect the eternal character of God.
  - b. No, because they are, by definition, old.
  - c. No, because they deal with the sacrificial system which was fulfilled by the death of Christ.
  - d. Yes, because they deal with the sacrificial system which is still binding to us.
- 3. What is the main division between the two "tables" of the law?
  - a. The first five deal with city living and the second five deal with country living.
  - b. The first five deal with our relationship to God and the second five deal with our relationship to our neighbor.
  - c. The first three deal with our relationship to God and the next seven deal with our relationship to our neighbor.
  - d. The first three deal with Israelites and the next seven deal with Gentiles.
- 4. What is an idol? (There may be more than one correct answer.)
  - a. A small image of a false god.
  - b. Anything that you trust in more than God.
  - c. A pop singer who sells a lot of albums.
  - d. Political candidates and/or political ideologies.
- 5. What do you call promising wealth to people in the name of God?
  - a. Good preaching!
  - b. Blasphemy!
  - c. Sound wisdom!
  - d. Repeating what the Bible says!
- 6. The 3<sup>rd</sup> commandment to rest and observe the Sabbath is...
  - a. Impossible in a busy time.
  - b. No longer applicable.
  - c. Pure grace.



#### Class #19 – The Small Catechism, Part 2: Commandments 4-10

- 1. Martin Luther objected to the sale of indulgences, which were
  - a. Luxuries in life, like spa days or vacations.
  - b. Lazy people who outstayed their welcome at monasteries.
  - c. Decrees which could be purchased and would reduce one's time in Purgatory.
  - d. Decrees which could be purchased and would add to one's Treasury of Merit.
- 2. "Love God with heart, mind, soul and strength and love your neighbor as yourself" is
  - a. The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
  - b. The Law of God.
  - c. Both Law and Gospel.
  - d. Neither Law nor Gospel.
- 3. Are you a murderer?
  - a. Yes, because I have taken a human life.
  - b. No, because I have not taken a human life.
  - c. Yes, because I took a life on the battlefield.
  - d. Yes, because I have been angry with someone in my heart.
- 4. Is it enough to honor the seventh commandment by not stealing?
  - a. No, we should also help people keep what is theirs.
  - b. Yes, the meaning of the law is clear.
  - c. Yes, unless I work for the government.
  - d. No, because we should sell all we have and give it away.
- 5. Do you always "put the best construction on everything" when speaking of others?
- 6. What is a technique to employ when coveting is an issue for you?
  - a. Buy as much as you can afford.
  - b. Get a credit card to purchase what you cannot afford.
  - c. Give away everything you own.
  - d. Pray a prayer of thanksgiving for all that you do have.
- 7. The tenth commandment teaches me to
  - a. Help my neighbor strengthen their marriage.
  - b. Help my neighbor find their soulmate.
  - c. Help my neighbor leave their spouse to find true happiness.
  - d. Work to end the institution of marriage for all people.



#### Class #20 – The Small Catechism, Part 3: The Apostles' Creed

- 1. "Deeds not creeds"
  - a. Is great wisdom that reminds us that our works are what matter to God.
  - b. Is, ironically, a creed.
  - c. Is a good start for a Christian pop song.
  - d. Helps us remember that the historic creeds are almost totally useless.
- 2. The Apostles' Creed
  - a. Serves as a boundary of what is true Christianity and what is not.
  - b. Was written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
  - c. Is the longest of the three creeds.
  - d. Was used extensively during the Inquisition.
- 3. There are three articles of the creed to reflect
  - a. The three authors of the creed.
  - b. The three most important truths of Christianity.
  - c. The three natures of Jesus Christ.
  - d. The three persons of the Trinity.
- 4. Do Christians believe God continues to interact with His creation?
  - a. Yes

- b. No
- 5. The Second article reminds us that
  - a. Christian claims are rooted in history.
  - b. Christian claims are very similar to fairy tales.
  - c. Many Christian claims have been proven false.
  - d. History is irrelevant. Only spiritual truths matter.
- 6. Can you believe in Jesus on your own strength?
  - a. Yes, because I have free will!
  - b. No, but the Spirit must do this for me.
- 7. Which Australian object is a good image for the economic work of the Holy Trinity? Why?
  - a. A kangaroo
  - b. The outback
  - c. A boomerang
  - d. The Sydney Opera House
- 8. Choose one: The Holy Spirit is a person / a thing.



#### Class #21 – The Small Catechism, Part 4: The Lord's Prayer, Part 1

- 1. The Lord's Prayer is to be prayed
  - a. Weekly
  - b. Annually
  - c. Daily
  - d. Hourly
- 2. Why do we pray?
  - a. To change God's mind.
  - b. To get God to change our neighbor's mind.
  - c. To grow into God's will for our lives.
  - d. To put our mind at ease.
- 3. God is revealed to us as
  - a. A judgmental tyrant.
  - b. An unfair judge.
  - c. A loving father.
  - d. A criticizing mother.
- 4. Our praying "Hallowed be thy name"
  - a. Makes God's name more holy.
  - b. Let's everyone know that we think God's name is holy.
  - c. Asks that God's name would be seen as holy among us.
- 5. Where is the kingdom of God?
  - a. Wherever Christ is proclaimed and the Sacraments are administered.
  - b. Wherever you find perfection.
  - c. Wherever you find power, wealth, and fame.
  - d. In very fancy churches with expensive paraments and gold-leafed Bibles.
- 6. Do you want the will of God to be done among you more?
  - a. No, because God is a tyrant and I will probably end up tortured.
  - b. Yes, because my life will become a lot more like paradise.
  - c. No, because I cannot possibly be morally perfect.
  - d. Yes, because God's will is far better than our own.



#### Class #22 – The Small Catechism, Part 5: The Lord's Prayer, Part 2

- 1. A good way to pray the Lord's Prayer might be
  - a. To pray it ten times in a row.
  - b. To pray it as fast as possible.
  - c. To pray it slowly and think about each petition.
  - d. To pray it in front of your classmates at school.
- 2. Your "daily bread" is really
  - a. Uhhh...bread.
  - b. Everything from food to clothes to good people in your life.
  - c. It depends on your region. (It would be pasta if you were in Italy, for example.)
  - d. Medicine for ailments.
- 3. God forgives us
  - a. More than we deserve.
  - b. When we forgive others.
  - c. Up to, but no more, than 10,000 talents.
  - d. In equal amounts of our forgiveness of our friends.
- 4. Does God lead us into temptation?
  - a. He must, for I am tempted all the time.
  - b. Heck no! This is more about help in times of temptation.
  - c. No, but he gives the Devil permission to do so.
  - d. Yes, because God delights in testing us.
- 5. When will we be delivered from evil?
  - a. Now, whenever evil does not harm us.
  - b. When we die and rest secure in Christ.
  - c. We will never be delivered from evil.
  - d. A and B.
- 6. Are you more or less likely to pray if you can pray this prayer? Why or why not?



#### Class #23 – The Small Catechism, Part 6: The Sacraments

- 1. What three things are needed for Lutherans to consider an act a "sacrament?"
  - a. A command, a promise, and a long tradition.
  - b. A physical element, a promise, and the date that Luther began it.
  - c. A command, a promise, and a physical element.
  - d. A promise, an Old Testament reference, and a New Testament reference.
- 2. According to the Small Catechism, baptism is
  - a. A simple splash of water.
  - b. The water and the Word held together in faith.
  - c. A submerging of oneself into water.
  - d. A metaphorical rebirth that requires no water.
- 3. Who is drowned with baptism?
  - a. The old Adam.
  - b. The new Adam.
  - c. Adam's cousin.
  - d. Our very soul.
- 4. Who gave the Words of Institution at the Lord's Supper?
  - a. Paul
  - b. Jesus
  - c. Peter
  - d. Matthew
- 5. Lutherans believe Jesus is \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bread and wine at Communion.
  - a. Symbolically present in
  - b. Present up, in, and over
  - c. Present under, atop, and beside
  - d. Presented in, with, and under
- 6. Due to a difference of understanding the way Christ was present in the bread and wine, Luther said of Ulrich Zwingli that Zwingli
  - a. Was of a "different spirit."
  - b. Must have been raised by brutes.
  - c. Didn't understand the Bible at all.
  - d. Must not be German.

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#### Class #24 – What About Other Religions? With James Walker

- 1. Does Jesus make an exclusive claim about being the path to the one, true God?
  - a. Yes, he says so quite clearly.
  - b. No, he affirms the truth claims of other religions.
- 2. Is it logical that "all paths lead to the same God?"
  - a. Yes, because all religions teach most of the same things.
  - b. Yes, because God will accept any manner of worship.
  - c. No, because many religions contradict one another.
  - d. No, because every religion contains some untrue things.
- 3. Both Islam and Christianity are
  - a. Trinitarian
  - b. Unitarian
  - c. Monotheistic
  - d. Polytheistic
- 4. Which of the following are possible? (Could be more than one.)
  - a. All religions are true.
  - b. Multiple religious claims are true.
  - c. One religion is true and the rest are false.
  - d. All religions are false.
- 5. What is the significance of the Rolex watch example?
  - a. It demonstrates that fakes are almost as good as originals.
  - b. It demonstrates that the sheer number of something doesn't lessen the quality of the original.
  - c. It demonstrates that copycat versions don't diminish the truth of the original.
  - d. Both B and C.
- 6. The greatest distinction that Christianity offers is
  - a. The good news that you are not saved by your good works.
  - b. The Law, specifically the sacrifice of animals.
  - c. The rituals that are almost the same every week.
  - d. Believing that there is only one God.



#### Class #25 – The Trinity. With James Walker

- 1. Is the word "Trinity" found in the Bible to describe God?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 2. What are three things that the Bible clearly says about God?
  - a. There is only one God.
  - b. The Father, Son, and Spirit are all called God.
  - c. There are three gods.
  - d. The Father, Son, and Spirit are distinct persons.
- 3. Mormons solve the paradox of the Trinity by
  - a. Refusing to confess that Jesus is God.
  - b. Not believing that there is only one God.
  - c. Not acknowledging the three persons of Father, Son, and Spirit.
  - d. Refusing to confess that the Spirit is God.
- 4. Modalism teaches
  - a. That God is really one person who simply reveals himself in different ways.
  - b. That God is three persons who reveal themselves as one person.
  - c. That God is three gods who reveals himself as three persons.
  - d. That God is one God evenly divided in three ways.
- 5. An egg is made up of a shell, egg white, and egg yolk. Is that a good analogy for the Trinity?
  - a. Yes, that is as close as it gets!
  - b. No, because that divides God into parts.
- 6. The difference between Trinitarians and Unitarians is that Unitarians affirm the unity of the Godhead whereas Trinitarians believe in three distinct Gods.
  - a. True
  - b. False
- 7. The three persons of the Trinity
  - a. Came into being at different times
  - b. Are all eternal beings
  - c. Created one another
  - d. Love one another



#### Class #26 – The Liturgical Year

<ol> <li>A nice thing about the liturgical church year is that</li> </ol>	r is that it
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- a. Reflects the various experiences of all of human life.
- b. Slowly but steadily builds us up as disciples of Jesus.
- c. Moves us through most of the Bible over a three-year period.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above. It's boring and useless!
- 2. The two greatest festivals of the Church year are
  - a. Advent and Pentecost
  - b. Lent and Easter
  - c. Easter and Christmas
  - d. Pentecost and Christmas
- 3. For every feast of the Church year, you have a
  - a. Time of debauchery
  - b. Fast
  - c. Slowdown
  - d. Purge of church members
- 4. Ascension is always \_\_\_\_ days after Easter and Pentecost is always \_\_\_\_ days after Easter.
  - a. 50, 40
  - b. 40,50
  - c. 50,70
  - d. 40,77
- 5. Holy Week recounts
  - a. The last week of Jesus' life.
  - b. The first week of Jesus' life
  - c. The week of Jesus' Ascension into Heaven
  - d. The week of Christmas
- 6. Good Friday is the day that recalls Jesus'
  - a. Resurrection
  - b. Birth
  - c. Crucifixion
  - d. Ascension



#### Class #27 – What Makes Lutherans Unique?

- 1. What year and event are often thought of as the beginning of the Reformation?
  - a. 1054; this was when Luther was excommunicated.
  - b. 1517; this was when Luther posted his 95 Theses.
  - c. 1517; this was when Luther was excommunicated.
  - d. 1530; this was when the Diet of Worms took place.
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a principle that ties different Reformation traditions together?
  - a. Sola scriptura (scripture alone)
  - b. Sola fida (faith alone)
  - c. Sola traditia (tradition alone)
  - d. Sola Christus (Christ alone)
- 3. What are the means of grace?
  - a. Incredible, mystical experiences with God Himself.
  - b. The Traditions of the Fathers, Canons, and Bishops.
  - c. The seven sacraments of the Lutheran Church.
  - d. Word and Sacrament.
- 4. Zwingili differed from Luther because he believed that
  - a. The finite is not capable of the infinite.
  - b. Jesus was really present in the bread and wine.
  - c. Only nobility could have communion.
  - d. The priesthood was still necessary to consecrate the elements.
- 5. In Luther's day, the Gospel was said to be
  - a. Pure good news.
  - b. A new law.
  - c. Fulfilled and done with.
  - d. Available for \$\$.
- 6. Did Luther's rediscovery of the Gospel make the Law obsolete? Why or why not?

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#### Class #28 – How are Catholics and Lutherans Different?

- 1. What is the major point of departure between Lutherans and Catholics?
  - a. The doctrine of the Trinity.
  - b. The lack of icons in church buildings.
  - c. The need for the death of Jesus for the forgiveness of sins.
  - d. Who or what is the ultimate and final authority in the Church.
- 2. What does a "priest" in the Old Testament really do? (Circle all that apply. And should that word really still be used today?)
  - a. A priest mediates between God and man.
  - b. A priest preaches in synagogues.
  - c. A priest offers sacrifices to God.
  - d. A priest runs the Temple.
- 3. What is a "major issue" between Lutherans and Catholics on the sacrifice? (Circle all that apply.)
  - a. Lutheran churches buildings no longer use statues.
  - b. Lutherans strongly affirm that Christ's sacrifice is once for all.
  - c. Catholic priests offer an "unbloody sacrifice" on the altar during the mass.
  - d. Lutherans believe that all Christians are priests.
- 4. In Galatians, Paul curses those who
  - a. Add to the Gospel.
  - b. Add to the Law.
  - c. Pray to angels.
  - d. Fall into rank idolatry.
- 5. How many years did your average Middle Ages person think they would be in purgatory?
  - a. 2-5 years
  - b. Dozens
  - c. Hundreds
  - d. Thousands
- 6. Is the Treasury of Merit something we should hope or trust in? Why or why not?

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#### Class #29 - How are Calvinists and Lutherans Different?

- 1. What below is NOT a way that Lutherans and the Reformed agree?
  - a. The historic Apostles' and Nicene Creed.
  - b. The sufficiency of scripture.
  - c. The sufficiency of faith alone for salvation.
  - d. The exact nature of the Lord's Supper.
- 2. Lutherans and Calvinists differ in this way on Predestination:
  - a. Calvinists believe Jesus only died for the elect.
  - b. Lutherans believe Jesus only died for the elect.
  - c. Calvinists believe Jesus died for all.
  - d. Lutherans believe Jesus died for all.
- 3. True or false: Lutherans believe that Jesus died for all and that not all are saved.
  - a. True, because that is what the Bible seems to clearly indicate.
  - b. False, because that is a paradox.
- 4. Why is man saved?
  - a. Our works.
  - b. God's grace.
- 5. Why is man judged?
  - a. It was predestined.
  - b. Our evil deeds.
- 6. Do we know who the elect are right now?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No

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#### Class #30 – The Incarnation

- 1. The "incarnation of God" is the teaching that
  - a. God is one being and three persons.
  - b. God is essentially the same thing as the universe.
  - c. God used to be a man whose obedience won him his own planet.
  - d. God took on human flesh in the person of Jesus of Nazareth.
- 2. Luke writes in chapter 24 of his Gospel that
  - a. Christmas is the best season of the year.
  - b. Jesus claims all of the scriptures testify to him.
  - c. Jesus' death ended his existence.
  - d. The resurrection was spiritual only.
- 3. Why was the date of Jesus' birth chosen as December 25?
  - a. Some believed that because he died on March 25, he had to be conceived on the same day.
  - b. It was an attempt to get attention from pagans celebrating Saturnalia.
  - c. To get it as close to the winter solstice as possible given the symbolism.
  - d. It is an evil scheme by corporate America to get us to buy toys at the end of the year and help their bottom line.
- 4. Who is the scholar mentioned who has taught against the view that Christianity is just a bunch of cobbled-together religions?
  - a. Martha Pointers
  - b. Mary Jo Sharp
  - c. Miriam Sharpie
  - d. Mary Joanna
- 5. What is the real scandal of Christianity?
  - a. That God desires to save sinners.
  - b. That Jesus calls religious figures sinners.
  - c. That God's grace actually tolerates sin.
  - d. That a holy God would take on sinful human flesh.

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#### Class #31 – John the Baptist

- 1. In between the end of the Old Testament period and the New Testament period (about 400 years), what is one thing that Mr. Wright says did NOT happen?
  - a. No prophets spoke.
  - b. Israel handed Alexander the Great a rare defeat.
  - c. Judaism was more formalized (the Sadducees, Pharisees and Essenes formed)
  - d. The second temple was built.
- 2. Which of these groups was the most apocalyptic (i.e. they believed the world was going to end soon) and felt the Jews needed to leave Greek culture? (Hint: It is possible that John the Baptist came from this group.)
  - a. Pharisees
  - b. Sadducees
  - c. Essenes
  - d. Benjaminites
- 3. John the Baptist quotes from what prophetic book?
  - a. Obadiah
  - b. Zachariah
  - c. Isaiah
  - d. Jeremiah
- 4. What is the connection Mr. Wright makes to the Old Testament using the wilderness?
  - a. The Exodus
  - b. The water from the rock
  - c. The giving of the Law
  - d. The giving of manna
- 5. True or false: John's message of repentance is irrelevant today? Why or why not?
- 6. What is the name of the woman who had John beheaded?
  - a. Salome
  - b. Mary
  - c. Elizabeth
  - d. Herodias



#### Class #32 – The Temptation of Jesus

- 1. Temptation is
  - a. Believing in a false promise.
  - b. Desiring something more than Christ.
  - c. Probably the greatest barrier to a walk with Christ.
  - d. All of the above.
  - e. None of the above.
- 2. What else can be a barrier to faith?
  - a. Logical or intellectual problems with the claims of Christianity.
  - b. Terrible experiences in the Church.
  - c. Tragic experiences in life.
  - d. All of the above.
  - e. None of the above.
- 3. Temptation will totally come to an end when
  - a. You get baptized.
  - b. You die and are resurrected in glory.
  - c. You are born again.
  - d. You join a church.
- 4. Once we give in to temptation,
  - a. We can still return to Christ who will forgive us.
  - b. It is too late for us and we may as well pursue a life of sin.
  - c. We can just act like it never happened.
  - d. We should blame everyone else.
- 5. Which of the following is NOT one of the three temptations by the devil to Jesus?
  - a. To give Jesus the kingdoms of this world.
  - b. For Jesus to turn stones into bread.
  - c. For Jesus to end the sacrificial system in Jerusalem.
  - d. For Jesus to save himself from harm.
- 6. What is the difference between knowledge of Jesus and worship of Jesus?



#### Class #33 – Jesus Calls the Disciples

- 1. In Jesus' day, rabbis
  - a. Paid young men to be their disciples.
  - b. Selected among eager students to get the best disciples.
  - c. Went into the streets and begged people to be their disciples.
  - d. Only recruited fishermen to be their disciples.
- 2. Jesus selected to be his disciples. (Circle all that apply.)
  - a. Prized Hebrew scholars
  - b. Men from wealthy families to support his ministry
  - c. Ordinary people with ordinary trades
  - d. A few scandalous people
- 3. What might be the significance of Jesus calling twelve disciples?
  - a. This reflects the Twelve Commandments.
  - b. Seven (the number of fullness) plus five (the number of books in the Torah) equals twelve.
  - c. The Bible always has things work out in an even dozen.
  - d. This reflects a new "12 tribes" of Israel and the new covenant Jesus is ushering in.
- 4. Perhaps the disciples most embarrassing moment is when they
  - a. Trip and fall down a mountain.
  - b. Are not able to cast out demons.
  - c. Sell everything they have and give it to the poor.
  - d. Argue amongst themselves about who is the greatest.
- 5. A "disciple" is a student. An "apostle" is one who is
  - a. Sent
  - b. Knighted
  - c. Baptized
  - d. Made a bishop
- 6. True or false: we are still called to be disciples of Jesus Christ. Why or why not?

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#### Class #34 – The Beatitudes

- 1. Matthew 5-7 is called the
  - a. Sermon on the Plain
  - b. Sermon in the Boat
  - c. Sermon Near the Temple
  - d. Sermon on the Mount
- 2. Jesus probably gave this sermon, or a version of this sermon,
  - a. Only once
  - b. Dozens of times
  - c. Only to his disciples as they were acting as scribes
  - d. Over a large, seven-course meal
- 3. Who shall see God?
  - a. The pure in heart
  - b. The poor in spirit
  - c. The persecuted
  - d. The financially poor
- 4. Those who would follow Jesus
  - a. Should avoid prison at all costs
  - b. Should want to have influence in the world
  - c. Should want to be loved by everyone
  - d. Should want the things of God more than the things of the world
- 5. List some of the issues in which Christians find themselves in conflict with the world today?
- 6. Would you rather be praised by the world or blessed by God?



# Class #35 - "You Have Heard it Said"

- 1. Was Jesus a nice guy?
  - a. No, not really. He was actually very judgmental.
  - b. Yes, that about sums it up.
  - c. Yes, and he was so much more than just a nice guy.
  - d. Yes, because he accepted everyone just as they were.
- 2. Which word(s) would NOT be a good descriptor of Jesus?
  - a. Strong
  - b. Holy
  - c. Manipulative
  - d. Merciful
  - e. Loving
  - f. Ignorant
- 3. What is the point of the State Trooper example?
  - a. It is a reminder that if you speed, you will pay a hefty fine.
  - b. It is a reminder that we should support police officers.
  - c. It is an example of inappropriately adding to the law.
  - d. It is a picture of a pretty sweet ride.
- 4. Are you a murderer? An adulterer? A liar?
- 5. What is the purpose of the Old Testament law, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth?"
  - a. This was a limiting principle that regulated and moderated justice.
  - b. This ensured that vengeance was legal.
  - c. This law provided that dentists and optometrists would have steady work.
- 6. Does God's Law teach us to "hate our enemies?
- 7. What *kind* of obedience does God desire for us/from us?

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#### Class #36 – Jesus Against Worldly Powers

- 1. Is it possible to abuse God's grace? (Circle all that apply.)
  - a. No, because God's favorite thing to do is forgive.
  - b. No, because God will ultimately save all people.
  - c. Yes, because grace cannot be demanded.
  - d. Yes, because grace is not an excuse to sin.
- 2. Why did Jesus turn over the tables in the Temple?
  - a. Because his carpentry firm did not get the furniture contract.
  - b. Because the moneychangers had turned God's House into a place to make money.
  - c. Because Roman money was just fine.
  - d. Because the moneychangers did not charge enough interest.
- 3. When you pray,
  - a. Make sure everyone knows about it.
  - b. Do not bring attention to yourself.
  - c. Fast and make yourself look skinny, too.
  - d. Pray as loudly as possible.
- 4. What is hypocrisy and what is wrong with it?
- 5. Does Romans 13 say we are to do whatever our leaders tell us to do?
  - a. Yes, for they rule over us and we believe in authority.
  - b. Not unless what they ask of us is in itself acceptable.
- 6. What are we to do as followers of Jesus in the face of evil, including evil sanctioned by our ruling authorities? Be specific!

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### Class #37 - Jesus Against Spiritual Powers

- 1. What is NOT a danger of only seeing Jesus as nice or merciful?
  - a. We can justify our sins believing Jesus will forgive apart from our repentance.
  - b. We can lose track of what is right and wrong.
  - c. We limit a fully-formed understanding of God's justice and mercy.
  - d. We will likely seek repentance more often.
- 2. In the Gospels, Jesus is often seen casting
  - a. His pearls before swine.
  - b. Out demons.
  - c. A fishing net.
  - d. A fishing rod and reel.
- 3. What was the name of the demon(s) that left the man who lived among the tombs?
  - a. Legion
  - b. Lesion
  - c. Lex Luther
  - d. Garasene
- 4. Another way Jesus demonstrates that we are to fight against evil is
  - a. He encourages his disciples to carry swords.
  - b. He encourages us to pick fights.
  - c. He encourages us to take the "narrow path" and pursue holiness.
  - d. He encourages us to be open-minded.
- 5. Why do we need the grace of God?
  - a. Because it empowers us to do good works.
  - b. Because in spite of the call to do good works, we can never do so perfectly.
  - c. Because then we can live however we want.

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#### Class #38 – The Parables of Jesus, Part 1

- 1. When Jesus says that the parables will be hard to understand, what Old Testament book and chapter does he reference?
  - a. Isaiah 9
  - b. Jeremiah 6
  - c. Isaiah 46
  - d. Isaiah 6
- 2. What does it mean to "hear but not understand?" And what is needed to understand the parables of Jesus?
- 3. What is the Parable of the Mustard Seed about?
  - a. The power of childlike faith
  - b. Best agricultural practices
  - c. The correlation between large faith and large rewards
  - d. God's preference for large bushes
- 4. The Parable of the Sower (or the Soils) speaks to...(circle all that apply)
  - a. The proclaiming of the Word of God.
  - b. The different kinds of reception the Word of God receives.
  - c. The carelessness of the sower.
  - d. The way the rewards in the kingdom are generational.
- 5. In the Parable of the Wheat and Tares (Weeds),
  - a. The tares overtake the wheat.
  - b. The wheat overtakes the tares.
  - c. The farmer puts weedkiller on the ground to kill the tares at the root.
  - d. The wheat and tares grow fully together.
- 6. When will the final and complete victory of Christ's resurrection take place?
  - a. It already has.
  - b. When Jesus comes again.
  - c. When Jesus and Satan have one last battle for 1,000 years.
  - d. At the next presidential election.



#### Class #39 – The Parables of Jesus, Part 2

- 1. In the Parable of the Hidden Treasure...
  - a. A man finds a hidden treasure and tells all of his friends about it.
  - b. A man sues the landowner to keep some hidden treasure.
  - c. A man finds a treasure and values it so much he sells everything he has to buy the field.
  - d. A lesson is learned about better techniques for hiding treasure.
- 2. A corresponding teaching from Jesus for this parable might be...(circle all that apply)
  - a. "What do you profit if you gain the whole world but lose your soul?"
  - b. "The rich young ruler who is told to sell everything he has and follow Jesus."
  - c. Jesus' teaching against divorce.
  - d. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter heaven."
- 3. The Parable of the Good Samaritan is told when someone asks Jesus:
  - a. "What is the fastest way to Jerusalem?"
  - b. "Who is my neighbor?"
  - c. "Are any Samaritans good?"
  - d. "What is the best way to care for wounds in the event of a robbery?"
- 4. The Samaritans were
  - a. From the Babylonian province.
  - b. Assyrians who conquered the northern kingdom.
  - c. An incredibly intense sect of Jews in Jerusalem who strictly abided by the law.
  - d. Israelites who lived in the northern kingdom who had lost their "pure" Jewish identity through marriage with non-Jews.
- 5. The Parable of the Prodigal Son (circle all that apply)
  - a. Is about a grateful son and an ungrateful son.
  - b. Is about a Father who refuses to forgive a horrible son.
  - c. Is about a son who realizes the error of his ways and his brother who does not realize yet how hard is heart has become.
  - d. Is about the way God receives repentant sinners.
  - e. Is about a son who wishes his father dead and a son who expected reward for good living.
- 6. Which of these six parables is your favorite and why (or another parable from scripture)?



#### Class #40 - The Miracles of Jesus

- What is one of the best evidences for the truth claims of Jesus miracles?
  - a. Even his enemies affirmed that they took place.
  - b. His followers swore on a stack of Bibles they took place.
  - c. Paul witnessed the miracles and wrote about them in his letters.
  - d. Miracles still take place today.
- 2. **Sight** What was the title used by the two blind men for Jesus?
  - a. "Son of Man"
  - b. "Son of Joseph"
  - c. "Son of David"
  - d. "Son of Judah"
- 3. **Hearing** What kind of hearing does God desire for us?
  - a. The ability to hear low bass sounds in modern music.
  - b. The ability to hear the lovely flutes of a great pipe organ.
  - c. The ability to hear the spoken word in a film.
  - d. The ability to hear the Word of God.
- 4. Upon hearing God's Word, what do we do next?
- 5. **Smell** How long was Lazarus dead before he was raised from the dead by Jesus?
- 6. Why doesn't the stench of death have any power over us?
- 7. **Taste** At an ancient wedding, is the good wine served first or last? What is the connection to that and God's Kingdom? That is, what might the miracle story of turning water to wine say about the Kingdom of God?
- 8. **Touch** Who doubted that Jesus was raised from the dead and was able to place his hands in the wounds of Jesus?
  - a. Judas
  - b. Thomas
  - c. Peter
  - d. Bartholomew



#### Class #41 – The Temptation of Jesus

- 1. Who was the Roman governor who oversaw the crucifixion of Jesus?
- 2. Who is *not* one of the historians listed by Mr. Neill as one who corroborates the crucifixion account?
  - a. Tacitus
  - b. Josephus
  - c. Simon of Cyrene
  - d. Lucian
- 3. What does the theory of embarrassment have to say about the historical question of Jesus' crucifixion? Give one example of "embarrassing" testimony in the New Testament.
- 4. Which of the following is NOT an alternative explanation for the resurrection of Jesus?
  - a. The "swoon" theory that says Jesus was healed in the tomb and pushed his way out.
  - b. Jesus' body was stolen by either the Jews or his followers.
  - c. Jesus' body was stolen by the Romans.
  - d. Jesus was anonymously buried at a mass gravesite.
- 5. It is often said that the disciples dying in defense of the resurrection does not prove Jesus was resurrected because, you know, people die for wrong causes all the time. Why is that a bad argument?
- 6. True or False: Blood and water coming out of Jesus' side upon his death must be spiritual in nature because there is no medical reason for that.
- 7. What is one of the explanations for the post-resurrection appearances of Jesus, other than that Jesus actually appeared to his disciples?
- 8. Name a "hostile witness" who would have had reason *not* to believe in the resurrection and yet came to that belief.

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#### Class #42 – Why Did Jesus Die and Rise?

- 1. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of God that demanded a perfect sacrifice?
  - a. His Holiness
  - b. His Justice
  - c. His Openness to Human Free Will
  - d. His Perfection
- 2. True of False: Peter says that Jesus bore our sins in his body.
- 3. In what way can you say that Jesus fulfills Old Testament Law?
  - a. The Hebrews offered sacrifices in the Temple and Jesus was a sacrifice.
  - b. The Hebrews punished sinners by crucifixion and Jesus was crucified.
  - c. The Hebrews executed criminals on Fridays and Jesus was crucified on a Friday.
  - d. The Hebrews sacrificed animals and Jesus offered a bull to take his place instead.
- 4. Which one of these is *not* a connection between the Passover and the crucifixion?
  - a. Jesus is called the "Lamb of God" by John the Baptist.
  - b. Hebrews ate the Passover Lamb without shoes on and Jesus was crucified with bare feet.
  - c. The blood of the lamb was shed to avoid the angel of death.
  - d. Jesus' Last Supper with his disciples was a portion of the Passover meal.
- 5. True or False: Jesus establishing a new covenant with his followers was a first for the Hebrew people.
- 6. When Christians are resurrected from the dead...
  - a. They will only be spirits or souls.
  - b. They will become angels.
  - c. They will be administered an entrance exam.
  - d. They will receive a glorified body.
- 7. What difference does it make to believe in resurrection? What difference does it make knowing that when we die, that's just it, we sleep forever?



### Class #43 – The Holy Spirit and Pentecost

- 1. What is the name of the Hebrew festival that was occurring while Peter was preaching to a large group in Acts 2?
  - a. Lew Al-Cindor
  - b. Shavuot
  - c. Bethel
  - d. Passover
- 2. On the Day of Pentecost, people miraculously
  - a. Spoke in foreign languages.
  - b. Understood people speaking in their native language.
  - c. Floated in mid-air.
  - d. Could all speak English.
- 3. It would not be wrong to see Pentecost as a reversal of
  - a. The creation itself.
  - b. The worldwide flood (Noah and the ark).
  - c. The confusion after the Tower of Babel's destruction.
  - d. The Abrahamic Covenant
- 4. Which of the following is *not* something that the Holy Spirit does?
  - a. Draw us to confess Christ as Lord.
  - b. Help us to consider all possible truths.
  - c. Empower us with Spiritual gifts.
  - d. Give fruit of the Spirit to believers.
- 5. Someone who believes that the prophetic Spiritual gifts (healing, prophecy, tongues) are no longer available on demand are called
  - a. Continuationists
  - b. Cremationists
  - c. Centenarians
  - d. Cessationists
- 6. Which of the following is *not* a reason Pastor McClanahan is skeptical of these gifts continuing today?
  - a. The scripture explicitly says the gifts will cease with the death of John.
  - b. The gifts are no longer needed.
  - c. The gifts can be easily abused and faked.
  - d. The gifts are rarely done in the way Paul instructed.



#### Class #44 – The Life and Conversion of Paul

1. How many of Paul's letters ended up in the New Testamen
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- a. 66
- b. 13
- c. 33
- d. 7
- 2. What was Paul's name at birth?
  - a. Saul
  - b. David
  - c. Gamaliel
  - d. Solomon
- 3. Whose death did Paul oversee before his conversion?
  - a. Matthew
  - b. Stephen
  - c. Peter
  - d. Jesus
- 4. Who asked Paul, "Why are you persecuting me?"
  - a. God the Father
  - b. God the Son
  - c. God the Holy Spirit
  - d. Zeus
- 5. What would *not* have made Paul seem at least a little strange as he preached the Gospel of Jesus Christ to pagans?
  - a. He was Jewish.
  - b. He taught that Jesus really was God.
  - c. He believed in the notion of sacrifice to God.
  - d. That man who was God was crucified.
  - e. The whole world can be saved through that crucified, Jewish man.
- 6. In what ways is the context in which we proclaim the Gospel similar to the context in which Paul preached the Gospel?



#### Class #45 – The Letters of Saint Paul, Part 1

- 1. The doctrine of justification (which was the key doctrine during the Lutheran Reformation) is about:
  - a. Proving your innocence in a court of law.
  - b. Proving your innocence in the eyes of your parents.
  - c. How we are declared righteous in the eyes of a holy God.
  - d. Growing in holiness over the course of our life.
- 2. What was one of the common objections to Paul's preaching of the Gospel?
  - a. It sounds too good to be true, i.e. cheap grace.
  - b. Jesus did not actually die on the cross.
  - c. Jesus was not a very good Jew.
  - d. Paul was not educated enough to make the case.
- 3. What is an "occasional" letter?
  - a. A letter written every six months to a church.
  - b. A letter written to congratulate the congregation on anniversaries.
  - c. A letter responding to specific concerns.
  - d. A letter written with no specific issue in mind.
- 4. Which of the following is *not* an issue Paul addresses in Corinthians?
  - a. Meat sacrificed to idols.
  - b. The authority Paul has as an apostle
  - c. Immorality among members of the church in Corinth.
  - d. The Spiritual gifts like tongues, healing, and prophecy.
  - e. What Christian love looks like.
  - f. The offices in the church (i.e. elder, deacon, etc.).
- 5. Why is Paul angry with the Galatians?
  - a. They are adding meat sacrifices to the Gospel.
  - b. They are adding circumcision to the Gospel.
  - c. They are adding Sabbath observance to the Gospel.
- 6. In Thessalonians, the main concern is,
  - a. What happens if someone dies before Jesus comes again?
  - b. Are lazy Christians real Christians?
  - c. What will it be like when Jesus comes again?
  - d. Since Jesus hasn't come again, is the whole story untrue?



### Class #46 – The Letters of Saint Paul, Part 2

- 1. In Ephesians, Paul writes that we were created
  - a. To reveal God's glory.
  - b. To unravel the mysteries of the universe.
  - c. To enjoy life as much as possible.
  - d. For good works.
- 2. In Philippians, Paul is endeavoring for the community to
  - a. Be of one mind.
  - b. Give more money to charity.
  - c. Double the pastor's salary.
  - d. Have communion four times a year.
- 3. The most remarkable feature of the "Carmen Christi" (Philippians 2:5-11) is
  - a. The sovereignty of God.
  - b. The humility of Christ.
  - c. The ineptitude of the disciples.
  - d. The foreknowledge of Christ.
- 4. As Colossians spells out, yes, Christians really do believe that Jesus is
  - a. An angel.
  - b. An extremely virtuous man.
  - c. God.
  - d. One of three gods.
- 5. Which of the following is *not* a teaching that Christians should avoid per Colossians 2:8: "See to it that no one takes you captive by philosophy and empty deceit, according to human tradition, according to the elemental spirits of the world, and not according to Christ."
  - a. The enneagram
  - b. Palm reading
  - c. Horoscopes/astrology
  - d. Joke-telling
- 6. In Timothy, Paul offers qualifications for
  - a. Church leadership.
  - b. Acceptable architecture.
  - c. Baptismal practices.
  - d. New church members.



#### Class #47 – The Letters of Peter, Jude, and John

- 1. Peter says that believers are a
  - a. Royal pain in the rear.
  - b. Royal priesthood.
  - c. Royal Assembly.
  - d. Royal Army.
- 2. "Apologetics" is
  - a. Christians learning how to say "I'm sorry."
  - b. A defense of the faith.
  - c. The study of world religions.
  - d. A fancy word for Bible study.
- 3. In the face of suffering, early Christians
  - a. Continued to glorify God.
  - b. Cursed God and die.
  - c. Are allowed to temporarily reject Christ as Lord.
  - d. Should ask for a timeout to explain what they really believe.
- 4. Which of the following is *not* an example of false teaching:
  - a. Being a good person is how you get to heaven.
  - b. Experience is an equal authority to scripture.
  - c. The belief that Jesus died for the sins of the world.
  - d. The Prosperity Gospel.
- 5. Jude is
  - a. An early apostle of Jesus.
  - b. The brother of John the Baptist.
  - c. The brother of Jesus.
  - d. A persecutor of the Church.
- 6. The Lutheran take on the extent of the atonement is that
  - a. The death of Jesus is only for the elect people of God.
  - b. The death of Jesus is for everyone, so all will be saved.
  - c. The death of Jesus is available to all, even after they die.
  - d. The death of Jesus is for the whole world, but not all will be saved.



#### Class #48 - Marriage

- 1. Marriage is instituted
  - a. When Jesus affirms the existence of Adam and Eve.
  - b. When Paul tells husbands and wives how to behave.
  - c. In Genesis 1 with the creation of Adam and Eve.
  - d. In Genesis 9 after the Flood.
- Where is some overlap between the image of God and marriage?
- 3. What is *not* one of the joys of listed marriage here?
  - a. Reflection and participation in the life of God.
  - b. Mutual self-giving and service to another person.
  - c. The avoidance of all suffering.
  - d. Unconditional acceptance.
  - e. The bearing of children.
- 4. What is the significance of the word "complimentary?"
  - a. It speaks to how men and women are wonderfully paired because of how alike they are.
  - b. It speaks to how men and women are wonderfully paired because of how one's strengths compliments the other's weaknesses.
- 5. What is the ultimate fulfillment of God's gift of relationship in community?
  - a. Marriage.
  - b. Marriage and family.
  - c. Our church family.
  - d. Our relationship with God and the Body of Christ.
- 6. When will you be ready to be married? (Circle all that apply.)
  - a. Likely after 25 when you have a stable career.
  - b. Likely after 35 when you have a home and nice car.
  - c. Likely after 22 when you have a college degree.
  - d. Never.
  - e. Always



#### Class #49 - Abortion

- 1. When we say abortion, what are we talking about?
  - a. A surgical procedure that protects an unborn child.
  - b. A legal surgical procedure that ends the life of an unborn child.
  - c. An illegal surgical procedure that ends the life of an unborn child.
  - d. A surgical procedure that the Christian church has always supported.
- 2. When do you think that human life begins and why?
- 3. Which of the following is a good metric for assigning rights to a human person?
  - a. Their age.
  - b. Their location (i.e. inside or outside of the womb).
  - c. Their development (i.e. how smart or able they are).
  - d. Their personhood.
- 4. Can we do whatever we want with our bodies? Why or why not?
- 5. Does an unborn child have a body of his/her own?
- 6. Which of the following is a good justification for an abortion?
  - a. The child will be unloved.
  - b. The child will grow up in poverty.
  - c. The child is not wanted by his/her parents.
  - d. The world is chaotic and sinful and it is morally wrong to bring a child into such a world.
  - e. Any and all of the above.
  - f. None of the above.
- 7. How many abortions have been documented worldwide since 1970?
  - a. 1,000
  - b. 1 million
  - c. 100 million
  - d. 1 billion
- 8. True/False: Abortion is such a horrible sin, that not even the death of Jesus can atone for it.



## Class #50 - Economics

- 1. Is capitalism moral?
  - a. Yes, it is a decidedly virtuous financial system.
  - b. No, it is amoral. (It can be used for good or evil.)
  - c. No, it is immoral and produces misery.
  - d. Yes, because it makes us all the most amount of money possible.
- 2. Where do we begin to answer the question as to what economic system is best?
  - a. The usefulness of a human person.
  - b. The intelligence of a human person.
  - c. The value of a human person.
  - d. The wealth of a human person.
- 3. Who grants human rights?
  - a. The state
  - b. The Republican Party
  - c. God
  - d. The Democrat Party
- 4. Can or should Christians acquire private property? What would be a biblical text that speaks to that?
- 5. Which statement is correct?
  - a. Equity refers to equal opportunity while equality refers to equal outcome.
  - b. Equality is possible in a Christian society.
  - c. Equality refers to equal opportunity while equity refers to equal outcome.
  - d. Equity is a moral law for Christians.
- 6. In a free economy, are Christians still obligated to help the poor? If not, why not. If so, what are good and bad practices in helping others?



#### Class #51 - Good Government

- 1. Which of the following would *not* be a feature of good government?
  - a. Protection the rights of all citizens, especially the weak and victimized.
  - b. Judges and politicians who can be influenced with the exchange of affordable bribes.
  - c. The innocent would never be found guilty.
  - d. Politicians would spend all their time defending the rights of citizens.
  - e. Our civic leaders would exemplify virtue in public life.
- 2. True or False: Christianity only has something to offer in free societies where people are free to make choices.
- 3. What is the first question you must answer before trying to establish any political system?
  - a. What natural resources does our land have?
  - b. What economy works best for all?
  - c. Who are the best people to lead us?
  - d. What is a human person?
- 4. What does the phrase "inalienable rights" as found in the Declaration of Independence mean?
- 5. What is a second fact that should inform the size and power of any government?
  - a. People are born good so they deserve absolute freedom.
  - b. People are sinners and thus need to be restrained.
  - c. People cannot be trusted so only an authoritarian system will work.
  - d. People can be trusted so a justice system is hardly even needed.
- 6. Do you think it is the governments job to help people keep their property and/or wealth? Why or why not?
- 7. True or False: Christians have no reason to be concerned with the inflation of currency.
- 8. True or False: Government should encourage virtue and other social institutions like marriage and the family.