

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Identify four prominent men named James in the NT. (4)
2. What do we know about James the brother of Jesus? (5)
3. Offer at least three reasons for dating James early in NT times. (3)
4. What was the suggested date for the epistle of James? (1)
5. What were the circumstances suggested in class for the writing of the book of James? (2)
6. Give two examples of statements in James that are similar to sayings of Jesus; give references in James and the Gospels. (4)
7. Give at least three different interpretations for the statement at the beginning of James 2:18. Identify and defend exegetically the choice you prefer. (8)
8. Harmonize the teaching regarding Abraham in James 2:21-24 with that of Paul. Give evidence from the text of James. (3)
9. In what sections does James criticize the rich? What are the sins he accuses them of? (give references). Does James support liberation theology? Why or why not. (8)
10. Summarize what we know about the person of Jude. Where is he named in the gospels? (4)
11. In which passage does Jude seem to definitely employ a pseudepigraphal work? Which work is that? How do we explain this, in conjunction with the inspiration of Scripture? (4)
12. List the verses where Jude addresses the good group and then the evil group (3 + 7 = 3 points).
13. What do we know about Peter's life after Jesus' ascension? (5)
14. Show that 1 Peter was written in a time of persecution. (2)

15. Draw a rough map showing the suggested route taken by the bearer of 1 Peter (and later of 2 Peter). (3)
16. First Peter is known as an epistle of hope, emphasizing Jesus' second coming. List at least four passages that contain these ideas. (4)
17. Show that Peter's three OT quotations in 1 Peter 2:4-8 agree with the sense they have in the OT. (4)
18. Explain the various views concerning the spirits in prison in 1 Peter 3:18-20. What interpretation was suggested in class? (4)
19. What are the three main positions regarding the authorship of 2 Peter? (3)
20. What are three main arguments used by those who deny that Peter wrote 2 Peter? (3)
21. Outline and defend the three major positions regarding the literary relationship between Jude and 2 Peter. (6)
22. What did the transfiguration of Jesus mean to Peter? How did it relate to the second coming? Prove from 2 Peter 1:16-18. (3)
23. Give the two main interpretations to "private interpretation" in 2 Peter 1:20-21, with the arguments used. (4)
24. Show various ways how Calvinists can interpret 2 Peter 2:1. (3)
25. Demonstrate from Scripture what you believe that Peter meant by the new heavens and new earth in 2 Peter 3:12-13. (3)
26. Who is the first church father to quote Hebrews as Scripture? (1)
27. Which church father said, "But who wrote the epistle [Hebrews], in truth, God knows"? (1)
28. List at least three arguments for and three against the Pauline authorship of Hebrews. (6)
29. What are the pros and cons for authorship by Apollos? by Barnabas? by Priscilla? (6)
30. What reasons favor Jewish Christians in Rome as the recipients of this epistle? (2)
31. In which decade was Hebrews probably written? (1)
32. List the five major warning passages in Hebrews. (5)

33. Reproduce the outline used in class for Hebrews, with the main divisions and major subdivisions (Roman numerals and capital letters); include references. (20)
34. In general terms, what strategy is employed in Hebrews to show that Jesus is superior to the angels? What method(s) of OT exegesis are employed? (4)
35. How does Hebrews explain that Jesus is superior to angels, in spite of his humiliation? (2)
36. How is Jesus shown in Hebrews to be superior to Moses? (3)
37. How does the house illustration in Hebrews 3 impact the doctrine of ecclesiology? (2)
38. How does Hebrews use Psalm 95 to encourage Christians? (2)
39. Locate the *inclusio* in Hebrews 4 and 10. (2)
40. Explain four views concerning Hebrews 6:4-6, with advantages and disadvantages. (8)
41. What two things in Hebrews 6:9-20 are impossible to be changed? (2)
42. What reasons argue for and against Melchizedek being a theophany? (5)
43. What are the four ways Hebrews shows the superiority of the ministry of Christ? (4)
44. What are at least four different interpretations of the new covenant in Hebrews 8? (4)
45. How does the ministry of Jesus compare with that of the high priest in the tabernacle on the Day of Atonement? Show from Hebrews. (4)
46. Explain the apparent contradiction in the quotation from Psalm 40 in Hebrews 10. (2)
47. What verses in Hebrews would be especially good to show to Roman Catholics concerning their practice of the mass? (3)
48. What verses in Hebrews show that the promises made to OT saints are the same as those made to NT saints (using the words “promise,” “city,” “kingdom,” etc.)? (5)
49. Describe what all the OT examples of faith in Hebrews 11 had in common. What was the relationship of their faith to the covenants of God and to their works? (3)
50. Where does Hebrews show us our duties to past and present leaders in the church? (2)