

THE WORD OF GOD INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

NEW TESTAMENT RESEARCH II: FINAL EXAM FOR WINTER 2017

Name _____ **Date** _____

TRUE/FALSE (Circle T or F)

- T F 1. In looking at manuscript elements, the title for your thesis should summarize the what and why and, if possible, with style, also be a concise statement of the main topic, fully explanatory with consideration of the author's byline.
- T F 2. Spelling out all terms in your title and ensuring an accurate, complete index, a clear and concise title must use abbreviations when necessary. The title should be typed in uppercase and lowercase letters, centered between the left and right margins, and positioned in the upper half of the page.
- T F 3. Historically relevant, Acts 13-28, the Old Testament, and Jesus make it clear that God loves everyone in the world, regardless of race or ethnic group. As the central figure, Paul after being converted from xenophobia is imprisoned in two different locations, because of welcoming Gentiles into God's household by faith. It's human nature to fear strangers or foreigners. Without any doubt, this is a current problem in the United States, today.
- T F 4. According to the Bible, "Followers of The Way" were first called Christians in Antioch, Syria. It is no wonder why Syria is under attack by ISIS or ISIL, today. The early church was centered in Asia Minor, where Antioch replaced Jerusalem as the city of greatest importance in apostolic times.
- T F 5. At least three missionary journeys were taken by Paul and each began in Antioch, Syria. The first missionary journey went from Antioch, Syria to Cyprus to Perga in Pamphylia to Galatia and back to Antioch, Syria. All of the locations in the book of Acts visited during the missionary journeys of Paul are in Asia Minor.
- T F 6. The introduction to your thesis should not have a heading labeled introduction. When using the levels of heading, it is not recommended to use more than the first three levels. Use at least two subsection headings within any given section, or use none.
- T F 7. In looking at the requirements for your thesis title page for your proposal, the title page should include the title, author byline, and institutional affiliation. The length for a title is no more than 12 words. This is all that is necessary for a title page.
- T F 8. Scholarly peer reviewed journal articles are publications that have not been previously published by scholars. Therefore, they are original, valid, and significant, having been reviewed by a panel of peers which are individual contributors that together represent the accumulated knowledge of a field.
- T F 9. The preferred typeface for APA publication is Times New Roman with 12-point font size because it improves readability and reduces eye strain or fatigue.
- T F 10. Double-space line spacing between all text lines of the thesis is required with a few or limited exceptions.
- T F 11. In your thesis, margins are uniformed at least one (1) inch at the top, bottom, left, and right of every page, enhancing readability and providing a consistent gauge for estimating the length. Only a running head should be inside the header on every page.

- T F 12. The main purpose of a thesis proposal is to prove the argument is significant enough to warrant investigation; the method one plans to use is suitable and feasible; and the results are likely to be fruitful and will make a commonly recognized contribution.
- T F 13. The proposal will provide a general idea of what one is planning to research, but does not have to be a final, binding commitment. The approved proposal opens up the door for the thesis rough draft which is due May 2017.
- T F 14. The thesis proposal includes the finished title sheet for your thesis, the outline or table of contents, preface, introduction, and bibliography.
- T F 15. The three most prominent figures in the rise and growth of the early church in Acts 8 – 12 were John, Peter, and Paul. Philip is one of the first to take the gospel outside Jerusalem to Samaria, which was the capitol of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, representing the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel after exile. He is the central figure with an emphasis on the Samaritans, which were distant cousins to the Jews. As an evangelist, he left Samaria at the prompting of an angel and ministered to an Ethiopian eunuch.
- T F 16. As looked down upon by the Jews, the first evangelist in the New Testament is the woman that Jesus met at the well.
- T F 17. The key figure who first spread the gospel to Antioch was Barnabus.
- T F 18. Agabus, one of the prophets of the early church, predicted that a famine would occur during the reign of Claudius, encouraging the believers in Antioch to look out for their “needy brethren.”
- T F 19. The Book of Acts emphasizes the closeness of fellowship among Christians in the early church, who shared meals with each other, met for prayer meetings, and look after each other’s physical and spiritual needs, daily. This koinonia or community fellowship not only edified the believers, but also attracted new converts. Following Jesus encourages all believers to be in one accord, and have all things in common. This is impossible, today.
- T F 20. Most of the early Christians were Jewish converts and remained in Jerusalem to worship. They viewed themselves as the people of God and inheritors of Old Testament promises. They held a variety of distinctive beliefs, but the critical common beliefs were Jesus’ divine uniqueness and his death, burial, and resurrection, better known as The Gospel.