

Paul and His Letters

Using the lecture “Paul: Apostle to the Gentiles” as well as **chapter 12** of Harris’ book as resources, answer the following questions on Paul and his letters. You can take this quiz online and get feedback on your answers by going to <http://greek-language.com/bible/questions/finalexam>.

Part One

Use pages **527—538** plus your lecture notes on “Paul: apostle to the Gentiles” to answer the questions in this section. To take this section online, go to <http://greek-language.com/bible/questions/finalexam/paulquiz1.html>.

1. The authentic letters of Paul
 - a. are the oldest surviving Christian documents
 - b. were all written in the thirty years following the completion of John’s Gospel
 - c. were written before John’s Gospel, but after Mark’s Gospel

2. The book of Acts discusses Paul’s missionary activity in terms of
 - a. three missionary journeys and two trips to Rome
 - b. two missionary journeys and a final trip to Jerusalem
 - c. three missionary journeys followed by Paul’s arrest and a final trip to Rome as a prisoner

3. The Apostle Paul was
 - a. a Gentile convert to Christianity who became an early Christian missionary
 - b. a Jewish Christian who planted churches throughout Asia Minor and Greece
 - c. a Jewish Christian who became pastor of the church in Jerusalem

4. To which Jewish group did the Apostle Paul say he belonged?
 - a. Pharisees
 - b. Sadducees
 - c. Essenes
 - d. Zealots

5. When Paul became a Christian
 - a. he gave up his Jewish faith
 - b. he continued to worship in the Jewish synagogue and practice his Jewish faith
 - c. began to argue that in order to become a Christian, one must first become a Jew

6. Paul wrote his letters in
 - a. Hebrew
 - b. Aramaic
 - c. Greek

7. There are thirteen letters in the New Testament that bear Paul's name. Which of the following best represents the view of modern New Testament scholars regarding the authorship of those letters?
 - a. Paul wrote all of the letters that bear his name. Otherwise, some of them would have to be forgeries.
 - b. Paul wrote between seven and nine of the letters that bear his name. The rest were written by later Christian leaders in Paul's name, attempting to apply his teachings to later situations.
 - c. Paul did not actually write any of the letters that bear his name. Some were written by later followers of his teachings in order to honor him, and others are forgeries.

8. Which of the following is *not* among that group of letters that virtually all New Testament scholars think Paul wrote?
 - a. Romans
 - b. 1 Corinthians
 - c. Galatians
 - d. Ephesians

9. There are three letters attributed to Paul which bear important similarities to one another, but are not generally accepted by scholars as having been written by Paul. Which three letters are these?
 - a. Romans, Galatians, 1 Thessalonians
 - b. 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Philippians
 - c. 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus

10. Paul probably wrote his letters by
 - a. sitting at a desk with a quill (pen) in his hand writing on papyrus
 - b. dictating them to a scribe

11. Which of the following is the oldest of Paul's letters?
 - a. Romans
 - b. Galatians
 - c. 1 Thessalonians
 - d. 1 Corinthians
 - e. Titus

12. Which of the following best describes Paul's attitude toward the Mosaic Torah after he became a follower of Jesus?
 - a. The Law (Torah) is the means to salvation. Those who follow its requirements faithfully will be saved.
 - b. The Law (Torah) is a gift of God to his people. While following it cannot buy a right relationship with God, the person who has a right relationship with God will do her or his best to live in faithful obedience God's will.
 - c. The Law (Torah) is evil. It is a distraction from true relationship with God and should not be followed.

13. According to Paul, right standing before God comes to all people on the same basis. It comes by
 - a. obedience to Torah.
 - b. God's grace through faith.
 - c. a mixture of faith in Christ and following certain requirements of the Torah.

14. According to Paul
 - a. although no one knows when Christ will return, people should live in expectation of his return, so that no matter when that might be Christ will find his followers doing what God wants
 - b. no one should be concerned about Christ's return
 - c. people should read the signs of the times and try to determine exactly when Christ will return since this is the only real way to be ready for it

15. According to Paul, conduct within the community of Jesus' followers should be guided by
 - a. what each person feels to be right
 - b. an insistence that every detail of the Torah be observed faithfully
 - c. the principle of love

Part Two

Answers to the remainder of the questions in this file may be found on pages **538—574** of Harris' book. Some were also addressed in the lectures. To take this section online, go to

<http://greek-language.com/bible/questions/finalexam/paulquiz2.html>.

16. Thessalonica was a city in
 - a. northern Palestine
 - b. central Asia Minor
 - c. the Roman province of Macedonia

17. In Paul's letter to the church at Thessalonica he argued that
 - a. the church did not need to worry about members who had recently died. Christ would soon return and those who had died would be raised from the dead
 - b. those who had died had missed their opportunity to witness the second coming of Jesus
 - c. all Christians should try their best to determine the date when Jesus would return

18. The church at Corinth was
 - a. a troubled church with many internal divisions and serious challenges to its ministry
 - b. a strongly unified church with few distractions from the work of spreading the gospel
 - c. a very divided church with

19. **Corinth** was
- a quiet town in central Asia Minor
 - a wealthy port city in what is now the southern part of Greece
 - a city in Egypt with a very homogeneous population
20. Paul wrote at least two angry letters defendng his status as an apostle—one contained in Second Corinthians and the other sent to the churches in Galatia. Which one of these letters includes a lengthy defense of Paul’s view of justification by faith?
- 2 Corinthians 10—13
 - Galatians
21. Which letter do many scholars think is actually a collection of at least two originally separate letters?
- 1 Corinthians
 - 2 Corinthians
 - Galatians
 - Romans
22. **Galatia** was
- a city in northern Palestine
 - the capital of the Roman province of Asia
 - a region in central Asia Minor
23. **Syncretism** is
- the practice of mixing elements from different religions or thought systems
 - a variety of Judaism popular at the time of both Jesus and Paul
 - a Greco-Roman religion very popular at the time of Paul
24. Which of the following best describes the situation in the churches where Paul worked?
- Syncretism was a serious problem in some of these churches, and Paul spoke strongly against it.
 - Paul’s criticism’s of syncretism were so clear that none of the churches where he ministered ever practiced syncretism.
 - Paul wanted Christians to think creatively, so he encouraged syncretism in the churches where he worked.
 - While Paul did not encourage syncretism, neither did he condemn it.
25. In which of the following letters does Paul argue that although the Torah is holy and just, it serves to increase awareness of human failure to measure up to God’s standards, and that only God’s undeserved love accepted in faith can reconcile people to the Creator?
- First Thessalonians
 - First Corinthians
 - Romans
 - Philippians

26. In which two letters is Paul's view of justification by faith a major component of the argument?
- a. 1 and 2 Corinthians
 - b. Galatians and Romans
 - c. 1 and 2 Thessalonians
 - d. Colossians and Ephesians
27. In which letter does Paul use an early Christian hymn to urge the readers to imitate the humility of Christ?
- a. First Thessalonians
 - b. Galatians
 - c. Philippians
 - d. Philemon
28. In which letter does Paul ask that the recipient receive Onesimus (his runaway slave) kindly, treating him "no longer as a slave but more than a slave, a beloved brother"?
- a. First Thessalonians
 - b. Galatians
 - c. Philippians
 - d. Philemon
29. The term *deutero-Pauline* is used to refer to a set of letters in the New Testament which most New Testament scholars think
- a. were written by one of Paul's disciples, even though they bear Paul's name
 - b. were written by Paul, but are less important than the other letters he wrote
 - c. were written by Paul late in life when his thought had matured to its fullest, so they are more significant than Paul's other letters
30. The letter to the Ephesians argues that
- a. the mystery of faith is that Christ dwells within the community of his followers
 - b. through Christ, Jews and Gentiles are both heirs of God's promise, joined together in the same church
 - c. Jesus' followers must exhibit the same level of humility that he did
31. Which letter presents Christ as the source of cosmic unity and appears to use an early Christian hymn to make this point?
- a. Second Thessalonians
 - b. Colossians
 - c. Ephesians
32. The term *Pastoral Epistles* or *Pastoral Letters* is used to refer to a group of letters
- a. which are addressed to pastors of local congregations.
 - b. which were written to local congregations by their pastors.
33. Which of the following is *not* one of the *Pastoral Epistles*?
- a. 1st Timothy
 - b. 2nd Timothy
 - c. Titus
 - d. Philemon
34. Which of the following is true regarding the Pastoral Epistles?
- a. Many New Testament scholars consider the Pastoral Epistles *deutero-pauline*.
 - b. Most New Testament scholars are convinced that Paul himself dictated these letters.
 - c. These letters do not contain Paul's name.

35. The view of women's roles in the church
- is much more restrictive in the Pastoral Epistles than in the undisputed letters of Paul
 - is more open and unrestricted in the Pastoral Epistles than in the undisputed letters of Paul
 - is essentially the same in the Pastoral Epistles and the undisputed letters of Paul.

Part Three

The following questions on Paul's view of Women in ministry may be answered by referring to your lecture notes. To take this section online, go to <http://greek-language.com/bible/questions/finalexam/paulquiz3.html>.

36. **Phoebe** was
- a deacon of the church at Cenchreae
 - a missionary who worked with Paul
 - prominent among the apostles
 - the pastor of the church at Corinth
37. In what letter does Paul challenge women and men to dress appropriately (or wear their hair appropriately) when they pray or prophesy in public worship?
- First Thessalonians
 - First Corinthians
 - Galatians
 - Philippians
38. **Junia** was
- a deacon of the church at Cenchreae
 - a missionary who worked with Paul
 - prominent among the apostles
 - the pastor of the church at Corinth
39. **Euodia** and **Syntyche**, two women mentioned in Paul's letter to the church at Philippi, were
- deacons of the church at Cenchreae
 - missionaries who worked with Paul
 - prominent among the apostles
 - co-pastors of the church at Corinth

Terms and Concepts to Remember
from **Chapter 10** and the lectures on **Paul**

Take a *matching* quiz online covering some of these terms by going to <http://greek-language.com/bible/questions/finalexam/paulterms.html>.

Acts as a source of information about Paul	Galatia
Approximate dates of the following letters:	Syncretism
1 Thessalonians	Romans (main themes)
1 and 2 Corinthians	Philippians
Romans	Philippi
Seven 'authentic' letters (list them)	Philemon
Two or Three Disputed letters (list them)	Onesimus
Deutero-pauline letters (list them and define the term 'deutero-pauline.')	2 Thessalonians (main themes/topics of concern/purpose)
The form of Hellenistic letters	A letter "as if by me"
Dictation	Colossians (main themes/topics of concern/purpose)
Pastoral Epistles (list them and define the term "Pastoral Epistle")	Colossae
Major themes in Paul's letters	Christ as the source of cosmic unity
1 Thessalonians (main themes/topics of concern/purpose)	Ephesians (main themes/topics of concern/purpose)
Thessalonica	Authorship of Ephesians
Macedonia	The main theme of Ephesians
Corinth	Authorship of the Pastoral Epistles
Two main sections of 2 Corinthians (and their order of composition)	The view of women in 1 Timothy (Contrast with the undisputed pauline letters)