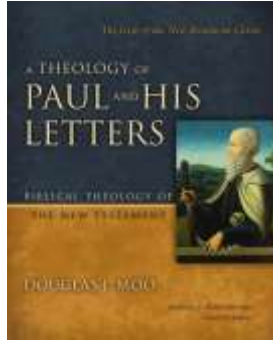


Chapter 2



True/False

1. Text never has a context.
2. Paul was not influenced by the teachings of the early Christian church.
3. Paul kept the Torah as the center of his teaching after his revelation.
4. Eschatology is the teaching of “last things.”
5. Paul’s encounter with the risen Jesus shaped his theology.
6. Paul’s culture and worldview impacted his theology.
7. Paul frequently referenced Jesus’s teachings directly.
8. Paul did not collaborate with fellow Christians.
9. Paul rarely quoted or referred to the Old Testament.
10. Paul was sensitive to the meanings of Old Testament passages.

Multiple Choice

1. Paul’s theology was influenced by:
 - a. other leaders of the early Christian church.
 - b. his encounter with the risen Christ.
 - c. being a Jew in a Greco-Roman world.
 - d. all of the above.
2. Which term describes Paul’s teachings?
 - a. Limited
 - b. Undeveloped
 - c. Diverse
 - d. Unimportant
3. Which of these did *not* influence Paul’s theology?
 - a. The Roman government
 - b. The Old Testament
 - c. His Jewish background
 - d. The revelation of Jesus
4. Which of these was not a component the author used to organize Paul’s letters?
 - a. Salvation history
 - b. The new realm
 - c. Old Testament beginnings
 - d. Union with Christ at the center

5. After Paul's conversion, what replaced the Torah at the center of Paul's thinking?
 - a. The New Testament
 - b. Christ
 - c. The Torah remained at the center.
 - d. John's account of Jesus's life

6. Which of these represents Paul's belief in the authority of Scripture?
 - a. Paul originally believed in the authority of the Scripture as a Jew, but he did not believe in it after his conversion.
 - b. Paul did not believe in the authority of the Scripture as a Jew, but he did believe in it after his conversion.
 - c. Paul always believed in the authority of Scripture.
 - d. He only believed in the authority of the Old Testament.

7. Which of these did the author refer to as the "webbing" that knits together Paul's diverse theological teaching?
 - a. The new realm
 - b. Union with Christ
 - c. Salvation history
 - d. Eschatology

8. Paul's teaching forms a history of salvation that covers:
 - a. an old realm.
 - b. a new realm.
 - c. a middle realm.
 - d. an old realm and a new realm.

9. Which of the following is similar to "realm"?
 - a. Community
 - b. Church
 - c. Union
 - d. Kingdom

10. Why did Paul use Greek words that appeared in the Old Testament?
 - a. To enrich the connection between the Old Testament and New Testament.
 - b. To demonstrate the extent of his knowledge of the Old Testament.
 - c. To demonstrate that readers still live under the law.
 - d. All of the above.