### Soteriology – A Study of the Acquisition of Salvation

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### Eschatology – A Study of the Last Things

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### Temporal Estates – A Study of Church & State and of Marriage & the Family

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Unit 1 - Soteriology – A Study of the Acquisition of Salvation (Part 1)

302 – God So Loved the World
Faith
Lesson 1, pp. 303-309

1. What is “soteriology?”

2. What is involved in a study of soteriology?

3. What is our status before God by nature? Ro 3:23

4. What is our status before God through Christ? Ro 3:24

5. How do people lose the benefit of what Jesus did to save us? 2 Pe 2:1


7. Complete: saving faith is not...
   a. Ro 1:18-23; 2:15
   b. Jas 2:19, Lk 4:34

8. What is saving faith? Heb 11:1

9. What is the foundation of saving faith? Gal 2:20, 1 Jn 1:7

10. What does the Roman Catholic church teach about saving faith?

12. What is the teaching of Decision for Christ people regarding faith?

13. In what way are faith and knowledge different? In what way are they the same? Jn 17:3

   a. Mk 10:14-16
   b. Ti 3:5
   c. Mt 18:6
   d. Lk 1:41-44


16. List some false foundations for faith.
   a.
   b.


18. How is a weak faith strengthened? Mt 9:2

2. When will faith be weak? Mt 14:31, Rev 2:1-6, Jas 1:5-7, 1Jn 5:10-12

3. When will faith be strong? 2 Ti 1:12, 4:8, Ro 5:5; 8:16, 1 Th 1:5, Mt 15:28

4. What are some of the reasons as to why a person can lose his faith?
   a. Lk 8:13
   b. Mt 26:33, 69-75, 1 Co 10:21
   c. Gal 5:4
   d. Mt 18:8,9, Ro 13:12
   e. 1 Ti 6:6-10
   f. Mt 10:28, 32, 33, 38, 39
   g. 1 Ti 1:19,20 2 Ti 2:17,18

5. If a person falls from faith, can God bring the person back to faith again? 2 Sam 12:13,14, Lk 15:17-24

6. Identify the two functions of faith.
   a. Ro 3:28
   b. Gal 5:6

7. What is meant when the Bible says that faith “justifies?” Ro 3:28, 4:5, 5:1, Eph 2:8,9
8. Why do we call faith the *organon leptikon*?

9. What is meant when we say that “faith sanctifies?” Gal 5:6, Ro 12:1,2

10. Explain: In the order of cause and effect, justification precedes sanctification.

11. Explain: Though we are justified through faith alone, faith is never alone. Jas 2:17,18

12. In what different ways is the word “faith” used in the Bible?
   
   a. Heb 11:1
   
   b. Ro 3:3, Gal 5:22
   
   c. Gal 1:23, Ac 6:7
   
   d. Ro 14:23

13. Define:

   a. Implicit faith
   b. Historic faith
   c. Objective faith
   d. Subjective faith
1. Give some examples of what conversion is not.
   a. 1 Sa 24:16-22
   b. Mt 27:3-5

2. What is conversion? Ac 11:19-21, 16:30-34, Lk 18:9-14

3. When is a person unconverted? Mk 16:16b; cf. FC SD II: 83

4. When is a person converted? Mark 16:16a

5. What is the terminus a quo (point from which) of conversion? 1 Co 2:14, Eph 2:1, Ro 8:7.

   What is the terminus ad quem (point to which) of conversion? Ac 26:18, 1 Pe 2:25.

6. Why is conversion necessary?

7. What is the natural threefold spiritual condition of all people?
   a. 1 Co 2:14; cf. AC XVIII: 1-3
   b. Eph 2:1; cf FC SD II: 11
   c. Ro 8:7,8; cf. FC SD I:11
8. How widespread is this threefold condition? Ps 14:23

9. What does the Formula of Concord have to say about the need for conversion? Cf. FC SD II:20,21, 24

10. What did Luther mean by saying that in conversion, people are merely passive? Cf. FC SD II: 89.

11. Demonstrate that God alone is responsible for conversion.
   a. Jn 6:44
   b. Col 1:13
   c. Php 1:29
   d. 2 Co 4:6

12. What is meant by the term “divine monergism?”

What does the Formula of Concord have to say about divine monergism? (FC SD II: 25)
1. How does God bring about a realization of our need for a Savior?

2. What is the message of the law?

3. What is the conscience? Ro 2:14,15

4. Why is the conscience a fallible guide? 1 Ti 4:2, Ro 1:21-25, Ro 1:24, 26, 28

5. Why is the written law of God alone able to give us a clear picture of the sinner’s wretched condition? Ps 5:5; Cf. SA III II:4,5

6. What is the Holy Spirit’s “strange” work? Jn 16:8

7. Why do we call this work the Holy Spirit’s “strange” work? Jn 14:26, 15:26, 16:7, 13,14
   FC SD V:11

8. Explain: Before the Holy Spirit can comfort the afflicted, he must afflict the comfortable.

9. What is contrition? AC XII:4

10. Distinguish between:
    a. active contrition–Mt 27:3,5
    b. passive contrition–2 Co 7:10

11. Is sorrow over sin a meritorious deed? Explain. Eph 2:8,9
12. Explain the Roman Catholic church’s view on sorrow out of fear and sorrow out of love.

Relate the response of the Confessions on this matter. Ap XII: 8, 10, 29


14. Through what means does God work conversion?
   a. Ro 10:17
   b. Ro 1:16
   c. Jas 1:18; Cf. LC Third Commandment:101
   d. Ti 3:5
   e. Ac 2:38; Cf. LC Fourth Part: 24,25

15. Why must we insist God works through the means of grace alone? Cf. SA III VIII:10

16. How many causes of conversion are there? 1 Co 12:3, Php 1:29, Ro 1:16, 10:17

17. What did Melanchthon teach concerning the number of causes for conversion?

18. What effect does the law have on the human heart? Ro 3:20, Ac 16:29

19. What effect does the gospel have on the human heart? Ac 16:31-34

20. Demonstrate that conversion is instantaneous. Jn 3:18, 36, Mk 16:16, Lk 11:23
1. Demonstrate that conversion is resistible. Mt 23:37, Ac 7:51

2. What was the teaching of Calvin concerning conversion?

3. Whose fault is it when people are lost? 2 Pe 2:1


5. Are believers still tempted? Explain. Relate Luther’s comments on this matter (p. 329).

6. What is continued conversion?

7. What is the special meaning of the following terms?
   a. Conversion
   b. Born again Jn 3:5,6
   c. Made alive Eph 2:5
   d. Enlightened Eph 1:18
   e. Called Mt 22:14, Ro 1:5,6, 8:30
   f. Repent Lk 24:47, 15:7
8. Identify the following errors concerning conversion. Who are the people who began them? What are the churches connected with them?

   a. Pelagianism
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 

   b. Semi-Pelagianism
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 

   c. Synergism
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 

   d. Arminianism
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 

9. Describe the way in which decision for Christ people think they come to faith.

10. Give a brief overview of the five major points of Calvin’s teaching.

   a. Total depravity

   b. Unconditional two-pronged election
c. Limited atonement

d. Irresistible grace

e. Perseverance of the saints
1. Why is justification the doctrine by which the church either stands or falls?

2. Define the following four facets of the doctrine of justification.
   a. Justification is forensic.
   b. Justification is objective.
   c. Justification is universal.
   d. Justification is subjective.

3. What is the status of all people by nature
   a. 1 Co 2:14
   b. Eph 2:1
   c. Ro 8:7
   d. Eph 2:3
   e. Ro 5:18
   f. Ps 5:5

4. Evaluate the following statement: God loves the sinner but hates the sin. Ps. 5:5

5. What is the basic meaning of the word “to justify?” Ap IV: 252
6. Demonstrate that justification is a change in our status, not in our nature.
   a. Ro 3:24-28
   b. Ro 4:5
   c. Ro 5:6, 8

7. How could a holy and just God justify the world?
   a. Gal 6:7, Ex 34:7
   b. Jn 3:16
   c. Gal 4:4,5
   d. 2 Co 5:19-21
   e. 1 Jn 2:2
   f. Isa 53:4-6
   g. Ro 4:25

8. Explain: The righteousness a believer receives through faith is a “foreign” righteousness.
   Ro 4:5, 2 Co 5:21

   a. Ro 3:28
   b. Mt 25:34-40
   c. FC SD III:24, 25, 36
10. Identify the following errors concerning the forensic nature of justification.

   a. Roman Catholic Church (note the statement made by the Council of Trent)


   c. Osianrianism (note FC SD III 2, 12, 15)

   d. Arminianism

   e. Methodism

   f. Pietism

   g. Eastern Orthodox (note the term *theosis*; note the statements made by the Orthodox; note their distinction between the image of God and the likeness of God)
1. Distinguish between objective and universal justification.

Why do we need to maintain this distinction?

2. Demonstrate that justification is objective in nature.
   a. Mt 9:2
   b. Jn 19:30
   c. Heb 10:10-14
   d. Ro 3:24-28

3. What is the role of faith in justification? Ro 3:28

Why do we call faith the *organon leptikon*? Cf. FC SD III: 13,14

4. Explain the following errors:
   a. God purposes to justify those who come to faith (Sandusky Declaration)
   b. Decision for Christ theology
   c. Levels of justification—Roman Catholic church
      i. Merit of congruity
      ii. Merit of condignity

5. Demonstrate that sin is universal.
   a. Ge 5:3
   b. Ps 51:5
   c. Jn 3:6
   d. Eph 2:3
   e. Ro 3:23

6. Demonstrate that justification is universal in nature.
   a. Ro 3:24
   b. Jn 1:29; 3:16
   c. 2 Co 5:19-21
   d. 1 Jn 2:2

7. Demonstrate that God desires the salvation of all sinners.
   a. 1 Tm 2:4
   b. 2 Pe 3:9
   c. Eze 33:11
   d. Gen 12:3
   e. Ac 10:43
   f. Lk 2:10, 31,32
   g. Jn 3:16
   h. Mt 28:18-20
   i. Cf. FC SD XI: 28
8. Why is the doctrine of universal justification of such great comfort to us?

9. What was Calvin’s error concerning justification?

10. What is the role of faith in justification
   a. Mk 16:16
   b. Jn 3:16
   c. Ac 16:31
   d. Ro 3:22, 28; 4:5
   e. Distinguish between the *organon leptikon* and the *organon dotikon*.

11. Demonstrate that faith is the work of God.
   a. Eph 2:1
   b. 1 Co 2:14
   c. Ro 8:7
   d. 1 Cor 12:3
   e. Jn 6:44
   f. Eph 2:8


13. Demonstrate that unbelief loses the benefit of what Jesus did. 2 Pe 2:1

1. What is the error of universalism?

2. Refute this error:
   a. Jn 14:6
   b. Jn 3:18
   c. Ac 4:12

3. Demonstrate that justification is the chief doctrine of the Christian faith.
   a. Ge 3:15
   b. Ac 10:43
   c. Ac 20:27; 1 Co 2:2
   d. Gal 5:4
   e. Cf. SA II:1-5; FC SD III: 6,7

4. Identify the blessings which are ours because of justification through faith in Jesus.
   a. Ro 5:1-5
   b. 1 Co 3:16
   c. Gal 3:10-13
   d. Eph 1:1
5. Define the following terms:

   a. Atonement—Ro 3:25; Cf. the quote from Girdlestone, pp. 353-354
   b. Reconcile—2 Co 5:18-21; Cf. the quote from Meyer, p. 354.
   c. Ransom—Mt 20:28; 1 Ti 2:5,6; Cf. the quote from Girdlestone, p. 355.
   d. Redemption—Ro 3:24; Cf. the quote from Trench, p. 355.

6. Explain the atonement theories which have tried to say that salvation is achieved by works stimulated by Christ’s sacrifice.

   a. example theory
   b. moral influence theory
   c. mystical transformation theory
   d. governmental theory
   e. declaratory theory

7. Explain the atonement theories which try to explain away the work of Christ.

   a. The ransom to Satan theory
   b. The accident theory
   c. The martyr theory.
1. Define:
   a. sanctification in the wide sense—2 Th 2:13; Ac 26:18
   b. sanctification in the narrow sense—1 Th 4:7; Ro 12:1,2

2. Demonstrate that God gets the credit for sanctification in both senses.
   a. 1 Co 12:3
   b. Jn 6:44
   c. Php 1:29
   d. 1 Th 5:23, 24
   e. Php 2:12,13
   f. Eph 2:10
   g. Cf. AC XX: 29-34

3. Explain: We cannot cooperate with God before or during conversion, but we can cooperate with God after conversion.
   a. 2 Co 6:1
   b. Cf. FC SD II: 65,66

4. Relate four differences between justification and sanctification.
   c. Ro 3:3,4: Ro 7:14,15, FC SD III:22

6. Explain: faith sanctifies. 1 Th 1:3, FC SD IV: 10

7. Explain: Justification precedes sanctification in the order of cause and effect. FC SD III: 41.

8. Explain: There is an inseparable connection between justification and sanctification. Jas 2:26, FC SD IV: 10-12.

9. Explain: Good works are the pulse, respiration and blood pressure of faith. Jas 2:26.

10. Can a believer continue to live in willful, repeated sin? FC SD IV: 15.


14. Explain: The Christian is at the same time a saint and a sinner.

   a. Ro 7:22
   b. 2 Co 5:17
   c. Gal 4:6
   d. 1 Jn 3:9
e. Jn 15:5
f. Gal 5:22,23
g. 2 Co 5:14,15
h. Cf. FC SD VI: 17
i. Ro 7:18
j. Gal 5:17
k. CF. FC SD VI: 18

15. Explain: Sanctification is a process of becoming rather than a state of being.

16. What is a faulty description of the Christian?
1. What are the means which God uses to produce sanctification?
   
   a. Romans 1:16; 6:3,4; 10:14
   b. Titus 3:5
   c. Cf. SA III VIII: 3,10

2. What is the function of God’s law?
   
   a. Mt 5:48
   b. Ro 13:8-10
   c. Ro 3:23
   d. Gal 3:10
   e. Cf. FC SD V:17

3. What was the original intent of the law? (Romans 7:10). Why cannot the law serve that function today? (Ro 7:10; 3:20; Mt 5:27,28; Ro 7:5, 7, 18)

4. How does the law act as a curb?

5. In what ways are Christians free from the law?
   
   a. Gal 3:13
   b. 1 Pe 2:5
   c. Col 2:16,17
6. Though Christians are free from the law, why does a Christian still need the law? Ro 7:14-25

7. What are the two types of antinomianism? Give a brief history of this error at the time of the Reformation. Cf. FC SD VI: 6, 7, 9, 19

8. In what 3 ways does a Christian need the law?
   a. Cf. FC SD VI: 21
   b. Cf. FC SD VI: 19
   c. Cf. FC SD VI: 20

9. When we apply the law, can we limit its application solely to the function we intend it to serve? Explain?

10. Can the law produce sanctification? Explain. Cf. FC SD VI: 10-12

11. Evaluate the statement: God does not command what we cannot do. Cf. Luther’s quote on this matter, p. 376.


13. Demonstrate that baptism empowers Sanctification.
   a. Titus 3:5
14. What is the emphasis Catholic and Reformed theologies place on baptism as a tool for Christian living?

15. Demonstrate that the Lord’s Supper empowers sanctified living. 1 Cor 11:23-27; Cf. LC, 5th Part: 23,24.

16. Define:
   a. Legalism
   b. Moralizing

17. What are the results of moralizing and legalism? Cf. FC SD V: 10.


19. Answer and explain:
   a. Is sanctification necessary for justification? (Ro 3:28; Eph 2:8,9; Ti 3: 5.) Cf. also the error of George Major, FC SD IV: 21,22
   b. Is sanctification necessary for the preservation of faith? Eph 4:30; Gal 5:19-21; FC SD IV:31, 33; Php 1:29; 1 Pe 1:5; Jn 10:27,28, Php 1:6; Cf. FC SD IV:35.
   d. Is sanctification a natural fruit of faith? Ac 1:8; 4:20; Jn 15:5, Jas 2:17; FC SD IV:10,11; 33.

2. Explain: Sanctification is a process of becoming rather than a state of being. 1 Th 1:7,8; 3:12.

3. What does the Bible say to those who think they have no sin? Pr 20:9; 1 Jn 1:8-10; Ps. 32:1-5

4. Explain: Though Christians cannot achieve perfection, they will strive for perfection. Ro 6:1; Ge 39:9; Rev 3:15,16.

5. Relate the following errors concerning perfectionism:
   a. Roman Catholicism (cf. also monasticism, works of supererogation, Vatican II, p. 386).
   b. Methodism—John Wesley
      i. Influence of Thomas à Kempis
      ii. Influence of Jeremy Taylor
      iii. Influence of William Law
      iv. Influence of his mother
      v. Aldersgate incident
      vi. Second grace
      vii. Entire sanctification
      viii. Universal salvation
      ix. Free salvation (natural endowment of reason and preventing grace).
x. Full salvation (What was Wesley’s view of the perfected man? Was entire sanctification instantaneous or progressive?)

xi. Sure salvation

xii. Relate three major flaws in the perfectionist beliefs of Wesley.

c. Holiness Bodies—identify the two groups: 1) the Holiness bodies; 2) Pentecostals.
   i. Identify Charles Finney.
   ii. The Holiness Movement.
   iii. How did the Holiness movement differ from Wesley concerning the second grace?
   iv. Describe the rise of Pentecostalism.

d. Pietism
   i. Relate the causes for its rise.
   ii. Identify and explain its aberrant doctrines.
      •
      •
      •
      •
      •
      •
      •
      •
e. Fundamentalism
   i. Relate its history.

   ii. Relate its approach to doctrine.

   iii. Relate the history of the Scopes trial.

f. Dispensationalism
   i. John Nelson Darby

   ii. Cyrus Scofield, Scofield Reference Bible


g. Evangelicalism—identify its roots
   i. 17th Century Pietism

   ii. 18th Century Methodism

   iii. 19th Century Revivalism
h. Identify the errors of fundamentalism and evangelicalism concerning the following doctrines.

i. Scripture

ii. Justification.

iii. Sanctification.

iv. Means of grace

v. Conversion

vi. Fellowship

vii. Mission of the church

viii. End Times

ix. Prayer
1. The Lutheran Church has often been accused of neglecting to teach about good works. Respond.

2. Are sanctification and good works identical? Explain.

3. What is a good work?
   a. Hebrews 11:6; John 15:5; 1 Peter 2:5
   b. 1 John 4:19; Romans 13:10
   c. Matthew 15:9; Cf. AC XXVI: 8-11.

4. Why does the Christian do good works?
   b. Matthew 25:40
   c. 1 John 3:17; 4:20,21
   d. Galatians 6:10

5. Does God owe us anything for the good works that we do? Luke 17:10
6. How does God encourage us to do good works?
   a. Galatians 6:9
   b. 2 Corinthians 9:6
   c. Malachi 3:10
   d. Daniel 12:2,3
   e. 1 Corinthians 15:58

7. Should we encourage each other to do good works?
   a. Matthew 11:9,11
   b. Mark 14:6, 8,9
   c. Luke 7:9
   d. Matthew 15:28
   e. Luke 21:1-4
   f. Hebrews 10:24

8. Are some good works on a higher level than other good works? 1 Peter 2:5; Cf. Ap. XXVII: 37; Luther’s quote, p. 406.

9. Demonstrate that only a Christian can do good works.
   a. Hebrews 11:6
   b. 1 Peter 2:5
   c. Isaiah 64:6
10. Demonstrate that civic righteousness is necessary for the welfare of society.
   a. Romans 13:1-7
   b. Proverbs 14:34
   c. Cf. FC SD IV:8

11. Identify the major components of civic righteousness.

12. Explain: While Christians encourage civic righteousness, they will also clearly proclaim that good works do not save us.

13. What is an adiaphoron? (plural: adiaphora)

14. Explain: In the New Testament there are no ceremonial laws that bind us.

15. Identify the principles which guide us in the use of our Christian freedom.
   a. 1 Corinthians 6:13-20
   b. 1 Corinthians 6:12
   c. 1 Corinthians 10:31
   d. 1 Corinthians 8:13; 10:32
      i. taking offense: Romans 9:30-33; 1 Corinthians 1:20-24.
      ii. giving offense: Matthew 18:6
   e. 1 Corinthians 16:14
   f. 1 Corinthians 14:40
   g. 1 Corinthians 9:22,23
h. Romans 14:10
i. Romans 14:19
j. Galatians 5:13
k. Galatians 5:1
1. Show that prayer is an important part of a Christian’s life.
   a. Da 6:10
   b. Mt 14:23
   d. Eph 1:16

2. What is prayer?
   a. Ps 19:14
   b. Mt 6:7
   c. 1 Ki 18:26-29
   d. Ps 10:17
   e. Ro 8:26,27

3. Demonstrate that prayer is to be addressed to the Triune God alone through Jesus Christ.
   a. Isa 42:8
   b. Jn 17:3
   c. Mt 4:10
   d. Ps 50:15
   e. Rev 19:10
   f. Isa 59:2
   g. Jn 16:23

4. How can we address our prayers to God with the confidence that He will hear us?
   a. Da 9:18
   b. Ro 8:15
   c. 1 Ti 2:5,6
   d. Heb 4:14-16
   e. 1 Jn 2:1,2
5. Define the following terms:
   a. latria
   b. hyperdulia
   c. dulia
   d. mediatrix

6. Comment on Rome’s practice of prayer to the saints. Cf. also SA II:26,27.

7. Evaluate prayers to a generic deity.

8. Why do we pray?
   a. Ps 27:8,9
   b. 1 The 5:17
   c. Mt 7:7,8
   d. Mt 8:6

9. For what will we pray?
   a. Php 4:6
   b. 1 Ti 2:1,2; Jer 29:7
   c. Mt 5:44, Lk 23:34, Ac 7:60, 1 Jn 4:19

10. How may we pray in accord with God’s will?
    a. 1 Jn 5:14; 1 Th 4:3
    b. Lk 22:42, Mt 8:2, Ro 8:32; Lk 11:9-13

12. Evaluate the following statements:
   
a. Prayer is like a blank check. Just fill in what you want.
   
b. If you believe strongly enough, God will have to heal you. Cf. 2 Co 12:7-9.
   
c. Prayer may be offered for the dead. Heb 9:27.

   
a. Ps 145:18,19, Jas 5:17.
   
b. Jn 2:4; Mk 7:24-30
   
c. 2 Co 12:9, Is 57:1

1. Can a Christian expect to be able to live free of trouble in this world? Explain.

2. What is a Christian’s cross?
   a. Ac 14:22
   b. Mk 8:34
   c. Mt 10:16-18, 22
   d. 1 Pe 4:12,13, 16
   e. Cf. Luther LC Third Part: 62, 65

3. What will be our attitude toward those who persecute us?
   a. Mt 5:44,45
   b. Lk 23:34

4. What can the Christian expect in this world?
   a. Ro 8:21, 22
   b. Gen 47:9
   c. Job 14:1
   d. Ge 3:17-19, Ro 5:12

5. What comfort do we have as we suffer these trials?
   a. Ro 8:28
   b. Ps 33:18,19
   c. Mt 10:29, 30

6. What is a chastisement?
   a. Heb 12:1-3, 7-11
   b. Ro 5:3,4

7. What assurance does God give us as we face these trials? 1 Co 10:13, Isa 43:1-3
   a. Ro 6:23
   b. Isa 53:4-6
   c. 2 Pe 2:1

9. May a believer’s chastisement be connected to a particular sin in his/her life? Explain.
   a. Job 1
   b. Jn 9
   c. 2 Sa 12

10. What is the world’s concept of hope?

11. What is the Bible’s view of hope?
   a. 1 Pe 1:3
   b. Ro 5:5

12. How does hope affect our lives?
   a. Col 3:1-4, Mt 6:33
   b. Php 3:20
   c. 1 Pe 1:6
   d. Rev 22:20

13. Why can we be thankful that God preserves us in the faith?
   a. Rev 2:10
   b. 1 Th 5:23,24
   c. Php 1:6


15. Why is the person who neglects the means of grace committing such a serious sin?
16. Explain: Watch out! You can fall from the faith. 1 Co 10:12; Ro 11:19,20.

   Don’t worry! God will preserve you in the faith. Jn 10:28; Ro 8:38,39.

17. With which of the above would the following agree?
   a. Roman Catholicism
   b. Arminianism
   c. Calvinism

18. Does God desire the salvation of all sinners? 2 Pe 3:9, 1 Ti 2:4; Ez 33:11.


20. What answer do the following give as to why some are saved and others lost?
   a. Roman Catholicism
   b. Arminianism
   c. Calvinism

21. What is the answer of the Bible? Eph 2:8,9
1. Give a definition of the doctrine of election. Cf. FC SD XI: 48, 49

2. Why do we treat the doctrine of election at this point in the course?

3. Note the following points:
   a. Election is God’s choosing people from eternity to believe in Jesus Christ. Eph 1:4, John 13:18
   b. Election is unto faith. Ro 8:29-30
   c. Faith is worked and preserved through the gospel and sacraments. Cf. FC SD XI: 76
   d. Election took place in eternity—Eph 1:4; 2 Ti 1:9
   f. Election is based on God’s grace in Christ—2 Ti 1:9, Eph 1:4-8.
   g. Election is of individuals—Ro 8:28-30, FC SD XI:23. What was the error of Samuel Huber?
   h. There is a difference between God’s foreknowledge and God’s election—Ro 8:28,29; FC SD XI: 4,5
   i. We cannot separate God’s election in eternity from what God does to save us in time—Romans 8:28-30; Cf. FC SD XI: 14-22
   j. Christians can be sure of their election—2 Pe 1:10; FC SD XI: 54,55; 70
   k. If the doctrine of election does not give us comfort, we are misusing it. FC SD XI: 91, 92.
1. Faith accepts both universal justification and election of individuals—Ro 3:24; Ro 8:28-30.

m. The doctrine of election does not lead to fatalism or spiritual over-confidence—Ro 1:16; 1 Co 10:12; FC SD XI: 12ff.

4. Identify the five major points of Calvin’s theological system. Explain what he meant by each point. State whether we agree or disagree with his point of view. State why we agree or disagree with Calvin.

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6. Relate how the error of election in view of faith crept into Lutheranism.

7. Relate the history and substance of the election controversy.
Define soteriology

Our status before God by nature.
Our status before God through Christ.

Saving faith is not…
Saving faith is…

The foundation of saving faith is…

Rome’s definition of saving faith.

Difference between faith and knowledge.
When faith and knowledge are the same.

False foundations for faith.

Defend: Infants can believe.

Explain: Believers can be sure of their salvation.

When is faith strong?
When is faith weak?

Reasons why people can lose faith.

The two functions of faith.

Explain: faith justifies.  
Faith sanctifies.

Faith is the organon leptikon.

Different ways in which the word faith is used in the Bible.

Define: Objective faith
Subjective faith

Conversion is not…
Conversion is…
What is the threefold spiritual condition of all people?  
Know as proof passages:  1 Co 2:14; Eph 2:1, Ro 8:7,8
Explain: In conversion, people are purely passive.

Explain: God alone is responsible for conversion.
Define: divine monergism

What is the function of the law in conversion?
What is contrition?
Why do we call contrition the Holy Spirit’s strange work?

Distinguish between active and passive contrition.

Is contrition a meritorious deed? Explain.

Through what means does God work conversion?

How many causes of conversion are there? Which are they?
What did Melanchthon teach about the number of the causes of conversion? Which were the ones he listed.

What is the effect of the law on the human heart?
What is the effect of the gospel on the human heart?

Demonstrate conversion is instantaneous.
Demonstrate conversion is resistible.

What is continuous conversion? Why is it necessary?

Note the special meaning of the following terms:
  Born again
  Made alive
  Enlightened
  Called (narrow and wide sense)
  Repent (narrow and wide sense)

Identify the following errors concerning conversion. Where possible, note the author, the historical time-period when the error occurred, and where the error is still found today.
  Pelagianism
  Semi-Pelagianism
  Arminianism
Define the following facets of justification:
- Forensic
- Objective
- Universal
- Subjective

Evaluate the following statement: God hates the sin but loves the sinner.

What is the basic meaning of the word to justify?

Explain: The righteousness of the believer is a “foreign” righteousness. 
Good works do not belong in the doctrine of justification.

Identify the following errors concerning forensic justification:
- Roman Catholicism
- Osiandrianism
- Arminianism, Methodism, and Pietism

Explain the Eastern Orthodox error of “theosis,” the deification of man.

Why is justification objective in nature?

What is the role of faith in justification?

Explain the following errors concerning objective justification.
- God purposes to justify those who come to faith.
- Decision for Christ theology.
- Levels of justification

Distinguish between objective and universal justification. Why must we maintain this distinction?

Demonstrate that justification is universal.
Study Guide, Unit 1, Continued

Why is the doctrine of universal justification such a great comfort to us?

What was Calvin’s error concerning justification?

What is the role of faith in justification?

How does unbelief lose the benefit of what Christ did for us?

What is the error of universalism?

Define the following terms:
   - Atonement
   - Reconcile
   - Ransom
   - Redemption

Explain the following errors concerning Christ’s sacrifice:
   - Example theory
   - Mystical transformation theory
   - Ransom to Satan theory
   - Accident theory
   - Martyr theory

Define:
   - Sanctification in the wide sense
   - Sanctification in the narrow sense

Who gets the credit for sanctification in both senses?

Explain: We cannot cooperate with God before or during conversion, but we can cooperate with God after conversion.
Relate four differences between justification and sanctification.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Explain:
Justification precedes sanctification in the order of cause and effect.
There is an inseparable connection between justification and sanctification.
Good works are the pulse, respiration and blood pressure of faith.

Explain:
Our love for God is not the motivation for sanctification.
The Christian is at the same time a saint and a sinner.
Sanctification is a process of becoming rather than a state of being.

What is a faulty description of the Christian? Why is this dangerous to a person’s faith?

What are the means which God uses to produce sanctification?

What four things does the law tell us?

1.

2.

3.

4.

What was the original intent of the law? Why cannot the law serve that function today?
In what ways are Christians free from the law?

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Define the following uses of the law for the Christian:
- Mirror
- Curb
- Guide

What is antinomianism:
- In the extreme sense?
- In the less extreme sense?

Can the law produce sanctification? Explain.

Evaluate the statement: God does not command what we cannot do.

Distinguish between a law and a gospel imperative.
Demonstrate that baptism and the Lord’s Supper empower sanctification.

Define:
- Legalism
- Moralizing

Is prayer a means of grace? Explain.

Answer and explain:
- Is sanctification necessary for justification?
- Is sanctification necessary for the preservation of faith?
Study Guide, Unit 1, continued

Does God will sanctified living?

Is sanctification a natural fruit of faith?

Explain: Sanctification is a process of becoming rather than a state of being.

Can Christians achieve perfection in their state of sanctification in this life? Explain.

Explain: Though Christians cannot achieve perfection, they will strive for it.

Explain the following errors concerning perfectionism:

Roman Catholicism:
   a. works of supererogation.
   b. monasticism

Methodism:
   a. Second grace
   b. Entire sanctification
   c. Universal salvation
   d. Free salvation
   e. Full salvation
   f. Sure salvation

Holiness Bodies

Pietism

Identify the basic errors of:

Pietism

Fundamentalism:

Evangelicalism
Study Guide, Unit 1 continued

What are the characteristics of a good work?

Does God owe us anything for the good works that we do? Explain.

What is the role of civic righteousness for society?

Distinguish between civic righteousness and a good work.

What is an adiaphoron?

Identify ten principles which guide us in the use of our Christian freedom.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
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7.
8.
9.
10.

What is prayer?

To whom is prayer alone to be addressed?

Define the following;

- Latria
- Hyperdulia
- Dulia
- Mediatrix

Evaluate Rome’s practice of prayer to the saints.

Evaluate prayers to a generic deity.
Evaluate the following:
  Prayer is like a blank check.
  If you believe strongly enough, God will have to heal you.
  Prayer may be offered for the dead.

In what three ways may God answer our prayers?

What is a cross in the narrow sense?

Distinguish between a punishment and a chastisement.

What is the world’s concept of hope?
What is the Bible’s view of hope?

Explain:
  Watch out! You can fall from the faith.
  Don’t worry! God will preserve you in the faith.

Explain: If a person is saved, God gets all the credit.
  If a person is lost, it is the person’s own fault.

What is the doctrine of election?

Identify 9 major points of the doctrine of election.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
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9.
Study Guide, Unit 1, continued

Identify the five major points of Calvin’s theological system. Explain what he meant by each point. State whether we agree or disagree with his point of view. State why we agree or disagree with Calvin.

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Relate the issue involved in the election controversy which took place in Lutheranism in the late 1800’s.
1. Explain: Lutheran theology is rooted and grounded in the means of grace.


3. What are the means of grace?

4. Why is the law not a means of grace? Ro 3:20; Gal 3:10

5. Which are the means of grace:
   a. Romans 1:16
   b. 1 Pe 3:21; Ac 2:38
   c. 1 Co 11:23-27; cf LC Fifth Part: 22

6. Explain: It is not the faith of the officiant or the faith of the recipient which establishes the validity of the sacrament. Php 1:15-18

7. Explain: The sacraments need the presence of the gospel to be valid. Why is baptism in a Roman Catholic church valid but not in a Mormon church?
8. Identify the following errors concerning the sacraments:
   a. Roman Catholics
   b. Eastern Orthodox
   c. Calvin
   d. Zwingli
   e. Arminius

9. Define the following terms:
   b. Gospel in the wide sense—Mk 1:1; Cf. FC SD V: 3,4
   c. Law in the narrow sense—Mt 5:48, Lk 10:27; Ro 3:23; Ga 3:10; Cf. FC. SD V: 17.

10. Identify the following errors concerning the gospel:
    a. Mormons—obedience to the precepts of the gospel.
    b. the “gospel of liberation.”
    c. The common goal to be faithful to the Gospel.
    d. The “full” Gospel.
11. Identify nine points the Bible makes about the giving of spiritual gifts.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 
   f. 
   g. 
   h. 
   i. 

12. Identify 10 points Paul makes in 1 Co 14 about speaking in tongues.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 
   f. 
   g. 
   h. 
   i. 
   j.
13. Were the tongues Paul speaks of real human languages or ecstatic utterances? Cf. 1 Co 13:1; Ac 2:8.

14. How can we evaluate a person’s claim to be able to speak in tongues?

15. Identify the four main teachings of the Pentecostal church.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

16. Identify nine major points concerning miracles.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 
   f. 
   g. 
   h. 
   i. 

58
1. List one similarity between the law and the gospel. 2 Ti 3:15-17.

2. List seven differences between the law and the gospel.

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<tr>
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<td>1 Co 2:7-10; Mk 16:15</td>
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<td>b. Ro 13:10</td>
<td>John 3:16</td>
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<td>c. Dt 27:26</td>
<td>Mt 9:2</td>
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<td>d. Ro 3:20 (SA III II:4)</td>
<td>Ro 10:17</td>
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<td>e. Ro 1:18</td>
<td>Ps 147:3</td>
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<td>f. Mt 5:48; Cf. Luther quote, pp. 471-472</td>
<td>Ac 16:31; 2:38; 1 Co 11:24</td>
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<td>g. Ga 5:21 (FC SD VI:24)</td>
<td>Mt 9:2</td>
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Concerning the proper use of law and gospel, cf. FC SD V: 27.

3. Define the following errors:
   a. turning the law into a gospel
   b. turning the gospel into a law
   c. Legalism
d. Moralizing

e. Making the gospel conditional

f. Giving a faulty description of a Christian

g. Softening the law

h. Sweeping generalizations of the law

i. Speaking only of the evils of society.

4. Define the term sacrament and list the criteria for a sacrament.

5. Why do we call the word “sacrament” an “ecclesiastical” term?


7. What two principles deal with the validity of a sacrament?
   a. Cf. SA III V: 1

   b. FC SD VII: 85

8. Explain: The validity of the sacrament does not depend on the faith of the officiant or the recipient.

10. Who receives the benefit of the sacrament? Mark 16:15, 16
1. Why did Melanchthon speak of 3 sacraments? What was his definition of a sacrament? Cf. quote on p. 480.

2. About how many sacraments did Luther speak? Which were they? What were his criteria for a sacrament?

3. Of how many sacraments does Rome speak? Which are they?

4. Which claim, which we have to reject, does Rome make for its number of sacraments?

5. Distinguish Rome’s sacraments from its “sacramentals.”

6. Compare the Lutheran view on the sacraments with the Catholic view with regard to:
   a. institution
   b. establishing validity
   c. what they give Cf. Ap XXIV:69, 70
   d. how the benefit is received
7. List the three categories Rome has for its sacraments and the individual sacraments in each category.

8. Evaluate Rome’s five extra sacraments. State what they believe concerning each. Evaluate their belief in the light of Scripture.
   a. Confirmation
   b. Penance
   c. Anointing of the sick
   d. Marriage
   e. Holy Orders

9. Identify similarities and differences between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox views of the sacraments.

10. Demonstrate from Scripture that baptism has the institution of Christ. Mt 28:18-20; Acts 2:38, 41

12. What does it mean to baptize in the name of the Triune God?

13. Why is baptism valid in a Christian church, even if performed or received by an unbeliever?

14. Why do Mormons and Jehovah’s Witnesses not have a valid baptism?

15. Demonstrate that immersion is not the only valid method of baptizing. Mark 7:4


17. How are the benefits of baptism received? Mark 16:16.

18. Why is baptism called:
   a. an individual application of the word?

19. What is the daily use of baptism for the Christian? LC Fourth Part: 44, 46
1. Identify six reasons why people say we should not baptize infants. Evaluate them in the light of the Bible.
   a. cf. Mt 28:19,20; Mk 10:13-16.
   b. cf. Ps 51:5
   c. cf. Eph 2:3
   d. cf. Tit 3:5
   e. cf. Mt 18:6
   f. cf. Ac 16:15, 33

2. Explain: We baptize infants and then instruct them. We instruct adults and then we baptize them.

3. Who normally carries out the work of baptism?
   Who may baptize in an emergency?
   What constitutes an emergency?


5. What comfort can we offer parents whose child dies before birth? Luke 1:41

6. What is the function of sponsors in connection with baptism?

8. Explain the following Roman Catholic errors concerning baptism.
   
   a. ex opere operantis
   b. ex opere operato
   c. Baptism gives infused grace
   d. Baptism destroys original sin, leaving concupiscence
   e. confirmation completes baptism
   f. Baptism gives forgiveness only up to the time of the Baptism

9. Explain the following Eastern Orthodox errors concerning baptism.
   
   a. Baptism restores man to his original righteousness
   b. Baptism confers a grace which enables man to proceed toward the mystical union with God.
   c. Chrismation completes baptism.

10. Explain the following Reformed errors concerning baptism.
    
    a. Baptism is a sign of forgiveness.
    b. Faith must precede baptism.
    c. Baptism must be by immersion.

11. What was the Donatist error concerning baptism?

12. What was the Anabaptist error concerning baptism?

13. What common theme runs through the four accounts of the words of institution for the Lord’s Supper? List where the four accounts are written.
14. Explain:
   a. The Lord’s Supper meets the criteria for a sacrament.
   b. The Lord’s Supper is an individual application of the word.
   c. The Lord’s Supper is the visible word.

15. Identify two major differences between baptism and the Lord’s Supper.

16. List four reasons why the words of institution must be taken in their literal sense.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. Cf. FC SD VII: 45
   d. 

17. Define:
   a. concurrent union
   b. mystical union
   c. personal union

18. Explain: Scripture teaches the sacramental union. Cf. FC SD VII: 36-38; FC SD VII: 35

19. Explain:
   a. Scripture teaches the real presence of the body and the blood of Christ.
b. Scripture teaches there are four elements present in the Lord’s Supper.

20. Explain: bread and wine are present in the Lord’s Supper “locally, naturally, and comprehensibly.”

21. Explain: the body and the blood of Christ are present in the sacrament “illocally, supernaturally, and incomprehensibly.” FC SD VII: 100

22. Distinguish between the “spiritual eating” in the sacrament (cf. FC SD VII: 61,62) and the “oral” or “sacramental” eating” in the sacrament (Cf. FC SD VII: 63-65)

23. Explain and refute the idea of “Capernaitic” or cannibalistic eating of the body and the blood of Christ.

24. Which are the material elements we are to use in the Lord’s Supper?

25. Discuss:
   a. the type of bread used in the Lord’s Supper.

   b. the use of grape juice in the Lord’s Supper.

27. Which three acts make up the “use” of the sacrament? Explain each.
   a. Cf. FC SD VII: 74-76; FC SD VII: 79-82
   b. 
c. 

28. What if the officiant runs out of the bread or the wine in the distribution of the sacrament?

29. Why is it pointless to try to determine when the sacramental presence and union occur?
   Cf. FC SD VII: 83-84.

30. What happens when a church body changes Christ’s words of institution?
   Cf. FC SD VII: 32.

31. Why is the formula for distribution of such importance?

32. Explain: the mode of distribution is an adiaphoron.

33. What are the “reliquiae” and what should be done with them?

2. Through whom does the church administer the Lord’s Supper?

3. Discuss the following:
   a. self-communion of the priest
   b. self-communion in the Lutheran Church

4. Identify four principles which would guide isolated Christians with regard to the celebration of the Lord’s Supper when there is no pastor present.
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

5. Who may partake of the Lord’s Supper? Cf. 1 Cor 11:27-32

6. What questions may a person use for self-examination before attending the Lord’s Supper?
   a.
   b.
   c.
7. In the light of 1 Cor 11:27-32, discuss the matter of communing infants or people with a mind-altering disease.

8. What is close communion, and why do we practice it?

9. Discuss the question of whether Judas was present at the Lord’s Supper on Maundy Thursday evening.

10. What was the Akron Rule of 1872? Would we concur today with its wording?

11. Discuss communing the openly impenitent or those creating divisions in the church.

12. How frequently shall we go to the Lord’s Supper? Why?

13. Did Luther say we should go 4 times a year? Explain your answer.

14. Explain and refute the following Roman Catholic teachings:
   a. transubstantiation (note also the term “accidents”)
   b. the sacrifice of the mass
   c. adoration of the elements
d. communion under one kind and the doctrine of concomitance

e. ex opere operato

f. ex opere operantis

15. Explain and refute the following Eastern Orthodox teachings:

a. transubstantiation

b. the sacrifice of the Eucharist

c. intinction

d. deification of the believer

16. Explain the following Reformed errors:

a. representation

b. the finite is not capable of the infinite

c. alloëosis

17. Explain and refute the following errors:

a. impanation

b. consubstantiation
Distinguish between salvation obtained and salvation distributed.

Define: What are the means of grace?

Identify: Which are the means of grace?

Define:

Law in the wide sense
Gospel in the wide sense

Law in the narrow sense:

a. 

b. 

c. 

d.

Gospel in the narrow sense:

a. 

b. 

c. 

Identify the following errors concerning the gospel:

a. obedience to the precepts of the gospel

b. the gospel of liberation

c. the common goal to be faithful to the gospel

d. the “full” gospel
Study Guide, Unit 2, continued

Identify 9 points Paul makes in 1 Cor 12 concerning spiritual gifts.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

h.

i.

Identify ten points Paul makes in 1 Cor 14 about speaking in tongues.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

h.

i.

j.
Study Guide, Unit 2, continued

What were the tongues which were spoken in the early church?

How can we evaluate a person’s claim to be able to speak in tongues?

Identify the four major beliefs of the Pentecostal church.

a.

b.

c.

d.

Identify nine major points concerning miracles.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

h.

i.

What is one major similarity between the law and the gospel?
Study Guide, Unit 2, continued

Identify 7 major differences concerning the law and the gospel with regard to:

a. revelation
b. message
c. way in which they make their promises
d. purpose
e. effect
f. ability to give what they demand
g. to whom they are to be preached

Define the following errors:

a. turning the law into a gospel
b. turning the gospel into a law
c. legalism
d. moralizing
e. making the gospel conditional
f. giving a faulty description of the Christian
g. softening the law
h. sweeping generalizations of the law
i. speaking only of the evils of society
List the three criteria we follow for a sacrament.

a.

b.

c.

Why do we call the word “sacrament” an “ecclesiastical” term?

Why did Melanchthon list three sacraments? Which three did he list?

Identify the two principles which deal with the validity of a sacrament.

a.

b.

Explain: the validity of the sacrament does not depend on the faith of the officiant or the recipient.

If an unbelieving pastor performs a baptism in a Christian church, is the baptism still valid? Explain.

Is a baptism performed in an anti-Trinitarian church valid? Explain.

Who receives the benefit of a sacrament?
Study Guide, Unit 2, continued

Below, …

- Identify Rome’s seven sacraments.
- Place them into the three categories Rome uses.
- Evaluate Rome’s five extra sacraments (what do they believe and how does it compare to the Bible’s teaching?).

Rome’s seven sacraments:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Three categories:

1.
2.
3.

Evaluation of the five extra sacraments:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
Study Guide, Unit 2, continued

Compare the Lutheran view on the sacraments with the Catholic view with regard to:

a. institution
b. establishing validity
c. what they give
d. how the benefit is received

Compare the Roman Catholic view on the five extra sacraments with the Eastern Orthodox view.

Demonstrate that immersion is not the only valid means for applying the water in baptism.

Demonstrate that baptism is a means of grace.

What is the twofold daily use for baptism in the Christian’s life?

a. 

b. 

List six objections people raise to infant baptism. Evaluate them in the light of God’s word.

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 

f. 
Who normally administers baptism?

Who may baptize in an emergency?

What constitutes an emergency baptism?

Was the baptism of John the Baptist valid? Explain.

Explain the following Roman Catholic errors concerning baptism:

a. ex opera operantis
b. ex opera operato
c. Baptism gives infused grace
d. baptism destroys original sin, leaving only concupiscence
e. confirmation complete baptism
f. baptism gives forgiveness only up to the time of baptism.

Explain the following Eastern Orthodox errors concerning baptism:

a. baptism restores man to his original righteousness
b. baptism confers a grace which enables man to proceed toward the mystical union with God.
c. chrismation complete baptism

Explain the following Reformed errors concerning baptism:

a. baptism is a sign of forgiveness
b. faith must precede baptism
c. baptism must be by immersion
Study Guide, Unit 2, continued

Explain the following errors concerning baptism:

a. the Donatist error
b. the Anabaptist error

Explain: Baptism and the Lord’s Supper are:

a. individual applications of the Word
b. the visible Word.

List two major differences between Baptism and the Lord’s Supper.

List four reasons why the words of institution must be taken in their literal sense.

a.
b.
c.
d.

Define:

a. concurrent union
b. mystical union
c. personal union
d. sacramental union
Study Guide, Unit 2, continued

Explain: bread and wine are present in the Lord’s Supper
   a. locally
   b. naturally
   c. comprehensibly

Explain: the body and blood of Christ are present in the sacrament:
   a. illocally
   b. supernaturally
   c. incomprehensibly

Explain and refute the idea of “Capernaitic” or cannibalistic eating of the body and the blood of Christ.

Which are the material elements we are to use in the Lord’s Supper?

Identify and explain the three acts which make up the “use” of the sacrament?

Why is it pointless to try to determine when the sacramental presence and union have occurred?

Discuss the following:
   Self-communion of the priest
   Self-communion of the pastor in a Lutheran church

Who may partake of the Lord’s Supper?

What is close communion and why do we practice it?

What was the Akron rule of 1872?

Why will we go to the Lord’s Supper frequently?
Explain the following Roman Catholic errors:

a. transubstantiation (note the term “accidents”)

b. sacrifice of the mass

c. adoration of the elements

d. communion under one kind and the doctrine of concomitance

Explain the following Eastern Orthodox errors:

a. intinction

b. deification of the believer

Explain the following Reformed errors:

a. representation

b. the finite is not capable of the infinite.

c. alloesis

Explain the following errors:

a. impanation

b. consubstantiation
1. How does the Bible define the “church?” Ac 2:41 Cf. LC Second Part: 49-51

2. List some synonyms the Bible uses for the “church.”

3. Where is the church to be found? Is 55:10,11

4. Describe the following attributes of the church:
   a. invisible—1 Ki 8:39; Lk 17:20,21; 2 Ti 2:9. What is the Roman Catholic error concerning this attribute of the church?
   b. one—Eph 4:3-6
   c. holy—Gal 3:27. Is this church’s holiness imputed or inherent?
   d. universal (catholic)—Ac 10:43.
   e. imperishable—Mt 16:18
   f. the only saving church—Jn 14:6. What is the Roman Catholic error concerning this attribute?

5. In connection with Rome’s error mentioned in point “f,” identify the following:
   a. Boniface VIII---1302
   b. Father Leonard Feeney
   c. the Boston Letter
   d. The view asserted in the “Dogmatic Constitution on the Church.”
   e. “anonymously Christian”
6. Explain: though invisible, the church is not unnoticeable.

7. Which are the marks of the church? Isa 55:10,11; Jn 8:31; Ac 4:20.

8. Why do we call a visible gathering of people around the gospel “the visible church?”

9. Why can the Christian life not be an infallible mark for the presence of the Church?


11. Why does God want Christians to gather together for worship?

12. Explain: the forms in which believers gather around the Word will vary.

13. Is a synod “church?” Explain.

14. List a variety of forms the “church” may take.

15. Explain: God has not commanded any particular organizational structure for the Church.

17. Identify the major problems of the “church growth movement.”
   
   a.  
   b.  
   c.  
   d.  

18. What is the mission of the church?

19. Distinguish between the mission of the church and fruits of faith which flow from justification by faith.

20. Demonstrate that the early church showed concern for the poor.

21. Which are the two “care-giving” institutions in society?

22. Identify:
   
   a. Washington Gladden
   b. Walter Rauschenbush
   c. Gustavo Gutierrez
   d. Liberation Theology

23. What is an orthodox church? Mt 28:19,20; 1 Ti 1:3

24. What is a heterodox church?

25. How do we find a right-teaching church?

1. With whom do Christians have fellowship?
   a. 1 Jn 1:3
   b. Jn 17:20,21

2. Define fellowship.

3. What is the basis for fellowship?
   a. Mt 28:20
   b. Dt 4:2
   c. Ro 16:17

4. What are the two component parts of the unit concept of fellowship?
   b. Cf. the WELS statement on fellowship, p. 555.

5. Explain the various activities of fellowship:
   a. pulpit
   b. altar
   c. worship
   d. prayer
   e. church work
   f. missions
6. Define and evaluate the “levels of fellowship” concept.

7. Define and evaluate religious unionism.

8. Explain: differences in adiaphora are not divisive of church fellowship. Cf. AC VII: 2,3.

9. Explain: weakness of faith is not a reason to terminate church fellowship but to practice church fellowship. 2 Ti 4:2

10. Explain: persistent adherence to false doctrine and practice call for the termination of church fellowship. Ro 16:17, 18; 1 Tm 3:10; Cf. the statement on p. 560.

11. Give a brief history of the termination of fellowship between the LCMS and the WELS.

12. Give a brief history of the split between the WELS and the CLC.
13. Relate two positive applications of fellowship:
   
   a. WELS/ELS efforts
   
   b. CELC

14. List six reasons why we will not join a lodge.

15. List four reasons why we will not join the scouts.

16. What principles guide us when it comes to participating in civic organizations?
1. What is the ministry of the gospel? Cf. AC V: 1-3

2. Why do we speak of the ministry of the gospel as the ministry of the keys? Mt 16:19.

3. To whom did Christ entrust the ministry of the keys? Mt 18:18; 1 Pe 2:9.

4. What is the error of the Roman Catholic Church with regard to the ministry of the keys?

5. What is church discipline? Mt 18:15-17

6. Who is the object of church discipline?

7. Who carries out the first step of church discipline?

8. What are the steps of church discipline?

9. What is the final step in church discipline?

10. May a person who was excommunicated be received back into the church again? Explain.

11. Comment on the following:

   a. We cannot put people on probation before we receive them back.

   b. We cannot make people do penance before we receive them back.

   c. It is appropriate to counsel people as to how their lives may show the fruits of faith when we receive them back again.
12. Distinguish between church discipline and doctrinal discipline.

   What is the final step in each?

   When may the final step be identical?


14. What was the error of Johann Hoefling concerning the public ministry?

15. Explain: The public ministry is not optional.

16. Explain: It is only through the call that one may have the privilege of the public ministry.

17. When will members of the church submit to their called workers? Heb 13:17

18. For what two reasons did the Lord institute the public ministry?
   a. 1 Co 14:40
   b. 1 Ti 3:1-13

19. Explain the following qualifications for those in the public ministry. 1 Ti 3:1-13; Ti 1:5-11
   a. above reproach
   b. the husband of but one wife
   c. temperate
   d. self-controlled
   e. respectable
f. hospitable  
g. able to teach  
h. not a recent convert  
i. not violent but gentle, not quarrelsome  
j. not a lover of money  
k. manage his own family well  
l. hold firmly to the trustworthy message

20. Explain: The one public ministry may assume various forms as the circumstances demand.

21. What error concerning the public ministry did Johann Loehe teach?

22. Refute: The pastoral office in the local congregation was instituted by the Lord as a specific form of the public ministry as opposed to other forms of the public ministry.

23. Explain: There is equality of status in the ministry but differing levels of responsibility.

24. What do we mean when we speak of the president of MLC as *primus inter pares*?

25. What was the error of Johannes Grabau with regard to the public ministry?

26. What were the roles which God gave to men and women at creation? Gen 2:18; 1 Ti 2:11-15; 1 Cor 11:3-16; 1 Cor 14:33-36

27. In what three areas of life do these roles apply?

29. What two extremes do we wish to avoid when discussing the roles of men and women?
   a. 
   b. 

30. What purpose does ordination serve?

31. Whom do we ordain?

32. What is the Roman Catholic error concerning ordination?

33. Define:
   a. immediate call into the ministry
   b. mediate call into the ministry

34. What are some reasons for the termination of a call which do not preclude the person from receiving another call?

35. What are some reasons for the termination of a call which do preclude the person from receiving another call?

36. Comment: The Lord has not established any particular calling process.

37. What does a person consider when he/she receives a call to another field.

38. Explain: the call seeks the person; the person does not seek the call.
1. Distinguish between “antichrists” and “the Antichrist.” 1 Jn 2:18-20

2. Identify some of the little antichrists who have come into the world?

3. Explain the context and meaning of the prophecy in Daniel 11:36-39.

4. Explain the setting in which Paul makes his prophecy of the coming Antichrist. Cf. 1 Thes. 4, 5, and the opening words of 2 Thes 2:1

5. Explain the following fingerprints of the Antichrist given in 2 Thes 2.
   a. the rebellion will occur
   b. the man of lawlessness will be revealed
   c. doomed to destruction
   d. opposes and exalts himself over everything that is called God or is worshiped
   e. sets himself up in God’s temple, proclaiming himself to be God.
   f. the secret power of lawlessness is already at work
   h. held back by someone and something
   i. will be revealed
   j. the Lord Jesus will overthrow with the breath of his coming
   k. whose coming will be in accordance with the work of Satan
   l. sent as a judgment
6. Why do we say the papacy is an office and not a person?


9. Explain: Scripture identifies the papacy as the Antichrist.

10. Give examples of how the papacy has set itself up in God’s temple, proclaiming itself to be God.

11. Discuss the Roman view on papal infallibility.

12. Explain: The view that the papacy is the Antichrist is not a historical judgment.

13. Explain: Nero was not the Antichrist.

14. Explain: The Antichrist is not some dictator yet to come.
15. What are the views of the ELCA and the LCMS on the papacy?

16. What must we say of one who rejects the teaching that the papacy is the Antichrist?
1. What is eschatology?

2. What is temporal death? Lk 12:20

3. Why does temporal death occur? Ge 2:17

4. Define:
   a. temporal death Ge 3:19
   b. spiritual death Isa 59:2
   c. eternal death Mt 25:41

5. Note the exceptions to the universality of death.

6. Explain: Jesus’ death was voluntary. Jn 10:17, 18

7. Explain: The moment of death is fixed. Job 14:5
   We can lengthen or shorten our time of life. 2 Ki 20:5, 6

8. What happens after death:
   a. to the body? Ecc 3:20
   b. to the soul. Lk 16:22

9. List the exception to the process of decay after death. Ac 2:22-31

10. In what different ways is the word “heaven” used in the Bible? Ge 1:20; 1:14; Dt 26:15
11. What do we mean when we say a person dies and goes to heaven? Jn 14:2,3

12. What is psychopannychism?

13. Are the souls of believers conscious of what is happening on earth? Explain. Isa 63:16; Re 6:9, 10

14. Comment on near death experiences.

15. Explain: There is no second chance after death.

16. Distinguish between the “private” judgment and the “public” judgment.

17. Why must we reject the following:
   a. ghosts
   b. reincarnation
   c. karma
   d. limbo of the fathers
   e. limbo of unbaptized infants
   f. purgatory

18. What does the Bible say of Christ’s second coming?

19. Distinguish between the mode of Christ’s first and second coming.

20. Who alone knows when Christ will come again? Mk 13:32

21. Does Jesus today know when He will come again? Explain.
22. What must we call anyone who says he knows when Christ will come again?

23. Identify the signs which Jesus said would accompany His second coming.
   a. signs in nature
   b. signs in society
   c. signs in the church

24. Are there any signs which still need to be fulfilled before Christ can come again? Explain.

25. Define:
   a. millennialism (chiliasm)
   b. premillennialism

26. What is the origin of millennialism?

27. Identify:
   a. the Scofield Reference Bible.
   b. dispensationalism
   c. Scofield’s seven dispensations

28. Give a brief description of pre-millennialism and of post-millennialism.
30. List five basic presuppositions of pre-millennialism.

   a.

   b.

   c.

   d.

   e.

31. Distinguish between:

   a. crasest millennialism

   b. crass millennialism

   c. subtle millennialism

32. Describe the following events looked for by pre-millennialists.

   a. The “Great Tribulation” and “The Rapture.”

   b. Pre-tribulation rapture

   c. Mid-tribulation rapture

   d. Post-tribulation rapture

   e. the first resurrection

   f. the battle of Armageddon

   g. The restoration of Israel and the conversion of the Jews
h. the thousand years

i. the second resurrection

j. heaven, hell, or annihilation

33. List five dangers of millennialism.

   a.

   b.

   c.

   d.

   e.

34. Why does reason have a problem with the resurrection of the body?

35. What guarantee do we have of the resurrection of the body?

36. What can we learn about believer’s resurrection bodies?

   a. 1 Cor 15:44, 45, 47

   b. Rev 7:16

   c. 1 Cor 15:42, 53

   d. 1 Cor 15:43

   e. 1 Cor 15:41

   f. Php 3:21
37. Does the Bible teach annihilation of all matter or renovation of all matter? Explain.  
   2 Pe 3:4, 7, 10-12; Mt 19:28; 1 Co 7:31

38. Describe the new heaven promised us by God.  2 Pe 3:13; Isa 65:17; 66:22; Rev 21:1

39. What does the Bible teach of the final judgment?

40. Explain: eternal damnation is a fact.  Jude 14, 15; Da 12:2; Mt 15:32; 2 Co 5:10

41. Why do we call hell a “somewhere?”  Mk 16:15, 16; Jn 3:18; Mt 25:35, 36

42. What does the Bible teach of eternal life?
1. Identify:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Church</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
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<tr>
<td>Means of Operation</td>
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2. What are some different forms which government may take?

3. Who has given us the government we have?


5. With regard to the U.S. constitution, identify:
   a. the establishment clause
   b. the free exercise clause

6. Comment: We are more concerned that we do not mix the mission and means of operation of church and state than we are about the separation of church and state.
7. Where does the terminology of “the separation of church and state” come from?

8. Identify what will happen if the state interferes with the church’s work.

9. Identify what will happen if the church interferes with the state’s work.

10. With regard to Christians and public schools, comment on:
    a. prayer in public schools.
    b. the teaching of creation in public schools
    c. baccalaureate services at graduation.

11. With regard to church schools and state concerns, comment on:
    a. reduced or free lunches in a hot-lunch program
    b. using the services of the public health nurse
    c. children from Lutheran Elementary Schools riding on buses from the public school system
    d. teachers meeting state certification requirements
    e. accreditation
    f. students receiving federal and state grants
    g. the school choice program

12. What does a Christian do while holding office if he must administer a law that permits what God forbids?
13. Comment on:
   a. the state-church system.
   b. capital punishment

14. Comment on the military chaplaincy program.

15. What is the history of:
   a. the motto, “In God we trust” on our coins?
   b. The pledge of allegiance and “under God”


17. What is a “just” war?

18. What will a Christian soldier do if he believes a war is unjust?
1. For what three reasons did God institute marriage? Ge 2:18-23; 1:28; Heb 13:4

2. Identify two principles which will guide a couple in the matter of birth control.
   a. 
   b. 

3. What does the Roman Catholic Church teach with regard to birth control?

4. What establishes marriage?

5. Is engagement tantamount to marriage?

6. Comment:
   a. Only God has the right to end a marriage.
   b. Marriage is an institution for this life only.

7. What are the practical problems couples face:
   a. when one of the spouses is an unbeliever.
   b. in inter-faith marriages.

8. What will we look for in a prospective spouse?
9. Identify the responsibilities God gives to:
   a. husbands
   b. wives
   c. children

10. Comment on:
   a. sexual relations outside of marriage
   b. adultery
   c. incest
   d. homosexuality

11. Which two sins break the marriage bond?

12. With regard to spousal abuse, comment on “marriage is a nurturing union.”

13. If one partner breaks the marriage bond, what options are available to the wronged party?

14. Comment: It takes two to make a marriage and it takes two to break a marriage.

15. Comment: Marriage is a 50/50 proposition.

16. What options are available to a spouse who has broken a marriage vow?
Define: the church.

Where is the church to be found.

List some synonyms for the church.

Identify the six attributes of the church.

What is Rome’s error concerning the church?

Comment on Rome’s claim to be the only saving church.

Which are the marks of the church?

Why do we call a visible gathering around the gospel “the visible church?”

Explain: the forms in which believers gather around the word will vary.

Is the synod church? Explain.

List some forms the church may take.

Identify the history of the church growth movement and its major theological problems.

Distinguish between the mission of the church and the fruits of faith which flow from justification.

Identify the two care-giving institutions in society.

Identify:

  Washington Gladden

  Walter Rauschenbush

  Gustavo Gutierrez
Study Guide, Unit 3, continued

Liberation Theology

What are the characteristics of an orthodox church? Of a heterodox church.

What is fellowship?

What is the basis for fellowship?

What are the two component parts of the unit concept of fellowship?

Identify the various activities of fellowship.

Define:
   Levels of fellowship
   Religious unionism

Are adiaphora divisive of fellowship? Explain.

Explain: persistent adherence to false doctrine and practice call for the termination of fellowship, but weakness of faith calls for the practice of fellowship.

List six reasons why we will not join a lodge.

List four reasons why we will not join the scouts.

What is the ministry of the gospel?

To whom did Christ entrust the ministry of the keys?

What is church discipline?

Describe the steps of church discipline.

Distinguish between church discipline and doctrinal discipline.

Distinguish between the public ministry and the priesthood of all believers.

What was the error of Johann Hoefling concerning the public ministry.

List the qualifications for those in the public ministry.
Study Guide, Unit 3, continued

What was the error of Johann Lohe concerning the public ministry?

Explain: there is equality of status in the ministry but differing levels of responsibility.

What was the error of Johannes Grabau with regard to the public ministry?

May women serve in the public ministry? Explain.

What is the Roman Catholic error concerning ordination?

Define:
- Immediate call into the ministry.
- Mediate call into the ministry.

What are some reasons for terminating a call which do not preclude the person from receiving another call?

What are some reasons for terminating a call which do preclude a person from receiving another call.

Distinguish between “antichrists” and “the Antichrist.”

List the fingerprints Paul gives for the Antichrist.

Explain: the papacy is an office, not a single person.

Explain: Scripture identifies the papacy as the Antichrist.

Define:
- Temporal death
- Spiritual death
- Eternal death

Explain:
- The moment of death is fixed.
- We can lengthen or shorten our time of life.

List the one exception to the process of decay after death.
What is psychopannychism?

Comment on:
  Ghosts
  Reincarnation
  Limbo of the fathers
  Limbo of unbaptized infants
  Purgatory

Does Jesus today know when Judgment Day will occur? Explain.

Identify the signs which Jesus said would accompany His Second Coming.

Define:
  Pre-millennialism
  Post-millennialism

Define:
  Crassest millennialism
  Crass millennialism
  Subtle millennialism
  The Great Tribulation
  The Rapture
  The first resurrection
  The battle of Armageddon
  The mass conversion of the Jews
  The thousand years
  The second resurrection
List five dangers of millennialism.
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

What does the Bible teach of the believer’s resurrection body.

Does the Bible teach annihilation of all matter or renovation of all matter?

Why do we call hell a “somewhere?”

Identify the head, mission, and means of operation of the church and of the state.

What is the “social contract” theory of government?

What is the:
   Establishment clause
   The free exercise clause.

Explain: We are more concerned that we do not mix the mission and means of operation of church and state than we are about the separation of church and state.

Comment on:
   Prayer in public schools
   The teaching of creation in public schools
   Baccalaureate services at graduation
   Reduced or free lunches in a hot-lunch program
   Using the services of the public health nurse.
Study Guide, Unit 3, continued

Children from the LEM riding on buses from the public school system

Teachers meeting state certification requirements

Accreditation

Students receiving federal and state grants

The school choice program

The state church system

The military chaplaincy program

In God we trust

One nation, under God

The just war.

What are the three reasons for which God instituted marriage?

What establishes marriage?

Is engagement tantamount to marriage?

Identify the sins which break the marriage bond?

Comment: Marriage is a 50/50 proposition.

What is the representative church?

Why is the call necessary to serve in the public ministry?

Explain: The Bible has not established any particular calling process.

Explain. Ordination is a church custom.

Which O.T. ruler served as a picture of the anti Christ.

Who are the exceptions to the rule that all die?
What are the last days of the world?

List an example of someone who is a millennialist of the crassest order.

Name a church which denies the doctrine of hell.

Explain: Government is ordained by God.