

International Bible Institute Short Term Schools

Course 109

GALATIANS: REMAINING FREE

Student's Name: _____

REVIEW EXAM

1. ____ If God determines the destiny of individuals based on the merit of their keeping of law and amount of meritorious deeds, then what must we conclude about the judgment of God?
(A) God judges with respect of persons, (B) Such does not affect the judgment of God, (C) God has predestined individuals to be saved, (D) God will eventually save all men
2. ____ What would represent the belief of the judaizing teachers?
(A) Salvation is completely by keeping of law, (B) God's grace must be supplemented by law-keeping and meritorious works, (C) One must return to keeping all Old Testament laws, (D) One is saved by faith and grace, regardless of law-keeping
3. ____ In the parable of the prodigal son, who manifested the spirit of legalism?
(A) The prodigal son, (B) The father, (C) The eldest brother, (D) None of the preceding
4. ____ What fundamental biblical principle of salvation is the foundation upon which Galatians is written?
(A) The just shall live by faith, (B) Love your neighbor, (C) God is love, (D) Obedience to law
5. ____ In the Galatian letter, what does Paul defend in his attack against legal justification?
(A) The justice of God, (B) The loving nature of God, (C) The gracious nature of God, (D) All the preceding
6. ____ Which statement would express the specific theme of Galatians?
(A) Fear God and keep His commandments, (B) Contend for the faith, (C) Justification by faith and freedom in Christ, (D) Jesus is the Christ and Son of God
7. ____ To the churches of what region of Galatia was the letter written?
(A) Northern Galatia, (B) Southern Galatia, (C) All Galatia, (D) Central Galatia
8. ____ If the Galatian letter were written in 48 or 49, what significant thought would be taught?
(A) Apostasy to legalism can come quickly after conversion, (B) The message of the letter should be considered first principles, (C) This would probably be the first inspired written document of the New Testament, (D) All the preceding
9. ____ When one seeks to be justified by law, what is his relationship with God?
(A) He has fallen from grace, (B) He has a relationship that is based on obedient faith, (C) He has a relationship based on faith, (D) None of the preceding
10. ____ What is the direct result of joy?
(A) Love, (B) Peace, (C) Faith, (D) Self-control
11. ____ How is one led by the Spirit?
(A) He is subjectively controlled by the Spirit's influence, (B) He is directed by the Spirit-inspired word, (C) He works miracles, (D) All the preceding
12. ____ What sin did Paul say was a sectarian attitude that divided the church?
(A) Dissension, (B) Revelries, (C) Contentions, (D) Selfish ambitions
13. ____ What did Paul say was the responsibility of students who are taught in the word of God?
(A) Honor their teacher, (B) Encourage their teacher, (C) Support their teacher, (D) Help in the teaching
14. ____ What would those who sowed to the Spirit eventually reap?
(A) A good reputation, (B) Escape from persecution, (C) Everlasting life, (D) Fellowship of the church
15. ____ What did Paul mean with reference to leaven?
(A) The word of God would permeate the church, (B) The influence of the faithful would encourage the fallen, (C) The legalistic influence of the legalists would influence the whole church, (D) All the preceding
16. ____ What did Paul specifically say was the responsibility of the spiritual?
(A) To disfellowship sinners, (B) To preach the word, (C) To help the weak, (D) All the preceding

17. ____ To whom did Paul say Christians must do good?
(A) Our enemies, (B) Those under law, (C) The faithful, (D) All men, especially members of the church
18. ____ What were the judaizers doing in reference to those they compelled to be circumcised?
(A) Giving glorious reports of their own accomplishments, (B) Compelling them to go forth to circumcise others, (C) Keeping their works secret, (D) None of the preceding
19. ____ What burden must every Christian bear?
(A) The consequence of his sin, (B) To work sufficiently to be pleasing to God, (C) His responsibilities as a good soldier of the cross, (D) The responsibility of his brother
20. ____ Other than Galatians, what other New Testament book deals specifically with the problem of legal justification?
(A) 1 Timothy, (B) John, (C) Romans, (D) 1 Corinthians
21. ____ Why did the Jews add many religious practices, and eventually, religious traditions to the observance of God's original laws?
(A) In order to guarantee obedience to God's law, (B) Because God had given further instruction to do so, (C) Because they desired to establish their own religion, (D) Because of the influence of pagan religions
22. ____ During what missionary journey did Paul start the churches in Galatia?
(A) First, (B) Third, (C) Fourth
23. ____ In their digression to legal religion, to what point had the Jews of Jesus' day gone?
(A) To adding traditions to the law of God, (B) To rejecting the commandment of God, (C) To ignoring the existence of God, (D) To being nonreligious
24. ____ What prompted Paul to write Galatians?
(A) He wanted to give them added instruction he had not taught when he established the churches, (B) As new converts, they were being influenced to believe in legalism and not justification by grace, (C) Because they were now older Christians and needed to go beyond first principles, (D) None of the preceding
25. ____ Of whom was it said that they sought to establish their own righteousness?
(A) The Gentiles, (B) The Jews, (C) The Corinthian Christians, (D) The idolaters of Galatia
26. ____ What was the primary mission of the judaizing teachers?
(A) To evangelize the lost, (B) To save the saved, (C) To encourage those churches that were established by Paul, (D) To reaffirm salvation by grace
27. ____ As a former Pharisee, what advantage did Paul have in discussing the subject of legalism?
(A) He understood that the Pharisees approached God on the basis of faith, (B) He knew the Pharisees were humble in relation to obedience, (C) He knew the Pharisees totally depended on the grace of God, (D) He understood the legalism of the Pharisees
28. ____ What was the principal erroneous belief of the rich young ruler?
(A) He trusted in his performance of law, (B) He came to Jesus believing he could not inherit eternal life, (C) He trusted in his friends, (D) None of the preceding
29. ____ Who was the seed of whom Paul spoke?
(A) Abraham, (B) Christ, (C) Moses, (D) The word of God
30. ____ What is the freedom we enjoy in Christ?
(A) Freedom from law, (B) Freedom from the Old Testament, (C) Freedom from sin, (D) Freedom from having to be justified by law-keeping
31. ____ What did Paul say would nullify the promise?
(A) Its fulfillment, (B) God would change His mind, (C) Rejection by the Jews, (D) Attempts to earn it by law-keeping
32. ____ What was to be done with Hagar and her children?
(A) Cast out, (B) Kept in fellowship for instruction, (C) Ignored, (D) Marked
33. ____ What purpose did the Old Testament law serve?
(A) Confined man to sin, (B) Brought men to faith in Christ, (C) Gave man behavioral direction, (D) All the preceding
34. ____ Why did Paul use the allegory of Hagar and Sarah?
(A) As an added argument of his point, (B) To prove that the law is dead, (C) To correct misunderstandings concerning the history of Hagar and Sarah, (D) To illustrate his argument against the judaizing teachers

35. ____ What was the purpose of the law as a tutor?
(A) To condemn men to sin, (B) To bring men to Christ, (C) To justify men of sin, (D) All the preceding
36. ____ How did the judaizers' zeal affect the Galatians?
(A) It did not affect them, (B) The judaizers' zeal gave the impression that the judaizers preached truth, (C) The judaizers' zeal reminded them of their former life of idolatry, (D) None of the preceding
37. ____ To what does the "fullness of the time" refer?
(A) The time when Jesus came, (B) The final coming, (C) The end of the world, (D) The giving of the Old Testament law
38. ____ How did the Galatians receive Paul when he preached the gospel to them?
(A) With caution, (B) With regret, (C) As an angel of God, (D) They first rejected him
39. ____ What did the Galatians receive because they were sons?
(A) Their salvation, (B) The Spirit, (C) The law of Christ, (D) Their faith
40. ____ To what does the term "Judaism" refer?
(A) Strict obedience to what God required in the Old Testament, (B) The form of religion out of which the Galatians were converted, (C) The religion to which the Galatians were apostatizing, (D) The Jews' religion with all their religious traditions that had been added to God's original Old Testament law
41. ____ What does legalism do in reference to the grace of God?
(A) Nothing, (B) It affirms that grace is not sufficient, (C) It compliments grace, (D) It exemplifies grace
42. ____ What were the burdens the Jewish religious leaders placed on the shoulders of the Jews?
(A) Strict obedience to the commandments of God, (B) Jewish religious traditions, (C) The customs of the Romans, (D) All the preceding
43. ____ What was the legalism of the judaizers?
(A) They turned the law of Christ into a legal system, (B) They rejected the grace of God for circumcision and ceremonies, (C) They added to the grace of God the necessity of circumcision and ceremonies, (D) They turned from the love of Christ to the Old Testament law
44. ____ What is the tendency of religious people in reference to their practice of religion?
(A) To move toward the development and binding of accepted religious traditions, (B) To draw closer to the will of God, (C) To become nonreligious, (D) None of the preceding
45. ____ To what does Paul have reference when he uses the word law with the article?
(A) Reference to the law of Christ, (B) Reference to the Old Testament law, (C) Reference to the Old Testament covenant, (D) Reference to law in general
46. ____ What does it mean to be righteous before God?
(A) To stand in a correct relationship with God because of perfect law-keeping, (B) Having worked sufficient good deeds, (C) Having a combination of obedience to law and good deeds, (D) Being justified from sin as a result of one's response to the grace of God
47. ____ What happens when one recognizes the grace of God?
(A) He seeks justification by law-keeping, (B) He feels meritorious deeds are now profitable, (C) He is motivated by obedient thanksgiving, (D) He can now disobey without feeling guilty
48. ____ What was the blessing of Abraham?
(A) That Abraham became a great nation, (B) That Abraham was an example of faith, (C) That Abraham was chosen of God, (D) That through Abraham the Redeemer would come
49. ____ What does it mean to live in the flesh?
(A) To live according to law, (B) To trust in oneself to keep law and do meritorious deeds, (C) To be in the body until death, (D) To seek God's grace while living
50. ____ What was the curse of the law?
(A) It condemned in that no one could keep it perfectly, (B) It was not complete, (C) It was terminated in Christ, (D) It was given to Israel only
51. ____ How had the Galatians been bewitched?
(A) Sorcerers were working in their midst, (B) They had taken their eyes off Jesus and focused on their ability to perform law, (C) They had lost their belief in Jesus, (D) All the preceding
52. ____ What determines a true son of Abraham?
(A) Jewish heritage, (B) Faith, (C) Obedience to Old Testament law, (D) Lineage from Abraham

53. ____ How had the Galatians received the Spirit?
(A) Through the laying on of the judaizers' hands, (B) By works of law, (C) Through meritorious deeds, (D) By the laying on of Paul's hands
54. ____ When Jesus poured out atoning blood on the cross, for whom was atonement made?
(A) Those who lived before Mt. Sinai, (B) Those who lived under the Old Testament law, (C) Those who live after the cross, (D) All the preceding
55. ____ When Paul talked about suffering because of his preaching, from whom did the suffering primarily come?
(A) The Romans, (B) The Jews, (C) Apostate brethren, (D) Gnostics
56. ____ What Old Testament character did Paul use to prove the erroneous position of legalism to the judaizing teachers?
(A) Moses, (B) David, (C) Sarah, (D) Abraham
57. ____ What is the relationship between legalistic religion and cultic religion?
(A) Both regiment followers to a code of rules, (B) Followers of both demand conformity to established opinions and interpretations of the group, (C) Emphasis in both groups is placed on the outward performance of rules, (D) All the preceding
58. ____ What does legalism do in reference to division in the church?
(A) Legalism does not affect unity, (B) Legalists demand conformity to codes and regulations, and thus, promote division when some do not submit to such, (C) Legalists promote unity by regimenting the church to one set of traditions, (D) All the preceding
59. ____ What is meant by the "perfect law of liberty"?
(A) The Old Testament law was perfect for its purpose, (B) The law of Christ gives principles with freedom to apply, (C) The Old Testament law was perfected by the law of Christ, (D) Law that frees Christians from all law
60. ____ What did Paul say in reference to grace and boasting?
(A) One should boast of his own works, (B) Boasting is excluded, (C) Grace gives occasion for boasting, (D) Boasting promotes unity
61. ____ How did legalism promote discrimination in the Galatian church?
(A) Legalism encourages differences in culture, (B) The judaizers believed they had an advantage to faith and law because of their historical relationship with Abraham, (C) The judaizers dissolved any differences between race, (D) The legalists promoted the equal function and work of male and female in Christ
62. ____ How does legalism affect boasting?
(A) One's works are often compared with another brother's work, (B) One is led to believe that he can boast of his faith, (C) One often boasts in his brother's work, (D) All the preceding
63. ____ What was the primary reason Paul so strongly opposed legalism?
(A) It divided churches, (B) Legalism assumes the insufficiency of God's grace, (C) It exalted the performance of man, (D) All the preceding
64. ____ How did Paul die to law?
(A) By recognizing that it would not justify, (B) By recognizing that he was not subservient to any law, (C) By knowing that law died, (D) All the preceding
65. ____ What did Peter's actions in Antioch manifest?
(A) An attack against the very nature of the gospel, (B) A denial of freedom in Christ, (C) The insufficiency of God's grace, (D) All the preceding
66. ____ What would be the consequences of the Galatians' return to law in order to be justified?
(A) They would fall from grace, (B) They would return to a covenant of condemnation, (C) They would be excluded from fellowship with God and the church, (D) All the preceding
67. ____ Who followed Peter's actions in Antioch?
(A) Only Peter withdrew, (B) Barnabas and Titus, (C) Barnabas and all the Jewish brethren, (D) Barnabas, Titus and all the church
68. ____ In reference to sin, what does law provide?
(A) System of forgiveness, (B) Atonement by obedience to law, (C) Prescriptions on how to acquire forgiveness by meritorious deeds, (D) No provision for atonement
69. ____ What were the judaizing teachers doing in reference to their denial of the truth of the gospel?
(A) Inviting the church back into a covenant of condemnation, (B) Adding to the Gentiles' faith, (C) Denying the grace of God, (D) Denying the existence of the church

70. ____ If one is saved by grace, then which statement is true?
(A) One is saved by grace and the meritorious works of law, (B) We are saved by grace that moves us to be obedient to God's law, (C) One is saved by grace only, (D) One is saved by the meritorious works of law
71. ____ Before whom did Paul correct Peter in Antioch?
(A) Before the elders, (B) Privately, before himself and Silas, (C) Before the judaizers, (D) Before the whole church
72. ____ What is the relationship between legalism and the work of the flesh?
(A) Legalism does not promote strict adherence to the commandments of God in reference to the sins of the flesh, (B) Legalism does not affect the flesh, (C) The legalist justifies work of the flesh that does not fall under his code of conduct, (D) Emphasis of the legalist is on his inner self, and thus, one is guarded against works of the flesh
73. ____ How did Paul receive the gospel?
(A) Directly from God, (B) From Peter and James, (C) From the apostles, (D) From the Jerusalem church
74. ____ What authority did Paul have as an apostle?
(A) He had no authority, (B) The same authority as a Christ-sent apostle, (C) He was a church-sent apostle, (D) None of the preceding
75. ____ What is the final result of preaching another gospel?
(A) Rebuke by the brethren, (B) Disfellowship from the church, (C) Public refutation before the church, (D) Destruction from the presence of God
76. ____ What is the foundation to the truth of Christianity?
(A) The truth of God's word, (B) The faith of the disciples, (C) The history of the church, (D) The resurrection of Jesus
77. ____ How does one go beyond the doctrine of Christ?
(A) By rejecting the gospel, (B) By ignoring the gospel, (C) By adding to the gospel, (D) All the preceding
78. ____ What is the inner result of one's recognition of salvation by grace?
(A) Faith in God, (B) Peace and joy in our hearts, (C) Doubt concerning salvation, (D) Anxiety
79. ____ What was "perverting" the gospel?
(A) Rejecting the gospel, (B) Adding meritorious works to God's grace, (C) Denying the gospel, (D) Falling from belief in the gospel
80. ____ About what did Paul marvel concerning the Galatians?
(A) Their faith in God, (B) Their defense of the truth, (C) Their evangelism, (D) None of the preceding
81. ____ What is the other gospel?
(A) Legalism, (B) The pagan doctrines of idolatry, (C) Roman religion, (D) The Old Testament law
82. ____ Who directed Paul to go to the Jerusalem meeting of Acts 15?
(A) The Antioch church, (B) The Antioch elders, (C) God, (D) It was Paul's personal decision
83. ____ What were the legalistic Jews doing among the churches?
(A) Preaching the gospel of unity, (B) Encouraging evangelism, (C) Edifying the churches to be strong in the faith, (D) Recruiting churches to their legalistic doctrine
84. ____ Why did Paul write in Galatians that he had talked with the Jerusalem leaders concerning the subject of his preaching?
(A) To show that he was an apostle, (B) To show that he and those in Jerusalem agreed on the one gospel they all preached, (C) To manifest the truth of his apostleship, (D) None of the preceding
85. ____ What did Paul state was distinctive about the mission outreach of his and Peter's work?
(A) They were to go to all the world, (B) They were to work together to evangelize Rome, (C) Paul was to go to the Gentiles and Peter to the Jews, (D) Paul was to go to the Gentiles and Peter was to stay in Jerusalem
86. ____ Who was not compelled to be circumcised in Jerusalem?
(A) Barnabas, (B) Silas, (C) Paul, (D) None of the preceding
87. ____ What special group of people did the Jerusalem leaders encourage Paul to remember?
(A) The Jews, (B) The Gentiles, (C) The poor, (D) The rich
88. ____ How did Paul refer to those brethren who were brought in to spy out our liberty?
(A) As brethren, (B) As false brethren, (C) As spies, (D) As hypocrites

89. ____ To what does the phrase "truth of the gospel" refer?
(A) Salvation by grace and works, (B) Justification by law, (C) The doctrine of Christ, (D) Salvation by God's grace as revealed on the cross
90. ____ What word did Paul use to refer to being brought under a system of justification by law-keeping?
(A) Bondage, (B) Freedom, (C) Liberty, (D) Faith
91. ____ What was Paul's former behavior in reference to Judaism?
(A) He was as all Jews, (B) He excelled in the Jews' religion, (C) He was indifferent, (D) He was tolerant of other religions
92. ____ Who went with Paul from Antioch to the Jerusalem meeting of Acts 15?
(A) James and Barnabas, (B) Titus, Barnabas and Peter, (C) Barnabas and Silas, (D) Barnabas and Titus
93. ____ What is Paul's argument concerning His conversion?
(A) There is no argument from such, (B) He was converted in a miraculous manner, (C) The radical change of his life can be explained only in the fact that God personally called him, (D) He was converted because his conscience bothered him
94. ____ What was the problem in the church that necessitated the Acts 15 meeting in Jerusalem?
(A) Lack of evangelism, (B) Jewish legalism, (C) Division over idolatry, (D) Organization of the church
95. ____ To where did Paul first go after his conversion in Damascus?
(A) Jerusalem, (B) Syria, (C) Cilicia, (D) Arabia
96. ____ When Paul was converted, who was glorified?
(A) The church, (B) Paul, (C) Ananias, (D) God
97. ____ How many years was it after his conversion that Paul went to Jerusalem?
(A) 3, (B) 14, (C) 5, (D) 1
98. ____ After his first visit to Jerusalem when he was converted, where did Paul go?
(A) Back to Damascus, (B) To Arabia, (C) To Cilicia, (D) To Cyprus
99. ____ Why did Paul go to Jerusalem after his conversion?
(A) To meet Peter, (B) To make sure he preached the true gospel, (C) To meet the church, (D) All the preceding
100. ____ Who were accepted as prominent leaders in the church of Jerusalem?
(A) Matthew, James, and Peter, (B) Peter, James and John, (C) James and John, (D) Matthew, James, John and Peter