

Authority

March-May, 2015 - Auditorium class

Instructions:

Do your best to answer the questions on each quiz *before the class on that topic*. Do NOT use helps, notes, your Bible, the web, or consult others. No one else needs to see your answers. It is a self test of our knowledge, recall, and ability to field questions related to this important subject.

Bring your quiz with your answers to class. As we study the respective topic, correct the answers if needed, add supporting scriptures for the answers, and if helpful, put a note referencing where in the respective lesson this question was addressed (e.g., II., A., 1.). Taking these notes can be a practical way to reinforce the point in your mind and also possibly serve in the future as reference notes for these questions.

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Class #1: What is Authority?

WHAT IS AUTHORITY? (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. “Authority” means
 - a. Specific command or example
 - b. Right to rule
 - c. Right to act
 - d. None of the above
2. God has sovereign authority because
 - a. He is the Creator
 - b. He is the Author of this universe, including man
 - c. He has infinite wisdom and power
 - d. That’s what we were taught in our family
3. Delegated authority is
 - a. The same as inherent authority
 - b. The right to rule entrusted to one by a higher authority
 - c. Command, statement, example, or implication
 - d. None of the above
4. To have no authority to do something means
 - a. We have no command, statement, or example specifically mentioning and authorizing this practice, and it is therefore unauthorized
 - b. We have no right to do it
 - c. The Bible doesn’t mention it specifically, though it may be alright to do
 - d. Churches of Christ do not practice this
5. If the Bible does not specifically forbid a practice, then
 - a. It is alright to do it
 - b. It is forbidden nevertheless
 - c. It may or may not be all right to do it. Other data will have to be considered.
 - d. We cannot know if it is unauthorized

Class #1: *What is Authority?*

6. When Jesus instructed the apostles to teach those they baptized to “observe all that I commanded you” (**Mt 28:20**), he meant they were to be taught
 - a. To do what was commanded
 - b. To neither add to, subtract from, or change what was commanded
 - c. To refrain from what was not authorized
 - d. To do what he commanded, but what he did not specifically forbid was OK also
7. Commands, statements, examples, and implications
 - a. Serve as indicators as to whether a practice or belief is authorized or not
 - b. Are always binding on Christians today
 - c. Only commands are binding (requiring conformance)
 - d. Must specifically mention a practice in order for it to be authorized
8. Authority and power
 - a. “Authority” may sometimes be used to include the idea of power to enforce that authority
 - b. The power to do something may not imply the authority to do so
 - c. Might does not make right
 - d. Authority and power cannot be distinguished
9. Authority is a subject
 - a. For preachers to argue about
 - b. Too complex for the average Christian to understand
 - c. Requisite to the understanding necessary to be a Christian
 - d. That has no practical value

Class #2: Respect for Authority

RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. Authority
 - a. Is synonymous with selfishness, unkindness, and force
 - b. Can be associated with selfishness, unkindness, and force
 - c. Can be associated with grace, order, and good
 - d. Is not needed in the family, society, or religion
2. If every one understood and respected divine authority
 - a. All would believe alike and live according to that faith, producing perfect unity
 - b. All the denominations could co-exist peacefully, agreeing to disagree over doctrinal matters, but worshipping and serving the same God
 - c. Apostasy and division over God's will would be banished
 - d. It would not make any difference
3. The love God has for mankind
 - a. Prohibits us from viewing the New Covenant as "law"
 - b. Is manifested in the law of Christ, or the New Covenant
 - c. Kept Him from making laws that regulate man's choices
 - d. Can be recognized in that His laws are always for the good of man
4. Respect for the sovereign authority of God
 - a. Is important, but not as important as loving God
 - b. Restrains moral and spiritual degradation
 - c. Has been given more emphasis by preachers than by the Scriptures
 - d. Is something godly parents will endeavor to instill in their children
5. Had Israel respected God's authority
 - a. They would have obeyed His laws, not turning to the right or left
 - b. They would have been regarded as a wise nation
 - c. It would have resulted in good for them
 - d. They would not have experienced the division and captivities they suffered

Class #2: *Respect for Authority*

6. Which of the following best describe the root cause of Israel's fall?
 - a. Poor economy
 - b. Weak military
 - c. War
 - d. Failure to respect God's rule
7. Delegated authority
 - a. Has no relationship to sovereign authority
 - b. Derives its authority from the inherent wisdom or power of the person possessing it
 - c. Gives the right to rule others for one's own advantage
 - d. Should be respected in the family, the nation, society, and the church
8. Respect for delegated authority
 - a. Grows out of respect for the wisdom and goodness of the person who possesses it
 - b. Grows out of respect for divine authority
 - c. Is not a vital consideration in our relationship to God
 - d. Is dependent on the person who has such authority earning that respect
9. The authority Jesus has as our Savior King
 - a. Is delegated
 - b. Is inherent
 - c. Must be believed and respected in order to be saved
 - d. Must be believed and respected in order to stay saved
10. What did God say is "better than sacrifice"?
 - a. Love
 - b. Knowledge
 - c. Kindness
 - d. To obey
11. God said our love for him is shown by
 - a. A deep, emotional faith
 - b. Keeping his commandments
 - c. Telling him daily in prayer
 - d. Going to church regularly

Class #3: *Ultimate Source of Authority*

ULTIMATE SOURCE OF AUTHORITY (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. If what we believe
 - a. We were taught by men, we should reject it
 - b. Is not founded on the Scriptures, we should reject it
 - c. Was learned by reading a denominational creed book, we should reject it
 - d. Interferes with our happiness, we should change our faith
2. By “precepts (or “commandments”) of men” (**Mt 15:9**) Jesus meant
 - a. A doctrine or law taught by men
 - b. A doctrine or law that has no higher authority than man
 - c. A doctrine or law for men
 - d. A doctrine or law about men
3. What our parents taught us morally and spiritually
 - a. We must give up as we mature mentally and spiritually
 - b. We should cling to because it is our family heritage
 - c. Should be retained or rejected according to whether it is found to be from God
 - d. Was good enough for them and is therefore good enough for us
4. “Let your conscience be your guide” is good counsel if what is meant is
 - a. You should not violate your conscience
 - b. Your conscience will let you know if something is right or wrong before God
 - c. God has placed in all men an innate knowledge of what is pleasing to Him
 - d. This is not good counsel
5. If we should not use instrumental music in worshipping God, the reason is
 - a. Churches of Christ historically have not used mechanical instruments in worship
 - b. The elders do not allow it
 - c. It is not authorized by God
 - d. It is specifically forbidden by the Scriptures

Class #3: *Ultimate Source of Authority*

6. Since elders have the oversight of the local church
 - a. They have sole responsibility to dictate what is right and wrong for that church to engage in
 - b. They have the responsibility to direct that church into what God has authorized churches to engage in
 - c. The members are not responsible if the church practices error
 - d. Their word is final in all matters pertaining to the local church
7. If an action
 - a. Has some good result, it is acceptable to God
 - b. Proceeds from a good heart, it is justified
 - c. Is something God wants us to perform, it is a good work
 - d. Is practiced by good people, and accepted by good people, God will accept it
8. If a religious doctrine is held by most churches
 - a. We should reject it
 - b. We should recognize its value and adopt it
 - c. We should not condemn it
 - d. None of the above
9. Religious error
 - a. Will always be obvious to the sincere
 - b. Can sound like the truth
 - c. Will be readily detected because it has a false “ring” to it
 - d. Is not important as long as one loves God
10. The kind of people who teach religious error are
 - a. Underhanded, hypocritical, and usually immoral
 - b. Morally upright, devoted to what they believe, and respectable among men
 - c. Those held to be spiritually knowledgeable in the church
 - d. Apt to be any of the above
11. Jesus said some will be told to “depart” “on that day” (**Mt 7:21-23**) because
 - a. They were insincere
 - b. They were not zealous
 - c. They practiced lawlessness (or “iniquity”)
 - d. They did not do the will of the Father

Class #4: Divine Authority Expressed in the Scriptures

DIVINE AUTHORITY EXPRESSED IN THE SCRIPTURES *(Quiz)*

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. God speaks to men today to let them know what is right
 - a. In still, small voices
 - b. By the Holy Spirit's witness within each individual
 - c. Through the church
 - d. Through the Scriptures
2. In **Jn 16:7-15**, Jesus promised the Holy Spirit would guide into the truth. This promise was made to
 - a. Every believer
 - b. The apostles of Christ
 - c. The church, especially the leaders
 - d. All of the above
3. The words of Jesus are authoritative. The words and writings of the apostles
 - a. Are good for edification, but not authoritative
 - b. Are also authoritative because they had delegated authority
 - c. Serve in molding the divine pattern for faith and practice
 - d. Are not important
4. To understand what the will of God is Christians must
 - a. Have the inward illumination of the Holy Spirit enabling them to understand what they read
 - b. Read with an honest heart, diligent effort, and proper methods of interpretation
 - c. Have someone who is learned guide them
 - d. Be familiar with the history of theology in centuries since the first century since through this is manifested the teaching ministry of the Holy Spirit

Class #4: Divine Authority Expressed in the Scriptures

5. The revelation of God's will
 - a. Was completed in the first century
 - b. Continues today through inspired men
 - c. Continues today through visions, voices, or inexplicable guidance to individual believers
 - d. None of the above
6. The Scriptures provide
 - a. An inspired and vital record essential to our knowledge of God, but are not sufficient of themselves to guide us to know His will fully
 - b. All we need to know that pertains to life with God and godly living
 - c. An interesting and valuable source for understanding the religious thinking and practices of past generations, but are not adequate to guide us in knowing God in this modern generation
 - d. A complete and sufficient expression of the divine will
7. The Scriptures are
 - a. A noble, but purely human effort to tell the grand story of Jesus
 - b. Subject to the ignorances and prejudices the writers labored under
 - c. A revelation from God, though limited by the writers' ability to choose the best words to express those thoughts
 - d. A revelation from God, the writers being under the control of the Holy Spirit even in the words used to express what was revealed
8. The Holy Spirit
 - a. Bears witness to our spirit that we are children of God
 - b. Bears witness with our spirit that we are children of God
 - c. Has nothing to do with our salvation today
 - d. Is an anointing all believers receive enabling them through personal, subjective illumination to their hearts, to know whether the Bible is true and to discern truth from error
9. Since the Scriptures can be perverted and thereby leads to division, we ought to
 - a. Let learned men come to a consensus of truth and let that be the common standard that unites us
 - b. Beware and give ourselves to growth in the knowledge of the truth
 - c. Rely on the orthodox tradition of the church
 - d. Simply trust our feelings, believing God will guide us to what is right

Class #4: Divine Authority Expressed in the Scriptures

10. The “Protestant Principle” relative to understanding the divine will is
 - a. Roman Catholicism is wrong
 - b. It doesn’t make any difference what you believe
 - c. In addition to the objective testimony of the Scriptures, believers need the aid of subjective, inward guidance of the Holy Spirit to understand God’s will
 - d. God’s Word cannot be understood
11. Roman Catholicism’s view toward understanding the divine will is
 - a. Protestants are wrong
 - b. Members of the Roman Catholic church receive the inward guidance of the Holy Spirit to aid them in their understanding, but not non-Catholics
 - c. People should not study the Bible
 - d. The Holy Spirit is and has been through the centuries guiding the church (i.e. the officials) into a correct understanding and interpretation of the Scriptures, thus guarding against the error and division of private interpretation

Class #5: Inductive Method of Ascertaining Authority

THE INDUCTIVE METHOD OF ASCERTAINING AUTHORITY (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. The inductive method of ascertaining truth is
 - a. Peculiar to churches of Christ
 - b. Recognized in law, science, and medicine
 - c. Validated by its use in the Scriptures
 - d. Logical rather than emotional or cultural
2. In the inductive method
 - a. Conclusions are drawn from particular facts or individual cases
 - b. No inferences are made
Previously "b" was, "Inferences are made on the basis of general principles." I had in mind the difference with reasoning by deduction, which reasons from general principles or statements that must then be verified. While that approach can be valid in reasoning, we are studying the *inductive* method. However, since it seemed to cause confusion to some in the class, I changed "b" to the above.
 - c. Human reasoning is necessary, but does not substitute for revelation
 - d. One must rely on his feelings
3. Reason and the divine will
 - a. Any doctrine necessitating the believer use reasoning to understand it cannot be part of the divine will
 - b. Reasoning is essential to understanding the divine will
 - c. If understanding the divine will necessitates reasoning from an honest heart, that leaves the door open for confusion and division
 - d. God expects man to use his reasoning powers to ascertain what is right
4. Examples
 - a. Have no role in determining what is authorized
 - b. Must always be followed (are always "binding")
 - c. Are among those things to be considered when endeavoring to ascertain what is authorized
 - d. When practiced by churches in the N.T. with apostolic approval, are evidence Christ commanded the practice

Class #5: Inductive Method of Ascertaining Authority

5. Commands and the divine will
 - a. All commands in the New Testament are to be obeyed by Christians today
 - b. Christians can select which commands to obey on the basis of personal preference, inward guidance, or church affiliation.
 - c. Some commands in the New Testament are to be obeyed by Christians today. Which ones must be ascertained by the proper use of reason and a sound method of interpretation.
 - d. Commands are the only way one knows what is absolutely required to be believed or practiced
6. Implication, inference, and the divine will
 - a. Jesus never held anyone responsible for believing a doctrine that necessitated inference
 - b. Jesus expected men to use their reason to draw correct conclusions relative to vital teachings implied in Scripture
 - c. Nothing based on implication and necessitating inference should be considered part of the divine pattern
 - d. Since the inferences men draw can be faulty, they cannot be used in ascertaining divine authority
7. The reason we know examples and implications are a valid means of ascertaining divine authority for a practice is
 - a. Common sense dictates it
 - b. Churches of Christ have appealed to them for years
 - c. It is the only way we know that there are to be a plurality of elders in each congregation and that the Lord's Supper is to be observed on the first day of the week
 - d. The Scriptures teach it

Class #6: Acts 15: Example of Ascertaining Authority

ACTS 15: AN EXAMPLE OF ASCERTAINING DIVINE AUTHORITY (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. The Jerusalem meeting (**Ac 15**)
 - a. Was a council of the church leaders designed to set the authoritative pattern for all the churches
 - b. Proves that the Jerusalem church was above the other churches in authority
 - c. Was necessary to give the seal of authority on what Paul had been preaching
 - d. None of the above
2. In considering the issue at hand, those who differed from the apostles
 - a. Were not allowed to speak
 - b. Were allowed to speak
 - c. Were told they should let the elders decide this issue
 - d. Were stupid and ignorant, and therefore easily recognized by all as teaching error
3. Peter's address to the church (**Ac 15**) relied heavily on
 - a. The authority of the Jerusalem church
 - b. Direct commands
 - c. Clear statements spelling out the truth on the issue
 - d. Implication from the events surrounding the conversion of Cornelius
4. In presenting evidence to help the church understand God's will relative to the issue at hand (**Ac 15**), Paul and Barnabas appealed to
 - a. Direct statements
 - b. Commands
 - c. Divinely approved events
 - d. Tradition
5. In James' address (**Ac 15:13-21**) he used
 - a. Statements from the prophets
 - b. Direct commands
 - c. The principle of harmony
 - d. The fact that he was president of the church in Jerusalem

Class #6: Acts 15: Example of Ascertaining Authority

6. God expects man to
 - a. Use human reason in understanding his will
 - b. Never consider human reason essential to vital beliefs
 - c. Hold fast only to clear commands
 - d. Reject human innovations, such as the “inductive method of ascertaining authority”
7. For brethren to debate religious issues among themselves
 - a. Is sinful
 - b. Can be productive of fuller unity in truth
 - c. Can be a field where ill-will is sown and strife is the harvest
 - d. Is approved in the Scriptures
8. The events of **Acts 15**
 - a. Took place in a “dog eat dog” age and are no precedent for us
 - b. Is interesting and valuable in providing insight into the churches of the first century, but has no authority to govern our attitudes and practices
 - c. Serves as a guide and instruction about how we can approach an understanding of the divine will
 - d. Are not the words of Christ, and therefore not to be considered as part of the pattern for Christians today

Class #7: God's Word as an Authoritative Pattern

GOD'S WORD AS AN AUTHORITATIVE PATTERN (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. A pattern
 - a. Permits only those things included in the pattern
 - b. Is a model or plan to be strictly followed
 - c. Is authoritative if issued by a legitimate authority
 - d. Is too restrictive to be respected by educated people
2. The Bible
 - a. Is designed to be a pattern for faith and practice
 - b. Is a collection of history, stories, personal experiences, and not intended to be view as a pattern
 - c. The part of the Bible known as "The Old Testament" was a pattern, but "The New Testament" is not
 - d. Was viewed as a pattern by people in the past, but is not modern enough to be so viewed today
3. Based on **Heb 7:12-14**, the reason Jesus could not be a priest under the Law was because
 - a. The Law specifically forbade a person from the tribe of Judah serving as a priest
 - b. The Law said nothing authorizing a person from the tribe of Judah to serve as a priest
 - c. The Law specifically authorized descendants of Aaron to serve as priests, and Jesus was not from Aaron
 - d. He respected Jewish tradition
4. Churches of the first century under apostolic guidance
 - a. Differed in their doctrine, worship, and organization according to their culture and society
 - b. Were instructed to conform to the same pattern in their doctrine, worship, and organization
 - c. Had no pattern but to believe Jesus was the Christ
 - d. Were like churches of today, regulated and guided by their peculiar creeds

Class #7: God's Word as an Authoritative Pattern

5. The New Testament
 - a. Is a pattern regulating the organization, work, and worship of the church
 - b. Is a collection of love letters, not designed to set forth a plan that churches must conform to in worship, work, and organization
 - c. Is a collection of letters written in love
 - d. Reflects the developing views of that day and should not be viewed as a pattern for today
6. As a pattern, the New Testament is designed to be a guide for
 - a. Family life
 - b. The work, worship, and organization of a church
 - c. Individual character
 - d. What we teach
7. The reason we who are members of a church of Christ ought to view the New Testament as a pattern is
 - a. Campbell is the founder of our movement and he viewed it that way
 - b. It is the tradition of churches of Christ
 - c. The apostles of Christ taught that it is
 - d. It is the only way to support some of our practices
8. The parts of the New Testament that serve to form the pattern for faith and practice are
 - a. The commands of Christ
 - b. The writings of the apostles and prophets
 - c. All of it
 - d. None of it

Class #8: *Generic and Specific Authority*

GENERIC AND SPECIFIC AUTHORITY (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. If a practice has generic authority behind it, that practice
 - a. Must be specifically mentioned
 - b. Cannot be specifically mentioned
 - c. May be specifically mentioned, but not necessarily
 - d. There is no such thing as generic authority
2. If divine pattern is specific relative to something God wants us to do or believe
 - a. We have no other choice if we respect divine authority
 - b. That shows one alternative God will accept, but others may be just as good
 - c. There is no such thing as divine authority being “specific”
 - d. None of the above
3. The Bible is written
 - a. In heavenly language and requires the power of the Holy Spirit working on the human mind to understand it
 - b. In human language and to be interpreted by the laws governing human language
 - c. In such a way that any fool can understand it
 - d. In such a way that no one should really feel confident that they understand it
4. Since Jesus did not specifically mention using “many lamps” (Ac. 20:8) when he instituted the Lord’s Supper
 - a. Eutychus fell out of the window and died as a judgment from the Lord for their doing what was not authorized (Ac. 20:7-10)
 - b. They were not authorized, but it was and is okay to do some things that are not authorized
 - c. That fact does not say they were not authorized
 - d. We cannot know whether using many lamps is right or not
5. When the divine pattern circumscribes a general class or action
 - a. The specifics in that class or action are authorized
 - b. The specifics in that class are mentioned in Scripture
 - c. We must practice all the specific actions or choose all the specific alternatives in that class
 - d. All of the above

Class #8: *Generic and Specific Authority*

6. When the pattern specifies a class or action as God's choice
 - a. That class or action is authorized, but we are also free to choose others
 - b. Only that specific class or action is authorized
 - c. It must do so by means of a command
 - d. This is too confusing to understand
7. Expedients
 - a. Do not need to be authorized
 - b. Are authorized by the practice they expedite if they do not violate any other part of the pattern
 - c. Are things that speed up or make a task easier
 - d. Are always lawful
8. If you give your son your credit card, put the car keys in his hand, and tell him to "Go and buy four name brand tires for the car," you have
 - a. Authorized him to drive the car to the tire store
 - b. Authorized him to buy a new stereo system for the car
 - c. Authorized him to buy Michelin or Goodyear tires
 - d. All of the above
9. According to Ex. 25:14, Num. 4:15, and Num. 7:9, the Israelites were authorized to
 - a. Move the ark on a wagon if they wished, as long as it was new and befitting the glory of the ark
 - b. Transport the ark by means of poles inserting in the rings on the ark and these poles resting on the shoulders of the Kohathites
 - c. Same as "b," but also have the men from the tribe of Judah assist them
 - d. Same as "b," but also use pads on their shoulders

Read **1Chronicles, chapter thirteen and fifteen.**

Class #9: *Backward Authority*

BACKWARD AUTHORITY (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. When endeavoring to please someone we recognize has rightful authority over us
 - a. We try to understand exactly what they want us to do
 - b. We try to see if we can make it fit what we want
 - c. We do what they want as long as we deem it best
 - d. We are free to choose alternatives to their choices
2. When trying to understand the will of God
 - a. If all the available facts authorize only a specific, we may rightfully conclude that the generic class of that specific is authorized
 - b. If a specific is authorized, we may rightfully conclude from that that other specifics in that general class are likewise acceptable
 - c. If a choice is specified, we have no liberty to choose other specifics in that class
 - d. We are not expected to understand the concepts of generic and specific authority
3. The reason Korah could not be a priest was because
 - a. God specifically chose Aaron and his sons to be priests
 - b. He was not old enough
 - c. He was not a holy man
 - d. Moses did not like him
4. The reason God was displeased with Israel attempting to transport the ark on a cart was because (1 Ch. 13,15)
 - a. The cart was old and beat up and thus unworthy the glory of the ark
 - b. God had specified another method of transporting the ark
 - c. The people did not seek to praise God in doing this
 - d. The ark was fragile, and the jostling of the cart might loosen its joints
5. Since we know churches cooperated in certain works in the New Testament
 - a. That shows any kind of church cooperation in moral activities is authorized
 - b. Those who are anti all kinds of church cooperation are in error
 - c. We know certain kinds of church cooperation is lawful
 - d. Churches can cooperate in good works under a centralized eldership

Class #9: *Backward Authority*

6. Since God authorized and empowered Christians in the first century to work miracles to reveal and confirm the Word, we may conclude
 - a. God has authorized and will empower Christians in general throughout the ages to work miracles
 - b. God has authorized Christians today to expect the power to work miracles to stimulate faith and evidence spirituality
 - c. As long as there is Christianity, there will be miracle working power among men
 - d. God authorized and empowered Christians in the first century to work miracles to reveal and confirm the Word
7. Since the apostles were appointed witnesses for Christ of what they had seen and heard, we may conclude
 - a. We are to be witnesses for Christ
 - b. God's plan is for living witnesses throughout the ages of Christianity
 - c. The apostles were appointed witnesses for Christ of what they had seen and heard
 - d. All of the above
8. Singing is the only authorized kind of music for worshipping God today because
 - a. God never has liked mechanical instruments of music
 - b. It is the hallowed tradition of churches of Christ
 - c. God specifically forbade the use of instruments in worship
 - d. None of the above
9. Since the Holy Spirit enabled Cornelius and his household to speak in tongues to evidence God's acceptance of the Gentiles, we may conclude
 - a. The Holy Spirit enabled Cornelius and his household to speak in tongues to evidence God's acceptance of the Gentiles
 - b. All believers have the hope to speak in tongues
 - c. God uses tongues today to evidence to men his acceptance of them
 - d. None of the above

Class #9: *Backward Authority*

10. Beginning with an authorized specific, then reasoning backward to an assumed authorized generic, and then concluding with an approval of another specific in that general class
 - a. Is a form of reasoning unknown to history
 - b. Is a legitimate form of discovering the will of God
 - c. Is a form of reasoning that, since unheard of by people today in these terms, is not engaged in
 - d. Is a fallacious form of reasoning
11. When we read about a specific action that was approved
 - a. That excludes any other action of that kind as an authorized practice
 - b. We know that specific action is approved
 - c. It should not be considered in ascertaining what is authorized by God. Only commands should be considered.
 - d. It serves as an indicator in ascertaining the Divine will

Class #10: Delegated Authority Based on Relationships

DELEGATED AUTHORITY BASED ON RELATIONSHIPS *(Quiz)*

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. As a father, one has been delegated authority over
 - a. Any child
 - b. His child
 - c. Children placed in his responsibility due to societal relationships such as Little League Baseball
 - d. Any child he chooses to assume the responsibility for
2. An employer has authority over the women who work under him because
 - a. He is a husband and husbands have authority over wives
 - b. He is wise and they cannot make good decisions
 - c. He sustains a relationship to them as their employer
 - d. This is true only when their husbands won't fulfill the responsibility of leadership
3. The Missionary Society was wrong because
 - a. Preachers have no divinely delegated authority over the work of churches
 - b. It was not under a sponsoring eldership
 - c. The churches were coerced to contribute to it
 - d. There is no authority for churches to work collectively under a central oversight.
4. Elders have authority over
 - a. The local church of which they are members and any other men or works they assume the oversight of
 - b. The local church of which they are members
 - c. Congregations of the Church of Christ that choose to cooperate in evangelism under their oversight
 - d. All of the above

Class #10: Delegated Authority Based on Relationships

5. A local church may agree to put its work in the following areas under the eldership of a sponsoring church
 - a. Evangelism
 - b. Edification
 - c. Benevolence
 - d. All of these
 - e. None of these
6. When elders oversee something other than the local church among them, they do so as
 - a. God approved elders fulfilling the responsibility that has been delegated them
 - b. A board of men existing and functioning by humanly delegated authority
 - c. Sponsoring elders, in which capacity they have the right to oversee the work and funds of other churches
 - d. “Bishops,” which is a term describing a broader field of oversight than “elders”
7. Elders have jurisdiction over funds
 - a. From the church among them
 - b. For the church among them
 - c. Received by contributing churches for distribution to benevolent or evangelistic needs in other churches
 - d. Orphan homes and colleges owed by the church
8. Elders oversight arises from and is limited by
 - a. The works they assume the oversight of
 - b. Their natural ability
 - c. The amount of funds they are capable of raising
 - d. The local church of which they are elders
9. Delegated authority
 - a. Is worth time spent in studying to understand it because it is an important issue
 - b. Can have tragic consequences if misunderstood and misused
 - c. That has been delegated by God carries with it responsibility for how it is exercised
 - d. Is governed by the pattern of the New Testament

Class #11: Old Testament and New Testament Authority

OLD TESTAMENT & NEW TESTAMENT AUTHORITY (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. The “Old Testament”
 - a. Is another term for The Old Covenant
 - b. Is one thing and The Old Covenant another
 - c. Is called the first covenant
 - d. Refers to the covenant of Christ since it is over 2,000 years old
2. The terms “law” and “will” are
 - a. Sometimes used in reference to the Old Testament
 - b. Sometimes used in reference to the New Testament
 - c. The term “law” is used of the Old Testament but never of the New Testament
 - d. Are words with different meanings, but sometimes used of the same covenant
3. The “Old Covenant”
 - a. Always refers to the ten commandments and that alone
 - b. Includes all the laws given through Moses
 - c. Is the foundation for the prophets and psalms and therefore sometimes these are included in the term “Law”
 - d. Always includes all of the laws found in Genesis through Malachi
4. The Old Testament as authority for religion today
 - a. No one today appeals to the authority of the Old Testament for their religious practices
 - b. Christian religions today appeal to the authority of the Old Testament for all their religious practices
 - c. Those who follow Christ today should not waste time in study of the Old Testament at all
 - d. None of the above
5. The following practices have their root in the Old Testament
 - a. Observance of the Sabbath Day
 - b. Mechanical instruments of music in the worship of Christ
 - c. Incense in the worship of Christ
 - d. Polygamy
 - e. Tithing to support the work of the gospel

Class #11: Old Testament and New Testament Authority

6. The Old Covenant was made with
 - a. Abraham and his descendants
 - b. The nation of Israel
 - c. Jews and Christians
 - d. All believers
7. The Old Testament was given
 - a. Because of transgressions until the Christ should come
 - b. To be a sublime moral and spiritual law for all people of all times
 - c. For the Jews to observe as long as there are Jews on the earth
 - d. Simply to provide an interesting history of people of past times who served God
8. The Old Testament
 - a. Is not the authority for the worship and work of Christians today
 - b. Was taken away in order to establish a second covenant
 - c. Was like a tutor, and has served its purpose as a law
 - d. Was a good law, but temporary in purpose
9. If the Old Testament is the law for Christians today, we must
 - a. Offer animal sacrifices
 - b. Keep the Sabbath
 - c. Tithe
 - d. Observe the feasts of Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles
 - e. Marry our sister-in-law if our brother dies childless in order to have children by her and thus preserve the name of our brother
10. The Old Testament should be regarded by Christians as
 - a. An authoritative law for work and worship today
 - b. A source of instruction through which we can obtain perseverance and encouragement
 - c. A record of examples to be imitated and to be avoided
 - d. A curious piece of ancient literature, but unworthy of serious devotion to learning about it

Class #12: Assaults on Authority - I

ASSAULTS ON AUTHORITY – I (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. Assaults on the Scriptures as an authoritative pattern for life and worship began
 - a. In the 19th century
 - b. In the last 40 years
 - c. Before Christ
 - d. With the Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D.
2. The false teachers who Peter warned about that threw off the authority of the apostolic words and writings were especially dangerous because
 - a. They were Roman emperors
 - b. They worked secretly from within; they had formerly been Christians
 - c. They would kill those who differed with them
 - d. They were highly educated
3. To prepare and protect themselves against being led astray by such teachers, Peter urged his readers to
 - a. Reject anything that did not agree with what the church taught
 - b. Read only the comments written by their brethren
 - c. Not listen to anyone but their preacher
 - d. Give themselves to growth in knowledge of the truth
4. The N.T. Scriptures we have today are
 - a. The final revelation of God to man
 - b. With the O.T., the complete revelation of God's will
 - c. An accurate and reliable copy of what was originally delivered
 - d. For those who would teach God's will, they are a completely sufficient source for doctrine, reproof, correction, and training in righteousness.

Class #12: Assaults on Authority - I

5. Missing books
 - a. There are evidences in the NT letters themselves of books that should be in the NT but are missing
 - b. In museums there are partial copies of books that are not in our NT that were used in the early churches as authoritative writings
 - c. There is no evidence of one book regarded as inspired by the early churches or apostles that is not in our N.T.
 - d. All literary works mentioned in the N.T. are part of our N.T.
 - e. We have in our N.T. everything an apostle or inspired man under the New Covenant ever said or wrote
6. Reliability of the text of the N.T.
 - a. We have all the books we should, but our copies are filled with errors
 - b. Our copies of the N.T. have absolutely no errors
 - c. N.T. scholars have said that the part of the N.T. text which can be said to have any substantial question at all is only about 1/1000th of the text
 - d. We are dependent on the internal witness of the Spirit to let us know whether the text is reliable
7. The best way to secure our faith in the finality, completeness, and accuracy of our NT is
 - a. Trust implicitly in our parents faith
 - b. Trust implicitly in our preacher
 - c. Trust implicitly in the church
 - d. Trust implicitly in our feelings
 - e. Don't listen to anything contrary to what we believe
 - f. None of the above

Class #13: Assaults on Authority - II

ASSAULTS ON AUTHORITY – II (Quiz)

Choose the best answers in the following. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. The Scriptures being “inspired by God” means
 - a. The writers were noble men with lofty ideals
 - b. The writers expressed their heart felt views as their emotions were stirred by God
 - c. Every phrase in the Bible is a statement of truth
 - d. Holy men were moved by the Holy Spirit to write the words God wanted written
2. The writers of the Scriptures
 - a. Were given the thoughts by the Holy Spirit and they did their best they could to frame those thoughts in their own words
 - b. Were given the thoughts of God, and the words to express those thoughts
 - c. Wrote on the basis of their own understanding
 - d. Were controlled by the Holy Spirit somewhat like robots today, so that their own personality and experience were not allowed to manifest itself in their writing
3. Jesus’ statements reveal
 - a. He believed the O.T. to be the Word of God
 - b. He believed the Scriptures to be completely reliable
 - c. He would provide a means for the truth about himself to be revealed infallibly
 - d. Men’s thoughts and conduct are to be measured by the Scriptures
4. If a person believes Jesus is the Son of God and knows what he has said about the Scriptures
 - a. He must also believe the Scriptures are inspired of God
 - b. He may believe the Scriptures are inspired, but not necessarily
 - c. He recognizes Jesus said knowingly some things that may not have been 100% true in order to accommodate the prejudices of his audiences
 - d. He knows Jesus said nothing about the Scriptures

Class #13: Assaults on Authority - II

5. The letters of the N.T. became authoritative
 - a. In 393 A.D. when the Synod of Hippo listed the 27 books of our NT as canonical
 - b. The moment they were written
 - c. Toward the end of the first century when miracles were passing away
 - d. After the church accepted it as the Word of God
6. We must avoid “legalism” if what is meant by it is
 - a. Strict adherence to law of God
 - b. Salvation by works rather than by grace
 - c. Such insistence on law keeping that excludes allowance for the mercy of God
 - d. We will be ostracized by the world
7. Jesus censured the Pharisees for
 - a. Careful obedience to the law
 - b. Teaching the law
 - c. Their strict moral code
 - d. Hypocritical allegiance to the law
8. Respect for God demands
 - a. Utmost respect for His Word
 - b. Respecting that it is the God-given right of others to interpret the Word of God as they choose
 - c. Loving him intently with all your heart and not being so insistent on following the Bible like a blueprint for life and worship
 - d. Respecting the church’s authoritative role in making known his will to men
9. Knowing the truth
 - a. We cannot know the truth about God and his will for our worship of him
 - b. Knowing the truth is not important. Intent is.
 - c. We can and should to know the truth about God’s will for our life and worship
 - d. We would have to be omniscient to know the truth

Class #13: Assaults on Authority - II

10. The O.T. together with the N.T. Scriptures

- a. Form an authoritative pattern for the faith and life of the people of God, and is to be interpreted with an honest heart according to the laws governing human language
- b. Form a wonderful and interesting book of literature, the views expressed in them being the reflection of the views and prejudices of the writers of that day
- c. Form a noble, general guide to morals, but must be judged discriminately by the reader, rejecting those things that are out dated for his culture
- d. Is an demonstration and proof of the grace of God