

## **Exam 3**

**(Dec. 2009)**

"Jesus is the reason for the season." So, how much do you know about him as a man and as God? Shouldn't we know as much about the Saviour as we can?

### **Please Explain**

1. Why is there a difference between the genealogy of the Lord Jesus Christ in Matthew, chapter 1, and Luke, chapter 3?
2. Who was Nathan (Lk. 3:31) and why is he important in Christ's genealogies?
3. Who was Coniah and what was his curse (Jer. 22:24-30)?
4. Explain the importance of Matthew 1:1 to the genealogy of Christ.

5. Who were Rehoboam and Jeroboam?

6. Give three verses that indicate the signs (miracle) of the incarnation of the Lord Jesus Christ.

7. How does the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7:11ff) fit into the discussion of the genealogy of Christ (consider Mat. 1:1 and "seed")?

### **True or False Questions**

	1. Fulfilled prophecy is one of the most important reasons to believe the Bible to the jot and tittle.
	2. All we should know about Jesus is that He was the Saviour.
	3. Judge (judgment) in the Scripture is always about God's judgment.
	4. "Judge not that ye be not judged" (Mat. 7:1) means only God is to judge.
	5. Righteous judgment is always and only based upon Scripture.

	6. My opinion is very important to help decide “righteous judgment.”
	7. The Greek word, krino ( <b>κρίνω</b> ) is the verb for judge.
	8. The word “crisis” comes from the Greek word κρίτης (kistēs) (noun) meaning a judge.
	9. Judge in the Scripture may mean judicially (by God or a judge) or mentally (discerning by Scripture).
	10. “In carnō” from the Latin, means “in the flesh.”
	11. There are over 300 prophecies related to the God-man, the Lord Jesus Christ.
	12. “Sign” in the OT and the NT may also mean a “miracle.”
	13. “In the “way” in Scripture usually means to be certain you are travelling along the right road to a city.
	14. The “cords” in Mose’s Tabernacle can be understood to indicate that Jesus was bound “with <b>cords</b> , <i>even</i> unto the horns of the altar” of the Cross of Calvary (representing his determination to do God’s will).
	15. Silver can be understood to typically mean redemption.
	16. The color blue typically represents the God-man.
	17. The color purple represents the blood of Christ.
	18. Brass represents judgment.
	19. If a person does not believe in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, he is not condemned until the Great White Throne Judgment.
	20. Nails (pins) in the Tabernacle and Temple may be related to the “nails” used at Calvary.
	21. Many times, gold stands for “deity” in the Scripture.
	22. Context determines the meaning of words in the Scripture.
	23. “Wine” is a word in Scripture that may have several meanings (like cider in English).
	24. The use of semantics when translating Scripture can be dangerous.
	25. Synonymous translating is desirous when translating the Words of God.
	26. The “Ark of the Covenant” typically represented the “throne of God” on earth.
	27. God gave the exact pattern for how He wanted the Scriptures copied from generation to generation.
	28. Aaron’s “rod” which budded can typically represent God’s Words (and therefore His authority).
	29. The “rule” in Scripture may at times be translated from the Greek word kanon, meaning the 27 inspired books of the NT only.
	30. The only meanings of “light” in the Scripture are: literal light or the Words of God as light.
	31. Emmanuel means “God is coming.”