New Testament History, Literature, and Theology

Session 15: Concluding Luke and the Synoptic Problem
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1. Which of the following is the synoptic gospels list (15A)?
   *A. Matthew, Mark, Luke
   B. Mark, Luke, John
   C. Matthew, Luke, John
   D. Matthew, Mark, John

2. In the parable of the Pharisee and Tax Collector for what did the Pharisee thank God (15B)?
   A. The law and the commandments
   *B. He was not like evildoers
   C. God’s greatness in choosing him
   D. That God forgives sinners

3. What did the Pharisee try to impress God with as he prayed in the parable (15B)?
   A. He followed the law and the tradition of the elders
   B. He prayed five times a day and gave alms to the poor
   *C. He tithed and fasted twice a week
   D. He was an elder in Israel and led the procession to the temple

4. What prayer did the tax collector in the parable pray (15B)?
   A. Your kingdom come on earth
   B. Father, I have sinned
   C. Father forgive my people Israel
   *D. God be merciful to me, a sinner

5. What moral prerequisite did the tax collector exhibit as he prayed that Jesus commented on at the end of the parable on prayer (15B)?
   A. Contrition
B. Remorse
*C. Humility
D. Faith

6. What is the famous “Jesus prayer” that believers are wise to pray daily (15B)?
   *A. Lord, be merciful to me a sinner
   B. Father forgive them for they don’t know what they are doing
   C. Our Father, who is in heaven
   D. Take this cup from me

7. In the parable of the woman and the judge why did the judge grant the woman what she wanted (15C)?
   A. She paid him a bribe
   *B. She was persistent and would not give up
   C. She reported the judge to the king
   D. She brought the king a meal

8. Jesus used the parable of the Persistent Widow and the Judge to offer a lesson on what topic (15C)?
   A. The Holy Spirit
   B. Diligent disciples
   C. Faith that doesn’t give up
   *D. Prayer

9. When did Jesus pray the same thing over and over, three times (15D)?
   A. When he was on the Mount of Transfiguration
   B. When he cast demons out of the blind/mute man
   *C. When he was in the Garden of Gethsemane
   D. When he was on the cross

10. What do many churches pray repeatedly (15D)?
*A.  The Lord’s prayer
B.  The prayer of Jabez
C.  The Magnificat
D.  The sinners prayer

11. Which is the least likely aspect when a prayer really matters (15D)?
   A.  Helplessness
   B.  Pleading
   *C.  Holiness
   D.  Bartering

12. Besides the sick who did we talk about praying for specifically (15F)?
   A.  Our leaders
   *B.  Those who are persecuted
   C.  The kingdom of God coming to earth
   D.  Widows and orphans

13. What did the two walking on the Emmaus Road know about Jesus (14G)?
   A.  That he was a teacher of righteousness who had led the people to serve God
   B.  That he had done miracles in Galilee
   *C.  That he had died and there were rumors about his resurrection
   D.  That he had come to Jerusalem and had been captured by the high priest

14. What did the two on the Emmaus road explicitly refer to Jesus as (14G)?
   A.  The Christ
   B.  Elijah who was to come
   C.  The Son of David
   *D.  A prophet

15. Who did the people on the Emmaus Road say had been to the tomb and not found the body of Jesus (14G)?
A. Peter and John
B. The eleven disciples
C. His mother Mary
*D. Some of the women

16. What idea did Jesus add to the Emmaus Road traveler’s idea of the Messiah (15H)?
   A. That the Messiah had to die in Jerusalem
   *B. That the Messiah had to suffer
   C. That the Messiah would be crucified
   D. That the Messiah would sit on the throne of David

17. Some Jews expected a Messiah ben David and also a Messiah ______ (15H)?
   A. Ben Moses
   B. Ben Aaron
   C. Ben Samuel
   *D. Ben Joseph

18. When did Jesus reveal himself as himself when he was with the two travelers on the Emmaus Road (15H)?
   *A. When they broke bread eating together
   B. When they parted ways he disappeared from their sight
   C. When Jesus told them the Messiah must suffer
   D. When a visitor arrived announcing Jesus had risen

19. How did the Emmaus Road travelers describe their reaction to Jesus after he revealed himself and disappeared (15H)?
   A. They believed in Jesus
   B. They were overwhelmed with joy
   C. Their minds were opened
   *D. Their hearts burned within them
20. What were the three sections of the Old Testament canon mentioned in the story of the Emmaus Road travelers and Jesus (15I)?

A. Moses, Isaiah and David
B. The Torah, Prophets and Writings
*C. The Law, Prophets and Psalms
D. Genesis to Malachi

21. What does the word synoptic mean (15J)?

A. Parallel stories
B. From one vision
C. Same story
*D. With one eye

22. What was used to show the synoptic gospels were historically accurate and were not tampered with by the early church (15J)?

*A. The differences were left in the text
B. All of them go back to what Jesus said
C. There was no deleting of the miracles of Jesus
D. All the manuscripts are exactly the same

23. What is the relation of history to Christian theology (15J)?

A. History is based on theology
B. Theology shapes history
*C. Theology is based on history
D. They are two separate domains of thought

24. Why was it suggested the Synoptic Gospels were written before AD 70 (15K)?

A. That’s when the church in Rome was planted
*B. That’s when the temple was destroyed by Titus
C. That’s when Paul was killed
D. That’s when the church was moved from Jerusalem to Antioch in Syria
25. What is significant about the Synoptic Gospels being written before AD 70 (15K)?
   A. The parables of Jesus were all describing that period up to that date
   B. After that the accounts of Jesus would be invalid
   *C. There would have been eyewitnesses still alive to verify what happened
   D. After AD 70 the history of the church would have been the focus

26. Why is it important that there were two people on the road to Emmaus (15K)?
   A. In order for the narrative to work you need two people talking to one another
   *B. Two witnesses can confirm it is not just legend or made up
   C. It showed there were many who were not apostles who loved Jesus too
   D. People in those days always traveled in groups of two or more

27. What are important gospel stories that were not deleted showing the historicity of the accounts whereas in legends they would have been deleted (15L)?
   A. Accounts showing how the disciples left all to follow Jesus
   B. The crucifixion accounts where Jesus suffered
   C. The fact that women supported the ministry of Jesus
   *D. Accounts showing that the disciples didn’t understand

28. Jesus hung around with all of the following which if these were legends would have all been deleted EXCEPT (15L)?
   A. Tax collectors
   B. Prostitutes
   *C. Fisher men
   D. Samaritans

29. How was Jesus’ own family portrayed in the gospels which shows how historically accurate the narratives are (15L)?
   *A. They came to take Jesus away thinking he was crazy
   B. They welcomed Jesus’ followers into their home
C. They built the crowds so many people would come to Jesus
D. They worshipped Jesus realizing he was the Son of David

30. If the gospels were mere legend which of the following stories would have probably been covered up (15L)?
A. Martha’s rebuke of Jesus for not coming sooner to raise Lazarus
*B. Peter’s denials of the Lord
C. Jesus walking on the water
D. Jesus telling stories about farmers

31. Which of the following has the broad sweeping order of Jesus life followed by all the Synoptic Gospels (15M)?
A. Nazareth, Jerusalem, Galilee, Passion Week
*B. Nazareth, Galilee, Passion Week, Jerusalem
C. Nazareth, Galilee, Jerusalem, Passion Week
D. Galilee, Nazareth, Passion Week, Jerusalem

32. All the Synoptic Gospels have a break in the story of the paralyzed man whom Jesus heals exactly at what place in the story (15N)?
A. Just as the friends drop the paralyzed man down through the roof
B. Just after Jesus tells the paralyzed man to get up and walk
*C. Just after Jesus announces the Son of Man has authority to forgive sins
D. Just after the Pharisaic objection to his having healed the paralyzed man

33. All of the Synoptic Gospels have this quote (15O)
A. The kingdom of heaven is like a mustard seed
*B. A voice of one calling in the desert
C. The first shall be last and the last first
D. Not one stone will be left on another

34. The Synoptic Gospels all do not quote the Hebrew Masoretic text of the Old Testament
concerning John the Baptist which says ______ (15O)?

*A. A voice of one calling, “In the desert prepare a highway for the Lord”
B. A voice of one calling before the Lord, “in the desert prepare a highway”
C. A voice of one preparing the way of the Lord in the desert was saying
D. In the desert a voice was calling for the way of the Lord to be prepared

35. Markan priority is supported by the fact that about _____ of Mark is found in the other Gospels [give closest] (15P)?

A. 15%
B. 50%
*C. 90%
D. None

36. Of the Synoptic Gospels which one has the most unique material (15P)?

A. Matthew
B. Mark
*C. Luke
D. John

37. John is not considered a Synoptic Gospel because it has ______ unique material [give closest] (15P)?

A. 15%
B. 50%
*C. 90%
D. None

38. The Q source is composed of materials shared by which of the following (15Q)?

A. Matthew and Mark but not in Luke
B. Mark and Luke but not in Matthew
C. Material found in all three Synoptic Gospels
*D. Matthew and Luke but not in Mark
39. How were the temptations of Christ different in Matthew and Luke (15R)?
   *A. The order of temptations was different
   B. In one was a temptation the highest mountain, the other gospel has it was in Jericho
   C. They different in what Jesus was directed to make stones from (rocks versus manna)
   D. In one the Spirit leads Jesus into temptation in the other the Father leads him there

40. How did Jesus react when Satan told him to throw himself down from the pinnacle of the temple and that the angels would catch him (15R)?
   A. Man does not live by bread alone
   B. Worship God only
   *C. Don’t tempt the Lord
   D. The temple is the Lord’s alone

41. How did Jesus react when Satan told him to bow down and worship him (15R)?
   A. Man does not live by bread alone
   *B. Worship God only
   C. Don’t tempt the Lord
   D. The temple is the Lord’s alone

42. It was suggested that Matthew put the temptation on a high mountain to worship God and all the kingdoms of the world would become his because _____(15T)
   A. Matthew is developing the concept of the kingdom of heaven
   B. Matthew was associating the kingdom with the mountain of Jerusalem in the next verses
   *C. Matthew has Jesus teaching the principles of the kingdom in the next chapter
   D. Matthew wanted to feature the greatest command first

43. Luke puts the temptation of Jesus jumping off the pinnacle of the temple last because
A. The next section deals with trusting God when one’s life is at stake
B. The next section Jesus would read the book of the law to the people at the temple
C. The next section Jesus would go up to the temple and cleanse it
* D. The next section had Jesus almost being thrown off a cliff at Nazareth

44. The variation on the title over the cross was given several possible suggestions including
   _______ (15V)
   *A. The writers are not giving the exact words
   B. It doesn’t really matter
   C. In Hebrew they all were the same
   D. The writer adapted the title to the point he was trying to make

45. The variation on the title over the cross was given several possible suggestions including
   _______ (15V)
   A. It doesn’t really matter
   *B. The variations could be because the title was written in different languages
   C. In Hebrew they all were the same
   D. The writer adapted the title to the point he was trying to make

46. Many of the variations of Jesus “words” in red letters could be due to what factor (15V)?
   A. One sign was for the Jews and one was for the Romans
   B. There were several signs over his head
   *C. Jesus’ Aramaic words could have been translated differently into Greek
   D. Jesus words were preserved but the scribes just copied it incorrectly

47. One of the indicators that we don’t have word for word sermons from Jesus is _______
   (15W)
   *A. Even the Sermon on the Mount is a summary as to read it is only ten minutes long
   B. The red letters of the Bible were added later
   C. The sermon declares that not everything Jesus said is found in it
D. The best manuscripts have different versions of the Sermon on the Mount

48. How do we know ancient sermons were usually very long (15W)?
   A. The gospel writers say they did not record all of Jesus’ sermons
   *B. Eutychus fell asleep in Paul’s sermon because it was so long
   C. The sermons in Acts are quite a bit longer
   D. One sermon was preached all night in the book of Acts

49. How do the Synoptic Gospels disagree on Jesus casting out the demons into the pigs story (15W)?
   A. One has the pigs being burned the other one has them drowned in the sea
   *B. One has two demoniacs as opposed to another which has one
   C. One has Jesus meeting with the towns people the other he does not
   D. One has the disciples there but in the other one they are not

50. In the case of the one demoniac versus two demoniacs how did we see to solve that problem (15X)?
   A. The report of the towns people differed
   B. The author of the one saw only one guy while the other saw more than one
   *C. One tells part of the story not the whole
   D. The event occurred more than once

51. What was an example of a timing difference between the Synoptic Gospels (15Y)?
   A. The time of the Lord’s supper the day before Passover or on Passover
   B. The time of when Jesus healed the blind man on the Sabbath the other not on the Sabbath
   C. Jesus going to Jerusalem on Tabernacles feast versus Trumpet feast
   *D. The fig tree withering immediately versus the next day

52. What variation is there in the sending out of the twelve (15Y)?
   *A. The one says to take no staff the other says to take a staff
B. The one says to go to Judea the other included Perea
C. The one says they are to stay in the home as guests the other says sleep outside the city
D. The one says they will have success the other says they will be persecuted

53. What does one have to be careful of when deriving truth from a gospel story (15Z)?
   A. A story should be understood from its main point and nothing beyond that
   *B. A story often does not give the hear the whole of what actually happened
   C. A story is just made up and bears little resemblance to the truth
   D. A story may be true but have false elements in it

54. How did we isolate the different and unique meanings of the different temple cleansings (15AA)?
   A. We isolated who the main characters were and followed what they did
   B. We looked at the prophetic history of temple cleansings
   *C. We looked at the contextual framework in which the story was set
   D. We looked at the different words used for temple and how Jesus responded to each

55. What Old Testament prophet spoke to make a pronouncement against the temple and suffered great consequences for his message (15AA)?
   A. Ezekiel
   B. Daniel
   C. Isaiah
   *D. Jeremiah

56. What does Mark use to bookend both sides of his presentation of the temple cleansing (15AB)?
   A. Jesus entering Jerusalem
   *B. The cursing and withering of the fig tree
   C. An announcement of that the disciples will abandon Christ
D. Jesus becoming angry in his spirit

57. What does Mark use the temple cleansing to show (15AB)?
   A. Messianic Restoration
   B. A place of teaching
   *C. Prophetic Rejection
   D. Shift from temple building to his body as temple

58. What does Matthew use the temple cleansing to show (15AC)?
   *A. Messianic Restoration
   B. A place of teaching
   C. Prophetic Rejection
   D. Shift from temple building to his body as temple

59. What does Matthew use to show the Messianic restoration aspect of the cleansing of the temple (15AC)?
   *A. Jesus entering Jerusalem to the sing of “hosanna” and healings
   B. The cursing and withering of the fig tree
   C. An announcement of that the disciples will abandon Christ
   D. Jesus becoming angry in his spirit

60. What does Luke use the temple cleansing to show (15AD)?
   A. Messianic Restoration
   *B. A place of teaching
   C. Prophetic Rejection
   D. Shift from temple building to his body as temple

61. What does Luke use to show the temple as a place of teaching aspect of the cleansing of the temple (15AD)?
   A. Jesus entering Jerusalem to the sing of “hosanna” and healings
   *B. The flipping of the tables is muted and Jesus is portrayed as a sage in the temple
C. The cursing and withering of the fig tree
D. An announcement of that the disciples will abandon Christ

62. What does John use the temple cleansing to show (15AF)?
   A. Messianic Restoration
   B. A place of teaching
   C. Prophetic Rejection
   *D. Shift from temple building to body as temple

63. What does John shift to show the temple as Christ’s body (15AF)?
   A. Jesus entering Jerusalem to the sing of “hosanna” and healings
   B. The flipping of the tables is muted and Jesus is portrayed as a sage in the temple
   *C. Jesus says destroy this temple and in three days he would raise it up
   D. The cursing and withering of the fig tree

64. What example was used for showing that different perspectives are needed to get a more complete sense of what actually happened (15AF)?
   A. Having two headlights on a car
   B. Giving and receiving a gift
   *C. Having two referees in a basketball game
   D. Traveling on Route 1 north and then Route 1 south