

Name _____

VOCABULARY TEST #1

Bibliology and Hermeneutics

1. _____ is a Greek phrase used often in the early Church to refer to the summation of the Christian faith. This was seen as the faith which was held “always, everywhere, and by all.”
2. The _____ view of Authority is the belief that Tradition, as represented by the Magisterial authority of the Roman Catholic Church, is infallible and equal to Scripture as a basis for doctrine; it is the final authority in all matters of faith and practice since it must define and interpret Scripture.
3. The Belief that Scripture is the final and only infallible authority for the Christian in all matters of faith and practice is called _____.
4. _____ view of Authority: Belief that Scripture is the sole basis and authority in the life of the Christian. Tradition is useless and misleading, and creeds and confessions are the result of man-made traditions.
5. The science of reconstructing the original text of the Scriptures based upon the available manuscript evidence is called _____.
6. The _____ is the Greek translation of the Old Testament translated around 300–150 B.C.
7. What is the oldest discovered extant fragment of the New Testament dated c.125 called?

8. The _____ refers to the accepted books of the Old and New Testaments.
9. What describes the group of writings, mostly written in Greek during the intertestamental period (400–100 B.C.) that are accepted by Roman Catholics and some Eastern Orthodox as Scripture, but rejected by Jews and Evangelical Protestants? _____
10. In contrast to the Deuterocanonical books, this refers to the books of the Old Testament that have always been accepted by all as Scripture: _____



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VOCABULARY TEST #2

Bibliology and Hermeneutics

1. _____ Interpretation is interpretation that sees events in history as a foreshadowing or a “type” of things present or to come.
2. _____ view of Inspiration: Belief that God simply used the hand of man to passively write His words. (100% God)
3. _____ is a method of approaching the Scripture that completely neglects the human element in Scripture, emphasizing only the divine element.
4. What is type of interpretation that ignores context, historical and cultural setting, and even grammatical structure, taking each word, letter, and number as an isolated truth?

5. _____ is the act whereby God guided the writers of Scripture, giving them His words while fully utilizing the human element within man to produce the Scriptures.
6. _____ is the doctrinal teaching that the Scriptures in the autographa (original manuscripts) are true in all that they teach, and thus without error.
7. The doctrinal teaching, sometimes used synonymously with inerrancy, that the Scriptures cannot fail in matters of faith and practice is called _____.
8. _____ is the process by which the Scriptures are understood by the reader.
9. What is the theory, method, or rules of biblical interpretation? _____
10. The view of inspiration that all Scripture is inspired by God who utilized the human element within man to accomplish this without error is _____. (100% Man, 100% God)



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