

Name _____

VOCABULARY TEST #1

Ecclesiology and Eschatology

Define all ten terms.

1. Theology that believes that the primary purpose of the Church is to liberate the oppressed from social injustice is called _____.
2. Theology that believes that the Church has replaced Israel in the redemptive purposes of God. There is no future for ethnic Israel is called _____.
3. *extra ecclesiam nulla salus* : Lit. “_____.”
4. The unified, continued presence of Christ composed of all people who have trusted in the Gospel of Christ is called what? _____
5. The belief that the Church is a further fulfillment of the covenants of God which began in Eden and that there is a future for ethnic Israel within and through the Church is called _____.
6. Abrahamic Covenant: The covenant that God made with Abraham promising an eternal inheritance of land, a posterity as numerous as the sands of the sea, and that Abraham would be a blessing to all people. Name one passage (book and chapter) where this is found.

7. Davidic Covenant: The unconditional covenant that God made with David, promising that David would always have an heir on his throne. Name the passage (book and chapter) where this is found. _____
8. New Covenant: The unconditional covenant that God made to give His people a new way of relating to Him through the forgiveness of sin and by changing them from within. Name one passage (book and chapter) where this is found. _____
9. The _____ is the understanding of the Church as an organization of all those who confess Christ and are members of local congregations (sometimes “Church Local”).
10. The understanding of the Church as the sum total of all true believers, both living and dead, who are united by the Holy Spirit into the body of Christ is called the _____.



Ecclesiology and Eschatology

Name _____

VOCABULARY TEST #2

Ecclesiology and Eschatology

1. Technically, _____ is the place where God resides. Eschatologically it is a restoration and reconciliation of all things that God created realized on the new earth, and much more.
2. The belief that the punishment of the wicked is everlasting in consequence, not in duration is called _____
3. A _____ government believes that the ruling authority is through elders who are elected by the local congregations.
4. _____ is the belief that there is no literal millennium, but that the millennium is symbolic of a present reality realized through Christ's reign in Heaven and within the hearts of believers.
5. The _____ view of prophecy: Most of the eschatological events of Scripture (e.g. millennium, tribulation, and anti-christ) have been fulfilled or are being fulfilled in history. The primary future hope that is yet to be fulfilled is the Second coming of Christ.
6. The _____ view of prophecy: The major eschatological events of Scripture (e.g. millennium, tribulation, and anti-christ) are symbolic principles of the timeless struggle that the world will go through until Christ returns. The primary future hope is that of the Second coming of Christ. This will be fulfilled literally.
7. _____ view of hell is the belief that biblical description of hell such as fire and darkness should not be taken literally. Hell is a place of conscious suffering beyond our imagination.
8. _____ is the belief that in the future Christ will come and set up his kingdom on earth and reign for one-thousand years (also called Chiliasm, Gk. "thousand").
9. The early designation of those Christian rites that were a "mystery" or "set apart as sacred" are called _____
10. The term _____ is used to describe the primary way that God wants to use Christians in the Church.



Ecclesiology and Eschatology