



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions, clearly marking your answers for each. Please note that the final is divided into two sections. Section 1 is comprised of True-False, Multiple Choice, and Short Answer questions. Section 2 represents two essay questions that ask you to integrate what you've learned in connection to your life and ministry.

Please note the time and date your instructor has given for you to have your final exam turned in. Unexcused late exams may be deducted in points at the discretion of the instructor. *This is a closed-book exam.*

### Section One: True-False, Multiple Choice and Short Answer

Answer the following questions, selecting one of the possible answers given as the correct one, or answering the short answers as they demand. Each question is worth one point. (Sorry, no partial credit will be given on short answer questions - your response will either be *all* right or *all* wrong!)

1. *True or False.* Moses is a type of *kingship* of Jesus Christ; as Moses ruled God's people, so Jesus will reign over the Kingdom to come.
2. The term for our English word "messiah" (*mashiach*, Hebrew; *messias*, Greek) means:
  - a. Soul
  - b. The Lord
  - c. To anoint, the anointed one
  - d. The ruler, the king
3. A theophany is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the priesthood as a type of Jesus?
  - a. They were ordained by God to represent humankind in things pertaining to God.
  - b. They needed to be able to sympathize with the weaknesses of the people.
  - c. Both (a) and (b).
  - d. None of the above.

5. The meaning of an *antitype* is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Which is NOT TRUE of Moses as a type of Christ?
- Moses learned obedience through suffering.
  - During his infant life, he was hidden in Egypt for a time for his protection.
  - He was rejected as deliverer at his “first coming.”
  - All of the above are true.
7. *True or False.* Most of the prophecies concerning the coming of the Messiah in the OT are general; very few Scriptures speak about specific characteristics of the Messiah’s life, death, and glory.
8. One of the NT *references* which argues that Christ is the theme of the OT is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. *True or False.* Only in the book of Matthew (i.e., his genealogy) is Jesus declared to be the seed of Abraham.
10. One of the differences between the priesthood of Jesus from that of Aaron’s is:
- Jesus entered into the heavenly tabernacle once, Aaron into the earthly one, once a month.
  - Jesus offered for our sin alone, Aaron offered for his own sins, as well as the people’s sins.
  - Jesus entered one time for all, Aaron entered daily for himself.
  - None of the above.
11. Joshua’s name resonates with the meaning of Jesus’ own name, which means \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Which of the following does the Brazen Altar represent in the Tabernacle?

- a. Jesus is the Bread of Life.
- b. Jesus is our redemption and substitute sacrifice.
- c. Jesus is our intercessor and high priest.
- d. All of the above.

13. The *protoevangelium* is the term that theologians give to mean \_\_\_\_\_.

14. The “mystery” now revealed regarding the Gospel is:

- a. That Gentiles are fellow heirs in the promise of Abraham for salvation.
- b. That only Gentiles who become Jewish in culture inherit the promise of Abraham.
- c. Gentiles who keep the law of Moses are included in the promise of Abraham.
- d. None of the above.

15. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding Melchizedek’s priestly type of Christ?

- a. Melchizedek received tithes even as Christ does.
- b. Melchizedek possesses no priestly genealogy.
- c. Melchizedek was called a Priest of the Most High God, and was a king as well.
- d. All of the above are true about Melchizedek.

16. According to the promise God made in the Garden of Eden and to Abraham:
- Jesus fulfills the seed of the woman in the *protoevangelium*, but not the seed of Abraham.
  - Moses is the seed of the woman in the *protoevangelium*, and Jesus is the seed of Abraham.
  - Israel is the seed of the woman in the *protoevangelium*, but not the seed of Abraham.
  - None of the above.
17. The “first movement” and central authority for the meaning of the OT Messianic prophecies, from a Christian perspective, is \_\_\_\_\_.
18. *True or False.* Jesus fulfills all the types within the earthly tabernacle of the Lord in the wilderness (including all replicas of the Tabernacle in the Temple).
19. The Augustine epigram (saying) used by the instructor about the relationship between the Old and New Testaments is:
- “In the NT the OT lies hidden; in the OT the NT stands revealed.”
  - “In the OT and Apocrypha the NT lies hidden; in the NT the OT and Apocrypha stands revealed.”
  - “In the OT the NT lies hidden; in the NT the OT stands revealed.”
  - None of the above.
20. *True or False.* According to Peter, the OT prophets had little difficulty in linking Messiah’s *sufferings* with his *coming glory*.

## Section Two: Essay Questions

On a separate sheet of paper, answer any TWO of the following questions as best as you can, seeking to bring together your best thinking and understanding regarding the Old Testament's witness to Jesus Christ. Each question is worth five points.

### Question 1

Choose any type of the Old Testament, and argue how this picture, event, or person provides us with a analogy of Christ Jesus as the *antitype*. Once this is done, also briefly state what you consider to be the significance of typology in the Old Testament's witness to Jesus Christ. Be certain to use Scripture in your answer, and seek to be as thorough and clear as you can in the ways in which the type and the antitype connect and correspond.

### Question 2

Choose any Messianic prophecy of the Old Testament, and show how this prophecy was fulfilled in some event, happening, or circumstance in the person of Jesus of Nazareth. Once this is done, also briefly state what you consider to be the significance of Messianic prophecy in the Old Testament's witness to Jesus Christ. Be certain to use Scripture in your answer, and seek to be as thorough and clear as you can.

### Question 3

How does the motif or theme of *Promise and Fulfillment* bring about a unity of the Scriptures, helping us to understand that the Bible, both Old and New Testaments, deal essentially with *one overarching theme*, the person of Jesus Christ? Feel free to use any insights you gained related to *progressive revelation*, the use of the covenant promises, types, Messianic prophecy, or any other major theme covered in this module. Use Scripture to support your answer.

## Memory Verse Review

On the back of this page, please write out from memory the Scripture passages you learned during this course.