

Theology 202 study guide 1

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Theo 202: Quiz 1 Study online at quizlet.com/_b3aow 1. Define the doctrine of eternal security. Salvation in three tenses The Christian has the promise of God that no one can separate him from God.

1. The Christian has been saved from the guilt and penalty of sin. 2. The Christian is being saved from the habit and dominion of sin. 3.

the Christian will be saved at the Lord's return. True. 13. 2. What was the significance of the council of Dort and its impact in defining the system referred to as Calvinism Define Grace O.

T. en were saved as they are in the N. T. by faith. O.

T. expressed their faith by obedience to the law of God What is T. U. L. I.

P. Held in 1618 in the Netherlands, determined that Arminianism was heresy, reaffirmed the reformed teaching of John Calvin, and stated their conclusion in the five points known as TULIP 14. The good pleasure of God extended to save an undeserving sinful man. True. 3. Salvation is a dynamic quality of life, not just a passive point.

Who is the founder of Arminianism How do Arminians redefine the original sin? 15. 4. Jacob Hermann.

A man becomes a sinner only when he consciously and voluntarily sins, thus appropriating the sin nature of Adam. The idea that Christ would save and then allow a convert to lose what he did not merit nor achieved in repentance, causes one to question not only His work, but also His character.

Means that God first decreed to save the elect, then He decreed that Christ would die and provide salvation for them. Means the decree to save came after a person had sinned and after Christ had died for him. God decreed who would be saved (the elect) and the act of salvation in the same decree.

John Wesley, John Fletcher, Francis Asbury, Charles Grandison-Finney. 5. 16.

6. How does the Arminian system depreciate the completed work of Christ by the denial of the security of the believer? Supralapsarian Total depravity. Unconditional election. Limited atonement. Irresistible grace.

Perseverance of the saints. Means a turning to God from sin on the part of the sinner. It is the human side while regeneration is the divine side. 17.

What is conversion How is conversion distinguished from regeneration?

Define repentance How does repentance affect intellect?

How does repentance affect emotions How does repentance affect the will of man? What is faith? What is justification? 18.

7. 19. Means to change one's mind about sin. It changes our thoughts. 8.

Sublapsarian 20. 9. Infralapsarian 21. It changes our feelings, makes one have genuine regret. It is an actual forsaking of sin and an actual turning to God.

(most vital) The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. An act whereby God declares a person righteous when that person accepts Gods word.

Makes man perfect in God's sight, it's not that man has become perfect, only that God has declared him righteous and therefore he stands perfect in the sight of God. 10. List other church leaders that popularized the " Arminian doctrinal system. What tests that are used to verify theological truths 22.

23. 11. 1. Consistency 2. Correspondence 3.

Priority of data 4. Cohesiveness 5. Thoroughness Separation. 24. 12.

What does sanctification mean 25. What is regeneration? The work of God through the Holy Spirit, of placing in one who has faith, a new nature capable of doing the will of God.

The Holy Spirit. 38. Bibliography is the theology of scripture Theology proper is the theology of God Christology is the theology of Christians Pneumatology is the theology of the Holy Spirit Anthropology is the theology of History What is total depravity? What is unconditional election? What is limited atonement? What is Irresistible grace? What is perseverance of the saints? What is the basis of faith? True.

39. True. 26. What is the agent of regeneration according to scripture What is the positional emphasis of adoption within the context of soteriology?

What are the illustrations found in the New Testament by which the doctrine of union with Christ is taught? 27. He receives the position of son of God instead of child of God like in regeneration. 1.

Building and foundation- Christ is foundation and believers are construction material. 2. Husband and wives 3. Vine and branches, 4. Body of Christ 5.

Human race and adam= union of the believer with the second adam The relationship with God which we enter by faith in Jesus Christ.

Experiential or practical sanctification in present life.

Involves struggles of victory and defeat of the Christian. God continues to work in the life of every Christian. Consummational sanctification, for God will not complete the process until we either die or are raptured. where God rescues man from the eternal ruin and doom of sin and bestows on him the riches of His grace and eternal life Salvation ceases to be a free gift because in part a person is responsible for the retention of their salvation. Their belief in God.

40. False. 41. True. 28.

42. False. 43. 29. What is positional sanctification? What is progressive sanctification?

Any man in his natural state is incapable or unable to do anything to please or gain merit before God.

When a man obtains salvation because God began the process by choosing him without any outside influence. When Jesus died He died for those that were chosen by God. Since God of His own free will has chosen (elected) man and Christ has died for him then man cannot resist the power of God that brings him to salvation. Since man has absolutely nothing to do with his salvation, he will persevere because the Saviour has declared that he has eternal life.

Intellectual faith.

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44. 30. 45. 46. 31.

What is prospective sanctification? What is salvation? 32. 47. 48. 33. How does the Arminian belief in apostasy may lead to an implied salvation-by-works doctrine? To what is the validity of one's faith measured? What is salvation accomplished (justification)? What is salvation applied?

Prolegomena is the theology of things that are said before. 34.

35. It includes the redemption by blood, the reconciliation of man to God. It includes evangelism, regeneration, sanctification, and discipleship. True. 36.

37.