

## CHAPTER FOUR TEST

### I. Vocabulary Matching (2 points each = 30 points)

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|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Perspective       | E. <i>Torah</i>       | I. Genesis 1:1 – 2:4a | M. Psalm 135:6–7        |
| B. Wisdom 7:13–14b   | F. Divine Inspiration | J. John 1:1–18        | N. Cosmogony            |
| C. Genesis 2:19–20   | G. Wisdom 11:21       | K. Genesis 2:4b–25    | O. Saving Truth (Bible) |
| D. <i>Enûma Eliš</i> | H. Babylonian Exile   | L. Concordism         |                         |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Any account of the beginning and development of the universe. (p. 84)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. First Creation Account. Work of biblical literature that appears at the beginning of Sacred Scripture, describing the progressive creation of the universe through the symbolism of six days. (p. 88)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Hebrew for “Law”; first five books of the Old Testament — Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy — also called the “books of Moses” or the Pentateuch. (p. 88)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. God’s gift of grace to the human authors of the Bible, such that they communicate his saving truth through their writings. (p. 72)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Second Creation Account. Work of biblical literature that describes the progressive creation of the world in which God creates man before the other living things. (p. 87)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Ancient Babylonian account of the creation of the world. (pp. 80–81)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Misguided attempt to harmonize scientific details regarding the origins of the universe and of life with biblical creation accounts. (p. 86)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Forced migration of the Jews to Babylon following Nebuchadnezzar’s capture of Jerusalem. (p. 95)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Biblical verse revealing that the Creator arranged everything in the universe by measure, number, and weight, a verse that was often quoted by the pioneers of the Scientific Revolution. (p. 91)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Passage in the Second Creation Account where God parades the animals before Adam so that he can name them all. This portrays Adam as the first investigator of nature. (p. 92)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Teachings on faith and morals that are found without error in the Bible when read in the light of Christ, in continuity with Sacred Tradition, and under the guidance of the Church’s Magisterium. (p. 73)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Biblical verse that teaches knowledge is meant to be shared, not hoarded. (p. 91)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Biblical verse revealing that the universe exists because it was freely chosen by God, a key biblical passage expressing the doctrine of creation *cum libertate*. (p. 61)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Point of view that leads us to make different kinds of assertions. (p. 72)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. One of the final creation accounts in the Bible, written by St. John the Evangelist revealing the truth of the universe. (p. 89)

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**II. People Matching (2 points each = 20 points)**

A. Albert Einstein	D. <i>Logos</i>	G. St. John the Evangelist	I. St. Benedict of Nursia
B. Jonah	E. Sennacherib	H. Archbishop James Ussher	J. Moses
C. Galileo Galilei	F. St. Augustine		

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Catholic bishop, philosopher, and theologian who taught that the Bible does not try to teach us about natural phenomena such as the courses of the sun and the moon. (p. 74)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Anglican theologian who incorrectly attempted to harmonize the six-day creation account with the physics of Isaac Newton. (p. 86)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Assyrian king whose invasion of the Kingdom of Judah ended unsuccessfully at the walls of Jerusalem. (p. 70)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Man whom God raised up to lead his people out of slavery in Egypt and into the Promised Land. (p. 80)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Perhaps the greatest scientist of the twentieth century; he was struck by the “superior Reason” behind the laws of Nature. (p. 88)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Biblical prophet who warned the city of Nineveh of its impending doom if it failed to repent (p. 70)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Renaissance scientist who said God wrote the universe in the language of mathematics. (p. 91)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Founder of Western monastic life. (p. 83)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Author of one of the final creation accounts in the Bible, which speaks of the *Logos* in the beginning. (p. 89)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The divine Person through which all things were made, according to St. John’s Gospel; Jesus Christ. (p. 89)

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**III. Short Answer (5 points each = 30 points)**

*Answer these questions in 2–3 sentences.*

26. When it is said that the Bible contains no errors “from the perspective of saving truth,” what does that mean? Does it mean that we cannot always trust the Bible?

27. What are 2–3 ways in which the First Creation Account from the Bible differs from the Babylonian creation account *Enûma Eliš*?

28. Explain how the first three days of creation in the First Creation Account correspond to the second three days (i.e., days 4–6).

29. What is concordism? What is the essential flaw with it?

30. What are the three assumptions upon which the progress of science depends?

31. If the First Creation Account is not a scientific treatise, then what does it reveal about the creation of the universe?

**IV. Essay (20 points)**

*Answer the following in 2–3 paragraphs.*

**32.** Reconcile the fact that the First Creation Account states that the world was created in six days, yet modern science posits that the earth is over 4 billion years old. Be sure to note the literary genre of the First Creation Account and how that applies to this issue.