

Predestination Multiple Choice Final Exam

1. What is the primary concept of predestination? A) Free will
B) Divine foreordination
C) Chance
D) Karma
2. Which theological tradition is most closely associated with the doctrine of predestination? A) Catholicism
B) Lutheranism
C) Calvinism
D) Arminianism
3. Who is the theologian most famously associated with the concept of predestination? A) Augustine
B) Martin Luther
C) John Calvin
D) John Wesley
4. Which of the following is a key term related to predestination in Calvinist theology? A) Universalism
B) Total depravity
C) Free grace
D) Conditional election
5. What does the term "unconditional election" refer to? A) God's choice of some for salvation without regard for their merit
B) The idea that all will be saved
C) A decision based on human actions
D) The belief in multiple chances for salvation
6. What is the opposite view of predestination held by Arminians? A) Immutability of God
B) Predetermination
C) Conditional election
D) Irresistible grace
7. In which scripture is the idea of predestination mentioned? A) Romans 8:29-30
B) Matthew 5:5
C) Hebrews 11:1
D) John 3:16
8. What does "double predestination" refer to? A) The idea that both the saved and damned are predestined by God
B) God choosing to predestine only the saved
C) A theological concept in which destiny can change
D) None of the above
9. Which of the following does NOT represent a view of predestination? A) Calvinism
B) Nihilism

- C) Augustinianism
- D) Lutheranism

10. In Calvinist belief, what is the "elect"? A) Individuals destined for eternal life
B) Those who have chosen God
C) Everyone who lives on earth
D) Only those who live a good life

11. What scriptural passage is often cited to support the concept of predestination? A) 2 Timothy 2:15
B) Ephesians 1:4-5
C) Genesis 1:1
D) Revelation 3:20

12. What is "irresistible grace"? A) Grace that can be rejected
B) God's grace that cannot be resisted by the elect
C) Grace that is only available to some
D) A grace that requires human effort

13. Predestination is often discussed in relation to which other theological concept? A) Sanctification
B) Justification
C) Immigration
D) Resurrection

14. What is one criticism of predestination? A) It offers comfort
B) It undermines free will
C) It promotes ethical living
D) It aligns with scripture

15. Which of the following views believes in a "second chance" after death? A) Calvinism
B) Universalism
C) Conditionalism
D) Gnosticism

16. In Catholic theology, which council addressed predestination? A) Council of Trent
B) Vatican II
C) Council of Nicaea
D) Council of Chalcedon

17. Which of the following best describes "prevenient grace"? A) Grace that occurs after salvation
B) Grace available to all before they choose salvation
C) Grace given exclusively to the elect
D) Grace that is earned through works

18. Who is known for opposing Calvin's views on predestination? A) Jonathan Edwards
B) John Wesley
C) Augustine
D) Martin Luther

19. Which term means "to be set apart for a purpose" in the context of predestination? A) Election
B) Excommunication
C) Canonization
D) Exegesis
20. In the context of predestination, "reprobation" refers to: A) The elect being accepted by God
B) The state of being rejected by God
C) A process of sanctification
D) A form of divine revelation
21. The belief that God's sovereign will determines who will be saved aligns with which perspective?
A) Arminianism
B) Pelagianism
C) Calvinism
D) Deism
22. In Calvinist belief, which of the following can individuals do to attain salvation? A) Nothing, it's solely God's choice
B) Engage in good works
C) Participate in rituals
D) Consistently attend church
23. The term "limited atonement" in Calvinist theology refers to: A) Christ's death being for all people
B) The idea that Christ's atonement is specifically for the elect
C) Atonement available only to the faithful
D) The need for continual atonement
24. The phrase "the elect according to the foreknowledge of God" emphasizes: A) Human choice
B) God's predetermined plan
C) The randomness of salvation
D) The power of prayer
25. Which of the following is a characteristic of Arminianism? A) Total depravity
B) Prevenient grace
C) Irresistible grace
D) Unconditional election
26. Theology that denies predestination in favor of free will is often termed: A) Compatibilism
B) Libertarianism
C) Determinism
D) Fatalism
27. Which quote reflects the essence of predestination? A) "To err is human."
B) "All roads lead to Rome."
C) "God's will never fails."
D) "Every man for himself."

28. The theological position that all men are predestined to be saved or condemned can be termed: A) Universalism
B) Determinism
C) Divine imperative
D) Double predestination
29. Which aspect of predestination highlights God's sovereignty? A) Human free will
B) Divine grace
C) Foreknowledge
D) Human merit
30. In Roman Catholicism, which aspect of salvation is emphasized over predestination? A) God's sovereignty
B) Human cooperation with grace
C) Election
D) Assurance of salvation
31. The belief that God's foreknowledge allows for human free will is prominent in: A) Calvinism
B) Arminianism
C) Atheism
D) Gnosticism
32. Which verse emphasizes that "many are called but few are chosen"? A) Matthew 22:14
B) John 10:28
C) Ephesians 2:8
D) Revelation 20:15
33. The term "soteriology" relates to the study of: A) Sin
B) Salvation
C) Church
D) Prophecy
34. Predestination can be articulated through which concept in the Bible? A) The Great Commission
B) The fruits of the Spirit
C) The Lamb's Book of Life
D) The ten commandments
35. Which Protestant reformer also held a view of predestination akin to Calvin's? A) Ulrich Zwingli
B) John Smyth
C) Philip Melancthon
D) John Knox
36. What role does faith play in views that uphold predestination? A) It's irrelevant
B) It's a result of God's grace
C) It's necessary for salvation
D) It negates God's choice

37. Which theological stance sees predestination as incompatible with God's love? A) Calvinism
B) Arminianism
C) Finneyism
D) Lutheranism
38. The phrase "God does not will for any to perish" aligns with which belief? A) Calvinism
B) Arminianism
C) Deism
D) Gnosticism
39. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Calvinist predestination? A) Assurance of salvation for the elect
B) Conditionality of salvation
C) God's sovereignty
D) Unchanging decrees
40. Which early church father had significant influence on the doctrine of predestination? A) Origen
B) Augustine
C) Gregory of Nyssa
D) Tertullian
41. The concept of "predestination" is mainly derived from which original language? A) Hebrew
B) Latin
C) Greek
D) Aramaic
42. Who wrote "The Institutes of the Christian Religion," which includes a detailed discussion on predestination? A) John Wesley
B) Martin Luther
C) John Calvin
D) Richard Baxter
43. In Calvinism, which group does God not choose for salvation? A) The elect
B) Those who seek Him
C) The reprobate
D) All of humanity
44. The belief that God has decided the eternal destiny of every person before they are born is termed:
A) Universalism
B) Election
C) Predestination
D) Antinomianism
45. What does the term "sovereignty of God" imply in terms of predestination? A) God must follow human wishes
B) God's will overrides human will

- C) God is apathetic to human actions
D) Only certain humans have authority
- 46.The idea that predestination can coexist with free will is called: A) Compatibilism
B) Libertarianism
C) Determinism
D) Nihilism
- 47.In Catholic understanding, grace is considered: A) Merited by good works
B) Conditional upon faith
C) Irresistible
D) A gift from God
- 48.What is "final perseverance" in the context of predestination? A) The ability to go against God's will
B) The belief that the elect will remain in grace until the end
C) A sinful act
D) A doctrine unique to Calvinism
- 49.Who described predestination as "a mystery" within their theological works? A) John Calvin
B) Augustine
C) Jacob Arminius
D) Jonathan Edwards
- 50.The debate around predestination often encompasses discussions about: A) Grace and works
B) Historical geography
C) Cultural anthropology
D) Linguistic heritage
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Answer Key

- 1.B) Divine foreordination
- 2.C) Calvinism
- 3.C) John Calvin
- 4.B) Total depravity
- 5.A) God's choice of some for salvation without regard for their merit
- 6.C) Conditional election
- 7.A) Romans 8:29-30
- 8.A) The idea that both the saved and damned are predestined by God
- 9.B) Nihilism
- 10.A) Individuals destined for eternal life
- 11.B) Ephesians 1:4-5
- 12.B) God's grace that cannot be resisted by the elect
- 13.B) Justification
- 14.B) It undermines free will
- 15.B) Universalism

- 16.A) Council of Trent
- 17.B) Grace available to all before they choose salvation
- 18.B) John Wesley
- 19.A) Election
- 20.B) The state of being rejected by God
- 21.C) Calvinism
- 22.A) Nothing, it's solely God's choice
- 23.B) The idea that Christ's atonement is specifically for the elect
- 24.B) God's predetermined plan
- 25.B) Prevenient grace
- 26.B) Libertarianism
- 27.C) "God's will never fails."
- 28.D) Double predestination
- 29.B) Divine grace
- 30.B) Human cooperation with grace
- 31.B) Arminianism
- 32.A) Matthew 22:14
- 33.B) Salvation
- 34.C) The Lamb's Book of Life
- 35.A) Ulrich Zwingli
- 36.B) It's a result of God's grace
- 37.B) Arminianism
- 38.B) Arminianism
- 39.B) Conditionality of salvation
- 40.B) Augustine
- 41.C) Greek
- 42.C) John Calvin
- 43.C) The reprobate
- 44.C) Predestination
- 45.B) God's will overrides human will
- 46.A) Compatibilism
- 47.A) Merited by good works
- 48.B) The belief that the elect will remain in grace until the end
- 49.B) Augustine
- 50.A) Grace and works