

1. The man who carried Jesus' cross was named _____.
2. The story of _____ is placed in Luke's Gospel in such a way that it provides a marked contrast to the account of the rich young ruler.
3. The view that the Olivet Discourse is entirely concerned with events that transpired in 70AD is held by the _____.
4. The court of Jewish elders before which Jesus was tried was called the _____.
5. Jesus appeared after his resurrection to two disciples walking on the road to _____.
6. The name of the man whose ear was cut off by Peter was _____.
7. The school that believes that Jesus' remarks in the Olivet Discourse are only relevant to those who live in the time of the Great Tribulation is _____.
8. A favorite Messianic title that Jesus used for Himself which is drawn from the Old Testament is _____.
9. The Last Supper probably occurred on _____ night.
10. The Day of Controversy with Jewish officials was _____.

1. The man who carried Jesus' cross was named Simon of Cyrene.
2. The story of Zacchaeus is placed in Luke's Gospel in such a way that it provides a marked contrast to the account of the rich young ruler.
3. The view that the Olivet Discourse is entirely concerned with events that transpired in 70AD is held by the Preterists.
4. The court of Jewish elders before which Jesus was tried was called the Sanhedrin.
5. Jesus appeared after his resurrection to two disciples walking on the road to Emmaus.
6. The name of the man whose ear was cut off by Peter was Malchus.
7. The school that believes that Jesus' remarks in the Olivet Discourse are only relevant to those who live in the time of the Great Tribulation is dispensationalism.
8. A favorite Messianic title that Jesus used for Himself that is drawn from the Old Testament is The Son of Man.
9. The Last Supper probably occurred on Thursday night.
10. The Day of Controversy with Jewish officials was Tuesday.