



Southeastern
Baptist Theological Seminary

Theological Studies/Philosophy of Religion Entrance Exam Study Guide

The Ph.D. Entrance Exam in Theological Studies will consist of essay questions in two parts, each part approximately 3 hours in length.

Part 1 (the morning session) will assess readiness for work in Theological Studies generally. You will have some choice concerning which questions to answer, but it is understood that you will answer all questions in your anticipated area of specialization: Christian Ethics, Church History, Philosophy of Religion, or Systematic Theology.

Part 2 (the afternoon session) will assess readiness for advanced work in one of six areas of specialization. You will select one area of specialization and will answer questions in that area only. You may have some choice concerning which questions to answer.

The exam will be closed book, so you will not be allowed to use any resources other than the writing instruments you bring with you and the writing paper and instructional materials that will be provided in your exam folder.

Applicants are expected to be prepared to write for 90 minutes on any of the following questions. Essays will be assessed according to the following criteria:

Relevance and Argumentation

- Students should give careful attention to the question and outline refined arguments. Student should incorporate & critically interact with relevant resources related to the field.

Writing Mechanics

- Students' responses should be intelligent, and precise. Reasonable arrangement of paragraphs and ideas should enhance a reader's understanding. Responses should be focused, and vocabulary varied. Responses should contain very few grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors.

Awareness of Relevant Scholarship

- Students should show awareness of seminal sources, major figures and pivotal events related to the field and incorporate and properly interact with resources related to the question.

Part 1: Theological Studies (Area)

Books:

McGrath, Alister. *Historical Theology: An Introduction to the History of Christian Thought*. Oxford, UK and Malden, MA: Blackwell, 1998.

Wellum, Stephen. *God the Son Incarnate: The Doctrine of Christ*. Wheaton: Crossway, 2016.

Clark, David. *To Know and Love God: Method for Theology*. Wheaton: Crossway, 2003.

Lindberg, Carter. *The European Reformations*. 2nd ed. Oxford, UK and Malden, MA: Wiley- Blackwell, 2010.

Niebuhr, H. Richard. *Christ and Culture*. New York: Harper, 1975.

Allen, Diogenes with Eric O. Springsted. *Philosophy for Understanding Theology*, 2nd ed. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox, 2007.

Questions:

1. Discuss the proper relationship between theology, philosophy, and ethics, including where the fields overlap and what is distinctive to each.
2. Provide an overview of sound evangelical theological method, giving special attention to the approach of David Clark in *To Know and Love God*. What do you see as the strengths and weaknesses of Clark's approach?
3. Discuss the doctrine of providence, commenting on the following aspects: (a) the definition, biblical basis and theological importance of this doctrine; (b) key contributors to the historical development of this doctrine; and (c) philosophical and ethical challenges that have been raised against the doctrine of providence, especially in the modern period. Students are not asked to give a response to these challenges, simply to show their awareness of them.
4. Describe some of the major features of postmodern culture and the questions these developments raise for the disciplines of systematic theology, Christian ethics, and philosophy of religion. Also identify, if any, features of postmodern culture that are either consistent with or supportive of key claims made by these disciplines. In what ways?
5. For the magisterial, radical, English and Catholic reformations, (a) state succinctly the key concerns, (b) identify the major figures, and (c) assess the achievements and

lasting contributions made by each to the history of the church, and to the fields of systematic theology, Christian ethics, and philosophy of religion, if any.

6. Expound the doctrine of the person of Christ by (a) identifying key biblical passages which are major building blocks for this doctrine, (b) tracing major historical events in the development of this doctrine (not just in the patristic era but including the modern era), (c) stating at least four major points that should be included in teaching this doctrine systematically, and (d) explaining how this doctrine affects the Christian life in its ethical dimension.

Part 2: Philosophy of Religion (Concentration)

Books:

Allen, Diogenes and Eric O. Springsted. *Philosophy for Understanding Theology*, 2nd ed. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox, 2007.

Peterson, Michael, William Hasker, Bruce Reichenbach and David Basinger. *Philosophy of Religion: Selected Readings*, 4th ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009.

Questions:

1. Explain and evaluate Anselm's Ontological Argument in light of Gaunilo's critique. Then critique Plantinga's version of the ontological argument.
2. Discuss the moral argument for God's existence as presented by Robert Adams, and evaluate this argument in light of Natural Law.
3. Discuss J. I. Mackie's view of the problem of evil and Plantinga's response. Evaluate the effectiveness of Plantinga's response to Mackie.
4. Discuss omniscience by articulating and responding to the problem of freedom and foreknowledge.
5. Discuss the problem of religious diversity, articulating what you take to be the major views of how such diversity ought to inform one's understanding of religious truth.
6. State the core facts (sometimes referred to as minimal facts) argument for the resurrection as presented by Gary Habermas and then discuss the strengths and weaknesses of this approach particularly Habermas's prospective/retrospective argument

