

A Turabian Manual Supplement for
Help in Writing Research Papers
at BMATS



Based on Kate L. Turabian's
A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses and Dissertations, 9th edition

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 3

SETTING UP THE COMPUTER 4

FORMATTING 5

 Formatting a Title Page 5

 Formatting a Table of Contents Page 5

 Formatting Footnotes 5

 Examples of Specific Types of Footnotes 6

 Formatting Bibliography 8

 Formatting Headings in the Paper 8

 Examples of Specific Types of Bibliographic Entries 9

USING PROPER CITATIONS 11

TRADITIONAL SCRIPTURE ABBREVIATIONS 13

COMMON ERRORS TO AVOID IN WRITING 14

APPENDICES 16

 Appendix A: Sample Title Page 16

 Appendix B: Sample Footnotes 17

 Appendix C: Sample Bibliography 18

 Appendix D: Example of a Block Quote 19

 Appendix E: Sample Pages 20

Introduction

A significant portion of a student's academic experience at the Baptist Missionary Association Theological Seminary involves writing assignments and research papers. The great majority of students seeking a theological degree already are or will be involved in ministry positions that require the need to communicate clearly to a group of people. A primary means of communication is through writing. The professors and staff at BMATS desire for students to possess proficiency and skill in writing once they graduate from this institution. Part of the writing experience in seminary involves adhering to a particular style manual.

The purpose of this supplemental guide is to provide the student with concise instructions and examples of what a proper research paper should look like. BMATS utilizes the Turabian format style for research papers. The school is using the most current edition of *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 9th edition. While the Turabian manual itself can be quite overwhelming for the student to follow, this supplemental guide is provided to assist the student by streamlining the major components that concern most writing assignments, especially research papers. While this brief synopsis will be a good guide to follow, students should familiarize themselves with the 9th edition of the Turabian manual. The school possesses copies of this manual in the Kellar Library, but students are encouraged to obtain their own copy.

Most of the information in this supplemental guide strictly follows Turabian formatting; however, there may be items in this guide that are the preferences of BMA Seminary. Where this guide may differ from Turabian, always follow the guidelines presented in this supplement. Individual professors may also prefer slight differences in certain aspects of writing a research paper. When this is the case, professors will alert you to those changes.

Throughout this supplemental guide, students will be directed to sections of the 9th edition of Turabian where appropriate using parenthetical notes.

Setting Up the Computer

The first thing that must be done before beginning any writing assignment is making sure the word processor contains the correct settings. Unless allowed by your professor, students should submit their papers using Microsoft Word. The following are some of the common settings that need to be used:

- ✓ **Font** - Times New Roman, 12 point font, is the standard font and size for writing assignments at BMATS (A.1.2, p. 385). Microsoft Word usually has a different default font (Calibri, 11 point font), and so this will have to be changed. Fonts can be easily changed by going to the top left portion of the toolbar in Word.
- ✓ **Margins** - Unless writing a thesis, the margins for regular research papers should be 1" for all margins. This is the usual default setting in Microsoft Word. When writing a Masters' thesis, the left margin should be set at 1 ½" to allow room for binding (A.1.1, p. 384). To fix the margins, click on "page layout" on the toolbar, and then click on "Margins" to set the proper margins.
- ✓ **Indentations** - The first sentence of every new paragraph in a paper should be indented ½ inch from the left margin. Also, when inserting a block quote, the entire block quote should be indented ½ inch from the left margin (see example in Appendix D). The tab default in Word is already set at ½" intervals.
- ✓ **Spacing** - It is important to have proper spacing throughout the paper so that everything is uniform and neat. Adhere to the following spacing guidelines as the paper is written:
 - Leave only one space between punctuation and beginning of next sentence.
 - The entire paper should be double-spaced except for block quotes.
 - Individual footnotes are single-spaced, but there should be a space between each footnote.
 - Place a space between initials of a name (ex. C. H. Spurgeon) (24.2.1, p. 345).
 - Longer quotes exceeding four lines of text should be indented from the left margin and single spaced (7.5, p. 78).
- ✓ **Page Numbering** - The typical placement of numbering pages is in the header flush with the right margin. In Word, click on "Insert" on the toolbar, and then click "Page Number" (A.1.4.2, p. 386).

Formatting a Title Page

A formal research paper should contain a title page that includes the title of the paper, name of student, class information, and date. The title should begin one-third of the way down the page and be centered. If there is a main title and a subtitle, the main title is placed on one line followed by a colon and the subtitle is placed on another line with a space in between the main title and subtitle. Several lines below the title the student should place his/her name on one line, the name of the class on another line, followed by the date the paper is due (there should be a space between each item). It is always proper to consult with the professor to see if any other elements are required on the title page. The title page is not numbered (see Appendix A) (A.2.1.2, p. 388).

Formatting a Table of Contents Page

Turabian does not require a contents page unless the work is divided into separate chapters (A.2.1.7, p. 390). If the professor requires a contents page, be sure to follow the example in the second page of this guide. The word CONTENTS should be centered at the top of the page in all caps. The first item in a contents page for a research paper should be the INTRODUCTION. Major headings should be placed in all caps flush with the left margin. Subheadings should be indented ½ inch under the major headings. The contents page should be double-spaced using dot leaders with page numbers where each section begins following dot leaders and flush with the right margin (set tab stop at 6.5"). Besides the major headings the last two items on the contents page should be a CONCLUSION and SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY (instead of a selected bibliography, some professors may prefer a BIBLIOGRAPHY of sources actually used in the paper).

Formatting Footnotes

Turabian format style requires footnotes be placed at the bottom of the page to include sources cited. Always use footnotes unless directed otherwise by the professor. Keep the following items in mind when formatting your footnotes. Examples of specific types of footnotes are included on p. 6-7 of this manual and Appendix B.

- ✓ There should be a separator line between the body of text and the footnotes (this is already defaulted in Word).
- ✓ The first line of each footnote should be indented ½ inch from the left margin, while subsequent lines are flush with the left margin.
- ✓ Footnotes should be numbered consecutively throughout the paper using a superscript number.
- ✓ Footnotes should be Times New Roman, 10 point font.
- ✓ Use author's first name first in a footnote.
- ✓ Provide a full bibliographic entry the first time a source is cited. For subsequent footnotes using the same source - include author's last name, title of work, and page number (these shortened footnotes should fit on one line and so at times it may require the student to use a shortened title of the work if necessary).
- ✓ Use Ibid. when citing the same source consecutively.
- ✓ Individual footnotes should be single-spaced; place one space between each footnote.

Footnote for Monographs: (*see how to do the Bibliographic entry of these examples, p. 9-10*)

¹Henry Sloan Coffin, *The Meaning of the Cross* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932), 17.

²F. F. Bruce, *The Canon of Scripture* (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1988), 78.

Footnote for Monographs with multiple authors:

³D. A. Carson and Douglas J. Moo, *An Introduction to the New Testament*, 2nd ed. (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2005), 56.

⁴David Johnson, Jackson L. Ridley, and Beau Trammel, *The Exciting Adventure in Disciple-Making* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2001), 74.

Footnote for Monographs with later editions:

⁵Thomas J. Crawford, *The Doctrine of Holy Scripture Respecting the Atonement*, 4th ed. (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1954), 217.

⁶Millard J. Erickson, *Christian Theology*, 2nd ed. (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2000), 47.

Footnote for Monographs with reprint editions:

⁷Randall Jarrell, *Pictures from an Institution: A Comedy* (1954; repr., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010), 79-80.

⁸Charles Dickens, *Pictures from Italy* (1846; repr., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011), 35.

Footnote for Monographs in a multi-volume set:

⁹James George Frazer, *The Golden Bough: A Study in Magic and Religion*, vol. 1 (New York: Macmillan, 1940), 72.

¹⁰Norman L. Geisler, *Systematic Theology: Sin and Salvation*, vol. 3 (Minneapolis: Bethany House, 2010), 47.

Footnote for Commentaries not in a series:

¹¹E. M. Blaiklock, *Commentary on the New Testament* (Old Tappan, NJ: Fleming H. Revell, 1977), 42.

¹²Clyde L. Breland, *Assurance of Divine Fellowship: A Popular Exposition of the First Epistle of John* (Nashville: Broadman, 1939), 112.

Footnote for Commentaries as Part of a Series:

¹³Leon Morris, *The Gospel According to Matthew*, in *The Pillar New Testament Commentary*, ed. D. A. Carson (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1992), 429.

¹⁴Gordon J. Wenham, *The Book of Leviticus*, in *The New International Commentary On the Old Testament*, eds. R. K. Harrison and Robert L. Hubbard, Jr. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1979), 29.

Footnote for Journal Articles:

¹⁵Victor Bartling, "We Love Because He Loves Us First (1 John 4:7-21)," *Concordia Theological Monthly* 23, no. 12 (1952): 874.

¹⁶Leon Morris, "The Wrath of God," *Expository Times* 63, no. 5 (Fall 1952): 144.

Footnote for Journal Articles found online:

¹⁷Sydney H. T. Page, "Revelation 20 and Pauline Eschatology," *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 23, no. 1 (March 1980): 31, accessed March 21, 2015, *ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials*, EBSCOhost.

¹⁸Jeffrey A. D. Weima, "The Slaying of Satan's Superman and the Sure Salvation of the Saints: Paul's Apocalyptic Word of Comfort (2 Thessalonians 2:1-17)," *Calvin Theological Journal* 41, no. 1 (April 2006): 77, accessed March 31, 2015, *ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials*, EBSCOhost.

Footnote for Reference Works:

¹⁹Francis Brown, S. R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs, *The Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon* (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 2000), s. v. "כפר."

²⁰Donald G. Bloesch, *Holman Bible Dictionary*, ed. Trent C. Butler (Nashville: Holman, 1991), s. v. "Expiation, Propitiation."

Footnote for Ancient Sources:

²¹Homer, *The Illiad*, 1.440, in *Loeb Classical Library*, trans. A. T. Murray, ed. G. P. Goold (London: William Heinemann LTD, 1928), 36.

²²Chrysostom, *Exposita in Psalm 129:4*, *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*, ed. G. W. H. Lampe, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961), 84.

Formatting Bibliography (A.2.3.5, p. 411)

Every solid research paper needs a list of the sources used to gather research. Such a list helps the reader to know what sources were used and may be of benefit for those wanting to research the topic further. Most professors will require one of two types of bibliographies: Selected Bibliography or Bibliography. A Selected Bibliography is not only a list of sources cited in the paper, but also other sources that were consulted in the process of research but not used. The other type is merely listing in the bibliography only those sources used. Students should consult with their professor about which type to use in his/her class. Another type of bibliography is called an annotated bibliography which includes not only the typical bibliographical information, but also a brief synopsis of what is included in the work. Here are some things to keep in mind when formatting the bibliography:

- ✓ Bibliographies are alphabetized according to author's last name.
- ✓ If more than one work is cited by the same author, the full name is given with the first entry, then use a blank line in place of author's name in subsequent entries alphabetized by title of work.
- ✓ The top of the page should be labeled, *Bibliography*, followed by two blank spaces.
- ✓ A bibliography uses hanging indentions where the first line of the bibliographic reference is not indented, but subsequent lines are indented.

Formatting Headings in the Paper (A.2.2.4, p. 404-5)

FIRST LEVEL

Second Level

Third Level

Fourth level

Fifth level.

- ✓ The first level heading should be in all caps and centered.
- ✓ The second level heading should be centered using regular type.
- ✓ The third level heading should be flush with the left margin and in italics.
- ✓ The fourth level heading should be flush with the left margin using regular type.
- ✓ The fifth level heading should run in at the beginning of the paragraph using bold face type and followed by a period.

Bibliographic entry for Monographs:

Coffin, Henry Sloan. *The Meaning of the Cross*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932.

Bruce, F. F. *The Canon of Scripture*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1988.

Bibliographic entry for Monographs with multiple authors:

Carson, D. A. and Douglas J. Moo. *An Introduction to the New Testament*, 2nd ed. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2005.

Johnson, David, Jackson L. Ridley, and Beau Trammel. *The Exciting Adventure in Disciple-Making*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2001.

Bibliographic entry for Monographs with later editions:

Crawford, Thomas J. *The Doctrine of Holy Scripture Respecting the Atonement*, 4th ed. Grand Rapids: Baker, 1954.

Erickson, Millard J. *Christian Theology*, 2nd ed. Grand Rapids: Baker, 2000).

Bibliographic entry for Monographs with reprint editions:

Jarrell, Randall. *Pictures from an Institution: A Comedy*. 1954. Reprint, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.

Dickens, Charles. *Pictures from Italy*. 1846. Reprint, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011.

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Frazer, James George. *The Golden Bough: A Study in Magic and Religion*. Vol. 1. New York: Macmillan, 1940.

Geisler, Normal L. *Systematic Theology: Sin and Salvation*. Vol. 3. Minneapolis: Bethany House, 2010.

Bibliographic entry for Commentaries not in a series:

Blaiklock, E. M. *Commentary on the New Testament*. Old Tappan, NJ: Fleming H. Revell, 1977.

Breland, Clyde L. *Assurance of Divine Fellowship: A Popular Exposition of the First Epistle of John*. Nashville: Broadman, 1939.

Bibliographic entry for Commentaries as Part of a Series:

Morris, Leon. *The Gospel According to Matthew*. In *The Pillar New Testament Commentary*. Edited by D. A. Carson Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1992.

Wenham, Gordan J. *The Book of Leviticus*. In *The New International Commentary On the Old Testament*. Edited by R. K. Harrison and Robert L. Hubbard, Jr. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1979.

Bibliographic entry for Journal Articles:

Bartling, Victor. "We Love Because He Loves Us First (1 John 4:7-21)." *Concordia Theological Monthly* 23, no. 12 (1952): 867-889.

Morris, Leon. "The Wrath of God." *Expository Times* 63, no. 5 (Fall 1952): 127-151.

Bibliographic entry for Journal Articles found online:

Page, Sydney H. T. "Revelation 20 and Pauline Eschatology." *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 23, no. 1 (March 1980): 15-33. Accessed March 21, 2015, *ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials, EBSCOhost*.

Weima, Jeffrey A. D. "The Slaying of Satan's Superman and the Sure Salvation of the Saints: Paul's Apocalyptic Word of Comfort (2 Thessalonians 2:1-17)." *Calvin Theological Journal* 41, no. 1 (April 2006): 56-81. Accessed March 31, 2015, *ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials, EBSCOhost*.

Footnote for Reference Works:

Brown, Francis, S. R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs. *The Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon*. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 2000, s. v. "כפר."

Bloesch, Donald G. *Holman Bible Dictionary*. Edited by Trent C. Butler. Nashville: Holman, 1991, s. v. "Expiation, Propitiation."

Footnote for Ancient Sources:

Homer. *The Illiad*, 1.440. In *Loeb Classical Library*. Translated by A. T. Murray. Edited by G. P. Goold. London: William Heinemann LTD, 1928.

Chrysostom. *Exposita in Psalm 129:4. A Patristic Greek Lexicon*. Edited by G. W. H. Lampe. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961.

Using Proper Citation
(7.9, p. 87; 15.1, p. 139; 25.1, p. 358)

Plagiarism is a most serious offense in the world of academia. Plagiarism is the stealing of the intellectual property of another. Even unintentional plagiarism is still plagiarism, though perhaps not as serious or culpable. It is imperative, therefore, to use proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarizing.

When a researcher is including the exact words from another author, this information needs to be set off using quotation marks or a block quote for longer quotations. Single quotation marks should be used inside of double quotation marks. A block quote does not need to be set off by commas. Such quotations need to be properly introduced, typically using the author's name. When quoting an author for the first time in a paper, the writer should use the full name of the author. For subsequent quotations from the same author, use the author's last name only. The student should not introduce quotes the same way throughout the paper, but should use a variety of introductions. For example, do not introduce every quote by stating, Sam Johnson wrote, ". . . Depending upon the context of the discussion in the paper, it may be appropriate at times to say, Sam Johnson conjectured, ". . . or Sam Johnson agreed, ". . . or According to Sam Johnson, ". . . The following are examples of proper citations within a paper:

- According to Adamson, James skillfully “makes the unconscious impatience of primitive Christianity a basis for his exhortation to conscious patience...this is the most important aspect of James’ eschatology.”¹⁸
- Dan G. McCartney concluded, " The health of the community depends on the health of its members, and the prayer life of one is the prayer life of all."⁶⁵
- Erickson described the Kingdom of Christ as, "dramatically or cataclysmically inaugurated by the second coming."¹⁵

When a writer is not quoting an author exactly, but is summarizing the ideas of that author, that section in the paper needs to be properly footnoted. Even though the student may be using his own words to describe what another author stated in his work, it is still the ideas of that author and proper credit must be given.

When a student is using his/her own words along with his/her ideas, nothing needs to be cited in this instance. The student's own words and ideas are the intellectual property of that student.

The following is taken from the BMATS Student Handbook on Plagiarism:

Although any writing assignment calls for the student’s own thinking on a particular subject, a research paper, by definition, must also be related to the work of individuals other than the writer of the paper. Inherent in such a requirement is the risk of committing a serious error in writing known generally as plagiarism— an error so serious as to constitute “outright fraud” in

many cases (Allan A. Metcalf, *Research to the Point*, San Diego: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1991).

To say that plagiarism is failure to give credit where credit is due is to oversimplify the issue. Not only must the writer cite the source of any quoted or paraphrased material, he or she must also give credit (at the very least, in the bibliography of the paper) to any source that influenced the writer's thinking on and approach to the topic. Failure to do so constitutes plagiarism.

Furthermore, proper form is essential for adequate documentation of sources consulted or utilized. For example, the student must designate exact quotations by quotation marks (or, for longer quotes, indented single-spaced lines). Normally, exact page numbers for sources quoted should be placed in footnotes according to Turabian style—not with parentheses (the superscript number in the body should be placed at the end of each citation).

The writer should avoid excessive use of quotations. Borrowing the exact wording of another writer should be saved for the particularly eloquent expressions or for technical explanations or tedious explanations difficult for the student to summarize. Usually the student should summarize in his or her own words the content of sources consulted on a particular topic. This demonstrates that the student understands and has begun to assimilate the material utilized. However, unless this usage of sources is documented by footnotes or other means (providing the specific page numbers), the result is plagiarism. The use of writings from the Internet, when falsely presented as a student's own work, is considered grounds for suspension from the seminary.

Paraphrasing and summarizing another writer may become plagiarism if the sentence structure or phrases of the original are used. Changing a few words with synonyms or reversing the order of words or clauses in a sentence without giving credit is plagiarism. "When you paraphrase, you must state in your own words what another writer believes or argues" (Lyn Paulos & Rosemaria Menager-Beeley, *Understanding Plagiarism: A Student Guide to Writing Your Own Work*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2006). Summarizing involves more than omitting some sentences, words, or clauses from the original writer. Any work you submit with your name on it is assumed to be original writing, unless you indicate you are using another's work. The rule of thumb is: "When in doubt, cite!"

Traditional Scripture Abbreviations (24.6.1, p. 352)

Old Testament (OT):

<u>Full Title</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Full Title</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Genesis	Gen.	Ecclesiastes	Eccles.
Exodus	Exod.	Song of Solomon	Song of Sol.
Leviticus	Lev.	Isaiah	Isa.
Numbers	Num.	Jeremiah	Jer.
Deuteronomy	Deut.	Lamentations	Lam.
Joshua	Josh.	Ezekiel	Ezek.
Judges	Judg.	Daniel	Dan.
Ruth	Ruth	Hosea	Hosea
1 Samuel	1 Sam.	Joel	Joel
2 Samuel	2 Sam.	Amos	Amos
1 Kings	1 Kings	Obadiah	Obad.
2 Kings	2 Kings	Jonah	Jon.
1 Chronicles	1 Chron.	Micah	Mic.
2 Chronicles	2 Chron.	Nahum	Nah.
Ezra	Ezra	Habakkuk	Hab.
Nehemiah	Neh.	Zephaniah	Zeph.
Esther	Esther	Haggai	Hag.
Job	Job	Zechariah	Zech.
Psalms	Ps./Pss.	Malachi	Mal.
Proverbs	Prov.		

New Testament (NT):

<u>Full Title</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Full Title</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Matthew	Matt.	1 Timothy	1 Tim.
Mark	Mark	2 Timothy	2 Tim.
Luke	Luke	Titus	Titus
John	John	Philemon	Philem.
Acts	Acts	Hebrews	Heb.
Romans	Rom.	James	James
1 Corinthians	1 Cor.	1 Peter	1 Pet.
2 Corinthians	2 Cor.	2 Peter	2 Pet.
Galatians	Gal.	1 John	1 John
Ephesians	Eph.	2 John	2 John
Philippians	Phil.	3 John	3 John
Colossians	Col.	Jude	Jude
1 Thessalonians	1 Thess.	Revelation	Rev.
2 Thessalonians	2 Thess.		

Common Errors to Avoid in Writing

See "The Forge" on the Moodle homepage for more information

1. Proper use of commas
 - a. Use commas with an introductory word or phrase.
 - i. "Frankly, that was a terrible episode in history."
 - ii. "Due to his harrowing experience, John refuses to fish for sharks."
 - b. Use commas to set off a dependent clause.
 - i. "Jackson, while driving to the store, listened to his favorite music."
 - ii. "Percy, as he was walking home, talked to his best friend."
 - c. Use commas to set off a parenthetical expression.
 - i. "The best way to study for an exam, unless you are a procrastinator, is to begin weeks before the actual test date."
 - ii. "The baseball team played hard, unless you count that one inning, the entire game."
 - d. Use commas with items in a series. Always use a comma before the conjunction that introduces the last item (21.2.2).
 - i. "Betty has orange, purple, black, and red shoes."
 - ii. "Darren asked Bob, Fred, John, Brian, and Jerry to stop talking."
 - e. Use commas when introducing a quote.
 - i. C. H. Spurgeon conjectured, ". . .
 - ii. C. S. Lewis wrote, ". . .
2. Keep writing in the simple past tense
 - a. **Passive past tense:** "John had written to his girlfriend."
 - b. **Simple past tense:** "John wrote to his girlfriend."
3. Write in the active voice
 - a. **Passive voice:** On April 19, 1775, arms were seized at Concord, precipitating the American Revolution.
 - b. **Active voice:** On April 19, 1775, British soldiers seized arms at Concord, precipitating the American Revolution.
4. Avoid wordiness in writing. Keep your writing concise and to the point.
5. Avoid the use of contractions in formal writing.
 - a. **Incorrect:** don't; isn't; wouldn't
 - b. **Correct:** do not; is not; would not

6. Formal writing should be written in the third person.
 - a. I believe Johnson was wrong in his conclusion. (1st person)
This writer believes Johnson was wrong in his conclusion. (3rd person)
 - b. We believe such practices do not belong in the church. (1st person)
The members believe such practices do not belong in the church. (3rd person)
 - c. You should not believe such heresy. (2nd person)
A person should not believe such heresy. (3rd person)
7. Improper subject/verb agreement
 - a. **Incorrect:** "The sisters were told that she should wash the dishes."
 - b. **Correct:** "The sisters were told that they should wash the dishes."
8. Punctuation, such as periods and commas should be placed inside of quotation marks.
 - a. John stated, "There is no reason to allow heresy in the church."
 - b. Mary objected, "Stop eating the ice cream," but Steven kept on eating.
9. Question marks and exclamation points precede a closing quotation mark if they are part of the quoted matter.
 - a. **Incorrect:** Her poem is titled, "What Did the Crow Know"?
 - b. **Correct:** Her poem is titled, "What Did the Crow Know?"
10. Question marks and exclamations points follow a closing quotation mark if they apply to the entire sentence where the quotation appears.
 - a. **Incorrect:** Do we accept Jefferson's concept of "a natural aristocracy"?
 - b. **Correct:** Do we accept Jefferson's concept of "a natural aristocracy"?
11. Semicolons and colons always follow quotation marks (Ex. - He claimed that "every choice reflects an attitude toward Everyman"; his speech then enlarged on that point.)
12. Failure to use past tense when introducing quotations
 - a. **Incorrect:** F. F. Bruce states, " . . . **Correct:** F. F. Bruce stated, " . . .
 - b. **Incorrect:** H. L. Bond comments, " . . . **Correct:** H. L. Bond commented, " . . .
13. Improper use of there/their
 - a. "No students should place their book over there by the heater."
 - b. "Students should be sure to edit their papers carefully."
14. Split infinitives
 - a. **Incorrect:** "John failed to quickly stand when answering the question."
 - b. **Correct:** "John failed to stand quickly when answering the question."
15. Ending a sentence with a preposition
 - a. **Incorrect:** Barry drove to the club he was a member of.
 - b. **Correct:** Barry drove to the club of which he was a member.

Appendix A: Sample Title Page (A.2.1.2, p. 388; Figure A.1, p. 391)

**Debating Doctrine:
An Overview of Pauline Eschatology**

John D. Student

NT512: New Testament Introduction and Survey 2

April 27, 2015

Appendix B: Sample Footnotes

¹Colin G. Kruse, *The Letters of John*, in *The Pillar New Testament Commentary*, ed. D. A. Carson, (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2000), 73.

²Leon Morris, *The Apostolic Preaching of the Cross* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1972), 129.

³Karen H. Jobes and Moisés Silva, *Invitation to the Septuagint* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2000), 33.

⁴William G. T. Shedd, *Dogmatic Theology*, vol. 2 (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1971), 390.

⁵*Ibid.*, 391.

⁶Morris, *The Apostolic Preaching of the Cross*, 133.

⁷Richard H. Sueme, "Divine Propitiation," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 100, no. 398 (April-June 1943): 291.

⁸D. A. Carson, "Atonement in Romans 3:21-26," in *The Glory of the Atonement*, Charles E. Hill and Frank A. James, eds. (Downers Grove, IL: IVP Academic, 2004), 129.

⁹Barry Clyde Joslin, "Getting Up to Speed: An Essential Introduction to 1 John," *Southern Baptist Journal of Theology* 10, no. 3 (2006): 6.

¹⁰Augustine, *Tractates on the First Epistle of John: Tractate 1*, *The Fathers of the Church: A New Translation*, vol. 92, John W. Rettig, trans., Thomas P. Halton, ed. (Washington, D. C.: The Catholic University of America, 1995), 131.

¹¹Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed., s. v. "etymology," Electronic edition in *Logos Bible Software Series X: Scholar's Gold Library*, Oak Harbor, WA: Logos Research Systems, 2008.

Appendix C: Sample Bibliography

Bibliography

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Appendix D: Example of a Block Quote

In fact, Paul specifically wrote to them saying, “For God has not destined us for wrath,” (5:9). To this end, the Amillennialist, Postmillennialist, and Posttribulationist would argue as Erickson stated:

Often the pretribulationist argues that the church will surely not be exposed to God’s wrath. This the posttribulationist readily concedes; in fact he insists upon the point. The posttribulationist frequently distinguishes between the great tribulation and the wrath of God. The tribulation, which is in part inflicted by non-Christians and the devil, will be experienced by all who are alive and on earth at the time. The wrath of God will overlap with the tribulation, but is intended only for the wicked; the saints of God will be spared from it.¹

Feinberg disagreed, and provided the apt rejoinder, “For a posttribulationist to claim . . .

Appendix E: Sample Pages

It was proven in a previous section that the usage of ἰλασμός is consistent with assuaging wrath, but it is Jesus Christ who does the propitiating and not man. Victor Bartling rightly stated, "God, the absolute holy One, cannot treat sin as if it were no sin. His holy wrath must be placated."¹ God's wrath against the sins of mankind placed upon His only begotten Son demonstrates the magnitude of His love for mankind.

Concerning the love of God, A. E. Brooke conjectured that there was nothing in man that warranted God's love, but by God's very own nature He loved man.² Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown added that the Greek aorist (ἠγάπησεν) translated, "He loved us," emphasizes that God's love was not merited in any way by man.³ Lange asserted, "The initiation of loving is with God; the beginning and origin of love is in God."⁴ The act of propitiation is connected to the love of God, even though propitiation speaks of God's wrath. R. J. Drummond called this connection of love and wrath a paradox. He wrote, "Note the resounding paradox of this verse, that God is at once loving and wrathful, and His love provides the propitiation which averts the wrath from us."⁵ The prospect of God's love toward humanity despite the fact that there is nothing in man which warrants this love should truly humble the sinner before God.

¹ Victor Bartling, "We Love Because He Loves Us First (1 John 4:7-21)," *Concordia Theological Monthly* 23, no. 12 (1952): 874.

²A. E. Brooke, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Johannine Epistles*, in *The International Critical Commentary*, eds. Samuel Rolles Driver, Alfred Plummer, and Charles Augustus Briggs (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1912), 46.

³Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown, *Commentary on the Whole Bible*, 534.

⁴Lange, *The First Epistle General of John*, 141-2.

⁵R. J. Drummond, *I, II, and III John*, in *The New Bible Commentary*, ed. F. Davidson (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1953), 1157.

Akin noted that the primary purpose for God sending His son to earth the first time was to provide an atonement for mankind, with truly an emphasis on His dying.⁶ Christ accomplished the work of propitiation upon the cross. The cross was not a happy moment between God the Father and God the Son; however, this was the only way that God's wrath against sin could be satisfied. W. T. Conner agreed, "Propitiation, then, was necessary before man could have life. The thing that made propitiation necessary was sin."⁷ D. Edmond Hiebert mentioned that Jesus was not just a propitiator, but was Himself the propitiation for the sins of mankind.⁸ Dodd, in his discussion of ἵλασμός in 1 John 2:2, heavily stressed the aspect of God forgiving and cleansing men of their sin while overlooking the basis upon which He forgives and cleanses. The basis is the work of Christ upon the cross taking the full punishment of man's sin. To Dodd's credit, however, he does admit this basis in his discussion of 4:10.⁹

The Quest for the Correct Rendering of ἵλασμός in 1 John

One of the great debates surround ἵλασμός and its cognates is how it should rightly be interpreted and translated in English. This section examines the scholarly landscape on this particular word by analyzing many English translations of the Bible, and determining scholarly opinion through the voice of commentators spanning from the seventeenth century to the present. This writer examined thirty-five different English translations of the Bible seeking to determine the trend of these translations. This survey resulted in interesting findings that are detailed in this section.

⁶Akin, *1, 2, 3 John*, 180.

⁷Walter Thomas Conner, *The Epistles of John*, 2nd ed. (Nashville: Broadman, 1957), 57.

⁸D. Edmond Hiebert, "An Exposition of 1 John 4:7-21," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 145 (1988): 76.

⁹C. H. Dodd, *The Johannine Epistles*, in *The Moffatt New Testament Commentary*, vol. 16, ed. James Moffatt (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1946), 112.

Dodd is not without his critics. Two of his most notable critics were Roger R. Nicole and Leon Morris. Nicole disagreed with Dodd in two main areas. First, he claimed that Dodd's conclusions were based on only forty percent of the relevant evidence in his study of the LXX and non-pagan literature. Second, Dodd claimed that Hellenistic Judaism formed an exception with the usage of expiation, but Nicole added that both Josephus and Philo (two representatives of Hellenistic Judaism) used the pagan usage overwhelmingly in their writings.¹⁰ Norman H. Young agreed with Nicole as he wrote, "Dodd has ignored the context in limiting himself to a lexicographical method."¹¹ Young further added that Dodd "undervalues the element of wrath" and that context cannot be overlooked when undergoing a lexical study.¹² Young is correct in his assertion that context is vital and offers invaluable clues to the interpretation of any passage. T. C. G. Thornton argued against Dodd's proposal that the use of ἐξιλάσκεσθαι in the LXX in certain contexts is used in both a pagan and non-pagan sense and can be viewed as propitiation.¹³ Thornton's understanding, however, is along the idea of Dodd's understanding. He preferred to view ἵλασμός in 1 John 2:2 as expiation because the word for advocate carries the meaning of comforter, and it would hardly seem likely for ἵλασμός to carry such a harsh meaning as appeasing an angry God.¹⁴

More recent scholars have also vied for expiation instead of propitiation. David Rensberger, in his discussion of 1 John 2:2 wrote, " 'Atonement' (which means 'expiation of sins

¹⁰Roger R. Nicole, "C H [sic] Dodd and the Doctrine of Propitiation," *Westminster Theological Journal* 17 (May 1955): 129-31.

¹¹Norman H. Young, "C. H. Dodd, Hilaskesthai and His Critics," *Evangelical Quarterly* 48 (April-June 1976): 77.

¹²Ibid.

¹³T. C. G. Thornton, "Propitiation or Expiation," *Expository Times* 80 (November 1968): 53.

¹⁴Ibid., 55.