**Church History**

**Semester Exam**

**(100 Points)**

**Name Answer Key Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Fill in the blanks with the correct answer**
2. What is the birthday of the church? Pentecost
3. A summary of the basic beliefs of the early church can be found in Apostles’ Creed
4. Under which emperor did the Roman persecutions begin? Nero
5. Who were early church leaders who had been taught by the apostles? Apostolic Fathers
6. What school of thought taught that the material world is evil and that Jesus came to rescue people from the prison of the physical world? Gnosticism
7. Which church council concluded that Jesus is of the same essence as God the Father Himself and is not inferior in any way? Council of Nicea
8. What Latin Church Father proposed the unfortunate ideas of just war theory and predestination in spite of having a brilliant mind and a heart after God? Augustine of Hippo
9. Who was an 86 year-old Church Father who chose to die rather than deny Christ? Polycarp
10. What do we call early Christian thinkers who defended their faith against attacks and accusation brought by unbelievers? Apologists
11. What Roman emperor became a “Christian” and brought the church and state together into a close working relationship? Constantine
12. In what year was Christianity legalized in the Roman Empire? A.D. 313
13. Describe why monasticism arose as a movement within the Roman Catholic church.

Monasticism arose as a response to the corruption and unholiness in the church; since the church was no longer pure there was a felt need for another level of separation and holiness for those who were very devout

1. What three vows did monks and nuns make?
   1. Chastity
   2. Voluntary poverty
   3. Obedience
2. The western part of the Roman Empire was basically taken over by what group(s) in the fifth century? Germanic tribes or barbarians
3. Name three of the five pillars of Islam:
   1. Daily Prayers
   2. Confession of Faith
   3. Alms-giving; Fasting during month of Ramadan; Pilgrimages; (Jihad)
4. During which two centuries did the Crusades occur? 1100-1300
5. What was the main objective of the Crusades? To take control of the Holy Lands away from the Muslims
6. **Matching**
7. A barbarians a. Germanic tribes
8. D clergy b. founder and first leader of Islam
9. E purgatory c. city which became the center of the Christian church
10. G Koran d. officers and leaders in a church
11. J pagans e. a place of purifying between heaven and hell
12. I A.D. 476 f. followers of Islam
13. C Rome g. the holy book of Islam
14. F Muslims h. ordinary church members
15. K pope i. year that Rome was conquered
16. H laity j. heathens
17. B Mohammed k. the successor of Peter, Vicar of Christ, and head of Catholicism
18. **Matching II**
19. B John Calvin A. Rich French merchant turned preacher
20. D St. Francis of Assisi B. Reformer in Geneva
21. F Martin Luther C. A voice of courage from Bohemia
22. A Peter Waldo D. Charming monk who talked to the animals
23. C John Huss E. Reformer in Zurich
24. G John Wycliffe F. The “wild boar” from Germany
25. E Ulrich Zwingli G. Protester from England
26. **Short Answer**
27. In what year did the first major split in church history occur? 1054
28. What was the name of the church in the western part of what had been the Roman Empire? Roman Catholic Church
29. Name of church in the eastern part of the Roman Empire: Greek Orthodox Church
30. What happened during the Great Schism (1378-1417)? Multiple people claimed to be pope at the same time, creating confusion and divisions within the Catholic Church
31. What did the Catholic Church establish to root out heretics and put them on trial? Inquisition
32. The period of time during which the pope lived in Avignon instead of Rome is called Babylonian Captivity
33. If a person were condemned as a heretic, what were his two options?
    1. Recant
    2. Be executed
34. What is the general name for those groups which spoke out against the abuses in the Catholic Church and eventually formed their own separate churches? Protestants
35. What Scriptural truth eventually freed Martin Luther from his fear of God’s condemnation and allowed him to have peace in his relationship with God? “the just shall live by faith” Rom. 1:17
36. **Identify which of these men fit in the following blanks: (Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, Wycliffe, Huss)**
37. Luther Joined Augustinian monastery
38. Huss Condemned as a heretic by the Council of Constance
39. Huss Influenced by Wycliffe
40. Luther Provoked into action by Tetzel, the seller of indulgences
41. Zwingli Exercised the most influence on the first leaders of Anabaptism
42. Calvin Wrote the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
43. Zwingli Lived in the Swiss Confederation
44. Wycliffe Studied and taught at Oxford, England
45. Huss Was executed in spite of a promise of “safe conduct’
46. Luther Acutely feared God because of his sinfulness
47. Calvin Churches who followed his leadership became known as Reformed
48. Luther Appeared before the emperor at Worms
49. Wycliffe Followers were called Lollards
50. Calvin Reformed the city of Geneva
51. Luther Lived and worked in Wittenburg
52. Luther Posted ninety-five conclusions on the public bulletin board in his local town
53. Wycliffe With the help of his followers, translated the Bible into English
54. Luther Burned a papal document of excommunication
55. **Essays**
56. **In a balanced paragraph, describe the need for reformation within the Roman Catholic Church around the year 1500. (Think about church structure and authority, theology, lifestyle of priests and laity, etc.) (6 pts.)**

**See the handout about “The Need for Reform”; essay should include at least six problems in the Roman Catholic Church**

1. **Describe the different beliefs regarding the Lord’s Supper of the following groups: Catholics, Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli. (4 pts.)**

* **Catholics—transubstantiation—the bread and wine are transformed into the actual body and blood of Christ, containing intrinsic spiritual merit for those who partake**
* **Luther—Christ is actually present along with the bread and wine**
* **Calvin—Christ is spiritually present in the bread and wine**
* **Zwingli—Symbolic view—the bread and wine are symbols for Christ’s body and blood (his sacrifice); no intrinsic merit; the merit comes through the faith of the participant**

1. **Why did the Church of England break ties with the Roman Catholic Church and form their own denomination? (3 pts.)**

**In contrast to the other Protestant churches who broke with Rome over theological and moral concerns, the Church of England’s break involved more political, personal, and practical concerns. King Henry VIII needed a divorce or annulment from his wife, but political and family ties kept the pope from granting this request. By breaking away from the Roman Catholic Church and having himself named the head of the Church of England, King Henry VIII was able to move ahead with his divorce with the official permission that he needed.**