

Church History

Answer Key

Lesson #1. Introduction - Persecution under Nero

1. Why is it important for even non-Christians to know and understand church history?
Church history is an important part of world history.
2. During the first years of the Christian church, during the time of the Apostles, Romans saw Christians as just a part of what other religious group?
Jews
3. Why did Emperor Nero persecute Christians?
He blamed Christians for setting the fire, to redirect blame against himself.

Lesson #2. Those Strange and Dangerous Christians!

1. Describe four beliefs and practices that made Christian look strange and dangerous in Roman culture.
 - a) *Christians believed in only one God, not Rome's many "gods" that protected the empire. So Christians practiced "treason."*
 - b) *Romans thought that Christians practice cannibalism in the Lord's Supper, and that Christians practice incest, have sex with their "brothers and sisters."*
 - c) *Christians did not go along with Roman social customs. Christians accepted slaves as equals, and they protected the lives of babies that Roman fathers threw away to die.*
 - d) *Romans saw new religions as bad. Christians did not fit the practices of other accepted religions, like having temples, sacrifices, and incense.*

Lesson #3. Rome Crushes Israel

1. Why did the people of Israel rebel against their Roman rulers?
The Romans abused them, stealing from them and killing them.
2. The Roman army destroyed the city of Jerusalem in what year?
70 AD
3. What part of the temple in Jerusalem is still standing today?
The Wailing Wall
4. What is Masada? What happened at Masada?
Masada is a mountain fortress where the last group of Jewish rebels fled and died.

Church History

Answer key

5. How did the Roman Emperor Nero die?
Nero killed himself.

Lesson #4. “Curse Christ or Die!”

1. Emperor Domitian broke with Roman tradition, how?
He did not want to wait until he died to become a “god.” He named himself a “god.”
2. Domitian made law that Christians and Jews refused to obey. What was that law?
All people must worship the Emperor as a god, and pay him a tithe as their act of worship.
3. What was Governor Pliny’s plan for make Christians convert back to worshipping the Emperor and the Roman gods?
Pliny gave Christians three chances to curse Christ and worship the Emperor. If they refused they would be executed (killed).

Lesson #5. Justin Martyr and the Apologists

1. What does the Greek word *apologia* mean?
defense
2. How did Justin try to show that the Christian faith is true?
He tried to show that there is a connection between Christian teaching and Greek philosophy.
3. Why was the word *Martyr* added to Justin’s name?
He was killed because he chose Christ, not the Roman gods.

Lesson #6. What attracted Romans to Christ?

1. Why did many people in the Roman world trust Jesus Christ?
Many Roman people saw that Christians were good, loving, generous, and moral people.

Lesson #7. The Martyrs of Lyon – They Died for a God Who is Real

1. Who was the Apostle John’s assistant?
Polycarp
2. Where is the city of Lyon? (Roman times Lyon was called *Lugdunum*)
France; in Roman times France was called Gaul.

Church History

Answer key

3. What gave the Martyrs of Lyon strength to endure terrible suffering?

They remembered Jesus and His suffering for them.

4. How was Polycarp killed?

He was burned alive.

5. Why was Polycarp killed?

He refused to offer incense to the Emperor.

Lesson #8. The Gnostic Search for “Secret Knowledge”

1. What does the word “heresy” mean?

False teaching

2. What was the first strong heresy that the Apostles of Jesus had to fight?

that Roman Christians must follow all the Jewish customs and traditions, especially circumcision

3. What did the Gnostic religion teach?

The physical world is bad; the spirit world is good.

People can disconnect from the physical world and connect to the spirit world by having secret knowledge.

4. Gnostics taught who made the world?

the devil

5. Gnostics rejected what Christians teachings about Jesus?

Gnostics rejected:

- *Jesus Christ is both true God and true man.
(Gnostics rejected that God became man.)*
- *Jesus forgives sins.*
- *Jesus rose from the dead.*

Gnostics taught that Jesus and Christ were separate:

Jesus is good and Christ is the devil’s assistant.

6. Gnosticism mixed with Christian teaching how?

Gnostics used names of people in the Bible, but they changed Bible stories to teach their false doctrine.

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #9. Gnosticism Infects the Church

1. What did Marcion teach about God in the Old Testament and God of Jesus Christ?
Why Marcion think that the “God of the New Testament” is better than the “God of the Old Testament”?
Marcion taught that the OT and NT had different Gods. He thought that the OT God was mean and angry, and that the NT God is nice. Also, according to Gnostic teaching, the OT God is bad because He created the physical world.
2. What is Docetism?
Marcion’s teaching that Jesus Christ did not become truly human, that Jesus never had a physical body; Jesus only seemed human.
3. What did Marcion teach about Jesus’ resurrection from the dead? ..and the Bible’s promise that on the Last Day all people will rise from the dead?
Marcion taught that Jesus did not rise from the dead, nor will anyone else rise from the dead.
4. What did Marcion teach about marriage? Why?
Marcion taught that married couples should not have sex together. According to Gnostic teaching, all earthly pleasure is bad.
5. How did Marcion and his followers celebrate the Lord’s Supper? Why?
They drank water, not grape wine, because they feared that drinking wine would lead to physical pleasure
6. What New Testament books did Marcion accept?
The Gospel of Luke and 10 of Paul’s letters.
7. What did the church in Rome do about Marcion?
They gave his money back to him, and they kicked him out of the church.
8. What did Marcion do after that?
He started his own churches.
9. What did Origen teach about God creating the world?
Origen taught that God created the physical world after Adam and Eve fell into sin.
10. What did Origen teach about Judgment Day? ...and about the Devil?
Origen taught that Judgment Day won’t happen, because, he said, God will make the world perfect and spiritual, and God will save the Devil.
11. What did Origen and his followers teach about marriage and earthly pleasures?
They rejected marriage, sex, and all earthly pleasures.

Church History

Answer key

12. How did Origin influence the way Christian teachers interpreted the Bible?
They looked for symbolic or spiritual meaning behind any difficult verses.

Lesson #10. Defense Against Gnosticism – God’s Inspired Word

1. The early Christian Church accepted some writings as God’s inspired Word, that today we call “The New Testament.” What writings did they quickly accept?

The 4 Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John

Paul’s letters

1 John

2. What writings did the Church discuss, and take longer to accept?

Hebrews,

Letters by James, Peter, Jude

2 & 3 John

Revelation

3. What principles did the Church use to choose the writings for the New Testament?

1. The source must be eye-witness testimony of the Apostles about Jesus Christ and His resurrection.

2. The message must not conflict with other well-established eye-witness testimony.

3. The writing must be universally accepted by Christians all over the world as God’s inspired Word.

4. Why did the Church not include “The Shepherd” and other good Christian writings in the New Testament?

“The Shepherd” was written much later than the time of the Apostles, so it could not be from the eye-witness testimony of the Apostles.

5. How does the Bible help us defend false teaching?

(Students’ answers will vary.)

In the Bible God tells us what is true.

False teachers reject the Gospel message of the Bible.

Church History
Answer key

Lesson #11. Defense Against Gnosticism – The Rule of Faith

1. How does a new adult believer in Christ prepare for baptism?
 - 1. The pastor teaches the new believer the basics of the Christian faith.*
 - 2. In the baptism service, the pastor asks the new believer what he/she believes about*
 - a. God*
 - b. Jesus Christ*
 - c. repenting of their sins*
 - d. trusting Jesus Christ as Savior*
2. What was the first short statement of faith that new believers said in their baptism service:
“Jesus is Lord.”
3. Marcion and the Gnostics taught that God the Father of Jesus Christ did not make the world. They said a lower evil god made the physical world. The early church added a sentence in the baptism statement of faith to answer that false teaching. What was that sentence?
“I believe in God the Father, maker of heaven and earth.”
4. Marcion and the Gnostic taught that Jesus Christ did not become a human. The early church added a sentence in the baptism statement of faith to answer that false teaching. What was that sentence?
“He was conceived by the Holy Spirit, Born of the Virgin Mary.”
5. Marcion and the Gnostic taught that Jesus Christ did not physically rise from the dead. And they taught that in the future no one will bodily rise from the dead. The early church added sentences in the baptism statement of faith to answer that false teaching. What were those sentences?
“On the third day He [Jesus] rose again from the dead.”
“I believe in... the resurrection from the dead.”
6. The early church called this baptism statement “The Rule of Faith.” What does the word “Rule” mean in this title?
Measure or test
7. How does this Rule of Faith help the church defend against false teachers?
The Rule of Faith summarizes what the Bible teaches about God.
Cult teachings that conflicts with the Rule of Faith are false.
8. Today we call this Rule of Faith what?
The Apostles’ Creed

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #12. Defense Against Gnosticism – Church Leaders

1. What were various titles for church leaders?

Elder

Overseer, Bishop

Pastor

2. How did the church leaders defend the church against false teachers?

The church leaders kept the Apostles' teaching the church's teaching, rejecting all fall teaching.

3. Where and how did the authority of some church leaders increase?

In large cities, one overseer supervised local church pastors.

4. What does the Latin title "Pope" mean?

Father

Lesson #13. East vs West – Division Begins

1. Why did the power of the bishop in Rome increase?

Rome was the capital of the empire.

2. Eastern Churches and Western Churches disagreed about what?

The date to celebrate Easter.

3. Who was the Western church leader that condemned the Eastern churches about this issue?

Victor, overseer in Rome

Lesson #14. Montanists – The New Prophets

1. What did Montanists teach?

They believed that they received the Holy Spirit without the Word of God.

They made strict rules that were not from the Bible.

They predicted that New Jerusalem would come to a small city in Turkey.

2. Why did most Christian leaders reject Montanists as false prophets?

Montanists rejected the authority of the Bible.

Montanists made up rules and they made false predictions.

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #15. Traitors to the Faith

1. Why did Emperor Decius persecute Christians?
He blamed Christians for a plague because Christians refuse to sacrifice to Roman gods.
2. Why did many Christian people offer sacrifices to Roman gods?
to escape persecution.
3. What did the Donatists teach?
Christians who sacrificed to Roman gods were false Christians. They should not be allowed to return to the church.
The religious acts of pastors and bishops who left the church were no good.
4. What did Cyprian teach?
Forgive – welcome those who repent back into the church.

Lesson #16. Constantine Becomes Emperor

1. Why did Galerius persecute Christians?
Christian soldiers were more loyal to Christ than to their military officers.
2. Whom did Constantine battle for power to rule as Emperor?
Maxentius
3. What did Constantine see in a vision the day before his battle?
A cross with the words: "With this symbol, win!" (In this sign, conquer)

Lesson #17. Peace from Constantine – Trouble from Arius

1. What was the Edict of Milan?
Constantine gave freedom of religion for all faiths.
2. Montanists asked Constantine to settle their argument against people who wanted to come back to the church. What was Constantine's decision?
Constantine decided against the Montanists; let sorry Christians return to the church.
3. Describe Arius' teaching.
Arius taught that Jesus Christ not true God.
He said that Christ did not always exists.
He said that God made Christ.

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #18. The Council of Nicaea

1. Where was the city of Nicaea?
In northwest Turkey
2. Who called together the church leaders in Nicaea?
Constantine
3. Why did he call church leaders together?
Constantine wanted the church to be united. He wanted church leaders and the followers of Arius to agree and get along.
4. What year did they meet in Nicaea?
325 AD
5. What was the decision of the Council of Nicaea?
*Reject Arius and his teaching.
Affirm that Jesus Christ is true God.*
6. What was the statement of faith that the Council of Nicaea wrote?
The Nicene Creed

Lesson #19. Constantine vs Athanasias

1. How did the Emperor Constantine try to cancel the decision of the Council of Nicaea?
He ordered church leaders to accept Arius and his teaching.
2. What did Constantine do to Athanasias for refusing Constantine's order?
*Constantine falsely charged Athanasias with treason,
and then Constantine sent Athanasias away to another country.*

Lesson #20. Emperor Julian vs Athanasias

1. Why was Julian against the Christian faith?
Julian's cousin, Constantius II, killed Julian's father and brothers.
2. Why did Julian want to arrest Athanasias?
Because Athanasias united the church.
3. Why did Athanasias call church leaders together to the Synod of Alexandria?
So the Eastern and Western church leaders could resolve their disagreement about the Nicene Creed.

Church History

Answer key

4. What did the Synod of Alexandria decide?

1. *Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three person – and they are One true God.*
2. *Reject Arius's teaching.*

Lesson #21. Monks, Nuns, and the Great Cappadocians

1. Athanasias wrote a popular story about who?

A monk named Anthony

2. The person in Athanasias' story lived where?

In the desert

3. Why did some Christian people go out to live in the desert?

*They wanted to
reject marriage
reject earthly pleasures
be alone with God*

4. From whom did Christians get the idea that they should reject marriage?

Gnostics

5. Men who live this way were called _____ monks

6. When they live in groups, that place is called a _____ monastery

7. Women who live this way are called _____ nuns

8. When they live in groups, that place is called a _____ convent

9. Who were the Great Cappadocians?

*Basil
Basil's sister Macrina,
their brother Gregory,
and friend, also named Gregory.*

10. Macrina and Basil established what?

A convent and monastery

Lesson #22. Jerome

1. Jerome translated the Bible into what language?

Latin

Church History

Answer key

2. Who supported and helped Jerome with his translation project?
Marcella and Paula
3. Jerome finished translating the Bible in what year?
405 AD
4. Today what do we call Jerome's translation of the Bible?
Vulgate
5. Many people did not like Jerome's translation of the Bible. Why? (2 reasons)
 - a) *Jerome translated the Old Testament directly from the Hebrew instead of translating from the Greek translation of the OT.*
 - b) *Jerome translated the Bible into the every-day Latin language that common people spoke, not the high-level fancy that "intelligent" people liked to write.*

Lesson #23. Emperor Theodosius vs Bishop Ambrose (part 1)
--

1. List five reasons that the Roman Empire began to decline.
 - a) *The empire was huge, but divided – West & East, with two capital cities.*
 - b) *Government wasted money, focusing more on pleasure than responsibility.*
 - c) *The Roman army became too small and weak to defend the empire.*
 - d) *Emperors raised high taxes on the people.*
 - e) *People from various northern nations began flooding into the empire.*
2. Theodosius became emperor over which part of the Empire?
East
3. Emperor Theodosius negotiated peace with what nation of people?
Goths
4. Theodosius decreed that the Empire will accept only one religion – what?
Christian
5. Theodosius lost a conflict with church leaders about what issue?
choice for the overseer (bishop) of Constantinople
6. Before for Ambrose was chosen as Bishop, he was governor of which city in Italy?
Milan
7. Ambrose fought against which false teaching?
Arianism

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #24. Emperor Theodosius vs Bishop Ambrose (part 2)

1. How did Ambrose force the Emperor obey him?
Ambrose blocked Theodosius from receiving the Lord's Supper.
2. What group of non-Christians did Emperor Theodosius defend?
Jews
3. What group of non-Christians did Emperor Theodosius oppose?
people who worshipped pagan (Roman) gods
4. Who was the last person to serve as Emperor over the whole Roman Empire – both East and West?
Theodosius

Lesson #25. Olympias & Chrysostom

1. Who was Olympias? ...and why did so many men want to marry her?
She was a rich widow.
2. What did Olympias do with her family wealth?
She gave it away.
3. What does the name “Chrysostom” mean?
Golden Mouth
4. How was John Chrysostom's preaching different than other preachers of his time?
He taught what the Bible actually said, rather than using the Bible to teach his own ideas.
5. What did the Emperor's wife punish Olympias and Chrysostom?
because Olympias and Chrysostom criticized the Emperor's family and staff for worldliness.

Lesson #26A. Augustine: A Mother's Prayer

1. In what part of the world was Augustine's home?
North Africa
2. Where did Augustine attend university?
Carthage

Church History

Answer key

3. What was Monica's #1 prayer for her son?
She prayed that God will save Augustine.
4. How old was Augustine when he finally trusted Christ?
Augustine was born in 354. He trusted Christ in 390. So he was about 36 years old.
5. Augustine became the overseer (bishop) of the church in what African city?
Hippo

Lesson #26B. Pelagius, the Deaf, and the City of God

1. What did Pelagius teach?
 - a) *Newborn babies have no sin in them.*
 - b) *People have power to make themselves holy without Christ.*
2. How did Augustine respond to Pelagius' teaching?
 - a) *Both the Bible and experience show us that all people are born with a sinful nature, that we inherited from Adam and Eve.*
 - b) *We cannot save ourselves. Only Christ can save us.*
3. Augustine felt a deep concern about Deaf people. Why?
Deaf people in his day did not have education or language. How could they learn about Jesus?
4. Why did Augustine write his book about "The City of God"?
People believed that if the government supported the church, God will protect the government. But the Goths from Germany defeated the Roman government. Augustine explained that human governments rise and fall, but God's kingdom, ruling in the hearts of people, continues forever.

Lesson #27. Nestorius, The Council of Chalcedon, & The Two Natures of Christ

1. What does the Latin word "Theotokos" mean?
Mother of God, or a person who gives birth to God
2. Why didn't Nestorius call Mary "the Mother of God"?
Nestorius emphasized that Mary gave birth to Jesus, a true man.
3. People misunderstood Nestorius. They thought that Nestorius said that Jesus Christ was what?
Two separate persons – one God, the other human
4. The Council of Chalcedon affirmed that Jesus Christ was one person who had two natures. What are those two natures?
God and Man (human)

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #28. Rome's Last Emperor and First Pope

1. What two things did Leo do that won respect for him as a church and community leader?
 - a) *He wrote his "tome" that explained the two natures of Christ.*
 - b) *He convinced Attila the Hun to not attack Rome.*
2. Vandals were from what country?
Poland
3. Leo convinced the Vandals to not kill or rape the Roman people. What did the Vandals do instead?
They destroyed property and took things.
4. Who was Rome's last Emperor?
Romulus, the son of Orestes.
5. Odovacer named himself King of what?
Italy
6. The Roman Empire fell and that began what period of time in European world history?
The Middle Ages, or Dark Ages
7. What does the word "pope" mean?
Father

Lesson #29. Benedict & Gregory

1. In the year 520AD, Benedict tore down a pagan altar in Italy, and in its place Benedict built what?
A monastery
2. That name of Benedict's sister is _____
Scholastica
3. She established what?
A convent
4. Benedict wrote "rules" for what?
monastic life
5. Describe some of his rules:
Daily Bible reading, prayer, and work

Church History

Answer key

6. Why did Benedict and his monks move into the city of Rome?
A German army burned down their monastery.
7. Benedict's "Rule" impressed who?
Pope Gregory
8. Gregory sent a group of Benedict's monks as Christian missionaries to what country?
England
9. What city became the important Christian center in England?
Canterbury
10. What did Gregory emphasize for church worship?
music [Today we call his music "Gregorian Chant. "]
11. Describe doctrines and practices that Gregory officially established for the Roman church.
Purgatory
Penance

Lesson #30. Saint Patrick & The Celtic Church
--

1. Patrick was born and grew up in what country?
England
2. When Patrick was 16 years old, he moved to Ireland. Why?
Patrick was captured by pirates. They sold him into slavery in Ireland.
3. What work did young Patrick do in Ireland?
He was a shepherd.
4. What change happened in Patrick's mind and heart during that time?
He trusted Christ.
5. After Patrick escaped and went back home, God gave Patrick a dream telling him to go tell people about Jesus where?
Ireland
6. Patrick used the shamrock to teach about what?
The Trinity – Father, Son, Holy Spirit
7. Church leaders in England did not support Patrick's work, why?
 - a) *They thought that Patrick was not very smart.*
 - b) *They were jealous of his success in Ireland.*

Church History

Answer key

8. Patrick died on what date?
March 17, 493

Lesson #31. The Rise of Feudalism in the West

1. What are the “Middle Ages” or “Medieval Period”?
After the Western Roman Empire fell, for the next 900 years.

2. Why do we call this time in history the “Dark Ages”?
*European countries had no central government.
Common people were poor and they had no education.*

3. What do these words mean?

Lord (not as a religious word)
Wealthy land owner who ruled over the people living on his land

Manor
The land owners house

Peasant
A common poor person

Vassal
A poor person who served the lord in exchange for permission to live on the land.

Knight
A soldier who protected the lord and his peasants

4. Describe church life during the Middle Ages.
*Rulers had churches built on their lands.
Rulers chose their priests and paid them for serving ruler first, and people second.
Poor people could not read, so Priests used statues and pictures in church colored windows, and drama for teaching people about God.
Preaching from Bible declined.
People became clueless about God’s Word.*

Lesson #32. The Rise of Islam in the East

1. Muhammad lived in what city and country?
Mecca in Arabia

Church History

Answer key

2. Muhammad said that someone told him to preach Allah's message. That someone was who?
The angel Gabriel.
3. That happened in what year?
610 AD
4. What was Muhammad's message?
Don't worship idols; worship only Allah.
5. Muhammad called his followers what?
Muslim
6. What does *Islam* mean?
Submitting to Allah
7. In the years after Muhammad died, Islam spread to what countries?
Arabia, Syria, North Africa, Spain.
8. How did Islam spread?
Muslim armies conquered other countries

Lesson #33. The Battle Over Icons

1. What is a church icon?
Statue or picture of Jesus, an apostle, or one of the saints.
2. Who were ICONODULES?
People who want icons and want to use icons in their worship
3. Who were ICONOCLASTS?
People who wanted to destroy icons and forbid icons in the church
4. The Second Council of Nicaea decided which group was right? Explain their decision.
The council decided that both groups were wrong.
The council did not permit statues in the church.
The council allowed pictures, but did not allow worshipping pictures.

Lesson #34. Charlemagne & The Holy Roman Empire

1. Who were the Franks?
Franks were people that lived in western Germany and northeaster France.
2. Today what country gets its name from the Franks?

Church History

Answer key

France

3. Which Frankish King became a Christian and he encouraged all his people to trust Christ?
Clovis

4. Which Frankish King tried to force people to become baptized?
Charles

5. What did Pope Leo III do for King Charles?
Pope Leo III crowned Charles as Emperor.

6. What does the French name “Charlemagne” mean?
Charles the Great

7. Charles’ kingdom was called what?
The Holy Roman Empire

Lesson #35. Church Corruption & Division

1. Who was Marozia?
She was a woman who controlled the popes for 60 years. She killed one pope, slept with another, and made her son pope.

2. Who was Pope John 12th? ...and why is he famous?
He was Marozia’s grandson. He was very evil.

3. This lesson describes one Latin word that the Western (Roman) Church added to the Nicene Creed. That word was “*filioque*”. What does that word mean?
“and from the Son”

4. That word was inserted into what part of the creed?
It was inserted in the 3rd article of the creed, about the Holy Spirit, who comes “from the Father.” With the inserted word, the Western Nicene Creed now says the Holy Spirit comes “from the Father and the Son.”

5. The Eastern Church rejected that change in the creed, why?

1. For a long time Christians believed that the Holy Spirit led the church to write the Nicene Creed as a correct summary of the Bible’s teaching.

2. Church councils promised never to change the creed, so the Roman Church had no authority to make that change.

3. The Eastern Church taught that God the Father sent the Holy Spirit through the Son, not the that the Father and Son together sent the Holy Spirit as the Western Church taught.

Church History

Answer key

6. The Western Pope offered to remove that word from the creed. Eastern head bishop Photius rejected that offer, why?
The Pope offered to remove the word “and the Son” from the Nicene Creed, IF the Eastern Christians recognize the Pope as head of the whole church, both East and West. Photius said, “NO!”

Lesson #36. Pope Leo IX and the Great Schism

“Schism” means “division.”

1. What was Pope Leo IX(9th)’s real name?
Bruno
2. Pope Leo IX enacted a new law for the church to reduce corruption and stop politicians from using the church to gain power and wealth. What was that new law?
Priests can’t be married.
3. Humbert wrote a letter to the Eastern Christians in the Pope’s name. Humbert accused the Eastern Church of three things:
a) *“Eastern Christians allow priests marry. Wrong!”*
b) *“You Eastern Christians refuse to accept baptism in Roman churches.”*
c) *“Nicene Creed: You delete the words ‘AND THE SON’ from the Nicene Creed.”*
4. Were those three accusations true?
a) *Yes, Eastern priest could marry. But before Bruno (Leo IX) became pope, Roman priests also could marry.*
b) *is false. Eastern Christians accepted baptism in Roman churches.*
c) *is false. Eastern church didn’t delete the words “and the Son.”*
The Western church added those words to the creed.

Lesson #37. The First Crusade

1. What is a religious *pilgrimage*?
A person traveled to a “holy place” to show their true repentance.
2. Muslims made it difficult for Christians to travel to Jerusalem, how?
Muslims charge Christians tolls to come to Jerusalem.
3. What was the goal of the Crusades?
People went to Jerusalem to fight against Muslims.
4. The followers of Peter the Hermit caused trouble in Constantinople. What did they do?
The stole and looted from the homes of Eastern Christians.

Church History

Answer key

5. When the Crusaders took control of Jerusalem, what did they do to Muslims and Jews?
The Crusader killed Muslims and Jews.

Lesson #38. Pope Innocent III, part 1 – The Fourth Crusade

1. Pope Innocent III wanted the 4th Crusade to go where?
Egypt
2. But instead the crusaders went where? Why?
They went to Constantinople to kick out the Eastern Emperor.
3. Did Pope Innocent III support that change in plans?
No!
4. What did the crusaders do to the people and churches of Constantinople?
They stole, raped, and killed the Eastern Christians.
5. The crusaders ruled over Constantinople how many years?
60 years
6. What effect did the 4th Crusade have on the relationship between the Eastern and Roman churches?
From that time forward, the Eastern and Roman churches were two separate groups. They never were able to come back together.

Lesson #39. Pope Innocent III, part 2 – The Fourth Lateran Council

1. The word “catholic” means what?
universal
2. The word “orthodox” means what?
true, right teaching
3. The Roman Catholic Church believes that they are the true Christian church, why?
The Roman Catholic Church that Jesus chose Peter to be the first Pope.
4. The Eastern Orthodox Church believes that they are the true Christian church, why?
The Eastern Orthodox Church sees itself as the ORIGINAL church which was started by the Apostles, using the same language (Greek) as the Apostles.

Church History

Answer key

5. What are some differences between the Roman and Eastern Orthodox churches?

	Roman Catholic Church	Eastern Orthodox Church
Authority	<i>The POPE is the supreme head over all the church, over all the bishops.</i>	<i>The PATRIARCH is the Bishop of Constantinople, but he does not have authority over other bishops.</i>
The Nicene Creed	<i>The Roman Church changed the Nicene Creed.</i>	<i>The Eastern Church uses the original Nicene Creed.</i>

6. How are the Roman and Eastern Orthodox churches similar?

Both churches have similar doctrines and practices.

7. Today the city of Constantinople has a different name. What?

Istanbul, Turkey

8. What two important decisions came from the 4th Lateran Council?

a) *The doctrine of Transubstantiation*

b) *The Inquisition*

Lesson #40. Boniface – Missionary to Germany

Boniface went as a missionary to German FROM which country?

England

Boniface started to chop down one of the Germans' holy oak tree. What happened? How did the people respond?

A strong wind blew the tree down. The people turned from their false gods and trusted Christ.

Who brought a team of monks and nuns to help Boniface?

His sister Lioba

Boniface was killed by robbers as he was trying to bring the Gospel to what country?

Holland

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #41. Monastic Reform: Cluny

Note: Chapter 6 in the book, page 81, has a typographical error. The monastery at Cluny was established by Duke William I of Aquitaine, not William III.

1. What were three purposes for monasteries:
 - a) *try to live closer to God*
 - b) *go out to help other people*
 - c) *spread the gospel, lead people to Jesus Christ.*
2. Whom did Duke William recruit to help establish the monastery at Cluny?
Berno
3. What does ABBEY mean?
Monastery
4. What does ABBOT mean?
the head monk of a monastery

Lesson #42. John of Damascus

1. The city of Damascus is in what country?
Syria
2. The Emperor of Eastern Empire and John of Damascus disagreed about what issue? Why?
They disagreed about icons
The emperor was against all icons.
John supported icons, not to worship, but as an aid to worship.
3. The Emperor used a fake letter to convict John of Damascus.
What did the letter say?
The letter said that John gave advice to Christian soldiers to fight the Muslim rulers of Damascus and take back the city.
The Emperor gave the letter to whom?
The Muslim rulers of Damascus.
4. How did the rulers of Damascus punish John?
They cut off his right hand and sent him way to exile (another country).

Lesson #43. Mission to Moravia and Bulgaria

1. The king of Moravia asked the bishop of Constantinople to send a Christian missionary to his country. The bishop chose Cyril, why?
Cyril was a good teacher and he was Slavic, so he knew the Moravian language.

Church History

Answer key

2. The Moravian people did not have a written alphabet, so Cyril invented one for them, based on what well-known language alphabet?

Greek

3. Why did the Roman church missionary criticize Cyril's work?

They believed that Moravian Christians should read the Bible and worship God only in a "holy" language (Latin or Greek). They said that Cyril must not translate the Bible into the Moravian language.

4. Who gave Cyril permission to translate the Bible into the Moravian language?

The Pope

5. After Cyril died, who continued his work?

His brother Methodius

6. After armies from Hungary invaded Moravia, the Christian missionaries escaped to where?

Bulgaria

7. The alphabet that Eastern European Slavic countries use today to write their language is called what?

The Cyrillic Alphabet

Lesson #44. Saint Bernard of Clairvaux

1. Why did a group of monks quit the Cluny monastery in 1098 AD?

The Cluny monastery had become rich, lazy, and inwardly focused.

2. These monks want to follow whose rules for monastic life?

Benedict

3. Today this community of monks is called what?

The Cistercian Order

4. What did Bernard emphasize in his teaching?

God loves us.

We can experience God in our lives.

5. This style of teaching is called what?

Mysticism

7. What impact did Bernard's teaching have on church art?

Previously church art showed Jesus as a stern judge.

Bernard emphasized God's love.

New art showed Baby Jesus and Jesus' crucifixion.

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #45. Peter Waldo

1. Peter Waldo was a rich merchant who lived in what city & country?
Lyon, France
2. Waldo gave up his business and used his wealth to do what?
 1. *Help poor people.*
 2. *Translate the Bible from Latin to the French language.*
3. As Waldo studied the Bible, he rejected two important doctrines of the Catholic church:
 1. *The Pope's authority over the church.*
 2. *Purgatory.*
4. Waldo and his followers called themselves what?
Poor Folk of Lyon
5. Today we call Waldo's followers what?
Waldensians
6. What did church leaders do about Waldo and his followers?
Church leaders persecuted and killed Waldo's followers.

Lesson #46. Francis of Assisi

1. Where is the city of Assisi?
In Italy
2. At age 22 Francis had what experience that changed his life?
Francis had a vision of Christ crucified on the cross
3. Francis gave up his father's wealth and business to do what?
Preach
4. Today Francis' follower are called what?
Franciscans
5. Francis' followers owned what?
Only two brown robes. That is all.
6. What is the name of the nun who followed Francis and copied his lifestyle.
Clare
7. What is the name her community of nuns?
Poor Clares

Church History

Answer key

Lesson #47. Scholastics: Anselm & Aquinas

1. Describe differences between Christian Mystics and Scholastics?

Mystics focused on feelings and having a direct relationship with God. Mystics did not focus on doctrine or the Bible.

Scholastics focused on logic and reason to understand the meaning of life experiences in harmony with God's revelation, the Bible.

2. Who was “the Father of Scholasticism”?

Anselm

3. He was archbishop in what city?

Canterbury, England

4. Thomas Aquinas taught theology in what university?

University of Paris, France

5. Aquinas combined his understanding of Biblical teaching with ideas of a Greek philosopher named, who?

Aristotle

6. What was the name of the book that Aquinas wrote, but never finished?

Summary of Christian Doctrine

Lesson #48. Chaos and Corruption

1. Describe the political corruption that infected the church.

Popes tried to have authority over kings.

Kings tried to have authority over the church.

People paid money to become priests and bishops.

Priests sold forgiveness for money.

Priests, bishops, and popes had their secret girlfriends.

2. What was the Babylonian Captivity of the Church?

The pope moved church headquarters from Rome, Italy, to Avignon, France

3. What was the name of the disease that killed almost 1/3 of the people in Europe?

The bubonic plague, or “black death”

4. At that time people did not know the cause of the disease or how it spread. Now do your own research and describe what caused the disease and how it spread.

Bubonic plague is caused by germs in fleas the bite.

Rats spread the fleas and the disease.

Church History

Answer key

5. England and France were at war with each other for how many years?

116 years

Lesson #49. One Pope? Two Popes? Three Popes?

1. Lists these people in their order of authority in the Roman Catholic Church:

- 1. Pope*
- 2. Cardinals*
- 3. Archbishops*
- 4. Bishops*
- 5. Priests*
- 6. monks, nuns, deacons*

2. Who supervises Catholic Church Diocese?

Bishops

3. In the Roman Catholic Church, who chooses the person to be Pope over the church?

The Cardinals

4. For 31 years the Church had two popes ruling in what two cities?

Avignon, France, and Rome, Italy

5. Why?

Two groups of cardinals – Italian and French – each elected a pope.

6. In 1409 AD both Italian and French cardinals met in what city to elect a new pope to replace the other two popes?

Pisa, Italy

7. Why didn't their plan work.

The popes in Rome and Avignon both refused to resign.

Lesson #50. John Wycliffe

1. John Wycliffe lived in what country?

England

2. Wycliffe translated the Bible from _____ (what language) to _____ (what language).

Latin > English

Church History

Answer key

3. Wycliffe saw that the word CHURCH can have two different meanings. What?
 - a) *The visible church – a human organization*
 - b) *The true Church – all people who have true faith in Jesus Christ*
4. According to Wycliffe, what is the only way people can be eternally saved?
By trusting in Jesus Christ.

Lesson #51. Jan Hus

1. Jan Hus lived in which country?
Bohemia
2. The Council of Constance condemned Hus as a heretic. Why?
Hus taught Wycliffe's ideas:
Jesus Christ alone is our Savior, and we are saved only by faith in Him.
The true Church is all people who have true faith in Jesus Christ.
The church is not a building or an organization.
Every Christian should have the Bible in their own language.
3. How did Hus die?
They burned him to death.
4. As Hus was dying, what prediction did he make?
Other people will continue the reformation.
5. What other problem did the Council of Constance try to solve?
The church had three competing popes. The council removed all three and chose just one pope.

Lesson #52. Mysticism, Politics, & Reformation

1. Thomas A'Kempis was a monk in what country?
Holland
2. What is the name of the book that Thomas A'Kempis wrote?
The Imitation of Christ
3. What is the message of that book?
Focus on Christ. Don't focus on worldly things.
4. Joan of Arc lived in what country?
France

Church History

Answer key

5. Joan visions said that France will win its war against which country?
England
6. How and why did Joan of Arc die?
English army captured Joan. Church court condemned Joan as a heretic. English soldiers burned Joan to death at the stake.
7. Savonarola lived in what country?
Italy
8. Who's book inspired Savonarola?
Thomas A' Kempis
9. Savonarola fought for government reforms in what city?
Florence
10. How and why did Savonarola die?
The old government got power back and hung him.

Lesson #53. Fuel for Renaissance & Reform
--

1. Johannes Gutenberg lived in what country?
Germany
2. What did Gutenberg invent?
The movable-type printing press
3. How did his invention change the world?
Before Gutenberg, everything was written by hand. Gutenberg's printing press made it easier to print books and information. People learned to read and became hungry for information.
4. What important book did Gutenberg print?
The Latin Bible
5. In the year 1453 Muslims conquered what important city?
Constantinople
6. How did that event help western Christians?
Priests and teachers who escaped brought the Greek Bible and other writings to the west. Now western Christians became interested in reading the Bible in the original languages.
7. Erasmus lived in what country?
Holand

Church History

Answer key

8. Erasmus published what important book?
The Greek New Testament

Lesson #54. Martin Luther – a troubled monk finds peace

1. Why did Martin Luther quit the university and become a monk?
Luther hoped that by becoming a monk he could become good enough to satisfy God.
2. Did Luther's plan work? Why or why not?
No, because he still felt guilty for his sins. He did not understand that God forgives.
3. Who helped Martin Luther learn about Christ's love? How did he help Luther?
John Staupitz made Luther a professor of the Bible. This forced Luther to read the Bible for himself.
4. At which university did Luther teach?
Wittenberg

Lesson #55. Martin Luther on trial

1. What is an *indulgence*?
An indulgence is an offer from the Pope in exchange for money to either reduce a person's time in purgatory, or to fully forgive a person so they could go straight to heaven.
2. What happened on October 31, 1517?
Martin Luther his 95 Theses to the church door in Wittenburg.
3. Martin Luther's 95 Theses complained about what?
The Pope's sale of indulgences.
4. Martin Luther's trial for heresy happened in what German city?
Worms
5. The Emperor and church leaders could not kill Martin Luther, why?
Prince Frederick hid Luther and protected him.

Lesson #56. Luther part 3 – Reformation Spreads

1. Luther and his friends helped 12 nuns escape from their convent, how?
Luther's friend delivered fish to the convent in barrels, then he hid the women in the barrels to sneak them out.

Church History

Answer key

2. What is the name of the woman that Martin Luther married?
Katherina von Bora
3. Who was Ulrich Zwingli?
A reformation leader from Zurich, Switzerland.
4. Zwingli and Luther met to unite their reformation efforts. What was the one thing that they could not agree about? Why?
They could not agree about the Lord's Supper. Zwingli says that the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper are only symbols representing Jesus' body and blood. Luther pointed to Jesus' own words: "This IS My Body... This IS My Blood."

Lesson #57. John Calvin

1. John Calvin was from what country?
France
2. Calvin became a reformation leader in what city?
Geneva, Switzerland
3. What is the name of Calvin's book that explains his doctrine?
Institutes of the Christian Religion
4. Who were the **Huguenots**?
French Protestants
5. Calvin's and Luther's teaching agree about what doctrines?
*We are saved only by trusting Jesus Christ, not by our own works.
The Bible is are only true authority for faith and the Christian life.*
6. Calvin's and Luther's teaching disagree about what doctrines?
*Luther taught that God wants all people to trust Jesus and be saved.
Calvin taught that before people are born, God already decides to save them or to send them to hell.
Luther taught that Jesus suffered and die for all people in the world.
Calvin said that Jesus died only for people God decided that He will save.*

Lesson #58. Anabaptists: Felix Manz & Menno Simons

1. The name "anabaptist" means what?
Baptize again.

Church History

Answer key

2. Anabaptists rejected what church practice?
Baptizing babies
3. The government of Zurich, Switzerland, punished anabaptist preacher Felix Manz how?
They drowned Manz in the river.
4. What did Calvin say the government should do to anabaptists?
Kill them.
5. What did Erasmus say the government should do to anabaptists?
Leave them alone; let them practice their religious beliefs.
6. Menno Simons was an anabaptist preacher in what country?
Holland
7. Followers of Menno Simons are called what?
Mennonites

Lesson #59. Reformation in Great Britain: Tyndale & Knox

1. Why did King Henry VIII (8th) break England away from the Roman Catholic Church and name himself the head of the Church of England?
The Pope refused to give Henry a divorce (annulment) from his wife, Catherine.
2. The Church of England in America is called what?
The Episcopal Church
3. William Tyndale was executed (killed) for what “crime”?
Tyndale translated the Bible into the English language.
4. John Knox was a Reformation leader in what country?
Scotland
5. Followers of John Knox are called what?
Presbyterian

Lesson #60. Catholic Reformation: Trent & the Jesuits

1. In the year 1545 Catholic Church leaders met in what city for a council to affirm Catholic doctrine against the Protestant Reformation?
Trent
2. Who was Ignatius Loyola? What group did he establish in the Catholic Church?
He was a soldier who became a monk and established The Society of Jesus?

Church History

Answer key

3. What is the short name for that group?

Jesuit

4. Loyola was influenced by who writings?

Thomas A' Kempis

5. Who was Francis Xavier?

He was the first Catholic missionary to India and Japan.

6. The Second Vatican Council, meeting in 1962, made what changes in Catholic traditions?

Now Catholics can worship God and study the Bible in their own language.

Now Catholic people can receive both bread and wine in the Mass (Lord's Supper).

Now Catholic people who are not priests, monks, or nuns, can help lead Catholic worship and service.

Catholic church dropped its condemnation against Protestants and Eastern Orthodox church – no more labeling them “Heretic”; now name them: “Separate Brothers.”

7. What Catholic doctrines and practices did not change?

Priests still can't marry.

Catholics still have 7 sacraments.

Catholics still teach purgatory and good works are necessary for salvation.

The Pope is still the head of Catholic Church.

The Pope is still “never wrong.”