

# **SURVEY OF CHURCH HISTORY 1 TEST ANSWER KEY**

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## Lesson 2

# The Church Fathers: Establishing the Faith A.D. 70-313

- (1) Persecution of the church from A.D. 89-96 was led by the emperor **Domitian**.
- (2) In A.D. 303, the emperor **Diocletian** ordered that churches be destroyed and Christian Scriptures burned.
- (3) The apologist **Justin Martyr** used Greek philosophy to explain Christianity to unbelievers from a pagan background.
- (4) The apologist **Origen** used an allegorical approach to the Old Testament to explain the gospel to the Greek-speaking people of Alexandria.
- (5) The **Muratorian** canon was listed in A.D. 190. It includes most of our present New Testament.
- (6) The Edict of Milan was proclaimed in A.D. **313**.

## Lesson 3

# The Church Fathers: Challenges to the Faith A.D. 70-313

(1) The heresy called **Gnosticism** taught that all physical matter is evil.

(2) The heresy called Docetism was taught by **Marcion**.

(3) The "Father of Latin theology" was **Tertullian**.

(4) The three "rules" for the New Testament canon were:

- Is it **apostolic**?
- Is it **universal**?
- Is it **consistent**?

(5) In the second century, **Montanus** led a movement that called for discipline and a renewed emphasis on the Holy Spirit. However, he made false prophecies that discredited his movement.

(6) A movement led by **Donatus** argued that communion or baptisms performed by apostate bishops were not valid.

(7) **Irenaeus** was a second century church leader who contributed to the confirmation of the canon and who taught the importance of the incarnation.

(8) In 367, Bishop **Athanasius** wrote an "Easter Letter" that listed the books of the New Testament canon.

# Lesson 4

## Creeds and Councils

### A.D. 313-410

- (1) In 313, Constantine issued the **Edict of Milan** legalizing Christianity in the Roman Empire.
- (2) The "Father of Church History" is **Eusebius**, bishop of Caesarea in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.
- (3) According to **Arius** (who), Jesus was the first of God's creation, not eternally divine.
- (4) The Council of **Nicaea** in **325** (date) condemned Arianism.
- (5) Jerome's translation of the Bible into Latin is called the **Vulgate**.
- (6) The earliest known missionary to Ireland was **Patrick**.
- (7) Gregory of Naziansus, Gregory of Nyssa, and Basil of Caesarea are called the **Great Cappadocians** because of their writings in defense of orthodox theology.
- (8) The city of Rome first fell to the Visigoths in A.D. **410**.

# Lesson 5

## Creeds and Councils

### A.D. 410-590

- (1) The city of Rome fell to the Goths in A.D. **410**.
- (2) Augustine's book written in response to the fall of Rome was called ***The City of God***.
- (3) Augustine's account of his early life and conversion was called ***Confessions***.
- (4) **Nestorius** emphasized the separation of Jesus' two natures until he implied that Jesus was "two persons" in one body.
- (5) Leo I wrote a **tome** in which he stated that Jesus was a single "person" with two natures, divine and human.
- (6) The Councils of Nicaea and Constantinople addressed the nature of Christ. The Council of **Chalcedon** in 451 addressed how the two natures related to each other.
- (7) **Columba** took the gospel to Scotland in the sixth century.

# Lesson 6

## The Early Middle Ages

### A.D. 590-1054

- (1) For this course, the term Middle Ages refers to the period from AD **590** (the rise of Gregory the Great) to AD **1517** (the date of Luther's *Ninety-Five Theses*).
- (2) The first Bishop of Rome to claim authority over all Christendom was **Pope Leo**.
- (3) Gregory the Great sent missionaries to evangelize England. **Augustine** became the first bishop of Canterbury.
- (4) According to the doctrine of **Transubstantiation**, the elements of the Lord's Supper are transformed into the actual body and blood of Christ.
- (5) The *Rule* that guided the growth of monasticism in the Middle Ages was written by **Benedict**.
- (6) **Charlemagne** was crowned "Holy Roman Emperor" on Christmas Day, 800. This unified the Western Roman Empire for the first time since the fall of Rome.
- (7) **Iconoclasts** (icon-breakers) rejected the use of icons in worship.
- (8) In **1054** (what year), the Eastern and Western churches officially divided.
- (9) The Latin word ***filioque*** means "and the Son." This was one of the primary causes of conflict between the Eastern and Western churches.
- (10) List which wing of the church (Roman or Orthodox) is linked with each characteristic:
  - Teaches Purgatory: **Roman**
  - Allows married clergy: **Orthodox**
  - Ruled by the pope: **Roman**
  - Guided by a Patriarch: **Orthodox**
- (11) After the conversion of **Prince Vladimir**, the official church of Russia was Eastern Orthodox.

# Lesson 7

## The Late Middle Ages

### A.D. 1054-1417

- (1) What two theological issues contributed to the success of Islam in North Africa?
  - The Arian heresy
  - The use of icons in worship
- (2) **Charles Martel** stopped Muslim expansion into Europe at the battle of Tours in 723.
- (3) The Crusades were fought from **1095** to **1291**.
- (4) Pope **Innocent III** in the thirteenth century claimed that the pope was “less than God, but more than man.”
- (5) The **Inquisition** was the Roman Catholic system for finding and punishing accused heretics during the late Middle Ages.
- (6) The scholastic theologian **Anselm** developed the satisfaction theory of the atonement in his book on the incarnation.
- (7) Peter Abelard developed the **moral influence** theory of the atonement.
- (8) **Thomas Aquinas** is considered the greatest theologian of the Roman Catholic Church. He taught the doctrines of transubstantiation and indulgences.
- (9) The years 1305-1377 are called the **Babylonian Captivity** of the Roman Catholic Church.
- (10) During the **Great Schism**, three popes claimed authority over the church.

# Lesson 8

## Prelude to the Reformation

### A.D. 1090-1517

- (1) The primary emphasis of the scholastics was a rational understanding of theology. The primary emphasis of the **mystics** was a personal experience of Christ.
- (2) The most influential devotional work of the Middle Ages was ***The Imitation of Christ*** written by Thomas à Kempis.
- (3) The first two English translations of the Bible were done by **John Wycliffe** and his helpers in the 14th century, and **William Tyndale** in the 16th century.
- (4) The Prague whose martyrdom inspired the reform movement in Bohemia was **Jan Hus**.
- (5) The monk who brought revival to the city of Florence was **Savoranola**.
- (6) The printing press was developed by **Johannes Gutenberg**.
- (7) The first Bible printed from moveable type was published in **1454**.
- (8) The 1516 publication of the Greek New Testament by **Erasmus** made the text of Scripture available to preachers and sparked the message of the Reformation.