

# CHURCH HISTORY SURVEY STUDY QUESTIONS

## Exam I = First four centuries

1. Name one contribution and one disadvantage to Christianity from the following cultures:
  - a. Rome
  - b. Greece
  - c. Hebrew
2. Outside of the Bible, give reasons why there is little evidence from the apostolic church?
3. What is the common importance of Josephus, Tacitus, and Suetonius in regard to the church?
4. What emperor did Pliny the Younger write to? What was the essence of his inquiry and the subsequent response? What is the era?
5. Who did the II Century apologists often write to? How did they argue?
6. What did gnosticism teach about the material world? about Jesus?
  - a. How was Christian docetism related to Greek gnosticism?
  - b. What was Dynamic Monarchianism?
  - c. What was Patripassianism?
  - d. What was Modalism/Sabellianism?
7. How did encroaching heresies actually help the orthodox church?
8. What was the essence of Montanism? Besides Montanus, name another proponent.
9. For what contributions and deficiencies do we remember Origen?
10. Name three key emperors in the persecution of the church. Note the era.
11. Describe Constantine's contributions to the church. Name a disadvantage to the church. Did he outlaw paganism? When did this happen?
12. Define Arianism. How did it arise? What council dealt with it and what was the orthodox position on this question?
13. What were the four main developments of the fourth century?
14. What were some causes of the rise of monasticism? Who were two chief proponents?
15. Describe the career and contributions of Jerome.
16. Describe the career and contributions of Augustine.
17. Why did Augustine write *The City of God*? What is the thesis? What has been the historical, hermeneutical, and philosophical impact of the book?
18. Identify
  - a. Clement of Rome
  - b. "Apostolic Fathers"
  - c. Papias the "Chiliast"
  - d. Quartodeciman Controversy
  - e. Justin Martyr
  - f. *Diatessaron*
  - g. Diocletian
  - h. NeoPlatonism/Monism
  - i. Cyprian
  - j. Porphyry
  - k. "Donation of Constantine"
  - l. Athanasius
  - m. Julian the Apostate
  - n. Ulfilas
  - o. John Chrysostom
  - p. *Confessions*
  - q. Pelagianism

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### Exam II = 5th Century-Luther

1. Detail Irish missions before middle ages; originally, what was the relation of the Irish church to the Roman church?
2. When did France (Gaul) move into Rome's orbit; who was king of the Franks?
3. Describe the political and cultural events that shaped the Dark Ages.
4. What was the "iconoclastic controversy" in Byzantium? What prompted Emperor Leo III to undertake it? What kind of images were allowed?
5. Describe the beginnings and differences/similarities of the Benedictines, Dominicans, and Franciscan orders.
6. What was the politics of the christianizing of Russia?
7. How did Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII) strengthen the papacy?
8. What split the eastern orthodox church from the Roman church? When did the final split officially take place?
9. In what era did the Crusades take place? How did they achieve/not achieve their stated goals?
10. Describe the purposes, origin, objects, and principle leader of the Inquisition.
11. Describe the life and significant contributions of John Wycliffe.
12. Who was John Hus? What abuses and false teachings did he fight against?
13. What were the providential preparations and timely innovations that paved the way for the 16th Century Reformation?
14. Describe the life and times of Martin Luther; include his personal preparations, salvation, controversies, friends, and enemies. What were his emphases? How did he succeed where others had been cut off? 8-)
15. What is the importance of William Tyndale to his time and ours?
  
16. Identify
  - a. Patrick
  - b. Pope Leo the Great
  - c. Nestorianism
  - d. theotokos
  - e. Monophysitism
  - f. pillar saints
  - g. Justinian I
  - h. Charlemagne
  - i. Boniface
  - j. Cyril of the Slavs
  - k. monothelitism
  - l. filioque dispute
  - m. Pope Gregory the Great
  - n. Canossa
  - o. 1054
  - p. Bernard of Clairveaux
  - q. Albigenses
  - r. Waldenses / Peter Waldo
  - s. Lombard
  - t. Anselm: *Cur Deus Homo?*
  - u. Pope Innocent III
  - v. Francis of Assisi
  - w. Thomas Aquinas

- x. "Babylonian Captivity"
- y. Avignon, France
- z. Raymond Lull
- aa. William Ockham
- bb. Brethren of Common Life
- cc. Thomas a Kempis
- dd. Conciliar Movement
- ee. Torquemada
- ff. Borgia Popes
- gg. Savonarola
- hh. Erasmus
- ii. Indulgence Controversy
- jj. Tetzel
- kk. Diet of Worms
- ll. Zwingli
- mm. Melanchthon
- nn. Patrick Hamilton
- oo. Council of Trent
- pp. Peace of Augsburg

## CHURCH HISTORY SURVEY STUDY QUESTIONS

#3 = Calvin-End

1. What were Calvin's contributions as a second generation Reformer? What was he able to do in Geneva, and how did Geneva influence the rest of Europe (and the New World)?
2. Name some of the key elements and effects of the RC Counter-Reformation.
3. What developments helped pave the way for the British Refm? (p. 91f.)
4. Briefly compare the English Brownists/Separatists with the English Puritans.
5. How was the 30 Years War part of the Counter-Reformation and what resolution came out of Peace of Westphalia?
6. What were the causes, essence, and fruits of the Pietistic Movement? Name some principle leaders.
7. How were Whitefield and the Wesleys used by God to change the ecclesiastical and spiritual landscape of Britain and America? What were some of their innovations/efforts? What were some of the fruits of the Great Awakening in America?
8. How did the philosopher Hegel and the naturalist Darwin have influence on religious and biblical studies? Can you show how Marxism and Nazism were tied in with these men's beliefs?
9. Identify with two facts
  - a. Jacques Lefevre
  - b. William Farrel
  - c. Miguel Servetus
  - d. Huguenots
  - e. St. Bartholomew Day Massacre
  - f. Henry IV
  - g. Edict of Nante & its Revocation
  - h. Anabaptism
  - i. Ignatius Loyola/Society of Jesus
  - j. Socianism
  - k. Thomas Cranmer
  - l. Edward VI/Bloody Mary
  - m. Elizabethan Settlement
  - n. Geneva Bible
  - o. Arminianism/Synod of Dort
  - p. Westminster Assembly
  - q. Cromwell's Commonwealth
  - r. William Carey
  - s. Jonathan Edwards
  - t. Francis Asbury
  - u. Schleiermacher
  - v. Karl Barth
  - w. Abraham Kuyper
  - x. William Booth
  - y. World Council of Churches
  - z. Vatican II
  - aa. Lausanne Conference

10. How much of the assigned reading have you completed?