

# KPCA PASTORAL ORDINATION EXAM

## Church History

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## I. BRIEFLY EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING TERMS

### 1. Pax Romana

Answer: It means "Roman Peace," referring to the Roman Empire in its most prime period from 27 BC to 180 AD.

### 2. Catacomb

Answer: Underground burial places used as a place of worship/refuge under Roman persecution.

### 3. Apologists

Answer: The early church believers who defended Christian truth from the accusations of the Greco-Roman intellectuals and heretical teachings.

### 4. Demiurge

Answer: A Gnostic god of the lowest rank who created the material world.

### 5. Alexandrian School

Answer: A school of thought that introduced Greek Philosophy to Christian theology and that was very different from Antiochian School. It emphasized the idea of Logos and the divine nature of Christ.

### 6. Church Fathers

Answer: Early Church Christians teachers who contributed to found Christian doctrines.

### 7. Polycarp

Answer: A disciple of Apostle John, the bishop of Smyrna, who cited often the letters of Paul, 1 Peter, and 1 John. He died a martyr in 180 A.D.

### 8. Antiochian School

Answer: A school of thought that emphasized humanity of Jesus Christ opposing to the Alexandrian school. It had strong Jewish background.

### 9. Tertullian.

Answer: An elder at Carthage Church during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. He stated, "I believe it because it is absurd," and opposed influence of Greek philosophy, which he believed was in direct opposition to the gospel message.

## **10. Monophysitism**

Answer: The Christological position that although Jesus had both humanity and deity, only his deity was prevailed since his humanity was absorbed by his deity through his incarnation. Coptic (Egypt) Church, Ethiopian Church, and Armenian Church affirmed this position.

## **11. Monotheletism**

Answer: A doctrine that emphasized the will of God over the will of man. Although Jesus had both God's will and man's will, he operated with but one will, the will of God over the will of man at the end. This doctrine was formulated to win over the followers of monophysitism.

## **12. John Chrysostom**

Answer: A Bishop of the Eastern Orthodox Church who argued the power of human free will that would enable mankind to return to God.

## **13. Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus**

Answer: "Outside the Church there is no salvation." This expression was of Cyprian who argued that salvation was only within the Roman Catholic Church.

## **14. Arius**

Answer: He denied the deity of Jesus, and this caused the opening of the Nicene Council in 325.

## **15. Clovis**

Answer: King of the Franks who was baptized along with the entire tribes and the whole Franks became Christians in 496.

## **16. The Eastern Roman Empire**

Answer: The Great Constantine moved the capital of the Roman Empire to Byzantine and changed the name of the city to Constantinople in 330. It came to an end by the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

## **17. Justinian Code**

Answer: Roman laws that were arranged by the Emperor.

## **18. Septuagint**

Answer: The Greek translation of the Old Testament, also known as LXX.

### **19. Hagia Sophia**

Answer: A basilica built in Constantinople by the Emperor Justinian that turned into a mosque, but now used as a museum. It is called Hagia Sophia.

### **20. St. Patrick**

Answer: A missionary to Ireland who founded Ireland Catholic Church.

### **21. Saint Benedict**

Answer: A Christian monk who founded a monastery at Monte Cassino and spread the monastery rules in the West.

### **22. Crusades**

Answer: The crusades wanted to restore Christian control of Jerusalem, the Holy Land, which was captured by Islam in 638. The first official crusade set off in 1096.

### **23. Iconoclastic Controversy**

Answer: A dispute over the use of religious images (icons) in the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church. They agreed to allow them at Nicene Council in 787.

### **24. Waldensian**

Answer: A group founded by Peter Waldo in France in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century. It was a branch of reformed church, and read the Bible in vernacular language and proclaimed the gospel.

### **25. Aberlard**

Answer: A medieval French scholastic philosopher and realist who authored *Sic et non* (Yes and No). He insisted Moral Influence Theory of atonement.

### **26. Transubstantiation**

Answer: A Roman Catholic doctrine that argued the change of the substance of the bread and wine into the substance of the Body and Blood of Jesus in the Eucharist. The doctrine was affirmed at the Fourth Council of the Lateran in 1215.

### **27. Unam Sanctam**

Answer: It means "One Holy Catholic" issued by Pope Boniface. It is one of the most extreme statements of papal spiritual supremacy ever made.

**28. Carmelites**

Answer: It was a Catholic religious order founded in the Middle Ages on Mount Carmel where Elijah had stayed.

**29. Cathari**

Answer: It was a heretical movement that emphasized dualism during the Middle Ages. It wanted to purify the secularized church.

**30. Anselm**

Answer: He founded scholasticism during the Middle Ages and is the author of famous *Cur Deus Homo?* (Why did God become man?).

**31. Thomas Aquinas**

Answer: He is a father of scholasticism in the Middle Age who emphasized the harmony between reason and faith. His best-known work is *Summa Theologica* through which he systematized Catholicism.

**32. Indulgence**

Answer: In Catholic theology, an indulgence is the remission of the temporal punishment due, in God's justice, to sin that has been forgiven, which remission is granted by the Church. The earliest record of indulgence can be traced back to the period of crusaders.

**33. Inquisition**

Answer: The Inquisition was an ecclesiastical tribunal. In Roman Catholic church, believers are expected to give absolute adherence to the laws and rules of the Roman Catholic Church. Anyone who failed to obey either the ordinances of the Roman Catholic Church or Pope was brought to this tribunal.

**34. Institute of the Christian Religion**

Answer: John Calvin's seminal work on Protestant systematic theology.

**35. On the Bondage of the Will**

Answer: Published by Martin Luther on the topic of human will. In this work, Luther emphasized the complete sovereignty of God.

### **36. Consubstantiation**

Answer: The doctrine, proposed by Martin Luther, that the substance of the body and blood of Jesus coexists with the substance of the bread and wine in the Eucharist.

### **37. The Thirty Years' War**

Answer: It refers to the war fought between Catholics and Protestants in Germany. After the war, Lutherans were officially recognized by the Holy Roman Empire.

### **38. Treaty of Westphalia**

Answer: It is a treaty made between Roman Catholics and Protestants after the Thirty Year's War. It allowed different churches to coexist in the same area. Its peace negotiations also recognized Calvinism.

### **39. Huguenots**

Answer: Members of the Protestant Reformed Church of France. The first Huguenots left France and went to the Netherland seeking freedom from persecution of the Roman Catholic Church. Most of them were middle class people and craftsmen.

### **40. Edict of Nantes**

Answer: It was issued by Henry IV of France to grant the Calvinist Protestants of France (Huguenots) their freedom of religion.

### **41. Limited atonement**

Answer: One of the Five Points of Calvinism. The doctrine states that Jesus died only for the elect.

### **42. Jesuit Order**

Answer: The Society of Jesus which is a religious order founded by Saint Ignatius Loyola. The Society espoused the absolute authority of the pope. They emphasized mission and education.

### **43. 39 Articles**

Answer: They are the defining statements which sum up the creed of the Anglican Church compiled by Henry VIII.

### **44. King James Version**

Answer: King James I of England authorized this translation of the Bible in response to the demand by the Puritans. KJV was first published in 1611.

#### **45. Oxford Movement**

Answer: 19th-century movement in England which sought a return to Catholicism or Roman Catholic faith from the practices of the Church of England. This movement was led by John H. Newman who later converted to Catholicism.

#### **46. Puritans**

Answer: The Puritans were a group of people who grew discontent in the Church of England, especially for remaining Roman Catholic tradition within the Church and sought eliminate those elements and return to the Bible.

#### **47. Holy Club**

Answer: It was a Bible Study gathering at Oxford University which was started by John and Charles Wesley who later become the founder of Methodism.

#### **48. Social Gospel**

Answer: It is a Protestant movement in America during 19<sup>th</sup> century led by Walter Rauschenbush who sought to apply Christian ethics to social problems, especially social justice.

#### **49. Faith and Order**

Answer: The Faith and Order movement is integral to the World Council of Churches. Of the three areas of WCC, Faith and Order focuses on the doctrines and studies questions related to basic Christian faith and order of various Christian traditions.

#### **50. IMC (International Missionary Conference)**

Answer: It was World Missionary Conference, which was first held in 1910 at Edinburgh. It contributed to organizing WCC along with 'Life and Work', and 'Faith and Order'.

#### **51. Quakers**

Answer: It was founded by a 17<sup>th</sup> century English layperson by the name of George Fx and its official name is the Society of Friends.

#### **52. Vatican II**

Answer: The Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican which met from 1962 to 1966. It is often said that Roman Catholic Church opened its door to the modern world through this council. Through this council, Roman Catholic Church affirmed that there is salvation in Protestant Churches.

**53. Theology of Crisis (Neo-orthodoxy theology)**

Answer: An approach to theology which was developed in the aftermath of the First World War in Europe by Karl Barth. It is characterized as a reaction against doctrines of 19th century liberal theology. This approach strongly emphasized on the absolute divine sovereignty and claimed to return the Word of God, opposed to the prevailed optimism and intellectualism of the day.

**54. Jehovah's Witnesses**

Answer: In the mid of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Charles Taze Russell founded Jehovah's Witness. This heretic organization claims that Jesus' second coming came in 1874 and Christ's thousand –Year Kingdom has already begun.

**55. Robert Morrison**

Answer: He was the first Protestant missionary sent to China sent by London Missionary Society in 1807. For twenty seven years, he worked on translating the whole Bible into the Chinese language and thus pioneered mission work in China.

**56. ABCFM (American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions)**

Answer: The first American Christian foreign mission agency. It was proposed in 1810 by Congregationalist. ABCFM sent Adoniram Judson, the famous American Baptist missionary to Myanmar.

**57. John R. Mott**

Answer: He was a prominent leader of Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, YMCA, and WCC.

**58. William Carey**

Answer: He is known as the “father of modern missions,” and he was an English missionary who went to India in 1793.

**59. Karl Barth**

Answer: A Swiss Reformed theologian known as the father of neo-orthodoxy or theology of crisis. He emphasized "a theology of the Word."

**60. Jonathan Edwards**

Answer: He was a preacher, theologian, and missionary to Native Americans. He is widely acknowledged to be America's most important and original philosophical theologian. He was a leader of the first Great Awakening along with George Whitefield. Also he was a president of Princeton University.

## II. TRUE OR FALSE. (Answers below)

1. **In Jesus time, the Essenes was the most active group of leading anti the Roman Empire movement among orders of Jews.**

Answer: False

2. **Up to AD 100 was called Apostolic era for the all of apostles were gone by AD 100.**

Answer: True

3. **In BC 63, Israel became subject to the Roman Empire.**

Answer: True

4. **Montanus proclaimed that the church should not accept the apostasy from the Roman Empire.**

Answer: False

5. **Theology of Origen, that laid a foundation of early Christianity theology, became the basis of Orthodox theology later.**

Answer: False

6. **Neo-Platonism is a quotation of Platonic philosophy in theology.**

Answer: False

7. **Magna Mater, which means the great mother of gods, was one of the mythologies in the Roman Empire.**

Answer: True

8. **Septuagint is called "LXX", the Latin translation of the Old Testaments.**

Answer: False

9. **One of the results of persecution of Christianity by the Roman Empire was accelerating of the canonization.**

Answer: True

**10. Church Fathers were early and influential theologians, eminent Christian teachers who established the church and its dogmatic development.**

Answer: True

**11. Hermas was the author of the book called "The Shepherd".**

Answer: True

**12. Gnosticism claimed that salvation is available for those who know "gnosis: secret knowledge". "Gnosis: secret knowledge" will be revealed for those who do good work.**

Answer: False

**13. Marcion claimed that salvation will be available from the book of Luke and the Pauline epistles, which are the only books, consisted of his canon.**

Answer: False

**14. Novatus was a Roman priest (elder), and insisted that traditores should not be a bishop.**

Answer: False

**15. Donatist movement is that the Donatists in North Africa were rigorists, holding that the church must be a church of saints, not sinners, and which sacraments, such as baptism, administered by traditores were invalid.**

Answer: True

**16. The school of Antioch, where was based in Antioch, was a movement of Jews liberation.**

Answer: False

**17. Cyprian emphasized the unity of the church and wrote a book called, "*De unitate ecclesiae*".**

Answer: True

**18. Patripassianism is in, another words Modalistic Monarchianism.**

Answer: True

**19. Constantine the great's Christianity reformation includes the waiver of priest military service.**

Answer: True

**20. One of the resolutions of the council of Nicaea was to set the date of Easter.**

Answer: True

**21. In 431 at the council of Ephesus, Nestorius was accused as heresy for his assertion of theory of unisexuality of Jesus.**

Answer: False

**22. Monothelitism is that the will of Jesus is the only one.**

Answer: True

**23. Basil of Caesarea and Benedict settled the system of monastic in West.**

Answer: False

**24. Semi-pelagianism and semi- Augustinianism are the same concept.**

Answer: True

**25. There are many people who believe that Gregory the great is the start of medieval church.**

Answer: True

**26. Gregory the great is called as the last Latin Church Father.**

Answer: True

**27. Augustine contributed to England missions as much as he contributed by writing "the City of God"**

Answer: False

**28. The feature of Medieval church mission to Europe is characterized as "From top to bottom" and group baptism.**

Answer: True

**29. The Eastern Orthodox Church was proclaimed as the established religion in Russia by Olga the princess.**

Answer: False

**30. The reason of split of Eastern and Western Church includes celibacy of clergy members.**

Answer: True

**31. The controversial of sacred image was one of the reasons of schism of Eastern and Western Church. The Western Church was approved the sacred image, and the Easter Church was opposed it.**

Answer: False

**32. "Lay people appointment" is that the king and the lord as lay people appoint clergy members.**

Answer: True

**33. Controversial "appointment right" was ended by Concordat of Worms in 1122.**

Answer: True

**34. In Medieval church the great emperor Charlemagne, he built a school and nurtured students. The school was called "scholar".**

Answer: True

**35. Holy Roman Empire began from Otto I who was enthroned in 962.**

Answer: True

**36. The Crusade movement's main goal was to restore the Holy Land from Muslims who had occupied the Holy Land.**

Answer: True

**37. Cathari was the major heresy movement, which was based on dualism, in the Medieval Church.**

Answer: True

**38. If anyone was found guilty by the Inquisition, it meant the burning at the stake.**

Answer: False

**39. Mendicant friars and orders are called “Mendicant Monastic”.**

Answer: True

**40. Franciscans and Dominicans were representative Mendicant friars.**

Answer: True

**41. Nominalism is a metaphysical view in philosophy according to which general or abstract terms and predicates exist, while universals or abstract objects, which are sometimes thought to correspond to these terms, do not exist.**

Answer: True

**42. John Meister Eckhart was one of the representative ones among the Medieval mysticism.**

Answer: True

**43. John Hus had been burnt at the stake because he had translated the Bible into English and had proclaimed reformed theology.**

Answer: False

**44. The reasons of collapse of Medieval were the collapse of the feudal system, finding new sea routes, and a sudden rise of nationalism.**

Answer: True

**45. In early 15 century, Bohemian reformer John Hus initiated a reform movement based on the ideas of John Wycliffe and denied transubstantiation theory.**

Answer: False

**46. German reformer Martin Luther confronted indulgence and posted 95 theses on the door of Wittenberg church in 1517.**

Answer: True

**47. Swiss reformer Zwingli received invitation call from a church in Zurich as a pastor and moved there.**

Answer: True

**48. There was a theological argument about the view of the Scripture between Luther and Zwingli.**

Answer: False

**49. From 1528 to 1533 German Anabaptists flocked to the refuge of Strasbourg.**

Answer: True

**50. Reformer Calvin's "Institution of Christian Religion" was printed first in 1536 and continually printed supplement and became double of its quantities.**

Answer: True

**51. Bullinger was a Swiss reformer, the successor of Zwingli as head of the Geneva reformation.**

Answer: False

**52. In 1560, Scotland adopted Calvinist confession of faith, which was prepared by Knox, as decree.**

Answer: True

**53. The Jesuits (Society of Jesus) was a vanguard of Catholic Church against the Reformation, and one of the key ways to do so, was a foreign mission.**

Answer: True

**54. Calvin's influence has reached to France and rooted deeply among the Protestants, began to be known as Huguenots since 1557.**

Answer: True

**55. During 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Netherland, under the rule of Spain, fought for its freedom and independence, with the influence of Calvinism.**

Answer: False

**56. Luther's reformation spirit has slowly become Protestant Scholasticism.**

Answer: True

**57. Thirty Years' War that began in 1618 was originated in Germany.**

Answer: False

**58. While 17<sup>th</sup> century Dutch Calvinism emphasized “God’s irresistible grace,” the Arminianism taught that “man can resist the call of God.”**

Answer: True

**59. English Puritans sought to purify the Church on the basis of the authority of the Scripture.**

Answer: True

**60. The Westminster Confession of Faith is the key creed that explains the Calvinism. Regarding predestination, it supports infralapsarianism (election after the fall).**

Answer: True

**61. G. Fox was the founder of the Quakerism, the 17<sup>th</sup> century Religious movement in England.**

Answer: True

**62. Collegia Pietatis (Schools of Piety) that was initiated by German Puritan Spener, was started in Berlin.**

Answer: False

**63. Hernhut Brotherhood was formed as Zinzendorf and a group of people who escaped the persecution from the Czech to the Sachsen region of Germany, met together early 18<sup>th</sup> century.**

Answer: True

**64. Thru the encounter with Boehler, a Moravian brother, the Wesley brothers learned the life of obedience, and in 1738, they experienced true conversion.**

Answer: True

**65. Jonathan Edwards, the forerunner of the First Great Awakening in America supported Arminianism.**

Answer: False

**66. Wilberforce, who contributed to the Evangelical Awakening in England, led the movement to abolish the slave trade, in 1789.**

Answer: True

**67. The Sunday School Movement began first in America in late 18<sup>th</sup> century.**

Answer: False

**68. William Carey, the missionary to India, was originally a Baptist lay preacher.**

Answer: True

**69. German enlightenment philosopher Reimarus adopted the English Deism to develop his own philosophy.**

Answer: True

**70. Schleiermacher wrote Uber die Religion in 1821, to defend against the criticism of the Enlightenment scholars against the religion.**

Answer: False

**71. Hegel developed his own philosophical framework by overcoming and criticizing the weaknesses of Kant.**

Answer: True

**72. Baur adopted Hegel's historical philosophy to church history and systematic theology.**

Answer: False

**73. Tholuck was a German liberal theologian and moral theologian in late 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

Answer: False

**74. S.T. Coleridge was known as English Schleiermacher.**

Answer: True

**75. "Low Church" refers to churches that belong to the English Evangelical Awakening, while the reformed Established church (or Anglican Church) is called as "High Church."**

Answer: True

**76. John Wesleyan theology differs from Calvin, that, it supports the salvation of all men, in accordance with the Arminianism.**

Answer: True

**77. R. Froud and J.H. Newman were the major influencers during the Oxford Movement in England.**

Answer: True

**78. As the one who made a great contribution to the revival in Scotland, Th. Chalmers was the one who founded Free Church of Scotland.**

Answer: True

**79. The awakening in the United States brought the unity of the church.**

Answer: False

**80. The Unitarian church that was founded in the United States intended to bring the three divisions of Christianity into one unified church.**

Answer: False

**81. Archbishop Usher argued that the creation of the earth took place 4004 BC.**

Answer: True

**82. The Watch Tower Movement has strong intimate relationship with Jehovah's Witness.**

Answer: True

**83. The Great Awakening in America played a major part in the split of the Presbyterian Church.**

Answer: True

**84. C. Finney was the leading figure in the Presbyterian Church during the second Great Awakening.**

Answer: True

**85. Pope Paul II was the one who opened the first Vatican Council in December of 1869.**

Answer: False

**86. The 1910 World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh was a watershed in the Ecumenical movement.**

Answer: True

**87. Pope Pius IX was the one who declared "Papal Infallibility" at the Second Vatican Council.**

Answer: False

**88. David F. Strauss was the one who laid the foundation of liberal theology that denies the divine nature of Jesus in the New Testament through his book, The Life of Jesus.**

Answer: True

**89. YMCA, YWCA which was founded in mid-19th century is the first non-denominational Christian youth organization.**

Answer: True

**90. Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions was the student mission movement which took place within the Jesuit Order.**

Answer: False

**91. London Missionary Society began in England as a non-denominational protestant missionary organization.**

Answer: False

**92. Christian Scientist was one of the Protestant cults movement that took place in mid-19th Century.**

Answer: True

**93. One of the results from the Great Awakening in America was Prohibition along with Temperance Society.**

Answer: True

**94. Roman Catholic Church is currently registered as an official member of WCC.**

Answer: False

**95. Lutheran Church (National Church) during German Nazism resisted the Hitler's regime.**

Answer: False

**96. The churches that are part of the Great Awakening in England are called the low-church and the ones that remained Roman Catholic are called the High Church.**

Answer: False

**97. A German philosopher, Schleiermacher is the start of Liberal theology.**

Answer: True

**98. In 19th Century, David Livingstone and Henry M. Stanley were two leading missionaries commissioned to Africa.**

Answer: False

**99. Both Karl Barth and Emil Brunner were Neo-Orthodoxists. However, unlike Karl Barth, Brunner also believed in Natural Theology.**

Answer: True

**100. The ultimate purpose of World Council of Churches is unification of all churches.**

Answer: False

**III. MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose one correct answer from the following choices.**

1. In AD 64, why did Emperor Nero persecute Christians?
  - a. Denying emperor worship
  - b. Refusal to enlist
  - c. Cause of popular discussion in Rome
  - d. Division of society

**Answer: c**

2. Why is the 1st century called the apostolic age?
  - a. The Bible was being written during this period
  - b. All the apostles were martyred during this period
  - c. The church was planted by the apostles
  - d. The ministry of the apostles had ended

**Answer: a**

3. What was Origen's biblical hermeneutic?
  - a. As literature
  - b. As morality
  - c. As history
  - d. As metaphor

**Answer: d**

4. Magna Mater means Great Mother. What is this organization?
  - a. Group that worships Mary
  - b. Established a great constitution
  - c. Mystic cult
  - d. Derived from Judaism

**Answer: c**

5. In AD 325, one of the decisions made in the Council of Nicea was:
- a. Date of Christmas
  - b. Authorized the use of unleavened bread for communion
  - c. Authorized leavened bread for communion
  - d. Date of Easter

**Answer: d**

6. What important dogma was established at the Council of Chalcedon?
- a. The dual nature of Christ
  - b. The unity of Christ's nature
  - c. The exclusivity of Christ
  - d. Docetic nature of Christ

**Answer: a**

7. What was one of the effects of Roman persecution towards Christianity?
- a. Facilitated the integrity of the Christian faith
  - b. Brought about solidarity of the Jewish community
  - e. Separated the Jewish community
  - c. Jewish culture was brought forth

**Answer: a**

8. Which work was produced by Hermas?
- a. Shepherd
  - b. Teaching of the 12 Apostles
  - c. Apostles' Creed
  - d. Church Basics

**Answer: a**

9. Which figure established Eastern monasticism?
- a. Antonius
  - b. Clement
  - c. Pachomius
  - d. Simeon

**Answer: c**

10. Which work was produced by Augustine?

- a. Civitate Dei
- b. Cur Deus Homo?
- c. Christian Ethics
- d. Institutes of the Christian Religion

**Answer: a**

11. The Donatist Movement derived from Africa is known for which position?

- a. Ignoring confirmation
- b. Refusal to use cross.
- c. Refusal to venerate Mary
- d. Disqualified ministers who became apostate

**Answer: d**

12. What did Cyprian emphasize?

- a. Importance of missions
- b. Church unity
- c. Traditions of the church
- d. Importance of the Bible

**Answer: b**

13. One important decision of the Council of Nicea was:

- a. Infallibility of Scripture
- b. Date of Christmas
- c. Date of Easter
- d. Date of Thanksgiving

**Answer: c**

14. Monotheletism is:

- a. Jesus' two natures
- b. Denial of Christ's divinity
- c. Denial of Christ's humanity
- d. Jesus' one will

**Answer: d**

15. Which emperor established Christianity as the sole religion?

- a. Constantine
- b. Theodosius I
- c. Justinian
- d. Hadrian

**Answer: b**

16. Semi-Pelagianism is:

- a. Denial of Christ's ministry of salvation
- b. Denial of Christ's physical resurrection
- c. Affirm human depravity
- d. Semi-Augustinianism

**Answer: d**

17. What is the main theme of Augustine's City of God?

- a. Confession of his sins
- b. His philosophy of history
- c. His soteriology
- d. His sacramental theology

**Answer: b**

18. Which king was baptized first and then made his subjects become Christians?

- a. Vladimir
- b. Henry IV
- c. Clovis
- d. Ethelbert

**Answer: c**

19. During the Middle Ages, who led the universal discussion known as Realism?

- a. William Ockam
- b. John Duns Scotus
- c. Rabanus Marcus
- d. Anselm

**Answer: d**

20. Which king declared the Eastern Church as the national religion?

- a. Queen Olga
- b. Peter the Great
- c. Joseph the Great
- d. Emperor Vladimir

**Answer: d**

21. Who was the pioneering missionary to Ireland?

- a. Patrick
- b. Columba
- c. Boniface
- d. Winfrith

**Answer: a**

22. In discussions of iconography:

- a. Western Church accepted the use of icons
- b. Western Church permitted only icons of Mary
- c. Eastern Church acknowledged the icons of the cross
- d. Both churches only accepted icons of Mary

**Answer: a**

23. During the Middle Ages, Charlemagne established a great school called:

- a. Scholar
- b. Monastery
- c. Academy
- d. University

**Answer: a**

24. The direct cause of the Crusade movement was due to Muslims'?

- a. Invasion of Constantinople
- b. Invasion of Jerusalem
- c. Invasion of the Vatican
- d. Invasion of Alexandria

**Answer: b**

25. What was a side effect of the Inquisition?

- a. Unity of the church
- b. Combat heterodoxy
- c. Unity of the priesthood
- d. Missional unity

**Answer: b**

26. The Mendicant Order was characterized by:

- a. The shaving of the head
- b. The growing of the beard
- c. Begging for food
- d. Emphasis on missions

**Answer: c**

27. Nominalism is:

- a. The name of God contains his reality
- b. Metaphor of Christ
- c. Mary's purity
- d. Universal concept denied

**Answer: d**

28. Why was Jan Hus burned at the stake?

- a. Denial of pope
- b. Denial of Scripture
- c. Affirmed the authority of Scripture
- d. Denial of organized church

**Answer: c**

29. What was not a reason for the Protestant Reformation?

- a. Rise of democracy
- b. Corruption of the church
- c. Failure of the Crusade movement
- d. Progress of individualism

**Answer: c**

30. What was not the early thesis of Luther?
- a. To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation
  - b. Babylonians Captivity of the Church
  - c. Freedom of the Christian
  - d. Church and Sacraments

**Answer: d**

31. From which original language did Martin Luther translate from to write the German New Testament?
- a. Hebrew
  - b. Greek
  - c. Latin
  - d. English

**Answer: b**

32. What was not a position of the Anabaptists?
- a. Denial of infant baptism
  - b. Baptism by immersion
  - c. Separation of church and state
  - d. Denial of the Old Testament

**Answer: d**

33. What is not the Protestant view of the Lord's Supper?
- a. Transubstantiation
  - b. Consubstantiation
  - c. Spiritual Presence
  - d. Symbolism or Memory

**Answer: a**

34. What is not related to Calvin's reforms in Geneva?
- a. Consistory
  - b. G. Farel
  - c. M. Servetus
  - d. T. Muntzer

**Answer: d**

35. Which one is not a child of Henry VIII?

- a. James
- b. Edward
- c. Mary
- d. Elizabeth

**Answer: a**

36. What is the unique quality of English Reformation?

- a. Via Media
- b. Continuation of the Mass
- c. Revival of monasticism
- d. Religious toleration

**Answer: a**

37. Who is the main figure of the Scottish Reformation?

- a. Patrick
- b. Boniface
- c. Knox
- d. Columba

**Answer: c**

38. Which religious order came out of the Counter-Reformation?

- a. Augustinian
- b. Carmelites
- c. Cisterican
- d. Jesuit

**Answer: d**

39. Which name did new believers in France go by:

- a. Beggars
- b. Beguins
- c. Huguenots
- d. Puritans

**Answer: c**

40. Religious pluralism was guaranteed by:

- a. Worms
- b. Trent
- c. Paris
- d. Westphalia

**Answer: d**

41. Who was the ruler during the Puritan migration to the new world?

- a. Henry VIII
- b. James
- c. Edward
- d. Elizabeth

**Answer: b**

42. In the year 1517, Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses to the door of the Wittenburg Church. What was the main theme?

- a. Denial of pope's existence
- b. Criticized the practice of indulgences
- c. Authority of Scripture alone
- d. Denial of purgatory

**Answer: b**

43. The main dispute between Zwingli and Luther was:

- a. Infallibility of Scripture
- b. Denial of pope
- c. Sacraments
- d. Soteriology

**Answer: c**

44. What was the main position of German Anabaptists?

- a. Denial of infant baptism
- b. Baptism by immersion upon reaching adulthood
- c. Catechism
- d. Absolute necessity of baptism to be saved

**Answer: a**

45. Which figure brought Calvinism to Scotland and led the Reformation?

- a. Knox
- b. Melancthon
- c. Bullinger
- d. Bucer

**Answer: a**

46. Which Protestant group is known as the Huguenots?

- a. Swiss Reformed
- b. Dutch Reformed
- c. French Reformed
- d. German Reformed

**Answer: c**

47. Who represents German Pietism?

- a. P. Spener
- b. T. Moore
- c. J. Smith
- d. Melancthon

**Answer: a**

48. What does not relate to Moravianism?

- a. Zinzendorf
- b. Halle
- c. Zwingli
- d. Mission Movement

**Answer: c**

49. The Oxford Movement is also known as:

- a. Tractarianism
- b. Theism
- c. Skepticism
- d. Missionary Movement

**Answer: a**

50. What does not relate to the International Mission Movement?

- a. W. Carey
- b. J. Mott
- c. J. Wesley
- d. Jerusalem

**Answer: c**

51. Which organization did not contribute to developing the World Council of Churches?

- a. W.A.R.C.
- b. Faith and Order
- c. Life and Work
- d. I.M.C.

**Answer: a**

52. Which city did the WCC have its inaugural meeting?

- a. New York
- b. Amsterdam
- c. Bangkok
- d. New Delhi

**Answer: b**

53. What was the main dispute between the Dutch Calvinists and Arminians during the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

- a. Salvation by grace alone
- b. Limited atonement
- c. Salvation by good works
- d. Irresistible grace

**Answer: d**

54. From which country did the Westminster Confession of Faith originate?

- a. England
- b. Germany
- c. Switzerland
- d. Netherlands

**Answer: a**

55. Who was the main figure of Quakerism, a movement that appeared in 17th century England?

- a. William Miller
- b. Ellen G. White
- c. George Fox
- d. George Whitefield

**Answer: c**

56. The group who influenced the founder of Methodism, John Wesley, to convert was:

- a. German Pietists
- b. English Baptists in the Netherlands
- c. German Moravians
- d. American Revivalists

**Answer: c**

57. Who was the first generation leader of America's Great Awakening?

- a. Jonathan Edwards
- b. Charles Finney
- c. D.L. Moody
- d. George Winthrop

**Answer: a**

58. During the late 18th century, which country began the Sunday School Movement?

- a. U.S.
- b. England
- c. Germany
- d. Netherlands

**Answer: a**

59. Which one is not a cult movement in America during the mid-19th century?

- a. Adventist
- b. Mormon
- c. Christian Science
- d. Quakers

**Answer: d**

60. Which church is not a formal member of the WCC today?

- a. Eastern Orthodox
- b. Anglican
- c. Reformed Church
- d. Roman Catholic Church

**Answer: d**

#### IV. SHORT ANSWERS. Answer the following questions with a few examples.

1. What caused the Roman Empire to persecute the Christian Church?

**Answer:**

- a. Refusal to worship the emperor
- b. Refusal to enlist for compulsory military service
- c. Segregation from common society, meeting separately – incongruous with societal life
- d. Incongruous ideology: Romans believed in the eternal nature of Rome but Christians believed that this world would pass away and the Kingdom of God would come

2. What were the distinguishing marks of the apostolic period?

**Answer:**

- a. The twelve apostles were active
- b. The church's foundation was established
- c. The 27 books of the New Testament were written
- d. Signs and miracles were performed

3. What was the early church's standard towards heresy?

**Answer:**

- a. Rejection by canon
- b. Rejection by church authority (bishop)
- c. Rejection by creed

4. How did heretical and mystical movements influence the early church?

**Answer:**

- a. Gnosticism (secret knowledge is needed for salvation)
- b. Magna Mater (the Great Mother)
- c. Taurobolism (nature worship)
- d. Mithraism: Persian origin, god of light, prevalent among military officers

5. What were the Jewish sects during the early church?

**Answer:**

- a. Essene –monastic/ascetic lifestyle, distanced themselves from materialism, waited for the time of salvation
- b. Pharisee – attempted to follow the entire law, harsh conformity to rules
- c. Saduccee –secular materialists, believed in life after death, did not believe in the soul
- d. Zealots – nationalists who sought to restore Israel by force from Roman oppression

6. What was Emperor Constantine’s policy towards Christianity?

**Answer:**

- a. Abolished persecution of Christians
- b. Established Sunday (Lord’s Day) as a holiday
- c. Gave the church exemption from taxes
- d. Restoration of Christian property confiscated during persecutions

7. What were the results of the Council of Nicea?

**Answer:**

- a. Christ’s full divinity and full humanity were affirmed
- b. The date of Easter was set
- c. The false teaching of Arius concerning the divinity of Christ was judged heretical
- d. The ordination of bishop was to be attended by at least three bishops

8. Explain the origins of Monasticism.

**Answer:**

- a. Antipathy towards the church’s slide into secularism
- b. Ascetic nature which stressed moralistic training and self-denial
- c. Resistance to the systematization and order of the church
- d. Influence of eastern dualism

9. Describe the main points of Pelagianism.

**Answer:**

- a. In spite of original sin, human beings are born with the ability to do good.
- b. Adam didn’t die due to sin, but he came into existence to die.

- c. Infants are innocent therefore they don't need to be baptized.
  - d. Some people, before and after Christ, expressed their free will well so there's a possibility they are without sin.
10. List the first four Ecumenical Councils and the problems they dealt with?

**Answer:**

- a. 325 A.D. Council of Nicea – Arius emphasized the humanity of Jesus Christ, saying that Christ is not a creator, but a creature. Arius stated that there was a time when Christ did not exist, denying that Christ was “begotten, not made.”
  - b. 381 A.D. Council of Constantinople – Elder Appolinarius stated that Christ is fully human and has a soul. He condemned the heretical statement that Jesus' logos replaced his soul which lessens his human nature.
  - c. 431 A.D. Council of Ephesus – Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, condemned the statement that Mary was just the Mother of Christ (Xristokos), but affirmed that Mary is Mother of God (Theotokos).
  - d. 450 A.D. Council of Chalcedon – Eutyches was condemned for the idea of Christ's divine and human nature mixing where Christ's physical body is different from us. The council affirmed Christ's one person, two natures (divine and human).
11. Explain the four doctrinal points that came out of the Council of Chalcedon dealing with Christ's divinity and humanity.

**Answer:**

- a. Inconfusibility
  - b. Immutability
  - c. Indivisibility
  - d. Inseparability
12. What are the four parishes of the Eastern Orthodox Church?

**Answer:**

- a. Jerusalem
  - b. Antioch
  - c. Alexandria
  - d. Constantinople
13. List some church reforms made by Pope Gregory.

**Answer:**

- a. Augustine of Canterbury sends missionaries to England

- b. The declaration of the superiority of the Roman Church
  - c. Celibacy of the priesthood reinforced
14. List four missionaries who made contributions to the evangelization of Europe during the medieval period?

**Answer:**

- a. Augustine (England)
  - b. Patrick (Ireland)
  - c. Willibrord (Holland)
  - d. Anskar (Scandinavia)
15. Explain the church reform efforts made by Charlemagne.

**Answer:**

- a. Celibacy reinforced
  - b. Sabbath observance
  - c. Compulsory tithing
  - d. Authority of bishops reinforced
  - e. Prohibited use of icons
16. Explain the causes of the East/West schism of the church.

**Answer:**

- a. Dispute between church supremacy
  - b. Filioque controversy (question of how the Holy Spirit proceeded)
  - c. During communion, the question of using leaven or unleavened bread (East used both, West used only unleavened bread)
  - d. During Lent, the question of eating meat (East prohibited every type of meat, West prohibited milk, butter, and eggs)
17. List some characteristics of the Mendicant Order of monasticism during the medieval period.

**Answer:**

- a. Franciscans
- b. Dominicans
- c. Carmelites

18. List the names of some medieval mystics.

**Answer:**

- a. Bernard of Clairvaux
- b. Hugh of St. Victor
- c. John Tauler
- d. Thomas a Kempis
- e. Teresa of Avila

19. What caused the failures of the Crusades?

**Answer:**

- a. The pope does not have supremacy
- b. Disorderly, untrained militants
- c. Questioning the reason for soldiers to go to war
- d. Distance, lack of supplies, lack of geographical intelligence

20. What were the results or consequences of the Crusades?

**Answer:**

- a. East/West import and export rejuvenation
- b. Pope forfeited his power
- c. Knowledge of East seeps into the West
- d. Progression of business and literature
- e. Increased suspicion between Christianity and Islam

21. What are the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church?

**Answer:**

- a. Baptism
- b. Confirmation
- c. Eucharist
- d. Confession
- e. Extreme Unction
- f. Matrimony
- g. Ordination

22. What causes led to the end of the medieval period?

**Answer:**

- a. Authority of pope diminished by corruption
- b. Humanism on the rise
- c. Democratic principles of the rise
- d. Discovery of new lands

23. What are the four principles of the Protestant Reformation?

**Answer:**

- a. Sola Fide
- b. Sola Scriptura
- c. Sola Gratia
- d. Universal priesthood of all believers

24. List three treatises written by Martin Luther dealing with church reform.

**Answer:**

- a. To the Nobility of the German Nation
- b. Babylonian Captivity of the Church
- c. Freedom of the Christian

25. What were Puritanism's principle assertions?

**Answer:**

- a. More than church tradition, they relied upon scriptural warrant
- b. Simple worship style
- c. Opposed to priestly vestments
- d. Opposed the kneeling down during communion
- e. Opposed making the sign of the cross during confession

26. What areas does the Jesuit Order stress?

**Answer:**

- a. Reform within the church
- b. Targeted Jewish conversion by teaching them the Bible
- c. Fighting heresy
- d. Charity to the poor and ministry to the sick

27. What are the main points of Arminianism?

**Answer:**

- a. Oppose predestination
- b. Emphasis on free will
- c. Oppose unconditional grace
- d. Without God's blessing, doing good is impossible

28. What are the five points of Calvinism?

**Answer:**

- a. Total Depravity
- b. Unconditional Election
- c. Limited Atonement
- d. Irresistible Grace
- e. Perseverance of the Saints

29. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, what church movement had its start in the United States?  
(Date need not be written)

**Answer:**

- a. American Education Society (1815)
- b. American Bible Society (1816)
- c. American Sunday School Union (1817)
- d. American Tract Society (1825)

30. What are the principal assertions of Fundamentalism?

**Answer:**

- a. Infallibility of Scripture
- b. Virgin birth of Christ
- c. Atoning sacrifice of Christ
- d. Physical resurrection
- e. Second coming of Christ

31. According to Ramon Lull, the pioneer of missions to the Islamic world, what are the requisites for success in this mission field?

**Answer:**

- a. By widening understanding and accuracy of Islamic language

- b. Tracts for mission purposes
- c. Willingness to die for the mission

32. What are the main characteristics of medieval mysticism?

**Answer:**

- a. Emphasis on God's absolute sovereignty
- b. Spiritual experience above Scripture
- c. Tendency for pantheism
- d. Contempt for church tradition, dogma, and customs

33. List some strengths of medieval scholasticism.

**Answer:**

- a. Contribute to intellectual progress within the church
- b. Effort to rationalize and prove philosophically Christian truth
- c. Effort to prevent misunderstanding of the truth of Christianity by examining thoroughly

34. List some weaknesses of medieval scholasticism.

**Answer:**

- a. Tried to force the truth of Scripture to philosophy
- b. Created disputes and speculations, sophistry
- c. Applied reasoning without contextual basis towards Scripture and church history

35. List some prominent figures of the three great revivals/awakenings in America.

**Answer:**

- a. 1<sup>st</sup>: Jonathan Edwards/George Whitefield
- b. 2<sup>nd</sup>: Charles Finney
- c. 3<sup>rd</sup>: Dwight L. Moody/Ira Sankey

36. Name the three main groups that constitute the World Council of Churches.

**Answer:**

- a. IMC (International Missionary Council)
- b. Faith and Order
- c. Life and Work

37. Explain the Roman Catholic and the Protestant (Luther, Zwingli, Calvin) understanding the Eucharist.

**Answer:**

- a. Roman Catholic (Transubstantiation)
  - b. Luther (Consubstantiation)
  - c. Zwingli (Memory/Symbolism)
  - d. Calvin (Spiritual Presence)
38. What were the rules of the China Inland Mission launched by Hudson Taylor?

**Answer:**

- a. Take after the early church model
  - b. Individual lacking in education is introduced to basic literacy
  - c. Missions headquarters must be in China
  - d. Missionary has to wear traditional Chinese clothes and conform to Chinese ways
  - e. The number one goal of mission is to spread the Gospel
39. What were the Genevan reforms instituted by Calvin?

**Answer:**

- a. Establish the Consistory
  - b. Allowed four offices (Minister, Teacher, Elder, Deacon) in the church
  - c. Got rid of pubs and taverns
  - d. Made the vernacular Bible available to the public
40. What are the reasons for the Jesuit Order's ongoing effectiveness?

**Answer:**

- a. Smooth operation from top to bottom
- b. Maintaining spiritual vitality by strong discipline
- c. Observed communion often and members were counseled concerning their issues regularly
- d. Worked hard in education and mission