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 4th 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.
(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.