

CHURCH HISTORY

Condensed Notes By
Margaret Calhoun

ANSWER KEY



An OVERSEAS MINISTRIES TRAINING COURSE Publication
In Association with
Global Association of Theological Studies

CONTENTS

Overview: The Six General Periods of Church History	Page 4
I. First General Period: The Apostolic Church	Page 6
II. Second General Period: The Persecuted Church	Page 18
III. Third General Period: The Imperial Church	Page 26
IV. Fourth General Period: The Medieval Church	Page 36
V. Fifth General Period: The Reformed Church	Page 49
VI. The Sixth General Period: The Modern Church	Page 57

Chapter 1 – Part 1

FIRST GENERAL PERIOD: THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH
The Pentecostal Church and the Expanding Church

Lesson in Review

1. What event marked the beginning of the Pentecostal Church?

The Day of Pentecost

p. 6, A.2

2. The Holy Spirit is an endowment in what three ways?

- Illuminating
- Empowering
- Abiding

p. 6, A.3

3. Where was the early Pentecostal Church located?

Jerusalem

p. 6, A.4

4. Who were the leaders of the Pentecostal Church?

Peter and John

p. 6, A.5

5. What were the primary doctrines taught by the Pentecostal Church?

- The Messiahship of Jesus
- The Resurrection of Jesus
- The Return of Jesus

p. 7, A.8

6. What was the primary defect of the Pentecostal Church?

Its lack of missionary zeal

p. 7, A.12

7. By the end of the Expanding Church period, the church was predominantly _____.

Gentile

p. 7, B.1

8. Describe the role of Saul of Tarsus in the persecution of the church.

- He aided in the slaying of Stephen and became the leader in persecuting Christians
- He caused members of the Jerusalem church to scatter abroad
- The scattered members established new churches

p. 8, B.2.c

9. What key figure established the Samaritan church?

Phillip

p. 8, B.2.d

10. Disciples were first called Christians in what city?

Antioch

p. 8, B.2.g

11. Who partnered with Paul on the First Missionary Journey?

Barnabas

p. 8, B.2.h

12. What key event marked the end of the Expanding Church period?

The Council at Jerusalem

p. 9, B.2.i

FIRST GENERAL PERIOD: THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH

The Church Among the Gentiles and the Age of Shadows

Lesson in Review

1. What group persecuted the Christians most violently?

Jews

p. 9, C.3

2. Who was the most prominent and influential leader of the Church Among the Gentiles?

Paul

p. 9, C.4

3. During Paul's second missionary journey, churches were established in what cities?

- Philippi
- Thessalonica
- Berea
- Athens
- Corinth

p. 10, C.5.a

4. What was the duration of Paul's second missionary journey?

Three years

p. 10, C.5.a

5. What city was the primary emphasis of Paul's third missionary journey?

Ephesus

p. 10, C.5.b

6. What four epistles were written by Paul during his imprisoned, fourth missionary journey?

- Ephesians
- Philippians

- Colossians
- Philemon

p. 10, C.5.c

7. T F By AD 68, a large part of the New Testament was in circulation.

T

p. 11, C.7

8. By AD70, the _____ state was annihilated.

Jewish

p. 11, D.1

9. The second imperial persecution in AD 90 occurred under what Roman ruler?

Domitian

p. 11, D.2

10. List at least three New Testament books completed during the Age of Shadows.

Personal Response. The student should list at least three of the following:

- Hebrews
- II Peter
- The Gospel of John
- I John
- II John
- III John
- Jude
- Revelation

p. 11, D.3

11. What Epistle, during the Age of Shadows, was accepted throughout the church as the standard of faith?

Romans

p. 12, D.4.b

12. Describe the spiritual state of the church by the end of the Age of Shadows.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- Standards of moral character were high
- Tone of spiritual life was lower than it had been earlier
- The church was strong, aggressive, growing, and rising to dominance throughout the world of the Roman Empire

p. 13, D.4.e

Chapter 2 – Part 1

SECOND GENERAL PERIOD: THE PERSECUTED CHURCH **Causes and Stages of Persecution and Formation of the New Testament**

Lesson in Review

1. What three types of common worship did Christians avoid and by not participating became subject to persecution?

- Heathen (Temple) worship
- Idol worship
- Worship of the Emperor

p. 18, A.1-3

2. A possible cause of persecution was that in the church, all men were considered _____.

Equal

p. 18, A.6

3. T F Christians were persecuted because of business (financial) interests.

T

p. 19, A.7

4. T F Marcus Aurelius was one of the best Roman emperors who protected Christians.

F He persecuted Christians

p. 19, B.2

5. What Roman emperor conferred citizenship on every person not a slave, thus protecting many Christians?

Caracalla

p. 19, B.3

6. The last, most systematic, and terrible persecution occurred under what two Roman emperors?

Diocletian and Galerius

p. 20, B.6

7. What Roman emperor issued an edict that ended Roman persecution?

Constantine

p. 20, B.7

8. What four books now accepted as part of the New Testament were not immediately recognized everywhere?

- Hebrews
- James
- II Peter
- Revelation

p. 20, C.2.b

9. T F The Epistle of Barnabas was accepted as part of the New Testament by some in the early church.

T

p. 20, C.2.c

SECOND GENERAL PERIOD: THE PERSECUTED CHURCH

Growth of Ecclesiastical Organizations, Development of Doctrine, Rise of Sects of Heresies and Condition of the Church

Lesson in Review

1. List some of the causes of growth of ecclesiastical organizations.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- Loss of apostolic authority
- Growth and extent of the church
- Imperial persecutions
- The rise of sects and heresies
- Analogy of imperial government

p. 21, D.4

2. Clement and Origen were from the school in what city?

Alexandria

p. 21, E.3.a

3. The school that shaped European theology more than any other school was located where?

Carthage (North Africa)

p. 21, E.3.c

4. What sect rejected the writings of Paul and did not recognize Gentiles as Christians?

Ebionites

p. 22, F.2

5. What sect believed in the priesthood of all true believers?

Montanists

p. 22, F.4

6. What three words best describe the condition of the church at the end of this period?

- Purified
- Unified
- Growing

p. 22, G.1-3

Chapter 3 – Part 1

THIRD GENERAL PERIOD: THE IMPERIAL CHURCH
Victory of Christianity, Founding of Constantinople, Division of the
Empire and Suppression of Heathenism

Lesson in Review

1. T F Under Constantine, persecution of Christians and heathen worship were completely abolished.

F Heathen worship was still tolerated as a formality.

p. 26, A.2

2. Explain some of the evil results of Christianity becoming the official Roman religion.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- Everybody was in the church. Membership was sought for social gain and political influence. Moral tone began to lower.
- Pagan usages crept into the church
- The church became worldly
- The church united with the state produced evil

p. 26, A.4

3. What were some of the consequences to the church of the capital of the Roman Empire being moved to Constantinople?

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- The church was honored, but overshadowed by the authority of the throne
- The church in the east became mainly the servant of the state

p. 27, B.3

4. The eastern and western portions of the empire became known as _____ and _____, based on the prevailing languages of the two parts.

Greek, Latin

p. 27, C

5. By what acts did Constantine's successors suppress heathenism?

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- Endowments of temples were confiscated
- Heathen rites were interdicted (prohibited)
- Many temples were demolished
- Anti-Christian writings were destroyed
- Idol worship was prohibited and punishable by death

p. 28, D.2

Chapter 3 – Part 2

THIRD GENERAL PERIOD: THE IMPERIAL CHURCH
Controversies and Councils, Rise of Monasticism, Growth of Power in the Roman Church, Downfall of Western Roman Empire and Leaders

Lesson in Review

1. Pick one of the following three topics. Explain what it was, and the points with which you agree or disagree:
 - Arianism
 - Apollinarian Heresy
 - Pelagian Controversy

Personal Response

p. 28, E.1-3

2. T F Monasticism was a response to worldliness in the church and led to the creation of monasteries.

T

p. 29, F.1-4

3. There was much rivalry between the _____ of Constantinople and the _____ of Rome.

Patriarch, pope

p. 30, G.1.a

4. The church in Rome asserted that Peter was the first _____ of Rome and that his successor, the popes of Rome, must continue his _____.

Bishop, authority

p. 30, G.1.b

5. Lack of discipline and civil wars were some of the causes of the overthrow of the Roman empire.

T

p. 31, H.1

6. The decline and fall of the imperial power _____ the influence of the Roman Church and the popes.

Increased

p. 31, H.4

7. Who translated the Bible into Latin?

Jerome

p. 32, I.4

Chapter 4 – Part 1

FOURTH GENERAL PERIOD: THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH
Progress of Papal Power, Progress of Mohammedan Power and Holy Roman Empire

Lesson in Review

1. Which pope developed the doctrines of adoration of images, purgatory, and transubstantiation?

Gregory I

p. 36, A.1

2. Under the doctrine of the Church Supreme, the aim of Gregory VII (Hildebrand) was to subordinate the rule of the _____ to the rule of the church and the pope.

State

p. 37, A.3.a

3. From 1305 - 1377, all popes were chosen under the orders of whom?

King of France

p. 38, A.3.c

4. Describe some of the doctrines of Islam.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- Unity of God: one God, Allah
- Foreordination
- Multitudes of angels
- The Koran is God's revelation
- The four greatest prophets were Adam, Moses, Jesus, and above all others, Mohammed
- The Hereafter is a final resurrection, judgment, and Heaven or Hell for all

p. 38, B.3

5. What is the Islamic view of Jesus?

They view Christ as a Jewish prophet, inferior to Mohammed

p. 39, B.6

6. Describe the reign of Charlemagne, the founder of the Holy Roman Empire.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- He was one of the greatest men of all time
- He conquered nearly all the lands in western Europe, northern Spain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, and Italy
- He was crowned by Pope Leo III as Charles Augustus, Roman emperor, in AD 800
- He reigned with wisdom
- He was a reformer, legislator, and a patron of education and of the church

p. 39, C.1-2

FOURTH GENERAL PERIOD: THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH

Latin and Greek Churches, Crusades, Monasticism, Medieval Art and Literature, Religious Reform, Fall of Constantinople, Scholars and Leaders

Lesson in Review

1. Explain the differences between the Greek and Latin churches on the doctrine of “the procession of the Holy Ghost” and your views as to the significance of these differences.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- Latin church said, "the Holy Ghost proceeding from the Father and the Son."
- Greek church said, "the Holy Ghost proceeding from the Father."

p. 40, D.1

2. T F One reason for the success of the Crusades was the Muslims were much more oppressive to the local residents than the Christians.

F One reason for the failure of the Crusades was the Christians were more oppressive than the Muslims.

p. 42, E.3.b

3. List some of the good effects of the Crusades.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- Pilgrims were protected by the Turkish government and persecution ceased
- Muslim aggression was checked
- Acquaintance (mutual respect) among (European) nations
- Impulse to trade (power of nobles declined)
- Effects on power of the church (paved the way for the Reformation)

p. 42, E.4.a-e

4. Match the Monastic Order with its primary focus:

- a. Benedictine
- b. Cistercian
- c. Franciscan
- d. Dominican

1. Benevolence
2. Art
3. Evangelism
4. Agriculture

- a. 4 Agriculture
- b. 2 Art
- c. 1 Benevolence
- d. 3 Evangelism

pps. 42-43, A.1

5. Name one reformer who was martyred.

The student should name one of the following:

- John Huss
- Jerome Savonarola

pps. 44-5, H.1-5

6. Constantinople fell in 1453 to whom?

The Turks

p. 45, J.4

7. Who was considered the greatest mind of the middle ages?

Thomas Aquinas

p. 45, I

Chapter 5 – Part 1

FIFTH GENERAL PERIOD: THE REFORMED CHURCH

Leading Forces, Germany and Other Lands

Lesson in Review

1. Explain the impact philosophy (great thinkers) had on the development of the Reformation and how that is relevant in society today.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- In Italy and southern Europe, the great thinkers were often found interested in classic Greek and Italian literature, art, and so
- The interest of these thinkers was apart from religion
- Leaders were now laymen rather than priests and monks
- Even the popes of this age were marked more by culture than faith

p. 49, A.2

2. Explain the impact nationalism (patriotism) had on the development of the Reformation and how that is relevant in society today.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- People were unwilling to submit to a foreign rule over their churches
- They were also unwilling to send of their monies to support the pope and build stately churches in Rome
- They wanted to see the clergy under the same laws and courts as the laity

p. 49, A.5

3. What Roman Catholic practice was Martin Luther's primary point of disagreement?

Sale of indulgences

p. 50, B.1-2

4. Besides nailing his 95 theses to the Wittenberg Cathedral door and refusing to recant at the Diet of Worms, Martin Luther publicly defied the pope by burning what document?

The Papal Bull (decree) of Pope Leo X excommunicating him. He also burned copies of the laws

of the Roman authorities, renouncing the Roman Catholic Church.

p. 50, B.3

5. Explain how Lutherans came to be known as “protestants”.

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include the following/some of the following from the lesson:

- At the Diet of Speyer (Spires) in 1529, a ruling was made that forbade any teaching of Lutheranism in states where it was not dominant
- However, Catholics in Lutheran states were to have free exercise of their religion
- The Lutheran princes protested, and became known as Protestants

p. 50, B.6

6. Name three countries or kingdoms, other than Germany, where the Reformation had great impact:

Personal Response. The Personal Response should include at least three of the following from the lesson:

- Switzerland:
- The Scandinavian Kingdom (Denmark, Sweden, Norway)
- France
- Holland
- England
- Scotland

p. 51, C.1-6

FIFTH GENERAL PERIOD: THE REFORMED CHURCH **Principles, Counter Reformation and Leaders**

Lesson in Review

1. List the five principles of the Reformation:

- Scriptural Religion
- Rational Religion
- Personal Religion
- Spiritual Religion
- National Religion

p. 52, D.1-5

2. T F The Roman Catholic Counter Reformation was peaceful.

F It involved active persecution, including torture, and resulted in the Thirty Years' War.

p. 53, E.1-5

3. What Reformation leader remained in the Roman Catholic Church though he criticized it relentlessly, and is regarded as one of the greatest scholars of the Renaissance?

Desiderius Erasmus

p. 53, F.1

4. What Reformation leader became the founder of modern foreign missions?

Francis Xavier

p. 54, F.7

Chapter 6 – Part 1

SIXTH GENERAL PERIOD: THE MODERN CHURCH **Puritan Movement, Wesleyan Revival and Rationalistic Movement**

Lesson in Review

1. What three churches arose out of the Puritan Movement?

- Presbyterian
- Congregational
- Baptist

p. 57, A.4

2. What spiritual religion inspired John Wesley to begin preaching “the witness of the Spirit?”

Moravians

p. 58, B.3

3. What American church was organized by John Wesley?

Methodists

p. 58, B.4

4. What did the Rationalistic Movement teach about the divinity of Jesus and the authority of the Gospels?

Jesus was only a man. The Gospels were myths.

p. 58, C.1-2

5. T F There were positive effects of the Rationalistic Movement.

T It awakened a new spirit of investigation, called forth theologians and Bible interpreters in defense of the truth. It caused the Bible and doctrines to be more intelligently studied and understood. It led to the scholarly writing of important subjects, such as the life of Christ.

p. 58, C.4

Chapter 6 – Part 2

SIXTH GENERAL PERIOD: THE MODERN CHURCH
Anglo-Catholic and Modern Missionary Movements, Leaders and
Twentieth Century Church

Lesson in Review

1. T F The aim of the Anglo-Catholic Movement was to restore the Anglican Church back to early doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church.

T

p. 59, D.2

2. Missions (evangelism) was neglected in the _____ and _____ Periods.

Medieval, Reformation

p. 59, E.2

3. English foreign missions began in 1811 in _____ .

Massachusetts

p. 59, E.4

4. Who was the greatest theologian of the eighteenth century?

Jonathon Edwards

p. 60, F.3

5. What three social issues primarily affected twentieth century churches?

- War
- Race
- Economic Justice

p. 60, G.1