

# Highlights in Church History

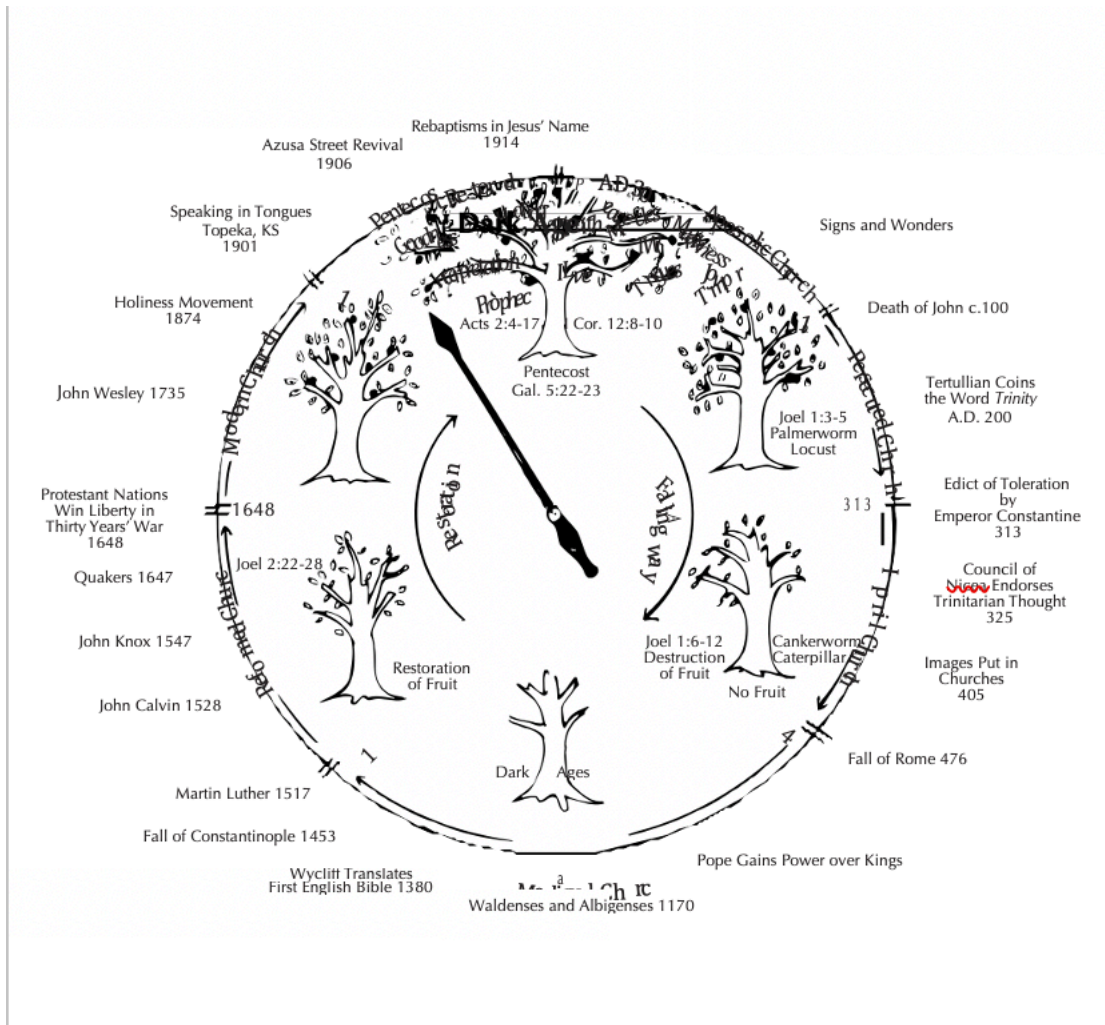
## ANSWER KEY

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## CHAPTER ONE

### A GENERAL VIEW OF CHURCH HISTORY

#### Lesson in Review

1. In the study of Church History, where and when should the study begin ?  
*Begin with the Day of Pentecost, when 120 of the most faithful followers of our Lord had assembled and tarried ten days, waiting for the promised baptism of the Holy Ghost in an upper room in Jerusalem.*
2. Name four of the great reformers of the church .  
*Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Knox, John Wesley,*
3. The mighty works that followed the Apostles and other disciples continued as long as they did what ?  
*As long as they loved one another and kept in fellowship by the Spirit, these mighty works followed them.*
4. How did the ‘unbelieving heathen’ help the church to grow ?  
*By persecuting the church.*
5. What was the name of the first Roman Emperor to become the head of the church ?  
*Constantine.*
6. What affect did the ‘world and its politics’ have on the professing church ?  
*With the world and its politics in the professing church, it sank into the darkest depths of the Dark Ages.*
7. About what year and by whom was the word ‘trinity’ introduced to the failing church.  
*Around A.D. 200 Tertullian coined the word *trinity*.*
8. How were those treated who dared to teach anything different than that which had been adopted by the Roman Catholic Church ?  
*They were branded as heretics and were punished accordingly.*

## CHAPTER TWO

### THE CHART EXPLAINED

#### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. In the lesson on the history of the church as presented in the chart, what Prophet is used to show the story of the church?

*The prophet Joel*

2. Not only did the prophet predict a great falling away in the future Church, but what did he describe in his prophecy would follow this time of great darkness for the church?

*A time of restoration (Joel 2:21-28). The Lord promised to restore all that was lost in the falling away.*

3. The period of the Apostolic Church ended at about what date and by the death of what person?

*A.D. 100 (approximate date of the apostle John's death).*

4. The era of the Medieval Church is known as the "Dark Age", how long did this age last?

*A.D. 476 to 1517. This is a dark age of nearly one thousand years.*

5. The Reformed Church came into existence when Martin Luther and other reformers denounced what? And why?

*The Roman Catholic Church for its false doctrines and sins,*

6. Name three of the "state" church organizations that were established in what is known as the "Modern Church" age.

*(1) The Lutheran Church*

*(2) The Church of England*

*(3) The Presbyterian Church*

7. The reformation of the "Apostolic Church" began in what year? And will last until when?

*Pentecost Restored, 1901. Until Jesus comes.*

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

#### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. When did the true church of God have its beginning and what was the name of the Jewish festival being celebrated?

**It began on the Day of Pentecost in the year A.D. 30**

2. The Pentecostal Church is symbolized as a large fruit tree. What can be seen on its branches?

**The nine gifts of the Spirit, (I Corinthians 12:7-11) and  
The nine fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22-23)**

3. The history of the early Pentecostal Church is recorded in what book of the Bible?

**The Book of Acts of the Apostles**

4. The first church had all the fruits and gifts of the Spirit. What was the controlling force that ruled the church?

**Love**

5. Name three things that the apostles mentioned that would enter into the Church and cause great problems for it.

**(1) grievous wolves  
(2) false brethren  
(3) spirit of antichrist**

## CHAPTER FOUR

### THE FALLING AWAY

#### LESSON IN REVIEW

Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences with the correct words.

1. The **Roman Catholic Church**, which developed after Constantine set himself up as ruler over the church, was called the church by historians, despite her backslidings.
2. The first “fruit” to fall from the church as she began her downward fall would be the fruit of **love**.
3. Without the “fruit of the Spirit” there could be no “**gifts of the Spirit**”.
4. As the **professing** church became more formal and let down the standard of **doctrines and holy living**, fruit disappeared from the church tree.
5. **False doctrines** began to be introduced after the death of the apostles.
6. The church began its fall in the **second century**,
7. **Constantine** united church and state and converted what was left of the fruitless church into a **state church**.
8. . It was no longer **a persecuted church** in a dark and sinful world, but a **dark and sinful world** came into the visible church

## CHAPTER FIVE

# OTHER CAUSES OF THE FALLING AWAY

### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. Who is the person who first promoted baptism in the three fold formula of in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost?  
**Justin Martyr**
2. Where in the Bible is the word “trinity” mentioned?  
**The word *trinity* is not in the Bible**
3. Name two men living in the second century who were the first in Teaching the doctrine of the trinity (three persons in the Godhead).  
**Montanus , Tertullian of Carthage**
4. What did Tertullian advocate concerning how to baptize?  
**He advocated that baptism should be done by dipping the candidate three times, once for each person in the Godhead.**
5. Name the two councils of the Catholic church that supported and Ratified the doctrine of the trinity, and in what years this was done.
  - a. **The Council of Nicea in A.D. 325**
  - b. **The Council of Constantinople in A.D. 381**



## CHAPTER SIX

# THE COUNCIL OF NICEA

### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. What year did Constantine become emperor of Rome?  
A.D. 313
2. What happened to those who disagreed with the doctrine of the trinity?  
They were branded as heretics, and many of their leaders were banished, suffering cruel punishments.
3. What does the Nicene Creed teach?  
teaches the doctrine of three distinct persons in the Godhead
4. What did the Armenians specify concerning baptism?  
the Armenians specified that baptism “into the death of Christ” alone was essential

## CHAPTER SEVEN

# RESULTS OF THE FALLING AWAY

### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. How did the powerful leaders of the failing Roman Catholic Church keep their subjects obedient to the church?  
**They brought their subjects into obedience by fear instead of love and brotherly fellowship.**
2. Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences below with the correct words.
  - a. The forms and ceremonies of **paganism** gradually crept into the worship.
  - b. The adoration of the **Virgin Mary** was substituted for the worship of **Venus and Diana**;
  - c. the Lord's Supper became **a sacrifice** in place of a memorial;
  - d. About A.D. 405 **images** of saints and martyrs began to appear in the churches,
3. After the fall of Rome in A.D. 476, the church entered into what is called the "Middle Ages". How long did this last?  
**About 1000 years**
4. After the civil and political authorities of Rome lost their power, who became the leader of the church and what was the name applied to him?  
**the bishop at Rome, known as the "pope"**
5. What became unlawful for the common people during this time?  
**It became unlawful for common people and lay members to read the Bible.**
6. How did the idea of monasteries and convents begin and with whom?  
**Anthony separated himself from the outside world by living many years in a cave. Others followed in his footsteps, and from this way of life sprang the idea of monasteries and convents.**
7. Many superstitious ideas came into the church during the Dark Ages, describe the idea and action of the Syrian monk named Simon.  
**He built several pillars, each in succession higher than the former, the last being sixty feet high and four feet broad. He lived upon this pillar for thirty-seven years.**

## CHAPTER EIGHT

# PREPARATION FOR THE REFORMATION

### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. According to Joel 2, how has God symbolized His visitation to this earth?  
by the expressions “former rain” and “latter rain”
2. When did the “showers of the latter rain” begin?  
At the close of the Middle Ages,
3. What was the name of the religious group in France that advocated a chaste and spiritual life style in opposition to what the Roman church prescribed?  
the Albigenses
4. Where did the Waldenses flee to when they were ordered to be exterminated by the Pope in Rome for their belief in the Bible and living a spiritual life?  
They fled to the Piedmont Valley, a secluded place in the mountains of northern Italy.
5. What title was used to refer to the various groups that began to break away from the Roman Catholic Church?  
The Protestant Reformation.
6. Who translated the New Testament into the English language for the common people and what year did he do it?  
John Wyclif in 1380 A.D.
7. The Roman empire was divided into two regions, East and West, along with the church. What was the name of each division of the church?  
East- The Eastern Orthodox Church  
West- The Roman Catholic Church

## CHAPTER NINE

# THE REFORMATION

### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. When did The Reformation begin? Who is named as beginning it? What did he do that marked the beginning of the Reformation?
  - a. the Reformation began on October 31, 1517
  - b. Martin Luther
  - c. He nailed ninety-five theses to the cathedral door in Wittenberg, Germany showing the errors and sins of the Roman Catholic Church.
2. What did pope Leo X do to raise money to build St. Peter's Basilica in Rome?

He sent John Tetzel, his agent, throughout Germany to sell certificates signed by the pope himself that purported to grant pardon for all manner of sins without repentance to all holders of these certificates.
3. What did the Church do to Martin Luther because of his actions?

The Church condemned him and excommunicated him from the church.
4. What did the great Reformation under Martin Luther accomplish?

It denounced of the ungodly and unscriptural system practiced in the Dark Ages and the establishing of a more godly and righteous system that led to freedom from the Roman yoke and laid the foundation for a renewal.
5. Name 5 of the notable reformers that helped bring about the change in the church.
  1. Martin Luther of Germany;
  2. Ulrich Zwingli of Switzerland, who was slain in 1531;
  3. John Calvin, who carried on the reform in Switzerland;
  4. William Tyndale, who translated the English New Testament and was martyred in 1536;
  5. John Knox of Scotland, the founder of the Presbyterian Church;

## CHAPTER TEN

# A PERIOD OF GREAT REVIVALS

### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. What name did the “Quackers” take for themselves and who was their leader ?

They took for themselves the name Friends. George Fox was their leader,

2. Ann Lee was the leader of what small group that worshipped with singing, clapping of their hands and springing up and down?

The “Shakers”

3. How did John Wesley begin the movement that eventually resulted in great revival meetings and outpouring of the Holy Ghost?

He began having prayer meetings with some of his classmates, in which they discussed methods for holier living.

4. Where did John Wesley meet a company of Moravians whose spirituality so impressed him that it led to a deeper personal experience with God?

They chanced to meet on a boat on the Atlantic Ocean while there raged a storm.

5. During the period of the “apostate church” until the Reformation, those who received the Holy Ghost experience were considered what?

Heretics

6. What noted evangelist led half a million souls to a confession of faith in Christ and whose personal experience with God was so profound that even his presence would cause sinners to be convicted of their sins?

Charles G. Finney

7. It seems as if persecution has what affect on those who are sincere in their desire to walk with God?

Persecution drives sincere people closer to God and into deeper experiences with Him

8. The famous epigram written in French after the death of Francois de Paris,  
*De par le roi, defense a Dieu De faire miracle en ce lieu.*  
translated into English means what?

“The edict of the king forbids God to perform miracles  
in this place.”

9. The great revival in Wales placed great emphasis on what two things?

- a. life sanctified to Christ
- b. divine healing for the body in answer to prayer

10. God has manifested His Spirit and power all along the trail  
through the falling away, the Dark Ages, the Reformation, the period of  
great revivals.

Circle the correct answer below in reference to this sentence.

This statement is true.

This statement is false

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

# THE LATTER RAIN

### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. Name the prophet and cite the chapter and verses that declare that in the last days God will pour out His spirit on all flesh.

Joel 2:28-29

2. Where and when did the great outpouring of the Holy Ghost begin that indicates to church historians that the days of the Latter Rain had begun?

Bethel Bible College, Topeka, Kansas, January 1, 1901.

3. Where and when did the great revival of the Latter Rain movement center, and to this location people came from all over the world to receive the baptism of the Holy Ghost?

Old building on Azusa Street in Los Angeles, California in the year 1906

4. What church in the book of Revelations represents the condition of a lukewarm church where the Spirit of the Lord is almost absent?

The Laodicean Church

## CHAPTER TWELVE

# THE PENTECOSTAL POWER

### Lesson in Review

Write a complete paragraph of your impression of the testimonies of this chapter and include your feelings of what God would want you to experience and do to promote end time revival.

Each student will write his own paragraph and feelings and be graded accordingly.



## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

# THE REVELATION OF JESUS CHRIST

### LESSON IN REVIEW

1. In what year was the truth of baptism in the name of Jesus and the power invested in his name once again revealed?

1914

2. The great revival that followed this renewed revelation of the name of Jesus Christ and the power in his name can be compared to what revival mentioned in the book of Acts?

The Samaritan Revival in Acts chapter 8.

3. How has the revelation of truth that has been hidden for a long time been treated by the existent church of the day?

Every revealed truth has met with opposition

4. What are the two sources that we rely on when we seek after revelation from God concerning doctrine and messages that we hear?

The Word of God, and the Holy Spirit

5. Why is it clear that the apostles baptized in no other name than in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ?

there being no other name given whereby people can be saved.  
Acts 1:8

6. Quote the scripture that declares where the righteous will run to in time of danger and opposition.

Proverbs 18:10 “ The name of the Lord is a strong tower: and the righteous runneth into it, and is safe.”

: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918.