

MEDIEVAL & REFORMATION CHURCH—STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 1

1. Describe the Eastern empire during the Dark Ages; identify its two most important emperors and tell what was unique about them. (6)
2. Discuss the important leaders and accomplishments of the three major leaders who established dynasties that ruled France. (6)
3. Describe the life and accomplishments of Charlemagne. (3)
4. Briefly outline the political and religious situation in England during the Dark Ages. (3)
5. Describe the Benedictine order. (4)
6. Discuss the good and bad features of monasticism. (5)
7. Discuss the Cluny reform. (4)
8. Outline the growth of popular superstition during the Dark Ages. (5)
9. Discuss the development of the doctrine of purgatory. (3)
10. Discuss the development of the doctrine of transubstantiation during the Dark Ages; identify three major theologians and their positions. (5)
11. Identify three Irish missionaries in the Dark Ages and briefly tell what they did. (6)
12. Describe the conversion of England. (3)
13. Describe the life and accomplishments of Boniface. (4)
14. For each council, indicate the place, century, controversy, and the main position taken by that council: (20)
 - a. Fifth ecumenical council
 - b. Sixth ecumenical council
 - c. Seventh ecumenical council
 - d. Eighth ecumenical council (R. C.)
 - e. Eighth ecumenical council (G. O.)
15. Describe the life and work of Photius. (3)
16. Who were the two most notable popes of the Dark Ages? (2)

17. What were some of Gregory I's accomplishments as pope? (3)
18. Which pope was later pronounced a heretic by the popes of the Roman Catholic Church for 500 years? (1)
19. Briefly describe the situation and events that led the German emperor to interfere in the selection of the pope. (3)

Chapter 2

20. Describe the political events in England in the eleventh century. (3)
21. Briefly describe the career of the following popes:
 - a. Sylvester II (2)
 - b. Benedict IX (3)
 - c. Leo IX (2)
 - d. Gregory VII, Hildebrand (4)
 - e. Urban II (2)
22. How did Gregory VII defend the idea of papal supremacy over the empire? (4)
23. Describe the persons and events surrounding the confrontation at Canossa. (4)
24. Discuss the separation of the Eastern church from the Western church, including the issues that divided them. (5)
25. Discuss the triumph of transubstantiation in the eleventh century. (3)

END EXAM I

Chapter 3

26. Describe the impact of pope Hadrian IV on England and Ireland. (2)
27. Discuss the life and impact of Thomas a Becket. (3)
28. Describe the life and work of Bernard of Clairvaux. (4)
29. Discuss the four major crusades and the children's crusade: how they started, who led them, and their results. (15)
30. Name three orders that stemmed from the crusades. (3)
31. Describe the main decisions reached by the first five Lateran councils. (7)
32. Discuss the Cathari and the Waldenses. What did they believe? Where were they strongest? What actions were taken against them? (6)

33. Briefly describe the work of these scholastics:

- a. Anselm (3)
- b. Abelard (2)
- c. Gilbert de Porree (1)
- d. Peter Lombard (2)

Chapter 4

34. Briefly describe the accomplishments of these popes of the thirteenth century:

- a. Innocent III (3)
- b. Celestine V (2)
- c. Boniface VIII (3)

35. List four decisions made by the fourth Lateran council in A.D. 1215. (4)

36. Explain the background of the *Magna Carta*. (3)

37. Discuss the bull *Unam Sanctam*: Who was the pope who produced it? When was it issued? What does it say? (3)

38. Discuss the origin, nature, and purpose of the Dominican order. (5)

39. Discuss the origin, nature, and purpose of the Franciscan order. (5)

40. List one women's order and three additional men's orders organized during the twelfth or thirteenth century. (4)

41. Explain how the inquisition was started, what its purpose was, and how it operated; note some of the legal abuses involved. (7)

42. Briefly describe the work of these scholars of the thirteenth century:

- a. Roger Bacon (3)
- b. Albertus Magus (2)
- c. Thomas Aquinas (3)
- d. Bonaventura (2)
- e. Duns Scotus (2)

Chapter 5

43. Explain how pope Clement V was a tool of the French king, started the Babylonian Captivity of the papacy, and destroyed the Knights Templars. (6)

44. Describe the Great Schism of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: its cause, time, leading personalities, attempted cure, and final end. (8)
45. Describe the positions taken by Marsilius of Padua and William of Occam. (4)
46. Describe the accomplishments of Gerard Groote and of Thomas a Kempis. (4)
47. Identify three Italian and two English writers who began national literatures during the early Renaissance. (5)
48. Briefly describe the life and work of John Wycliffe. (6)

Chapter 6

49. Describe the life and ministry of John Huss. (6)
50. Briefly trace the later Hussite developments. (3)
51. Describe how Martin V became pope, his activities as pope, and his effect on the papacy and the church. (6)
52. What were the main accomplishments of the Italian humanist scholars Lorenzo Valla and Pico della Mirandola? (2)
53. Describe the formation and activities of the Spanish Inquisition. (4)
54. Which family controlled the papacy through the sixty years prior to the Reformation? (1)
55. Briefly describe the character of pope Alexander VI. Who was he? Name and briefly identify three of his children. What was the connection to Machiavelli? (6)
56. Describe the life and work of Savonarola. (6)

Chapter 7

57. Describe the career of pope Julius II. (3)
58. Describe the career of pope Leo X. (3)
59. Describe the life and career of Erasmus. (4)
60. Describe the training and work of Johannes Reuchlin. (3)
61. Identify four widely recognized symptoms of corruption in the church. (4)
62. Identify four superstitious additions to church worship from the Middle Ages. (4)

Chapter 8

63. Outline the events of Luther's life from his birth to his conversion. (6)
64. Describe Luther's conversion as we are able to know it. (3)
65. Explain the historical and theological situation which led up to Luther's posting of his *Ninety-five Theses*. (7)
66. Why was not Luther silenced immediately? (5)
67. Name two papal representatives who were sent to deal with Luther. (2)
68. Discuss the circumstances and results of the Leipzig debate. (5)
69. Name Luther's three important writings of 1520; briefly describe the subject of each writing. (6)
70. Describe the make-up, purpose, events, and results of the Diet of Worms in 1521. (5)
71. Describe Luther's activities in the Wartburg. (3)
72. Discuss the reasons for Luther's return to Wittenberg, his actions there, and the subsequent attitude of the Lutheran churches. (5)

END EXAM II

73. Briefly describe the relation of these rulers to Luther and the Reformation: (2 each)
 - a. Philip of Hesse
 - b. Frederick the Wise
 - c. George the Steadfast
 - d. Henry VIII
 - e. John the Constant
 - f. Gustavus Vasa
 - g. Christian III
 - h. Francis I
 - i. Maurice
74. Describe the Peasants' War, including Luther's involvement and its impact on the Reformation. (4)
75. Describe Luther's marriage and family life, including its impact on monastic vows and the future of the Protestant churches. (4)
76. Describe the diets of Spire and the origin and meaning of the term "Protestant." (3)

77. Discuss the Marburg colloquy: its issues, events, and results. (6)
78. Discuss the diet of Augsburg of 1530: its participants, purpose, events, and results. (5)
79. Describe the life and work of William Tyndale. (4)
80. Describe Henry's desire for a divorce, its difficulties, and the results. (4)
81. Describe the life and work of these men: (3 each)
 - a. Philip Melancthon
 - b. Patrick Hamilton
 - c. Ulrich Zwingli
 - d. Jaques Lefevre
82. Discuss Luther's attitude toward church government, giving two illustrations. (4)
83. Discuss the formation and wars of the Schmalkaldic League. (5)
84. Describe the religious peace of Augsburg of 1555. (3)
85. Discuss the reasons for Luther's great effectiveness, and his points of weakness. (7)
86. What was the historical & theological background behind the Formula of Concord? What was the fruit of the Formula? (4)

Chapter 9

87. Briefly outline the lives and work of these men: (2 each)
 - a. Jaques Lefevre
 - b. William Farel
 - c. Martin Bucer
 - d. Cardinal Sadolet
 - e. Bernardo Ochino
88. Describe Calvin's life up to his first visit to Geneva, including his writings up to that time. (7)
89. Describe the history and government of the city of Geneva, its reformation, and its relation to Calvin during Calvin's life. (5)
90. Explain why Calvin was forced to leave Geneva, and why he was invited back. (3)
91. Describe Calvin's marriage and family life. (4)
92. Describe the French psalter. (3)

93. Discuss the Servetus affair and Calvin's involvement. (4)
94. Enumerate some of Calvin's accomplishments. (6)
95. Identify the Huguenots. Detail their history from the St. Bartholomew Day Massacre, to the Edict of Nante, to the Revocation of the Edict of Nante. Identify the Anabaptists and their beliefs.

Chapter 10

96. Identify the Anabaptists and their beliefs. What did Menno Simons teach? (4)
97. What was the purpose and essence of the Counter-Reformation. Be sure to give at least three prongs of the counter-attack against the Reformation. (5)
98. What important dogmas came out of the Council of Trent? When was it? (5)
99. Identify Ignatius Loyola. What ethics did he teach his Jesuits? (4)
100. What are the chief heretical ideas of Socinianism? (4)
101. In Holland what was the infamous Council of Blood? Who did God raise up to deliver the Dutch? (3)
102. How did Henry VIII's private and political life open the door to the beginnings of Reformation in England? (3)
103. Identify Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. (2)
104. Providentially, what good came out of Bloody Mary's persecution and dispersion of the saints in England? (2)
105. What was the Elizabethan Settlement and how did it influence the future shape of the Church of England? (3)
106. Identify Patrick Hamilton and Andrew Melville. (2)
107. Trace the conversion and ministry of John Knox. (5)