

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, date, 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)

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 Charta*. (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)
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 Spires 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 Melanchthon
 - b. Patrick Hamilton
 - c. Ulrich Zwingli
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)

Chapter 9

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

90. Describe Calvin's marriage and family life. (4)
91. Describe the French Psalter. (3)
92. Discuss the Servetus affair and Calvin's involvement. (4)
93. Enumerate some of Calvin's accomplishments. (6)

Chapter 10

94. In what two theological areas did Melancthon seek to modify Lutheran theology? (2)
95. What is the historical background of the Heidelberg Confession? (2)
96. What is the formula of Concord? What is the Book of Concord? What theological position do they present? (3)
97. What woman married a king of France and then had three sons reign after him? Who was her daughter-in-law, who also ruled as queen of another country? (2)
98. What was the strong Roman Catholic family in France during the Huguenot Wars? What royal family supported the Huguenots? Who was the main leader of the Huguenots? Who finally won the civil war, but became Catholic himself? (4)
99. Who was Theodore Beza? What Greek NT codex did he use for his translation of the NT into Latin?
100. Describe the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. In what year did it occur? What French king ordered the massacre? (3)
101. Describe the Edict of Nantes. When was it issued? Which king issued it? When was it revoked? Which king revoked it? (5)
102. Identify the Anabaptists and their beliefs. What did Menno Simons teach? (4)
103. What was the purpose and essence of the Counter-Reformation? Give at least three prongs of the counter-attack against the Reformation. (5)
104. What was the chief heretical idea of Socinianism? (1)
105. Describe the Roman Inquisition and the Index. (3)
106. What four important dogmas came out of the Council of Trent? When did it start and end? (6)

107. Identify Ignatius Loyola. What was his main writing? What were the four main purposes of the order he established?
108. What two ethical ideas were unique to the Jesuits? (2)
109. What king was the main enemy of the Protestants in the Netherlands? What military leader led in the infamous “Council of Blood”? What was this “Council”? Whom did God raise up to deliver the Dutch? (4)
110. What are the overall dates for the Thirty Years’ War? What treaty ended that war? (3)

Chapter 11

111. List the last five Tudor monarchs, and the first two Stuart monarchs of England. (7)
112. List the first three wives of Henry VIII, with the child of each. (3)
113. Explain how Henry’s desire for a divorce led to the separation of the English Church from Rome. Name the main people involved. (5)
114. What was the Act of Supremacy? Give its date. (2)
115. Identify Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, and Hugh Latimer. (6)
116. Briefly describe the career of Thomas Cromwell. (3)
117. What gains for Protestantism in England were made under King Edward VI? (4)
118. Who was Lady Jane Grey? (2)
119. Providentially, what good came out of Mary Tudor’s (“Bloody” Mary’s) persecution and dispersion of the saints in England? (2)
120. What was the Elizabethan Settlement and how did it influence the future shape of the Church of England? (3)
121. Describe the relation and events between Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. (3)
122. What military attack confirmed England as a Protestant country? Give the date. What king was the author of the attack? (3)
123. Identify Patrick Hamilton and George Wishart. (2)
124. Trace the conversion and ministry of John Knox. (5)
125. Why did Mary Queen of Scots fail in her reign in Scotland? (2)

126. What title is given to Andrew Melville? What English king did he oppose over church government? (2)
127. Discuss the ideas and career of Robert Browne. (3)
128. Identify John Robinson, the General Baptists, and the Particular Baptists. (3)
129. In what three ways did Queen Elizabeth oppose the Puritans? (3)