

Study Questions for Mid-term Exam
Early European Presbyterianism

1. Describe the “republican” nature of Presbyterianism. How does this republican emphasis distinguish Presbyterianism from congregationalism or from episcopacy?
2. Relate the witness of the early church fathers to Presbyterian church government. Explain the suggested background for how church government degenerated from Presbyterianism into an Episcopacy with a regional bishop over local pastors.
3. Explain Calvin’s teaching of “jus divinum” with regard to the church’s self-sufficiency and delineate some ways that the Reformers used this principle to resist the authority of the papacy.
4. Explain the republican principles of Presbyterian Geneva that helped influence the shape of modern republics in western Europe and the New World.
5. Describe the situation leading to and growing out of the St. Bartholomew Day Massacre. Give the year.
6. Distinguish the National Covenant from the Solemn League and Covenant.
7. When and why were the Scots settled in northern Ireland?
8. Describe the “Lay Patronage” controversy and its impact upon the churches in Scotland.
9. Develop the ministry and contributions to Presbyterianism of Bullinger, Calvin, Knox, Melville, and Kuyper.

Identify

1. Be able to write one KEY fact about the following creeds:
 - a) First Scots Confession
 - b) 2nd Scottish Book of Discipline
 - c) 2nd Helvetic Confession
 - d) Canons of Dordt
 - e) Gallican Confession
 - f) Heidelberg Catechism
 - g) 39 Articles
 - h) 42 Articles
 - i) Solemn League and Covenant
 - j) National Covenant
 - k) Westminster Confession
 - l) Ecclesiastical Ordinances
2. Waldensians
3. Ursinus & Olevianus
4. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
5. Erastianism
6. “Tulchan Bishops”
7. William of Orange (“the Silent”)

8. Leyden University
9. Union of Utrecht
10. Patrick Hamilton
11. The Killing Times
12. Book of Sports
13. Glorious Revolution
14. "Wee Frees"

Presbyterian History
Study Questions on American Presbyterianism Final Exam

IDENTIFY with two exclusive facts

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| 1. John Eliot | 16. Robert Speer |
| 2. Theodore Frelinghuysen | 17. Marcus Whitman |
| 3. David Brainerd | 18. Archibald Alexander |
| 4. Log College | 19. Samuel Miller |
| 5. Gilbert Tennant | 20. Charles Hodge |
| 6. College of NJ | 21. Charles Finney |
| 7. Samuel Davies | 22. Gardiner Spring Resolution |
| 8. John Witherspoon | 23. Sheldon Jackson |
| 9. "Father" David Rice | 24. Charles Briggs |
| 10. James McGready | 25. B.B. Warfield |
| 11. Barton Stone | 26. Auburn Affirmation of 1924 |
| 12. Alexander Campbell | 27. UPCUSA |
| 13. Cumberland Presbt. Church | 28. Confession of 1967 |
| 14. Albert Barnes | |
| 15. Robert Dabney | |

1. Which NE colony had the most sympathies with Presbyterianism?
2. What was the German Reformed Church's relation to the mother church in Germany? To the Dutch church?
3. Trace the life and work of Francis Mackemie in the new world
4. What is the Adopting Act of 1729? What precipitated it, what are the pros and cons of the competing approaches, and how was it abused in the church in the 1920s?
5. Develop the New Side/Old Side split of the 1700s. What precipitated it, what were the key differences, who were the key players, how was it resolved, how was Presbyterianism different than before the split?
6. Draw some parallels between Presbyterian polity and the structure of government in the American experience. Note the timing of the origins of both after American Independence.
7. What were the general terms of the "1801 plan of union"? What was the background to it, and how did it impact Presbyterianism?
8. Discuss the Old School–New School division. Who represented the main sides, what were the points of contention, when and how did the factions split, and when and how was there a reunion?
9. What was the tenor and content of the 1903 changes to the PCUSA constitution?
10. Trace the life and ministry of J. Gresham Machen, especially as it pertains to the modernist-fundamentalist dispute within Presbyterianism.
11. Name the three ostensible reasons of division between the OPC and BPC.