

Confederation of Reformed Evangelical Churches

**Study Guide
for
Ordination Exam**

Theology

1. List four kinds of theology:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

2. Name four of the methods by which God specifically revealed Himself and His will in the Old Covenant.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

3. The idea that God the Creator has revealed Himself in His work is known as _____

4. _____ is where God revealed Himself through the prophets, apostles, and His Son, and as these were divinely recorded in Scripture.

5. _____ is the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit upon divinely chosen men by which their writings become trustworthy and authoritative.

6. _____ is the term used to describe the facts that the word of God perfectly achieves its end, gives us reliable testimony, and provides us with an authoritative norm for faith and life.

7. What is the interpretive method required by the rules of grammar and the facts of history? _____

8. What is meant by the “analogy of faith?” _____

9. The list of books recognized by the church as the authoritative word of God. _____

10. These thirteen extra-canonical books were accepted at the Council of Carthage (397) as suitable for reading, but were rejected by the Reformers as unworthy and contradictory to the accepted canon of Scripture. _____

11. The _____ is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament.

12. List three ways that God makes Himself known? [broad categories]
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.

13. _____ means with no error in anything it teaches, whether historical, scientific or spiritual. It is that characteristic of Scripture which assures that the original autographs were wholly without error or fault in all matters it touches upon in relation to history, science, geography, or whatever.
14. _____ means extending to the whole of the written word; no part of it is less inspired than any other part.
15. _____ extends to the very words used. The words themselves are inspired.
16. _____ is a construction of theology based on an analysis of creation.
17. Identify these four Old Testament names for God and their meaning:
- _____ This name stresses the idea of might, strength, power.
 - _____ is a name usually translated "Lord." It bears the connotation of "to judge, rule."
 - _____ signifies "power." But rather than pointing to power in creation, it suggests the use of power for gracious, saving purposes. God appeared to Abraham by this name (Exo. 6:3).
 - _____ The special covenantal name of God. It occurs 6823 times in the Old Testament.
18. Identify these two New Testament Names of God and their meaning.
- _____ is the Greek equivalent of *el* and *elohim*. It is a generic term that is also applied to false gods.
 - _____ is the name translated "Lord."
19. Those distinguishing characteristics and perfections, which are predicated of God in Scripture and without which He would cease to be God are called the _____.
20. They are those attributes which emphasize the absolute being of God Himself. There is little analogous to these attributes in the human spirit.

21. They are those attributes which emphasize the personal nature of God. These bear the nearest analogy to those in the human spirit. _____
22. List three of the incommunicable attributes of God.
- _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.

23. List four of the communicable attributes of God.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.

24. The _____ are His eternal plan, which he brings to pass through his work of creation and providence.

25. Of what did God create the world? _____.

26. What are two ways man is different from the animals?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

27. _____ is God's most holy, wise, and powerful preserving and governing all His creatures, and all their actions."

28. _____ is any lack of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God.

29. _____ is the idea of reckoning to the account of another.

30. The doctrine of _____ asserts that all men inherit natural corruption from their federal head, Adam.

31. The term that describes the nature of man has two fundamentals parts; body and soul. _____.

32. The term that describes the nature of man has three fundamentals parts; body, soul and spirit. _____.

33. List six major covenantal administrations.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.

34. The idea that God the Son exists, since the Incarnation as one person with two distinct natures, one fully human, one fully divine is known as the

35. What are the two states of Christ?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

36. What are the three offices of the Son of God?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

37. Identify the following heresies:

- a. God granted Jesus powers and then adopted him as a Son. _____.
- b. Jesus divine will overshadowed and replaced the human. _____.
- c. Jesus was a lesser, created being. _____.
- d. Jesus was divine, but only seemed to be human. _____.
- e. Dualism of good and bad and special knowledge for salvation. _____.
- f. Jesus gave up some divine attributes while on earth. _____.
- g. God is one person in three modes. _____.
- h. God is one person. _____.
- i. Jesus had only one nature: divine. _____.
- j. The Trinity is really three separate gods. _____.

38. What are the four moral states of man?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.

39. This Latin term is used to describe the order of salvation. _____.

40. The theological term that describes the act by which we become sons of God.
_____.

41. _____ is the forensic declaration of God that a person is now clean in His sight on the sole basis of the righteousness of Christ imputed to them.

42. _____ is the continual working of the Spirit in the believer to bring about growth in the grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ.

43. _____ is a saving grace, whereby a sinner genuinely turns from his sin.

44. The idea that men cease to exist after death is known as _____.

45. The teachings and practices that are neither commanded nor forbidden in Scripture.
_____.

46. The study of the Christian church, its structure, order, practices, and hierarchy.
_____.

47. The branch of philosophy that deals with the area of knowledge, its source, criteria, kinds, and the relationship between what is known and the one who is knowing it.
_____.
48. The study of the teachings in the Bible concerning the end times, or of the period of time dealing with the return of Christ and the events that follow. _____.
49. _____ is when a person interprets a text based solely on what it says. That is, he extracts out of the text what is there as opposed to reading into it what is not there.
50. When God is described as having human form (e.g., with feet, hands, mouth, etc.), we call this _____.
51. The view that the moral law is not binding upon Christians as a rule of life is known as _____.
52. The field of study that deals with the positive defense of the faith is known as _____.
53. Falling away from the Christian faith is known as _____.
54. The assertion that each bishop is a true successor of the apostles is known as the theory of _____.
55. The doctrine that extreme self-denial and austerity releases the soul from bondage to the body and permits union with the divine. _____.
56. The doctrine that those who are elect may know of their election without doubt is known as _____.
57. _____ is the denial of the existence of God.
58. A theological error prevalent around the time of Christ. Generally speaking, it taught that salvation is achieved through special knowledge. _____.
59. _____ is the teaching that ordination imparts special abilities/powers necessary for the operation of the ministry. Also, the teaching that grace is administered through the one so ordained.
60. What is the three-fold use of the law?
 a. _____.
 b. _____.
 c. _____.

61. What are the three divisions of the Law?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

62. What are the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.

63. A _____ is a sacred covenant oath immediately instituted by God in His Church.

64. What two sacraments did Christ institute for the New Testament phase of His Church?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

65. What does baptism signify and seal?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.

66. What are the four historical views of the Lord's Supper?

- a. _____, wherein the elements become the body and blood.
- b. _____, wherein the elements are so surrounded by the presence of the ubiquitous Christ that to consume the elements is to consume Christ.
- c. _____, wherein the elements are only signs of the absent Christ.
- d. _____, wherein the elements are signs that serve also as dynamic seals of grace.

67. What are the proper elements of the Lord's Supper?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

68. _____ is that state wherein we are brought to completion of holiness and settled forever in the blessed presence of God.

69. The idea that God is separate from or above His creation is known as the _____.

70. The idea of God's immediate presence in the creation is known as the _____.

71. The idea of _____ points to the view that God restrains the destructive process of sin within mankind in general, enabling men to make a positive contribution to the cultural mandate given to Adam.

72. What is the cultural mandate? Where is it found in Scripture?

73. A person who says he is not sure if there is a god. _____.

74. A person who believes in many gods. _____.

75. A person who believe there is but one God. _____.

76. A person who identifies the universe with God. _____.

77. A person who believes God exist but that He does not intervene in the natural order. _____.

78. A person who believes that the God of the Bible is the only true and living God. _____.

79. Cite two passages of Scripture in which the doctrine of the Trinity is seen.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.

80. Name three basic heresies with regard to the Trinity.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

81. The _____ is the term used to describe the fact that the three persons of the Godhead are equal in substance and power.

82. The _____ Trinity recognizes the distinctions of function between the three persons of the Godhead.

83. What is the Latin term for “creation out of nothing”? _____.
84. A supernatural act in the created realm in which God manifests Himself as Lord and inspires wonder. _____.
85. What are two orders of angels?
- a. _____.
 - b. _____.
86. _____ teaches that human nature is sufficient, man possesses a free will that can choose between good or evil, and that man’s nature has no inclination toward evil.
87. A mutually binding agreement between God and His people sovereignly transacted by the Lord wherein a promise is made by God which calls for trust on the part of His people and entails obligations of submission which are sanctioned by blessings and curses. _____.
88. The millennial view that says that Christ will return before the millennium with an earthly millennium of prosperity. _____.
89. The millennial view that says that the millennium is between the first and second comings of Christ, that this will be an increasing period of prosperity for the gospel, and that Christ will return after the millennium. _____.
90. The millennial view that says we are in the millennium now, but that the blessings of the millenniums are not outward but rather the inward blessings of the church and in the heart. _____.
91. _____ is the turning away of the wrath of God by an offering.
92. _____ is the purging of sin by sacrifice, providing forgiveness.
93. Name, in a summary form, the Ten Commandments.
- a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
 - d. _____.
 - e. _____.
 - f. _____.
 - g. _____.
 - h. _____.
 - i. _____.
 - j. _____.

94. What are the “five points of Calvinism”?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.

95. Name three “marks” of a true church.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.

96. _____ is the form of church government in which the members of a local congregation rule themselves.

97. A _____ form of church government is ruled by a session of elders

98. An _____ form of church government is that system in which the church is ruled by a bishop or bishops.

99. The period of time between the death of man and the final resurrection.

_____.

100. _____ is the belief that there exists a place after death where some of the sins of people are purged through suffering

101. What are three basic interpretations of the book of Revelation?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

102. _____ focused on existential and psychological aspects of religious experience and denounces the literalism of the Bible. Experience with the divine is what makes scripture real.

OLD TESTAMENT

1. Why is the Old Testament arranged in the present order?

2. List the major divisions of the Old Testament books; there are five divisions.
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
 - d. _____.
 - e. _____.
3. What Bible verse is commonly referred to as the proto-evangel (the first time the good news is alluded to)? _____.
4. Name three sons of Adam.
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
5. Who was the oldest man? _____.
6. In the Bible who never died?
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
7. Name the three sons of Noah.
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
8. Name Abraham's second wife. _____.
9. What was the name of Abraham's adopted heir? _____.
10. Name Abraham's sons.
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
11. Name Lot's children by his own daughters.
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
12. Name Isaac's wife and children.
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.

13. Name Jacob's four wives and their sons:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.

14. List the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.
- h. _____.
- i. _____.
- j. _____.
- k. _____.
- l. _____.

15. Name the sons of Joseph.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

16. To whom was it spoken "two nations are in your womb"? Where?

_____.

17. What was the name of Jacob's first-born son? _____.

18. What was Reuben's mother's name? _____.

19. How long did Jacob serve Laban before he gained his release?

_____.

20. Where would you find the story of Dinah? _____.

21. Where would you find the promise, "The scepter shall not depart from Judah"?

_____.

22. Name the plagues that were inflicted upon the Egyptians through Moses.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.

- g. _____.
- h. _____.
- i. _____.
- j. _____.

23. Where would you locate the dividing of the Red Sea? _____.

24. Where do you find the Ten Commandments systematically enumerated?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

25. What was the date of the Exodus? _____.

26. Where do you find the incident of the Golden Calf? _____.

27. Where would you find the account of the glory cloud of the Lord initially filling the tabernacle? _____.

28. Where would you find the various ceremonial sacrifices and their proper employment? _____.

29. Where would you find the sin of Nadab and Abihu? _____.

30. What book contains the test for leprosy? _____.

31. Where would you locate the law of Atonement? _____.

32. Where would you locate the list of prohibited sexual relations and their punishments? _____.

33. Where is the year of Jubilee located? _____.

34. Which tribe was exempted from military service? Why?
_____.

35. Where would you find the Adultery Test? _____.

36. Where is the law of the Nazirite? _____.

37. Where would you locate the viewing of the spies of the land of Canaan?
_____.

38. Where would you find the account of Balaam? _____.

39. Where do you find the law of vows? _____.

40. Who said, "God is not a man that He should lie"? _____.

41. Who was warned, "Be sure your sin will find you out?"
_____.
42. What was the tithe in Israel to be used for? _____.
43. What was the nationality of the woman Moses married in the wilderness? _____.
44. What tribe did Joshua the son of Nun belong to? _____.
45. What tribe did Caleb belong to? _____.
46. Name the post-biblical feasts.
a. _____.
b. _____.
47. What were the Cities of Refuge? Where are they mentioned? A designated city where one accused of slaying a person could go in order to receive a fair hearing
_____.
48. Where do you locate "Hear, O Israel, The LORD is our God, the LORD is one!"
_____.
49. What were the three main festivals of the Hebrew year? What was the significance of each?
a. _____.
b. _____.
c. _____.
50. Where is the Mosaic prohibition against the king having many wives, horses, and money? _____.
51. Where do you find the law of divorce? Deut. 24:1-4.
52. Upon what mountains were the curses and blessings enacted for Israel? Where is this found?
a. _____.
b. _____.
53. Where is the Song of Moses found? What was its purpose? Deut. 32, not long before Moses dies. _____.
54. Where was Moses buried? God buried him at an undisclosed location in the valley of the land of Moab _____.

55. Where do you find, "This book of the law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate on it day and night?" _____.
56. What was the first city conquered in the Promised Land? _____.
57. What was the name of the town where Israel was defeated? Why were they defeated? _____.
58. What people tricked Joshua into entering into a covenant with them?
_____.
59. Who said, "As for me and my house, we will serve the LORD?"
_____.
60. How many men did Gideon attack the Ammonites with? _____.
61. Name 3 female prophetesses.
- _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
62. Name five Judges of Israel.
- _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
63. What was the name of Gideon's son who tried to be king in Israel and killed his half-brothers? _____.
64. What tribe was almost annihilated by Israel for their gross immorality and homosexuality? _____.
65. What country was Ruth from? _____.
66. Whom did Ruth marry? _____.
67. Who were the sons of Eli?
- _____.
 - _____.

68. What was the name of the god of the Philistines? _____.

69. What country captured the ark of the covenant from Israel and suffered death and tumors? _____.

70. Who was King Saul's father? _____.

71. Who was the itinerant judge of Israel? _____.

72. Who said, "To obey is better than sacrifice, for rebellion is as the sin of divination"?
To whom? _____.

73. Why did God reject King Saul in Israel?

a. He refused to obey God (1 Sam. 15:7-9) by:

i. _____.

ii. _____.

iii. _____.

74. Who was Doeg? _____

75. Who was Nabal? _____

_____.

76. What was the name of David's city in the country of the Philistines?
_____.

77. Where did Saul consult the witch? _____.

78. How did Saul die? _____
_____.

79. Who was Ishbosheth? _____.

80. David captured Jerusalem from whom? _____.

81. Name David's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

82. Name David's wives.

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d. _____.

83. Name three of David's sons.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.
- h. _____.
- i. _____.
- j. _____.
- k. _____.
- l. _____.
- m. _____.
- n. _____.
- o. _____.
- p. _____.
- q. _____.

84. Who exposed David's sin with Bathsheba, and how?

_____.

85. What was the name of Saul's grandson and Jonathan's son who was injured in his legs? _____.

86. Who was struck dead by the Lord for touching the ark when it overturned?
Uzzah _____.

87. What did Elisha use to recover an axe head? _____.

88. What was the name of David's son who led a near successful rebellion against his rule? _____.

89. Who was Ahithophel?

_____.

90. What was the name of David's chief commander? _____.

91. What was the name of Absalom's sister who was raped by her half-brother, Amnon?
_____.

92. Who was Adonijah? _____
_____.

93. Who was King Hiram and what nation did he rule?

_____.

94. Who was the first king of the United Kingdom? _____.

95. Who was the first king of the Northern Kingdom? _____.

96. Who was the king when Israel split? _____.

97. What king became diseased in his feet in his old age and died because of it?
_____.

98. Who was Naboth?
_____.

99. Who was Jezebel? How did she die?

_____.

100. What king was hidden by the chief priest and crowned as king when he was 7 years old? _____.

101. What king was struck with leprosy when entered the temple and offered sacrifices?
_____.

102. Who was Sennacherib?
_____.

103. What king offered his son to Molech? _____.

104. List five capital crimes in the Old Testament.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.
- h. _____.
- i. _____.
- j. _____.

105. Name Job's four friends.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.

106. Which is the longest psalm? _____.

107. What Psalm is the shepherd psalm? _____.
108. What Psalm tells the rulers of the earth to kiss the Son? _____.
109. What lengthy Psalm expounds upon God's law? _____.
110. Who are the main characters in the Song of Solomon?
_____.
111. What book and chapter is commonly called the "Suffering Servant" chapter?
_____.
112. Which minor prophet other than Jonah deals with the destruction of Nineveh?
_____.
113. Where would you find:
- The call of Abraham? _____.
 - The story of Joseph? _____.
 - The institution of the Passover? _____.
 - Instructions for building of the Ark of the Covenant? _____.
 - Joshua meets the Captain of the Lord's Hosts? _____.
 - The story of Samson? _____.
 - Samuel's call? _____.
 - David's life? _____.
 - The story of David and Goliath? _____.
 - David anointed king? _____.
 - David becomes king over all Israel? _____.
 - Davidic covenant? _____.
 - David's sin with Bathsheba? _____.
 - The story of Elijah? _____.
 - The story of Elisha? _____.
 - Where would you find the phrase "the just shall live by faith"?
_____.
114. List the "Former Prophets" ("former" signifies their place in the OT canonical order, not in history).
- _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
115. What books match the following periods?
- Entrance into, conquest of, and division of Canaan until Joshua's death.
_____.
 - The period of decline from Joshua to Saul. _____.
 - From Samuel's judgeship through Saul's reign. _____.
 - David's reign. _____.

- e. Solomon's reign and into the Divided Kingdom up to Ahaziah's rule (written before Captivity) (prophetic viewpoint). _____.
- f. Elijah's final ministry to the Exile (written before Captivity) (prophetic viewpoint). _____.
- g. David's reign and beginning of Solomon's (written after Captivity) (priestly viewpoint). _____.
- h. Priestly viewpoint) Solomon's reign and period of the dual monarchy, with only scant attention to Northern Kingdom (written after Captivity). _____.
- i. The Returns under Zerubbabel and Ezra. _____.
- j. The rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem and establishment of civil authority. _____.
- k. Relates the origins of the Festival of Purim in celebration of deliverance from Haman during the post exilic period. Esther was chosen as a wife of the Persian king Ahasuerus (Xerxes). Mordecai, her uncle, offended Haman, the king's chief minister, who plotted to have the Jews destroyed. Mordecai urged Esther to intercede with the king, securing the Jews' deliverance and Haman's hanging. This event is celebrated with the Feast of Purim. _____.

116. What period of history do the Former Prophets cover?

_____.

117. Who was Vashti? What became of her?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

118. Who was Haman?

_____.

119. What are the dates of Judah's Babylonian Captivity? _____.

120. List ten of the pre-exilic prophets.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.
- h. _____.
- i. _____.
- j. _____.
- k. _____.
- l. _____.
- m. _____.
- n. _____.

- o. _____.
- p. _____.

121. List two the exilic prophets.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

122. List the post-exilic prophets.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

123. What prophets spoke to Ninevah?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

124. What prophets spoke to Edom? _____.

125. What prophets spoke to Israel?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

126. What prophet spells out instructions concerning how to keep the Sabbath holy?
_____.

127. What prophet is known as the “Evangelical Prophet”? _____.

128. Was Jeremiah carried off in exile to Babylon? _____.

129. Name Hosea’s wife. _____.

130. Who prophesied about “dry bones”? _____.

131. What prophet’s vision gave a detailed description of precise measurements of a restored Temple? _____.

132. What were the Hebrew names of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

133. Who prophesied “stone cut without hands”? _____.

134. Who promised Daniel that if he interpreted the handwriting on the wall he would be the third ruler in the kingdom? _____.

135. Who prophesied about swarming locusts? _____.
136. Which prophet was a sheep-herder? _____.
137. The name of the minor prophet that was a contemporary of Isaiah? _____.
138. Who was extremely upset because a plant died which gave him shade?
Jonah _____.
139. What prophet had an initial problem with the fact that God used a wicked nation to swallow up a more righteous people? _____.
140. In what book do we find mass divorce proceedings among the Jews? _____.
141. What prophet saw vision of golden lampstands, olive trees, flying scrolls, chariots and such? _____.
142. What prophet spoke of the Lord Jesus and the scattering of His disciples at His death? _____.
143. Who was the prophet that spoke of the people robbing God by not giving tithes and offerings? _____.
144. Who prophesied that Elijah would be sent back before the great and terrible day or the Lord? _____.
145. What prophet was a priest? _____.
146. Which prophet is quoted most in the New Testament?

147. What nation conquered the Northern Kingdom? When?

148. What nation conquered the Southern Kingdom? When? _____.
149. Who was Ezra?

150. What was the significant contribution of Nehemiah?
_____.

151. Name one of Nehemiah's opponents.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

152. What was Nehemiah's occupation in the kingdom of Persia?

_____.

153. How long did it take Nehemiah to complete rebuilding of the wall?

_____.

154. Who are Joshua and Zerubbabel?

_____.

155. List the Minor Prophets.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.
- h. _____.
- i. _____.
- j. _____.
- k. _____.
- l. _____.

156. Name kings of the Northern Kingdom.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.

157. Name kings of the Southern Kingdom.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.
- h. _____.
- i. _____.
- j. _____.
- k. _____.

NEW TESTAMENT

1. What books form the Apocrypha and are accepted by the Roman Catholic Church?
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
 - d. _____.
 - e. _____.
 - f. _____.

2. Why do Protestants not hold these to be canonical?
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
 - d. _____.

3. Which Gospel expressly aims to demonstrate the kingship of Christ as prophesied in the Old Testament? _____.

4. Which Gospel was written primarily for the Romans? _____.

5. Which Gospel most explicitly and clearly emphasizes the deity of Christ? _____.

6. Which writer of the New Testament was a Gentile? _____.

7. How do you explain the difference between the Matthew's and Luke's genealogy of Christ? _____
_____.

8. What woman had seven demons cast out? _____.

9. Who was the Caesar of Rome when Christ was crucified? _____.

10. Locate:
 - a. Jesus in the Temple at age 12: _____.
 - b. Beatitudes: _____.
 - c. Feeding of the 5000: _____.
 - d. Emmaus Road disciples' experience: _____.
 - e. Baptism of Jesus: _____.
 - f. Temptation of Jesus: _____.
 - g. The choosing of the Twelve: _____.
 - h. Jesus and the Sabbath controversy: _____.
 - i. The woman at the well: _____.
 - j. Woman caught in adultery: _____.

- k. Rich man and Lazarus: _____.
- l. Transfiguration: _____.
- m. Peter's Great Confession: _____.
- n. The Great Commandment: _____.
- o. Jesus' teaching on divorce: _____.
- p. Christ washes disciples' feet: _____.
- q. Triumphal entry: _____.
- r. Resurrection of Christ: _____.
- s. Jesus' instruction on church discipline: _____.
- t. Jesus' High Priestly prayer: _____.
- u. Sermon on the Mount: _____.
- v. Wise men from the East: _____.
- w. Genealogies of Christ: _____.
- x. Instruction on the unity of the Body: _____.
- y. Extensive instruction on Tongues-speaking: _____.
- z. Ananias and Saphira: _____.
- aa. Pentecost: _____.
- bb. Conversion of Paul: _____.
- cc. Birth of Christ: _____.
- dd. The Man of Sin: _____.
- ee. Turning of water to wine: _____.
- ff. The Lord's Prayer: _____.
- gg. Conversion of Zaccheus: _____.
- hh. The Lord's Supper instituted: _____.
- ii. Jesus' teaching on the Vine and the Branches: _____.
- jj. The Olivet Discourse: _____.
- kk. Christ's Crucifixion: _____.
- ll. The Great Commission: _____.
- mm. Doubting Thomas: _____.
- nn. Jerusalem Council: _____.
- oo. Paul's teaching on the Lord's Supper: _____.
- pp. Paul's great chapter on the resurrection: _____.
- qq. Paul's great chapter on love: _____.
- rr. Christian armor: _____.
- ss. John's Letters to the Seven Churches: _____.
- tt. Zecharias' encounter with Gabriel: _____.
- uu. Christ's difficult saying about eating His flesh: _____.
- vv. Kingdom Parables: _____.
- ww. Raising of Lazarus: _____.
- xx. Paul's rebuke of Peter: _____.

11. List the twelve disciples of Christ:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.
- h. _____.
- i. _____.
- j. _____.
- k. _____.
- l. _____.

12. List the Seven Churches in Revelation 2 and 3:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.

13. List the chapters discussing qualifications for church officers: _____.

14. List the chapters from OT & NT on divorce: _____.

15. List the catholic or general epistles:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.

16. List the pastoral epistles:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

17. List the prison epistles:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.

18. Seven sayings of Christ from the cross:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.

19. Three women who discover the empty tomb:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

20. List the first two disciples to see the empty tomb:

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

21. Name the first Christian martyr, along with the book and chapter that records his death. _____.

22. Who was the Apostle to the gentiles? _____.

23. How did Judas die?

_____.

24. List three of the problems discussed in 1 Corinthians.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.

25. Identify the following persons.

- a. High priest's servant whose ear was cut off. _____.
- b. NT prophet who warned Paul of his capture at Jerusalem. _____.
- c. Paul's friend who deserted him. _____.
- d. Father of John Baptist. _____.
- e. Wife of Aquila; friend of Paul; left Rome under Claudius & came to Corinth. _____.
- f. Procurator of Judea before whom Paul appealed to Caesar. _____.
- g. Messenger to Paul from Philippi. _____.
- h. Benefactor of Luke; to whom Luke dedicates his works. _____.
- i. Eloquent Jew and follower of John Baptist; who was later instructed by Aquila. _____.
- j. Escaped slave of Onesimus and convert of Paul. _____.

- k. Man who; with his wife Sapphira; lied to Peter about money from a land sale.
_____.
- l. High priest during Jesus' trial. _____.
26. Where would you find instructions concerning the matter of giving and collecting contributions? _____.
27. Where would you find the following? Give the book and chapter. If there is more than one possible answer, you only need to provide one.
- The Armor of God. _____.
 - The Resurrection Chapter. _____.
 - The Love Chapter. _____.
 - Heroes of the Faith. _____.
28. List two of the heretical tendencies Paul was combating in Colossians?
- _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
29. Where do you find information about Christian liberty and doubtful things?
_____.
30. What is the theme of 1 Timothy? _____.
31. What passage emphasizes that Christ is God's final Word on the basis of His incomparable deity? _____.
32. Who spoke about "testing the spirits"? _____.
33. Which book is addressed to "the chosen lady and her children"? _____.
34. What is a major thrust of 1 Peter?
_____.
35. Which is probably the earliest New Testament book? _____.
36. Where do we hear "contending for the faith once delivered to the saints"? _____.
37. On what island did John receive the Revelation? _____.
38. Where would you find teaching on the wild and natural olive branches and their engrafting? _____.

39. What two Christians were worshiped as Zeus (Jupiter) and Hermes (Mercury)?
- _____.
 - _____.
40. What disciple caused a division between two church leaders? Who were those leaders? _____
_____.
41. Who instructed Apollos in a more exact knowledge of Christ and the Scriptures? _____.
42. Identify (book and chapter) a passage that presents the first and last Adams as representatives of men. _____.
43. Besides the Twelve Apostles, who else are called "apostles"?
- _____.
 - _____.
44. What is the central problem Paul deals with in Galatians? _____.
45. How long was Paul's ministry in Ephesus? _____.
46. How long was Paul's ministry in Corinth? _____.
47. Who of Paul's companions fell deathly ill? _____.
48. Who was Paul's traveling companion on his second missionary journey? _____.
49. In which epistle are believers warned against adopting a "different" gospel? _____.
50. What was the name of the lady which Peter raised back to life? _____.
51. What are some passages that teach that the Bible is the inspired Word of God? _____.
52. Identify the three missionary journeys of Paul:
- Barnabas and Paul: From Antioch to Asia Minor: Cyprus, Perga, Pisidian Antioch, Iconium, Derbe, Lystra. _____.
 - Dissension between Paul and Barnabas; Paul took Silas: From Antioch to Syria, Derbe, Lystra, Phrygia, Galatia, Troas, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, Corinth, Ephesus, Caesarea, Jerusalem. _____.
 - From Antioch to Galatia, Phrygia, Ephesus, Greece, Philippi, Troas, Miletus, Tyre, Jerusalem. _____.

53. Name the secular authorities before whom Paul appears in trial in Acts.

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

CHURCH HISTORY

1. When were the books of the Bible divided into chapters? into verses?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.

2. Among the church fathers, who were the "Apostolic Fathers"?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.

3. Among the church fathers, who were "The Apologists."

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

4. Among the church fathers, who were "The Polemicists"? (Name four)

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.

5. (60-130), Bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia, Asia Minor. He knew Polycarp and heard John speak. Claimed Mark was the interpreter of Peter and that Matthew wrote in Hebrew. Wrote: *Explanation of the Sayings of Our Lord*. Writings are lost, but portions survive in Irenaeus and Eusebius. Martyred at Pergamum. _____.

6. (67-107), pupil of John; Bishop of Antioch, Syria, he wrote seven letters while going to Rome to suffer martyrdom. These writings are similar to New Testament epistles in style. Provides evidence for the early and rapid development of the bishopric. He stresses the need for unity in the church by rooting out heresy and being subject to the leaders of the church. Opposed Ebionism and Docetism. _____.

7. Written ca. 70-120 (Alexandria?), this epistle is quite allegorical and anti-Judaic. The basic point of his epistle is that it is not necessary to keep the Law. _____.

8. (d. 100), Bishop in Rome, he wrote a letter to Corinth, which is the earliest Christian writing outside the New Testament. This letter admonished the Corinthians to restore older presbyters who had been ousted by younger ones. _____.
9. This pseudo-epistle was written to Corinth to encourage practical living and a sound view of Christ. _____.
10. (69-156), a disciple of John and Bishop of Smyrna, he was burned at stake; corresponded with Ignatius. One of his letters survives: To the Philippians, encouraging faith in Christ. _____.
11. A.k.a Teachings of the Twelve (Alexandria?— late 1st or early 2d century): A church manual, divided into two parts: a moral treatise based on an ancient work of non-Christian origin; a treatise on church rites and order. Exhorts to living a good Christian life in view of the return of Christ. _____.
12. (100-165), a Greek born in Palestine, Studied philosophy in Ephesus. Taught Christian philosophy at Ephesus, then went to Rome to teach. He was martyred under Marcus Aurelius. Two of his works remain: *Dialogue with Trypho* (discussion with a Jew about the superiority of Christianity); and *Apology* (directed to Emperor Antoninus Pius as a defense of Christianity). First apologist to defend Christianity in Hellenistic modes. He believed the pagan philosophers had read and learned from the Old Testament. Opposed Gnosticism, especially Docetism. Opposed Marcionism. _____.
13. Brought up in Smyrna (130-200 AD); a pupil of Polycarp and Papias. He became Bishop of Lyons. He wrote extensively against gnostics, especially in his *Against Heresies*, where he also refuted Marcion. _____.
14. (150-215), He was the second head of the school in Alexandria, which later became a catechetical school for Christianity. His works follow Philo's allegorical method and Greek influence. He saw philosophy as a schoolmaster to bring the Hellenistic mind to Christ. He wrote many works still available e.g., *Exhortation to the Gentiles*; *Miscellanies*; *Who is the Rich Man that Shall be Saved?* _____.
15. (185-254), he was one of the most learned of the Fathers and was a voluminous writer and extreme ascetic who admired the martyrs. He compiled *Hexapla*: the Bible in six columns in various languages and versions. Very allegorical in interpretation. He wrote first systematic theology: *De Principiis*, and many commentaries. _____.
16. (160-220), born at Carthage. he became a Roman lawyer at Carthage. Later, he became a distinguished defender of Christianity. Father of Latin theology. Became a Montanist for a while. He wrote much in defense of Christianity. First employed the word "Trinity." Wrote: *To the Nations*; *Apology*; *Against the Jews*. _____.

17. (195-258), Bishop of Carthage, North Africa, he devoted himself to giving money to the poor, ascetic retirement and study of Scripture. Often called “the Father of Episcopacy.” Wrote: *On the Unity of the Catholic Church*. _____.
18. (264-340), Considered the “Father of Church History,” he was Bishop of Caesarea and a significant influence upon Constantine. His *Ecclesiastical History* was originally ten volumes. _____.
19. (345-407), Born at Antioch and called “The Golden Mouthed,” he was the greatest preacher of his day. Fearlessly preached against moral laxity in the church and even criticized the empress. He sought the grammatical sense of the text in a method revived by the reformers. _____.
20. (340-420), Educated at Rome; lived many years in Bethlehem. Translated Bible into Latin (the Vulgate). Secretary to the Pope (Damasus) for several years. Promoter of monastic asceticism and celibacy. Called the “most learned man of the Latin Fathers.” A Hebrew and Greek scholar. Wrote: *On the Lives of Illustrious Men; Against Jovian*. _____.
21. (354-430), Bishop of Hippo, North Africa. The greatest theologian of the early church. Was a Manichaean for awhile. Upon conversion to orthodox doctrine, he wrote his *On the Trinity* which brought the Trinitarian doctrine to maturity. The sack of Rome by King Alaric led to pagans blaming the fall to Rome’s desertion of the old gods and adoption of Christianity. He wrote his *City of God* in response, which was a massive attack on paganism in all areas of life and offered a biblical view of history, time, and the state. He also wrote against Pelagius, setting forth a biblical view of Adam and sin. _____.
22. (295-373), He was a vigorous opponent of Arianism for forty-five years. Emphasized necessity of incarnation. Exiled five times. His *Life of Antony* made strong impact on many in West for monasticism. He also wrote: *Oration on the Incarnation of the Word; Three Orations against the Arians; Letter Concerning Synods*. _____.
23. (374-397), Bishop of Milan. His writings represent an official witness to the teachings of the Roman Church in his own time; constantly appealed to by later popes and councils. Employed mystical and allegorical means of interpretation. Wrote: *On the Faith; Mystery of the Lord’s Incarnation; On the Holy Spirit*. _____.
24. (480-547), Though he did not intend to establish an order, his views resulted in the founding of the Order of monks with his name. Very strict in morality through his Rules, characterized by moderation and sensibility, even dealing with matters of dress. His Rule is opposed to asceticism in that he wanted to create an environment where ordinary men could serve God with a balanced life. _____.

25. (1033-1109), Archbishop of Canterbury and founder of Scholasticism. He argued for the existence of God by an appeal to reason alone, and created the Ontological Argument for God's existence. He wrote on the necessity of the atonement in his *Cur Deus homo? (Why Did God Become Man?)* _____.
26. (1090-1153), Hymn-writer and Christian mystic. Challenged popes and princes about their Christian commitment and urged lives of mystical devotion. Abelard was one of his antagonists. He supported the Second Crusade with great fervor and wrote: "O Sacred Head Now Wounded" and "Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee."
_____.
27. (1170-1221) French scholar concerned with missions in France among Albigensian heretics, who became a serious threat to the hegemony of Rome. Urged missionaries to the Albigensians be self-denying as they sought to win them back into the fold. Established a new order of preachers know by his name.
_____.
28. (1182-1226) On a pilgrimage to Rome he knelt beside a leper to give him alms and kiss his sores. He later heard a voice of revelation from God ordering him to restore a ruined church in San Damiano. He committed to a life of poverty, not intending to start an order. The order founded in his name gradually developed in a way displeasing to him. He sought the worship of God through nature.
_____.
29. (1225-74), A member of the Dominican order, he taught in Paris, Rome, and elsewhere. His use of Aristotelian philosophy resulted in the condemnation of his views for about fifty years. He was eventually vindicated. He taught that philosophy is the servant of theology, which is the queen of the sciences, and that the philosophical attitude is religiously neutral in that its premises are universally accessible. He held to the autonomy of natural reason, which human reason remaining fully operative despite the Fall. He wrote: *Summa Theologica* and *Summa Contra Gentiles*. _____.
30. (1491-1556), Spanish ascetic who founded the Society of Jesus (Jesuits). Experienced a mystical vision of the Virgin Mary while wounded and was influenced by ascetics. Returned eventually to his education and began to influence fellow students at the University of Paris. _____.
31. (1624-91), Following a religious experience in 1646, he became an itinerant preacher establishing Quakerism (The Society of Friends) in Europe, Africa, Asia, and America. _____.
32. (1559-1609), Dutch theologian; minister in Amsterdam and eventually professor of theology at Leiden. Founder of anti-Calvinist Reformed theology. Charged with deviation from the Belgic Confession and Heidelberg Catechism.
_____.

33. (1600-61), Scottish minister and covenanter. Alarmed at the spread of Arminianism in Scotland, he wrote against it. The ruling Episcopalian party deprived him of his charge, for this. He became professor at St. Andrews, and was a Scottish commissioner to the Westminster Assembly. Published *Lex Rex* in 1644.
_____.
34. (1603-69) Reformed German linguist and considered by many to be the father of federal theology. Denounced scholastic tendencies within Calvinism and developed theology from the biblical covenants. _____.
35. (1768-1834), Liberal German theologian who redefined religion as a feeling of dependence upon God as man realizes how limited and temporary he is. Sin is man's attempt to be independent. Redemption is the restoration of man's true dependence. Religions are not to be considered true or false, but graded according to relative degrees of adequacy. All advances in religion in history are fuller manifestations of the human consciousness of God. His views were influential for Neo-Orthodoxy and Existentialism. _____.
36. (1792-1860), German theologian and founder of Tübingen school of theology. Strongly influenced by Schleiermacher and Hegel. Held that all historical progress must be through the three stages of thesis, antithesis, synthesis. He re-dated the books of the New Testament on where they were in this process (Peter being more Judaic and Paul more universal), with the greater part of the New Testament written in the second century. _____.
37. (1761-1834), Father of modern missionary movement. Baptist missionary to India. Master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, and Dutch. Particular Baptist. Coined aphorism: "Expect great things from God. Attempt great things for God."
_____.
38. (1832-1905), Founder of China Inland Mission. Medical missionary. One of the most profound pioneering spiritual influences in China, going to regions where none had ventured with the gospel of Christ before. _____.
39. Name the two philosophers that had a prominent role in undermining Scholasticism:
a. _____.
b. _____.
40. In 367, who prepared a list of 27 books which is identical with our New Testament canon? _____.
41. In 393, which and in 397 which councils confessed the canonical character of the 27 books of the New Testament?
_____.
42. What and who granted Christians and others religious liberty in the Roman Empire? When? _____.

43. When and under whom did Christianity become the state religion of the Roman Empire? _____.
44. Which two Roman emperors were the most severe persecutors?
 a. _____.
 b. _____.
45. 2nd century error that grew up in Palestine. Practically a continuance of the Judaistic opposition to Paul. Much stress on the law, sabbath, and the need of circumcision. Denied the death of Christ. Virtually disappeared by the fifth century. _____.
46. Representatives: Cerinthus (d. 100); Marcion (d. 160); Mani (Iranian philosopher, d. 277). A problem Paul faces in Col. 2:18ff. It borrowed elements from Judaism, Christianity, Greek philosophy, and oriental mysticism. Taught that matter was evil and spirit good. God created the world through a series of emanations that became increasingly evil. The Old Testament God or demiurge was evil. The New Testament God took pity on man and sent his highest emanation, Christ to minister to man's needs. Intuitive knowledge gave insight into mysteries for the initiated. _____.
47. Mid-2d century, founder: Montanus in Phrygia, Asia Minor. Taught the end of the world was at hand and that he was introducing the age of the Holy Spirit in preparation. Strong emphasis on special spiritual gifts and asceticism.
 _____.
48. Founder: Mani from S. Babylonia (240). Radical dualism that held there is an absolute evil and an absolute good power. The God of the Old Testament was an evil demon; the God of Christianity was a good god. Sin is caused by material connection. Dualistic: the kingdom of darkness attacked kingdom of light and produced a mixed creation. Helped to foster asceticism and division into clergy and laity. _____.
49. Founder: Marcion (140) Composed a canon of a mutilated Luke and ten of Paul's epistles. Rejected the entire Old Testament. Dualistic: God of Old Testament is not the God of the New Testament. Jesus was not a material being. _____.
50. Founder: Donatus the Great (316). His followers sought to established a "pure" church, separating from the catholic church. They believed the sacraments performed by unholy bishops were invalid. _____.
51. Named for Novation, Bishop of Rome (251-253). Defended the Trinity against the Monarchians, but denied the lapsed re-entry into the church and advocated a purist conception of the church. Caused a division in the church that lasted until the sixth century. _____.
52. Dates: 3rd c. Modalistic, they held that the Father alone possesses true personality; the Word and Spirit were impersonal attributes of the Godhead. Jesus was but a temporary form of manifestation of God. Cyprian called them patripassionists.
 _____.

53. Named for Sabellius of Rome (3rd century), a species of Modalistic Monarchianism. Taught that a divine monad by process of expansion projected itself successively in revelation as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. These were three different modes revealing the same divine person. As Father he was divine lawgiver to Moses; as Son he was incarnate; as Spirit he was the inspirer of the Apostles. But it is the one and the same God who thus appears in these successive and transitory relations.
_____.
54. Named for Arius (318), elder of Alexandria. Taught that Christ was different in essence than the Father and that there was a time he did not exist. Athanasius, arch-deacon of Alexandria, rose in opposition to him. Constantine called the ecumenical council at Nicea, northwest Asia Minor, to deal with the problem.
_____.
55. Named for Pelagius (354?-418+). Held to man's unconditional free-will, and taught that Adam's sin affected only himself; man is on the same plane as Adam prior to the fall. Man has no bias toward sin. Also taught that grace acts externally through revelation and reason rather than internally. Opposed by Augustine. Condemned by the Council of Ephesus in 431. _____.
56. Named for Apollinarius of Laodicea (d. 392). Believed that if one failed to diminish the human nature of Christ in some way, dualism would be the outcome. Taught that Christ had a human body and soul, but not a human spirit: the Logos served as the spirit in Jesus. _____.
57. Named for Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople (428). Held the unity of Christ's two wills but not the unity of essence. The relation between the two natures of Christ was a moral conjunction, a merging of wills, not an essential union. This resulted in a dualism. Christ had a full deity but an incomplete humanity. _____.
58. (Fifth-sixth century). Holds that the incarnate Christ had only a single, divine nature, clad in human flesh. It is sometimes called Eutychianism, after Eutyches (d. 454), one of its leading defenders. The Council of Chalcedon declared it heretical.
_____.
59. Eastern church heresy in the seventh century and a corollary of monophysitism. Since Christ had only one nature (physis) he must have had only one will (thelein).
_____.
60. (256-356), a reaction to worldliness whereby many taught that matter is evil and it was better to remove oneself from the world into monastic communities to engage in religious exercises. It began in the late third century. _____.

61. Named for Faustus Socinus (1539-1604). Anti-Trinitarian from Italy. Came to anti-Trinitarian views on assumption that theology must be rational and philosophical. Christ had a human nature and did not become divine until after his resurrection. Repentance and good works could bring salvation apart from the atonement. Christ was sent by God as an example, not as a redeemer, for Christ could only obey for himself. Forerunner to Unitarianism (early 1700s). _____.
62. A form of Christian philosophy and theology developed by scholars called the schoolmen in medieval Europe. Synthesized ideas in classical Roman and Greek writings and in the Bible, church fathers, and other medieval writings. First great developer was Anselm of Canterbury (1033-1109, 11th century). Other major schoolmen: Peter Abelard, Hugh of St. Victor, Bernard of Clairvaux, Peter Lombard, and Thomas Aquinas. _____.
63. Named for Moses Amyraut (1596-1664). Taught the doctrine of hypothetic universal grace, which approached a universal atonement, despite his acceptance of the article of the Synod of Dordt. He taught that the will always follows the intellect and that God wills the salvation of all, but man's intellect is incapable of causing the will to believe. _____.
64. The purchase of church office by money. _____.
65. 325, First ecumenical council. Called by the Emperor Constantine. Condemned Arianism by declaring the Son was the same in essence with the Father and was very God of very God. _____.
66. 381, Second ecumenical council; called by emperor Theodosius I. Called to settle several problems. Corrected Semi-Arianism which attempted a middle course, declaring the Son is like the Father (homoiousion), not the same as the Father (homoousion, from the Nicene Creed). Apollinarius of Laodicea taught that the deity of the Logos completely replaced the soul and mind of the incarnate Christ. Apollinarianism was condemned. Also extended the orthodox doctrine to include the deity and personality of the Holy Spirit. _____.
67. 431, 3rd ecumenical council; called by emperor Theodosius II. Called to settle the concept of theotokos (mother of God) applied to Mary and the Nestorian controversy. Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, believed the Logos and human person were joined in harmony of action but not in a single personhood. Also condemned Pelagianism's rosy view of human nature. _____.
68. 451 (held in Asia Minor), Fourth ecumenical council; called by Eastern emperor Marcion. Established that Christ was truly God and truly man within whom the two natures are united in one person without confusion, change, division, or separation. Declared monophysitism heretical. _____.
69. 1215, Decreed transubstantiation and declared papal infallibility.
_____.

70. 1545-63, Called to counter the Reformation. It dealt with necessary disciplinary reforms within the church and the definition of dogma. Declared erroneous Luther's doctrine that Christ's righteousness is extrinsic and imputed to the justified; declared that man cooperates in salvation, though is incapable in and of himself; declared that grace is forfeited by grievous sins and must be recovered through penance; declared that salvation is a reward as well as a gift to the meritorious fulfilling of the Law by good works while in a state of grace. _____.
71. 1869-1870, Defined the infallibility of the Pope as being when he spoke *ex cathedra*. Cut short by the Franco-Prussian War. _____.
72. 1962-65, Allowed salvation outside of Romanism; emphasis on laity in church; allowed that the collegiate of bishops were in union with the pope in authority; more emphasis on Scripture's authority. _____.
73. Who founded Islam? When?

 _____.
74. What are the five pillars of Islam?
 1) _____.
 2) _____.
 3) _____.
 4) _____.
 5) _____.
75. 440-461, Major figure in developing papacy; saved Rome from sacking; Emperor declared all bishops subservient to Rome's. _____.
76. 590-604, Stabilized Europe; established control over churches in Italy, Spain, Gaul, & England; one of four great Latin doctors; first true pope. _____.
77. 795-816, Charlemagne recognized temporal power of papal states; Pope granted Charlemagne the title "Roman Emperor"; began Holy Roman Empire; one of the greatest influences in bringing the papacy to world power. This Holy Roman Empire lasted a thousand years—in name, at least. It was brought to an end by Napoleon in 1806. _____.
78. 1073-1185, His concern was to reform the clergy, pulling it from its immorality and simony. He resisted the right of the emperor to appoint church officers, thereby undermining simony. He banned clerical marriage to prevent its becoming a hereditary caste. _____.

79. 1198-1216, Claimed to be the "Vicar of Christ," "Vicar of God," "Supreme Sovereign over the Church and the World." He brought the church into supreme control of the state. Perhaps the most powerful pope in history. He decreed transubstantiation and declared papal infallibility at the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215. _____.

80. Pope during the outbreak of the Reformation. Nearly bankrupted papacy. Renewed sell of indulgences to finance papacy. _____.

81. What were the forged documents claiming ancient proof of papal control of Western Provinces (the most colossal literary fraud in history).
_____.

82. What were the issues causing the eventual division of Eastern from Western Christianity? When was the final breach?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.

83. When were the Crusades and what were they about?

_____.

84. How many major Crusades were there? _____.

85. Who instituted the Inquisition? When? Why?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.

86. These were sold by the Roman Church for the purpose of financing St. Peter's church. They claimed to gain the release of loved ones from purgatory. Luther's Ninety-five Theses was a response to their sale. _____.

87. What are Rome's seven sacraments?

- a. _____.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. _____.
- f. _____.
- g. _____.

88. Which council formally decreed the seven sacraments of the Roman church?
_____.

89. France, latter part of 12th century. He translated portions of the Bible into vernacular, stressed lay preaching, taught that Rome was not infallible. Gave all he had to the poor. The Pope initially considered him and his followers ignorant laymen and refused to allow them to preach. Because of their refusal to submit to the Pope they were excommunicated. This forced them out of the church, which led others out. Influence spread in France, Italy, and Spain. _____.

90. England, 1320-84. Morning Star of the Reformation.” Translated Scripture into vernacular. The wealth of the church and clerical interference in political life aroused his opposition. He opposed the infallibility of the Pope, denied transubstantiation and stressed the responsibility of the clergy to serve rather than rule. Protected by Parliament from Gregory XI condemnation in 1377. His followers were called “poor priests” and dressed in barefoot and long robes. They spread in Britain and on the Continent. His followers were called Lollards. After he died his bones were exhumed and burned. _____.

91. 1369-1415 (Bohemia). Very educated priest and teacher of philosophy. Similar to and a defender of Wycliffe, but with greater influence in Europe. Urged the faithful not to seek Christ in the miraculous but in Scripture. Greatly influenced Luther. Excommunicated and burned at the stake. _____.

92. 1494-1536 (England). English reformer, Greek and Hebrew scholar, and Bible translator. Used the same Greek text as did Luther. English church authorities attempted to destroy all printings of the his English translations. He had to work abroad because of resistance by English authorities. While imprisoned in Brussels his associate Miles Coverdale finished the Bible translation project. He was strangled and burned at the stake. _____.

93. He nailed his Ninety-five Theses on the church door at Wittenburg on October 31, 1517. _____.

94. Luther was protected by this man from the Pope. _____.

95. Luther was summoned in 1521 to the _____.

96. Luther’s right hand man at Wittenberg was _____.

97. Luther wrote this famous reply to humanist scholar Erasmus:
_____.

98. (1484-1531) He sparked the Reformation in German speaking Switzerland.
_____.

99. French reformer, (1509-64) was born in Picardy, France. _____.

100. At the age of 26 Calvin published the first edition of _____.
101. German reformer (1491-1551); at fifteen he joined the Dominicans and was trained in Thomistic scholastic theology. _____.
102. Scottish reformer; Served as Chaplain at St. Andrews Castle, a Protestant center. _____.
103. Those who did not subscribe to the Act of Uniformity were forbidden pulpits. Those who resisted were the _____.
104. What are the nine leading Reformed creeds and their dates?
- a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
 - d. _____.
 - e. _____.
 - f. _____.
 - g. _____.
 - h. _____.
 - i. _____.
105. Supported publishing the Bible in English. Helped gradually transform the Mass in England under Edward VI (1547-53) and produced a masterful English Prayer Book. He was charged with sedition for his Protestantism when Mary Tudor ascended the throne, but was spared death. Just before burned to death he recanted his disavowal of Protestantism and stuck his right hand in the flames to show his regret for publishing what he knew was contrary to the truth. _____.
106. English Protestant reformer and martyr. A senior advisor to Henry VIII. He later resigned because he would not sign the Six Articles which were designed to prevent the spread of Protestant doctrine. He became prominent in Edward VI's reign, but when Mary I became queen he was imprisoned and burned at the stake. _____.
107. The term used to describe the view that the state had supremacy over the church altogether. _____.
108. It is one of the documents from the Scottish divines wherein they affirmed their endeavor to promote the reformed faith in Scotland, England, and Ireland and to destroy papacy. _____.
109. Constantine's granted Christians religious liberty in 313 with this edict: _____.

110. France (732). One of the most decisive battles of history. Charles Martel defeated the Moslem army and saved Europe from Islam. Kept Europe occidental rather than oriental, Christian rather than Moslem.
_____.
111. For seventy years (1305-1377) the Pope ruled from Avignon, France as a virtual prisoner of the French king. This was known as: _____.
112. In 1534 Parliament passed this Act, making Henry head of the Church of England.
_____.
113. (1610) The response of the followers of Arminius to the strong predestinarian and total depravity views of Calvinism was known as _____.
114. (1618-19) International church assembly called by the States General of the Netherlands to settle doctrinal matters troubling the Reformed Church of the Netherlands. _____.
115. 1643-1646. Convened at Westminster Abbey by English Parliament. It was to advise Parliament in restructuring the Church of England along Puritan lines both in terms of government and doctrine. 120 ministers and other Lords and Commons. Scottish delegates were non-voting, but influential. _____.