

Answer Key for Students

Course GS2

A Glorious Institution: The Church in History, Parts One and Two

Part One: When the Church Was Young A.D. 33 - 754

Lesson 1 The Birth of the New Testament Church

1. Viewing history from the perspective that everything that happens is from God's hand in working out His purposes in the affairs of men.
2. God's redeeming love.
(It is not necessary to write out the following verses; only references are OK)
Gal 3:8, Matt. 1:21, Matt. 2:15, Matt. 4:14, Matt. 8:17, 1 Cor. 15:3-8, John 18:36, 1 Peter 2:9, Eph. 5:25-27
3. The Church is to be a glorious institution on the earth, in order to portray God's glory. 1 Peter 2:9
4. The *visible* Church is the outward institutions and people which we see, consisting of both saved and unsaved "professors". The *invisible* Church is the true Body of Christ, consisting of the elect of God, known only by the Spirit in the hearts of men. This study of Church history uses the term "Church" to refer to the outward visible institutions of the Church., for the most part.
5. It brought peace and safety for travel, and improved travel conditions with an effective system of roads.
6. It promoted false gods, that the people saw did not work over time; there was a hunger for "truth". And it promoted an openness to new ideas.

REFLECTION, MAKING IT HAPPEN, ACCOUNTABILITY: *The Answer Key is provided only for the "Response" questions. "Reflection", "Making It Personal", and "Accountability" questions are personal responses.*

Lesson 2 The Suffering Saints

1. 1) We are forewarned by Christ in John 15:20, "Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you."

Lesson 3 The Foundations of Faith

1. Yes, the inerrant Bible is essential to spiritual maturity and Biblical faith, determining eternal destiny, maintaining purity, avoiding drifting into error.
 2.
 - a. Authors who had been in direct contact with Christ or the Apostles,
 - b. Consistency in doctrine,
 - c. Wide acceptance and use by churches in all regions, under the guidance of the Spirit,
 - d. Produced dynamic changes in lives, as used by the Spirit.
 3.

a. Clement	taught the way of humility, corrected a wrong ouster of leaders	died 100
b. Hermas of Rome	wrote <i>The Shepherd</i> , teaching Christian life and morality	d. 150

- c. Ignatius of Antioch
Ebionism and *Docetism*
 - d. Polycarp of Smyrna
 - e. Barnabas of Alexandria
missionary zeal
 - f. Justin the Apologist
atheism and immorality

4. (*student's own words*) A radical departure from the truth, such that the truth itself is lost.

5. Heresy actually destroys the truth, rather than makes only a small adjustment to it. We see that even minor adjustments are dangerous, because over time they will lead to a complete loss of the truth. Heresy is distinguished by its complete compromise of the truth *now*.

6a. Gnostics emphasized knowledge by inner, mystical, secret means (spiritual), and thus came to believe all matter was evil, even our own bodies. This led them to deny that Jesus was truly God, since he had humanity (and therefore a body). Christ came to be for them only one of many heavenly "messengers" who revealed spiritual truth.

6b. The Bible states clearly that Christ was fully human and fully God simultaneously, sacrificing nothing in either nature while acquiring both. It is as a sinless human that He was able to identify with us, and demonstrate holiness and servanthood. (see also Phil. 2). 1 John 1:1-4

7. The Montanists claimed that the end of time began with the giving of the Spirit to Montanus, thus making the giving of the Spirit to the Church at Pentecost, and Christ's sacrifice, only preliminary stages to a greater fulfillment under Montanus. This denied the sufficiency of Christ and the Spirit, and was therefore heretical.

8. Arians thought that having multiple persons in the Godhead would mean polytheism. Therefore they taught that Christ was first of created beings, and therefore not God in essence or substance. If allowed, this teaching would deny the deity of Christ, worship of Christ, and the efficacy of His perfect sacrifice.

Lesson 4 The Sign of the Savior

1. Constantine the Great, 285 - 337, emperor from 306 to 337.
 - 2.a. *Hoc Signo Vinces*, "In this sign, conquer"
 - 2b. (*personal answer*)
 3. All persons could worship as they desired; all religions had equal status in the eyes of the law; all persecutions of Christians stopped.

Lesson 5 In the Councils of the Church

1. a. Nicea A.D. 325 condemned Arianism as heresy, adopted the Nicene Creed - a protecting statement of faith

- b. Constantinople A.D. 381 finally and completely rejected Arianism, articulated the beliefs of the Church in the deity of the Holy Spirit
 - c. Ephesus A.D. 431 spoke out against Nestorianism (which held that the divine nature of Christ did not partake of the human sufferings of Christ)
 - d. Chalcedon A.D. 451 upheld the rejection of Nestorianism; proclaimed the full deity and the full humanity of Christ, the two natures co-existing without division or separation.
2. - The Word proclaims Christ as deity (John 1:1,14; 1:9,18)
 - Christ used the divine name (I AM) seven times (John 6:35; 8:12; 10:7-9; 10:11-14; 14:6; 15:1-5)
 - Paul, by inspiration of the Spirit, declares it (Col. 1:15-19, 2:9; Rom. 9:5; Titus 2:13; 2 Cor. 12:8-9)
 - Christ is the only source of salvation from sin, and only God can forgive sin (Rom. 10:9-13)
 - Hebrews presents Him as the perfect Priest, divine (Heb. 1:3,6,8-12)
3. How could a good and supreme God create evil? If God did not, where did evil come from? If God did, perhaps He was not altogether good?
- 4a. During the Diocletian persecution, some Christians had surrendered their copies of Scripture to the authorities to be burned, rather than face suffering or death. Donatus believed strongly that these Christians should not be restored to leadership in the churches.
- 4b. (personal response) *Please consider Christ's words: "Neither do I condemn you; go and sin no more". The key is Biblical repentance.*

Lesson 6 Sowing Seeds of Self-Destruction

1. Demonism (opening oneself to demons by seeking them out), prayers for the dead, purgatory, forty day Lenten season, mass, veneration of the saints, relics, iconoclasts, vestments, ritual, monasticism.
2. Monasticism can be defined as the association of men or women in a remote place, for the purpose of study, worship, and work, without distraction from the "world".

Lesson 7 New Trials and Great Triumphs

1. On the northern frontiers, east of the Rhine and north of the Danube.
2. The Mongolian Huns were warring against them from the east.
3. He concluded a treaty with them that allowed them to settle as a unit within the Roman borders, and to keep their own laws, in return for providing soldiers and farm workers to the Romans.
4. 410
5. 1). To evangelize the barbarians
 2). To educate the nations

6. During the Dark Ages, godly men in some monasteries were busy copying the scriptures and promoting true spiritual life, so that, when civilization began to grow again, there was a foundation to build upon.

Lesson 8 Diminishing Glory

1. Born in 570, Mohammed was in poor health and orphaned as a child, and reared by a rich uncle. At age 25, he worked as a merchant in the business left by the husband of a rich widow, and married her. As he traveled, he considered and rejected both Judaism and Christianity. At age 40, he spent some time meditating in a cave near Mecca. There he claimed to receive the first of many visions from God delivered by an angel named Gabriel over a period of 23 years. These were collected into one book called the *Koran*. When he shared his new teachings in Mecca, the merchant idol sellers drove him out, to the city of Medina. Here his ideas were better received, and he formed his followers into a war machine. They attacked Mecca in 630, were victorious, and destroyed the city's idols - the beginning of militant Islam.
2. a. There is no god but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet,
b. Five times a day, prayer is offered facing Mecca,
c. Alms are given to the poor,
d. Fasting from sunrise to sunset takes place once per year during *Ramadan*,
e. A pilgrimage to Mecca must be made at least once in a person's life.
3. The Koran denies that:
 - a. Jesus is the Son of God, and therefore is deity,
 - b. Jesus arose from the dead,
 - c. Jesus made atonement for (paid for) our sin by His death on the cross; instead, salvation is by good works
4. Christ's Kingdom is spiritual and in the heart, characterized by peace and love, spread by serving others.
Mohammedism's kingdom is of the earth, gained by good works, spread by military conquest.
5. a. Christians focused on love and peace; the Mohammedans on the sword.
b. The Mohammedans came out of a wild desert life, hardened for war.
c. Mohammedanism promised paradise to all who fell in battle.
d. The Eastern Church became formal and failed to evangelize; the Western Church turned inward with many debates over doctrinal issues.

Part Two: The Church in the Middle Ages: A.D. 754 - 1517

Lesson 9 New Political Alliances

1. A Germanic tribe that conquered the Po Valley in 568. Lombard means "Long-beard".
2. *Verbal* is word for word; *inerrant* is without error; *plenary* is in all parts. [Each of these words is important even in conservative circles in our day, as some would use the word *infallible* to limit the Bible's authority to "faith and practice", denying its inerrancy in the areas of "science and history" (thus making a way to accept the theory of evolution and to deny the literal Creation by God in Genesis 1 and 2).]
3. Gregory taught that sin might be forgiven, on the condition of making penance in proportion to the sin. This became a system of earning sanctification by doing good works. [But we are sanctified in the same way we are saved: it is all a work of God by grace!]
4. This act symbolically placed the king under the authority of the pope. It was a precedent that led to popes exercising more and more influence to give kingdoms or to take them away.
5. Law and order, administered through counts in smaller districts (called "counties"), civilization, and Christianity. His name means Charles the Great.
6. a. *Eastern Roman Empire*: the Balkans, Asia Minor, southern Italy,
 b. *Mohammedan Arabs*: from the border of India, through Persia, Syria, Palestine, all of North Africa, up to the Ebro River in Spain.
 c. *Charlemagne*: northern half of Italy, northeast corner of Spain, all of France, Belgium, and The Netherlands, and most of Germany and Austria.

Lesson 10 The Growing Power of the Papacy

1. Bishop of Rome, 251-253. He contended that Christians who had renounced the faith during a period of persecution, should not be re-admitted to the Church. Rather, Christians must maintain an absolute fidelity to the cause of Christ at all times.
2. That the focus of the Christian life should be on keeping God's law, as defined by the *Torah*, as a way of life. Many Ebionists denied the deity of Christ, the virgin birth, and the efficacy of His sufferings.
3. That there were not three distinct Persons in the God-head, but only the Father, with the Son and the Spirit being only impersonal attributes of the Father. They therefore denied the full deity of the man Christ Jesus.
4. a. Exerted its right to make a central decision to disallow re-entry to the Church, to those who had denied the faith during persecution. In the ensuing controversy, a strong central authority could overrule splinter groups from creating separate entities.
 b. Exerted the necessity of a strong voice to uphold doctrine and rebuke official heretical error, like Ebionism and Manachianism.
 c. From the fall of Rome in the 400s, until the firm establishment of Charlemagne's empire in the 800s, there was chaos in the secular governments of Europe, during these "Dark Ages". But the Church

- was a steady, uniform, and enduring authority. People turned to it for stability and order.
- d. There were several "pious frauds", where forged documents were offered by Church leaders, to prove that they had authority over secular governments:
 - the *Donation of Constantine* claimed Constantine had given to the bishop of Rome authority over all the European provinces,
 - the *Decretals of Isidore* portrayed decisions from the Apostles and succession through the bishops of Rome, that the pope in Rome had absolute authority over the Church universal.
 - e. That the pope in Rome had moral supervision over secular rulers (Gelasius), and should appoint all bishops, including the bishop of Constantinople (the head of the Eastern Orthodox Church) - thereby superseding the authority of the Eastern Emperor (Nicholas I).
5. Nicholas I at Rome in 863, and Photius at Constantinople in 867.

Lesson 11 The Church in the World; The World in the Church

1. A hierarchical system based on the holding of lands. Kings gave lands to lords, who in return provided military support. Each lord further divided the lands on down to fiefs, who worked the land in return for military protection.
2. The Church became part of the system when it inherited lands from wealthy donors. Kings then looked at the Church as one of their tenants!
3. Investiture was the bestowal of a church office. The new office-holder would be loyal to the one who bestowed the office. Therefore both the secular rulers and the Church wanted the right to do so. *Lay investiture* was the non-ecclesiastical, or secular, bestowal of a Church office.
4. It established the German Empire with close ties to the papacy, coming to be known as the *Holy Roman Empire*. The descendants of Otto I introduced the first non-Italian popes to the papacy, both French and German.
5. Simony is the selling of a Church office for money.

Lesson 12 A House Divided

1. 1054. (*Personal answer, but we should recognize the necessity to divide when confronted with a lack of repentance in turning from errors regarding essential doctrines.*)
2. a. Iconoclast Controversy: the Eastern Emperor forbade the worship of images in the Eastern Church, but this was opposed by the Roman pope because the decision was made by a secular ruler over the Church.

- b. Filioque Controversy: The Roman Church said the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father AND (filioque) the Son; whereas the Eastern Church said from the Father only.
- c. Authority Controversy: both the pope in Rome and the bishop of Constantinople held significant power, and each was unwilling to submit to the other.
- d. Territorial dispute: there was struggle over the administration of areas along the ill-defined border between East and West.
- e. Cultural differences: which led to different customs and practices, which neither side was willing to give up.
- f. Political differences: the West insisted upon independence from the State, which the East did not make an issue.

Lesson 13 Monasticism and the Cluny Reforms

- 1a. *Monasticism* The gathering together of like-minded men or women into a set-apart quiet place, by renouncing all worldly possessions, for the purpose of consecration to God in study, good works, prayer, worship, meditation, and copying the Scriptures.
- 1b. *Asceticism* Extreme acts of self-denial: including long periods of fasting, denying all physical comforts (like heating in the winter), and even purposeful infliction of pain.
- 1c. the *cloistered life* A life hidden unto God, by dwelling inside the walls of a monastery (which often had inner courtyards surrounded by a covered porch (*cloister*)).
- 2. The *Cluny Reform Movement* began at the new monastery at Cluny, France in 910, where reforms were developed for monastic life and the Church practice as a whole, from a base of true reverence in practice at the monastery itself, following the Benedictine rules strictly.

Lesson 14 The Church Cries for Spiritual Reform

- 1. King Henry III appointed Pope Leo IX, who was sympathetic to the reformers.
- 2. Leo IX appointed new cardinals who were not representatives of wealthy Italian families, but rather were spiritually-minded, representing various parts of the Church.
- 3. Pope Leo IX promoted spiritual renewal by ruling that:
 - a. Priests were not to marry
 - b. *Simony* was forbidden
 - c. *Lay investiture* was forbidden.
- 4. The emperors opposed the claim of the Church to appoint bishops, because whoever appointed the local Church leaders, had the loyalty of the local Church leaders, and could use them to promote his own will.

5. Hildebrand was the real power behind the papal throne beginning with Leo IX?
6. The Second Lateran Council held in 1059 that the method for the election of the pope was to be by the cardinals, and not by the secular rulers, wealthy families, or non-reform minded clergy.
7. Alexander II made two powerful archbishops in Germany do penance for committing simony, and refused the request of Henry IV to divorce his queen.
8. Hildebrand became pope when, at the funeral service for Pope Alexander II, the crowd spontaneously swept him away to St. Peter's and placed him upon the papal throne. Thereafter he was elected in the official way by the cardinals.
9. Hildebrand's concept of the papacy was to see all elements of society as under papal control. He also believed reforms were essential: including the cessation of simony and lay investiture.

Lesson 15 The Struggle for Independence from the State

1. Without investiture, the pope could not hope for reforms, and could not hold church officials accountable. Without lay investiture, the emperor would be seriously undermining his own power and authority.
2. The ban of excommunication:
 - a. The declaration by a pope that someone was officially cut-off from membership in the Church
 - b. They would face certain damnation eternally!
 - c. It was used to get secular rulers to comply with a policy of the pope, when the ruler was not submitting to the policy, by declaring that such "non-submission" was actually disobedience to God that deserved excommunication.
- 3a. Canossa was the castle where Henry IV did penance in winter cold, in order to receive absolution from the ban of excommunication from Gregory VII (Hildebrand).
- 3b. Concordat of Worms is the agreement in 1122 which resolved the controversy over lay investiture, whereby the king agreed not to appoint bishops, but that they would be elected in elections overseen by the king, and afterward he would "invest" them officially into office.
4. Hildebrand excommunicated Henry IV because Hildebrand had forbidden lay investiture. Henry had then appointed several bishops, Hildebrand then sent a strong warning, and in response, Henry called a council of "his" bishops and declared that they no longer recognized Hildebrand as pope!

Lesson 16 Killing in the Name of Christ: The Crusades

1. In the Crusades, it was hoped:

- a. The Eastern Church could be saved from the Mohammedans,
 - b. The Eastern and Western Churches could be reunited,
 - c. The universal rule of the papacy could be re-established.
2. The Seljuk Turks were the conquerors of the Holy Land from Asia Minor (modern Turkey). Whereas the Arabs welcomed Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land, to benefit from their spending while there, the Turks hated the Christians because they were *infidels*. Therefore, the Seljuk Turks treated Christians badly.
3. a. Purgatory is a doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church: a place of suffering that all souls must first go to for purification before entering heaven.
- b. Transubstantiation, also a doctrine of Roman Catholicism, is the belief that the communion bread and wine are not symbolic, but are physically changed into the body and blood of Christ, thus enabling the priest to perform a repeated and real sacrifice of Christ in each mass.
4. In 1212, 30,000 children averaging 12 years of age, followed a German youth named Nicholas to go to the Holy Lands. Also in 1212, 20,000 French youth followed a French youth named Stephen. The first group suffered tremendously on the way, only to be stranded in Genoa, where many stayed. The second group went on ships from Marseille, only to be sold into slavery in North Africa!
5. Ten results of the Crusades (*10 or more of the following*) were:
- a. rise of towns
 - b. the destruction of feudalism
 - c. the decay of serfdom, and the rise of the middle class between lord and serf
 - d. the development of national monarchies
 - e. the rise of romantic literature
 - f. greater interest in international trade and commerce
 - g. increase of heretical teaching
 - h. increase of banking and shipping industry
 - i. increased hostility between Christianity and Islam
 - j. increased power of the papacy
 - k. increase in population and wealth of Palestine
 - l. protection of sacred places
 - m. a blockage of the Moslem aggressions on Europe
 - n. a better acquaintance of nations with one another
 - o. an increase of wealth for the Church
 - p. the slaughter of thousands upon thousands.

Lesson 17 The Height of Earthly Power

1. Innocent III was guided by:
- a. The example of Gregory VII for establishing power over the State

- b. The (fraudulent) *Donation of Constantine* as a legal basis for greater power
 - c. The Crusades, where armies were mobilized under the appearance of papal control
 - d. The principle of *Ratione Pecatti*, where the popes claimed ultimate political authority, since they would have to give spiritual account to God for any rulers actions, "by reason of sin".
 - e. Political acumen, whereby Innocent was able to influence others to submit to him.
2. The Lateran Council in 1215 decided:
- a. a new crusade
 - b. condemnation of the Waldensians and the Albigensians
 - c. punishment for unrepentant heretics
 - d. restrictions in the use of indulgences
 - e. competent men to be appointed to preach the Gospel, and scholarships for qualified poor to study
 - f. Jews and nomadic Arabs to wear distinctive clothing
 - g. no Jews in authority over Christians
3. *Mendicant orders* were associations of like-minded monks who vowed poverty, begging for their needs while in service among the people, instead of removed from the people in monasteries.
4. a. Anselm (Italian) 1033-1109 A wise Benedictine scholar/monk after the thoughts of Augustine, who emphasized both reason, and that faith must precede reason. The founder of *Scholasticism*.
- b. Peter Abelard (French) 1079-1142 A scholar/monk and teacher who emphasized rationalism
- c. Peter the Lombard (Italian) 1095-1164 A student of Abelard, a teacher and spokesman for the Church, the first to argue for seven sacraments.
- d. Albertus Magnus (German) 1193-1280 A Dominican scholar/monk, teacher, philosopher, and prolific writer, emphasized the need for revelation from God in order to learn
- e. Thomas Aquinas (Italian) 1225-1274 A student of Albertus and a Dominican, emphasized integration of Aristotelian philosophy with theology, a profound thinker still studied today
- f. John Duns Scotus (Scottish) 1266-1308 A Franciscan scholar and teacher, who emphasized man's free will, and the first to argue for the Immaculate Conception.

Lesson 18 The Passing of Power

1. a. *Papal Bull* An official pronouncement from the pope, which carries the weight of his authority.

- b. *The Babylonian Captivity* The period of about 70 years from 1305 to 1377, when the pope ruled from Avignon, France, under the heavy influence of the French king Philip.

2. Five of the eight major factors: intolerance, greed, bureaucracy, immorality, secularization, the Crusades, and Church division

3. *The Papal (or Great) Schism* was the period from 1378 to 1417, when two men claimed to be pope, resulting from when the French and Italian cardinals could not agree, and each elected their own man! The failed council that tried to resolve it only elected a third man, without removing the other two.

Lesson 19 The Search for Sanctification

1. The Albigenses were those who embraced the revived teachings of Manecheism after the Crusades, originating in the French town of Albi. They were *dualists*, holding that there were two gods: one good spiritual god, and one bad god of the material. They denied the humanity of Christ and the efficacy of the Atonement.
 2. The Waldenses were the followers of Peter Waldo, who taught humility, preaching the Word, and fasting. Waldo was among the first to translate portions of scripture into the common language of the people.
 3. The Inquisition was the official persecution of those who disagreed with the Church, in order to rid it of "heresy".
Can such an institution ever be justified? No! Vigilance to discipline those in error on major doctrines, but never persecution.
 4. Both men elevated Scripture as authoritative above the Church.
Wycliffe was English. He emphasized poverty, simplicity, morality, holiness, and translated the Scriptures into the common language for the people.
Huss was an effective teacher in Bohemia, and formulated key teachings which became part of the Reformation:
 - God predestined souls unto salvation
 - Being *in* the (visible) Church does not constitute being *of* the (invisible) Church
 - Christ is the Leader of the universal Church, not the pope
 - the pope and cardinals are not necessary to the government of the Church
 - selling indulgences is an abomination to the Lord
 5. a. Savonarola (Italian) 1452-1498 An Italian monk, who boldly preached against corruption and began a reform movement after 1450.

- b. The Brethren of the Common Life
A reform movement in The Netherlands, emphasizing education in schools for youth.

c. Johann Wessel (German) 1419-1489 A leading thinker of his day, who taught against transubstantiation, indulgences, election, and spoke for justification by faith alone, apart from works or merit.

d. Erasmus (Dutch) 1466-1536 A Dutch student of Wessel, an effective writer to condemn abuses in the Church

e. *In Praise of Folly* A satire by Erasmus against corruption that stimulated the Reformation

f. Thomas a` Kempis (Dutch) A Dutchman influenced by the Brethren of the Common Life, and credited with writing *The Imitation of Christ*

g. *The Imitation of Christ* A very influential book, emphasizing the need to read the Bible and flee the vanities of the world.

6. Four of the main reasons why the Reformation came to Western Europe are (*four of the following*):

 - a. the prayers of the saints
 - b. in honor of martyrs' blood
 - c. the new freedoms of thought in the Renaissance
 - d. prayers of early reformers
 - e. corruption in the clergy
 - f. diminishing power of the papacy
 - g. rise of nationalism
 - h. the grace and mercy of God!

Answer Key for Graders

Course GS2

A Glorious Institution: The Church in History

Part One: When the Church Was Young A.D. 33 - 754

Part Two: The Church in the Middle Ages: A.D. 754 -

1517

Note to Graders: this course often requires in depth analysis and integration of ideas in order to answer the study questions. Many students will find this a real challenge. In giving feedback, we should find a path which both 1) corrects errors which might lead to false Christian concepts, and 2) encourages the student for the effort they have made. It might be best to show some tolerance for incomplete or even misguided answers, where they do not compromise Biblical truth.

Part One: When the Church Was Young A.D. 33 - 754

Lesson 1 The Birth of the New Testament Church

1. What would be meant by a "Divine interpretation" of history?

Answer: Viewing history from the perspective that everything that happens is from God's hand in working out His purposes in the affairs of men.

2. What is the central theme to be found in history? List the supportive Scriptural references.

A: God's redeeming love.

(It is not necessary to write out the following verses; only references are OK)

Gal 3:8 And the scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, preached before the gospel unto Abraham, *saying*, In thee shall all nations be blessed.

Matt. 1:21 And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins.

Matt. 2:15 And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son.

Matt. 4:14 That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet.

Matt. 8:17 That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, He Himself took our infirmities, and bare *our* sicknesses.

1 Corinthians 15:3-8 For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures: And that he was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve: After that, he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once; of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep. After that, he was seen of James; then of all the apostles. And last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time.

John 18:36 Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence.

1 Peter 2:9 But ye *are* a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light.

Ephesians 5:25-27 Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church, and gave Himself for it; That He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the Word, That He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.

3. In establishing the Church, what was the Lord's grand design according to 1 Peter 2:9?

A: The Church is to be a glorious institution on the earth, in order to portray God's glory.
1 Peter 2:9: But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light.

4. Describe the difference between the visible Church and the invisible Church. Which one is referred to by the word "church" in this study of Church history?

A: The *visible* Church is the outward institutions and people which we see, consisting of both saved and unsaved "professors". The *invisible* Church is the true Body of Christ, consisting of the elect of God, known only by the Spirit in the hearts of men. This study of Church history uses the term "Church" to refer to the outward visible institutions of the Church., for the most part.

5. How did the Roman Empire enhance the physical spread of the gospel?
A: It brought peace and safety for travel, and improved travel conditions with an effective system of roads.
6. How did Greek culture help the people to accept the gospel?
A: It promoted false gods, that the people saw did not work over time; there was a hunger for "truth". And it promoted an openness to new ideas.

REFLECTION

Note to Graders:

The Answer Key is provided only for the "Response" questions. "Reflection", "Making It Personal", and "Accountability" questions are personal responses. We encourage Graders to review these questions and give godly Biblical feedback to the students here, as this is where the real insight and growth will occur toward becoming disciples.

Caution: whenever an answer relates toward the local church, we should always encourage submission to the local church leadership, with the qualification that it is a Christ-honoring, Bible-teaching church.

7. Briefly describe what you believe will help build up the local body of believers. Include Scripture in your response.
8. What are some of the sins of the saints, and why are such sins still found in the Church?
9. Despite inward corruption, what did Jesus promise concerning the Church in Matthew 16:18? Has this promise been fulfilled even to date? What is the evidence?
Matt. 16:18 And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

ACCOUNTABILITY

10. Have you read all of the passages in the text?

Lesson 2 The Suffering Saints

1. Why should the Church never be surprised when it is persecuted?

- A: 1) We are forewarned by Christ in John 15:20, "Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you."
- 2) and we have many Biblical examples of other saints who suffered.
2. a. What were some of the slanderous charges leveled against the early Church.
- A:
- *atheism*: because Christians refused to worship the emperor and the gods of Rome,
 - *cannibalism*: because of taking literally the words used in describing the symbols of the Lord's supper , ie, eating the "body of Christ", and drinking His "blood".
 - *immorality*: because meetings often took place after dark, and there was great love and caring among the Christians,
 - *antisocial*: because many Christians found it necessary to separate themselves from public festivities and public worship, in order to maintain holiness.
- b. Why were such ugly things said?
- A: Slanderous charges were made against the Church in order to discredit the honorable movement that was challenging the prevailing worldly way of life.
3. What important event took place beginning on June 18, A.D. 64?
- A: The great fire in Rome, which Nero blamed on the Christians and led to persecutions.
4. List four groups of the Church Fathers, what they are known for focusing on, and the dates for each group.
- A:
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| - Apostolic Fathers | edified the Church | A.D. 90 - 150 |
| - Apologists | defended the Church against persecution | A.D. 130 - 180 |
| - Polemicists | defended the Church against heresy | A.D. 180 - 225 |
| - Theologians | harmonized Christianity with philosophy | A.D. 225 - 460 |
5. Describe the most significant contribution of each: Ignatius, Justin Martyr, Polycarp.
- A:
- Ignatius emphasized the importance of unity in the Church by ridding it of heresy
 - Justin Martyr defended the faith in logical defenses against worldly philosophies
 - Polycarp focused on faith in Christ, and the necessity of practically applying faith in life
6. Who was Blandina?

- A: A devout woman of southern France who was martyred in a tortuous death, under the persecutions of Emperor Marcus Aurelius in the second century
7. When was the persecution of the Christians the worst?
A: Under the Roman emperor Diocletian, beginning in A.D. 303.
 8. Which emperor showed grace to the Church from his bed of affliction?
A: Galerius, in A.D. 311

MAKING IT PERSONAL

9. Have you ever experienced any form of persecution for the cause of Christ?
If so, would you share that experience?
10. Do you think that you would be able to be faithful even unto death if the Lord required that of you?

ACCOUNTABILITY

11. Have you read all of the passages in the text?

Lesson 3 The Foundations of Faith

1. Do you believe that Bible doctrine is important? Why or why not?
A: Yes, it is essential to spiritual maturity and Biblical faith, determining eternal destiny, maintaining purity, avoiding drifting into error.
2. What were the four criteria used to determine which documents should be considered inspired, and therefore included in the canon of New Testament scripture?
A:
 - a. Authors who had been in direct contact with Christ or the Apostles,
 - b. Consistency in doctrine,
 - c. Wide acceptance and use by churches in all regions, under the guidance of the Spirit,
 - d. Produced dynamic changes in lives, as used by the Spirit.
3. List six Church Fathers and tell one significant fact about each of them.
Give the dates they each lived.
A:

a. Clement	taught the way of humility, corrected a wrong ouster of leaders
	died 100
b. Hermas of Rome	wrote <i>The Shepherd</i> , teaching Christian life
	d. 150
c. Ignatius of Antioch	stood against false doctrines, opposed
	<i>Ebionism</i> and <i>Docetism</i>
d. Polycarp of Smyrna	vigorously opposed <i>Gnosticism</i>
e. Barnabas of Alexandria	taught individual responsibility, exemplified
	missionary zeal
	d. 130

REFLECTION

9. Should the government of the Church be simple or complex? Defend your answer with Biblical examples.

ACCOUNTABILITY

10. Memorize the *Apostle's Creed*. Please write it from memory on your answer sheet.

Lesson 4 The Sign of the Savior

1. Who is known as the first Christian emperor?
A: Constantine the Great, 285 - 337, emperor from 306 to 337.
2. a. What were the words that Constantine thought he saw before the battle of Milvian Bridge?
A: *Hoc Signo Vinces*, "In this sign, conquer"
b. Do you believe that this vision was of God? Why?
A: (*personal answer*)
3. What religious freedoms did the *Edict of Milan* provide for Christians?
A: All persons could worship as they desired; all religions had equal status in the eyes of the law; all persecutions of Christians stopped.

REFLECTION

4. a. Many people believe that the United States of America is a "Christian nation". Would you agree with this or disagree, and why?
b. What would make any nation a "Christian" nation?
5. When Constantine united the affairs of the State with the affairs of the Church, did he do right? What should be the Christian's attitude towards separation of Church and State?
6. Appealing to Romans 13:1-7 and other passages of your choice, what should be the Christian's attitude toward government?

ACCOUNTABILITY

7. Read the book of Acts in its entirety at least one time while completing this course. When you have read the book of Acts, indicate that on your answer sheet.

Lesson 5 In the Councils of the Church

1. What did each of the four great councils mentioned in this chapter accomplish for the Church? What was the date of each Council?
 - a. Nicea A.D. 325
A: condemned Arianism as heresy, adopted the Nicene Creed - a protecting statement of faith
 - b. Constantinople A.D. 381

REFLECTION

5. Of all the people discussed in this chapter, whom do you respect the most, and why?
 6. What is the true nature of man?
 7. If the Church could call an Ecumenical Council today, what topics should be discussed?
 8. Eight months after he was denied communion by Ambrose, the Bishop of Milan, the Emperor Theodosius made a public confession. Write out an

imaginary account of what his public confession and seeking of forgiveness might have sounded like.

9. Scripturally, should the Church seek public confessions from people?

MAKING IT PERSONAL

10. Would you refuse to serve someone communion, as Ambrose did when he denied it to the Emperor Theodosius? If so, explain the scriptural basis for your position, and then list the practical steps that would need to be taken to enforce this decision.
11. Would you be willing to be denied communion by Church officials?
Explain your position.

Lesson 6 Sowing Seeds of Self-Destruction

1. List at least five major unscriptural doctrines and practices of the early Church.
A: Demonism (opening oneself to demons by seeking them out), prayers for the dead, purgatory, forty day Lenten season, mass, veneration of the saints, relics, iconoclasts, vestments, ritual, monasticism.
2. Define *monasticism*.
A: Monasticism can be defined as the association of men or women in a remote place, for the purpose of study, worship, and work, without distraction from the "world".

REFLECTION

3. Please comment on the following statement: "No man will be more holy than he wants [is willing] to be."
4. What would you consider to be the major sins of the Church today?
5. Does monasticism have a valid place in the life of the Church? Why or why not?
6. How can Christians remain *in* the world and yet not be part *of* it?
7. Should Christians ever use force to bring people into the Church or keep them there? Why?

MAKING IT PERSONAL

8. James 4:1-7 explains the origin of warfare in the Church. Have you ever been caught up in such an experience? If so, what has the Lord taught you about your own attitude in such times?

James 4:1-7

From whence *come* wars and fightings among you? *come they* not hence, *even* of your lusts that war in your members? Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain: ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not. Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume *it* upon your lusts. Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? whosoever therefore

will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God. Do ye think that the scripture saith in vain, The spirit that dwelleth in us lusteth to envy? But he giveth more grace. Wherefore he saith, God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble. Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.

Lesson 7 New Trials and Great Triumphs

1. From which direction did the Roman Empire find new and terrible forces to fight?
A: On the northern frontiers, east of the Rhine and north of the Danube.
2. As the Germanic tribes fought the Romans, what had motivated them to invade the Roman territory?
A: The Mongolian Huns were warring against them from the east.
3. How did Theodosius I bring peace to the warfare with the barbarians?
A: He concluded a treaty with them that allowed them to settle as a unit within the Roman borders, and to keep their own laws, in return for providing soldiers and farm workers to the Romans.
4. In what year was Rome attacked by the Goths under Alaric?
A: 410
5. What two spiritual challenges faced the Church after the fall of Rome?
A:
 - 1). To evangelize the barbarians
 - 2). To educate the nations
6. In the midst of world change, how did the Church help to preserve her own culture and heritage?
A: During the Dark Ages, godly men in some monasteries were busy copying the scriptures and promoting true spiritual life, so that, when civilization began to grow again, there was a foundation to build upon.

REFLECTION

7. What is the true explanation for the success of the Church, as it grew to be stronger than the Empire of Rome?
8. Though whole tribes technically became Christian when their kings were converted to the Lord, how do people really come to Christ?
9. Why might the Church of this time period try and justify the baptizing of the followers of a king who had made a profession of faith?

Lesson 8 Diminishing Glory

1. Briefly summarize the life of Mohammed.

A: Born in 570, Mohammed was in poor health and orphaned as a child, and reared by a rich uncle. At age 25, he worked as a merchant in the business left by the husband of a rich widow, and married her. As he traveled, he considered and rejected both Judaism and Christianity. At age 40, he spent some time meditating in a cave near Mecca. There he claimed to receive the first of many visions from God delivered by an angel named Gabriel over a period of 23 years. These were collected into one book called the *Koran*. When he shared his new teachings in Mecca, the merchant idol sellers drove him out, to the city of Medina. Here his ideas were better received, and he formed his followers into a war machine. They attacked Mecca in 630, were victorious, and destroyed the city's idols - the beginning of militant Islam.

2. What are the five main pillars of the Islamic faith?

A:

- a. There is no god but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet,
- b. Five times a day, prayer is offered facing Mecca,
- c. Alms are given to the poor,
- d. Fasting from sunrise to sunset takes place once per year during *Ramadan*,
- e. A pilgrimage to Mecca must be made at least once in a person's life.

3. What three basic Christian doctrines does the Koran deny?

A: The Koran denies that:

- a. Jesus is the Son of God, and therefore is deity,
- b. Jesus arose from the dead,
- c. Jesus made atonement for (paid for) our sin by His death on the cross; instead, salvation is by good works

4. Describe the major difference in world view between the Christian and the followers of Mohammed.

A: Christ's Kingdom is spiritual and in the heart, characterized by peace and love, spread by serving others.

Mohammedism's kingdom is of the earth, gained by good works, spread by military conquest.

5. From a human point of view, what four reasons might be given for the setback of the Christian faith against the advance of Islam during this period?

A:

- a. Christians focused on love and peace; the Mohammedans on the sword.
- b. The Mohammedans came out of a wild desert life, hardened for war.
- c. Mohammedanism promised paradise to all who fell in battle.
- d. The Eastern Church became formal and failed to evangelize; the Western Church turned inward with many debates over doctrinal issues.

REFLECTION

6. Do you believe that the Christian Church is influencing the world today and is advancing? What leads you to believe this?

MAKING IT PERSONAL

7. Is there a place in Christian theology for religious warfare in order to make converts for the Church?
8. What should be the Christian's attitude toward "holy" wars?
9. If necessary, do you think you would be able to kill in combat?

MAKING IT PERSONAL

10. Have you come to Christ as Savior and Lord? If so, *briefly* describe how, and on what basis you believe God will accept you into heaven.
11. Please read over your notes and the main headings for part one of the course book (chapters 1 - 8). List the main lessons the Lord wants you to remember and put into practice.

ACCOUNTABILITY

12. Have you read chapters 1 through 8 (part one) in the book on Church history in their entirety?

Part Two: The Church in the Middle Ages: A.D. 754 - 1517

Lesson 9 New Political Alliances

1. Who were the Lombards and what does their name mean?
A: A Germanic tribe that conquered the Po Valley in 568. Lombard means "Long-beard".
2. What is meant by a belief in the *verbal*, *inerrant*, and *plenary* inspiration of Scripture (cp. 2 Tim. 3:16-17)?
A: *Verbal* is word for word; *inerrant* is without error; *plenary* is in all parts. [Each of these words is important even in conservative circles in our day, as some would use the word *infallible* to limit the Bible's authority to "faith and practice", denying its inerrancy in the areas of "science and history" (thus making a way to accept the theory of evolution and to deny the literal Creation by God in Genesis 1 and 2).]
2 Tim. 3:16-17 All scripture *is* given by inspiration of God, and *is* profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.
3. What erroneous belief did Gregory help to promote (cp. Eph. 2:8-9)?

- A: Gregory taught that sin might be forgiven, on the condition of making penance in proportion to the sin. This became a system of earning sanctification by doing good works. [But we are sanctified in the same way we are saved: it is all a work of God by grace!]
- Eph. 2:8-9 For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: *it is* the gift of God: Not of works, lest any man should boast.
4. What is significant about Pepin the Short being recognized as king by the papacy?
A: This act symbolically placed the king under the authority of the pope. It was a precedent that led to popes exercising more and more influence to give kingdoms or to take them away.
 5. What was the secret for the success of Charlemagne during his reign as emperor? What does his name mean?
A: Law and order, administered through counts in smaller districts (called "counties"), civilization, and Christianity. His name means Charles the Great.
 6. List the three great empires in existence after the death of Charlemagne, with their borders.
A:
 - a. *Eastern Roman Empire*: the Balkans, Asia Minor, southern Italy,
 - b. *Mohammedan Arabs*: from the border of India, through Persia, Syria, Palestine, all of North Africa, up to the Ebro River in Spain.
 - c. *Charlemagne*: northern half of Italy, northeast corner of Spain, all of France, Belgium, and The Netherlands, and most of Germany and Austria.

REFLECTION

7. Do you think that even many Protestant churches today still embrace a system of salvation and sanctification by works? If so, provide several specific examples as possible.
8. Will the time come again when the kingdoms of this earth are subordinate to the Kingdom of God (study Matt. 28:19-20; Rev. 11:15)?
Matt. 28:19-20 Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, *even* unto the end of the world. Amen.
9. Did Pepin the Short help or harm the cause of Christ, by seeking ecclesiastical sanction for his actions? Why?
10. How can the Church influence the kingdoms of this world today? Consider in your answer John 13:15; 1 Tim. 4:12; 1 Pet. 2:1.
John 13:15 For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you.

1Ti 4:12 Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity.
1 Peter 2:1 Wherefore laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings,

ACCOUNTABILITY

11. Write out a prayer for the political leaders of your nation as per 1 Timothy 2:1-2.
1 Timothy 2:1-2 I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, *and* giving of thanks, be made for all men; For kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

Lesson 10 The Growing Power of the Papacy

1. Who was Novatian and what did he contend for?
A: Bishop of Rome, 251-253. He contended that Christians who had renounced the faith during a period of persecution, should not be re-admitted to the Church. Rather, Christians must maintain an absolute fidelity to the cause of Christ at all times.
2. What did *Ebonism* [Hebrew: *poor*] teach?
A: That the focus of the Christian life should be on keeping God's law, as defined by the *Torah*, as a way of life. Many Ebonists denied the deity of Christ, the virgin birth, and the efficacy of His sufferings.
3. What did the *Manachians* believe about the Trinity?
A: That there were not three distinct Persons in the God-head, but only the Father, with the Son and the Spirit being only impersonal attributes of the Father. They therefore denied the full deity of the man Christ Jesus.
4. Give an example for each of the five ways the papacy was able to increase its power:
 - a. Organization
A: Exerted its right to make a central decision to disallow re-entry to the Church, to those who had denied the faith during persecution. In the ensuing controversy, a strong central authority could overrule splinter groups from creating separate entities.
 - b. Doctrine
A: Exerted the necessity of a strong voice to uphold doctrine and rebuke official heretical error, like Ebonism and Manachianism.
 - c. Political Intrigue
A: From the fall of Rome in the 400s, until the firm establishment of Charlemagne's empire in the 800s, there was chaos in the secular governments of Europe, during these "Dark Ages". But the Church was a steady, uniform, and enduring authority. People turned to it for stability and order.

d. Deception

- A: There were several "pious frauds", where forged documents were offered by Church leaders, to prove that they had authority over secular governments:
- the *Donation of Constantine* claimed Constantine had given to the bishop of Rome authority over all the European provinces,
 - the *Decretals of Isidore* portrayed decisions from the Apostles and succession through the bishops of Rome, that the pope in Rome had absolute authority over the Church universal.

e. Fantastic Claims

- A: That the pope in Rome had moral supervision over secular rulers (Gelasius), and should appoint all bishops, including the bishop of Constantinople (the head of the Eastern Orthodox Church) - thereby superseding the authority of the Eastern Emperor (Nicholas I).

5. Name the two popes who excommunicated each other?

A: Nicholas I at Rome in 863, and Photius at Constantinople in 867.

REFLECTION

6. Was Novation right in his position (refer to your answer in question 1)?
7. Do you think that the Church today should be involved in politics, and if so to what extent?
8. If the Church were allowed sweeping political power in the world today, what should it do, on a practical basis?
9. Is there any room in the Christian's life for "pious deceit"? What about Rahab? (Josh. 2:1-3; 6:17-25 cp. Heb. 11:31)

Joshua 2:1-3 And Joshua the son of Nun sent out of Shittim two men to spy secretly, saying, Go view the land, even Jericho. And they went, and came into an harlot's house, named Rahab, and lodged there. And it was told the king of Jericho, saying, Behold, there came men in hither to night of the children of Israel to search out the country. And the king of Jericho sent unto Rahab, saying, Bring forth the men that are come to thee, which are entered into thine house: for they be come to search out all the country.

Joshua 6:17-25 ... And they utterly destroyed all that [was] in the city, both man and woman, young and old, and ox, and sheep, and ass, with the edge of the sword. But Joshua had said unto the two men that had spied out the country, Go into the harlot's house, and bring out thence the woman, and all that she hath, as ye sware unto her. And the young men that were spies went in, and brought out Rahab, and her father, and her mother, and her brethren, and all that she had; and they brought out all her kindred, and left them without the camp of Israel. And they burnt the city with fire, and all that [was] therein: only the silver, and the gold, and the vessels of brass and of iron, they put into the treasury of the house of the LORD. And Joshua saved Rahab the harlot alive, and her father's household, and all that she had; and she dwelleth in Israel [even] unto this day; because she hid the messengers, which Joshua sent to spy out Jericho.

Hebrews 11:31 By faith the harlot Rahab perished not with them that believed not, when she had received the spies with peace.

10. *Optional:* If you are familiar with "Liberation Theology", please comment on it (cp. Rom. 13:1-7). Is it correct?

[Note: Liberation Theology contends that it is the right and the responsibility of Christians to violently overthrow oppressive political systems such as Communism.]

MAKING IT PERSONAL

11. What type of authority do you recognize in your local church? (notice 1 Tim. 5:17; Heb. 13:7; 1 Pet. 5:5).
- 1 Timothy 5:17 Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honor, especially they who labor in the word and doctrine.
- Hebrews 13:7 Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God: whose faith follow, considering the end of [their] conversation.
- 1 Peter 5:5 Likewise, ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder. Yea, all [of you] be subject one to another, and be clothed with humility: for God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble.
12. Do you have spiritual authority over others? How do you handle it? If not, have you ever desired power over others? If so, did the Holy Spirit confirm that desire (1 Tim. 3:1), or bring conviction of it (James 4:7; 1 Pet. 2:13; Eph. 5:21).
- 1 Timothy 3:1 This [is] a true saying, If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work.
- James 4:7 Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.
- 1 Peter 2:13 Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme.
- Ephesians 5:21 Submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God.

Lesson 11 The Church in the World; The World in the Church

1. Define and describe *feudalism*.
A: A hierarchical system based on the holding of lands. Kings gave lands to lords, who in return provided military support. Each lord further divided the lands on down to fiefs, who worked the land in return for military protection.
2. How did feudalism affect the Church?
A: The Church became part of the system when it inherited lands from wealthy donors. Kings then looked at the Church as one of their tenants!
3. What was the *lay investiture* conflict?

- A: Investiture was the bestowal of a church office. The new office-holder would be loyal to the one who bestowed the office. Therefore both the secular rulers and the Church wanted the right to do so. *Lay* investiture was the non-ecclesiastical, or secular, bestowal of a Church office.
4. How did the recognition of Otto I as emperor of Germany come to affect the papacy?
 A: It established the German Empire with close ties to the papacy, coming to be known as the *Holy Roman Empire*. The descendants of Otto I introduced the first non-Italian popes to the papacy, both French and German.
 5. Define *simony*.
 A: Simony is the selling of a Church office for money.
- REFLECTION**
6. Are there any ways in which the principle of simony is still practiced in the Church today? If so, what can be done to correct the abuses?
- ACCOUNTABILITY**
7. Read Acts 8:9-24. Indicate on your answer sheet when done.

Lesson 12 A House Divided

1. In what year did the Church officially divide into the Western and Eastern Church? Do you think this division was necessary and can be justified?
 A: 1054. (*Personal answer, but we should recognize the necessity to divide when confronted with a lack of repentance in turning from errors regarding essential doctrines.*)
2. Briefly describe five of the factors which fostered the Church division.
 A:
 - a. Iconoclast Controversy: the Eastern Emperor forbade the worship of images in the Eastern Church, but this was opposed by the Roman pope because the decision was made by a secular ruler over the Church.
 - b. Filioque Controversy: The Roman Church said the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father AND (filioque) the Son; whereas the Eastern Church said from the Father only.
 - c. Authority Controversy: both the pope in Rome and the bishop of Constantinople held significant power, and each was unwilling to submit to the other.
 - d. Territorial dispute: there was struggle over the administration of areas along the ill-defined border between East and West.
 - e. Cultural differences: which led to different customs and practices, which neither side was willing to give up.
 - f. Political differences: the West insisted upon independence from the State, which the East did not make an issue.

REFLECTION

3. Do you think there is a valid distinction between the veneration of images and the worship of images? Explain.

(Note: a question number four was skipped by mistake.)

ACCOUNTABILITY

4. Read John 17, and indicate on your answer sheet when completed.

MAKING IT PERSONAL

5. When Jesus prayed for unity in John 17, do you think He had organizational unity or spiritual unity in mind, or both?
6. What are you doing to promote unity within the body of Christ? What can others do?

Lesson 13 Monasticism and the Cluny Reforms

1. Define the following.

a. *Monasticism*

A: The gathering together of like-minded men or women into a set-apart quiet place, by renouncing all worldly possessions, for the purpose of consecration to God in study, good works, prayer, worship, meditation, and copying the Scriptures.

b. *Asceticism*

A: Extreme acts of self-denial: including long periods of fasting, denying all physical comforts (like heating in the winter), and even purposeful infliction of pain.

c. the *cloistered life*

A: A life hidden unto God, by dwelling inside the walls of a monastery (which often had inner courtyards surrounded by a covered porch (*cloister*)).

2. Describe the *Cluny Reform Movement*.

A: It began at the new monastery at Cluny, France in 910, where reforms were developed for monastic life and the Church practice as a whole, from a base of true reverence in practice at the monastery itself, following the Benedictine rules strictly.

REFLECTION

3. Do you believe that Christians should fast today? Why or why not?
4. If love for Christ and a desire for holiness are pure motives for becoming involved in asceticism, what false motives might also be present that could produce the same behavior? Consider for example: pride, love for the praise of man, misguided teaching as to what the will of God is, guilt, and masochism. Incorporate Colossians 2:16-23 and Matthew 16:24 into your answer.

Colossians 2:16-23 Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath [days]: Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body [is] of Christ. Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind, And not holding the Head, from which all the body by joints and bands having nourishment ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God. Wherefore if ye be dead with Christ from the rudiments of the world, why, as though living in the world, are ye subject to ordinances, (Touch not; taste not; handle not; Which all are to perish with the using;) after the commandments and doctrines of men? Which things have indeed a shew of wisdom in will worship, and humility, and neglecting of the body; not in any honor to the satisfying of the flesh.

Matthew 16:24 Then said Jesus unto his disciples, If any [man] will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.

5. It seems that one basic belief for monasticism and asceticism is a fundamental conviction that Christians are more holy, who separate themselves from the world and suffer for righteousness sake. Is this a true or false foundational belief?

ACCOUNTABILITY

6. Have you ever given up anything for Christ, or stopped a certain practice that you believed displeased Him?
7. What are some standards that you adhere to, even though other Christians may not?

Lesson 14 The Church Cries for Spiritual Reform

1. Explain the role of Henry III in the Cluny reform movement.
A: He appointed Leo IX, who was sympathetic to the reformers.
2. What basic method of reforming the papacy did Leo IX introduce?
A: He appointed new cardinals who were not representatives of wealthy Italian families, but rather were spiritually-minded, representing various parts of the Church.
3. List three further ways Pope Leo IX promoted spiritual renewal.
A:
 - a. Priests were not to marry
 - b. *Simony* was forbidden
 - c. *Lay investiture* was forbidden.
4. Why would the emperors oppose the claim of the Church to appoint bishops (as under Stephen X for example)?

- A: Because whoever appointed the local Church leaders, had the loyalty of the local Church leaders, and could use them to promote his own will.
5. Who was the real power behind the papal throne beginning with Leo IX?
A: Hildebrand.
 6. What important issue was decided at the Second Lateran Council held in 1059?
A: The method for the election of the pope was to be by the cardinals, and not by the secular rulers, wealthy families, or non-reform minded clergy.
 7. How did Alexander II uphold the Church's stand against *simony* and divorce?
A: He made two powerful archbishops in Germany do penance for committing simony, and refused the request of Henry IV to divorce his queen.
 8. How did Hildebrand become pope?
A: At the funeral service for Pope Alexander II, the crowd spontaneously swept him away to St. Peter's and placed him upon the papal throne. Thereafter he was elected in the official way by the cardinals.
 9. What was Hildebrand's concept of the papacy?
A: He saw all elements of society as under papal control. He also believed reforms were essential: including the cessation of simony and lay investiture.

REFLECTION

10. What great worldly influences do you think are hurting the Church today?
11. What do you think of the political maneuvering of Hildebrand in getting his candidate elected to the papacy?
12. Do you believe that Church leaders should sanction warfare?
13. What do you believe Jesus taught about war?
14. How do you think Church officers should be chosen?
15. What would constitute a "just" war?
16. List six things which the believer is told to fight against.

MAKING IT PERSONAL

17. Have you ever been involved in or observed a church situation that involved political maneuvering? What was the outcome, and what spiritual lessons did you learn from that experience?
18. Do you hold any office in your church? Why or why not? Evaluate your motive for wanting (or not wanting) to hold a church office. What do you do in your church for the cause of Christ and the work of the ministry? What spiritual lessons have you learned from this experience?

Lesson 15 The Struggle for Independence from the State

1. Why was the conflict over *lay investiture* so important to both the emperor and the pope?
A: Without investiture, the pope could not hope for reforms, and could not hold church officials accountable. Without lay investiture, the emperor would be seriously undermining his own power and authority.
2. Regarding the ban of excommunication:
 - a. What was it?
A: The declaration by a pope that someone was officially cut-off from membership in the Church
 - b. What did it mean to the person excommunicated?
A: They would face certain damnation eternally!
 - c. How was it used in the struggle for power?
A: It was used to get secular rulers to comply with a policy of the pope, when the ruler was not submitting to the policy, by declaring that such "non-submission" was actually disobedience to God that deserved excommunication.
3. Identify the following:
 - a. Canossa
A: The castle where Henry IV did penance in winter cold, in order to receive absolution from the ban of excommunication from Gregory VII (Hildebrand).
 - b. Concordat of Worms
A: The agreement in 1122 which resolved the controversy over lay investiture, whereby the king agreed not to appoint bishops, but that they would be elected in elections overseen by the king, and afterward he would "invest" them officially into office.
4. Why did Hildebrand excommunicate Henry IV?
A: Because: Hildebrand had forbidden lay investiture, Henry had then appointed several bishops, Hildebrand then sent a strong warning, and in response, Henry called a council of "his" bishops and declared that they no longer recognized Hildebrand as pope!

REFLECTION

5. Hildebrand used wrong methods at times to accomplish his ends (goals).
Does "the end justify the means" in the work of Christ?
6. Do you think that the repentance of Henry IV at Canossa was sincere?
What constitutes genuine repentance?
7. Should the Church today accept the profession of faith or the confession of sin, of every person who comes to her?

ACCOUNTABILITY

8. Study the Doctrine Of Repentance. After you have examined all the Scripture passages, indicate that on your answer sheet.

9. Do you agree or disagree: when a person comes to Christ in order to be saved from the penalty of his sin, he will have turned from sin as a part of turning to God? Why (as brief as possible)?

Lesson 16 Killing in the Name of Christ: The Crusades

1. What threefold objectives did Gregory VII hope to accomplish by encouraging the Crusades?
A:
 - a. The Eastern Church could be saved from the Mohammedans,
 - b. The Eastern and Western Churches could be reunited,
 - c. The universal rule of the papacy could be re-established.
2. Who were the Seljuk Turks? How did they differ from other followers of Mohammed in their treatment of Christians?
A: Whereas the Arabs welcomed Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land, to benefit from their spending while there, the Turks hated the Christians because they were *infidels*. Therefore, the Turks treated Christians badly.
3. Define *purgatory* and *transubstantiation*.
A:
 - a. Purgatory is a doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church: a place of suffering that all souls must first go to for purification before entering heaven.
 - b. Transubstantiation, also a doctrine of Roman Catholicism, is the belief that the communion bread and wine are not symbolic, but are physically changed into the body and blood of Christ, thus enabling the priest to perform a repeated and real sacrifice of Christ in each mass.
4. Describe the Children's Crusade.
A: In 1212, 30,000 children averaging 12 years of age, followed a German youth named Nicholas to go to the Holy Lands. Also in 1212, 20,000 French youth followed a French youth named Stephen. The first group suffered tremendously on the way, only to be stranded in Genoa, where many stayed. The second group went on ships from Marseille, only to be sold into slavery in North Africa!
5. List at least ten results of the Crusades.
A: (*10 or more of the following*)
 - a. rise of towns
 - b. the destruction of feudalism
 - c. the decay of serfdom, and the rise of the middle class between lord and serf
 - d. the development of national monarchies
 - e. the rise of romantic literature
 - f. greater interest in international trade and commerce
 - g. increase of heretical teaching

- h. increase of banking and shipping industry
- i. increased hostility between Christianity and Islam
- j. increased power of the papacy
- k. increase in population and wealth of Palestine
- l. protection of sacred places
- m. a blockage of the Moslem aggressions on Europe
- n. a better acquaintance of nations with one another
- o. an increase of wealth for the Church
- p. the slaughter of thousands upon thousands.

REFLECTION

6. In light of such passages as 2 Corinthians 10:4 and John 18:36, can the concept of the Crusades be justified?
 2 Corinthians 10:4 For the weapons of our warfare [are] not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.
 John 18:36 Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence.
7. Did the Crusades hinder or help to advance the cause of Christ's kingdom?
8. Can the doctrine of *transubstantiation* be confirmed by the Bible?
9. Can the doctrine of *purgatory* be proven by Scripture?

MAKING IT PERSONAL

10. Would you have gone on one of the Crusades if given the chance? Why or why not?
11. Where do you believe Christians go when they die?
12. Do you believe that Christians should confess their sins to one another? If so, to whom should confession of sins be made, when, and where?
 Include in your answer insight from Matthew 18:15-20, James 5:16, and 1 John 1:9.

Matthew 18:15-20 Moreover if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear [thee, then] take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell [it] unto the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican. Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.

James 5:16 Confess [your] faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.

1 John 1:9 If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us [our] sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

Lesson 17 The Height of Earthly Power

1. What five factors guided the thinking of Innocent III?
A:
 - a. The example of Gregory VII for establishing power over the State
 - b. The (fraudulent) *Donation of Constantine* as a legal basis for greater power
 - c. The Crusades, where armies were mobilized under the appearance of papal control
 - d. The principle of *Ratione Pecatti*, where the popes claimed ultimate political authority, since they would have to give spiritual account to God for any rulers actions, "by reason of sin".
 - e. Political acumen, whereby Innocent was able to influence others to submit to him.
 2. What decisions were made at the Lateran Council in 1215?
A:
 - a. a new crusade
 - b. condemnation of the Waldensians and the Albigensians
 - c. punishment for unrepentant heretics
 - d. restrictions in the use of indulgences
 - e. competent men to be appointed to preach the Gospel, and scholarships for qualified poor to study
 - f. Jews and nomadic Arabs to wear distinctive clothing
 - g. no Jews in authority over Christians
 3. What were the *mendicant orders*?
A: Associations of like-minded monks who vowed poverty, begging for their needs while in service among the people, instead of removed from the people in monasteries.
 4. Identify the following:
 - a. Anselm (Italian) 1033-1109
A: A wise Benedictine scholar/monk after the thoughts of Augustine, who emphasized both reason, and that faith must precede reason.
The founder of *Scholasticism*.
 - b. Peter Abelard (French) 1079-1142
A: A scholar/monk and teacher who emphasized rationalism
 - c. Peter the Lombard (Italian) 1095-1164
A: A student of Abelard, a teacher and spokesman for the Church, the first to argue for seven sacraments.
 - d. Albertus Magnus (German) 1193-1280

- A: A Dominican scholar-monk, teacher, philosopher, and prolific writer, emphasized the need for revelation from God in order to learn
- e. Thomas Aquinas (Italian) 1225-1274
A: A student of Albertus and a Dominican, emphasized integration of Aristotelian philosophy with theology, a profound thinker still studied today
- f. John Duns Scotus (Scottish) 1266-1308
A: A Franciscan scholar and teacher, who emphasized man's free will, and the first to argue for the Immaculate Conception.

REFLECTION

5. Why do you think the doctrines of the seven sacraments and of the *immaculate conception* even arose?
6. What place does reason and faith have in the Christian's life?

MAKING IT PERSONAL

7. Which position would you embrace and why?
 - a. Position one: "I believe in order to understand", - Anselm.
 - b. Position two: "I understand so that I might believe", - Abelard.

Lesson 18 The Passing of Power

1. Define:
 - a. *Papal Bull*.
A: An official pronouncement from the pope, which carries the weight of his authority.
 - b. *The Babylonian Captivity*
A: The period of about 70 years from 1305 to 1377, when the pope ruled from Avignon, France, under the heavy influence of the French king Philip.
2. List at least five of the eight major factors which led to the decline of the power of the Church.
A: (*five of the following:*) intolerance, greed, bureaucracy, immorality, secularization, the Crusades, and Church division
3. Define *The Papal (or Great) Schism*
A: The period from 1378 to 1417, when two men claimed to be pope, resulting from when the French and Italian cardinals could not agree, and each elected their own man! The failed council that tried to resolve it only elected a third man, without removing the other two.

REFLECTION

4. What is your response to the concept that the Church has two swords to command: the spiritual and the temporal?
5. Record your thoughts as you consider the grasp for power between Church and State.

6. Do you believe that any of the eight major areas of concern (that once caused the decline of the Church) are present again? If so, what does this say about the state of the Church now?
 7. List some specific ways that the Church today could gain greater respect among the non-churched.

MAKING IT PERSONAL

8. To what extent are you as a Christian involved in politics? To what extent are you involved in helping the Church be spiritually stronger?

Lesson 19 The Search for Sanctification

1. Who were the Albigenses?
A: Those who embraced the revived teachings of Manicheism after the Crusades, originating in the French town of Albi. They were *dualists*, holding that there were two gods: one good spiritual god, and one bad god of the material. They denied the humanity of Christ and the efficacy of the Atonement.
 2. Who were the Waldenses?
A: The followers of Peter Waldo, who taught humility, preaching the Word, and fasting. Waldo was among the first to translate portions of scripture into the common language of the people.
 3. What was the Inquisition? Can such an institution ever be justified?
A: The official persecution of those who disagreed with the Church, in order to rid it of "heresy". No.
 4. What doctrinal contributions did John Wycliffe and John Huss make to the Reformation?
A: Both men elevated Scripture as authoritative above the Church.
Wycliffe was English. He emphasized poverty, simplicity, morality, holiness, and translated the Scriptures into the common language for the people.
Huss was an effective teacher in Bohemia, and formulated key teachings which became part of the Reformation:
 - God predestined souls unto salvation
 - Being *in* the (visible) Church does not constitute being *of* the (invisible) Church
 - Christ is the Leader of the universal Church, not the pope
 - the pope and cardinals are not necessary to the government of the Church
 - selling indulgences is an abomination to the Lord
 5. Identify:
 - a. Savonarola (Italian)

- A: An Italian monk, who boldly preached against corruption and began a reform movement after 1450.
- b. The Brethren of the Common Life
- A: A reform movement in The Netherlands, emphasizing education in schools for youth.
- c. Johann Wessel (German) 1419-1489
- A: A leading thinker of his day, who taught against transubstantiation, indulgences, election, and spoke for justification by faith alone, apart from works or merit.
- d. Erasmus (Dutch) 1466-1536
- A: A Dutch student of Wessel, an effective writer to condemn abuses in the Church
- e. *In Praise of Folly*
- A: A satire by Erasmus against corruption that stimulated the Reformation
- f. Thomas à Kempis (Dutch)
- A: A Dutchman influenced by the Brethren of the Common Life, and credited with writing *The Imitation of Christ*
- g. *The Imitation of Christ*
- A: A very influential book, emphasizing the need to read the Bible and flee the vanities of the world.
6. List four main reasons why the Reformation came to Western Europe.
- A: (*four of the following*):
- a. the prayers of the saints
 - b. in honor of martyrs' blood
 - c. the new freedoms of thought in the Renaissance
 - d. prayers of early reformers
 - e. corruption in the clergy
 - f. diminishing power of the papacy
 - g. rise of nationalism
 - h. the grace and mercy of God!
- REFLECTION**
7. Should the Church be reformed from within or from without?
 8. Why did the early reformers not succeed in changing the Church overall?
 9. Have you discerned any pattern of the history of the Church, that can lead you to make some general observations about it?
- MAKING IT PERSONAL**
10. Are you encouraged by what you have discovered up to this point in your studies about the Church? Why or why not?
 11. What practical and scriptural counsel could you give to someone struggling with a sinful addiction or a repetitive behavior, that causes private humiliation and dishonor to Christ?
 12. Have you found the ideal Christian life to be as unattainable as the early Renaissance leaders charged? Why?

13. In your own search for personal sanctification (holiness), how are you progressing? What are you doing to grow in the Lord and in the power of His might?
14. Please read over your notes and the main headings for part two of the course book (chapters 8 - 19). List the main lessons the Lord wants you to remember and put into practice.