

Chapter 1: The apostles build the church

1. What reasons are given for why Christianity spread so rapidly and became so popular in the Empire?
2. Why do you think that down through the many centuries of the church Tertullian's maxim has remained true: "the blood of the martyrs became the seed of the church"?
3. How did the character of Christianity change after Constantine legalized Christianity in A.D. 313?
4. What are 3 directions that St. Augustine set for the church in the early 400s A.D.?
5. From the map on page 41, which are the five patriarchal cities in the early church?

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| 1. Pentecost | 25 |
| 2. AD 64 Nero (62-81) | 33 |
| 3. Diocletian in 303 | p 33 |
| 4. AD 800 | p39 |

Chapter 2: The church gains power and wealth

1. How did the agreement by the bishops in Nicaea against Arius, with Constantine's support, demonstrate how the church was becoming formalized in the 300s?
2. Why did the bishop of Rome emerge as the most influential and powerful leader by the mid 400s?
3. Why did the Catholic Church split in two?
4. What was the significance of Jerome's bible translation?
5. What were the factors that led to the emergence of the Monastic Movement?
6. Harry Loewen writes that "by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the church was in serious trouble." Write down four examples to support this contention.

5. orthodox
6. heretics
7. Pope Leo I the Great 440-461 46
8. AD 1054 48
9. Anthony of Egypt (250-356) 48
10. Simon Stylites, 5th century
11. Pope Innocent VIII (1484-1492) 51
12. Pope Alexander VI AD1492 51-52
13. 1309 Papacy moved to Avignon, 52-53

14. John Hus (1373-1415)	54
15. Catherine of Siena (1347-1380)	55
16. Waldensians, Peter Waldo (1100s)	56
17. Inquisition	57

Chapter 3 - Reformers shake the church

1. How did 15th and 16th century feelings of nationalism in Europe help make the Reformation possible?
2. How did 16th century Christian Humanism help make the Reformation possible?
3. Why was Martin Luther so opposed to the sale of indulgences?
4. List the seven sacraments of the Catholic Church. Which two did Luther believe were sacraments?
5. Why did Luther refuse to back down from his beliefs and writings at the Diet of Worms?
6. Why did Luther take the side of the nobles in the Peasant's War?
7. How did the Peasant's War help the Anabaptists?
8. What does Harry Loewen mean by the statement, "what Luther was for Germany, Zwingli was for Switzerland?"
9. What was the focus of discussion at the Marburg Colloquy? What did Luther and Zwingli disagree on?

18. Romans 1:17 – "The one who is righteous will live by faith"	62
19. John Tetzel	63
20. October 31, 1517	64
21. Thomas Muntzer (1488-1525)	69
22. Battle of Frankenhausen 1525	70
