

Vanguard University
School for Professional Studies
Degree Program

“CHURCH HISTORY”
MILD305

Student Guide

07/02
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COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course will focus on the development of the Christian church throughout its history, as reflected in its life, institutions, leaders, and literature.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. The student will gain a clear understanding of the major personalities, events, and ideas of the church from its origin to the present.
2. The student will acquire an increased appreciation for the many traditions that together comprise the contemporary church.
3. The student will experience some helpful insights regarding the many theological and practical problems that seem to perennially plague the body of Christ.
4. The student will experience the opportunity to gain and fine-tune a sense of direction in his or her Christian discipleship and ministry.

TEXTS AND MATERIALS

Required texts:

Cairns, Earle E. (1996). *Christianity Through the Centuries* (3rd ed.). Grand Rapids: Zondervan.

Tyra, Gary. (2002). *Study Guides: Christianity Through the Centuries*.

The Holy Bible, your choice of version (I will be using the NIV in class).

Recommended texts:

Bainton, Roland H. (1964). *Christianity*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Hurlbut, Jesse Lyman. (1970). *The Story of the Christian Church*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. (1975). *A History of Christianity* (2 Volumes). New York: Harper & Row, Publishers.

Shelley, Bruce L. (1982). *Church History in Plain Language*. Dallas: Word Publishing.

STUDENT EVALUATION

Grades for this course will be determined based on the following:

1. Study Guides (40% or 400 points):

In order to help the student interact most profoundly with the important material presented in the required text, some rather extensive study guides have been produced. Each student will be responsible to complete these study guides in a neat, legible, thoughtful and thorough manner. The completed study guides will be turned in on the first day of the next course.

2. Class Attendance/Participation (20% or 200 points):

Due to the intensive interactive nature of this course, a consistent attendance at, and participation in, class sessions is crucial. Attendance and participation points will be awarded in full if the student arrives at each class session on time and involves himself or herself in the class activities and discussions. Deductions will be made from attendance and participation points for any unexcused absence, tardiness and/or early departure. As per program policy, missing more than one class session will automatically result in a grade of "F" for this course. Students are responsible to alert the instructor as early as possible should an absence, tardy arrival or early departure prove absolutely unavoidable.

3. Quizzes (20% or 200 points):

In order to promote greater learning for the student and to provide the instructor with some objective means of grade assignment, four short "open-note" quizzes will be administered (see Logistics Chart below). Each quiz will be closely timed and composed of a series of "multiple choice" questions based directly upon the study guide materials. These quizzes are designed to test the thoroughness of the student's study guide preparation.

4. Five-to-seven page Research Paper / Oral Presentation (20% or 200 points)

Each student is required to write a five-to-seven page research paper on a topic relating to historical developments occurring within the modern church era, and to present this paper as an oral presentation during the fifth class session. This paper must not be less than five full pages in length, and no more than seven (double-spaced, one inch margins, 12 pt. font). It must incorporate, in addition to the Cairns text, *at least two other reference sources*, one of which must *not* be an internet site. Finally, the oral presentation must not exceed 7 to 10 minutes in length.

This paper will be due at the end of the final class session. It will be evaluated on the bases of clarity (are the thoughts contained in the paper/presentation expressed clearly?), coherence (is the paper/presentation organized in a logical manner?), scope (does the paper/presentation deal with the topic in a broad rather than a too narrow manner?), precision (does the paper/presentation focus on the truly important issues related to the topic at hand?), relevance

(does the paper/presentation attempt to demonstrate the significance of this topic for modern church history?) and appearance (is the paper free of grammatical, typological and spelling errors?).

The topic for this research paper will be assigned by the instructor. Possible topics relating to modern church history include:

1. How did Christianity come to America?
2. What was the significance of the Great Awakening(s) to modern church history?
3. What was the significance of Rationalism and Deism to modern church history?
4. What was the significance of Quakerism, Methodism and Pietism to modern church history?
5. What was the significance of the Evangelical and Oxford Movements in 19th Century England to modern church history?
6. What was the significance of 19th Century English Protestant missions to modern church history?
7. How did Theological Liberalism arise and what has been its significance to modern church history?
8. How did Neo-Orthodoxy arise and what has been its significance to modern church history?
9. How can we distinguish between fundamentalists, evangelicals, neo-evangelicals, Pentecostals, neo-Pentecostals, charismatics, third wave, etc.?
10. What has the significance of Vatican II to modern church history?
11. What has been the significance of Eastern Orthodoxy to modern church history?
12. What has been the significance of Third World Christianity to modern church history?

Students will be evaluated on the University's 4.00 grading system as detailed below:

Percentages	Points	Grade	Significance	GPA
93-100%	930-1000	A	Exceptional	4.00
90-92.9%	900-929	A-		3.67
87-89.9%	870-899	B+		3.33
83-86.9%	830-869	B	Above Average	3.00
80-82.9%	800-829	B-		2.67
77-79.9%	770-799	C+	Average	2.33
73-76.9%	730-769	C		2.00
70-72.9%	700-729	C-		1.67
67-69.9%	670-699	D+	Below Average	1.33
63-66.9%	630-669	D		1.00
60-62.9%	600-629	D-		0.67
00-59.9%	000-599	F		0.00

OVERVIEW

To study the history of the church is to seek to identify, understand and learn from the various events, people and ideas that have shaped the experience of the body of Christ throughout its existence.

Because the church has been around for such a long time, this task is a formidable one. It is customary to divide the study of the history of the church into three main segments and to devote an entire semester's course of study to each one:

- Early Church History
- Medieval Church History
- Modern Church History

Our daunting task will be to try to do justice to the entire history of the church in this one five-week course!

In his book, *The Story of the Christian Church*, Jesse Hurlbut proposes that we understand the nearly 2,000 years church history as falling into six general periods:

- I. The Apostolic Church
From: The Ascension of Christ, 30 A.D.
To: The Death of John the Apostle, 100 A.D.
- II. The Persecuted Church
From: The Death of John the Apostle, 100 A.D.
To: The Edict of Constantine, 313 A.D.
- III. The Imperial Church
From: The Edict of Constantine, 313 A.D.
To: The Fall of Rome, 476 A.D.
- IV. The Medieval Church
From: The Fall of Rome, 476 A.D.
To: The Fall of Constantinople, 1453 A.D.
- V. The Reformed Church
From: The Fall of Constantinople, 1453 A.D.
To: The End of the Thirty Years' War, 1648 A.D.
- VI. The Modern Church
From: The End of the Thirty Years' War, 1648 A.D.
To: Today

This model by Hurlbut will serve as the general outline for our class sessions.

After engaging in some necessary introductions, the remainder of the first class session will be devoted to a study of the birth, growth and maturity of the first-century church, along with an examination of the reasons why the Roman Empire eventually made the decision to persecute the followers of Christ.

We will begin the second class session looking at the stages of persecution experienced by the church during the first three centuries of its existence, and some other corollary developments. The second half of the second class session will find us surveying the Imperial Church era: the victory of Christianity, the theological controversies and church councils, the rise of the Roman church in terms of preeminence and power, and the contributions of the post-Nicene Fathers.

The third class session will be devoted to a careful study of the medieval era of church history. We will survey such issues as: the progress of the papacy, Charlemagne's empire, the separation of the Latin and Greek churches, and some other important ecclesiastical developments.

Our fourth class session will prove to be an intense but interesting study of the Reformation era. The background to Reformation, Luther and the Reformation in Germany, the Reformation in Switzerland, the Reformed faith outside Switzerland, the Reformation and Puritanism in England, and the Counter Reformation mounted by the Roman Catholic church are all topics that will be scrutinized in this busy session.

In our final (fifth) class session we will engage in what I refer to as a symposium on the modern church. Rather than hear the instructor lecture once more, students will present their oral presentations relating to the modern church era. This final session, and the course as a whole, will conclude with a final wrap-up discussion and the completion of the mandatory course evaluations.

As the logistics chart indicates, class sessions 2 through 5 will begin with a brief quiz. These will be simple, "open note" quizzes composed of ten multiple-choice questions each. Closely timed, the purpose of these quizzes is twofold: a) to encourage the student to come to each class session having carefully completed the assigned study guides; and b) to provide an objective component to the grading process.

So, this is how our time together will be constructed. But, of course, this begs the question: *Why study church history at all?*

Many people think studying church history is a waste of time. On the contrary, I believe it can be a very important and profitable exercise. Here are just a few reasons why I am convinced that a course in church history belongs in such a program as the one you are presently enrolled in:

- ◆ First, studying church history can make us more self-conscious and self-critical of our own culture's influence upon us as we notice how Christians in the past have allowed themselves to be influenced by the cultures in which they lived.

- ◆ Second, studying church history can help us make sound judgments concerning “new” developments in church life as we recognize how these same beliefs and behaviors have previously appeared in the church’s history.
- ◆ Third, studying church history can encourage us to keep trusting in God despite the dire circumstances we may find ourselves in as we see how faithful God has been to his people during difficult times in the past.
- ◆ Fourth, studying church history can inspire us to dare to make a difference for Christ in our day as we witness the way in which God has used ordinary people like us to affect their own eras in Christ’s name.

This is all to say that we can and should study Christian history not simply to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past, but to learn how to best approach our present and the future. And so, for the reasons just stated and many more besides I am excited about helping to facilitate your study of the history of Christ’s church. My hope is that you will enjoy taking this course in church history as much I have enjoyed putting it together.

Gary Tyra
Vanguard University of Southern California

EDUCATIONAL TARGETS AND GOALS

Intellectual Engagement

- You will learn to think critically and evaluate evidence rationally as you utilize a study guide to read a church history text in an objective rather than subjective manner, and as you engage in critical class discussions,
- You will learn how to learn as you engage in several pedagogical techniques, some of which aim at self-discovery,
- You will utilize research methods as you engage in various inductive learning (research and report) activities throughout the course, and as you complete a class assignment that calls for the composition of a research paper/oral presentation.
- You will be encouraged and challenged to integrate what you learn from the study of church history into your everyday lives, and
- You will improve your ability to communicate the fruits of your study through both written and oral presentations as well as small group interactions and plenary class discussions.

Spiritual Formation

- You will gain a greater appreciation for the grace of God as you witness the patient manner in which he has worked with his people over the years,
- You will grow in the virtue of humility before God, the world and members of Christian communities other than your own as you take note of the foibles of Christians evident in the history of the church,
- You will improve your understanding of Christian theology as you survey the various theological positions promoted over the years, and
- You will develop an even deeper commitment to, and participation in the body of Christ, the church.

Professional Excellence

- You will gain a greater understanding of how the lessons learned from church history can be applied to the contemporary church,

- You will fine-tune your sense of call to professional ministry as you survey the multifaceted way in which God has used men and women in the past, and as you find yourself gripped by a special concern and passion for certain ecclesiastical problems and opportunities, and
- You will improve your understanding of the various traditions that comprise in the body of Christ so as to work with others in a more collegial, effective manner.

Aesthetic Expression

- You will learn to value and appreciate the differences in the way various Christian communities approach the act of worship, and
- You will gain a greater understanding of the important role that art, architecture, literature and music plays in the lives of Christian believers.

Responsible Stewardship

- You will gain a global outlook as you read of God's concern for the gospel of Jesus Christ to reach the entire world,
- You will be encouraged to promote the church's worldwide mission of disciple-making through both the proclamation of the gospel and the demonstration of God's love for poor and hurting people (social action),
- You will be encouraged to find and strike that important balance between a commitment to Christ and a concern for culture, and
- You will improve you ability to imitate those Christians who have adopted a lifestyle that successfully reflects the glory of God.

Sociocultural Responsiveness

- You will be challenged to recognize the importance of cross-cultural ministry to God's plan for the planet,
- You will be challenged to recognize the cultural myopia that has perennially plagued the church despite God's gift of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost,
- You will be inspired to imitate the passion of some Christians to cross cultural boundaries in order to win others to faith in Christ,

- You will be challenged to recognize the increasing significance of the church in the third-world as you study developments in the modern era, and
- You will be encouraged to keep growing your in your ability to learn from and cooperate with other believers regardless of socio-economic status, gender, race, ethnicity or age.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENTS

WEEK ONE

1. Read chapter 1 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
2. Read chapter 3 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
3. Read chapter 4 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
4. Read chapter 5 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
5. Read chapter 6 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
6. Read chapter 7 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.

WEEK TWO

7. Read chapter 8 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
8. Read chapter 9 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
9. Read chapter 10 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
10. Read chapter 11 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
11. Read chapter 12 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
12. Read chapter 13 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
13. Read chapter 14 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
14. Read chapter 15 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.

WEEK THREE

15. Read chapter 16 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
16. Read chapter 17 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
17. Read chapter 18 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
18. Read chapter 19 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
19. Read chapter 20 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
20. Read chapter 21 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
21. Read chapter 22 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
22. Read chapter 23 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
23. Read chapter 24 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.

WEEK FOUR

24. Read chapter 25 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
25. Read chapter 26 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
26. Read chapter 27 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
27. Read chapter 28 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
28. Read chapter 29 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
29. Read chapter 30 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
30. Read chapter 31 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.

WEEK FIVE

31. Read chapter 32 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
32. Read chapter 33 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
33. Read chapter 35 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
34. Read chapter 36 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
35. Read chapter 37 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
36. Read chapter 39 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
37. Read chapter 41 of the text and complete the corresponding study guide.
37. Compose the five-page research report/oral report on the topic assigned.

LOGISTICS CHART

Hour	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
1	Introduction to the Course Apostolic Church: Birth & Infancy	<u>Quiz #1</u> Persecuted Church: Stages of Persecution	<u>Quiz #2</u> Medieval Church: Progress of the Papacy Medieval Church: Rise of Islam	<u>Quiz #3</u> Reformed Church: Background to Reformation Reformed Church: Luther and the German Reformation	<u>Quiz #4</u> Modern Church Symposium – Part 1
2	Apostolic Church: Growth	Persecuted Church: Coincidental Developments Imperial Church: Victory of Christianity	Medieval Church: Charlemagne's Empire	Reformed Church: Reformation in Switzerland Reformed Church: Reformed Faith Outside Switzerland	Modern Church Symposium – Part 2
3	Apostolic Church: Maturity	Imperial Church: Controversies and Councils Imperial Church: Rise of Monasticism	Medieval Church: Separation of Latin and Greek Churches Medieval Church: Crusades	Reformed Church: Reformation and Puritanism in England	Modern Church Symposium – Part 3
4	Persecuted Church: Causes of Persecution	Imperial Church: Rise of the Roman Church Imperial Church: Post-Nicene Fathers	Medieval Church: Other Important Developments	Reformed Church: Counter Reformation and Evaluation	Concluding Discussion Course Evaluations

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 1 – “THE FULLNESS OF TIME”

1. How did Roman law contribute to the spread of the Gospel?
2. How did Roman imperial power contribute to the spread of the Gospel?
3. What was an indispensable aid in the realization of Paul's mission?
4. How was Christianity, in all probability, first introduced to Britain?
5. Why were many conquered peoples open to the Gospel?
6. How did the influence of the ancient mystery religions help the spread of Christianity?
7. How did the Greek language contribute to the spread of Christianity?
8. How did Greek philosophy prepare for the coming of Christianity?
9. What was the result of Greek philosophy having become bankrupt by the time of Christ's coming?
10. How did the philosopher's view of reality prepare for the coming of Christianity?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 2 – “ON THIS ROCK”

1. What four things serve as historical testimony to the Christ of history?
2. Why is it fortunate that there exists extra-biblical historical evidence for the existence of Christ?
3. Why are the testimonies of Tacitus, Pliny, and Suetonius and Lucian to be considered highly valuable historical evidence for the historical existence of Christ?
4. What wealthy non-Christian Jew seems to have mentioned Christ in his writings?
5. What ministry constituted the bulk of Christ's earthly service to men?
6. What followed each of the three ministry tours of Galilee conducted by Christ?
7. What followed Christ's extended ministry in Galilee?
8. What occasioned Christ's Perean ministry?
9. What happened during Christ's last week in Jerusalem?
10. What ended Christ's active ministry to the world?

11. What was the culmination of Christ's ministry?
12. What is the Christian church fortunate to possess?
13. How long did the active ministry of Christ extend?
14. What was the ultimate temporal and eternal purpose of Christ's coming to earth?
15. What was the primary message of the teaching of Christ?
16. What does the phrase "kingdom of God" refer to?
17. What, according to Cairns, is the specific task of the church in this period of human history?
18. How does Cairn believe the "future eschatological phase of the kingdom" will be realized?
19. What was the purpose behind the miracles of Christ?
20. What is the historical significance of Christ revealed in?
21. What has the Christian conception of the dignity of the human personality resulted in?
22. What things did Christ give to His church?

23. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 3 – “TO THE JEW FIRST”

1. Why was the early church primarily Jewish?
2. What are the foci of the book of Acts?
3. In what manner did the church as the body of Christ come into being?
4. Why did the ecclesiastical authorities in Jerusalem rally their forces to combat Christianity?
5. Who was Christianity's first martyr?
6. In what two ways did Stephen's martyrdom result in the spread and growth of Christianity?
7. Why was the "community" experienced by the Jerusalem church not a form of communism/state capitalism?
8. What three groups of people shared the responsibility of leadership in the Jerusalem church?

9. What were the main arguments of early apostolic preaching?
10. What opened the way for the emancipation of Gentile churches from Jewish control?
11. What historical event caused the center of the church's spiritual leadership to shift from Jerusalem to other cities?
12. What orientation has always marked true Christianity?
13. For what five reasons was the fellowship at Antioch prominent in the history of the early church?
14. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 4 – “ALSO TO THE GREEK”

1. Who was mainly responsible for the universalizing of the Gospel?
2. What is evidence for the fact that Paul did not neglect his own people, the Jews?
3. What kind of culture did Paul grow up in?
4. What were four major obstacles to Paul's task of proclaiming the Gospel?
5. What influences were important to the development of Paul's theology?
6. What made Paul a polemicist as well as a presenter of the Gospel?
7. What events led to the calling of the Jerusalem council in A.D. 49 or 50?
8. What were the immediate results of the council?
9. What was the long-range result of the council?
10. Why must Christianity never forget the Jerusalem council?
11. What did the gnostics believe and teach?

12. How did Paul respond to the Gnostic heresy?

13. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 5 – “THE BOOKS AND THE PARCHMENTS”

1. How do the early church fathers help us in our study of the development of Christianity in this period of church history?
2. What is “patrology” or “patristics”?
3. What is meant by the term apostolic fathers?
4. What were the major objectives of the writings of the apostolic fathers?
5. What, where and when was Clement of Rome?
6. What was the purpose behind Clement’s first epistle to the Corinthians?
7. Why has Clement’s first epistle to the Corinthians been assigned a prominent place among the writings of the apostolic fathers?
8. What valuable information does Clement’s first epistle to the Corinthians give us concerning the way the early church was organized?
9. What, where and when was Ignatius?
10. What was Ignatius seeking to do in his letters to the churches?

11. What significant organizational development do we first read of in Ignatius' writings?
12. What, where and when was Polycarp?
13. What does Polycarp's letter to the Philippians tell us about the status of the New Testament writings in 110 A.D.?
14. What did the *Epistle of Barnabas* intend to accomplish?
15. How did the *Epistle of Barnabas* contribute to the development of a harmful hermeneutical procedure?
16. What did the writer attempt to present in the *Epistle to Diognetus*?
17. What is the *Second Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians* an interesting illustration of?
18. What, where and when was Papias?
19. Why did Papias write?
20. What was *The Shepherd of Hermas* designed to accomplish?
21. What ecclesiastical issues are discussed in the *Didache (the Teaching of the Apostles)*?
22. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 6 – “WITH THE BISHOPS AND DEACONS”

1. How, according to Cairns, was the ecclesiastical organization of the early church unlike the governmental structure of the Roman Catholic church?
2. What administrative office ranked highest in the local congregation of the first century?
3. What distinction does the New Testament make between the offices of bishop and presbyter/elder?
4. When did the office of the monarchical bishop come into existence?
5. What was the major task of the deacons in the first century church?
6. How does Cairn define worship?
7. When and why did the church choose to conduct worship services on Sundays?
8. What was meant by the "agape"?
9. For what purpose was the collection taken in the early church of the second century?
10. What mode of baptism seems to have been the norm in the early church?

11. Who was allowed to partake of communion in the church of the second century?

12. What kind of separation did the early church insist on?

13. What kind of citizens were the earliest Christians?

14. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 7 – “CHRIST OR CAESAR?”

1. What two problems did the church have to wrestle with between the years 100-313 A.D.?
2. What was the nature of the persecutions the church experienced before 250 A.D.? After 250 A.D.?
3. What were the four main causes of persecution in the early church which Cairns outlines?
4. When did Christianity come under the ban of the Roman state?
5. Why did the Roman state feel like they could not tolerate Christianity as it did so many other religions?
6. What three Christian practices seemed to confirm the suspicions that Christians were disloyal to the state?
7. How could the Romans conceive of Christians as atheists?
8. How did the rumors get started which questioned the basic morality of Christians?
9. Why was the aristocracy of Roman society antagonistic to Christianity?
10. Why were Christians hated as non-conformists?

11. How did the lifestyle of the average Christian invite hostility?
12. In what way could the spread of Christianity have been perceived as a threat to some people's livelihood?
13. Why did the persecution of the church become general and violent instead of local and spasmodic around the year 250 A.D.?
14. What Roman Emperor was the first major persecutor of the church?
15. What took place in Bithynia during the governorship of Pliny around 112?
16. Why did Marcus Aurelius persecute Christians?
17. What edict did the Emperor Decius issue in 250?
18. What was a "libellus"?
19. What historical event (285) gave rise to the most severe persecution that the early church ever endured?
20. What five orders did Diocletian give concerning Christians?
21. Who were the "traditores"?
22. How were the Christians punished during the Diocletian persecution?

23. When and by whom was the Edict of Milan issued?
24. What was the effect of the "Edict of Milan"?
25. What did the rapid spread of Christianity even during the periods of heaviest persecution prove?
26. What three internal problems were created for the church due to its suffering persecution?
27. What problem is perennial in the history of the church?
28. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 8 – “FABLES OR SOUND DOCTRINE?”

1. In what sense did the Christians of the second and third centuries have to fight a war on two fronts?
2. What kind of perversions threatened the church during the second and third centuries?
3. Who were the Ebionites and how did their beliefs constitute a legalistic heresy?
4. When did Gnosticism reach its peak of power?
5. What would have resulted if Gnosticism had prevailed in the church?
6. What is the significance of Nag Hammadi?
7. Why did the Gnostic believe that God could not have created this material world?
8. What was the demiurge?
9. How did the Gnostics conceive of Jehovah of the Old Testament?
10. Why was Docetism a necessary element in the Gnostic system?

11. What did the Gnostics believe to be the task of Christ?
12. What did the Gnostics believe to be the relation of faith to gnosis?
13. What, where and when was Marcion?
14. Of what was the Marcionite canon composed?
15. What was Marcion's ultimate relationship with the orthodox church?
16. Why, according to Cairns, was the church wise to fight Gnosticism?
17. In what three main ways did Gnosticism unwittingly contribute to the development of the church?
18. What, where and when was Manichaeus?
19. How did Manicheanism view the nature of man, i.e. anthropology?
20. How did Manicheanism conceive of salvation?
21. How did Manicheanism perhaps contribute to the development of the priesthood in the church?
22. In what three forms may we think of mysticism as existing?

23. How is it that Neoplatonism is a good example of the metaphysical or ontological type of mysticism?
24. What problems in the early church did Montanism attempt to meet?
25. How is the Montanist movement a warning to the church?
26. What were the Monarchians zealous to emphasize?
27. What was the basic belief of Dynamic or Adoptionist Monarchianism?
28. What was the basic belief of Modal Monarchianism (Sabellianism)?
29. How does Cairns define an ecclesiastical schism?
30. What disagreement lay behind the Easter controversy?
31. What was the final outcome of the Easter controversy?
32. What disagreement lay behind the Donatist controversy?
33. What was the final outcome of the Donatist controversy?
34. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 9 – “EARNESTLY CONTENDING FOR THE FAITH”

1. When did the apologists and polemicists do their work?
2. What were the goals for each group of writers?
3. What was the negative aim of the apologists?
4. What was the positive aim of the apologists?
5. How did the apologists look upon Greek philosophy?
6. What, where and when was Justin Martyr?
7. What, where and when was Tertullian?
8. What, where and when was Irenaeus?
9. What was the goal of Irenaeus' *Against Heresies*?
10. Why did Irenaeus emphasize the doctrine of apostolic succession and the rule of faith (formulation of creeds)?

11. What, where and when was the "Alexandrian School"?
12. Who were its principal leaders?
13. What were the Alexandrian schoolmen anxious to develop? Why?
14. How did the Alexandrian school perform a disservice to Christianity?
15. What, where and when was Clement of Alexandria?
16. What was Clement of Alexandria's goal?
17. What, where and when was Origen?
18. What was the goal of Origen's *Against Celsus*?
19. How was Origen's "De Principiis" a first?
20. In what ways did Origen's theology differ from orthodox Christianity?
21. How did the Carthaginian School differ from the Alexandrian School in emphasis?
22. Who were the principle spokesmen for the Carthaginian School?
23. Who was the founder of Latin theology?

24. What theological doctrine was first stated in Tertullian's *Against Praxeas*?
25. What, where and when was Cyprian?
26. What two doctrines was Cyprian the first to formulate?
27. What idea of Cyprian's was later developed into the concept of transubstantiation?
28. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 10 – “THE CHURCH CLOSES RANKS”

1. Why did the church feel a crucial need to close ranks during the period between 100 and 313? Why?
2. In what three ways did the church close ranks during this period?
3. What does the word “catholic” mean?
4. When was the word “catholic” first applied to the church?
5. What practical need dictated an expansion of the bishop’s power in the early centuries of church history?
6. What nine factors argued for the preeminence of the bishop of the church at Rome?
7. What did the primacy of the Roman bishop later develop into?
8. Why did men such as Clement, Ignatius and Irenaeus support the concept of an ecclesiastical hierarchy?
9. How does Cairns define a creed?
10. What have creeds been used for?

11. What is the oldest summary of the essential doctrines of Scripture that we have?
12. What is a "canon"?
13. How do people often err when thinking of the origin of the New Testament canon?
14. What three practical reasons made the New Testament canon a necessity?
15. What three tests were employed in determining whether a book should be canonical?
16. What is the earliest canonical list we have discovered?
17. What is the earliest date we have for reckoning when all 27 books that we now as the New Testament were considered canonical?
18. How did many people come to think of the monarchical bishop?
19. What happened to the Lord's Supper and baptism during the period between 100 to 313?
20. What developments with regard to baptism took place during the 2nd century?
21. When was Christmas adopted as a Christian festival?
22. What is the oldest church building to be excavated?
23. What is meant by the designation "basilica-church"?

24. When did Christian churches become increasingly ornate?

25. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 11 – “THE CHURCH FACES THE EMPIRE AND THE BARBARIANS”

1. What historical period is known as the Dark Ages?
2. What two-fold problem did the church face during the Dark Ages?
3. What, where and when was Constantine?
4. What are two possible explanations for why Constantine began to favor the Christian church?
5. What took place in 313 A.D. guaranteeing freedom of worship in the Empire?
6. How did the founding of Constantinople in 330 eventually affect the Roman church?
7. How did the sons of Constantine treat the church?
8. How did the Emperor Julian treat the church?
9. When did Christianity actually become the exclusive religion of the state?
10. What did the Edict of Constantinople in 392 prohibit?

11. In what five ways was the moral tone of society raised by the legitimization of Christianity?
12. What was the major disadvantage of the church's close relationship to the church?
13. Who was the first outstanding missionary translator?
14. What, where and when was Martin of Tours?
15. How did the conversion of Clovis, King of the Franks, to Christianity affect the history of the church?
16. What, where and when was Patrick?
17. What, where and when was Columba?
18. What contributed to a partial paganizing of the church as it sought to meet the needs of the barbarians invading the Empire?
19. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 12 – “CONCILIAR CONTROVERSY AND CREDAL DEVELOPMENT”

1. During what era were the main dogmas of the Christian church developed?
2. What reason may be given for why theological controversy did not erupt sooner in church history?
3. What was an ecumenical council an attempt to do?
4. How many councils have been representative of the whole church?
5. What was the theological concern of Arius?
6. What implications did Arius' position have for Christology? Soteriology?
7. What role did Constantine play in the council of Nicaea? Why?
8. Who were the proponents of the three major views put forward at Nicaea?
9. What was the significance of the word "heteros", "homoousios", and "homoi" to the debate held at Nicaea?
10. Why did Athanasius feel it necessary for Christ to be of the same essence as the father?

11. How did orthodoxy gain a temporary victory at Nicaea?
12. What were the years between 325 and 381 marked by?
13. What happened in 381 to finalize the victory of orthodoxy over Arianism?
14. What was the ultimate fate of Arianism?
15. How did the council at Nicaea cost the church her independence?
16. At what two councils was the deity of the Holy Spirit addressed and affirmed?
17. What is the significance of the Latin word "filioque"?
18. With respect to the two natures of Christ, what did the theologians of Alexandria emphasize? The theologians in Antioch?
19. What did Apollinarius teach concerning Christ?
20. When and where was the Christological view of Apollinarius condemned?
21. What did Nestorius teach concerning Christ?
22. What was the ultimate fate of Nestorianism?
23. What was the Christological view of Eutyches and how was it condemned?

24. When and where was a Christology in accord with Scripture finally hammered out?
25. What is the orthodox Christological position?
26. What Christological issue did the Monophysite Controversy focus on?
27. What was the outcome of the Monophysite Controversy?
28. Why was the church in the West not as prone to become involved in theological and Christological controversies?
29. What problem concerned Augustine and Pelagius?
30. What, where and when was Pelagius?
31. What was the view of Pelagius with regard to original sin? The human will? Infant baptism?
32. What, where and when was Augustine?
33. What was the view of Augustine with regard to original sin? The human will? Divine election?
34. What was the outcome of the Augustinian/Pelagian Controversy?
35. What, where and when was John Cassian?

36. How was Cassian's anthropology a compromise position?
37. How did the church respond to Cassian's view?
38. What was preserved as a result of the ecumenical councils and their handling of these various theological controversies?
39. What were some of the disadvantages of the ecumenical councils?
40. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 13 – “THE GOLDEN AGE OF CHURCH FATHERS”

1. What is meant by the term "ante-Nicene fathers"? The "post- Nicene fathers"?
2. What were the hermeneutical methods employed by the Antiochene and Alexandrian Schools, respectively?
3. What, where and when was John Chrysostom?
4. What is Chrysostom still hailed as?
5. Who was known as “the prince of ancient exegetes”?
6. What exegetical principles and methods did Theodore of Mopsuestia insist on?
7. Who could be appropriately titled “the Father of Church History”?
8. What role did Eusebius of Caesarea play at the Council of Nicaea?
9. Why is Eusebius our best source of knowledge concerning the history of the church during its first three centuries of existence?
10. What, where and when was Jerome?

11. What was Jerome's greatest work?
12. What, where and when was Ambrose?
13. What famous theologian did Ambrose influence with his preaching at Milan?
14. What, where and when was Augustine?
15. How is Augustine acclaimed?
16. What is perhaps the most widely known work from the pen of Augustine?
17. What is meant by Augustine's hermeneutical principle the analogy of faith?
18. Upon what literary work does Augustine's enduring fame rest?
19. What is the central idea of *The City of God*?
20. What was Augustine's view of the destiny of the two cities?
21. What was Augustine's millennial view?
22. According to Cairns, what must be considered one of the abiding contributions of Augustine?
23. How can Augustine be appealed to by both Protestants and Catholics?

24. According to Cairns, what errors did Augustine bring into the stream of Christian thought?

25. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 14 – “THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE CLOISTERS”

1. What five influences gave rise to monasticism within the ancient church?
2. What were the four main stages in the development of monasticism?
3. Who was usually regarded as the founder of monasticism?
4. What was the unique achievement of Simeon Stylites?
5. What is meant by the term "cenobite monasticism"?
6. Who organized the first monastery?
7. What role did Basil of Caesarea play in the development of monasticism?
8. How did monasticism in the West differ from that in the East?
9. Who is credited with introducing monasticism to the West?
10. Who was the greatest leader of Western monasticism?
11. How did Benedict greatly influence the development of monasticism?

12. What ten positive contributions may be attributed to monasticism?

13. What six negative contributions must be attributed to monasticism?

14. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 15 – “HIERARCHICAL AND LITURGICAL DEVELOPMENTS”

1. What is the difference between the old Catholic church and the Roman Catholic church?
2. When did the Roman Bishop begin to claim supremacy over other bishops?
3. What 13 historical events conspired to enhance the reputation of the bishop of Rome?
4. How did Leo I contribute to the development of the papacy?
5. What argument did Gelasius I use to suggest that rulers should submit to the Pope?
6. What did the practical union of the church and state under Constantine lead to?
7. What led to the paganization of worship?
8. Why did discipline in the church become lax?
9. Why did church leaders feel compelled to materialize the liturgy?
10. What was a logical outcome of the materialization of the liturgy?

11. How did the church's connection with the monarchical state affect its worship?
12. What are the seven acts which the Roman Catholic church regards as sacraments?
13. Which sacrament lies at the center of Roman Catholicism's order of liturgy?
14. What is sacerdotalism?
15. What doctrines developed from the tendency to venerate Mary?
16. What factors gave rise to the veneration of the saints?
17. What aspect of the veneration of saints was ordered stopped in 381 A.D.?
18. Why was there an expanded use of images and pictures in worship?
19. What led to the extensive building of churches?
20. How did the church arrive at the basilica type of architecture?
21. What distinguished a cathedral from other churches?
22. What is the difference between responsive and antiphonal singing?
23. How did special vestments for the priests become the practice of the church?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 16 – “THE FIRST MEDIEVAL POPE”

1. What event divides the period of early church history from medieval church history according to Cairns? Why is this his view?
2. What event does Cairns argue to be the termination point for medieval church history? Why is this his view?
3. What three major developments occurred during the medieval era?
4. What distinctions should be made between the designation "Middle Ages" and "Dark Ages"?
5. Why would Roman Catholic thinkers consider the Medieval era to be the golden age of human history?
6. How do Protestant historians view the Middle Ages?
7. When did Gregory the Great become pope?
8. What was Gregory's greatest work?
9. Why did Gregory enter into conflict with the patriarch of Constantinople?

10. How did Gregory gain his victory over the patriarch of Constantinople?
11. What title did Gregory choose for himself rather than "Universal Pope"?
12. Who was responsible for bringing the English church under the sway of Rome?
13. How did Gregory's administrative skills benefit the bishopric of Rome?
14. Who laid the groundwork for the theology that was held by the Roman church throughout the Middle Ages?
15. What did Gregory teach concerning purgatory? The Bible? Communion? The invocation of saints?
16. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 17 – “CHRISTIAN LOSSES AND EXPANSION”

1. According to Cairns, what three things energized the Muslim expansion?
2. What parts of the church were essentially conquered by the Muslims?
3. What, where and when was Muhammad?
4. What was the theme of Muhammad's earliest proclamation?
5. What is the significance of the “Hegira” to Islam?
6. What period saw Islam make its greatest gains?
7. What finally halted the Muslim expansion in the East?
8. What finally halted the Muslim expansion in the West?
9. What choice were the people conquered by Islam given?
10. What is the main source of the Muslim religion?
11. What is the central theme of Islam?

12. What is the Islamic conception of Christ?
13. How did Islam exert a cultural and religious influence upon Western Europe?
14. Why did most missionary activity in the Middle Ages center in Northwestern Europe?
15. What was the iconoclastic controversy?
16. How did the Islamic expansion contribute to the rise of the papacy?
17. How was the Irish church a bright spot culturally in northern Europe between 590 and 800?
18. What led to the decay of the Irish church?
19. What two forms of Christianity competed for preeminence in England?
20. What were some of the major differences between Celtic and Roman Catholic Christianity?
21. How did England come under the sway of Roman Catholicism?
22. What missionary was responsible for bringing most of Germany under the influence of the Gospel?
23. What was Charlemagne's method of "converting" others to Christ?

24. What ecclesiastical schism made Spain an easy prey for the Muslims?

25. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 18 – “THE REVIVAL OF IMPERIALISM IN THE WEST”

1. What alliance greatly influenced both ecclesiastical and political affairs during the Middle Ages?
2. What, where and when was Clovis?
3. What makes the year 496 significant in the history of western Europe?
4. Who actually comprised the series of rulers known as the Carolingian Dynasty?
5. What, where and when was Pepin of Heristal?
6. What, where and when was Charles Martel?
7. What is the significance of the Battle of Tours?
8. What, where and when was Pepin the Short?
9. How did Pepin the Short become king of the Franks?
10. What was the "Donation of Pepin"?

11. What was the "Donation of Constantine"?
12. What, where and when was Charlemagne?
13. What was Charlemagne's view of the relation of church to state?
14. What happened on Christmas in the year 800 that constituted the revival of the Roman Empire?
15. What problem occupied the energies of popes and emperors during the Middle Ages?
16. What was the "Carolingian Renaissance"?
17. What process were the cultural activities of Charlemagne an important step in?
18. Who was the Eastern church's counterpart to Thomas Aquinas?
19. What may be the reason for the static position of Eastern Christianity after the middle of the eighth century?
20. Into what three areas had the old territories of Rome been divided by 732?
21. What is the main concern of church history of the era between 800 and 1054 AD?
22. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 19 – “THE EMERGENCE OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE”

1. What was the initial cause of the dissolution of the Frankish Empire?
2. What concept, foreign to the Teutonic mind, helped lead to the decline of the Frankish phase of the Holy Roman Empire?
3. What made the decline of the Carolingian Empire inevitable?
4. What was the Treaty of Verdun?
5. What was the Treaty of Mersen?
6. How may feudalism be defined?
7. What contribution did feudalism make to western Europe during the Middle Ages?
8. Why could the church not help but be influenced by the feudal system?
9. What did the feudalization of church land tend toward?
10. What problem did the ecclesiastical vassal face?

11. What was the investiture controversy?
12. How did the investiture controversy affect the life of the church?
13. What agreements did much to lessen the brutalities of feudal warfare in the Middle Ages?
14. What was the net affect of the Viking invasions?
15. What, where and when was Otto?
16. What was the "German Roman Empire"?
17. What led to the struggles between the emperors and the papacy?
18. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

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CHAPTER 20 – “REVIVAL AND SCHISM IN THE CHURCH”

1. What were the false decretals (pseudo-Isidorian decretals)?
2. How were these documents used to strengthen the papacy?
3. How did Anskar of Flanders strengthen the papacy?
4. What did Paschasius Radbertus begin to teach about 831 A.D.?
5. How did the doctrine of transubstantiation serve to strengthen the power of the papacy?
6. What was unique about the monastery at Cluny as per its charter?
7. What innovation developed at Cluny greatly influenced the monastic movement?
8. What did the Cluniac leaders call for?
9. What were the various planks in the Cluniac platform?
10. What was the Synod of Sutri?
11. What came to an end with the accession of Leo IX to the papacy? Why?

12. What electoral procedure, established in 1059, set in motion an advance in the influence of the papacy in European affairs?
13. Why was the Eastern church not in a position to challenge the rising temporal and ecclesiastical power of the Roman Bishop?
14. What was the church in the East never able to be as independent as that in the West?
15. How did Constantine contribute to the eventual separation of the church into that of East and West?
16. What gave the two churches an entirely different outlook concerning temporal power?
17. How did the churches East and West differ in their intellectual outlook? Their practice of celibacy? The personal appearance of the clergy? Their languages?
18. What led the patriarch in the East, Photius, to charge Nicholas I and the Roman church with heresy?
19. What difference of opinion dating back to the second century has always made amicable relations between the church in the East and the West difficult?
20. How did the iconoclastic controversy contribute to many hard feelings?
21. What minor matter led to the schism of 1054?
22. What two major Christian groups became distinguishable through the schism of 1054?

23. Why has the modern ecumenical movement met with such resistance from the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches?
24. What negative effect did separation have upon the Eastern church?
25. To what type of Christianity was Russia won?
26. Why has the church in the East not had the influence on the world that the church in the West has had?
27. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 21 – “THE ZENITH OF PAPAL POWER”

1. During what period in history did the papacy exercise its greatest temporal power?
2. Who were the strongest and most notable popes during the medieval papacy? Why?
3. What was the effect of the Lateran Council of 1059?
4. What was the ideal that Hildebrand worked toward as Pope?
5. What sweeping claims for papal supremacy were found in the document known as *Dictatus Papae*?
6. What was the major struggle of the Pontificate of Gregory VII?
7. What caused Gregory VII to excommunicate Henry IV?
8. How did Henry IV respond to his excommunication by Gregory VII?
9. What was accomplished at the Concordat of Worms in 1122? How?
10. What pope brought the medieval papacy to the zenith of its power?

11. What did Innocent III believe about himself as pope?
12. What was an interdict?
13. What is meant by the Latin Kingdom which lasted from 1204 to 1261?
14. Who were the Albigenses? What became of them?
15. What was the outcome of the Fourth Lateran Council?
16. What may be said about the pontificate of Boniface VIII?
17. What was the *Clericis Laicos*?
18. What was the *Unam Sanctum*?
19. What is meant by the "Babylonian Captivity" of the papacy?
20. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 22 – “CRUSADERS AND REFORMERS”

1. What was the primary motive of the Crusades?
2. What were four secondary motives for the Crusades?
3. What was the direct cause of the First Crusade?
4. What served as a prelude to the organized effort of the First Crusade?
5. In what ways was the First Crusade a success?
6. What were the Knights Templars and Hospitallers?
7. What was the occasion for the Second Crusade?
8. What was the Third Crusade known as? Why?
9. What was the result of the Third Crusade?
10. How did the Fourth Crusade come about?
11. What was an important result of the Fourth Crusade?

12. What was the result of the Sixth Crusade?
13. What was the saddest incident in the history of the Crusades?
14. What brought the crusading era to an end?
15. What were some of the political and social results of the Crusades in Western Europe?
16. What were some of the religious results of the Crusades in Western Europe?
17. What, where and when was Raymond Lull?
18. What were the economic results of the Crusades in Western Europe?
19. What were the intellectual results of the Crusades in Western Europe?
20. What new monastic organizations arose in the 12th century as a result of spiritual zeal?
21. What were the Augustinian canons?
22. Who were the Cistercians?
23. What, where and when was Bernard of Clairvaux?
24. What distinguished a friar from a monk?

25. What, where and when was Francis of Assisi?
26. What were the Mendicants?
27. What distinguished the Dominicans from the Franciscans in their respective approaches to ministry?
28. How did the Dominican order come into existence?
29. What was the keynote of medieval society? How was this achieved?
30. What two sects were medieval forerunners of the Reformation?
31. How did the Albigenses offer a challenge to the Roman church?
32. What, where and when was Peter Waldo?
33. What did the Waldensians believe concerning the Bible?
34. What was accomplished at the Synod of Toulouse?
35. What was the inquisition?
36. How did the response of the Roman church to the heretical sects of the medieval period make the Reformation inevitable?

37. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 23 – “MEDIEVAL LEARNING AND WORSHIP”

1. What was scholasticism?
2. What was the major cause of scholasticism?
3. What was the relationship of scholasticism to truth?
4. What question did the scholastics wish to settle?
5. How did the methodology of the scholastics differ from the methodology of the modern scientists?
6. How does the phrase “universalia ante rem” sum up the view known as realism?
7. What, where and when was Anselm?
8. What is the significance of “credo ut intelligam”?
9. What is the cumulative value of Anselm's arguments for the existence of God?
10. What is the significance of *Cur Deus Homo*?

11. In what sense was Anselm's view of the atonement commercial?
12. What, where and when was Peter Lombard?
13. How does the phrase “universalia in re” sum up the view known as moderate realism?
14. What, where and when was Abelard?
15. What is the significance of “intelligo ut credam”?
16. How did Abelard view the atonement?
17. What was Abelard's outstanding work?
18. Why was Abelard viewed as a danger to the truth?
19. What, where and when was Albertus Magnus?
20. What, where and when was Thomas Aquinas?
21. What problem did Thomas Aquinas apply his learning to?
22. What did Thomas Aquinas endeavor to do in his *Summa Theologiae*?
23. What did *Summa Theologiae* become?

24. How did Thomas Aquinas break with Augustine?
25. How does the phrase “universalia post rem” sum up the view known as nominalism?
26. Of what were the nominalists medieval forerunners?
27. What, where and when was William of Ockham?
28. What made Luther interested in Ockham's work?
29. What, where and when was Roger Bacon?
30. How did realism and moderate realism buttress the sacramental and hierarchical system of the Roman Church?
31. How did Aquinas' view of the sacraments strengthen the hold of the Roman Catholic Church on the individual?
32. When did the university develop?
33. How did the medieval universities serve the interests of the church?
34. What type of architecture is typical of the medieval period?
35. What was the effect of the Fourth Lateran Council 1215 upon worship?

36. What are some of the real positive contributions of the Roman church between 590 and 1305 according to Cairns?

37. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 24 – “ATTEMPTS AT INTERNAL REFORM”

1. How did the clergy lose the respect of the laity during the period between 1309 to 1439?
2. How did the "Babylonian Captivity" lessen the prestige of the papacy in the eyes of the people of Europe?
3. What does the “Great Schism (1378-1417)” refer to?
4. How did the Great Schism place an onerous financial burden on the people of Europe?
5. What political factor played an important part in the decline of papal influence in Europe?
6. What does the persistent recurrence of mysticism testify to?
7. What does the mystic desire?
8. What distinguished the two major types of mysticism?
9. How did scholasticism contribute to the rise of mysticism?
10. What made many church members question their spiritual leaders and desire direct contact with God?

11. What was the major point of distinction between the Latin and Teutonic forms of mysticism?
12. What, where and when was Catherine of Siena?
13. What, where and when was Meister Eckhart?
14. In what way were Eckhart's views judged as heretical?
15. What was the *Imitation of Christ*?
16. What did the rise of mysticism anticipate?
17. What were some of the dangers of the movement known as mysticism?
18. What distinguishes the mystics from the biblical and rationalistic reformers?
19. What, where and when was Wycliffe?
20. What doctrines of the Roman church did Wycliffe begin to attack after 1379?
21. What did Wycliffe do with the Bible?
22. What was the significance of Wycliffe's view of communion?
23. Who were the Lollards?

24. What, where and when was John Hus?
25. From what did the Moravian church develop?
26. What, where and when was Savonarola?
27. Who has been called the “Morning Star of the Reformation”?
28. How did the Great Schism contribute to the advent of the Conciliar Movement?
29. What were the views of Marsilius of Padua?
30. What would have resulted had the views of Marsilius proven victorious?
31. What was the result of the Council of Pisa 1409?
32. What was the Sacrosanct?
33. What was the significance of the papal bull entitled *Execrabilis*?
34. How did the failure of the Conciliar Movement make the Protestant Reformation inevitable?
35. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 25 – “THE PAPACY FACES EXTERNAL OPPOSITION”

1. What historical transition does the Renaissance mark?
2. What idea does the word "Renaissance" express?
3. What was it that stimulated literary and artistic production in 14th century Italy?
4. What distinguishes classical humanism vs. religious humanism?
5. What definition of the Renaissance does Cairns put forward?
6. What is meant by an anthropocentric view of life?
7. What was the place of religion during the Renaissance?
8. What factors contributed to the humanistic view of life that flourished during the Renaissance?
9. Why did the Renaissance first appear in Italy?
10. What did men such as Petrarch find as they studied the manuscripts of the ancient Greek classics?

11. What view did Machiavelli promote in *The Prince*?
12. How do the paintings of the Renaissance differ from those of the Gothic era?
13. What kind of divorce occurred in the lives of the religious during the Renaissance?
14. What, where and when was Lorenzo Valla?
15. What did the biblical humanists have in common with the classical humanists? How did they differ?
16. What, where and when was John Reuchlin?
17. What, where and when was Desiderius Erasmus?
18. How did Erasmus' Greek translation of the New Testament contribute to reformation in the church?
19. What were the lasting results of the Renaissance in both northern and southern Europe?
20. How did the rise of the English and French nation-states help foster the work of the reformers?
21. Whose backing did the rulers of Europe desperately need in order to fight the papacy?
22. How did the Mongol invasion of Russia work to the advantage of the Russian church?

23. How did the Russian Orthodox church become independent of the Greek Orthodox church?

24. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

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CHAPTER 26 – “THE BACKGROUND OF REFORMATION”

1. What factors combined to make a Reformation a certainty?
2. What kinds of revolutionary changes signaled the breaking up of the foundations of old medieval society?
3. What was the Reformation an attempt to return to?
4. What were the Reformers anxious to develop, and what did they feel stood in the way of this goal?
5. To what areas and people was the Reformation basically confined to?
6. How was politics an indirect cause of the Reformation?
7. What role did economics play in the Reformation's rise?
8. What was the intellectual factor in the Reformation?
9. What was closely allied with the intellectual factor as yet another cause of the Reformation?
10. What changes in the social structure accelerated the disillusionment of medieval men with the Roman Church?

11. What was the theological cause of the Reformation?
12. What often happens when the discontent of people facing adverse conditions becomes extreme?
13. What is the "spirit of Reformation" and in whom was it embodied?
14. What was the direct cause of the Reformation in Germany?
15. Why did Pope Leo X issue a papal bull authorizing the sale of indulgences in Saxony?
16. What was an indulgence?
17. In what way did Johann Tetzel contribute to the rise of the Reformation?
18. What did all of the Protestant churches arising out of the Reformation have in common?
19. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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CHAPTER 27 – “LUTHER AND THE GERMAN REFORMATION”

1. Why did the people of Teutonic descent welcome the Reformation?
2. Where was Martin Luther born?
3. What effect did the strict discipline and pious but superstitious religious life in which Luther was raised have upon him in later life?
4. What aspects of Luther's personality were present in him from the beginning?
5. What motivated Luther to become a monk?
6. What caused Luther to realize the need for ecclesiastical reform?
7. Where did Luther serve as a professor of biblical theology?
8. How did Luther's academic endeavors affect him spiritually? theologically?
9. What became the main points in Luther's theological system?
10. What claim, made by Tetzl, made his sales of indulgences especially irritating to Luther?

11. When and how did Luther respond to the selling of indulgences?
12. What served to spread Luther's ideas rapidly?
13. In what ways did Philipp Melanchthon become a valuable ally to Luther and the German Reformation?
14. What secular leader promised his support to Luther as the debate between him and the Dominicans heated up?
15. What was Luther's stated position at the Diet of Augsburg in 1518?
16. What events took place in 1519 which indicate that, early on, Luther hoped to avoid a complete break with Rome?
17. What reforming tack did Luther take in 1520? What became ever clearer as a result?
18. How did the Roman church respond in 1520 to Luther's attacks upon it?
19. How did Luther respond to *Exsurge Domine*?
20. What was the Diet of Worms?
21. Why did Luther's friends kidnap him after he left Worms? Where did they take him? How long did he remain there?
22. What established Melanchthon as the theologian of the Lutheran movement? What other reforming activities did he engage in?

23. What occupied Luther's time during his stay at Wartburg Castle?
24. What caused Luther to lose the support of the Anabaptists? Humanists? Peasants?
25. How did Luther's relationship with Katherine von Bora affect his popular support?
26. What was the significance of the Marburg Colloquy?
27. What was the significance of the two Diets of Speier, 1526 and 1529?
28. What was the significance of the Diet of Augsburg?
29. What was the significance of the Schmalkaldic League?
30. What Lutheran action meant that the movement had formally broken away from the Roman hierarchy?
31. How did Luther compromise his integrity during the last years of his life?
32. What happened to Luther in 1546?
33. What was the significance of the Peace of Augsburg, 1555?
34. What was Luther's view of the relation of church and state?
35. How did Lutheranism's territorial churches operate?

36. How did Luther contribute to the development of elementary education?
37. What effect did Luther have upon the preaching office?
38. What did Luther put in the place of an authoritative church?
39. What was the significance of the Formula of Concord? The Book of Concord?
40. What was the Pietistic movement a reaction to?
41. In what lands did Lutheranism make the greatest and most permanent gains?
42. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 28 – “THE REFORMATION IN SWITZERLAND”

1. What pre-existing conditions (political and cultural) made Switzerland a suitable place for the Reformation to take root?
2. What were the three types of Reformation theology which developed in the Swiss territories?
3. In what ways did Zwingli serve the Pope well between 1506 and 1516 A.D.?
4. What events took place in Zwingli's life between 1516 and 1519 which indicate that he was becoming less and less loyal to the Pope?
5. What actually led to Zwingli's conversion?
6. What role did Zwingli play in the establishment of the Reformation in the northern Swiss cantons?
7. What caused Zwinglianism to develop separately from Anabaptism? Lutheranism?
8. What caused a civil war to break out in Switzerland in 1529? What was the end result of this war?
9. What was the significance of the Consensus of Zurich, 1549?

10. In what main ways did Zwingli's theology differ from that of Calvin and Luther?
11. With what was the Anabaptist movement closely linked in its beginning?
12. For what reasons did Anabaptists appear first in Switzerland?
13. Who may be regarded as the founder of the Swiss Anabaptist movement?
14. What two concerns caused Zwingli to withdraw his support from the Anabaptists?
15. How did Anabaptism manage to take root in Moravia?
16. What event served to alienate Luther and his followers from the German Anabaptists?
17. What role did Jacob Hutter play in the spread of Anabaptism?
18. How was it that the Dutch Anabaptists came to be known as Mennonites?
19. Why is it difficult to give an organized statement of Anabaptist beliefs?
20. What are some of the doctrines all Anabaptists held in common?
21. What factors often led to mystical or chiliastic excesses in the Anabaptist movement?
22. What later religious groups were influenced by the free-church concept of the Anabaptists?

23. What does the phrase "Reformed faith" have reference to?
24. What is Presbyterianism?
25. In what ways was Calvin an interesting contrast to Luther?
26. In what country was Calvin born, raised and educated?
27. Why did Calvin relocate to Basel?
28. What was Calvin's greatest work?
29. What is the coordinating idea of Calvin's theology?
30. What mnemonic device allows students to summarize the essence of Calvin's theology?
31. What circumstances led Calvin to base his ministry in Geneva?
32. What early successes did Calvin and his partner, Farel, experience in Geneva?
33. What caused Calvin to relocate to Strasbourg for three years between 1538-1541?
34. What brought Calvin back to Geneva in 1541?
35. What four ecclesiastical offices did Calvin promulgate in his *Ecclesiastical Ordinances*?

36. What was Calvin's view of the relation of church and state?
37. Who took over Calvin's work of leadership in Geneva in 1564? Why?
38. What has Calvin's *Institutes* been accepted as?
39. How did Calvin's emphasis upon education affect America?
40. How did Calvin influence the growth of democracy?
41. How did Calvin stimulate capitalism?
42. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 29 – “THE REFORMED FAITH OUTSIDE SWITZERLAND”

1. In what countries did Calvinism win adherents during the 16th century?
2. How was biblical humanism imported to France?
3. What concerns caused the merchants and workers in 16th century France to be frustrated with the Roman church?
4. What two sources of influence appealed to the French merchants and workers as a way by which reform could come?
5. How did Francis I respond to the spread of Reformation ideas in France?
6. How is it that John Calvin is considered the leader of the French Protestants?
7. What did French Protestants become known as after 1560?
8. How did the French government respond to the well-organized Huguenots?
9. What was the significance of the Edict of Nantes, 1598?
10. How did the French Reformation contribute indirectly to her defeat by England in the struggle for colonies in the 18th century?

11. How ultimately successful was the French Reformation?
12. What caused many peasants in the Rhine Valley to become first Anabaptists, then Calvinists?
13. How was it that the University of Heidelberg became a center of Calvinism?
14. What caused the people of Hungary to eagerly adopt Protestantism in spite of their dislike for Germans?
15. What was the negative cause of the Reformation in Scotland?
16. What were the positive causes of the Reformation in Scotland?
17. Who is credited with the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland?
18. What role did the "Lords of the Congregation" play in the Scottish Reformation?
19. What role did Queen Elizabeth of England play in the Scottish Reformation?
20. What role did the Scottish Parliament play in the Scottish Reformation?
21. What role did the "Six Johns" play in the Scottish Reformation?
22. How did the Scottish Reformation indirectly affect America?
23. How did northern Ireland become predominantly Protestant?

24. Why did Calvinism appeal to the Dutch more so than Lutheranism and Anabaptism?
25. What was Philip II determined to bring the Spanish Netherlands back to? Why?
26. What caused the Netherlands to rise against Philip II?
27. What role did the Duke of Alva play in the Dutch Reformation?
28. What role did William of Orange play in Dutch history?
29. Why did James (Jacobus) Arminius feel the need to modify Calvinism?
30. How did Arminius and Calvin differ in their theologies?
31. How did the Synod of Dort respond to Arminianism?
32. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

CHRISTIANITY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 30 – “THE REFORMATION AND PURITANISM IN ENGLAND”

1. What did the Anglican and Lutheran approaches to Reformation have in common?
2. How did the development of Anglicanism differ from the other major forms of Protestantism?
3. What caused the spread of Anglicanism all over the world?
4. Why was there much national support for Henry VIII in his efforts to separate the English church from the papacy?
5. What role did Tyndale play in the English Reformation?
6. What role did Luther play in the English Reformation?
7. What was the direct cause of the English Reformation?
8. Why was Pope Clement VII unable to grant Henry VIII a divorce from Catherine of Aragon?
9. What effect did the *Submission of the Clergy* have upon the English Reformation?

10. What effect did the Act of Supremacy of 1534 have upon the English Reformation?
11. How did Henry go about securing the support of the middle class in England for the ecclesiastical changes he had made?
12. What did the passage of the Six Articles by Parliament in 1539 supply proof of?
13. What kind of church did Henry VIII leave England when he died?
14. What role did Edward VI and, through him, the duke of Somerset play in the English Reformation?
15. What did the reign of Mary Tudor in England coincide with?
16. What effect did Mary Tudor's reign have upon the English Reformation?
17. What took place when a significant number of English clergy refused to accept Mary Tudor's changes?
18. What factors motivated Elizabeth to pursue a course of moderation in the settlement of religion in England?
19. What three actions of Parliament essentially constitute the Elizabethan settlement?
20. How did Pope Pius V respond to the Elizabethan Settlement?
21. What caused Philip to attack England with his Spanish Armada in 1588?

22. What was the significance of England's victory over Spain during the reign of Elizabeth I?
23. What did the defeat of Spain and the pope leave the English rulers free to give attention to?
24. What was the agenda of the Puritans?
25. Which form of Protestant theology were the Puritans most influenced by?
26. What forms of Puritanism were Thomas Cartwright, Henry Jacob and Robert Browne proponents of respectively?
27. What was the significance of the Millenary Petition?
28. What was the significance of the Hampton Court Conference, 1604?
29. What other, non-religious, issues created disagreement between James and the Puritans?
30. What caused many Puritans to migrate to America between 1628 and 1640?
31. Under what form of church government did the Church of England operate from 1648 to 1660?
32. At what point in English history was toleration granted to non-conformists (i.e., Puritans)?

33. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 31 – “COUNTER REFORMATION AND EVALUATION”

1. What kept Protestantism from winning Italy?
2. What was the Oratory of Divine Love?
3. Why did the pontificate of Paul III mark an important point in the Counter Reformation?
4. What kind of missionary activity is the 16th century known for?
5. Why did Spain become the national leader in the Counter Reformation?
6. What, where and when was the Spanish Inquisition?
7. What provided the church with its most effective weapon of positive propaganda?
8. What, where and when was Ignatius Loyola?
9. What was the *Spiritual Exercises*?

10. What special vow were Jesuits required to take?
11. What were the main functions of the Jesuit organization?
12. What made the Jesuits so very efficient in their Counter Reformation activity?
13. What two weapons of coercion supplemented the work of the Jesuits?
14. What was the Roman Inquisition?
15. How did the Inquisition function?
16. What was the Index?
17. When did the Council of Trent take place?
18. What position did the Council of Trent take on the final authority for the faithful, justification by faith, the sacraments, transubstantiation?
19. What is the Tridentine Profession of Faith?
20. What was the real significance of the Council of Trent?
21. What provided the spark that set off the Thirty Years War?
22. What was the significance of the Peace of Westphalia?

23. Why did the Holy Roman Empire become a mere geographical term after the Peace of Westphalia?
24. How thorough was the break between the new national churches and the Roman Catholic church?
25. What constituted the second great period of creedal development?
26. How did the Reformation help create a demand for universal elementary education?
27. How did the Reformation lead to the notion of political equality?
28. How did the Reformation stimulate capitalism?
29. What is it that concerns a student of church history from 1648 to the present?
30. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 32 – “THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHRISTIANITY IN NORTH AMERICA”

1. What was the major motive behind the colonization of America by European settlers?
2. What form of Protestantism were most colonists oriented toward?
3. What colonies developed state Anglican churches?
4. What became the established church in New England?
5. What was the Mayflower Compact?
6. What principle did the colonists uphold even as they rejected episcopacy?
7. What is meant by the "swarming" of the Puritans?
8. What was the Cambridge Platform?
9. What led Roger Williams to found Providence?
10. What kind of church was eventually founded in Providence?

11. Where did Roman Catholicism take root in the 13 colonies?
12. Why were the Quakers not welcomed by New England Puritans?
13. What is the explanation for the great diversity of sects in the early history of Pennsylvania?
14. How can the Northern, Middle and Southern colonies be differentiated according to religious organization?
15. What caused the migration of Scotch-Irish to the colonies after 1710?
16. What kind of Christianity did the Scotch-Irish immigrants establish in Pennsylvania?
17. What brand of Protestantism was formally organized in colonies in 1784?
18. What was the relationship between biblical and classical thinking in the institutions of early America?
19. What were colleges designed to provide?
20. Where did the great awakening have its beginning?
21. What, where and when was Jonathan Edwards?
22. Who is George Whitefield?

23. What was the great awakening an American counterpart to?
24. Who was David Brainerd?
25. What was the difference between the "old lights" and the "new lights"?
26. What issues separated the "old side" from the "new side"?
27. What stance did the various churches take toward the war?
28. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 33 – “RATIONALISM, REVIVALISM AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM”

1. What developments contributed to the rise of rationalism?
2. What led to an exaltation of the scientific method as the major way to get knowledge?
3. What was deism a natural result of?
4. What distinguishes the deist, pantheist and theist?
5. What does deism believe about God? The Bible? Christ? Worship? Ethics? Repentance? Judgment? Miracles?
6. What brought deism to America?
7. Who were some of the leading deists in America?
8. What was the significance of Thomas Paine's Age of Reason?
9. What were some of the negative results of deism?
10. What were some of the positive results of deism?

11. What was quietism?
12. Who were the Quakers?
13. What were some of the tenets of Quakerism as put forward by Barclay?
14. Who was William Penn?
15. What was Pietism a reaction to?
16. What did Pietism emphasize?
17. Who was Philip Spener?
18. What did Spener emphasize in *Pia Desideria*?
19. What university became a center for Pietism?
20. What church originated from the Pietist movement?
21. Who was Count Ludwig Von Zinzendorf?
22. How important was the Advent of Methodism to the history of England?
23. How might Methodism be compared to Pietism?

24. What kind of century was Wesley born into?
25. What was the "Holy Club"?
26. Why were members of the Holy Club nicknamed Methodists?
27. Why was Wesley's ministry in Georgia a failure?
28. How was Wesley "converted"?
29. What German religious group greatly affected Wesley?
30. Upon what kind of preaching was Wesley's ministry built on?
31. How did Charles Wesley aid the Wesleyan revival?
32. When was the Methodist church in England organized as a separate church?
33. What was the major doctrine stressed by Wesley?
34. How might Methodism have stopped an English revolution similar to the one in France?
35. What was Gallicanism?
36. How did the Russian church come under the control of the state?

37. When and how was the Russian church and state separated again?

38. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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CHAPTER 35 – “RELIGION AND REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE”

1. What type of people were touched by the Arminian Wesleyan Revival?
2. When did revival reach the upper class of the Anglican church?
3. What was the Clapham Sect?
4. What was the Exeter Hall Group?
5. What were the evangelicals interested in?
6. What was the significance of Wilberforce's Practical View?
7. Why did the English evangelicals promote social reform?
8. Who was William Wilberforce?
9. Who was Lord Shaftesbury?
10. Who was John H. Howard?

11. What did the Broad Church Movement represent?
12. Who was F.D. Maurice?
13. What did the Oxford Movement emphasize?
14. What other names has the Oxford Movement been known as?
15. Who was John Henry Newman?
16. What was Newman's greatest work?
17. Why were many Anglicans favorable to the Oxford Movement?
18. Who was William Booth?
19. Who was John N. Darby?
20. Who was George Muller?
21. Who was Edward Irving?
22. Who was George Williams?
23. Who was Charles H. Spurgeon?

24. What became the spearhead of a world-wide awakening?
25. What was the missionary enthusiasm in the 19th century a result of?
26. Who was William Carey?
27. Who was J. Hudson Taylor?
28. Who was Robert Moffat?
29. Who was David Livingstone?
30. Who was Adoniram Judson?
31. What has been some of the cultural accomplishments of missionary work?
32. What issue led to many divisions in the Scottish church from 1690 to 1847?
33. What was "lay patronage"?
34. What led to a great migration of Roman Catholics from Ireland to America in the 1840's?
35. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 36 – “FOES OF THE FAITH”

1. What created a philosophic background to a critical approach to the Bible?
2. What was Kant's view of the Bible? Why?
3. In what sense is there a logical line of continuity between Kant and modern theological liberalism?
4. What is Schleiermacher often referred to as?
5. What was Schleiermacher's view of the Bible? Why?
6. How did Hegel see the absolute manifested?
7. What were the parents of biblical criticism?
8. What was Lessing's view of the Bible?
9. What was the theory of F.C. Baur?
10. What has destructive higher criticism led many to do?

11. Who was David Strauss?
12. Where did higher criticism develop?
13. How may materialism be defined?
14. Why is materialism a foe to the faith?
15. What biblical doctrine did the theory of evolution deny?
16. How did the theory of evolution affect the modern view of the Bible?
17. What other conclusions have been reached by a wrong application of the biological theory of evolution to other fields of thought?
18. What was the Communist Manifesto?
19. What does Communism have no place for?
20. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 37 – “THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN THE NATIONAL ERA”

1. Where and when did the second awakening begin?
2. Where did the camp meeting originate?
3. Where was the most famous camp meeting held?
4. What were the three major results of revival on the frontier?
5. When was the American Sunday School started?
6. What, where and when was Charles G. Finney?
7. What were some of Finney's "new measures"?
8. How did the nature of revival change after the Civil War?
9. Who were Moody's successors in this new form of revivalism?
10. What was true of America during the years between 1919 and 1933?
11. What major denominations were formed over the slavery issue?

12. What, where and when was Joseph Smith?
13. What, where and when was William Miller?
14. How were the Seventh Day Adventists founded?
15. Who was Ellen G. White?
16. In what doctrines are the Adventists unorthodox? Orthodox?
17. What is spiritualism?
18. Who was Mary Baker Eddy?
19. What is Science and Health?
20. What were the major elements in rescue mission work?
21. What was an "institutional church"?
22. What was the "social gospel"?
23. What was its focus?
24. Who was Walter Rauschenbusch?

25. What was Rauschenbusch's agenda?
26. What were Rauschenbusch's views predicated upon?
27. What did liberal theology emphasize?
28. Who was Horace Bushnell?
29. Who was A. A. Hodge?
30. Who was John R. Mott?
31. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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CHAPTER 39 – “THE DECLINE OF LIBERAL, NEO-ORTHODOX AND RADICAL THEOLOGIES”

1. When did classical liberalism peak?
2. Why did classical liberalism begin to break down?
3. What school of theology dominated the theological scene from 1930 to 1950?
4. What kind of theologies were prominent from the sixties to the eighties?
5. What problem does Cairns have with the ecumenical movement?
6. How was theological liberalism transmitted to America?
7. What was the major source of liberal thinking?
8. How did Kant view the Bible?
9. According to Kant, what is it in man that demands acceptance of the existence of the soul, god and immortality?
10. How did Darwinian evolution contribute to the development of liberal theology?

11. What was the liberal view of man? Christ? Bible? Kingdom of God?
12. Who was Harry Emerson Fosdick?
13. What was Barth's view of God? of man?
14. What kind of theological system strongly influenced neo-orthodoxy?
15. What Kierkegaardian idea reappears in neo-orthodoxy?
16. Who was Karl Barth?
17. What drove Barth to the Scriptures?
18. What forced Barth out of Germany?
19. What was Barth's view of the Bible?
20. What was the evangelical response to Barth?
21. Who was Emil Brunner?
22. Who was Reinhold Niebuhr?
23. Who was Paul Tillich?

24. Who is John Robinson?
25. Who is Rudolf Bultmann?
26. Who were the secular theologians?
27. Who are the theologians of hope?
28. Who are the process theologians?
29. Who are the liberation theologians?
30. What do all the radical theologies attempt to do?
31. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?

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CHAPTER 41 – “EVANGELICAL UNITY IN DIVERSITY”

1. What religious movement emerged in Puritan seventeenth-century England and was strengthened by the Great and the Second Awakenings in England and North America?
2. What basic ideas did early evangelical churches hold in common though they might differ in other respects?
3. What was the period from 1865 to 1880 marked by?
4. How did liberalism spread to North America?
5. Who were the “gap men” and what was their intended role?
6. What, where and when was Cyrus. I. Schofield?
7. What was *The Fundamentals*?
8. What did J. Gresham Machen assert in his popular and scholarly books?
9. What was the Scopes Trial about?
10. What religious movement won out in mainline churches between 1929 and 1945?

11. How did evangelicals respond when they were forced out of the mainline churches?
12. What development on the American religious landscape took place from 1945 to 1995?
13. What ideas do most modern evangelicals hold in common?
14. Regarding what issues is there diversity within the evangelical camp?
15. How did Curtis L Laws use the word “fundamentalist” in 1920?
16. What kind of term has “fundamentalism” become?
17. What have some fundamentalists done since World War II?
18. What happened after World War II to change the role of evangelicals in society?
19. What, where and when was Carl Henry?
20. What, where and when was Charles E. Fuller?
21. What interdenominational organization came on the scene in 1942?
22. What are two movements that have continued to exert influence on the evangelical mainstream long after their names have faded away?
23. Where is neo-evangelicalism best expressed?

24. How do neo-evangelicals differ from those in the mainstream?
25. What did the Jesus People movement come out of?
26. What, according to Cairns, was true about the Jesus People movement even though their enthusiasm was refreshing?
27. What important development did the Jesus People movement help to foster?
28. How does Cairns distinguish between the classic Pentecostal denominations and the charismatic movement?
29. How does Cairns distinguish between the emphases of the traditional Pentecostal groups and the newer Third Wave movement?
30. What is the "Third Force"?
31. What do classical Pentecostals emphasize?
32. According to Cairns, what event might constitute the beginning of the classical Pentecostal Movement?
33. What, where and when was William Seymour?
34. What caused Pentecostals to form their own denominations?
35. What have American Pentecostals begun to do since joining the NAE in 1942?

36. What began the charismatic movement?
37. When did the Roman Catholic charismatic movement first emerge?
38. Where have most charismatics remained?
39. How does Cairns compare the socio-economic status, theologies and ministry styles of Charismatics and classic Pentecostals?
40. What does the Third Wave include?
41. What do adherents of the Third Wave emphasize?
42. What do the holiness churches emphasize?
43. What changes did Vatican II bring with regard to the laity? The status of Protestants? The ecumenical movement? Birth control? Clerical marriage?
44. What significant ecclesiastical event took place on December 7, 1965?
45. What are some examples of the doctrinal issues that still separate Protestants and Roman Catholics?
46. What is one historical development treated in this chapter that strikes you as interesting, inspiring or disconcerting? Why?