CHURCH HISTORY EXAM REVIEW

**JESUS UNIVERSITY IS THE LORD**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_N STUDENT: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_ NOTE: \_\_\_\_ /\_\_\_\_ TEACHER'S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What name is given to each Period in which Church History is Divided?

R/Ancient Period (30-100 AD; 100-313 AD, Victorious or Imperial Period (313-476 AD), Medieval Period (476-1453 AD), Reformation Period 1453-1648), Modern Period (1648-1800), Global Period (1800-present)

1. In what year was Jerusalem destroyed? R/ YEAR 70
2. What was the name of the First Emperor who carried out the First Persecution of the Church? R/ EMPEROR DECIUS
3. What was the approximate year of the death of the Apostle John? R/ YEAR 100 AFTER CHRIST
4. Name 5 of the Persons including the Apostles who stand out in the Bible, during the period contemplated in the Early Church of 30-100 AD.

R/John, Peter, Paul, Clement of Rome, Papias, Polycarp, Ignatius of Antioch, Hermas

1. Name 3 of the Events that occurred in this First Stage of the Old Church.

R/ Day of Pentecost; conversion of Saul; Council of Jerusalem; Martyrdoms of Paul and Peter; First Persecution with Domitian; Death of the Apostle John approximately 100 AD.

1. Mention the 4 Factors that manifested themselves in this period of 30-100 AD. Old Church.

R/ The coming of the Holy Spirit; The books of the Nvo. Test.; Unity of Jews and Gentiles in one church; Ancient Gnosticism.

1. What kind of Roman Emperors were the most severe in their persecutions?

R/ Nero, Domitian, Septimus Severus, and Diocletian.

1. Decius (249-251). For the first time persecution was directed against Christians throughout the empire, in order to exterminate Christianity. Multitudes perished. So it was worse, fiercer and crueler than all the previous ones.
2. Valerian (253-260). At first this emperor favored the Christians, but, after some public calamities, was persuaded to punish them.

Diocletian (284-305). During the years 260-303 Christianity enjoyed relative peace, but in this year (303) all fury was unleashed against the believers and the persecution was the worst of all. Constantine became emperor in 306 and by 323 the persecution ended.

1. The Tenth Persecution was the hardest, by whom it was carried out. R/ Diocletian
2. That Provoked Persecutions in the Christian Church, mention 2 to 3 details R/
3. Growth: "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Persecution purifies the church and the members are more fervent.
4. The church was divided over the question of whether or not to receive those who had renounced their faith in persecution. Some thought they should not be forgiven. Others would receive them after a trial period.
5. Attacks on the Scriptures, with orders to destroy them, ended the acceptance of the 27 books of the New Testament (the canon), ending the doubts that some harbored about certain books.
6. False teachings forced Christians to develop certain correct doctrines, or theology.
7. In what year and in what edict was the Christianity of the Roman Empire legalized?

R/ YEAR 313 AND THE EDICT WAS THAT OF MILAN.

1. In what year does Constantine defeat Magentius under the sign of the cross? R/YEAR 312
2. Who was Constantine and what was the impact he leaves on Christianity?; mentioning some events that changed history. R/a) In his personal life: He was raised with Christian influence and gave his children a Christian education. However, his life gives no evidence of regeneration. He ordered the extermination of almost all his relatives. He was cunning and unscrupulous. It is doubtful that he has seen the aforementioned vision of the cross. Perhaps it was something he used to encourage his troops. He was baptized at the hour of his death, believing that baptism washed away all sins previously committed.

b. In his government: As Constantine came to power with the support of the Christian, he began to favor Christians. Among the four contenders for the position of emperor, Constantine and Licinius were inclined to Christianity, and Maximian and Maxentius to paganism. In 313, or possibly late 312, Constantine and Licinius issued the edict of toleration, giving freedom of conscience and full legal equality to Christianity, along with other privileges to the clergy. However, the edict did not make Christianity the only religion. This was later realized under others. Constantine continued to support "both paganism and Christianity." He retained the title of Pontifex maximus of the pagan cult. In 323 Constantine became emperor, having defeated the other rulers, and passed his seat of government to Byzantium in the east, naming it New Rome. It was later named Constantinople in honor of him.

c. In his relationship with the church: In Constantinople he built many churches and took an active part in ecclesiastical affairs. He believed he had that right because of the

1. What year was the Council of Nicaea held and what did it consist of? R/ YEAR 325.... Constantine summoned the Council of Nicaea (A.D. 325) to deal with the heresy of Arius, who denied the Deity of Christ, and the emperor presided over the council, gave his approval to its decisions, banished Arius, and sent severe punishments to those who disobeyed the council's provisions. With the protection of the government the church grew rapidly, but without the threat of persecution many joined with it without regeneration. So, despite the advantages, along the way the disadvantages were perhaps greater.
2. In what year does Christianity become the official religion of the Roman Empire? R/ YEAR 321
3. What are the three great branches of the Christian church? R/ ORTHODOX, ROMAN CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT
4. In what century did the Crusades begin? R/ XI CENTURY
5. How are the Crusades described and what effects did they have for Christianity? R/
6. Mention The Reformation Period. See the Nexus II Graph
   1. Events that occurred in this period, R/\_\_\_
   2. 4 People Who Were Important \_\_\_\_
   3. Factors in this period \_\_\_\_\_
7. Name 4 people who were important in this period of the Reformation and what events they held. R/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. At what Council was the Authoritative Summary of the Roman Catholic Faith born? R/ AT THE COUNCIL OF TRENT, YEAR 1545
9. From which country were the Christians called Huguenots. R/ R/ FRANCE
10. On what date England surrenders to Rome. R/ R/ ON MAY 15, 1213
11. Mention the Modern Period: . See the Nexus II Graph

a) Events of this period: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Factors that occurred in this period \_\_\_\_\_

1. Mention the following for the Global Period: . See the Nexus II Graph

3 People you consider Nombrar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 Events that caused this period \_\_\_\_\_\_

3 Factors that were carried out \_\_\_

Student Signature: \_\_\_\_\_