

## Test 2 Review

1. Who is Ahura Mazda? Who is Angra Mainyu?
  - (a) Ahura Mazda
    - Creator God in Zoroastrianism
    - Sole God of the religion
    - Followers worship his attributes (*Amesha Spentas*)
    - Had evil twin spirit named Angra Mainyu
    - Truth teller
  - (b) Angra Mainyu
    - Evil counterpart to Ahura Mazda
    - Can also create things
    - Lier and deceiver (similar to Satan)
2. List some similarities between Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and post-exilic Judaism.
  - Central God; Zoroastrianism: Ahura Mazda, Judaism/Christianity: Yahweh
  - Some sects of Judaism look for Messiah; Christianity has Jesus; Zoroastrianism looked for Saoshyant
  - Similar eschatology (final judgment, raising of the dead)
  - Devil figure (Angra Mainyu/Satan)
3. Discuss what the church said about Jesus Christ at Nicea and Chalcedon.
  - (a) Nicea
    - First ecumenical council of the Church
    - Needed to establish doctrine to unite Christians
    - Hosted by Constantine
    - Athanasius proposed homoousios
      - Father and son have same nature but are not the same
      - Father and son share the same essence.
    - Trinity idea proposed (later rejected by enlightenment Christians)
  - (b) Chalcedon
    - Council met to settle disputes over Jesus' nature
    - Greek ideas (God is separate) clashing with Hebrew ideas (God is with humanity)
    - Leo's Tome: Jesus has two full natures in one person (Orthodox position)
    - Established Mary's position in the church (Humans ; Mary ; God)
    - Roman bishop gains authority at this council
4. Describe the evolution of the Papacy.
  - Peter considered to be head of Church after Jesus' death
  - Bishops are established throughout the known world
  - Chalcedon: Bishop of Rome gains authority in establishing Doctrine
  - Bishop of Rome becomes authority of the Church (i.e. Pope)
  - Pope reigns above kings in the middle ages
  - Church of England splits from the Catholic church over disputes (power of Pope weakened)
  - Other theologians begin to reject Church's teaching (Martin Luther, John Calvin, etc.) further weakening the Pope's authority
5. What do Pelagius, Augustine, Erasmus, and Calvin believe about God's sovereignty and human freedom?
  - (a) Pelagius
    - Humans have free will
    - Good deeds will lead you to heaven
    - Did not believe in God's saving grace
  - (b) Augustine
    - Humans were predestined
    - God selects certain people to receive his grace
    - Only those who have been given the grace of God can follow
    - Works on Earth do not matter
  - (c) Erasmus
    - Grace of God and works lead to salvation
    - Humans have free will to follow or reject God
    - Strong focus on working with God
    - Followed by Catholic church
  - (d) Calvin
    - Humans have no free will
    - Salvation comes **only** from the grace of God
    - Humans are inherently tainted with sin
    - Some are chosen for heaven; others for hell
    - Strong emphasis on God's role in human life
6. Explain the following theories of atonement: Penal Substitution, Classical Redemption, Acceptation Theory, and Moral Influence
  - (a) Penal Substitution
    - Jesus was punished for sins of humanity
    - God forgives all sins through this sacrifice
  - (b) Classical Redemption
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  - (c) Acceptation Theory
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  - (d) Moral Influence
7. Differentiate the Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed, and Anabaptist theories of the sacraments (baptism and eucharist)
  - (a) Catholic
    - Baptism of infants
    - Original Sin is forgiven through baptism
    - Eucharist is *Transubstantiation*: transforming into literal body and blood
    - Eucharist is central focus of the mass (sacrifice)
  - (b) Lutheran
    - Baptism of infants
    - Original Sin is forgiven through baptism

- Eucharist is *Consubstantiation*: elements are the same but Christ is present in them
- (c) Reformed
  - Baptism of infants
  - Baptism is an oath to bring up child in name of Christ
  - Baptism is Symbol of the Covenant
  - Eucharist is symbolic of Christ; used to remember his sacrifice
- (d) Anabaptist
  - Baptism of adults
  - Baptism is symbolic of conversion and acceptance to Christ
  - Eucharist is symbolic of Christ; used to remember his sacrifice
- 8. Discuss the religious and secular heritage of this country
  - Puritans had democratic structure in churches
- 9. Explain the following: Mass, The Council of Trent, Franciscans, Jesuits, Immaculate Conception, Papal Infallibility, and Vatican II
  - (a) Mass
    - Religious service for Catholics
    - Focused mainly on Eucharist
    - Was traditionally performed in Latin or Greek; later moved to vernacular
  - (b) Council of Trent
    - Council to make certain practices of the church into official dogma
    - Cleared up disputes between different sects of Catholicism
  - (c) Franciscans
    - Order of monks founded by Francis of Assisi
    - Live very simple lives
  - (d) Jesuits
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  - (e) Immaculate Conception
    - Involves Mary's conception of Jesus
    - Catholics believe this leaves Mary sinless
  - (f) Papal Infallibility
    - Pope is direct line to God
    - Pope's decrees are final
  - (g) Vatican II
    - Sought to bring the Church in to the modern age
    - Discussed relationships with other religions
- 10. Who are the Methodists, Mormons, Quakers, and Fundamentalists?
  - (a) Methodists
    - Founded by John Wesley
    - Theology focuses on the relationship between faith and character
    - Focus on works that lead to salvation
  - (b) Mormons
    - Founded by Joseph Smith
    - Believe their leader is a prophet of God
    - Believe that Jesus came to America
  - (c) Quakers
    - Focus on finding God in each person
    - Live removed lives
    - Very simple dress/lifestyle
  - (d) Fundamentalists
    - Reaction to modernization of the church
    - Believe that many theologians had strayed from the true teaching
    - Sought to reform teachings by referring to literal text in the Bible
- 11. Explain Hinduism and Taoism
  - (a) Hinduism
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