

Test 2 Review

1. Who is Ahura Mazda? Who is Angra Mainyu?
 - (a) Ahura Mazda
 - Creator God in Zoroastrianism
 - Sole God of the religion (Zoroaster believed in one God)
 - Followers worship his attributes (*Amesha Spentas*)
 - *Amesha Spentas* are good spirits
 - Had evil twin spirit named Angra Mainyu
 - Truth teller; truth was very important to Zoroastrianism
 - (b) Angra Mainyu
 - Evil counterpart to Ahura Mazda
 - created Devas - evil spirits that paralleled *Amesha Spentas*
 - Attempted to lead Zoroaster astray
 - Can also create things (evil is a creative force)
 - Lier and deceiver (similar to Satan)
2. List some similarities between Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and post-exile Judaism.
 - Central God; Zoroastrianism: Ahura Mazda, Judaism/Christianity: Yahweh
 - Morality comes from God
 - Dualism - contest between good and evil (only some sects of Judaism)
 - Some sects of Judaism look for Messiah; Christianity has Jesus; Zoroastrianism looked for Saoshyant
 - Coming of God - 1000 years
 - 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
 - Nature of Father and Son was very important topic
 - Father and son have same nature but are not the same
 - Father and son share the same essence.
 - Arius: Jesus was separate from God
 - Jesus was first creation of God
 - Jesus was not divine
 - Rejected by council
 - Difference between *made* (Arius) and *begotten* (Athanasius)
 - Trinity idea proposed (later rejected by enlightenment Christians)
 - (b) Chalcedon
 - Council met to settle disputes over Jesus' nature (divine vs. human)
 - 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)
 - Solution proposed by Leo (bishop of Rome)
 - Decided Jesus was fully God and fully man
 - United in one person
 - Hypostatic union
 - Gave Leo position of bishop of bishops
 - Established Mary's position in the church (Humans ; Mary ; God)
 - Gave Mary the status of mother of God
4. 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
 - Christ died in place of other people
 - Righteous and wrathful God
 - God forgives all sins through this sacrifice
 - (b) Classical Redemption
 - Emphasizes resurrection over the suffering
 - God gains victory over devil
 - Christ conquers death in the realm of the devil through resurrection
 - (c) Acceptation Theory
 - Calvinists identify with this position
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 - (d) Moral Influence
 - Jesus' purpose was to bring moral teaching to humanity
 - Sets moral example for self-sacrificing love
 - Most popular theory
5. Differentiate the Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed, and Anabaptist theories of the sacraments of Baptism and the Eucharist
 - (a) Catholic
 - Baptism of infants
 - Original Sin is forgiven through baptism
 - Eucharist is *Transubstantiation*: transforming into literal body and blood
 - Eucharist is re-sacrificing of Christ
 - 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, with, and under them
 - (c) Reformed
 - Baptism of infants

- Baptism is an oath by the congregation to bring up child in name of Christ (covenant)
 - Baptism is Symbol of the Covenant
 - Do not believe in baptismal regeneration
 - Eucharist is symbolic of Christ; used to remember his sacrifice
- (d) Anabaptist
- Not a sacramental church
 - Baptism of adults (child is innocent until adulthood)
 - Baptism is symbolic of conversion and acceptance to Christ
 - Eucharist is symbolic of Christ; used to remember his sacrifice
6. Discuss the religious and secular heritage of this country
- Enlightenment philosophers followed Puritan ideals
 - God's will revealed in nature
 - Will is known by all humans regardless of position in life
 - Preservation of the truth must be governments main job
 - Natural laws → rights
 - Puritans had democratic structure in churches
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7. 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 (transubstantiation)
 - Was traditionally performed in Latin or Greek; later moved to vernacular
- (b) Council of Trent
- Condemned certain beliefs of protestants
 - Council to make certain practices of the church into official dogma
 - Transubstantiation, Baptismal regeneration
 - Catholics follow scripture *and* tradition
 - Latin Vulgate is the accepted Bible
 - Catholic church has sole right of scriptural interpretation
 - Justification rests on faith, but not faith alone
 - Cleared up disputes between different sects of Catholicism
- (c) Franciscans
- Order of monks founded by Francis of Assisi
 - Live very simple lives (no possessions)
 - Administer to the poor
 - Famed for animal husbandry
- (d) Jesuits
- Founded by Ignacius Loyola
 - Felt that other orders were tainted
 - Tend to follow the pope directly (loyalty to Rome)
 - Soldiers of Christ
- (e) Immaculate Conception
- Mary was born without the taint of original sin
 - Catholics believe this leaves Mary sinless
- (f) Papal Infallibility
- Pope is direct line to God when speaking from his chair (ex cathedra)
 - Pope's decrees are final
 - Does not mean the pope is sinless
- (g) Vatican II
- John 23rd - Paul in the 1960's
 - Sought to bring the church in to the modern age
 - Liberalized the church
 - Promoted vernacular in services as opposed to Latin
 - Discussed relationships with other religions
 - Accepted other religions
 - Did away with antisemitism
 - Less authority in the papacy
8. Who are the Methodists, Mormons, Quakers, and Fundamentalists?
- (a) Methodists
- Founded by John Wesley
 - Assurance of salvation
 - Doctrine is not as important as living a good life
 - Theology focuses on the relationship between faith and character
 - Focus on works that lead to salvation
- (b) Mormons
- Founded by Joseph Smith
 - Says he experienced visitation from God
 - Saw corruption of church and bible
 - Received his revelation from angel Maroni
 - Church of Latter Day Saints
 - Book of Mormon
 - Believe their leader is a prophet of God
 - Believe that Jesus came to America
- (c) Quakers
- Founded during puritan revolution by George Fox
 - Outgrowth of puritan theology
 - William Penn is major figure
 - Focus on pacifism
 - Focus on finding God in each person
 - Focus on equality (men and women, white and black)

- Live removed lives
- Very simple dress/lifestyle

(d) Fundamentalists

- Reaction to modernization of the church
- Very conservative views
 - Liberals began to reject liter aspects of the Bible
 - Proposed 5 fundamentals
 - i. Scripture is infallible
 - ii. Jesus was born of a virgin
 - iii. Christ's death was an atonement of sin
 - iv. Jesus was raised from the dead
 - v. Jesus actually performed miracles
- Believe that many theologians had strayed from the true teaching
- Sought to reform teachings by referring to literal text in the Bible

9. Explain Taoism

- Founded by Lao Tzu
 - Saw the ethical followers of Confucianism as too proud
 - Believed that ethics lead to people who believed they were better than others
 - Believed that society had forced people to become aggressive
 - Thought that people were naturally free
- Wu Wei: *not doing*
 - Taoism focuses on letting things go
 - Letting people have their own lives is very important
- The Dao is the driving force in life
 - Separate from humans
 - Dao is balanced - Humans should try to be balanced
 - Yin and Yang is symbol of the balance of life