

Junior High church History, Chapter Review

Chapter 8 Reformation and Renewal

1. The _____ is the successor of St. Peter the Apostle.
 - a. bishop
 - b. Pope
 - c. priest
 - d. disciple
2. The _____ Church is ‘a people brought into unity from the unity of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.’
 - a. Apostle’s
 - b. Christian
 - c. Baptist
 - d. universal
3. At the beginning of the 14th century, the _____ wanted more control.
 - a. popes
 - b. kings
 - c. peasants
 - d. monks
4. A papal _____ is a document issued by the pope that bears his official seal.
 - a. letter
 - b. short story
 - c. bull
 - d. poem
5. Pope Boniface VIII, in *Unam Sanctam*, said that the temporal power of the king was under the _____ power of the Church.
 - a. holy
 - b. blessed
 - c. spiritual
 - d. strict
6. In 1303 Pope Boniface _____ King Philip for rejecting teaching.
 - a. reprimanded
 - b. fired
 - c. excommunicated
 - d. praised
7. Changes in the 14th – 16th century in Western Europe sparked a desire for _____ of the Church.

- a. growth
 - b. reorganization
 - c. reform
 - d. investigation
8. In England, _____ called for reform of the lifestyle of the clergy and spiritual care of the laity.
- a. John Wycliffe
 - b. Henry II
 - c. Thomas Becket
 - d. the Archbishop of Canterbury
9. John Wycliffe advocated that _____ should be available to all and read by all.
- a. Homer's Odyssey
 - b. the Illiad
 - c. the Bible
 - d. Gilgamesh
10. _____ translated the Bible and writings of the early Church Father to promote the study of the Bible.
- a. St. Thomas More
 - b. Pope Boniface
 - c. King Philip
 - d. Desiderius Erasmus
11. Martin Luther was a _____.
- a. Catholic priest
 - b. Lutheran pastor
 - c. Agnostic
 - d. French king
12. The name of the movement for reform within the Catholic Church called for by Martin Luther is the _____.
- a. Catholic Reformation
 - b. Protestant Reformation
 - c. Christian Reformation
 - d. Roman Reformation
13. The _____ is also known as the Catholic Reformation.
- a. Protestant Reformation
 - b. Luther's Reformation
 - c. Council of Trent
 - d. Counter-Reformation
14. The _____ was at the center of the Church's response to the Protestant Reformation.

- a. Council of Nicea
 - b. Edict of Milan
 - c. Council of Trent
 - d. Second Vatican Council
15. The Council of Trent reasserted the _____, or living teaching office of the Church.
- a. Scriptures
 - b. doctrines
 - c. Magisterium
 - d. precepts of the Church
16. The _____ was drawn up to promote the understanding of the authentic Catholic faith.
- a. Lutheran Catechism
 - b. Bible study
 - c. Roman Catechism
 - d. Pope's letter
17. The Council of Trent mandated a complete reform of the way _____ were to be trained.
- a. new parents
 - b. children
 - c. teachers
 - d. priests
18. St. Charles Borromeo established _____ for the training of priests.
- a. schools
 - b. monasteries
 - c. convents
 - d. seminaries
19. Vatican Council I addressed a number of issues such as the _____.
- a. passing on God's revelation
 - b. teaching office of the pope
 - c. relationship between faith and reason
 - d. all of the above
20. The _____ is the most widely used Eastern rites of the Church.
- a. Byzantine rite
 - b. Alexandrian Church
 - c. Coptic rite
 - d. Ethiopian rite