



SURVEY OF  
CHURCH  
HISTORY II  
TEST ANSWER KEY

# **SURVEY OF CHURCH HISTORY 2 TEST ANSWER KEY**

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# Lesson 1

## The Magisterial Reformers

### A.D. 1517-1618

(1) The Reformation was sparked by Luther's *Ninety-Five Theses* in **1517**.

(2) List the four questions that were central to the Reformation.

- How is a person saved?
- Where does spiritual authority lie?
- What is the church?
- What is the essence of Christian living?

(3) The imperial court where Luther testified was called the **Diet of Worms**.

(4) List the five Reformation "solas." Give a definition of each.

*Sola Scriptura*: Scripture alone is the final authority for life and doctrine.

*Sola Gratia*: Grace alone is the means of salvation.

*Sola Fide*: Faith alone is the means of receiving salvation.

*Solus Christus*: Christ alone provided our salvation.

*Soli Deo Gloria*: As believers we live our entire lives to the glory of God alone.

(5) How did Luther and Zwingli differ regarding worship practices in the church?

- Luther allowed practices not forbidden by Scripture.
- Zwingli allowed only practices expressly commanded by Scripture.

(6) The Dutch **Remonstrants (or Arminians)** taught that the atonement is universal in its scope. The **Calvinists** taught that God has chosen from eternity those who will be saved.

## Lesson 2

# Other Reform Movements

### A.D. 1525-1648

- (1) Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin are called the **Magisterial** Reformers.
- (2) Grebel, Manz, and the Anabaptists are called **Radical** Reformers.
- (3) List any three of the five principles emphasized by the Anabaptists.
  - Separation of church and state
  - Believer's Baptism
  - Discipleship
  - Congregationalism
  - Pacifism
- (4) **Menno Simons** became a leader of the Anabaptists and rescued the Radical Reformation from heresy.
- (5) The English Reformation began as a political movement over the issue of succession to the throne. It was led by King **Henry VIII**.
- (6) **William Tyndale** printed the first English Bible.
- (7) Archbishop **Thomas Cranmer** led the Church of England to Protestantism. He replaced the Latin services with the **Book of Common Prayer**.
- (8) Between 1567 and 1660, the **Puritans** led a second English Reformation.
- (9) The Counter-Reformation was led by a Council that met in **Trent** between 1545 and 1563.
- (10) **Francis Xavier** was the first western missionary to Japan.
- (11) The Peace of **Westphalia** in 1648 ended the Thirty Years War.

# Lesson 3

## Rationalism and Revival

### A.D. 1648-1789

- (1) The period from 1684 to 1789 can be called the Age of Rationalism or the **Enlightenment**.
- (2) **Deism** assumes that God created the world and then left it to operate on its own.
- (3) The leader of the French Deists was **Voltaire**.
- (4) The culminating failure of the Age of Rationalism was the **French Revolution** in 1789.
- (5) The **Pietist** movement within German Lutheranism was a response to empty orthodoxy in the official Lutheran church.
- (6) Count **Zinzendorf** became the leader of the Moravians in the eighteenth century.
- (7) The Latitudinarians in the Church of England emphasized proper **behavior** and opposed "enthusiasm," or emotion in worship and preaching.
- (8) The three leaders of the English Evangelical Revival were John and Charles Wesley and their friend **George Whitefield**.
- (9) The four statements that sum up the message of the Methodist revival are:
  - All men need to be saved.
  - All men can be saved.
  - All men can know they are saved.
  - All men can be saved to the uttermost.
- (10) The leader of the Great Awakening in Northampton, Massachusetts, was **Jonathan Edwards**.

# **Lesson 4**

## **Revival and Missions**

### **A.D. 1789-1914**

- (1) The **Clapham Sect** was a community of upper class British evangelicals committed to social and spiritual reform.
- (2) The Parliamentary leader of the British anti-slavery movement was **William Wilberforce**.
- (3) The founder of the Salvation Army was **William Booth**.
- (4) The leader of the Methodist church in America during the early 19th century was **Francis Asbury**.
- (5) The "Father of Modern Missions" was **William Carey**.
- (6) The first African bishop in the Church of England was **Samuel Crowther**.
- (7) The first Protestant missionary to China was **Robert Morrison**.
- (8) The revival that spread through the American frontier between 1790 and 1840 was called the **Second Great Awakening**.
- (9) List two of the five effects of the revival named in Question 8.

Any two:

- The colleges were revived.
- Tens of thousands of members were added to the evangelical denominations.
- Midweek prayer meetings and Sunday schools became common.
- New colleges and seminaries were established.
- America developed an emphasis on missions similar to that of England.

# Lesson 5

## The Pursuit of Holiness

### A.D. 1835-Present

(1) List the four factors that led nineteenth century Methodists to put less emphasis on the doctrine of entire sanctification.

- Financial success
- Respectability
- Liberal scholarship
- Loss of vision

(2) Sarah Lankford and her sister **Phoebe Palmer** led the Tuesday Meetings for the Promotion of Holiness.

(3) The founder of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was **Orange Scott**. He was inspired to start this church by a conviction that holy hearts should be seen in holy lives.

(4) The Free Methodist Church believed in

- Freedom from **sin**
- Freedom from **slavery**
- Freedom from secrecy
- Freedom from church **political power**
- Freedom from liturgical **worship**

(5) **John Inskip** was the first president of the National Camp Meeting Association for the Promotion of Holiness.

(6) **William and Catherine Booth** founded the Salvation Army, an organization committed to evangelism, the message of holiness, and serving the needs of the poor.

(7) Robert Pearsall and Hannah Whitall Smith established holiness conventions in England that became known as the **Keswick (or Higher Life) Movement**.

(8) Phineas **Bresee** helped organize the Church of the Nazarene.

# Lesson 6

## An Age of Change

### The 20<sup>th</sup> Century

- (1) Darwin's ***On the Origin of the Species*** proposed the theory of biological evolution.
- (2) In addition to Darwin, German **higher criticism** contributed to liberalism in the church.
- (3) **Neo-orthodoxy** was a response to liberalism which held to some aspects of orthodoxy, but did not teach the inerrancy of Scripture.
- (4) The philosophy of **secularization** led people to assume that Christianity has no real importance in the modern world.
- (5) Because of the decline of Christian influence, 21st century Europe is often called **post-Christian**.
- (6) The **National Association of Evangelicals** was established in 1941 in response to the liberal National Council of Churches.
- (7) The **Chicago Statement** on Biblical Inerrancy summarizes an evangelical doctrine of inspiration and inerrancy.
- (8) The fastest growing churches in Africa and Asia during the twentieth century were **Pentecostal**.
- (9) C.S. Lewis' book, ***Mere Christianity***, summarized the teachings of the Christian faith for a non-academic audience.
- (10) The 1974 **Lausanne Congress** on World Evangelization stated both a theological and a practical purpose for unity in the church.
- (11) List two of the four factors important in the growth of evangelical churches worldwide.  
Any two:
  - Commitment to biblical authority
  - Commitment to indigenous leadership
  - Availability of Scripture
  - Revival
- (12) **Wycliffe Bible Translators** has led in translating portions of the Bible into more than 2,800 languages.

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