

This Is Our Church Chapter Five - Difficult

Across

3. A Christian humanist who poked fun at superstitions and corrupt Church leaders

9. French king who manipulated the election of a Frenchman to the papacy

11. An objective of the Council of Ferrara-Florence was to ____ the Eastern and Western churches

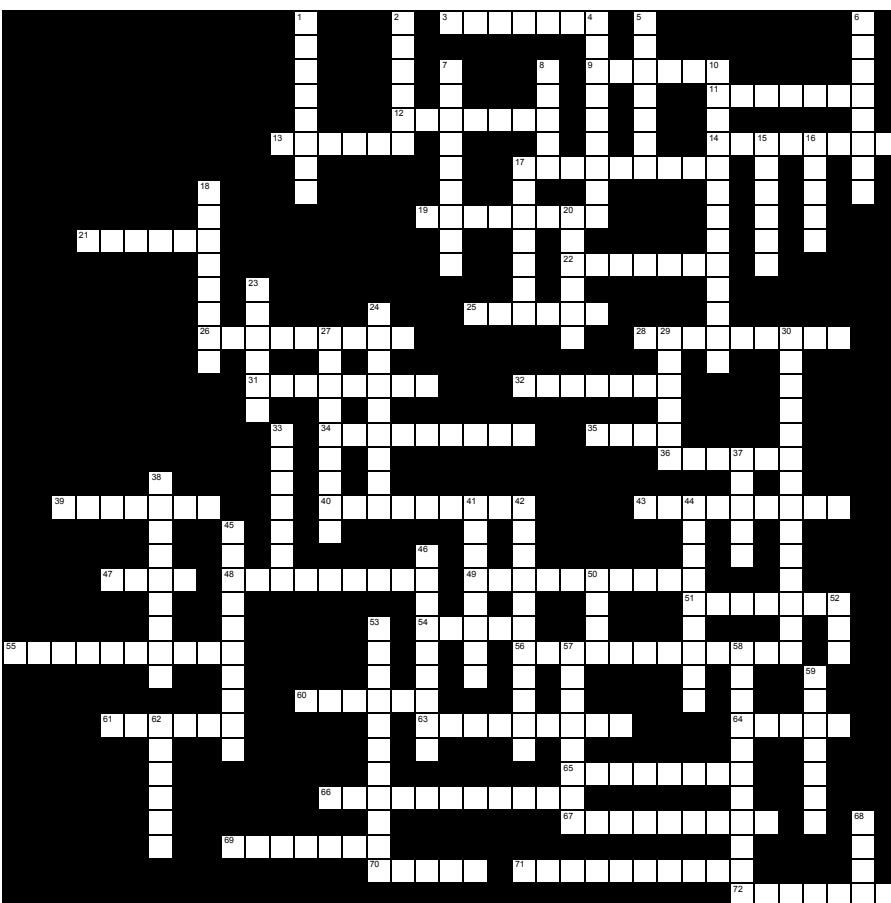
12. The ____ Papacy is also known as the Babylon Captivity of the Church

13. This pope's election brought an end to the Great Western Schism

14. The princes and kings of the newly formed rising nations resented papal ____ of their territory

17. The ____ emperor successfully petitioned the Pope to call a crusade to help repel the Turks

19. One of the ways the Council of Trent corrected clerical abuses was to reaffirm priestly ____



21. The Great Western ____ was a split in the Church when there were rival popes

22. The Fifth ____ Council reiterated a bill against the role of simony in papal elections and passed reforms that called for Church Renewal

25. Englishman who attacked papal authority and dismissed the validity of the hierarchy, the

sacraments, and the priesthood

26. Luther taught the primacy of ____ over Sacred Tradition

28. Anglicanism is also known as the ____ Church

31. Pope Gregory XIII established the papal diplomatic office and reorganized the ____

32. He set up a reform Protestantism in Zurich where he encouraged a

democratic rule for the Church

34. Pope Paul VI recognized her as a Doctor of the Church

35. The Pope offered sanctuary to them because they were being scapegoated for causing the plague

36. Luther posted his famous Ninety-Five ____ on the church in Wittenberg to protest Johann Tetzel's preaching

39. The last of the Avignon Popes

40. The ____ movement was based on the theory that Church reform could best take place by calling a council rather than relying on direct papal rule

43. One of only two sacraments Luther believed to be valid

47. He brought an offshoot of Calvinism, called Presbyterianism, to Scotland

48. The daughter of King Henry who tried to restore Catholicism to England during her reign

49. This taught that infant Baptism was invalid and that only adults should be baptized

51. The Hundred Years War began when the French king tried to confiscate ____ territories

54. A scandal in Luther's day is how the Church sold indulgences to pay off debts and to finance building projects

55. A Dominican monk who attempted moral reform of the citizens of Florence but became a dictator and critic of the Pope

56. The Black Death

brought a morbid fear of death and gave rise to a religion of emotion and death

60. A merchant family of Florence that became fabulously wealthy dominating governments and trying to influence the Church

61. Renaissance Pope who focused on his military exploits and massive building projects

63. An offshoot of the Franciscans revived the spirit of poverty and service that Francis intended

64. The pope elected under the pressure of a Roman mob

65. The Peace of ____ was a compromise by German leaders which established that subjects had to adopt the faith of the ruler in whose lands they live

66. Disciple of Luther who drafted the basic creed of his new religion entitled the Augsburg Confession

67. This Bohemian king convoked the Council of Constance

69. The most important religious order established to help the Catholic Reform

70. This is the reward a person receives from

God for cooperating with his grace

71. Brave Catholics who were executed by Henry VIII for refusing to take the oath required by the king

72. Tomas de Torquemada was the notorious First Grand Inquisitor of the ____ Inquisition

Down

1. The first colony to allow freedom of worship in the New World

2. Luther translated the Bible into this language

4. King Henry VIII's Act of ____ required an oath of allegiance to himself as head of the English church

5. She pleaded with the pope to return the papacy to Rome

6. Commanded by the words of Jesus, the Church teaches that a sacramental marriage is a ____ commitment

7. The daughter of King Henry who established the Anglican religion in England

8. Although not technically a reformer, he made himself head of the Church in England

10. A term that refers to a large movement that encompasses hundreds of different religions

15. St. Francis ____ greatest of all Jesuit missionaries

16. Church Council that set out to explain what Catholics believe and to reform many of the abuses

17. The ____ plague devastated the population of Europe during the middle of the fourteenth century

18. The new outlook of the Renaissance that emphasized human beings

20. In his Institutes of the Christian Religion he taught his doctrine of predestination

23. Saint Angela ____ founded the Ursulines who dedicated their lives to teaching girls and working among the sick and poor

24. A doctrinal teaching of the Council of Trent stated that both Scripture and ____ are fonts of revelation

27. Calvin's civil government controlled by the church

29. St. John of the Cross was a Carmelite ____, inspired by Teresa of Avila, who carried out reforms in

his own order of men

30. A belief that one's actions are not only pre-known by God, but are also predetermined

33. He controlled the Church of England after Henry's death through his Book of Common Prayer and the Forty-Two Articles of Religion

37. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were intent on making Catholicism the state religion of this country

38. She led a force that defeated the English turning the tide of the Hundred Years War in France's favor

41. The contemporary Turkish name for Constantinople

42. A cultural rebirth begun in the late Middle Ages, rediscovered the ancient civilizations of Rome, Greece, and Egypt

44. Teresa of Avila reformed this religious order

45. This held that the People of God as a whole, and their bishops gathered in a council, had final governing authority in the Church

46. Luther's powerful ally was ____ of Saxony

50. Ignatius Loyola's zealous Apostles took a fourth vow of obedience to the ____

52. He was burned at the stake as a dangerous heretic after attending the Council of Constance to defend his teachings

53. The movement for a united, independent German nation

57. A branch of Calvinism that left England and sailed to the New World

58. The remission before God of the temporal punishment still due to forgiven sins

59. Under William Penn, they founded Pennsylvania as a haven for religious tolerance

62. An Augustinian monk who concluded that only faith in God's mercy justifies sinners

68. Pope who eliminated corruption from the Roman Curia following Trent