

## *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

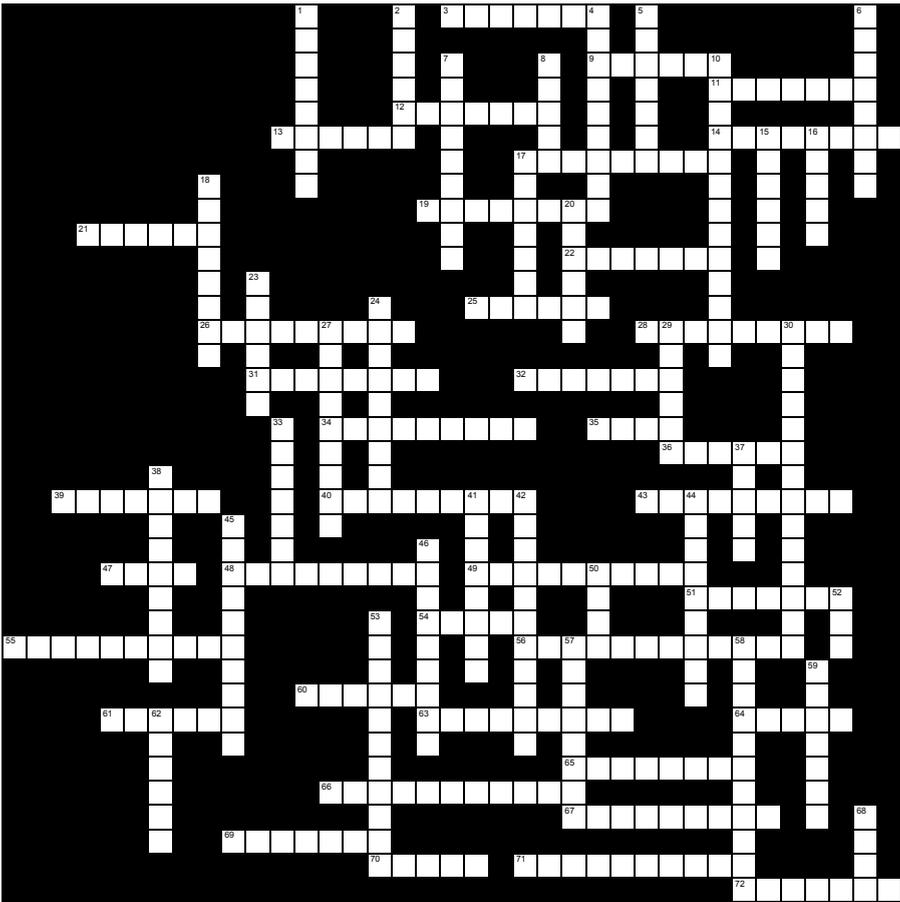
**12.** The \_\_\_ Papacy is also known as the Babylon Captivity of the Church

**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
- 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
- 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

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