

## *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

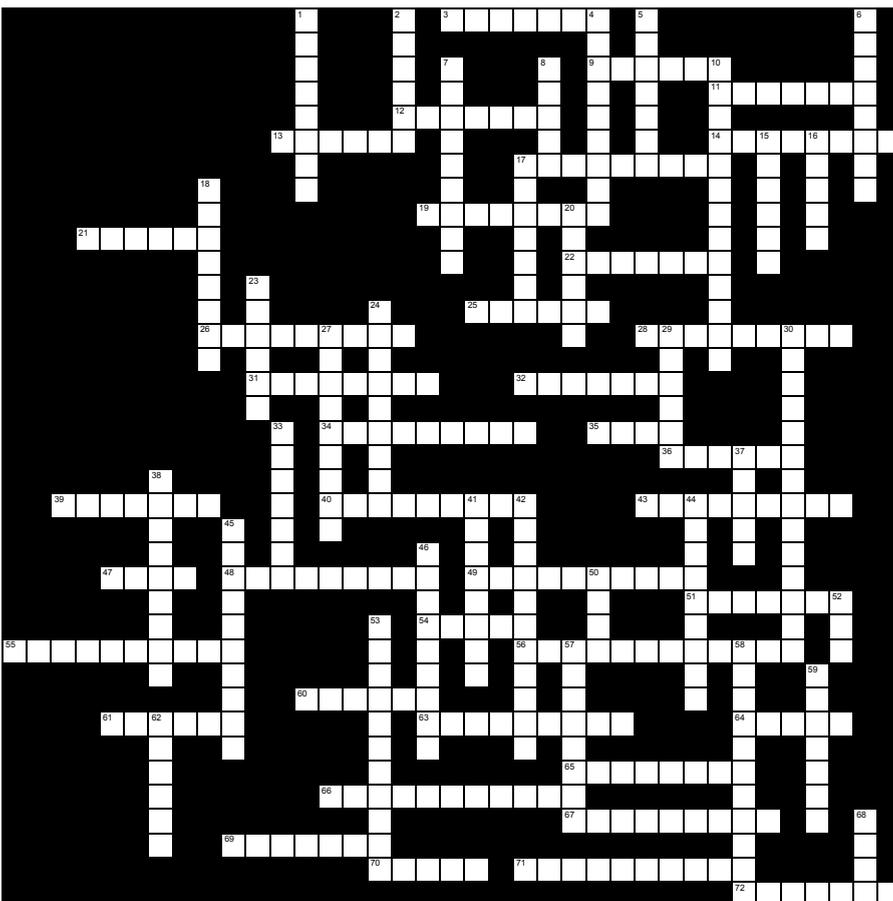
**12.** The \_\_\_ Papacy is also known as the Babylon Captivity of the Church

**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