

Name _____

Date _____

The Church: Our Story
Directed Reading Worksheet
Unit 2 The Church Is Mystery
2.2 Permanent and Unchanging

Directions: Read the assigned pages for each section and fill in the missing information. All the answers are found in sequential order as you read.

From All Sides of the Circle

Read pages 60-62.

1. Explain how “teepee” teaching can be used to explain how we can come to know God.
2. True or False? It is sufficient to listen only to the voices of other people in our own time in order to understand God.
3. What does the knowledge of our past help the Church with today?
4. What is the central and most complete image of the Church?

A Choice Vineyard

Read pages 62-66.

1. The Second Vatican Council document, *Lumen Gentium*, describes the Church as a “cultivated field.”
2. How did the Jews feel about the religious syncretization that was part of Greek policy?

Multiple Choices. Mark a, b, or c for numbers 3–6.

3. Like the Pharisees though far more extreme, they believed that Jewish faith and identity involved every aspect of life.
 - a. Sadducees
 - b. Pharisees
 - c. Essenes
4. Their primary concern was to make the Jewish faith relevant even under Roman rule.
 - a. Sadducees
 - b. Pharisees
 - c. Essenes
5. Lived celibately, interpreted every law in the strictest possible way.
 - a. Sadducees
 - b. Pharisees
 - c. Essenes

6. They were willing to accept many elements of Roman culture and continued to hold positions of power even under Roman rule
 - a. Sadducees
 - b. Pharisees
 - c. Essenes
7. True or False? The earliest Jewish Christians realized that their faith was distinct from Judaism.
8. Why does the image of a vineyard most clearly describe the Church's self-understanding in the biblical period?

The Dwelling Place of God

Read pages 67-70.

1. True or False? Christians were not shunned or persecuted in the Roman Empire during the first three centuries.
2. What are some of the reasons Christians were despised by the Romans?
3. True or False? Many detractors of Christianity saw the Christian God as laughable.
4. What is something that Christians were blamed for that caused serious consequences for them?
5. True or False? Under emperor Nero, Christians were not just killed, they were tortured in a wide variety of ways to provide entertainment for the populace.
6. What law did Emperor Decius enact against Christianity during his reign?
7. What was it that made membership in the Christian Church attractive despite the obvious dangers?
8. True or False? It was only from the fourth century onward that there was an expectation that life within the Church would be countercultural.

The City of God

Read pages 71-74.

1. True or False? The final and worst persecution of Christians occurred when Nero was emperor of Rome.
2. What did Constantine agree to as part of the alliance he made with Licinius?

3. True or False. From about AD 313 on Christianity became not only legal, but accepted.
4. What was the new attitude that resulted in how Christians viewed wealth and possessions following its legalization?

5. In what sense was the image of the Church as the “city of God” an appropriate one during this time period?

6. Why did a significant number of Christians see Constantine’s conversion as a disaster?

7. True or False? Christians who fled to the desert typically did so because they viewed the Church as the city of God.
8. What are the three incidents that underscored the growing importance of the papacy as the protector of hope and order?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

The Church as Sheepfold

Read pages 74-76.

1. True or False? The image of the Church as a “sheepfold” emphasized it as a place in which one was protected from the “wolves” of evil and damnation.
2. Why did Pope Gregory the Great make the belief in purgatory a part of Catholic teaching?

3. How did Charlemagne use the Church for his own ends?

4. True or False? During time of Charlemagne, conquered people were given a choice of Baptism or death?

A Cultivated Field

Read pages 76-78.

1. True or False? In the Church of the Middle Ages, the papacy was held up in high esteem.
2. What goals did the Cluniacs have for Church reform?
3. What was the weak point in the Cluniac reform movement?
4. True or False? The Cluniac movement was eventually replaced by other movements which were more insistent upon simplicity and poverty.
5. What was the goal of the Crusades?
6. True or False? Awareness of the “cultivated field” images of the Church was of no help for the people of the Middle Ages in their struggle to maintain their faith in and commitment to the institutional Church.

Our Mother

Read pages 79-82.

1. True or False? The sessions of the Council of Trent led to a predominant image of the Church as Mother.
2. What issues were raised by the protesters in regards to Catholic theology and practice?
3. What underlay many of the declarations of the Council of Trent?
4. True or False? The Greek translation of the Bible (the Vulgate) was to be considered the authoritative version of the Bible.
5. What distinction was pointed out by the Council between the “priesthood of all believers” and the ordained priesthood?
6. What powers does a priest receive from his ordination?
7. Describe how the Church acts as mother.

One Body, Many Parts

Read pages 83-85.

1. Fill-in some of the changes that were affected by the documents of the Second Vatican Council.
 - a. Importance of full participation of both the _____ in the liturgy
 - b. All members of the Church bear _____ for carrying out the Church's _____
 - c. The Church is already joined in many ways to other _____
 - d. The Church does not reject truth and holiness that can be found _____
 - e. The Church recognizes the inherent right of all people to choose and practice _____
 - f. Every member of the Church is called to _____ and to help bring about the transformation of the world in his or her own _____

2.

Match the word in the left column with the letter of the correct definition from the right column.

1. Protestant Reformation _____	a. Final purification of all who die in God's grace and friendship but remain imperfectly purified.
2. Crusades _____	b. Strictest of four main Jewish groups of Jesus' day. They lived celibately, separated themselves from all who did not live as they did
3. Religious syncretism _____	c. A term for non-Jews
4. Sadducees _____	d. Literally "the writings" Those books determined by the Church to be the word of God, normative for faith and morals
5. Pharisees _____	e. Held in response to the challenges of the Protestant reformation. Clearly outlined Catholic doctrine.

6. Essenes <hr/>	f. The attempt to reconcile or blend the beliefs and practices of various religions into one.
7. Zealots <hr/>	g. Nine armed expeditions by Christians intended to drive Muslims out of the Holy Land, reunite Christians of East and West
8. Gentiles <hr/>	h. Governing system which prevailed in Europe in the Middle Ages in which a superior or lord granted land to a vassal in return for the services of that vassal.
9. Apostasy <hr/>	i. Another of the religious groups of Jews in Jesus' day. Religiously conservative. Rejected all religious teaching not from the Torah
10. Purgatory <hr/>	j. Jews living in Jesus' time who believed that God called them to overthrow the Roman government in Palestine
11. Feudalism <hr/>	k. One of the four main religious groups of Jews in Jesus' day. Faith based on scripture and on Jewish oral tradition. Concerned with making Judaism relevant under Roman rule
12. Scripture <hr/>	l. Effort to reform the Catholic Church in the 16 th century which led to the separation of large numbers of Christians from communion with Rome and with each other.
13. Council of Trent <hr/>	m. A total denial of Christ and a disavowal of the Christian faith