

Name _____

Date _____

The History of the Catholic Church
Chapter 3 Directed Reading Worksheet
Development of Doctrine and Decline of the Empire

Directions: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

Introduction: *The Era of the Church Fathers* (pages 65-73)

1. What was the importance of the writings of the Church Fathers?

2. Fill in the chart regarding the three divisions of the era of the Fathers of the Church:

Fathers of the Church	Period in which they lived	Examples of Church Fathers from this period and the year of their death
Apostolic Fathers		
Ante-Nicene Fathers		
Post-Nicene Fathers		

Identify which of the Church Fathers is described below.

3. He secured the authority of the pope and stabilized the Church in Europe following the demise of the Roman Empire.
4. He became the secretary to a pope who commissioned him to translate the Bible from Hebrew and Greek into Latin known as the Latin Vulgate, an effort that took twenty-three years.
5. He was consecrated a bishop in a most remarkable way and argued effectively against the Arian heresy.
6. He live an ascetic lifestyle and wrote hymns and poems to inspire Christians how to live holy lives.
7. He was a gifted preacher who was exiled not once, but twice, for his strong criticism of the moral negligence of both civil and local church officials.

8. He tirelessly defended the Catholic faith against heresies and his theological influence in the West is only second to St Paul.
9. A great supporter of the monastic movement, he defended the divinity of Jesus Christ against Arianism at the First Council of Nicaea.
10. He argued for the primacy of the pope among all bishops and is remembered for his teaching of the doctrine of the hypostatic union at the Council of Chalcedon.
11. As a bishop he contributed to the growth of monasticism by designing a form of community that emphasized poverty, obedience, and austerity as well as influencing the expansion of the Nicene Creed in regards to the Holy Spirit.
12. A well-known theologian of the Eastern Church who contributed to the understanding of the Trinity and defended the Nicene Creed's teaching on the divinity of Christ.
13. List the Fathers of the Church who were bishops.
14. List the Fathers of the Church who were involved with the growth of monasticism.
15. St. _____ of Nursia and his twin sister, St. _____, both found separate _____ for men and women. The monks at his famous monastery of _____ lived simple lives marked by prayer and _____. St. Columban began in Ireland and later traveled to modern day _____ where his monks became renowned for their _____, self-discipline, and charity.
16. What were three of the many benefits of monasticism for the Church and society?
17. True or False? Some monks took asceticism too far and others overemphasized celibacy.

Section 1: *The Legalization of Christianity* (pages 74-79)

18. Christianity became officially _____ in the divided Roman Empire, and special _____ were even granted to the Church after the _____ in 313. A political agreement between _____ and Licinius allowed for the free exercise of all _____. Constantine united the divided Roman Empire by defeating _____ in 324 and moved the capital from Rome to Byzantium which he renamed _____.
19. What were the positive effects of the legalization of Christianity?
20. True or False? The emperor Galerius became convinced that his very painful disease was a punishment from the Christian God and in 311 he issued an edict stating that Christians would again be persecuted.
21. _____ became the sole ruler of the entire _____ half of the empire when he defeated the superior forces of _____. In preparing for _____ Constantine ordered soldiers to place the _____ symbols on their standards, prompted by a _____ he had from God. In forming an alliance with _____ in the East, the two agreed the _____ of Christians would be halted and confiscated properties _____.
22. What were the negative effects of the legalization of Christianity?
23. True or False? The many Christians who fled to the desert to live the life of a hermit were reacting to the negative consequences of Christianity's legalization and they are best known today as the Church Fathers.
24. On the negative side, many became _____ simply to maintain Roman citizenship and various _____ lingered. Forceful emperors began _____ in Church affairs – the most severe of which was known as _____ – and some ordained men became powerful _____ rulers, gathering _____, waging war, and putting _____ affairs ahead of spiritual matters.

Section 2: The Church and the Collapse of the Empire (pages 80-84)

25. The Roman Empire gradually became _____ upon the death of _____: his sons Constantius, a believer in the Arian heresy in the _____, and Constans, who upheld the teachings of the First Council of _____, in the West. Julian the _____ followed Constantius and attempted to return the empire to _____ without success. (p. 88)
26. The move of the capital of the empire to Constantinople had a deep impact on the Church. Explain the implications.
27. True or False? The Emperor Theodosius I, the first emperor of both East and West, issued an edict in 380 making Christianity the official religion of the empire. (p. 89)

28. True or False? The legalization of Christianity made the work of evangelizing the Barbarians more difficult. (p. 90)
29. Explain how the Church adopted a Roman style of administration.
30. _____ became the preeminent patriarchate because _____ had been the first bishop there and had _____ there. In the years that followed Pope _____ I, Pope St. Leo the Great, and Pope _____ I asserted their _____ as bishops of Rome, especially in the power _____ that resulted after the empire's capital _____ to Constantinople.
31. True or False? Pope Gregory the Great, although a religious leader was, by default, political leader of Rome as well. (p. 90)
32. What were the negatives and positives of the reign of the Byzantine emperor Justinian in both the religious and political spheres?
33. The emperors after _____ tried to play the patriarch of _____ against the pope. Neither, the Byzantine _____ nor the patriarchs of Constantinople wanted _____ from the pope, a reality that indirectly contributed to the _____ between Eastern and Western _____. The Byzantine Empire survived until its ultimate defeat in 1453 to the _____.

Section 3: *The Development of Sacred Scripture and the Liturgy of the Eucharist* (pages 85-88)

34. While most of the books of the _____ were already in place by the first century AD, the process of _____ and organizing of Sacred Scripture lasted approximately from the _____ to the _____ century AD. The early Church determined which writings were sacred, settling on _____ books as divinely inspired, foundational, and _____ for the Church. (p. 93)
35. What three criteria did Church leaders use to determine the sacredness of a book of scripture?
36. True or False? Preaching, prayer, and the breaking of bread were essential elements of the Eucharist from the very beginning and the earliest liturgies follow the pattern outlined in the Gospel story of Jesus' appearance on the road to Emmaus.

37. Explain Justin Martyr's outline of the Rite of Eucharist, circa 155.

38. True or False? St. Justin Martyr was very clear that during the liturgy the bread and wine were no longer "common" bread and wine. (p. 96)

Section 4: *The Church Defines Doctrine at the Early Church Councils* (pages 89-95)

39. In order to clarify important _____ beliefs, deepen the Church's understanding of the _____, and answer misunderstandings and _____, seven ecumenical councils were held between the _____ and eighth centuries. While all took place in the _____, all the _____ had to be confirmed by the popes or one of his _____.

Identify which of the Church council is described below.

40. This Church council addressed the dispute about the use and veneration of icons in liturgy.

41. This council refuted the claim that the Holy Spirit was subordinate to the Father and the Son.

42. This council, called by the emperor primarily to preserve the Church's unity, proclaimed that Jesus was of the same substance with God the Father, rejecting the belief that Jesus was not divine.

43. This Church council confirmed the orthodox teachings of the first four council and condemned those opposed to the Chalcedonian Creed and clarified and Christological teachings made at the Council of Chalcedon.

44. This council rejected the thought that Jesus possessed only a divine nature (and not a human nature) and brought an end to the prolonged era of Christological debate about who Jesus is.

45. This Church council declared that Jesus has two natures and two wills and that neither is contrary to the other.

46. This council, convened by the emperor Theodosius II, rejected Nestorianism and defended the title *Theotokos* in regards to Mary.

47. True or False? The Eastern Rite Catholic Church split from the Church of Rome in 1054 while the Eastern Orthodox Church continued to remain united with the Church of Rome under the pope's leadership. (p. 101)

48. What general factors contributed to the Great Schism?

49. Explain the development of the Filioque controversy, the final point of disagreement permanently splitting the Churches of East and West.