

The History of the Catholic Church Chapter 3

Across

3 The foundational statement of Christian belief that was produced by the Church leaders gathered at the First Council of Nicaea in 325 (6,5)

8 The number of ecumenical councils in the history of the Church (6,3)

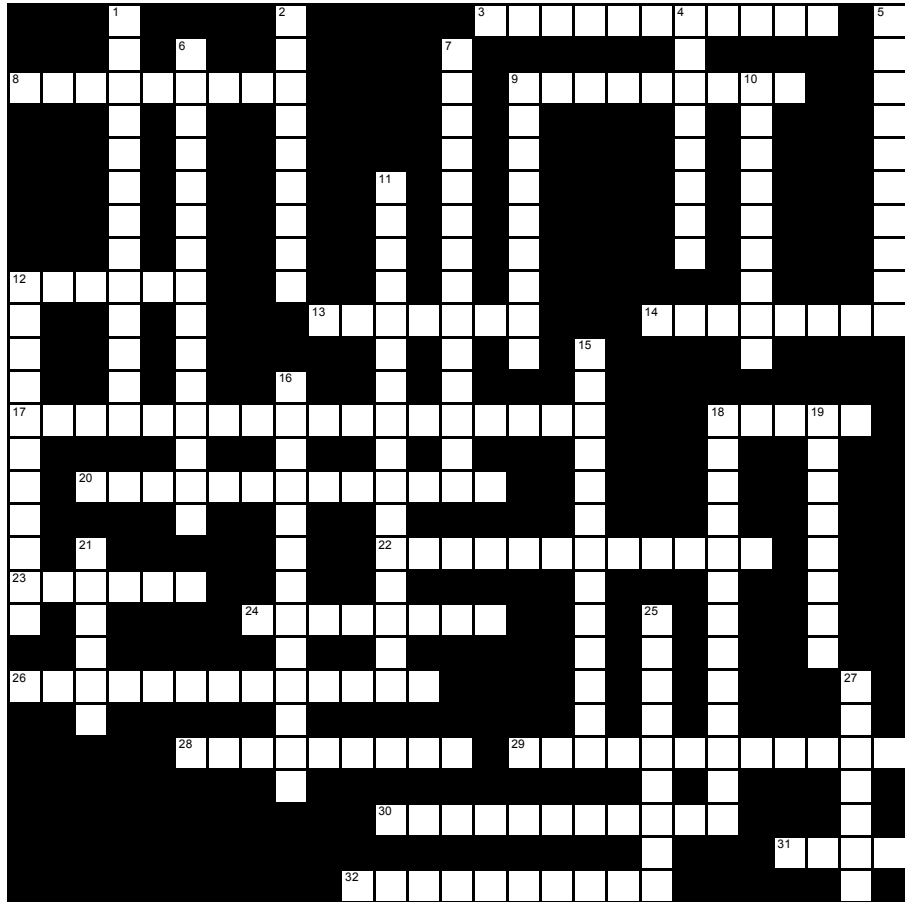
9 Renamed Constantinople (modern day Istanbul) (9)

12 Chi and rho are the first two letters of the name _____ in Greek (6)

13 He led a group into schism in 144 by claiming that the Old Testament God was a different God from the loving and merciful Father of Jesus (7)

14 This heresy denied the divinity of Jesus, claiming that he was like the Father except that he was created by the Father (8)

17 Meetings of Catholic bishops from around the world, typically convened in order



to discuss and resolve pressing theological topic (10,0,8)

18 The official list of inspired books in the Bible (5)

20 The heresy taught in the seventh century that claimed that Jesus has two natures but only one will-his divine will (13)

22 A joint declaration by the Roman

emperor Constantine and Licinius in the East in 313 that legalized the practice of Christianity and other religions throughout the Roman Empire (5,2,5)

23 The first ecumenical council of the Church (325) which addressed the Arian heresy (6)

24 A phrase meaning "and from the Son" which the Roman Church added to the Nicene Creed (8)

26 A collection of laws written in Latin that were instituted by the Byzantine emperor Justinian (527–565) and became the basis of European law (9,4)

28 A criterion used to determine the

- sacredness of a book was its _____ origin (9)
- 29** The heresy spread by Nestorius, a fifth-century patriarch of Constantinople, that asserted that some of Christ's traits were purely human and others were purely divine (12)
- 30** Religious life in which men or women leave the world and enter a monastery or convent to devote themselves to solitary prayer, contemplation, and self-denial (11)
- 31** Ora et labora, meaning prayer and _____ (4)
- 32** Bishops of one of the five episcopal sees: Jerusalem, Antioch, Constantinople, Alexandria and Rome (10)
- 2** Greek word for "God-bearer" (9)
- 4** The Eastern _____ Churches that continued to remain united with the Church of Rome under the pope's leadership after the Great Schism (8)
- 5** From the Greek askesis, which means "practice" or "bold exercise" (10)
- 6** Describes the union of the human and divine natures of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, in one Divine Person (10,5)
- 7** From the early fourth century, the oldest complete copy of the Bible in existence (5,9)
- 9** The name used to designate the Eastern Roman Empire during the empire's later stages (9)
- 10** A criterion used to determine the canon of Scripture was its widespread and frequent use in worship and teaching (9)
- 11** The part of the Mass that includes the "writings of the prophets" and the "memoirs of the Apostles," the homily, the profession of faith, and the intercessions for the world (7,2,3,4)
- 12** St. Augustine's autobiography (11)
- 15** Christians of about the fourth century who withdrew into the desert to live an ascetic life of prayer, fasting, and abstinence (6,7)
- 16** A heresy named for a fourth-century bishop of Macedonia, which held that the Son created the Holy Spirit, who was in turn subordinate to the Father and the Son (13)
- 18** The political theory often practiced when Christianity was legalized that held that a secular ruler could also have authority over the Church, including in matters of doctrine (13)
- 19** Means "correct or right opinion" (8)
- 21** A break in Christian unity that takes place when a group of Christians separates itself from the Church (6)
- 25** The patriarch of Constantinople, heightened the debate when he refused to acknowledge Mother of God as a title for Mary (9)
- 27** Christians who withdrew from society were known as the Desert Fathers (7)

Down

- 1** The heresy taught in the fifth century that asserted that there is only one nature in the Person of Christ-his divine nature (13)