**Chapter 9 – Test Bank**

# Multiple-Choice Questions

1.The gospel that is thought to have been written for an audience with a Jewish background and that

portrays Jesus as the “new Moses” is

a. the Gospel of Matthew.

b. the Gospel of Mark.

c. the Gospel of Luke.

d. the Gospel of John.

Answer: a

Page: 347

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ portrays Jesus as the incarnationof God, the divine made visible in human form.

a. Gospel of Matthew

b. Gospel of Mark

c. Gospel of Luke

d. Gospel of John

Answer: d

Page: 348

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a gospel of mercy and compassion, with a strong focus on the underdog.

a. Gospel of Matthew

b. Gospel of Mark

c. Gospel of Luke

d. Gospel of John

Answer: c

Page: 347

4. Identify a true statement about the Gospel of Luke.

a. It is the oldest of the four gospels of the New Testament.

b. It views human life as a struggle between the principles of light and darkness.

c. It speaks repeatedly of the miraculous action of the Spirit of God at work in the world.

d. It is the shortest of the four gospels of the New Testament.

Answer: c

Page: 347

5. Which of the following refers to Jesus’s teachings that include the elements of a love for God

and an ethical call for kindness toward others?

a. the Religious Orders

b. the Two Great Commandments

c. the Seven Sacraments

d. the Acts of the Apostles

Answer: b

Page: 342

6. In Jesus’s time, which power controlled Israel?

a. Greece

b. Egypt

c. Persia

d. Rome

Answer: d

Page: 336

7. Which of these books is found in the New Testament?

a. Genesis

b. Samuel

c. Psalms

d. Hebrews

Answer: d

Page: 348

8. As an intriguing confirmation of Jesus’s unmarried state, it is now recognized that celibacy

was valued by the semimonastic Jewish movement of that era, known as the

a. Zealots.

b. Pharisees.

c. Essenes.

d. Sadducees.

Answer: c

Page: 341

9. An essential part of the teaching of Jesus was to

a. be one with nature.

b. meditate in order to know your true self.

c. find and follow a spiritual teacher.

d. show kindness toward others.

Answer: d

Page: 339

10. When early Christian belief spread outside Israel, it was spread particularly by which

missionary?

a. Andrew

b. Paul

c. Amos

d. Augustine

Answer: b

Page: 343

11. Cracks in the unity of Christianity appeared early, but the first great division occurred in

1054, when the bishops of Rome and Constantinople

a. compiled a Bible on which all Christians could agree.

b. differed on the official date of Easter.

c. disagreed, leading to excommunication with each other.

d. moved the capital of the empire to Constantinople.

Answer: c

Page: 363

12. \_\_\_\_\_ was the North African bishop who wrote the books *Confessions* and *The City of God*.

a. Benedict

b. Basil

c. Francis

d. Augustine

Answer: d

Page: 358

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the Christian rite of initiation that involves immersion in water or

sprinkling with water.

a. Baptism

b. Ecumenism

c. Ordination

d. Absolution

Answer: a

Page: 386

14. Easter, as a celebration of the resurrection of Jesus from the dead, is associated with the color

a. red.

b. green.

c. violet.

d. white.

Answer: d

Page: 390

15. According to the New Testament, \_\_\_\_\_ are letters to early Christians, primarily by Paul.

a. gospels

b. epistles

c. apostles

d. psalms

Answer: b

Page: 347

16. The major Christian rituals, such as baptism and Eucharist, are often called

a. confessionals.

b. rosaries.

c. indulgences.

d. sacraments.

Answer: d

Page: 387

17. Identify a true statement about the New Testament.

a. The New Testament contains the injunction to baptize all nations.

b. The books of the New Testament remain separate from the existing Hebrew scriptures.

c. The New Testament is divided into two parts—the principles and the sacraments.

d. The books of the New Testament were written in English.

Answer: a

Page: 351

18. Following the fall of Rome, Benedictine monks became the missionary force that

a. popularized living an austere lifestyle.

b. assisted in the establishment of a university.

c. helped in the spread of Christianity.

d. aided in the canonization of the Bible.

Answer: c

Page: 360

19. In the context of Christianity and the arts, identify a true statement about the relationship

between Christianity and architecture.

a. Protestantism adopted the theatrical Baroque style of architecture that uses contrasts of light

and dark.

b. Early Christians adapted the basilica, a rectangular building used in the Roman Empire as a court of law, for their public services.

c. In the West, after 1140, the Romanesque style arose that included numerous but small

windows in church designs.

d. The Gothic style, to date, remains the style associated with Eastern Orthodox Christianity.

Answer: b

Page: 392

20. Gothic architecture can be traced back to

a. Persia.

b. Ethiopia.

c. India.

d. Russia.

Answer: a

Page: 392

21. Which of the following statements is true of the Gothic style of architecture?

a. It reflects an imaginative style that has been called Temple Revival.

b. Mormon temples are typical examples of the Gothic style of architecture.

c. It uses contrasts of light and dark, rich colors, marble, and other elegant materials.

d. Pointed arches, high ceilings, elongated towers, and delicate stone carvings are typical of

the Gothic style of architecture.

Answer: d

Page: 392

22. The Protestant branch of Christianity was created by \_\_\_\_\_ and others who also sought

reforms.

a. John Calvin

b. Martin Luther

c. John Wesley

d. Meister Eckhart

Answer: b

Page: 372

23. The Anglican Church represents a form of Protestantism that originated in England under

a. John XXIII.

b. Clement IX.

c. Elizabeth I.

d. Henry VIII.

Answer: d

Page: 375

24. The branch of Christianity that developed and spread in Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, and

Romania is called

a. Roman Catholicism.

b. the Eastern Orthodox Church.

c. Lutheranism.

d. the Anglican Church.

Answer: b

Page: 361

25. The body and blood of Jesus are symbolized

a. with the color violet.

b. with the chi-rho symbol.

c. in the Eucharistic sacrament.

d. on the forehead during Lent.

Answer: c

Page: 387

26. In 1054, church power was divided between the Pope in Rome and the Patriarch in

a. Antioch.

b. Constantinople.

c. Jerusalem.

d. Alexandria.

Answer: b

Page: 363

27. In his Edict of Toleration, Constantine decreed that

a. Jews could live outside the ghettos.

b. Christianity could function publicly without persecution.

c. non-Romans could become Roman citizens.

d. Christians could live in Israel.

Answer: b

Page: 356

28. Christianity first spread in territory surrounding the

a. Black Sea.

b. Red Sea.

c. Adriatic.

d. Mediterranean.

Answer: d

Page: 353

29. Lent is a period of preparation before

a. Christmas.

b. Easter.

c. confirmation.

d. baptism.

Answer: b

Page: 388

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ records that after Jesus’s ascension to heaven forty days following his

resurrection, his disciples were gathered, full of fear, wondering what to do next.

a. Book of Genesis

b. Book of Daniel

c. Book of Mark

d. Book of Acts

Answer: d

Page: 347

31. In the context of Christian festivals, which of the following statements is true of the events associated with Easter?

a. Lent is marked by the receiving of ash on the forehead to be reminded of death.

b. Palm Sunday recalls Jesus’s resurrection after being crucified.

c. In the Eastern Orthodox Churches, Lent begins with Ash Wednesday.

d. The preparation period for Easter is joyous and is called Advent.

Answer: a

Page: 373

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the belief that because God is all-powerful and all-knowing, a human

being’s ultimate reward or punishment is already decreed by God.

a. Apocalypticism

b. Predestination

c. Ecumenism

d. Redemption

Answer: b

Page: 374

33. Which style of church architecture was embraced by the Catholics in contrast to the more

sober style of the Protestant churches?

a. the Neoclassical style

b. the Romanesque style

c. the Baroque style

d. the Gothic style

Answer: c

Page: 393

34. The person whose *Rule for Monks* helped organize and spread Western monasticism was

a. Benedict.

b. Francis.

c. Paul.

d. Dominic.

Answer: a

Page: 359

35. The abbreviation “AD” refers to

a. after death (of Constantinople).

b. anno Domini (in the year of the Lord).

c. adest Divinitas (the divine is present).

d. after downfall (of the Roman Empire).

Answer: b

Page: 335

36. The belief that the world will soon come to an end is known as

a. messianism.

b. apocalypticism.

c. adoptionism.

d. monophysitism.

Answer: b

Page: 342

37. Christianity grew out of

a. Islam.

b. Judaism.

c. Zoroastrianism.

d. Confucianism.

Answer: b

Page: 336

38. Jesus was arrested by the authorities in Jerusalem at the time of which religious festival?

a. Rosh Hashanah

b. Yom Kippur

c. Passover

d. Purim

Answer: c

Page: 338

39. Literally, “gospel” means

a. preparation.

b. repentance.

c. a contract.

d. good news.

Answer: d

Page: 338

40. Jesus opposed easy divorce because

a. it was forbidden in the Hebrew scriptures.

b. it affected the future of children.

c. he believed that everyone should remain married.

d. it left a woman unable to support herself.

Answer: d

Page: 341

41. The native language of Jesus was

a. Aramaic.

b. Greek.

c. Hebrew.

d. Latin.

Answer: a

Page: 340

42. The Jewish-Christian Church was weakened by the

a. movement of the government to Constantinople.

b. destruction of the Jerusalem Temple.

c. traditional practices of Judaism.

d. rise and spread of Islam.

Answer: b

Page: 343

43. One of the major areas of debate in early Christianity was

a. whether or not all Christians had to keep Jewish laws.

b. whether or not all Christians needed to be baptized.

c. the age at which a boy should be circumcised.

d. the social role of monastic orders.

Answer: a

Page: 345

44. Which of the following gospels contains no infancy stories and begins instead with the adult

public life of Jesus?

a. the Gospel of Matthew

b. the Gospel of Mark

c. the Gospel of Luke

d. the Gospel of John

Answer: b

Page: 347

45. The word “synoptic” literally means

a. breaking bread.

b. new law.

c. together-see.

d. good news.

Answer: c

Page: 347

46. The language of the Gospel of John is similar to that of the

a. Hebrew books of the prophets.

b. Dhammapada.

c. Vedas.

d. Dead Sea Scrolls.

Answer: d

Page: 348

47. \_\_\_\_\_ is accepted not only by the Eastern Orthodox but also by all traditional Western

Christians.

a. Transubstantiation

b. Predestination

c. *Sola scriptura*

d. The Nicene Creed

Answer: d

Page: 418

48. The Acts of the Apostles is the second part of which gospel?

a. the Gospel of Matthew

b. the Gospel of Mark

c. the Gospel of Luke

d. the Gospel of John

Answer: c

Page: 349

49. The word “orthodox” literally means

a. guided tradition.

b. correct belief.

c. one nature.

d. eastern side.

Answer: b

Page: 360

50. One of the medieval nuns who wrote mystical songs was

a. Catherine of Siena.

b. Julian of Norwich.

c. Teresa of Avila.

d. Hildegard of Bingen.

Answer: d

Page: 367

51. One of the religious orders emphasizing reason and philosophy was the

a. religious order of Dominicans.

b. Benedictine order.

c. religious order of the Knights Templar.

d. Carmelite order.

Answer: a

Page: 368

52. The Scottish church leader who studied with John Calvin in Geneva was

a. Charles Wesley.

b. John Wesley.

c. John Knox.

d. Ann Lee.

Answer: c

Page: 375

53. In the context of the various forms of Protestantism, which of the following statements is true

of Calvinism?

a. It originated in England and was a compromise between Catholicism and Protestantism.

b. It called for services to be conducted in German in order to encourage participation.

c. It prohibited the removal of statues and pictures from the churches.

d. It saw human nature as being basically sinful and almost irresistibly drawn to evil.

Answer: d

Page: 375

54. Identify a true statement about the Christian practice of baptism.

a. The ritual once involved immersion of only the feet.

b. Early Christians were normally baptized as adolescents.

c. Baptism was commonly used to accept converts to Judaism.

d. Catholicism and Orthodoxy refrain from practicing infant baptism.

Answer: c

Page: 375

55. In the context of the various devotional objects used in Christianity, lighted candles

symbolize

a. blessing and good health.

b. new understanding.

c. Jesus’s procession into Jerusalem.

d. prayer and reverence.

Answer: b

Page: 375

56. Which of the following statements is true of the relationship between Christianity and music?

a. Melody in the Orthodox Church is sung with the accompaniment of the flute, violin, and

organ.

b. The organ at first was opposed for use in some churches because it was considered a secular

instrument.

c. For the first thousand years, both Eastern and Western church music involved only the flute.

d. The most important early pattern for Western religious music was the Mass for the dead.

Answer: b

Page: 375

# Essay Topics

57. Explain the belief in end times and in a Messiah in the context of Jesus’s life.

58. Explain the circumstances under which Jesus was arrested in Jerusalem. Why was Jesus

considered a threat by the Sadducees, Jewish patriots, and the Romans?

59. Give a historical assessment of the four gospels of the New Testament.

60. What was the core teaching of Jesus? Give at least two examples from the gospels that show the emphasis of Jesus’s teaching.

61. Describe what we know of Jesus’s personal life and his teachings as they relate to marriage and family.

62. Summarize the early Christian message as preached by Peter.

63. What was Paul’s mission? How did he become aware of it? How did he practice it?

64. Paul is said to have defined the relationship of Christians to Judaism. Summarize the significant teachings of Paul in this regard.

65. What is the meaning of “Synoptic Gospels”? What are they? Why is the Gospel of John viewed differently?

66. Describe several of the themes and symbols used in the Gospel of John. What sense of Jesus emerges from this account?

67. Was Paul the author of the Pauline Epistles? Explain why your answer should or should not be a major concern for Christians.

68. Explain, with at least two illustrations, how Jews and Christians understand the Hebrew Bible differently.

69. Summarize the essential Christian view of the Trinity.

70. How did the Roman Empire influence the growth and shape of Christianity? Give at least three examples to show how its influence lived on even after the Roman Empire in the West no longer existed as a political entity.

71. Summarize at least two contributions made by Augustine to the Christian worldview, and show how they reflected the particular circumstances of his life.

72. Who were the Essenes? Summarize at least three ways in which Essene practice and belief may have influenced Christianity.

73. What are the essential characteristics of monasticism? Describe at least three ways in which Benedictine monasticism had a lasting influence on Christian practice.

74. What is the meaning of “orthodox,” and in which countries of the world is Orthodox Christianity dominant?

75. Describe three controversies that led to the distinctions between Orthodox and Western Christianity.

76. Describe two ways in which a visit to Mount Athos is likely to illustrate practices of Orthodox Christianity.

77. List three people associated with the mystical orientation of medieval Christianity. Describe briefly a contribution associated with each.

78. Describe the stated reason for the First Crusade. In what ways did the Crusades ultimately change Christianity?

79. What was the Inquisition? Where and how long was it active? What were its goals?

80. Describe three practices associated with the Catholic Church that became contentious issues during the Protestant Reformation.

81. Describe Martin Luther as viewed by a traditionalist Catholic and as viewed by a reformist.

82. Describe at least two characteristics or attitudes that distinguish Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Anglicanism.

83. Describe Sectarianism as a form of Protestantism. List the most prominent sects along with their defining characteristics.

84. Describe three results of the Catholic Reformation (or Counter-Reformation).

85. Summarize three paths that extended Christianity beyond its European boundaries.

86. Name one of the nontraditional Christian sects. Summarize its history and key teachings. In what way is it broadening (or challenging) traditional Christianity?

87. Identify the two key Christian sacraments. Describe the beliefs and practices associated with each.

88. List the most important festivals in the Christian year. Briefly describe the most important rituals of these festivals.

89. Summarize the history of devotion to Mary. In what ways is it a source of contention?

90. Identify three styles associated with church architecture. Describe key characteristics of each.

91. Summarize three contributions of Orthodox Christianity to architecture and art.

92. Describe three traditional uses of music in Christian worship services.

93. How is science a challenge to contemporary Christianity?

94. Describe ecumenism in the context of the contemporary influences and developments in Christianity.

95. Describe the Mass in the context of Christianity. List the parts of the Latin Mass that are regularly put to music by composers.