**Chapter Eleven: Christianity—The Way of Jesus Christ**

## **Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. Approximately one out of every \_\_\_\_ persons on earth is a Christian.
   1. 2
   2. 3
   3. 4
   4. 5
   5. 10
2. According to the New Testament, Jesus of Nazareth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. associated with known sinners and outcasts
   2. had one older brother, but no sisters
   3. rejected the Jewish apocalyptic teaching that the “Kingdom of God” was near
   4. made his only appearance in Jerusalem after his resurrection
   5. lived in Jerusalem for most of his ministry
3. The apostle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the few leaders in early Christianity who did not know Jesus during his public ministry.
   1. James, the brother (or cousin) of Jesus
   2. James, the son of Zebedee
   3. John, the son of Zebedee
   4. Paul of Tarsus
   5. Simon Peter
4. Nearly half of the New Testament books comprise a set of letters attributed to one early Christian writer named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Barnabas
   2. Didymus Thomas
   3. John “the Divine”
   4. Mary Magdalene
   5. Paul of Tarsus
5. The year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marks the division between the “apostolic” and “post-apostolic” periods in Christian history.
   1. C.E. 0
   2. C.E. 33
   3. C.E. 70
   4. C.E. 100
   5. C.E. 125
6. The ­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the Christian council that affirmed for the first time that Christ was “begotten, not made, of the same substance with the Father....”
   1. Council of Jerusalem
   2. Council of Nicaea
   3. Council of Trent
   4. First Vatican Council
   5. Second Vatican Council
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote a spiritual autobiography called the *Confessions* and helped shaped orthodox Christian teachings with his conceptualizations of doctrines such as original sin and the role of the church in history.
   1. Augustine of Hippo
   2. John Calvin
   3. (Pope) John Paul II
   4. Martin Luther
   5. Thomas Aquinas
8. The New Testament itself shows that the earliest stages of the Christian movement were marked by ­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. a clearly demarcated orthodoxy
   2. constant division and hostility
   3. differing points of view and ways of expressing the faith
   4. militaristic opposition to Roman persecution
   5. uniformity of faith and practice
9. The major contribution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was drawing on the Greek philosopher Aristotle to defend rationally basic Christian convictions, especially in his most famous work, the *Summa Theologica*.
   1. Augustine of Hippo
   2. John Calvin
   3. (Pope) John Paul II
   4. Martin Luther
   5. Thomas Aquinas
10. The teachings of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—that Christians should work hard and could develop businesses through the use of money loaned at interest—are credited with helping to create the context for the development of capitalism in Europe.
    1. Augustine of Hippo
    2. John Calvin
    3. (Pope) John Paul II
    4. Martin Luther
    5. Thomas Aquinas
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of Protestant Christianity holds that infants should not be baptized.
    1. Anabaptist
    2. Anglican
    3. Lutheran
    4. Methodist
    5. Reformed
12. The ­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first reaffirmed that books rejected by many Protestant reformers as apocryphal were actually part of the canon of sacred writings.
    1. Council of Jerusalem
    2. Council of Nicaea
    3. Council of Trent
    4. First Vatican Council
    5. Second Vatican Council
13. The first non-Italian Roman Catholic pope in modern history was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Pius X
    2. Pius XII
    3. John XXIII
    4. John Paul I
    5. John Paul II

.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_branch of modern Protestantism emphasizes the ecstatic gifts of the Spirit, such as speaking in tongues.
   1. Anglican
   2. Baptist
   3. Lutheran
   4. Pentecostal
   5. Reformed
2. According to Protestant Reformers, the only sacraments instituted by Christ were the Lord’s Supper and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Anointing of the Sick
   2. Baptism
   3. Confirmation into the church
   4. Marriage
   5. Ordination of ministers
3. The two central cycles of festivals in the Christian liturgical year revolve around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. baptism and resurrection of Jesus
   2. birth and ascension into heaven of Jesus
   3. birth and baptism of Jesus
   4. birth and resurrection of Jesus
   5. birth and Second Coming of Jesus
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement in modern Christianity emphasizes the “baptism of the Holy Spirit” manifest in various ecstatic gifts.
   1. Charismatic
   2. Ecumenical
   3. Fundamentalist
   4. Liberationist
   5. Protestant
5. One of the key areas in which the fundamentalist movement differs from mainline Christianity is on the issue of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. bodily resurrection of Christ
   2. canon of the Scriptures
   3. compatibility of the doctrine of Creation with the scientific theory of evolution.
   4. second coming
   5. Virginal conception of Jesus .
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement in modern Christianity most emphasizes healing the divisions among churches and increasing cooperation among them. .
   1. Charismatic
   2. Ecumenical
   3. Fundamentalist
   4. Liberationist
   5. Protestant
7. Christianity joins Judaism in affirming that humans have been created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. as souls without bodies
   2. in the image of God, male and female
   3. in a state of existence called “original sin”
   4. to be one in Christ, regardless of ethnicity, social status, or gender
   5. with males in a superior spiritual position to females
8. To the teaching of “heaven” and “hell” Catholicism adds a place of purification after death called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. the Holy Roman Empire
   2. the Kingdom of God
   3. Limbo
   4. Purgatory
   5. the Vatican
9. The Protestant Reformers reemphasized the Apostle Paul’s teaching of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe what enables humans to overcome sinfulness.
   1. Baptism in the Spirit
   2. Justification by faith
   3. the sacrament of Holy Communion (the Eucharist)
   4. the Second coming of Christ
   5. transubstantiation
10. Many liberal Christians have reinterpreted the eschatological teaching of Christianity, by giving up belief in the literal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. bodily resurrection of Jesus
    2. creation in six days
    3. Second Coming of Christ
    4. Trinity
    5. virginal conception of Jesus
11. According to *The Next Christendom* by Philip Jenkins, the center of Christianity is shifting from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,
    1. Catholicism to Protestantism
    2. conservative to liberal movements
    3. Europe to the United States
    4. the northern hemisphere to the southern
    5. Protestantism to Catholicism
12. Black and feminist theology are branches within a larger modern Christian movement known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theology.
    1. Emerging
    2. Environmental
    3. Fundamentalist
    4. Liberation
    5. Process

**Essay Questions**

1. Summarize what can reasonably be reconstructed about the basic events in the life of Jesus.  
   (APPLY)
2. Summarize what is known about the birth of Christianity before the year C.E.70.   
   (APPLY)
3. Summarize the distinctive features of the three major branches of Christianity: Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant.  
   (ANALYZE)
4. Discuss the similarities and differences between the fundamentalist and mainline Christian positions on the following: Scripture, Creation, original sin, life after death, and the Second Coming of Jesus.  
   (ANALYZE)
5. Discuss the similarities and differences between Protestant and Roman Catholic teaching on the following: grace, sacraments, the Scriptures.  
   (ANALYZE)
6. Discuss the meaning of the name “New Testament” and why early Christians gave this name to the collection of their books.  
   (APPLY)
7. Using the “framework for understanding” religious worldviews developed in Chapter 1, describe the Christian worldview.  
   (ANALYZE)
8. Describe the basic forms of Christianity that have across the centuries, and discuss the historical forces that encouraged these developments.  
   (ANALYZE)
9. Explain the significance of Constantine’s Edict of Milan and the Theodosius’ recognition of Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire. How did these two historical events affect the future development of the religion?  
   (ANALYZE)
10. How are the various strands of liberation theology affecting the contemporary development of Christianity? How do you evaluate the significance of these developments? What effects will they have on the future development of the religion?  
    (ANALYZE)