

Formation Toward Christian Ministry (FTCM)

Church History 1

Session 2 – Make Up

Name: _____

Location Registered: _____

Date of Original Class: _____

I have personally read all of the required reading, viewed the make-up video, and completed the following worksheets.

Signature _____

Date _____

Church History 1 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 1

In less than a century Christianity went from being illegal in the Roman Empire with Christians subject to intense persecution to being the official religion of the Roman Empire. What effect do you think such a rapid and profound shift had on Christianity?

Write about a paragraph.

Church History 1 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 2

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* History –
Section entitled “The Fathers of the Church” pp. 46-51 (49-54)

- (a) What is meant by the term “Fathers of the Church” or “Patristic Writers”? What characteristics did this group of people who spanned several centuries share?

- (b) What were some of the major contributions of the following figures: Tertullian, Origen, Jerome, Ambrose?

Church History 1 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 3

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* - Section entitled "The Papacy" pp. 51-55(54-58)

- (a) What is *caesaro-papism*? Why did the bishops of Rome fight against this idea?

- (b) What significant contributions did Leo I of Rome make in the developing understanding and role of the papacy?

- (c) What political realities helped to secure the independence of the Popes from imperial control? What pope(s) were key in effecting this reality? What tools did they use to secure this independence long-term?

Church History 1 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 4

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* –
Section entitled “The First Christological Councils” pp. 55-63 (58-66)

- (a) What was Arianism? Why was it a problem for the early Church? With what means was the problem dealt and by whom?
- (b) In what years and in what cities were the first four ecumenical councils held? What questions did they consider and what conclusions did they draw?
- (c) How did the Church eventually come to understand the idea of the development of doctrine during this period?

Church History 1 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 5

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* – Section entitled “St. Augustine” pp. 64-72 (67-75)

- (a) Who was Augustine? Where was he from? For what is he best known?
- (b) What was Manichaeism? How did Augustine argue against this religious movement?
- (c) What was Donatism? How did the issue arise? How was it resolved and what role did Augustine play in this?
- (d) What was Pelagianism? What did Augustine teach in contrast to Pelagianism? What impact did this have on Christianity?

Church History 1 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 6

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* –
Section entitled “The Rise of Monasticism” pp. 76-84 (79-88)

- (a) What were the initial impulses that gave rise to Christian monasticism? Where did this movement first begin? Who were the two figures that were most key in its development and popularization?
- (b) What are the key characteristics of Christian monasticism?
- (c) Who was Benedict of Nursia and what role did he have in the development and spread of monasticism in the West?
- (d) What influence did monasticism have on the broader Church and society?

Church History 1 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 7

What were Augustine's most important contributions to the Church?

Church History 1 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 8

Write about a paragraph answer to at least one of the following questions:

1. Throughout the history of the Church, the foundation of new religious communities or the renewal/reform of existing religious communities (like the foundations of Christian monasticism in this period) have had profound impacts on the Church far beyond the individual members of the communities. Can you identify new religious communities or movements that are having a similar impact on the Church today?
2. In the fourth and fifth centuries, ordinary lay people took the finer points of theology so seriously that theological controversies sometimes led to public riots. That does not seem to be the case today. Why do you think that is? Is that good, bad, or indifferent?