1. When was the birthday of the Christian church?
2. List four factors which led to the complete separation of the Jews from the Christians.
3. What was the impact of the increased influx of upper class converts to Christianity in the 3rd century on the nature of the church?
4. Why did the Romans distrust the early Christians leading to their persecution?
5. Define martyrdom and demonstrate its theological significance to the early Christians.
6. Define the term 'confessor."
7. What factors gave rise to apologetics in the early church?
8. What were the goals of the early Christian apologists?
9. How did the rite of baptism change from the 1st to the 3rd century?
10. Name four aspects which the gnostic groups of the 1st-3rd century had in common.
11. What were the theological dangers which Gnosticism posed to Christianity?
12. Why did Gnosticism attract some 2nd c. Christians (four points)?
14. What is docetism?
15. List evidence that supports the authenticity of Constantine’s conversion to Christianity.
16. Which controversy did the Nicene Creed of the First Ecumenical Council address?

17. What were the primary arguments of the Arian controversy?

18. Define canon, including who first developed a canon, and the purpose of their development.

19. What was the Donatist controversy?

20. What are the three types of grace mentioned in Augustine’s doctrine of grace?

21. How did Augustine explain the origin of evil?

22. What is original sin and what is Augustine’s remedy for it in his doctrine of predestination?

23. What was the Pelagian controversy?

24. What are the three criteria to determine a just war?

25. Why was the period of 500-800 AD called the ‘Dark Ages’?

26. What were two stabilizing factors in the West in the Middle Ages?

27. What innovations did Pope Gregory the Great introduce to the church?

28. What was the significance of Pope Leo?

29. What was the function of saints in the Middle Ages?

30. Charlemagne was crowned with what special title by Pope Leo III?

31. Define Scholasticism.

32. According to Anselm, why did God have to become man?

33. What theological challenge did the rise of Aristotelianism pose for the Christian doctrine of creation in the Scholastic period?

34. Define Anselm of Canterbury’s argument for the existence of God.

35. What are Aquinas’ five arguments for the existence of God?
36. How does the Scholastic approach to reason differ from Descartes’ (Cartesianism) view of reason?

37. Define iconodule and iconoclast in the context of the 8th c. Iconoclastic controversy.

38. Identify five characteristics of Eastern Orthodox Christianity based on their self-perception and values.

39. What were the factors which led to the schism between the eastern and western church?

40. What were the implications of Christendom upon the spiritual and social life of its citizens?

41. How has the idea of *caesaropapism* influenced the relationship between church and state in Eastern Orthodox Christianity?

42. Name the seven sacraments that regulated medieval spiritual life.

43. What was the investiture controversy and what was its importance with regard to the papacy?

44. How were secular rulers involved in attempts to stamp out heresy as outlined by the Fourth Lateran Council (1215)?

45. List 4 reasons given for the Crusades by Pope Urban II?

46. What were the social and religious effects of the Crusades?

47. Who were the flagellants and what was their relationship to the Black Plague?

48. According to Mt. 16:19, what is the extent of the Pope’s authority and from which earthly spiritual leader did this authority derive?

49. What was the Donation of Constantine and what was its relationship to the attempts to reinforce the pope’s authority?

50. What three major events demonstrated the increased political power of the popes in the medieval period?