

# The Church In History

## Answer Key

*For parent-teacher use only.*

**72991 R9/12**

Copyright © 2012 by Christian Liberty Academy School Systems  
September 2012 edition

All rights reserved. No part of this answer key may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, without written permission from the publisher, except as stated in *The CLASS Handbook*. Brief quotations embodied in critical articles or reviews are permitted.

A publication of  
***Christian Liberty Academy School Systems***

502 West Euclid Avenue

Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

**[www.homeschools.org](http://www.homeschools.org)**

Prepared by Diane Olson  
Copyediting Diane Olson  
Layout by Jim Lellman

Printed in the United States of America

# Contents

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Text Key.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Part One: When the Christian Church was Young .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Chapter 1: The New Testament Church Is Born.....	1
Chapter 2: The Church Is Tempered.....	1
Chapter 3: The Church Grows Inwardly.....	2
Chapter 4: The Church Is Victorious .....	2
Chapter 5: The Church Consolidates .....	3
Chapter 6: The Church Deteriorates .....	4
Chapter 7: The Church Survives and Grows Again.....	4
<b>Part Two: The Church in the Middle Ages.....</b>	<b>5</b>
Chapter 8: The Church Loses Territory .....	5
Chapter 9: The Church Forms an Alliance .....	5
Chapter 10: The Church and Papal Development.....	6
Chapter 11: The Church in Bondage to the State.....	6
Chapter 12: The Church Is Divided.....	7
Chapter 13: Monasticism and the Cluny Reform .....	7
Chapter 14: The Church Makes Efforts to Free Itself.....	8
Chapter 15: The Church Continues to Free Itself.....	9
Chapter 16: The Church Is Forced to Compromise .....	9
Chapter 17: The Church Inspires the Crusades.....	10
Chapter 18: The Church Rises to Its Height of Power.....	11
Chapter 19: The Church Declines in Power .....	12
Chapter 20: The Church Is Stirred from Within .....	13
<b>Part Three: The Church in the Reformation .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Chapter 21: The Church Is Shaken .....	14
Chapter 22: The Church Is Convulsed.....	15
Chapter 23: The Church Is Reformed in Germany.....	16
Chapter 24: The Reformation in Switzerland .....	17
Chapter 25: The Anabaptists.....	18
Chapter 26: The Reformation in Western Europe.....	19
Chapter 27: The Church Is Reformed in Scotland.....	20
Chapter 28: The Church Is Reformed in England .....	20

Chapter 29: The Roman Church Undertakes Reform.....	22
Chapter 30: The Protestant Churches Fight for Their Lives.....	22
<b>Part Four: The Church After the Reformation.....</b>	<b>23</b>
Chapter 31: The Church in England Continues to Ferment.....	23
Chapter 32: The Congregationalists; the Baptists.....	24
Chapter 33: Arminianism; the Quakers.....	24
Chapter 34: Pietism; the Moravians.....	25
Chapter 35: Socinianism; Unitarianism; Modernism .....	26
Chapter 36: The Methodists.....	26
Chapter 37: The Eastern and the Roman Church.....	27
Chapter 38: Religious Life in Germany and England.....	28
Chapter 39: The Reformed Churches Survive Persecution .....	28
Chapter 40: The Church Grows Once More .....	29
<b>Part Five: The Church in the New World.....</b>	<b>30</b>
Chapter 41: The Church Enters the New World .....	30
Chapter 42: The Church Experiences a Great Awakening.....	31
Chapter 43: The Church as the Young Nation Is Formed.....	31
Chapter 44: The Church in the Early Nineteenth Century.....	32
Chapter 45: The Church in a Time of Turmoil .....	33
Chapter 46: The Church Faces New Problems.....	34
Chapter 47: The Church in Canada.....	35
Chapter 48: The Church Seeks to Preserve the Faith .....	36
Chapter 49: The Churches Seek Co-operation and Union.....	36
Chapter 50: A Look Backward and Forward .....	37

## ***Introduction***

The answer key for *The Church in History* (copyright © 1964 CSI) is provided by the staff of Christian Liberty Academy School Systems to help the parent-instructor prepare to teach this course and evaluate student progress. Separate tests are included and required. This key provides model answers for the questions at the end of each chapter that can be answered from the textbook and from the Bible. Several questions in the textbook refer the student to readings and/or research outside the textbook. We recommend that the teacher direct the student to research some of these questions for enrichment purposes; however, these questions should be considered optional.

**The parent-instructor must be directly involved in the teaching process and should not leave the student alone with this course.** The instructor should first become familiar with the textbook, the textbook exercises, and the model answers to those exercises in this answer key. Note, for example, the Table of Contents and the basic textbook format. To make grading and evaluation of the daily work from the textbook easier, we suggest the parent-instructor direct the student to write down on paper each question or exercise from the book as well as his own answers. The parent-instructor is advised to prepare slightly ahead of the student, partly by using this answer key, in order to direct the student where necessary, such as in difficult spots, without doing the student's work for him.

**The answers in the daily work answer key should not in any way be communicated to the student for the purpose of answering test questions.**

**Please also take special note that the student must not have access to this answer key.** The student should do his own work out of the textbook and respond using his own words. The student should also use quotation marks and page references in his responses when quoting phrases or sentences from the textbook. **Necessary corrections to a student's answers for teaching purposes should be achieved through guidance based primarily on the contents of the textbook, not through directly communicating the answers in the answer key to the student.**

# Part One: When the Christian Church was Young

## Chapter 1: The New Testament Church Is Born, page 6

1. The Church is made up of the people whom God has redeemed. Its work is to preach the message of salvation by faith in Jesus. Jesus is its Head.
2. The Old Testament believers were the ancestors of the New Testament believers. Jesus' coming was the fulfillment of the promise to Abraham, "In thee shall all nations be blessed" (Galatians 3:8). The New Testament believers "are blessed with faithful Abraham" (v. 9) and know the truth that "The just shall live by faith" (v. 11).
3. "The fulness of the time" refers to the fact that God had prepared the earth for Jesus' coming, both physically and spiritually.
4. Jesus laid the foundation of the Church through His teaching, His atoning death, and His resurrection.
5. The Holy Spirit led the early Church.
6. Pilate wrote the placard for the cross of Jesus in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin because those were the languages in that area of the world. The Jews would understand Hebrew, most of the Roman world spoke Greek, and the Romans spoke Latin.
7. Since the whole world spoke Greek, the Gospel could be spread quickly without language barriers.
8. The Jews were accustomed to thinking of themselves as God's special people, and the Gentiles were considered unclean. God's direct revelation to Peter convinced the Jews that the Gentiles were to be included in the outreach efforts of the Church (Acts 10-11).
9. The Church is a spiritual entity, "founded and directed by the Holy Ghost" (page 4).
10. The miracles were signs of God's power and of the truth of the message of the Gospel. They were the "testimony unto the work of his grace" (Acts 14:3; c.f. Acts 2:42-43; 4:30; 5:12-16; Romans 15:18-19; II Corinthians 12:12).
11. The Greek language and Greek philosophy are the parts of Greek culture mentioned in the chapter (page 5).
12. The Jews did not tend to reach out to the Gentiles. The Samaritans in particular were hated by the Jews. Therefore, it would seem reasonable to assume that Philip would not have preached to the Samaritans and an Ethiopian before the new message of Christ.

## Chapter 2: The Church Is Tempered, page 13

1. Persecutions broke out against the Church from its very beginnings. However, they "tempered" the Church, rather than destroying it. Christians gladly suffered martyrdom rather than denying Christ.
2.
  - Roman Emperor Galerius severely persecuted the Christians until his edict in 311 granting toleration for the Church.
  - The catacombs were tunnels carved as tombs in the rock below the city of Rome. The Christians hid in the catacombs during times of persecution.
3. Christians saw martyrdom as a way of glorifying God.

4. The Christians refused to worship any gods but the one true God, and this made them targets of persecution by the Romans.
5. There are few written records of the Christian Church from A.D. 70 to A.D. 300. Undoubtedly, this is due in large part to the constant persecution of the Christians.
6. *Optional exercise*
7. *Optional exercise*

### Chapter 3: The Church Grows Inwardly, pages 21-22

1. The Apostolic Fathers were church leaders that were said to have been taught by the apostles personally.
2. *See page 31 regarding Athanasius and the Nicene Creed.* The creeds affirm the deity of Jesus Christ.
3.
  - The Apostolic Father Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, was martyred in A.D. 156.
  - The scholar Origen wrote many books, including the Christian apology *Against Celsus*.
  - The heresy Gnosticism maintained that Christ never dwelt on the earth in earthly form.
  - The heresy Montanism taught that the Holy Spirit had not come at Pentecost, but was coming “soon.”
4. The Apologists were scholars who defended Christian truth. Through their study of the Scriptures and their writings, “the Church made progress in the understanding of Christian truth” (page 16). [*The further study of Justin's Apology can be considered optional.*] Justin would write to officials and philosophers in particular because they would be the most interested in his scholarly arguments and the ones most likely to understand them. Other Apologists named in this chapter are Origen, Irenaeus, Clement, and Tertullian.
5. The books of Luke and The Acts are addressed to Theophilus.
6. The Apostles' Creed was written at a time when the Gnostics were spreading false teaching about Christ, which would account for the emphasis on the Son in the creed. Heresy in the early Church seemed to center on the nature of Christ.
7. *Presbyter* means “elder”; *bishop* means “overseer.” A monarchical bishop is a single overseer; a diocesan bishop oversees a region, or diocese. The movement toward consolidation of authority in the bishops was a step toward the ultimate consolidation of authority in the pope.
8. *Optional exercise*
9. *Optional exercise*

### Chapter 4: The Church Is Victorious, page 28

1. Constantine saw Christianity as a way to power.
2. The Edict of Milan caused thousands to join the Church who were not genuinely converted but were only looking for material and political advantages. The influx of heathens into the Church corrupted it. The Church also became closely related to the State and deeply entangled in politics.