

# EXERCISES

## INTRODUCTION TO CHURCH HISTORY

JANUARY 2 – FEBRUARY 20, 2020

### A. QUIZZES ON MARK NOLL'S *TURNING POINTS: DECISIVE MOMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY*

*Purpose:* To ensure that students are reading the textbook with sufficient comprehension to integrate the readings into classroom learning.

*Instructions:* We will take 10 minutes for each quiz. Each quiz will have about 7 questions. The class will be awarded for every question that at least 75% of the class answers correctly.

#### QUIZ 1: QUESTIONS 1–13

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#### CHAPTER 1: "THE CHURCH PUSHED OUT ON ITS OWN: THE FALL OF JERUSALEM (70)" (PP. 13–38):

1. What of the following passages from the New Testament became a pattern for the worship songs of early Christianity?
  - a. Colossians 1:15-20
  - b. Luke 22
  - c. 1 Corinthians 14:1-10
  - d. Ephesians 1:1-6
  
2. According to Noll, what sparked the Jewish revolt in Caesarea?
  - a. A decree that Jews no longer were considered Roman Citizens
  - b. Greek-Speakers launched an attack on the Jewish quarters
  - c. Romans forcing Jews to worship their gods
  - d. All of the Above
  
3. How many years did the Jewish revolt last?
  - a. 3
  - b. 7
  - c. 11
  - d. 18

4. In what year was the Jewish Temple in Jerusalem destroyed by the Romans?
  - a. 50AD
  - b. 70AD
  - c. 90AD
  - d. 120AD
  
5. In what year did the Roman emperor Nero die?
  - a. 41AD
  - b. 54AD
  - c. 68AD
  - d. 96AD
  
6. Which of the following phrases does Noll use to describe the relationship of Christianity to Judaism in the period before the destruction of the temple?
  - a. "As if there was no connection between the two"
  - b. "As if there were no differences between the two"
  - c. "Like an appendage of Judaism"
  - d. "Like a new rendition of Judaism"
  
7. According to Noll, what were the main vehicles for Christian outreach by the time of the destruction of the temple?
  - a. Street corners
  - b. Jewish Synagogues
  - c. Marketplaces
  - d. Amphitheaters
  
8. Which of the following time periods follows the "Apostolic Period" in Church History?
  - a. Subapostolic Period
  - b. Preapostolic Period
  - c. Postapostolic Period
  - d. Post-Nicene Period
  
9. Which of the following does Noll identify as one of the contributing reasons why Christians were legally permitted to worship as monotheists?
  - a. Christians obeyed the laws and kept their heads down
  - b. Rome did not have laws against any religious practices
  - c. Rome saw Christianity as a benefit to society
  - d. The Jews had worked for years to gain the status of *Religio Licita*
  
10. Which of the following phrases refers to the time of the Peace of Rome?
  - a. *Paxem in terris*
  - b. *Pax Romana*
  - c. *Panem et circenses*
  - d. *Pater familias*

11. What does the Latin word *credo* mean, from which comes our English word “creed”?
  - a. “I believe”
  - b. “We believe”
  - c. “You believe”
  - d. “Belief”
  
12. Which of the following are the three principle branches of Christianity?
  - a. Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Western Orthodox
  - b. Catholic, Protestant, Evangelical
  - c. Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant
  - d. Catholic, Evangelical, and Pentecostal
  
13. According to Noll, when was the first recorded citation of the 27 canonical books of the New Testament?
  - a. In AD 68, by the Apostle Paul
  - b. In AD 325, by the Council of Nicaea
  - c. In AD 367, by Athanasius of Alexandria
  - d. In AD 430, by Augustine of Hippo

#### QUIZ 2: QUESTIONS 14–23

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#### CHAPTER 2: “REALITIES OF EMPIRE: THE COUNCIL OF NICAEEA (325)” (PP. 39–57):

14. Which of the following represents the opening date of the Council of Nicaea?
  - a. December 25, 367
  - b. May 20, 325
  - c. March 21, 375
  - d. September 14, 400
  
15. Who convened the Council of Nicaea?
  - a. Augustine of Hippo
  - b. Eusebius of Nicomedia
  - c. Hosius of Corduba
  - d. Emperor Constantine
  
16. The Council of Nicaea was called in order to examine the teaching of which of the following individuals?
  - a. Marcion
  - b. Arius
  - c. Athanasius
  - d. Origen of Alexandria

17. In 312AD, Constantine became the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity. According to his own testimony, why did Constantine convert?
- He saw a vision with a cross in the sky
  - An evangelist named John preached to him
  - He heard a voice from heaven demanding his repentance
  - All of the above
18. Which of the following best represents Constantine's view of Christianity?
- A way to unite the empire
  - A way to find lasting peace
  - A way to the salvation of God
  - Both A and C
19. As Noll notes, the Council of Nicaea was a "great turning point in the history of the church" because...
- Christianity went from being something alien to being established in Roman culture
  - The Council of Nicaea effectively defeated heresy within the church
  - Christianity separated permanently from Judaism
  - The Council of Nicaea became known as "the birth of the church"
20. Which of the following best represents the principle error in Arius' theology?
- He believed that Jesus was a man that God controlled
  - He did not believe that Jesus was God
  - He viewed Jesus as fully God but not man
  - He believed that Jesus was one of many gods
21. Noll writes that "\_\_\_\_\_ is only one of many later commentators to hail Athanasius for the fidelity of his convictions" in standing with the doctrine of the Trinity.
- T. F. Torrance
  - A. W. Tozer
  - C. S. Lewis
  - G. K. Chesterton
22. Which of the following was NOT one of the principle conclusions of the Council of Nicaea?
- Christ was true God from true God
  - Christ was consubstantial with the Father
  - Christ was begotten, not made
  - Christ was fully divine
23. Which council, called in 381AD, reaffirmed the main points of the Nicene Creed?
- Council of Constantinople I
  - Council of Trent
  - Council Vatican I
  - Council of Lateran IV

QUIZ 3: QUESTIONS 24–34

CHAPTER 4: "THE MONASTIC RESCUE OF THE CHURCH: BENEDICT'S *RULE* (530)"

(PP. 77–98):

24. Noll writes: "Protestantism itself... began with the monastic experiences of \_\_\_\_\_"
- John Calvin
  - Martin Luther
  - Ulrich Zwingli
  - Benedict of Nursia
25. Noll states that Martin Luther and John Calvin drew inspiration from the work of \_\_\_\_\_, who founded a monastic order.
- Constantine
  - Benedict
  - Anthony
  - Augustine
26. Which monk is remembered for his significant contribution to the tradition of Bible translation?
- Augustine
  - Benedict
  - Jerome
  - Anthony
27. According to Noll, which monks were especially known for their contributions to theology?
- Jerome and Cyril
  - Augustine and Thomas Aquinas
  - Gregory and Bernard of Clairvaux
  - Peter and Paul
28. Noll writes: "It is almost certainly \_\_\_\_\_ who gave the most decisive, and most beneficial, shape to monasticism."
- Benedict of Nursia
  - Anthony of Padua
  - Martin Luther
  - Jerome
29. According to Noll, Monasticism did not hold out prospects of wealth or sensual enjoyment but instead offered which of the following?
- Faithful Christian teaching in times of religious persecution
  - Consistent prayers throughout times of political unrest
  - Stable Christian community in times of social disorder
  - None of the above

30. Which of the following philosophies was most influential in the east?
- Platonism
  - Neoplatonism
  - Manichaeism
  - Stoicism
31. Simeon Stylites did which of the following in order to focus on spiritual realities?
- Lived on a deserted island
  - Dug a deep cave to live in
  - Climbed a high mountain and lived there
  - Built a very tall pillar to reside on
32. Who was the creator of the *Rule*, which was a tremendously influential set of expectations and rules for monks during the Middle Ages?
- St. Anthony of Alexandria
  - St. Augustine of Hippo
  - St. Benedict of Nursia
  - St. Ignatius of Loyola
33. Which of the following is the common title for Boniface?
- The Apostle of the Saxons
  - The Apostle of Germany
  - The Apostle of France
  - The Apostle of Norway
34. The monks of Europe subscribed to the motto: *cruce, libro, et atro*. Which of the following is the best translation of this motto?
- Cross, liberty, and prayer
  - Cross, library, and work
  - Cross, book, and plow
  - Cross, Bible, and prayer

#### QUIZ 4: QUESTIONS 35–43

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#### CHAPTER 6: "DIVISION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST: THE GREAT SCHISM (1054)"

(PP. 121–141):

35. Which of the following elements in the church was to resist the tide of reform in the Middle Ages?
- Liturgy
  - Papacy
  - Sacraments
  - Community

36. Which of the following caused the patriarchs of Constantinople to no longer list the names of the bishops of Rome among the other patriarchs
- The addition of the *filioque* clause to the Nicene Creed
  - The West's refusal to respond to the needs of the East
  - A lack of communication between the two primary cities of Christendom
  - None of the above
37. Which of the following frustrated the ecclesiastical leaders of Bulgaria?
- Improper use of the sacraments
  - Lack of evangelism
  - heavy-handed incursion of Western practices
  - Threats of splitting away from the East if they did not change their theology
38. Which of the following terms was coined by Tertullian?
- Impeccability
  - Evangelical
  - Catholic
  - Trinity
39. According to Noll, which of the following ultimately led to the division of Christendom into Eastern and Western halves?
- The Council of Nicaea II
  - Moving the capital of the empire from Rome to Constantinople
  - The coronation of Charlemagne as emperor
  - The Crusades
40. According to Noll, which of the following is NOT one of the patriarchates?
- Alexandria
  - Antioch
  - Rome
  - Jerusalem
41. Which of the following is the date for the beginning of the Crusades?
- 1009AD
  - 1071AD
  - 1095AD
  - 1122AD
42. In Russian Orthodoxy, which of the following did NOT remain as the center of active faith?
- Church order
  - Liturgical practice
  - Prayer
  - Monastic devotion

43. In 2009, which branch of Christianity claimed 274 million members, according to the *Atlas of Global Christianity*?
- Protestantism
  - Catholicism
  - Pentecostalism
  - Orthodoxy

## QUIZ 5: QUESTIONS 44–52

### CHAPTER 7: “THE BEGINNINGS OF PROTESTANTISM: THE DIET OF WORMS (1521)” (PP. 143–165):

44. What was the Diet of Worms?
- An unsavory tradition of eating only worms
  - An imperial assembly that convened at Worms, Germany
  - A group of theologians that came together for debate annually
  - None of the Above
45. To which of the following royal figures did Luther present his works?
- Charles V
  - Charles III
  - George V
  - George IV
46. Into which language did Martin Luther translate the Bible?
- English
  - French
  - Latin
  - German
47. According to Noll, which of the following represents the supreme authority for Protestants?
- The Papacy
  - The tradition of the Church
  - The Bible
  - The Creeds
48. Whom did pope Leo X call “the wild boar from the forest”?
- John Calvin
  - Martin Luther
  - Ulrich Zwingli
  - Jan Hus



49. What vocation did Luther pursue before writing against the Roman Catholic Church?
- Merchant
  - Lawyer
  - Town Councilor
  - Monk
50. Whom did Martin Luther debate in Marburg, Germany?
- John Calvin
  - Jan Hus
  - John Wycliffe
  - Ulrich Zwingli
51. Where was Ulrich Zwingli from?
- Zurich, Switzerland
  - Munich, Germany
  - Vienna, Austria
  - Prague, Czech Republic
52. Who wrote *The Ninety-Five Theses*?
- John Calvin
  - Ulrich Zwingli
  - Martin Luther
  - Jan Hus

#### QUIZ 6: QUESTIONS 53–60

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#### CHAPTER 12: "A FAITH FOR ALL THE WORLD: THE EDINBOUGH MISSIONARY CONFERENCE (1910)" (PP. 261–285):

53. Which of the following is credited as the beginning of the ecumenical movement in the twentieth century?
- The missionary conference in Edinburgh
  - The World Council of Churches
  - The missionary conference in Dublin
  - Vatican II
54. In 1910, what did "worldwide Christianity" mean?
- Christianity in every country
  - Christianity that has a goal to reach every country
  - Christianity that is reaching out from Europe
  - Christianity in Latin America

55. According to Noll, which of the following is essential for authentic missionary activity?
- Church buildings
  - The indigenization of faith
  - The Bible in a local language
  - The Jesus Film
56. Which of the following does Noll cite as having prevented churches from expanding in missions?
- The misguided desire for churches to defend their mission territories from other churches
  - The financial state of the church
  - The need of missionaries
  - The lack of connections with other countries
57. According to Noll, which of the following purposes lies at the foundation of the Protestant missionary endeavor?
- To meet the needs of the people
  - To preach the gospel
  - To establish churches
  - To grow the Protestant vision
58. Who was the dynamic pioneer of English-speaking protestant missions in the late eighteenth century?
- Samuel Mills
  - William Carey
  - Jim Elliot
  - Joshua Marshman
59. Which missionary insisted on wearing local clothing when on mission in China?
- John L. Nevius
  - Roland Allen
  - Hudson Taylor
  - Mary Slessor
60. From which denomination did Samuel Crowther come?
- Anglican
  - Southern Baptist
  - Presbyterian
  - Lutheran

CHAPTER 13: “MOBILIZING FOR THE FUTURE: THE SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL (1962–65) AND THE LAUSANNE CONGRESS ON WORLD EVANGELIZATION (1974)” (PP. 287–306):

61. According to Noll, what is the oldest and largest organization in the world?
  - a. The Protestant Church
  - b. The Islamic faith
  - c. The Catholic Church
  - d. The United Nations
  
62. Which of the following represents the opening of the Second Vatican Council?
  - a. January 13, 1960
  - b. October 11, 1962
  - c. June 29, 1864
  - d. March 15, 1964
  
63. Which Pope convened the Second Vatican Council?
  - a. John XXIII
  - b. Pius XII
  - c. Pius IX
  - d. Benedict IX
  
64. What was the purpose of convening the Second Vatican Council?
  - a. To update the church
  - b. To address the spiritual needs of the present day
  - c. To give the church an opportunity to be more effective in the modern world
  - d. All of the above
  
65. What kinds of documents were produced by the Second Vatican Council?
  - a. Constitutions
  - b. Decrees
  - c. Creeds
  - d. Both A and B
  
66. Which of the following was perhaps one of the most surprising statements made in official documents produced by the Second Vatican Council?
  - a. Non-Catholic Christians are somehow united with the Catholic Church through the Holy Spirit
  - b. The Catholic Church would begin again to sell indulgences
  - c. The Roman Catholic Church no longer believes in Purgatory
  - d. The Roman Catholic Church and the Lutheran Church both believe in justification by faith

67. When was the Lausanne Congress on World Evangelization held?
- a. 1944
  - b. 1950
  - c. 1974
  - d. 1992
68. Delegates from which countries were denied visas to attend the Lausanne Congress on World Evangelization?
- a. China and the Soviet Union
  - b. Cuba and China
  - c. The Soviet Union and East Germany
  - d. Cuba and East Germany
69. Who was a key figure in convening the Lausanne Congress?
- a. Mark A. Noll
  - b. Charles Templeton
  - c. Billy Graham
  - d. Karl Barth
70. Which of the following was a major agenda item for the Lausanne Congress?
- a. Corporate Action
  - b. Corporate Commitment
  - c. Task-oriented Mobilization
  - d. All of the above

## B. WHO AM I?

*Purpose:* To familiarize ourselves with the biographies of great leaders (20 male leaders and 20 female leaders) from the 20 centuries of church history. As we compare and contrast the lives of these individuals, we will see how the church developed through the centuries.

*Instructions:* First, everyone is to pick a character from the catalogue below. Next, take turns posing yes/no questions to the other members of the group. You may not ask questions which directly concern the character's gender (i.e., "are you a female?") or the character's century (i.e., "did you live before the year 1000AD?"). You may, however, ask questions which solicit for this information indirectly (i.e., "are you a queen?" or "did you live after the Reformation?"). In the final 2 minutes of the exercise, participants are to hold up cards showing their own identity and their best guesses concerning the identities of their fellow participants. The number of correctly guessed identities will be recorded.

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### FIRST CENTURY

**Pricilla (ca. 1–ca. 65):** I was born into a Jewish family, and I was one of the earliest converts to Christianity in Rome. I am also known as the first example of a female teacher in Church History. The celebrated missionary, Paul of Tarsus, was my friend and coworker in Corinth. I am usually referred to alongside my husband, Aquila, who also labored in the service of the church.

**Clement of Rome (ca. 35–ca. 99AD):** I was born in the Roman Empire, and tradition claims that I was martyred by being tied to an anchor and thrown into the sea. I am therefore often depicted as standing next to an anchor. To Roman Catholic Christians, I am referred to as the fourth pope, but all Christians agree that served as an early bishop of Rome. Today, there is a large Russian Orthodox Church named after me in Moscow.

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### SECOND CENTURY

**Justin Martyr (ca. 100–ca. 165):** I was born in Judea and died in Rome. I am remembered as an apologist—that is, one who defends Christianity—and I possessed a remarkable, philosophical mind. I was martyred alongside some of my students. My best known writing is *The First Apology*. I also wrote *Dialogue with Trypho*. I am recognized as a Saint by the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, and the Oriental Orthodox Churches.

**Perpetua (ca. 182–ca. 203AD):** I was born in Carthage. I wrote a journal recounting my trial and imprisonment, and this journal was later finished by a contemporary of mine who wrote of my martyrdom. I was arrested and killed for my faith in God, as it was illegal to be a Christian in the Roman Empire at that time, and I was killed along with four of my fellow believers, including my female slave, Felicitas. My journal tells of my imprisonment and public death in the arena, and this journal was read annually in the churches of Carthage for centuries afterward.

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### THIRD CENTURY

**Origen of Alexandria (ca. 185–ca. 254AD):** I am a Christian scholar, ascetic, and theologian. I spent the first half of my career in Alexandria, and the second half in Caesarea. I wrote over 2,000 treatises, perhaps the most popular of which is *On the First Principles*. Some consider this text as the first systematic theology to be written in the church. I also wrote *Contra Celsum*, which is considered the most influential work of early Christian apologetics. During a season of persecution under Emperor Decius, I was tortured for my faith, and I died a few years later from the injuries.

**Agnes of Rome (ca. 291–ca. 304):** I am a martyr and considered by some to be the patron saint of chastity. I was born into a noble family in Rome, but one of my jealous suiters submitted my name to the authorities when I refused to marry him. There are many traditions about me, one of which is that I was condemned to be dragged naked through the streets and given over to a brothel. God protected me from this fate, and I was later beheaded. I am recognized as a saint in the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Anglican Communion, and the Lutheran Church.

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### FOURTH CENTURY

**Athanasius of Alexandria (ca. 296–373):** I was born into a Christian family in Alexandria, and I later became the twentieth bishop of Alexandria. My family was wealthy enough to give me an impressive education. I am remembered as the chief defender of Trinitarianism against Arianism during the time of the Council of Nicaea. For this, the Eastern Orthodox Church has called me “the Father of Orthodoxy.” I was exiled on five separate occasions by Roman Emperors, but I died peacefully in my own bed.

**Macrina the Younger (330–379):** I was born in Caesarea in Cappadocia into a Christian family. One of my brothers is also a famous figure in church history—Basil the Great—and he wrote a book about my life which describes the holy life that I lived as a Christian ascetic. I died at my family’s estate, which my brother and I turned into a monastery and convent.

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### FIFTH CENTURY

**Augustine of Hippo (354–430AD):** I was born as a Roman African to a Christian mother and a pagan father; my mother was a Christian all my life, but my father converted to Christianity only on his deathbed. I wrote many books, including *Confessions*, *City of God*, and *On Christian Doctrine*. I am remembered for formulating the doctrine of Original Sin. I also made contributions to the development of the just war theory.

**Melania the Younger (ca. 383–439AD):** I was born in Rome. After the death of our two children, my husband and I became Christian ascetics and lived a celibate life. When my parents died, I received a very large inheritance. I then donated it to churches and to the poor. My husband and I dedicated ourselves to a life of piety and charitable works and we founded a convent.

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## SIXTH CENTURY

**Clotilde (ca. 474–545):** I was royalty in the kingdom of Burgundy, and I supposedly was a descendant of the Gothic king Athanaric. I was born into a Christian family, and I was instrumental in my husband's conversion to Christianity. I am credited with spreading Christianity within Western Europe. I am remembered for almsgiving and penitential works of mercy, and I spent much of my life building churches and monasteries. I died of natural causes and am buried next to deceased husband, King Clovis I.

**Benedict of Nursia (480–547):** I was born in Italy to a noble Roman family. I was sent to Rome to study, but was disappointed in the life that I found there, and I left the city to find a different lifestyle. I lived as a hermit and grew in knowledge and character. I am best remembered for setting down a rule for monastic communities. My rules told them how to live a spiritual life with Christ as the center and also how to run a monastery efficiently. I was deeply influenced by the writings of John Cassian. I am remembered as the patron saint of Europe.

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## SEVENTH CENTURY

**Maximus the Confessor (580–662):** I was a Christian monk and scholar. I began my career as a civil servant and aide to a Byzantine emperor, but I gave this position up in order to embrace a monastic life. I studied diverse schools of philosophy. One of my friends began teaching Monothelitism, which is the teaching that Jesus had only one, divine will (and by implication that Jesus had no human will). I vigorously opposed Monothelitism, and for this I was tortured and exiled. My right hand was cut off and my tongue was cut out, and I died in exile.

**Hilda of Whitby (ca. 614–680):** I was born into a royal family, and I am considered an important figure in the evangelization of the Anglo-Saxon England. I was known for founding a monastery at Whitby, which is where the Synod of Whitby was held in 664. Many kings requested my advice, and I was widely regarded as a great teacher. I was a landowner who employed many to care for my sheep and cattle, farming, and woodcutting. I died due to a fever that lasted for the final seven years of my life.

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## EIGHTH CENTURY

**Ælfflæd of Whitby (654–714):** I am the child of King Oswiu of Northumbria and Eanflæd. I was known for my skills in surgery and attention to patients. Most of my life was spent as an ascetic. When I was one year old, my father, in celebration of a military victory, gave me over to be raised by a local abbey. My feast day is February 8.

**Boniface (ca. 675–754):** I was born in Crediton, England. I was the leading figure in the Anglo-Saxon mission to the Germanic territories of the Frankish Empire. I organized strong foundations for the church in Germany, and I was made archbishop of Mainz by Pope Gregory III. I am sometimes remembered as the "Apostle of the Germans." One famous story about me goes as follows. The Germans worshipped a certain oak tree, but I felled that tree and proclaimed to the Germans that the true God holds power even over this sacred oak. I was later martyred in Frisia, along with 52 others.

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## NINTH CENTURY

**Charlemagne (742–814):** I was the King of the Franks, King of the Lombards, and the Emperor of the Romans. I was crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day in Rome. I am remembered as the “Father of Europe” because I united most of Western Europe. I had at least four wives, and concubines besides, but in spite of this I viewed myself as a dedicated Christian and was faithful in attending church services. Only one of my sons, Louis the Pious survived to succeed me. I spent much time and effort protecting the Church and the poor. My court played a key role in teaching elementary Latin, so that people could read the Vulgate, which is the Latin translation of the Bible.

**Maria of Cordoba (d. 851):** I was born to a Christian father and an Islamic mother. My mother was baptized sometime after she was married. My parents feared being charged with apostasy and so they fled our hometown to the village of Froniaus. My mother died at a young age and my father sent me to be raised in a convent. I decided to denounce Islam. When I did, I was imprisoned alongside one of my friends, and we were both executed for apostasy and blasphemy of Islam.

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## TENTH CENTURY

**Berno of Cluny (ca. 850–927):** I lived as a Christian monk, and I am remembered as the first abbot of Cluny, which became the center of the so-called Cluniac reforms. These reforms concerned the way that monks and nuns live their daily lives. Through these reforms, I greatly influenced much of western monasticism. During my lifetime, the monasteries of Western Europe were in great disorder because of the Viking raids. I hoped to restore monasteries to the original Rule of St. Benedict. It is said that I had such a good reputation that a monastery was given to me by William of Aquitaine. I administered six monasteries in my life. I died peacefully, surrounded by my fellow monks.

**Olga of Kiev (ca. 890–969):** I am of Viking origin, and I was born in Pskov, which is one of the oldest cities in modern Russia. I ruled over Kievan Rus—a ancient predecessor to the modern States of Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine—as regent on behalf of my son. I took military action against the Drevlians for killing my husband. When I traveled to Constantinople, I convert to Christianity with the assistance of the emperor and the patriarch. I then set myself to Christianize Kievan Rus. Although I did not succeed in Christianize the empire, I paved the way for my grandson, Vladimir I.

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## ELEVENTH CENTURY

**Anselm of Canterbury (ca. 1033–1109):** I was born in Aosta, Italy. My father was a noble and my mother was related to notable bishops. When I was 15 years old, I wanted to enter a monastery, but my father would not let me. I then decided to live a carefree life. After that, my mother died and my father repented of his lifestyle and professed new faith. After 15 years there, I became the abbot of Bec Abbey by a unanimous vote. I was exiled twice due to my theological views and disagreements with political leadership. During my final two years of life, I was again made the archbishop. On my deathbed, I formally excommunicated all who failed to recognize Canterbury’s primacy over all the English church. I wrote many writings and am even remembered as “the Father of Scholasticism.”



**Margaret of Scotland (ca. 1045–1093):** I was part of English and Scottish royalty. I was born in exile in the Kingdom of Hungary. I was a very pious Christian, known for my charitable works. I was the parent to three kings of Scotland. I used to read biblical narratives to my husband, Malcolm II of Scotland. I instigated religious reform in the attempt to align the Church of Scotland to the Roman Catholic Church. I died of grief before I turned 50 years old, after my husband and eldest son died.

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## TWELFTH CENTURY

**Hildegard of Bingen (1098–1179):** I am one of the best known composers of sacred music, specifically monophony. I am also considered to have been the founder of scientific natural history in Germany. I was always sickly throughout my life, from birth to death. I experienced many visions throughout my life, and long before I took a monastic vow I had great spiritual awareness. I wrote three great volumes of visionary theology, a variety of musical compositions for liturgical use, and a musical play.

**Thomas Becket (1119–1170):** I was born in London, England. I was nominated as the Archbishop of Canterbury after the death of Theobald. I then became an ascetic, leaving pleasures of this life behind for a life of spiritual growth. I developed a strong conviction that the king was wrong in his actions. When the king's men heard him ask, "Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?", they thought that he wanted me killed. The knights rush to Canterbury Cathedral and killed me. I was soon thereafter remembered as a martyr.

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## THIRTEENTH CENTURY

**Francis of Assisi (1181–1226):** I was born to an Italian father, who was a silk merchant, and a French mother. I lived a life of extravagance and worldliness as a young man, but I reevaluated my life after I was taken prisoner by an enemy army and experienced illness. I went to Rome and asked God for spiritual enlightenment. I then had a vision of Jesus Christ, in which he said to me: "Go and repair my house which, as you can see, is falling into ruins." I assumed that he meant the church at which I was praying at the time. I am best remembered as the founder of one of the most famous order of monks.

**Elizabeth of Hungary (1207–1231):** In my short life, I loved the poor and suffering. I was the child of the King of Hungary. I lived a life of penance and asceticism rather than living a life of luxury. I married while I was still young, and my husband and I had three children. I spent the last few years of my life caring for the poor in a hospital.

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## FOURTEENTH CENTURY

**John Wycliffe (1330–1384):** I was born in Yorkshire, England. I am remembered as an English theologian, philosopher, reformer, and promoter of the first complete translation of the Bible into the English language. I taught that the church should give up worldly possessions. I received my formal education at the University of Oxford. I spent most of my life in debate with church authorities over questions of reform, and for this I am sometimes called the “Morning Star of the Reformation.” I died in Lutterworth, England.

**Catherine of Siena (1347–1380):** I was born the twenty-third child of Jacopo and Lapa Benincasa and grew up as an intelligent, cheerful, and intensely religious person. I wanted to dedicate my life to Christ, and therefore I did not seek marriage. I spent three years of my life in seclusion and prayer. I produced many and spiritual writings, and I am one of four female “Doctors of the Church” recognized by the Vatican.

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## FIFTEENTH CENTURY

**John Hus (1369–1415):** I was born into a poor family in Bohemia. I enrolled in the University of Prague and, after graduation, I began teaching at the university. I later became the dean of the philosophical faculty. I am considered the most important Czech religious reformer of my time, and many see me as a precursor to Martin Luther. I died a martyr, and was burned at the stake at a church council.

**Joan of Arc (1412–1431AD):** I was born in Domrémy, France, and my parents were peasants. Sometimes called “the Maid of Orléans,” I believe that God led me to lead the French army in victory over Orleans and stopped the English from invading France. I was later burned to death by the English on the charge of heresy, but I was canonized as a saint in the Roman Catholic Church in 1920.

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## SIXTEENTH CENTURY

**Katharina von Bora (1499–1552AD):** I was born into a modest family of lower nobility. When I was 10 years old, my father remarried, and I was given over to the care of a convent. I took vows as a nun but later abandoned them and married Martin Luther, who also taken vows as monk. Together, Martin and I modeled Christian marriage for millions of Protestant Christians.

**John Calvin (1509–1564):** I was born in Noyon, France, to a middle class family. My father wanted me to be a lawyer, but I desired to study theology. In order to please my father, I did study law, but when my father died I continued to study theology. Ultimately, by God’s providence, I became one of the most prominent leaders of the Reformation. I wrote a notable work entitled *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. I later moved to Geneva, Switzerland, to serve as pastor of a church there.

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## SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

**Blaise Pascal (1623–1662):** I was born in Clermont-Ferrand, France. I am remembered as a notable mathematician and a theological writer. My mother passed away when I was a toddler, and I became close with two of my sisters. My father was a tax collector and talented mathematician. When my father had a serious injury, we had medical visits from Catholic brothers. Their influence led to the conversion of our family. I then became a devout believer. I was a child prodigy, and I invented one of the first mechanical calculators. You can read my ideas about Christianity in *Pensées* (“Thoughts”).

**Henriette von Gersdorff (1648–1726):** I was born in Sulzbach, Upper Palatinate. I was educated in Dresden and Leipzig. I came to know many theologians and scientists of my time. I came into a role in which I could influence the church and state. I encouraged the translation of the Bible into the common tongue, Lusatian Slavic. I deeply influenced the spiritual formation and also the ministry of my grandson, Nicolas von Zinzendorf, who is remembered as the founder of the Moravians.

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## EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

**John Wesley (1703–1791):** I was born in Lincolnshire, England, to a man named Samuel, who did not conform to the Church of England. Susanna was my mother. After six years of education, I entered Christ Church in Oxford University. I resolved to become an ordained priest. I was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Oxford and was later ordained a priest. After my father died, I decided to go to some of the English colonies to oversee the spiritual lives of colonists. I established churches in the colonies and became a well-known teacher and preacher there. I decided to stay in the colonies, against the will of the English crown, to continue ministry.

**Sarah Pierpont Edwards (1710–1758):** I was born in New Haven, Connecticut, to a pastor and his wife. I was a puritan mystic, known for my piety. I married Jonathan Edwards, and together we participated in the Northampton revivals, remembered as the “First Great Awakening.” My husband and I had 11 children together and made our home a place of hospitality. We had good relations with Native Americans.

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## NINETEENTH CENTURY

**D. L. Moody (1837–1899):** I was born in Northfield, Massachusetts. I was formally educated only until the 5th grade. At age 17, I left life on the farm in order to seek employment in Boston, and I worked there at my uncle’s shoe store. Part of my uncle’s arrangement with me was that, if I were to work at his store, I would have to attend Mt. Vernon Congregational Church, which I agreed to do. One day, my Sunday school teacher, Edward Kimball, visited me at my place of work and made a gospel invitation to me. I was saved and devoted myself to serving God. I led Sunday school classes in Chicago, went on evangelization trips to England, and even founded the Chicago Evangelization Society (later renamed Moody Bible Institute).

**Fanny Crosby (1820–1915):** I am remembered as one of the most prolific hymn writer in the Christian tradition, famous especially for gospel songs. I became blind as a newborn baby due to an infection. I attended New York Institution for the Blind in New York City, and I discovered that I had a gift for musical compositions. I wrote countless hymns—some believe as many as 9,000 hymns. Some of my best known songs include “Blessed Assurance,” “All the Way, My Savior Leads Me,” and “To God Be the Glory.”

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## TWENTIETH CENTURY

**Mother Teresa (1910–1997):** I was a Roman Catholic believer who lived a monastic life. I devoted my life to serving the poor and destitute around the world. I spent most of my life in Calcutta, India, where I founded a religious congregation devoted to helping those in need. I was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and became a symbol of charitable, selfless work.

**Billy Graham (1918–2018):** I was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, on a dairy farm. I was a preacher for revival meetings and radio shows. My sermons were broadcast globally. Some estimate that I have preached the gospel to as many as 215 million people in audiences over 185 countries.

## C. EVALUATION

*Purpose:* For class participants to have the opportunity to provide feedback to improve future courses.

*Instructions:* Please respond openly and accurately to the evaluation questions below. At the end of the evaluation, there will be an opportunity to provide additional comments.

1. The instructor presented content in an organized manner
  - a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
  
2. The instructor explained concepts clearly
  - a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
  
3. The instructor was helpful when I had difficulties or questions
  - a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
  
4. The instructor provided clear constructive feedback
  - a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
  
5. The instructor encouraged the students to participate and ask questions
  - a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral

- d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
6. Considering both the limitations and possibilities of the subject matter and the course, how would you rate the overall effectiveness of this instructor?
- a. Poor
  - b. Substandard
  - c. Fine
  - d. Good
  - e. Excellent
7. This course was organized effectively
- a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
8. The course developed my abilities and skills for the subject
- a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
9. The course developed my ability to think critically about the subject
- a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
10. The assignments for this course challenged me to think critically about the course material
- a. Disagree
  - b. Somewhat disagree
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Somewhat Agree
  - e. Agree
11. On average, how many hours per week have you spent on this course, including attending class, doing readings, reviewing notes, finishing assignments, and any other course-related work?
- a. 2-3 Hours
  - b. 3-4 Hours

- c. 4-5 Hours
- d. 5+ Hours

12. How satisfied were you with your effort in this course?

- a. Dissatisfied
- b. Somewhat dissatisfied
- c. Neutral
- d. Somewhat satisfied
- e. Satisfied

13. What aspects of the course did you most appreciate?

14. What aspects of the course would you like to see improved?

15. What advice would you give to another student who is considering taking this course?

16. Please provide any additional comments here: