

Reformation Church History Review Questions 1

I. True or False (circle the correct answer) (5pts. Each)

1. T F Earlier reforms of the Western Church were started as social and political reforms against the abuses of a corrupt clergy by John Wyclif in Oxford and John Huss in Prague.
2. T F Even though the fourteenth century reforms were carried on by the Lollards in England and Scotland and the Hussites in Bavaria, they had no impact on the reformation of Western Europe which took place through Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, and Melancthon.
3. T F Martin Luther was a Benedictine monk whose early life of asceticism left him without hope.
4. T F The release from useless works of piety, for Luther, came from the grace defined by the apostle Paul in the epistle to the Romans of which Luther gave careful exegesis.
5. T F Andreas Carlstadt and Thomas Muntzer gained some power as radical reformers in Wittenberg during Luther's time of hiding. Eventually, the two radicals led the "Peasant revolution" in 1524-25.

II. Multiple Choice: (Choose the best answer) (5pts. Each)

6. John Wyclif held a position of prominence at:
 - A. Wittenberg
 - B. Cambridge
 - C. Edinburgh
 - D. Oxford
7. John Huss led a reformation movement in Bohemia but did not see the outcome because....
 - A. The Bohemian reformation took longer and did not have an impact until Luther.
 - B. Huss was burned at the stake in 1415.
 - C. The Bohemian reformation movement was absorbed by the Eastern Orthodox Church.
 - D. All of his followers were executed.
8. Of these reformers, (Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, Huss, Wyclif, Melancthon, Bucer) all their points of theology they had in common except,
 - A. Predestination.
 - B. The issue of reason over revelation.

- C. The Sacraments of Baptism and the Eucharist.
- D. None, they had all points of theology in common.

III. Fill in the blank (5 pts. Each)

The Augsburg Confession was a confession of conciliation and not only reformation. At the Diet of _____ in 1530, the purpose was to bring support of the _____ in unity against the _____. Although Martin Luther had some input to the confession it was mainly written by _____. The monarch bringing the Diet together was _____, who allowed the points of reformation to be heard because of the strong urge of the reformed princes. Pope _____ had sent Roman representatives who wanted to bring about the judgement of the reformers same as that of John _____ some hundred years earlier. At great risk to themselves the following princes signed the confession: (list 4)

IV. Write and essay on **one** of the following questions. (40 pts.)

1. The authority of the Reformation lies in the Holy Scriptures. Explain the development of scripture that helped the reformation to begin and gain momentum.
2. Discuss the common points of the theology between these reformers.... John Wyclif, John Huss, Martin Luther, and Phillip Melanchthon.
3. John Wyclif started his reformation on a single social issue, what was it? What theological issues did Wyclif employ to refute church claims?
4. What are the differences between Biblical orthodoxy and historical orthodoxy?
5. What were the "3 Walls of Rome", and how did Luther tear down those walls at Leipzig?