## **Reformation Church History Review Questions 2**

- I. True or False (circle the Correct Answer) 5 pts. Ea.
- 1. **T** F The split of England from the church in Rome was brought about because of a disagreement between the Pope and Henry VIII over his proposed divorce of Catherine.
- 2. **T** F Thomas Cranmer held to a strict Calvinism and was reluctant to entertain Lutheran evangelical theology and liturgical practice.
- 3. **T F** One problem the reformation movement faced in England was the inconsistent rule of the monarchs during this time and their allegiance split between reformation and Pope in Rome.
- 4. **T** F In 1536 Huldreich Zwingli persuaded John Calvin to take leadership of the reformation in Geneva.
- 5. T F Zwingli was not only a great preacher but also a military leader.
- 6. **T** F Zwingli took a hard line against sacramentalism.
- 7. **T** F After the death of Zwingli, Calvinism became the predominant theology of Switzerland, Austria, and a large influence in some of the German Lutheran principalities.
- 8. T F John Calvin studied under Phillip Melanchthon at the University of Paris.
- 9. T F Farel and Calvin were asked to leave Geneva by the city council in 1538.
- 10. **T** F John Calvin believed in equal value of the Old Testament to that of the New Testament.

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

- 11. Farel and Calvin were asked to leave Geneva because
  - A. Calvin was sick.
  - B. Calvin was too stringent concerning OT Law.
  - C. Farel was not a good preacher.
  - D. Both Calvin and Farel were considered too old to stand up to the Papists.
- 12. John Calvin receives much criticism for his theological system over other reformers because
  - A. He differed greatly from all the other reformers.
  - B. Because he maintained a strict sense of law as a way to worship God, unlike all the other reformers.
  - C. His Institutes were systematic and took less work to understand than the works of the other reformers.
  - D. None, Calvin receives no criticism.

- 13. The Pope saw the weaknesses in the reformation of England and exploited its syncretic nature by
  - A. Covertly and overtly injecting Roman doctrine through the universities.
  - B. Imposing bulls on the monarchy.
  - C. Persecuting the reformers through the monarchy loyal to him.
  - D. None, the English reformation was impervious to Papal attack.
- 14. Charles V was so distraught at the end of his life because he had not put down the spread of Protestantism that
  - A. he was buried under the altar in a monastery in such a position that the monk stands on his face during every mass as a token of his eternal humiliation.
  - B. He purchased a large indulgence to save Martin Luther torment in hell.
  - C. He sent his son to be the personal hand servant of the Pope until he reached the age of twenty one.
  - D. He imprisoned himself in his own tower until he died.
- 15. Phillip Melanchthon was probably the unsung hero of the reformation and yet his contributions included
  - A. The rewriting of the Latin Vulgate
  - B. The personal friendship of Martin Luther, Huldreich Zwingli, John Calvin, and Thomas Cranmer, and the development of the Historical-Grammatical hermeneutic system, and the writing of the Augsburg Confession.
  - C. The writing of the Westminster Confession of Faith, the Belgic Confession of Faith, the Augsburg peace accord, and the Smalkald league.
  - D. All of the above.

## III. Write an essay on two of the following questions. (50 pts.)

- 1. John Calvin systematized the theology emerging from the reformation. Explain John Calvin's system of theology and compare it with the same points of Martin Luther.
- 2. Discuss the importance of the reformation in England. How did it become a battle ground for evangelicalism?
- 3. Discuss the make up of the Church of England. How does it apply to the church in America?
- 4. Discuss the advantages the reformers had by bringing their arguments to disputation against the Papists.
- 5. Discuss the points of criticism of Calvin's and Luther's understanding of predestination and election. What were the reformers' responses to each criticism?