

## SHORT ANSWER

10 minutes for these questions (4 points each)

1. Which of the Anabaptists' beliefs incited the most persecution against them?

*They died by the hundreds for their position on separation of Church and State.*

*NOTE: The Anabaptists (and our American forefathers) objected to established churches: churches supported by the State, which paid for pastors' salaries from taxes and made it the law of the land that people could worship only in that church.*

2. Where was John Calvin originally born?

*France*

3. After Germany, name one of the countries that was touched by the Reformation early on.

*Generally, the Reformation spread first to countries nearest Germany (Switzerland and Scandinavia) and then to Holland and England. Any one of these four would be correct: Switzerland, Scandinavia, Holland, or England.*

4. Zwingli had a great concern about what he called the “renaissance of Christendom”. This meant a total rebirth of humanity and society.

5. Calvin had a profound effect on governmental philosophies. While he agreed with Luther that no one is saved by works, he was just as strong in his assertion that no justified man lacks works. Because of his focus on God's sovereignty, he taught that no earthly institution has absolute authority and spoke against the arbitrary tyranny of monarchs. His influence was the key factor in the development of constitutional monarchies.

6. Henry VIII wanted a male heir in order to help ensure that the Tudor family would continue to control the throne and to prevent any fighting over his successor. In order to achieve this, he married six wives in succession, and had three surviving children by them, all of whom ruled.

7. In order to annul his marriage with Catherine of Aragon, who had failed to give him a living male child, Henry VIII decreed a complete break, in the legal sense, between the Pope and the English Church. Between 1529 and 1534, Henry VIII got Parliament to enact a series of laws to this effect, culminating in the Act of Supremacy in 1534. This last law recognized the Church of England as a separate institution and the king as its supreme head.

8. During his reign, Henry VIII built up a strong fleet of fighting ships. He also presided over a major government reorganization that helped set the stage for England's development into a leading world power.

9. Name two of Henry VIII's wives.

*Any two of these would be correct:*

- *Catherine of Aragon*
- *Anne of Cleves*
- *Anne Boleyn*
- *Catherine Howard*
- *Jane Seymour*
- *Catherine Parr*

10. Gustavus I made Lutheranism the established religion of Sweden.

## ESSAY QUESTION

20 minutes for one of these questions. (60 points)

1. In a well-structured paragraph, name and describe one of the doctrines that formed the core of Reformation teaching, in that all the Reformers agreed upon their centrality, regardless of other doctrinal differences. Include an analysis of why the doctrine was so important to the Reformers.

**Points an Excellent Answer Might Include**

- “Sola Fide”: justification received by faith, rather than by works or by sacraments
- “Sola Scriptura”: the Bible alone as authoritative, compared to Catholic acceptance of oral teaching and tradition handed down by Church Fathers, popes, councils etc.
- “Sola Gratia”: justification based solely on God’s generous decision to regenerate and pardon us, rather than on works enabled by grace (“imputed” vs. “infused” righteousness)

**Sample Answer**

*One of the most important doctrines to the men of the Reformation was the doctrine of “sola fide,” or faith alone. This doctrine addresses the way in which a sinner is justified before God. It was part of the classic Reformation statement that people are saved “by grace alone, through faith alone in Christ alone, to the glory of God alone.” The central message of Christianity is that, because of Christ’s undeserved death, sinners who deserved to die can receive forgiveness from God, if they will only believe and accept Christ’s offer. The Reformers stressed that the only thing necessary for a sinner to receive this forgiveness is faith. He does not have to do any righteous works of his own to make himself righteous before God declares him so. This stood in contrast with the corrupted Catholic idea that God declared people righteous because they were doing righteous works. Even though Catholics said that God enabled people to do those works by His grace, they were still teaching that justification was tied to some good works. The doctrine of “sola fide,” justification by faith alone, stands in contrast to the idea of justification by faith plus works as a core teaching of the Reformation.*

*One of the most important doctrines to the men of the Reformation, one on which they all agreed, was the doctrine of “sola Scriptura,” Scripture alone. This doctrine declares that the Bible contains all that people need to know to be Christians, and it says that only the Bible is the ultimate authority for Christians. The Bible is different from all other wisdom, even church wisdom, in that it is the infallible, inerrant word of God. The Catholic church also believed in the Bible, but it also placed high importance on the oral teachings and traditions of the church. All that the church fathers and councils and popes and Christian thinkers had written over the ages was considered, if not supreme like the Bible, still authoritative. The Reformers asserted, by contrast, that only the Bible teachings were binding as God’s Truth. This doctrine of “sola Scriptura,” which led the Reformers to denounce many extra-biblical traditions in the church, was one of the core teachings of the Reformation.*

*One of the most important doctrines to the men of the Reformation was the doctrine of “sola gratia,” grace alone. It was part of their classic statement that people are saved “by grace alone, through faith alone in Christ alone, to the glory of God alone.” Catholics also talked about grace, but they focused mainly on grace as that which enabled men to do good works. The Reformation doctrine of “sola gratia,” by contrast, means that God chooses to pardon and regenerate sinners solely through his own generous choice. It is related to the distinction between “imputed” and “infused” righteousness. Protestants teach that God counts sinners as righteous by legally crediting them with Christ’s righteousness. Catholics believe that God’s grace has to enter into the person and change them to actually become righteous before He declares them so. This emphasis on the centrality of God’s free grace as the source of man’s salvation was one of the core teachings of the Reformation.*

2. “Christians should be involved in politics as an expression of service, care, and personal responsibility before God to steward His resources here on Earth.” Assess the validity of this statement.

Note: This essay asks for your student to articulate his own position regarding a debatable assertion. Although we supported the thesis, your student need not do so, nor need he take the same approach that we did. Look to see that his essay supports his opinion according to your discussion in class, especially the idea of Christianity as a “worldview” meant to touch both “sacred” and “secular” aspects of life. (Ideally, you will have discussed this statement at length before assigning it as an essay quiz.)

### Sample Answer

*Christians should be involved in politics as an expression of service, care, and personal responsibility before God to steward His resources here on Earth. This is part of recognizing that the Christian faith is a worldview, meant to have implications for all areas of peoples’ everyday lives.*

*Seen from the perspective of the Christian worldview, politics can be an opportunity for service. By participating in the government of his society, a Christian can attempt to make society better for those around him. He can participate in making sure that the government is as good a government as possible and that it meets the needs for which it was established. He can demonstrate his concern for others’ well-being. This opportunity for service is one that a Christian should not pass up.*

*By using politics as an expression of service, a Christian can also express care. His investment of time and effort into the society around him proves that he cares about others besides just himself. It might be easier for him to leave the business of politics to others, so long as he himself is doing fine. A sense of care, however, will persuade him to seek out the good of the whole society, not just his corner of it. Thus being involved in politics can be a way for him to show his care.*

*Most importantly, a Christian should be involved in politics because of his personal responsibility before God to steward His resources here on Earth. Every Christian has the responsibility to live as God’s servant in all of his life, not just his “religious” activities. Because of this, he has a strong interest in things like politics that directly affect his world. He should take part in these things in whatever way he can, because he is accountable to God for all his life. Because politics affects the society in which he lives out his life as God’s steward, a Christian should be involved in politics.*

*Christians have a responsibility to bring their faith to bear on every aspect of life. Because of this, they should be involved in politics, as a way of expressing service and care to others, and faithfulness to God as His stewards on earth.*