CH	URCH HISTORY Test #1 "The Beginning" Name
1.	What are the references for the only two times Jesus mentioned the word Church during His earthly ministry?
2.	ministry? and What douse the Greek word for Church mean? What does that mean?
3.	What are some other names for the Church?  a.  b.
4.	In what sense is the word usually used in the New Testament?
	What is meant by the following:
	a. The Universal Church
	o. The Invisible Church
6.	The Invisible Church  If Christ established only a universal Church, what would be necessary?
7.	Where were the Disciples of Jesus first called Christians?
8.	When did the true Church have its beginning?
	When will the Church Age end?
9.	When will the Church Age end?
10.	What verse is the outline of the history of the Church? Write out that verse in full

### CHURCH HISTORY Test #1 Introductory Material 1. Where do we find the first prophecy of the beginning of the Church? Quote the verse. 2. What made the beginning of the Church possible? 3. In what chapter, and in what Book do we find the beginning of the Church? \_\_\_\_ ch. of When did the Church have its beginning? 4. List the incidents in order, of that event. 5. What event caused the first martyrdom of the Church, so far as we know from the Scriptures? What was most likely God's Reason for letting this happen? 6. According to the Book of Acts, who was the first person to fulfill the third part of the Great Commission as it is given in the first chapter of the Book of Acts? \_\_\_\_\_\_ Where did he go? \_\_\_\_\_ What happened there? \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What seems to have been the requirement in the first century A.D. for establishing an indigenous local Church? \_\_\_\_ 8. Define each of the following: a. A Bishop b. An Elder c. A Deacon 9. According to the Book of Acts, who was credited with being the first to carry the Gospel to the Gentiles? Explain the incident. 10. Who, according to tradition, planted the Church at Antioch in Syria? Is also credited with having established it? \_\_\_\_\_ Where did he eventually spend his time planting local Churches?

CI	HURCH HISTORY	Test #2	Introductory Material	Name_	
1.	Who was God's choi	ce to be th	hosen by the Church to replace replacement?	<del>-</del>	Why do you think God chose
2.	•	~ .	an, how did Alexander The G		world for the spread of the

#### CHURCH HISTORY Test #15 Chapter 12

1.	Persecution has a way of fosteringbeginning of the Reformation in Germany was the	on both sides. The most persecuted class at the
	beginning of the Reformation in Germany was the	, the most miserable class of the
_	German people.	
2.	The invention of, and the arm	ing of the foot soldiers with
	was the day of the doom of	The man with the was the
	most despised, while the man with the	demanded the most
3.	The invention of, and the arm was the day of the doom of most despised, while the man with the Upon what did the continuance of the Nobility depend	1?
	What two things had done away with the system of ba	·
5.	b. What fanned the hopes of the betterment of the condit	ion of the peasant class?
6.	List five of the twelve articles drawn up by the peasan	its demanding reform.
		_
	a	
	b	
	c	
	d	
7.	e felt compelled to side with t	h = ==================================
/.	leit compened to side with t	ne peasants and exhort the hobies to yield lest ruin
0	overtake them.	YY 1. 1
8.	The most notable leader of the peasants was the sanction of He was hot-head How did his philosophy and that of	He seemed to have
	the sanction of He was hot-head	ed,, and
9.	How did his philosophy and that of	's differ?
10.	Finding the Council opposed to his	, he attached himself to the prophets, and and began to announce the
11	He somehow became a at	and married a Here
11.	he was conservative as he had been before. Here has	and married a Here published a tract concerning infant baptism which said
	that while	still continued
12	that while, he will what did his three former supporters warn him not to	sun conunued
13.	He set himself up as the of	and promised
14.	What was the result of this action?	
15.	Who was the foremost of those who urged the peasant	ts on in their cause?

	What charge was brought against Luther because of his stand?
16.	What man's dangerous teachings brought great shame upon the Anabaptists' cause? Why?
17.	What movement did this man embrace early on?
18.	What was the subject of his publication?
	What was the subject of his publication?  What date did he set for the end of the age?  . What brought about his banishment and his rift with Luther?
19.	his rift with Luther? What brought about his leadership of the Anabaptist movement?
20.	In what country did he meet, convert, baptize, and disciple the next leader of the Anabaptists? Who was this man?
21.	What was the fate of his mentor?
22.	His convert, and the next leader of the Anabaptist movement was what kind of a man?
	What did he teach?
23. 24.	What city then became the head of the Anabaptist movement? What brought the city to the verge of revolution? Who caused this city to come under the doctrines and teachings of Luther?
25.	With what did the Anabaptists counter the Lutheran takeover?
	What did this document teach?
	How did the Anabaptists take back the city?
26.	How did the Anabaptists precipitate the fanaticism that followed?
27.	What brought about the death of their leader?
28.	Who succeeded him as the leader of the Anabaptists? What Did he proclaim?
	What was proclaimed as the law of the new Kingdom?

29.	What happened on June 25 <sup>th</sup> , 1535?
30.	What was the true feeling of the Anabaptists about what took place at Munster?
31.	What attitude did society in general take toward the Anabaptists, however?
32.	What was the judgment of Melanchthon concerning the Anabaptists<
33.	What was the condition of the Anabaptist movement in Moravia?
	What difference would there have been in the history of the Reformation had the true Anabaptists been successful in their cause?

#### CHURCH HISTORY Test #18 Chapter 15 1. How did the Baptists fare under the earlier years of the reign of Charles I? The Baptists still had no 2. What did large numbers of the Baptists do during the time of the civil war? 3. What was the only thing which kept the Presbyterians from persecuting the Baptists? 4. What happened to Morgan in 1646? 5. Who, at this time, took a stand against the intolerance toward religious liberty? 6. In his writings, to whom did this person liken the Presbytery? \_\_\_\_\_ 7. To whom did he appeal for help in obtaining religious liberty? 8. What was the only thing which brought deliverance from the Presbyterian tyranny? 9. What was the last act of the Presbyterian Party? 10. During the time of the \_\_\_\_\_\_, it was \_\_\_\_\_ who cam closest to adopting a position of equal religious liberty. 11. He was compelled to maintain a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but he maintained it without respect to any one \_\_\_\_\_\_. 12. A committee of \_\_\_\_\_\_ was established to determine who was to be allowed to preach without restriction. The qualifications were: 13. Who was General Thomas Harrison? 14. Why did he oppose Cromwell? 15. What position did most Baptists hold? 16. What did the Baptists see as the death blow to religious liberty in England? 17. What happened to Harrison? 18. Who was John James? What happened to him? Why was it done? 19..What did the Conventicle Act of 1663 declare?

O. What did the Five Mile Acts of 1665 declare?	
1. What did the Test Acts of 1673 require?	
2. What happened to Baptists in spite of this persecution?	
3. Who was the typical Baptist Preacher of the time?him?	> What happened to
What did his persecution produce?	
What was the lot of the Baptists under James II?	
What was their attitude toward him?	
List some of the quaint customs of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century Baptists.	

#### CHURCH HISTORY Test #19 Chapter 16 Name 1. What act gave the Baptists of England more freedom to minister without as much persecution? How did they handle this new freedom? What did the Particular Baptists publish in 1677? What did the General Baptists publish in 1678? What is the main difference between the two? 2. List three tendencies which resulted from the new freedom of ministry. b. \_\_\_\_ Where was the first of these tendencies most obvious? 3. What replaced the evangelistic zeal that they had known under persecution? 4. What did this produce in the General Baptists? 5. What was produced by this in some of the Particular Baptist Churches? What did some of the Particular Baptist churches condemn in this movement? Who was responsible for much of this false doctrine? What did his influence produce in the churches? What made great strides among people and clergy? 6. What men did God raise up to counter these influences and to bring about the "Reformation after the Reformation"? \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 7. Where did these men have to preach? \_\_\_\_\_ Why? 8. What did Taylor preach that the Particular Baptists rejected? What did he find that some of the General Baptists had come to deny? \_\_\_\_\_\_, 9. In the midland counties he found the General Baptists to be more \_\_\_\_\_\_. He formed a group called the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ . What two associations were formed? The \_\_\_\_\_

10.	What made him successful?
11.	What man was largely responsible for bringing the Particular Baptists back to a Biblical position?  In what area was he most successful?
2.	In what area was he most successful? He is responsible for what doctrine coming to be held generally by Baptists?
	which taught
3.	What man had even more to do with the revival of English Baptists?
4.	What turned his heart to his eventual life's calling?
5.	What saying came to be that by which his ministry was known?
6.	What was formed as a result of his continued emphasis on missions to the heathen?
7.	Which group of Baptist churches supported this man's burden?
8.	What made it so difficult for him to minister in India?
9.	What turned out to be his life's main ministry?
0. 1.	What two men finally joined him in his ministry? and List some of the hardships he endured?

### Name CHURCH HISTORY Test #20 Chapter 17 1. What brought about a more rapid growth in the number of Baptist churches from 1750 onward? 2. When was the Baptist Home Mission Society established? When was the Baptist Union established? What two men proved to be the greatest and most effective of the Baptist leaders of the 19th century? List their name and what they were best known for. b. \_\_\_\_\_ What was a Pedobaptist? What sparked the controversy over open and closed communion? What position on the matter was taken by the best known Baptist preacher in England in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? 7. What need began to be felt by the Baptists in England during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Why? \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Who were the Six-Principle Baptists? List the six principles:

9. Who were the Seventh-Day Baptists?

Why did they practice what they practiced?

# CHURCH HISTORY Test #22 Chapter 19 Name 1. List the four periods of the history of American Baptists and give the dates of each period. a. Dates \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_ b. Dates \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_ c. Dates Period \_\_\_\_ d. Dates Period 2. Who was Hanserd Knollys? What facts lead us to suspect that he may have pastured the first Baptist Church in the colonies? 3. Who most likely started the first true Baptist Church in the colonies? Where was it started? / For what was he best known? How was it started? How did this man become a Baptist? 3. What was the background of the original members of the Church?

4. Who were the main three new-comers to the Church? a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

in the year . What did the Church become in 1771?

What was the nature of their doctrine?

5. What did this bring about?

In what year was it started?

6.	What other Church claimed to have been the first Baptist Church in the colonies?
	Where was it? Who started it?
	What was his doctrinal background?
	What did the Church become?
7.	What greatly hindered the formation of Baptist churches in Massachusetts?
8.	What law of the colony was strictly enforced with threat of banishment?
9.	Who persecuted those who tried to start Baptist churches in the Boston area?
10.	. What did the new charter of 1691 ensure?
11.	. Where were conditions for the formation of Baptist churches more favorable?
12.	What colony drew Baptists by the offer of religious liberty?
13.	. What association adopted a strong Calvinistic confession in 1742?
14.	. How many Baptist churches were there North of the Mason-Dixon line before the Great Awakening?

### CHURCH HISTORY Test #23 Chapter 20 1. What fairly paralyzed the Church in the first century of the American colonies? What produced this problem? 2. What was stated by the Half-way Covenant of 1662? 3. It was not long until ministers stated what concerning communion? 4. A reaction against this spiritual condition in the Church manifested itself in what? Where and when did it begin? \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_ . Under whose preaching did it begin? \_\_\_\_\_ Whose visit to the colonies extended it far beyond New England? \_\_\_\_ . 5. Tell what two parties developed among the Baptists as a result of this revival and what each held to. 6. How did this method effect the growth of Baptists in the Colonies? 9. What was his responsibility in relation to the American Revolution? What was the attitude of American Baptists toward the Revolution? 10. To whom did the earliest Churches of Vermont owe their origin? 11. Who was the most virtuous of Baptist preachers of this time? Where was he from? Where did he pastor in America? What ministry did he introduce to the Baptists in America? 12. What was his position on the American Revolution? What stand did he take following the victory by the Colonies? 13. For what other achievement did he come to be known? 14. An act granting religious freedom was brought about largely through the efforts of What was the secret of the growth of the Baptist Churches? . Who were among the first settlers of Kentucky and Tennessee? 15. When and by whom was the first sermon preached on the site of what is now Chicago? By \_\_\_\_\_\_. What was he? \_\_\_\_\_

16.	Under what conditions did most of the early missionaries to the Indians minister?
17.	Where were their meeting places?
18.	Who is probably the best known of the early missionaries to the Indians?  What is unique about his ministry?
19.	Where, when, and in what battle was the power of the Indians broken?
20.	What group of Baptists was against missions?
	Why?
22.	Where was the first foreign mission work established by American Baptists?

## CHURCH HISTORY Test #24 Chapter 21 1. What controversy was produced by the Edwards-Whitefield revivals? 2. What was their main teaching which opposed Apostolic doctrine? 3. What group held the line against these false teachings? 4. What group was formed in 1816 which helped the cause of sound doctrine? What was its purpose? 5. Who did possibly more to aid the cause of the spread of the Gospel world wide through missions in this respect than any other one man? 7. For what purpose was the American Foreign Bible Society organized? 8. What was the purpose of the American Bible Union? 9. What translation resulted? This is not to be confused with what version? 10. What was the decision which resulted from the controversy over the versions of the Bible in English? 11. Against what organization did the next controversy arise? 12. What caused the controversy? 13. What questionable reasoning do you find on page 341 of your text? Why is it fallacious, according to what you were taught in class? 14. What movement began in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky in 1815? Why was it so-called?

5.	What was the error of this movement?
6.	Who was a product of this movement?
7.	What was the most bitter controversy of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century?
3.	When was the Southern Baptist Convention organized? Why?
	According to what you were taught in class/ What has since happened within the Northern Baptist Convention?
	What has happened within the Southern Baptist Convention?
).	What groups have resulted from the tendencies within these groups?
ļ.	Who was J. Frank Norris?
2.	What college was a result of his labors? With whom was Norris associated? What is it called today? What separated them?
	What college did they establish together? What kind of a stand does it take today? What is happening within the Independent Baptist movement today?
4.	What has happened to most other denominations today?