

Chapter 7 Test

ICONOCLASM, THE CAROLINGIAN RENAISSANCE, AND THE GREAT SCHISM

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. Adoration
- B. Act of honor
- C. Holy Wisdom
- D. Civil servants/Investigators
- E. Image
- F. And the Son
- G. Two-dimensional holy picture
- H. Justinian's wife
- I. Supporters of proper icon use
- J. To break

1. _____ *Hagia sophia*
2. _____ Theodora
3. _____ Icon
4. _____ *Eikon*
5. _____ *Klan*
6. _____ *Latria*
7. _____ *Dulia*
8. _____ *Missi Dominici*
9. _____ *Filioque*
10. _____ Iconophiles

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ Constantine founded the Byzantine Empire.
2. _____ It was during the reign of Constantine that Byzantine architecture was born.
3. _____ Charlemagne was responsible for ruining the Church in the East.
4. _____ Pepin was known as the “King of Franks and Lombards.”
5. _____ St. John Damascene wrote *Fount of Wisdom*, in which he defends icons.
6. _____ The official title of the Merovingians was “Mayors of the Palace.”
7. _____ Pepin the Short was the son of Charles Martel.
8. _____ The addition of the *Filioque* to the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed was important to clarify the relationship between Mary and Jesus.
9. _____ The Photian Schism was caused by papal irresponsibility.
10. _____ After a disagreement, Patriarch Michael Cerularius removed the name of the Pope from all liturgies.
11. _____ The first iconoclastic crisis was due to Emperor Leo III’s political desires.
12. _____ Constantinople rose in prominence to become a center of culture and learning.
13. _____ Caesaropapism grew out of the relationship between the Pope and the Papal States.
14. _____ Manichæism denies Christ’s corporeality.
15. _____ Carolman was the mother of Charlemagne.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 20 points total]

1. Charlemagne’s insistence upon classical renewal in the Roman Empire led to the _____ Renaissance.
2. Pope _____ was deposed because of the forged documents of Theodora.
3. The _____ is the basis for canon law.

4. The issue of _____ served as the breaking point between the Eastern Emperor and the Church.
5. The Second Ecumenical Council at _____ officially condemned iconoclasm.
6. The creation of the _____ made the Pope a sovereign leader for the first time.
7. Charlemagne was the son of _____.
8. _____ was the most influential scholar of the Carolingian Empire.
9. Monasteries in the _____ led austere, secluded lives.
10. Monasteries in the _____ were better known for working with each other and people outside the monastery.
11. Since the Great Schism, the Patriarch of Constantinople is known as the _____.
12. When the sovereign temporal ruler overextends his power to include ecclesiastical matters, it is called _____.
13. _____ is the belief that Christ has only one nature.
14. Heraclius' campaign was also known as the _____.
15. The final split between the eastern and western Churches is known as the _____, which occurred in the year 1054.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[20 points]

Describe three differences between East and West which led to the Great Schism.