

Chapter 4 Test

THE CHURCH FATHERS AND HERESIES

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. Golden-mouthed
- B. Substance
- C. Common
- D. God-bearer
- E. Appearance
- F. Incarnation/Trinity
- G. Whole inhabited world
- H. Who ever wishes (to be saved)
- I. Knowledge
- J. To withdraw

- 1. _____ *Quicumque vult*
- 2. _____ Athanasian Creed
- 3. _____ *Gnosis*
- 4. _____ *Dokesis*
- 5. _____ *Oikiumene*
- 6. _____ Chrysostom
- 7. _____ *Anachorein*
- 8. _____ *Ousia*
- 9. _____ *Vulgus*
- 10. _____ *Theotokos*

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ Orthodox Catholicism derives from the Deposit of Faith.
2. _____ Platonic philosophy viewed the natural world as superior to the world of ideas.
3. _____ A diocesan council convenes all the bishops in the world.
4. _____ St. Ambrose of Milan translated the Latin Vulgate.
5. _____ Apollinaris denied the existence of a human mind and will in Christ.
6. _____ Monothelitism maintained one will in Christ.
7. _____ Pelagius taught man could be saved without grace.
8. _____ Mani rejected the Gnostic role of conflict between light and darkness.
9. _____ Arius taught that Christ was a creature of the Father, though the greatest created being.
10. _____ St. Athanasius is best known for combating the Docetist heresy.
11. _____ Emperor Liberius called the Council of Nicæa.
12. _____ Nestorius taught that Mary did not deserve the title *Theotokos*.
13. _____ St. Vladimir is called the "Apostle of Armenia."
14. _____ Pelagius believed all a man needed to be saved was to deny Christ had three natures.
15. _____ Theodosius cemented the union between Church and state with his decree of 391 making Christianity the official religion of the empire.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 20 points total]

1. The two main points of the Athanasian Creed strongly emphasize the _____ and the _____.
2. A(n) _____ is a ban solemnly pronounced by an ecclesiastical authority and accompanied by excommunication.
3. _____ occurs when someone freely chooses to hold tenets opposed to Church teaching.

4. _____ divides people into two classes: *pneumatokoi* and *sarkikou*.
5. Marcion recognized only _____ as a legitimate authority because of his teaching regarding freedom from the law.
6. "The whole world has gone Arian; then it is _____ against the world."
7. _____ taught Christ was never fully human nor fully divine.
8. The heresy of _____ denies the two natures of Christ.
9. A(n) _____ is one who renounced the Christian Faith under Diocletian.
10. _____ taught Jesus was neither God nor equal to the Father, but raised to the level of "son of God" because of his fidelity and piety.
11. The Three Cappadocian Fathers include _____ of Nyssa, _____ of Nazianzus, and _____ the Great.
12. _____ of _____ is known as the "Athanasius of the West."
13. _____ taught the human nature of Christ was absorbed into the divine nature as a drop of water is absorbed into the ocean.
14. _____ rejected the validity of Sacraments celebrated by priests and bishops who had formerly betrayed the Faith.
15. _____ lived a life summarized by this constant affirmation: "Our hearts are restless until they rest in thee, O Lord."

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[20 points]

How did the main tenets of Gnosticism find their way into other heresies of this time?