

Name _____
Eighth Grade Religion
First Trimester Examination
Bro. James

PART TWO: Written Section

You are to answer all questions in the space provided. This section is worth 50 points.

Question A: The Great Councils (25 points)

1. The Great Councils (For each council explain the heresy and explain the dogma defined.)

a. Nicaea

Heresy: Arius is the priest from Alexandria in Egypt. He teachings that Jesus is not divine and during the Incarnation God did not become man. His teaching is called Arianism.

Dogma: Athansius was the champion of the Council of Nicaea. He helped the Council to write the Nicene Creed which says that Jesus is one in being with Father; God from God, light from light, true God from true God. Therefore Jesus is divine and at the Incarnation, God did become man.

b. Ephesus

Heresy: Nestorius, the bishop of Constantinople was teaching that Jesus was 2 persons. He was a divine person and a human person. His divine person was housed in his human person.

Dogma: The Council of Ephesus declared that Jesus is one person with two natures. Jesus has a fully divine nature and a fully human nature. Mary is the Theotokos, the God-bearer; the Mother of God.

c. Chalcedon

Heresy: An old monk from Constantinople named Eutyches was teaching that Jesus' human nature was absorbed by his divine nature; therefore Jesus was not fully human.

Dogma: The Council reaffirmed the Council of Ephesus, stating that Jesus is one person with 2 natures. Jesus is fully divine and fully human.

2. Explain the Trinity.

When we say God is a Trinity we mean that God is triune. That is we believe that there is one God who has revealed Himself as Three Persons. The Second Person of the Trinity has 2 natures. The Second Person of the Trinity was incarnated in Jesus and Jesus has two natures; fully divine and fully human. The three Persons are:

- Creator who we call Father (created to be God's friends).
- Savior (became a man to show us how to live in friendship with God) we call the Son was incarnated in Jesus who is fully divine and fully human.
- Sanctifier (to sanctify means to make holy/helps us to become God's friends today) we call the Holy Spirit.

Question B: Religious Life (25 points)

Monasticism

1. Define monasticism. Monasticism is a way of life lived by those who seek to develop a closer discipleship relationship with Jesus away from the influences of society.

2. What are the five characteristics of monasticism?
 - a. go out into the desert; the wilderness away from society
 - b. spend the day in silent prayer
 - c. spend time studying the scriptures
 - d. spend time meditating on Jesus and his life
 - e. they fast

3. What are the eight times of prayer in the Liturgy of the Hours for which the monks gather together to pray?
 1. Nocturn at 2 A.M.
 2. Lauds at 6 A.M.
 3. Prime during the early morning
 4. Terce at 9 A.M.
 5. Sext just before Noon
 6. None at 3 P.M.
 7. Vespers at 6 P.M.
 8. Compline before going to bed

4. What are the three evangelical counsels?
 1. poverty
 2. chastity
 3. obedience

5. What does *Ora et Labora* mean? What did Benedict mean by this?

Ora et Labora means Prayer and Work. It was Benedict's motto. He meant that the day in a life of a monk should be spent between praying to God throughout the day and working to make the monastery self-sufficient.

6. Sum up the 24-hour day of the monk.

- 8 hours were spent sleeping
- 6 hours working
- 3 hours praying together
- 7 hours of personal prayer and spiritual reading

7. Compare and contrast the 6 differences between the Mendicant Friars and Monasticism.

Mendicant Friars	Monasticism
<p>Started in reaction to the reappearance of towns and cities. Found in the cities and towns because they want to be where the people are so that they can positively influence them. Want to evangelize the townspeople; bring them the Gospel.</p>	<p>Started in reaction to the legalization of Christianity. Founded in the wilderness and desert because they want to get away from the evil influence of corrupt Roman society.</p>
<p>Own no property. Choose a life of radical poverty.</p>	<p>Monasteries are found on large landed-estates.</p>
<p>Since they own no property they are dependent on the townspeople to provide for their welfare of food and shelter. Therefore they need to beg for these needs, hence called the Mendicant Friars, the begging brothers.</p>	<p>They have the large landed-estates so that they can be totally self-sufficient in providing for all of their living needs.</p>
<p>Spent the day preaching the Gospel and teaching the people how to live as followers of Jesus.</p>	<p>Spent the day in prayer and meditation. Three hours of communal prayer and seven hours of personal prayer and meditation.</p>
<p>Roam from town to town, city to city, preaching and teaching.</p>	<p>Lived a life of stability. Once you entered a monastery you stayed there your whole life.</p>
<p>Primary focus is on reaching out to the people evangelizing them. Secondary focus on their life of prayer.</p>	<p>Primary focus is on their life of prayer and deepening their relationship with Jesus. Secondary focus is on reaching out to the surrounding peoples.</p>