

Name _____
Eighth Grade Religion
Second Trimester Examination
April 3, 2020
Bro. James

PART ONE: Mark your answers on the scantron sheet.
Each question is worth ½ point.

Section I: True/False Mark A if the answer is True.
Mark B if the answer is False.

1. The city in Saxony where the Reformation began when Martin Luther nailed his *Ninety-five Theses* to the church doors was Wittenberg.
2. The pope who ignored Luther's call to reform because he was more interested in the power politics of the Renaissance was Leo X
3. The remission of the temporal punishment due to sins is called an indulgence.
4. The day the Protestant Reformation began was November 1, 1517.
5. The pope is a sign of the universality of the Church.
6. The mother of Elizabeth Tudor was Anne Boylen. Henry VIII needed an annulment to marry her before the baby was born.
7. The Duke of Saxony who becomes Luther's political protector was George the Wise.
8. The Archbishop of Canterbury who granted Henry's annulment, lead the Church of England in a Calvinist direction and wrote the *Book of Common Prayer* was Oliver Cromwell.
9. The act of Parliament which declared the monarch the head of the Catholic Church in England was the Act of Supremacy.
10. The little city high in the Alps on the border between Germany and Italy where a council to reform the church will take place was Avignon.
11. Vincent de Paul founded the Congregation of the Missions to bring the Gospel to the neglected peasants of the rural areas of France.
12. Teresa of Ávila is one of the greatest spiritual writers of all times; she was the first female Doctor of the Church.
13. Louise de Marillac along with Vincent de Paul founded the Daughters of Charity to work among the poor as teachers and nurses.
14. William Harvey was the English Catholic priest who established a seminary to train English priests in exile in Belgium.
15. Douai priests were sent back into England to secretly baptize, celebrate Mass, hear confessions and preach all against English law.

16. Galileo and Newton were the first North American martyrs.
17. Edmund Campion suffered a martyr's death in England trying to preserve the Catholic faith there.
18. Rulers who attempted to have unlimited control and total power over their subjects were called Constitutional Monarchs.
19. The officially government sponsored Church within a country is called the Majority Church.
20. The only place in the entire British Empire in the 1700's where Catholics were free to worship publicly was St. Patrick's in NYC.
21. The Gallican Articles were designed to deprive the Irish Catholics of land, education, and political power.
22. The pope who drew the imaginary line dividing the new discoveries of the Americas and Africa between Spain and Portugal was Benedict XVI.
23. Issac Jogues and Jean de Brébeuf are called the first modern civil rights leaders because of their defense of the native Indians in the Americas.
24. Francis Xavier is called the Apostle to the Indies.
25. The Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith was established to supervise the worldwide activities of Catholic missionaries.
26. The English Revolution began In 1789, causing turmoil throughout the world for 25 years and leaving a profound permanent impact on all aspects of society.
27. The Hapsburgs were the royal family of France and Spain.
28. The Hollenzollens were the royal family of Austria and also were traditionally elected as Holy Roman Emperors.
29. Innocent XIII was elected pope after already having resigned as bishop of a small Italian diocese because of ill health and he will not be a strong leader.
30. Clement XII was 79 years old when elected pope. He was blind and bedridden for last 8 years of his papacy.
31. Jesuits were Catholics who emphasized God's harsh punishment and fear of death and hell instead of God's love and mercy.
32. Clement XIV was the pope who suppressed the Jesuits in 1773.
33. Parliament is the French legislature.
34. Giribaldi was a freelance revolutionary general who helped overthrow the governments in the Italian peninsula.
35. The May Laws of 1873 were laws which were designed to limit the power and influence of the Catholic Church in the new Kingdom of Germany.
36. Leo XIII was the pope who in 1919 issued a document in which he told the missionaries to remember that their job was to spread the Christian faith, not to promote European colonialism.

37. The *History of the Soul* was the book in which St. Thérèse described her way to holiness.
38. The Right Wing was a Catholic political party in Germany which led the defense of Catholic rights against Bismarck.
39. Pope Leo XIII was the first pope to recognize the social problems caused by the Industrial Revolution.
40. Pope Pius X's most outstanding contributions were to encourage daily Holy Communion and lowering the age of First Communion.

Section II: Matching Column All choices are used only once.

41. Puritan leader who led a rebellion against the monarchy in England creating a Puritan republic in the mid-1600's
42. ended the fighting between Lutheran and Catholic princes in the Holy Roman Empire allowing each local ruler to choose the religion for his region
43. became the center of the Reformation movement; anyone seeking to become a reformer came here to study
44. the booklet of Martin Luther that contains all the reform topics he wanted to discuss
45. the belief that God predetermines some for heaven and others for hell and that nothing we do in our life makes a difference
46. the gathering of all the princes of the Holy Roman Empire which condemned Luther as a heretic and an outlaw
47. the book of prayers used by the Anglican Church
48. King of England who opposed Luther's ideas but established the Church of England for political reasons
49. the popes who had the huge responsibility of putting the reforms of Trent into practice and finishing the work of the Council
50. the first of the Tridentine popes, who published a catechism and a missal
51. a book which contains all the basic teachings of the Catholic Church and explains them
52. the name of a papal ambassador
53. the second Apostle of Germany; brought many Protestants back to Catholicism
54. one of the greatest theologians of the Reformation
55. a book which speaks of how God dwells within each one of us and we journey home towards Him
56. the first of the Doui priests to be martyred
57. the attempt of the Austrian Emperor to dominate the Church in Austria
58. the pope who went to Vienna to plead with the Austrian Emperor not to destroy the Church in Austria

59. I received permission from Charles I, King of England, to establish a colony in the New World for persecuted English Catholics
60. the colony established by Lord Baltimore for persecuted English Catholics
61. the name of the ships which brought English Catholics to the New World
62. wrote a book stating that the Bible shouldn't be taken literally; that the Bible contains religious truth not necessarily scientific and historical truth
63. a movement in the 1700's to popularize the new science, but had a strongly anti-religious tone
64. we do not believe in the Bible or divine revelation; we believe in a Supreme Being on the basis of reason alone

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| A. Enlightenment | AE. Peter Canisius | ABE. Deists |
| B. <i>Ninety-five Theses</i> | BC. <i>Ark & Dove</i> | ACD. Henry VIII |
| C. <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> | BD. Pius VI | ACE. Josephinism |
| D. Robert Bellarmine | BE. Tridentine Popes | ADE. Maryland |
| E. George Calvert | CD. Oliver Cromwell | BCD. catechism |
| AB. Cuthbert Mayne | CE. Richard Simon | BCE. nuncio |
| AC. Predestination | ABC. Diet of Worms | BDE. Pius V |
| AD. Peace of Augsburg | ABD. <i>Interior Castle</i> | CDE. Geneva |

Section III: Multiple Choice

65. The Lord Chancellor of England who was martyred because of his opposition to the Act of Supremacy was: A. Thomas More B. Thomas Cromwell C. John Fisher D. Thomas Aquinas
66. The Holy Roman Emperor who tried to stop the spread of Lutheranism was: A. Philip IV B. Charles V C. Henry VIII D. Pius IX
67. The book written by King Henry VIII condemning Luther's new ideas was: A. *Book of Common Prayer* B. *Defense of the Seven Sacraments* C. *Tome* D. *Augsburg Confession*
68. The Father of the Protestant Reformation; his *Institutes of the Christian Religion* became a reformer's handbook was: A. Martin Luther B. Huldrych Zwingli C. John Calvin D. Thomas More
69. The council that spearheaded the Counter-Reformation and brought about the much needed reform of the Church was: A. Trent B. Vatican I C. Constance D. Venice
70. The pope who was instrumental in organizing the Council of Trent was: A. Paul III B. Alexander VI C. John XXIII D. John Paul II
71. The first of a new type of religious order which became instrumental in carrying out the work of the Counter-Reformation was the: A. The Society of Mary B. The Society of Jesus C. The Vincentians D. The Ursulians

72. The founder of the Society of Jesus was: A. Francis Xavier B. Ignatius of Loyola C. Dominic Guzman D. William Chaminade
73. The French king who wanted to dominate the Church in France was: A. Louis XIV B. Sixtus V C. Joseph II D. William I
74. The declaration signed by the French bishops severely limiting the powers of the pope over the Church in France was the: A. Edict of Milan B. Treaty of Versailles C. Gallican Articles D. Geneva Convention
75. The founder of the colony in the New World for persecuted Quakers was: A. George Calvert B. Charles Williams C. John Rotterdam D. William Penn
76. A new way of looking at the world which looks for proofs based on concrete sensible data is called: A. conciliarism B. scientific revolution C. trendentism D. gallicanism
77. The First Estate were the: A. clergy B. commoners C. nobility D. papacy
78. The Third Estate were the: A. nobility B. kings C. commoners D. papacy
79. The French king who called the French legislature in order to raise taxes was: A. Pepin B. Louis XVI C. Philip IV D. Henry VIII
80. The one-housed legislature which was to create a new form of government for France and became anti-Catholic was the: A. Parliament B. Estates General C. Congress D. National Assembly
81. The King of Sardinia around whom the new constitutional kingdom of Italy will be established was: A. Victor Emmanuel II B. Charles V C. Henry IV D. Philip IV
82. The Prime Minister of Sardinia who diplomatically unites the many areas of the Italian peninsula into the Kingdom of Italy was: A. Otto von Bismarck B. Thomas More C. Cavour D. Abelard
83. The Prime Minister of Italy starting in 1919 and sought to regularize the relationship of the Italian kingdom with the Papacy: A. Cavour B. Muzzolini C. Otto von Bismarck D. Abelard
84. The pope who negotiated a treaty with Italy's Prime Minister thus regularizing the relationship between Italy and the Papacy was: A. Leo XIII B. Benedict XVI C. John XXIII D. Pius XI

Section IV: Matching Column

85. a form of government in which the king's power is limited by an elected parliament
86. a law designed to regulate Church affairs in the new constitutional monarchy
87. the pope who condemned the French Revolution as anti-God; died as a prisoner in France
88. a bloody campaign of repression to destroy any opponents of the French Revolution
89. the group that governed France from 1795 to 1799 enforcing a strict separation between Church and State; persecuted Catholics
90. the French general who rises in the ranks of the army, overthrows the government, proclaims himself Emperor of the French, makes peace with the Church

91. one of the greatest popes in modern history; stands up against Napoleon despite being imprisoned; restores peace between the Church and France
92. the treaty which brought peace between France and the Church; recognizes the pope as the head of the Church
93. comprised those territories over which the Pope was the ruler in a civil as well as a spiritual sense
94. a program to take pride in all that is German but will become anti-Catholic
95. the popes from 1870 to 1929 proclaimed themselves this in protest to the illegal seizing of the Papal States
96. the treaty which regularized the relationship between Italy and the Papacy
97. the 14-year-old girl to whom Mary appeared and proclaimed herself as the Immaculate Conception
98. this dogma states that from the moment her life began Mary was free from all sin, including Original Sin
99. the papal encyclical in which the pope takes the sides of the oppressed workers, defending their right to form labor unions and calling upon governments to protect them
100. this dogma means that when the pope speaks officially as the successor of Peter on matters of faith and morality, guided by the Holy Spirit, he is not in error

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| A. Bernadette Soubiroux | AE. <i>Rerum Novarum</i> |
| B. constitutional monarchy | BC. Directory |
| C. Immaculate Conception | BD. Reign of Terror |
| D. Prisoner of the Vatican | BE. Concordat of 1801 |
| E. Napoleon Buonaparte | CD. Papal States |
| AB. Papal Infallibility | CE. Lateran Agreement of 1929 |
| AC. Civil Constitution of the Clergy | DE. Pius VII |
| AD. Pius VI | ABC. Kulturkampf |

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PART TWO: Written Section

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

A. The Eucharistic Real Presence of Jesus

1. Define Substance. _____

2. Define Form. _____

3. Explain transubstantiation. Who believes in transubstantiation? _____

4. Explain consubstantiation. Who believes in consubstantiation? _____

B. Compare and Contrast Lutheran and Catholic Theology using the chart below.

Lutheranism	Roman Catholicism
1.	8.
2.	9.
3.	10.
4.	11.
5.	12.
6.	13.
7.	14.

C. The Life and Work of Fr. Chaminade

1. What was the mission that Fr. Chaminade received from Mary at Saragossa? Explain.

2. What are the 4 works that Fr. Chaminade founded?

3. Which of Fr. Chaminade's works was going to be the key to fulfilling his mission?

4. What did Fr. Chaminade mean by:

-- the work of zeal: _____

-- the work of instruction: _____

-- mixed composition: _____

5. What are the five guidelines Fr. Chaminade gave to his sodalists?

D. Whose Got the Power? Who Will Dominate the Church/State Partnership?

1. What is the purpose of the Church/State Partnership? _____

2. Fill in the timeline:

a.) Pre-313: _____

b) 313: _____

c) 313 – 400: _____

d) 400 – 476: _____

e) 476 – 1500: _____

f) 1500 – 1648: _____

g) 1648 – 1789: _____
