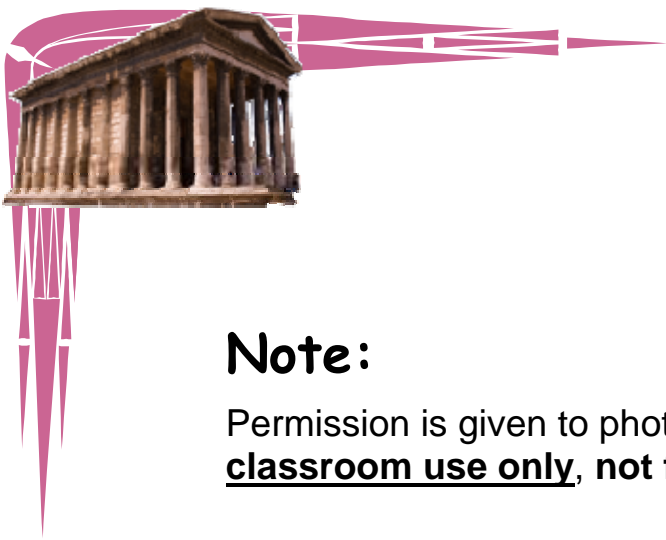


# CHURCH



# HISTORY

A series of  
worksheets for  
Years 11 and 12



## Note:

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Yours in Teaching

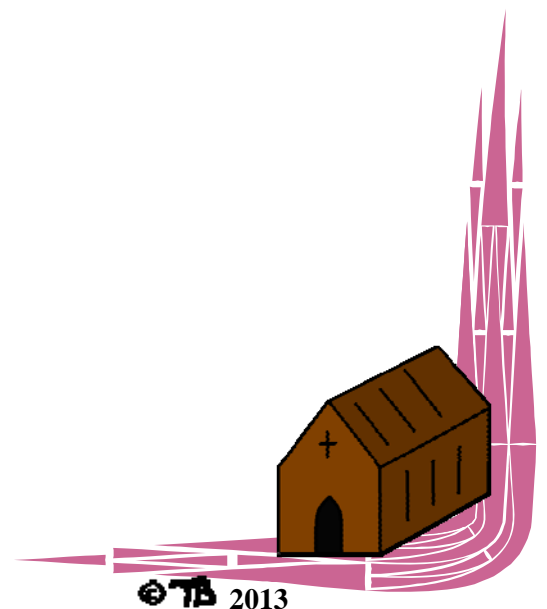
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*Graphics designed by: Rachael Bartlett and Annie Tsai*



# From persecution into a world of political power

1. The Roman Emperor Constantine was facing a battle against one of his rivals in 312 CE.



2. On the eve of battle, Constantine had a dream of a glowing cross on which the words were written: "In this sign you will conquer".

3. He believed the God of the Christians had intervened and given him a victory in battle.



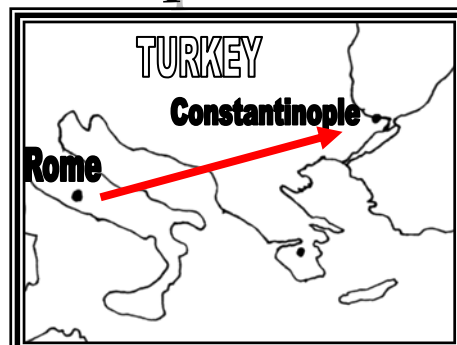
4. All banners and shields now have the Chi Rho on them.



5. In 313 CE, Constantine and the Eastern Roman Emperor Licinius, issued a policy known as the Edict of Milan, which guaranteed complete freedom of religion to all in the Empire, including Christians. The document had special benefits for Christians, legalising their religion and granting them restoration for all property seized during Diocletian's persecution.

6. Christianity became the official State Religion - 381 CE.

Throughout his rule, Constantine supported the Church financially, built various basilicas, granted privileges (e.g. exemption from certain taxes) to clergy, promoted Christians to high ranking offices, and returned property confiscated during the Great Persecution of Diocletian.



## Beginnings of the Eastern Roman Empire

Constantine moved the centre of his Empire from Rome to Byzantium which he rebuilt and renamed as Constantinople.

Constantinople became the centre of learning, prosperity and cultural preservation.

The Empire's centre of gravity shifted towards the East, and Emperors became less interested in the West.

This sowed the seeds for future division in the Church.

Rome was pushed further away from power, whereas Constantinople became the centre of power.

Constantine's reign established a precedent for the position of the Christian Emperor in the Church.

Constantine considered himself responsible to God for the spiritual health of his subjects, and thus he had a duty to maintain orthodoxy.

The emperor ensured that God was properly worshipped in his empire; what proper worship consisted of was for the Church to determine.

In 325 Constantine called the Council of Nicaea which has become known as the first Ecumenical Council.

### Task 1

- What was the Council of Nicaea?
- Why was it called?
- With what issues did it deal?
- Who attended?
- What was the outcome of the Council?

### Task 2

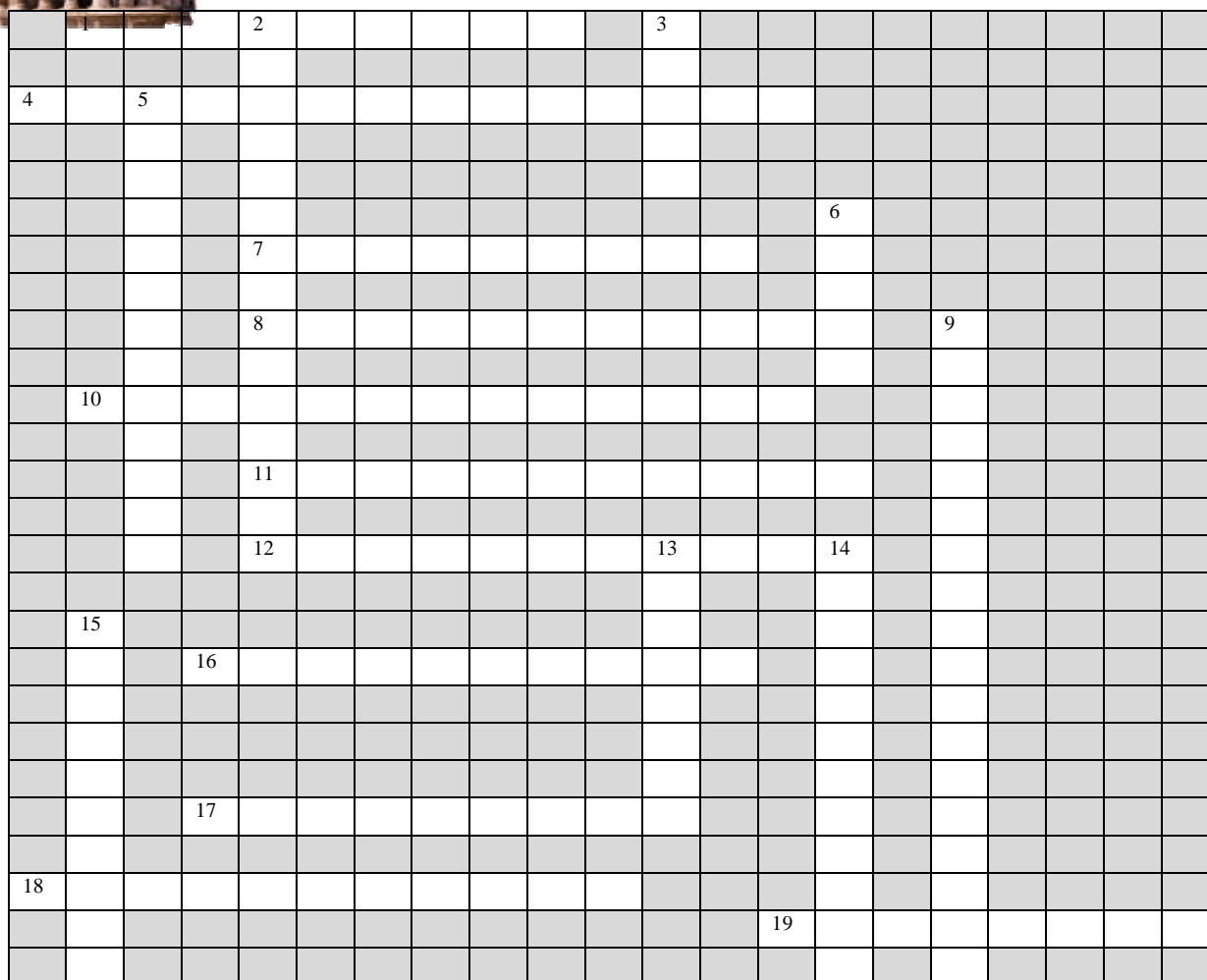
Constantine's conversion and reign can be seen as the 2<sup>nd</sup> most important shift in the style of Catholicism over its 2000 year history.

Write an essay on:

- the significance of this event to the young, growing Church
- the effect this event had on the direction of the Church in future years



# Reformation and Counter-Reformation



ACROSS		DOWN	
1	Members of the Church who are not ordained.	2	A Protestant Christian religion characterised by governance by a group of elders and traditionally Calvinistic in doctrine.
4	Belief that God has selected some people for hell and others for heaven regardless of any personal actions or merit.	3	God's gracious act of rendering a sinful person to be holy and endowed with grace. Justification by _____.
7	Form of government in which religious leaders are the secular leaders.	5	Papal decree excommunicating Martin Luther.
8	Political and religious event beginning in the sixteenth century that resulted in the division of Western Christianity into Catholic and Protestant faiths.	6	Post-Reformation meeting of the world's Catholic bishops to reform the Church and clarify Catholic teachings. Council of _____.
10	Protestant belief that the Bible is the sole source of religious truth.	9	The actual change of the substance of bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ occurring in the Eucharist.
11	Full or partial remission of temporal punishment due for sins which have already been forgiven.	13	A discipline in the Church that forbids ordained Priest from marrying.
12	The religious practice in which one renounces worldly pursuits in order to fully devote one's life to spiritual work.	14	A university professor, a priest and a loyal member of the Church who was concerned with the selling of indulgences in his local area.
16	The leader of the Reformed movement who had the greatest impact on Protestantism.	15	Martin Luther's theses of principles regarding penance and the abuse of indulgences.
17	The state or condition of cleansing for one who dies in God's friendship but who still has sins or temporal punishment for which to atone.		
18	Meeting of the leadership of the Holy Roman Empire during which Luther refused to recant his beliefs.		
19	Protestant Churches emerging in Europe from the Reformation and following primarily the teachings of Zwingli and Calvin. _____ Christianity		

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Trish Bartlett

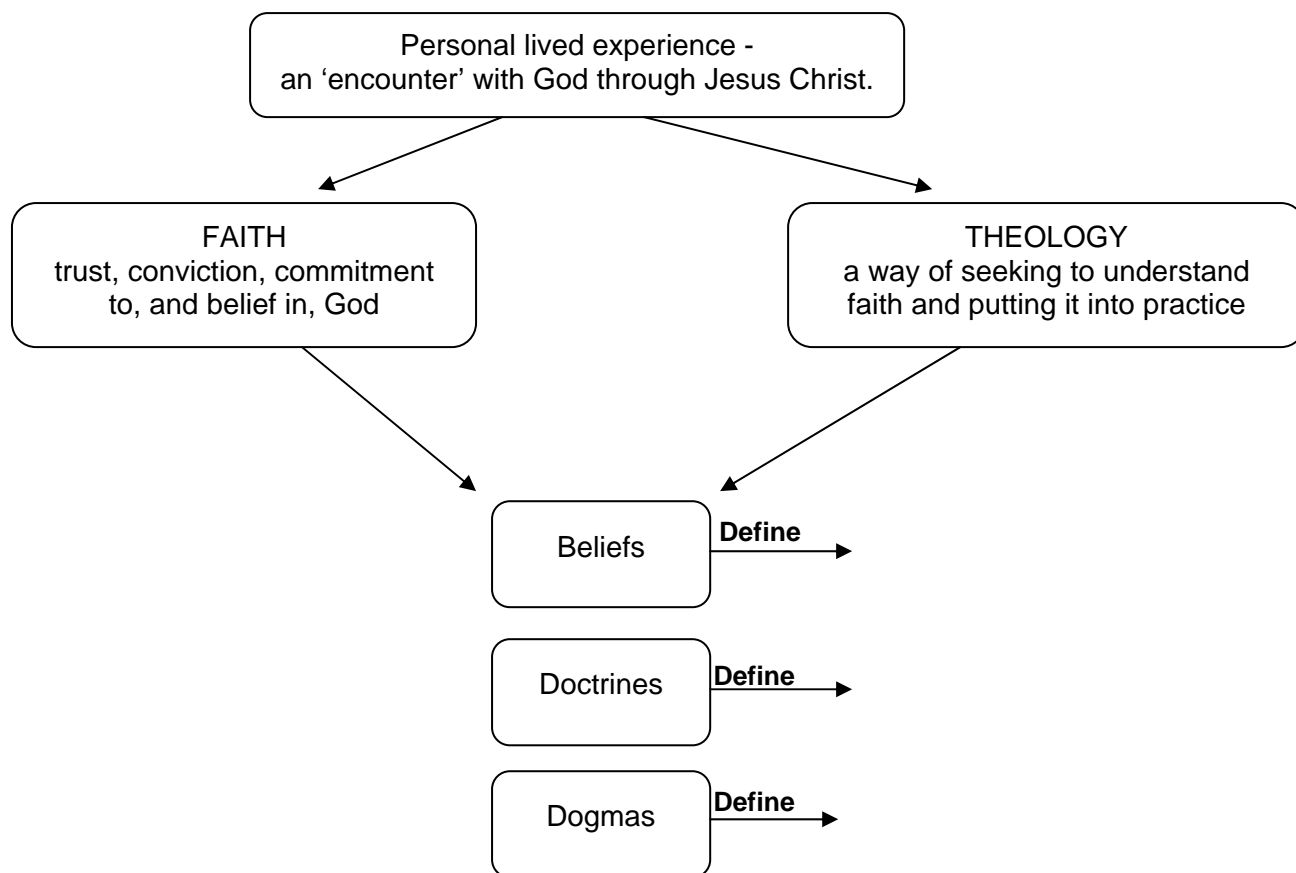
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## Solutions to Worksheet CC-CH526: Reformation and Counter-Reformation

	L	A	Y	P	E	O	P	L	E		F								
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## Development of Christian Beliefs and Practices



The First Four Ecumenical Councils played a critical role in the formulation of the essentials of Christianity. Each of the councils either formulated or ratified an agreed statement of faith, a creed.

Council of:	Year	Council affirmed the following beliefs:
Nicea		
Constantinople		
Ephesus		
Chalcedon		





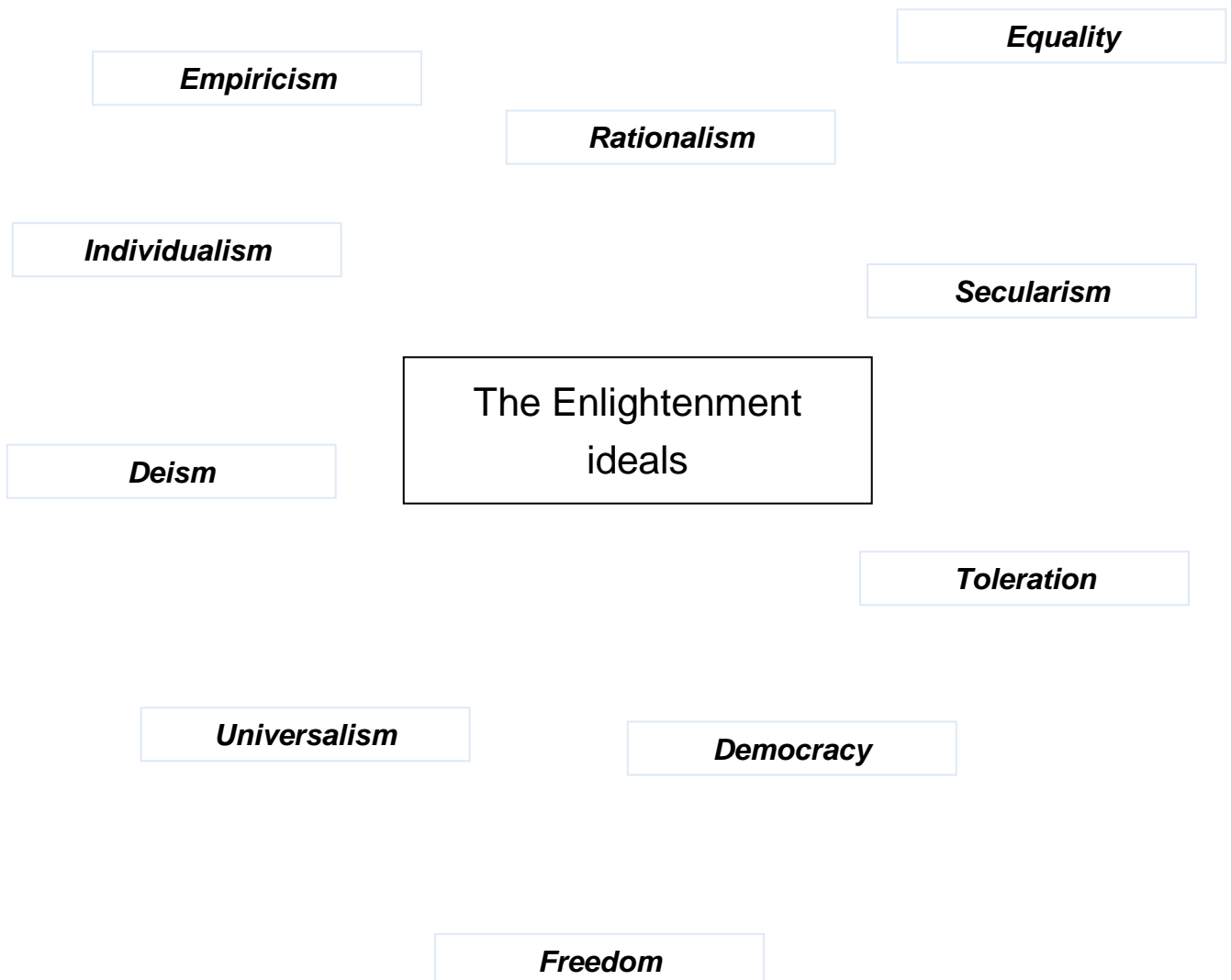
# The Enlightenment

The Enlightenment – the great ‘Age of Reason’ – was a movement of intellectual thinkers that began in Europe in the 18th Century who believed that science could explain everything in nature and society.

It emphasised individualism and reason over tradition and sought to reform society by challenging those ideas that were based primarily on faith and tradition.

The philosophy of the Enlightenment was often at odds with the traditional authority wielded by established religion that sought to maintain its role in directing human thought and actions.

Below are some ideals that emerged during this time.  
Define the terms below:





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Below are some ideals that emerged during this time.  
Match the correct term with the correct definition

<b><i>Rationalism</i></b>	acknowledgement of the presence and practice of differing opinions or beliefs without opposition or persecution.
<b><i>Empiricism</i></b>	a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives, whereby the power originates, rests and is controlled by the people.
<b><i>Secularism</i></b>	knowledge can be attained using reason.
<b><i>Universalism</i></b>	knowledge is based on experience derived from the senses (what can be felt, seen, heard, etc.). Stimulated by the rise of experimental science.
<b><i>Equality</i></b>	a concept that places the focus on being independent and self-reliant (as opposed to reliant on the community).
<b><i>Individualism</i></b>	the theological ideology that the universe was created by a supreme being, specifically of a creator who does not intervene in the universe. (in other words, a belief in a god not the God of the Christians). The deists theorised that both faith and organised religion were unnecessary as only the application of reason and the observation of the natural world were all that were needed to know that a Creator existed.
<b><i>Freedom</i></b>	all people in society should have the same rights, privileges and opportunities as well as the same limitations and be treated in the same manner.
<b><i>Toleration</i></b>	a person has the power to exercise choice to act, speak and make decisions without political, social, or natural interference (although, in reality, most freedoms come with social responsibility).
<b><i>Deism</i></b>	seeks to interpret life on principles taken solely from the material world, without recourse to religion. Religion and religious beliefs should be excluded from civic affairs (government, economics, education, etc).
<b><i>Democracy</i></b>	all concepts of the Enlightenment can be applied to all people. Loyalty to, and concern for, others without regard to national or other allegiances.





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Complete the sentences below:

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<b>Democracy</b>	a system of government by the whole _____ or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives, whereby the power originates, rests and is controlled by the people.

being      decisions      independent      material      opinions  
people      population      privileges      reason      senses



## Solutions to worksheet CC-CH558: The Enlightenment

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- ☐ Assessment Tasks

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*The Lenten/Easter Kit is a series of modules linked from Year 7 to Year 10. Each module looks at a different aspect of the Lenten / Easter Season thus avoiding repetition over the four years. By Year 10, students will have a more enriched and varied understanding of this season of the Church's calendar.*

### Advent/Christmas Kit

*The Advent/Christmas Kit is a series of modules linked from Year 7 to Year 10. Each module looks at a different aspect of the Advent / Christmas Season thus avoiding repetition over the four years. By Year 10, students will have a more enriched and varied understanding of this season of the Church's calendar.*

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