



# Ecumenical Councils - Terminology of the Catholic Church

**Note:** It would be useful to View the PowerPoint presentation – **DS180 Ecumenical Councils** before completing this activity.

Match the correct definitions to the correct terms used in the PowerPoint presentation.

1. <i>Arianism</i>	A. from the seat of authority as Pope in relation to doctrines of faith or morals - are defined as infallibly true, to be accepted by all Catholics.
2. <i>Apollinarism</i>	B. a doctrine which identifies God with the universe, or regards the universe as a manifestation of God.
3. <i>Macedonism</i>	C. the change by which the bread and wine of the Eucharist becomes in substance the body and blood of Jesus, though their appearance is not altered.
4. <i>Nestorianism</i>	D. theological doctrine that religious truth is a matter of faith and cannot be established by reason.
5. <i>Monophysitism</i>	E. the division of the Christian church into Catholic and Eastern Orthodox. The principal cause was the struggle for supremacy in the Church between the Roman popes and the patriarchs of Constantinople.
6. <i>Monotheletism</i>	F. the idea or belief that only natural laws and forces operate in the world; the idea or belief that nothing exists beyond the natural world.
7. <i>Albigensianism</i>	G. series of medieval military expeditions made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th, and 13th Centuries.
8. <i>Pantheism</i>	H. denied that Jesus was really God.
9. <i>Materialism</i>	I. Jesus was two persons and Mary was not the mother of God.



10. <i>Deism</i>	J. is the name given to the period from 1378 to 1417, when there were two or, at times, three rival claimants to the papacy. The schism split the whole Western Christian world into opposing camps.
11. <i>Naturalism</i>	K. divided human and divine parts of Jesus.
12. <i>Fideism</i>	L. a tendency to consider material possessions and physical comfort as more important than spiritual values.
13. <i>Great Eastern Schism</i>	M. taught that Jesus Christ only had a divine nature, thus denying the humanity of Jesus.
14. <i>Crusades</i>	N. the Holy Spirit was a divine messenger, but not fully God.
15. <i>ex cathedra</i>	O. claimed that a good deity created the world of the spirit, and an evil god the material world, including the human body, which is under its control. The good deity sent Jesus Christ, as a creature, to deliver human souls from their imprisonment.
16. <i>Transubstantiation</i>	P. the schism within Western Christianity initiated by Martin Luther, John Calvin and other early Protestant Reformers.
17. <i>Western Schism</i>	Q. is a major branch of Western Christianity that identifies with the theology of Martin Luther, a German monk and theologian.
18. <i>Lutheranism</i>	R. held that Christ had only one will.
19. <i>Protestant movement</i>	S. people who attack or criticise cherished beliefs or institutions.
20. <i>Protestant Reformation</i>	T. a belief which does not deny God's existence but simply ignores or modifies traditional beliefs.
21. <i>Iconoclasts</i>	U. a religious movement that encompasses forms of Christian faith and practice that originated with doctrines and religious, political and ecclesiological impulses of the Protestant Reformation, against what they considered the errors of the Roman Catholic Church.



## Solutions to Worksheet CC-CH38: Ecumenical Councils Terminology

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