



# THE ETERNAL KINGDOM

Lesson #50

March 11, 2020

(Mention the book we are studying).

Thus far we have made our way from the first century church up through about the sixth century. In that time frame, the church had experienced a lot of changes, most for the worse. Those changes appeared in everything from the organization of the church to the man made doctrines that were created.

In particular, we have been looking at the “sacraments” or religious ceremonies. Although the word “sacrament” isn’t seen anywhere in the bible, the closest thing to sacraments or religious ceremonies in the NT are the Lord’s Supper and Baptism.

As time marched on, both the Lord’s supper and baptism became unrecognizable and unidentifiable to a NT Christian. Those were not the only changes that would occur. The introduction of the mechanical instrument became a part of worship by the fifth century.

We left off last week looking at...

## MONASTICISM

- Monasticism was encouraged by individuals who sought to flee temptation.
- Who was known as “the star of the desert”?
- What did Pachomias form in the 4<sup>th</sup> century?
- What was an “anchorite”?
- According to author, the aim of extremist monks was to destroy themselves through suffering.
- Which monk lived on top of a stone column sixty feet high for thirty six years?
- What was different about Benedict’s form of asceticism than extreme asceticism?

## CONTROVERSY ON THE HUMAN WILL

- According to our author, what was the thing that began the controversy over the human will?
- T or F: Pelagius believed in a person's free will?
- (An Exercise): Beginning with what Pelagius believed, answer T or F after each sentence.
- Augustine believed when Adam was banished from the Garden of Eden, he was depraved and all human life after him was depraved.
- T or F: Augustine did not believe in God's grace?

# THEORY AND ORGANIZATION OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM

- According to Medieval Romanism, Christ left his successors three powers and privileges. What were they?
- In “The Teaching Ministry of the Church” section, what did church officials believe they gained from Christ? What was the danger in this?
- T or F: The Roman Catholic Church was a part of the state, making it a state religion?
- T or F: The Roman Catholic Church encourage people to study the Bible?
- There were seven sacraments. What role did the priesthood play in administering them?
- What is “canon law”?

## ORGANIZATION OF THE ROMAN CHURCH

- There was a great divide between clergy and laity.
- What was the difference between “clergy” and “secular clergy” (pg.171)?
- What is the rank before one became a “deacon”?
- How sacraments could a priest preside over?

## POWERS OF JURISDICTION

- T or F: A “Parish Priest” had more power than a “Rural Priest”?
- T or F: A “Rural Priest” was responsible for his own parish and nothing more?
- T or F: A “Vicar General” assisted in the administration of dioceses?
- T or F: A “Bishop” is a superintendent of education in his diocese?
- T or F: An “Archbishop” is select by the “Pope”?
- T or F: A “Papal Legate” acted on his own authority separate from the “Pope” regarding church matters?
- T or F: Leo I (440-461) was the first pope?
- What was an advisory cabinet of the pope called?
- What is one of the chief duties of the “Cardinals” when a Pope dies?