

Q: What happened to John Knox at St. Andrews? What was significant about John Knox and the Bible? Who was a close associate of Knox and greatly influenced him? Did John Knox hate those who opposed him? What did he hate? When were the Covenanters able to reestablish Presbyterianism in Scotland? What is the national covenant of Scotland?

A: John Knox would become a minister at St. Andrews. It was there that he gave his first sermon and officially began his ministry. John Knox sought to do everything in accordance with the Bible and aimed to build his faith and ministry upon the Scriptures. John Knox was closely associated with and greatly impacted by the life and work of men such as George Wishart, whom Knox followed for a time. However, he appears to have been most heavily influenced by John Calvin. John Knox proclaimed that he did not hate his opposers, however he did hate their sin with a passion, and sought only to bring these wayward people to Christ. The Covenanters were able to reestablish Presbyterianism in Scotland in 1688, after a long and bitter fight. The national covenant of Scotland was a document, in which was outlined the desires of the Presbyterians in Scotland, who were eager to preserve the rights and recognize Jesus' sole lordship.

Q: What contributions did King Henry VII and William Tyndale make to the Reformation? What is the Church of England known as?

A: William Tyndale, under the reign of King Henry VIII, helped to promote the reformed theological ideas, translate the Bible into English, and support the establishment of the Church of England. The Church of England is sometimes referred to as: "The Anglican Church."

Q: What is the Society of Jesus (Jesuits)? What books greatly influenced Ignatius of Loyola's life? What revelation changed his life? What did his diary come to be called?

A: The Society of Jesus (Jesuits) is the largest religious order in the Catholic Church and has played a significant role in education, charity, humanitarian acts, and global policies. It was originally founded by Ignatius of Loyola. Ignatius was greatly influenced by such works as: "The Lives of the Saints," and "The Life of Christ." Once Ignatius came to realize and understand that God truly loved him for who he was and not just for who he could become, his life was truly transformed. His diary came to be called, "The Spiritual Exercises."

Q: What was the Counter-Reformation and what caused it? What were some of the results of the Counter Reformation? What did the Council of Trent reaffirm? What was the Inquisition based on? What was the Index of Forbidden Books? How many books were censored by 1564?

A: The Counter-Reformation was a reform of the church in the face of growing Protestantism. It was a strong reaffirmation of the doctrine and structure of the Roman Catholic Church. The Counter-Reformation secured the authority of the pope and the veneration of the saints, while at the same time eliminating many of the abuses and problems that had initially inspired the Reformation, such as the sale of indulgences. The Council of Trent reaffirmed the historic canon of the Bible as well as several key doctrines. The Inquisition was a Roman Catholic tribunal for discovery and severe punishment of heresy. The Index of Forbidden Books was a listing of forbidden books that were considered to be of harm to the authority of the Church. Due to these implementations, three quarters of books printed in Europe at this time would be censored by 1564.

Q: What was the Thirty Year's War? What caused it and what were the general results?

A: The Thirty Year's War was one of the most destructive conflicts in European history rooted in religious tensions between Catholics and Protestants following the Protestant Reformation. Catholics would emerge from the war, victoriously. The various parties of the conflict signed a series of treaties called the Peace of Westphalia, effectively ending the war. The conflict shifted the balance of power in favor of France and its subsequent expansion under Louis XIV.

Q: Give a brief overview of the results of the Synod of Dort.

A: The Synod of Dort was written to settle the Arminian controversy and to affirm the Orthodox position.

Q: What Bible did King James want to replace? What other title is given to the King James Bible?

A: King James wanted to replace the popular Geneva Bible. The King James Bible has also been known as the "Authorized Version", though there is no obvious proof that King James ever officially approved it as such.

Q: What brought the Pilgrims to America? How did the Plymouth colony come about? What did they do to survive the first few years? What was different with the Massachusetts colony? What college did the Puritans found in the first decade of their colony? Did the Puritans use religious symbols? What did Roger Williams object to? What did he found? What two clauses in the U.S. Bill of Rights trace their roots to Roger Williams?

A: The Pilgrims travelled to America after facing persecution for their faith. In essence, they sought to have freedom of religion. The Plymouth colony came about when a group of approximately one hundred people sailed from Plymouth England and arrived off of Cape Cod in Massachusetts, establishing their own Plymouth. This colony was very united. Without the help of the native “Indians” and steadily dependable leaders, the colony may have not even survived its first few years. The Massachusetts colony differed from previous colonies in the sense that these Pilgrims were used to field labor and were greatly assisted by the local Indians rather than being attacked by them. In the first decade of their colony, these Puritans would found Harvard College. The Puritans opposed the use of religious symbols, seeing them as a form of idolatry. Roger Williams objected to the infiltration and trespassing of the Puritan settlers onto the lands of the Indians, who were already inhabiting the land and had been for years. Williams would also found the first Baptist Church in America, in 1638. Two clauses in the first amendment of the Bill of Rights seem to trace their roots back to the ideals of Roger Williams. These two clauses speak of religious establishments and the free exercise of religion.