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History of Christianity
Gonzalez Ch. 7, 5-3-1
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Questions:

- 1) Which French king ended religious tolerance with the Edict of Fontainebleau?
- 2) Which document, composed by British Parliament, became the standard of Reformed orthodoxy?
- 3) Gallicanism, Febronianism, and Josephism were different schools of thought within 17th century Catholicism having to do with what main point of doctrine?
- 4) The Moravians and Lutheran pietists emphasized which aspect of Christian vocation that had been mostly ignored by the church?
- 5) What stream of faith, founded by John Wesley, emphasized personal faith cultivated through small groups?

Answers:

- 1) *King Louis XIV*
- 2) *The Westminster Confession*
- 3) *The authority of the pope.*
- 4) *Missionary work*
- 5) *Methodism*

Terms:

defenestration- dismissing someone from a position of authority

rationalism- the epistemological view that places reason as the highest test of knowledge

Quietism- a movement associated with contemplative practices that seek the abandonment of the will

Summary:

The main movements of the church in the 17th and 18th century were military conflict, theological debate regarding true orthodoxy, and new alternatives to rigid orthodoxy. Conflict included the Thirty Years War and civil war in England. Reformed camps continued to debate orthodoxy and eventually many settled on the Westminster Confession. Pietism, the Moravian movement, and Methodism all arose with an emphasis on personal faith and piety over conformity to orthodoxy.