

The History of the Byzantine Era

1. Which emperor legitimized the Christian religion?
 - a) Caesar Augustus
 - b) Constantine
 - c) Bismarck the Great
2. Bishops of the early Church gathered to resolve common problems of the local churches and administrative issues. The title they were given, which is still in uses today, is
 - a) Metropolitan
 - b) Archbishop
 - c) Emperor
3. Bishops who operated in the larger provincial areas and became known as “leaders of a tribe” were referred to as? (This title still stands today)
 - a) Metropolitan
 - b) Archbishop
 - c) Patriarch
4. Although the Ecumenical Councils were led by bishops (imperfect men) it was understood that the discussions at these councils were performed in the actual presence of
 - a) God the Father
 - b) Holy Spirit
 - c) Son of God
5. The first two Ecumenical Councils addressed the issue of Arianism which is best described as
 - a) Denied the divinity of Christ
 - b) Denied the existence of God
 - c) Denied the role of the emperor on the Church
6. Another important result from the first two Ecumenical Councils is the development of the
 - a) Divine Liturgy
 - b) Sacrament of the Eucharist
 - c) Nicene Creed
7. Which Byzantine emperor recognized Christianity as the State religion?
 - a) Emperor Theodosius
 - b) Emperor Constantine
 - c) Emperor Nicholas
8. The Coptic Church of Egypt, Armenian Church, Syrian Church, and Ethiopian Church are collectively known as the
 - a) Greek Orthodox Church
 - b) Oriental Orthodox Church
 - c) Antiochian Orthodox Church

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9. The 7th Ecumenical Council dealt with the issue regarding the proper use of icons. Which of the following statements are true as a result of this council
 - a) The empress Irene, through the 7th EC condemned the iconoclastic movement
 - b) The use of icons in all churches and everywhere else was validated
 - c) Icons are properly referred to as “windows into Heaven”
10. Today all Orthodox Churches celebrate the restoration of icons by the 7th EC on the first Sunday of Great Lent. This Feast Day is referred to as
 - a) Sunday of Icons
 - b) Sunday of Restoration
 - c) Sunday of Orthodoxy
11. Certain learned and holy men of the Church of Byzantium became defenders of the Orthodox faith and are collectively known as the
 - a) Great Fathers of the Church
 - b) Great Apostles
 - c) Great Sons of the Church
12. Although the monastic movement began in the late 4th century in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, by the 10th century up through today, the center of Orthodox Monasticism was (and is) located at
 - a) Meteora in Greece
 - b) Mount Athos
 - c) Siberia in Russia
13. In an effort to spread Christianity and begin the missionary effort of the Church, Patriarch Photios sent two missionaries to the Slavic nations of the North. Their names are?
 - a) Cyril and Methodios
 - b) St Andrew and St Paul
 - c) Nicholas and Methodios
14. Emperor Justinian’s gift to the world, built during the height of the Byzantine Empire was the
 - a) Great Expansion
 - b) Defeat of the Islam Invasion
 - c) The Great Church of Agia Sophia
15. The beginning of the Schism between the Orthodox East and Roman West began with the rise of Islam invasions and the open aggression of first emperor of the West against Byzantium. This emperor’s name was
 - a) Charlemagne
 - b) Edward
 - c) Photian

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16. The final insult which doomed any reconciliation between Rome and Byzantium was the sacking of Constantinople by Rome during the
- a) 2nd Crusade
 - b) 3rd Crusade
 - c) 4th Crusade
17. The Fall of Constantinople in 1453 signaled the end of the Byzantine Era. The invading force and ultimate ruler of Byzantine was the
- a) Roman Empire
 - b) Ottoman Empire
 - c) Goths