

Christianity
World History Studies Weekly

The Jewish people were the first to believe in one true God. Those who were _____ (believed in many gods) _____ the Jewish people for their _____. In such difficult times, Jewish people hoped that someone would help them - a _____.

It was around AD _____ when a young _____ man named _____ of Nazareth began to gain a _____.

As a young adult, Jesus was a _____.

He soon began his religious _____, talking about God, his _____.

He liked to teach with stories called _____. (stories that teach a lesson)

Jesus taught that people needed to believe in _____ and ask for _____ for their wrongdoings. He stressed the need to love _____ and to _____ all people.

Jesus said, "_____ your _____ as _____."

Christians believe that he performed several _____, including _____ a storm at sea, giving _____ to a blind man and even raising a man from the _____.

Some people wondered if Jesus was the _____ for whom the Jews were waiting. Others _____ this thought.

Roman leaders became very _____ when they heard Jesus talk about the _____. Was this young man trying to _____ them, they wondered.

The Roman leaders labeled Jesus a _____. They _____ him and ordered him to be _____. In ancient Rome, the method for putting someone to death was _____.

Jesus was crucified and just before he died he said, "_____".

The Bible tells the story of Jesus _____ to some of his followers, _____ and well, _____ days after he was buried. For many, this was _____ that Jesus was indeed to the long-awaited _____.

We call 12 of Jesus' closest followers this _____ or _____.

After his death his death, the disciples continued to spread his _____.

They taught that Jesus was the son of _____ and he came to _____ to save people from their _____.

The name Christ comes from the Greek work _____, meaning _____ or _____.

We call followers of Jesus _____ and the religion based on Jesus' teachings is known as _____.

Both _____ and the _____ faith believe the Old testament writings of the Bible, while only _____ follow the _____.

The main difference between the two faiths has to do with _____.

The Jews believe that although Jesus was a strong _____ leader, he was not the _____ sent by God.

Christians believe that Jesus was sent to earth by _____ and the people who _____ in him will have _____ life in _____ after they die.

Christians also believe in the _____ (three beings) of God: The _____, _____ and _____.

As the Roman Empire spread, so did Jesus' teachings and the new religion called _____

Christians refused to acknowledge Roman _____ as _____ and refused to serve in the Roman _____.

Roman leaders _____ (treat someone badly because of their beliefs) Christians. Often Christians were _____ in front of cheering spectators at the _____

The Roman Emperor _____ made Christianity _____ in AD 312, ending nearly three _____ of _____.

Catholic Church

Eventually, the _____ Church, (the _____ Christian church) became very _____, especially in _____.

It had a _____ of religious leaders with the _____ as its head.

The church made _____ for people to follow. It controlled the _____ and even _____ or _____, the people, just like a _____. (A tithe equaled _____ of a person's _____).

To start a business, a citizen needed permission from the _____. In fact the church had more power than the _____ did for a long time. If a king didn't do what the _____ asked of him, church leaders _____ him, or _____ of the church permanently.

The church used _____ it collected to build beautiful places of _____. Christians also built _____ to God. We call these huge buildings _____.

Church members often _____ non-Christians who did not join the church.

Often Christians removed _____ from towns and _____ them for their different beliefs.

Monks and Manuscripts

Monks, men who dedicate their lives to _____, contributed much to _____ beginning in the 300's when _____ were formed.

Before anyone invented the printing press, the only way someone could reproduce a _____ was to _____ the entire book by _____.

Monks were some of the few people who knew how to _____ and _____, so they copied _____ daily.

Monks called their handwritten books _____, from the Latin words, manus (_____) and scriptum (_____).

Describe some of the things that monks did to the pages they copied:

Helping Others

Nuns, _____ who dedicate their lives to _____, also contributed to the larger _____.

The nuns cared for the _____ at the _____, the nun's _____.

Nuns and monks also taught _____ during a time when few could _____ or _____.

Religious people aided the _____ and spread Christianity as _____.

Catacombs

The ancient Romans who believed in gods and goddesses _____ (burned) their dead. Christians, on the other hand, believed a person needed a _____ for the soul to be _____ in heaven.

Early Christians buried their dead in dark _____ burial chambers outside the city of Rome. They called these places _____

St. Paul

St. Paul did more in his lifetime than anyone else to help spread _____.

Before he was St. Paul, he was called _____. He was Jewish and was named after the first king of the Jews, _____.

He was originally an outspoken critic of _____ and his teachings.

He was upset when Christians built a _____ in the holy city of _____

He made it his mission to _____ Christians and punish them harshly for their _____

He wanted to stop the _____ of this new religion.

Describe Saul's experience on the road to Damascus.

Paul became known as the _____ apostle and he wrote a number of _____ (known as epistles) that became books in the _____.

For more than _____ years, Paul traveled to _____, Crete, _____, Cyprus and _____. Wherever he traveled, Paul spread the _____ of _____, even though he had never met him.

Historians think Paul was killed around AD 65 by the Roman Emperor _____, who arrested Christians and had them put to _____.