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To Jesus Through Mary

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Eighth Grade Religion Test: Chapter 14

**Matching Column**

1. the first pope elected in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; promoted frequent receiving of communion since Jesus is the strength for our lives
2. a major world wide conflict caused by an excessive nationalism and a lust for power; was condemned by the pope as being unjustifiable
3. pope during World War I; condemned the war as being unjustifiable and urged the victors not to oppress the losers
4. the pope of the encyclicals condemning the major social evils of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century
5. the fascist leader of Italy
6. an open letter of the pope to the world
7. the papal encyclical that condemns the evils of Fascism in Italy
8. the communist leader of the Soviet Union
9. a political philosophy that states all men are equal and therefore should share equally in the economic wealth of a country
10. a political philosophy that says a certain social class or ethnic group is superior to all others and therefore should dominate society
11. the papal encyclical that condemns the evils of Communism
12. the fascist ruler of Germany
13. the fascist party in Germany that proclaimed the superiority of the Aryan race
14. the practice of hatred against the Jewish people
15. the papal encyclical that condemns the evils of Nazism
16. the attempt by the Nazis to exterminate all the Jews in Europe
17. the feast instituted by Pius XI to remind us that our first loyalty is to Jesus Christ
18. second major world wide conflict of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; fought to put an end to the evils of fascism
19. the pope during World War II who while officially maintaining neutrality did much behind the scenes to project the Jewish people and bring the downfall of fascists countries
20. the separation of Europe into democratically free countries and communist dominated countries
21. the cardinal of Yugoslavia who was persecuted by the communists
22. the cardinal in Hungary who was persecuted by the communists
23. the archbishop of Czechoslovakia who was persecuted by the communists
24. the cardinal of Poland who was placed under house arrest by the communists
25. this communist country proclaimed itself officially atheistic and outlawed all religious practice
26. Stalin forced the Catholic Church in this country to become part of the Orthodox Church
27. when communism took over this Asian country in 1949 they expelled all foreign missionaries and launched a bloody repression of the Church

28. the major communist country of Europe which dominated much of Eastern Europe up until 1989 with the collapse of the Iron Curtain

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Ukraine                   | DE. Pius XI                       |
| B. Archbishop Beran          | ABC. World War I                  |
| C. <i>Divini Redemptoris</i> | ABD. Cardinal Wyszyński           |
| D. Stalin                    | ABE. <i>Quadragesimo Anno</i>     |
| E. Soviet Union              | ACE. Nazism                       |
| AB. Mussolini                | ADE. Feast of Christ the King     |
| AC. Pius X                   | BCD. World War II                 |
| AD. Albania                  | BCE. Hitler                       |
| AE. Cardinal Stepinac        | BDE. Cardinal Mindzenty           |
| BC. Fascism                  | CDE. Iron Curtain                 |
| BD. Holocaust                | ABCD. China                       |
| BE. Benedict XV              | ABCE. <i>Mit Brennender Sorge</i> |
| CD. encyclical               | ABDE. Communism                   |
| CE. Pius XII                 | ABCDE. Anti-Semitism              |

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**(Turn over and do the other side!)**

29. political parties founded under Catholic patronage to promote Christian values and principals in public life
30. the struggle between communism and the democratic countries from the 1940's to 1989
31. military alliance between the United States and many of the Western European countries
32. only 3% of this continent's population is Christian
33. soon 50% of this continent's population will be Christian
34. the third largest Catholic country in the world
35. a champion of democracy and social justice in Latin America
36. the archbishop of El Salvador who because he was an outspoken critic of the brutal government was murdered in 1980 while celebrating Mass
37. the region where almost half of all the Catholics in the world live today
38. the two largest Catholic countries in the world
39. the movement to promote Christian unity
40. the pope who summoned the Second Vatican Council
41. Pope John's Revolution, the council in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century that update and renewed the Church
42. the Italian word meaning "updating"
43. the French word meaning "a return to the sources"
44. the pope who concluded the Vatican II and implemented its teachings
45. the Year of Three Popes
46. had the shortest papacy in modern history; died after 33 days
47. the first non-Italian pope in over 400 years

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. John XXIII                 | AE. Latin America        | ABD. 1978                 |
| B. Archbishop Helder Camara   | BC. Africa               | ABE. John Paul I          |
| C. Christian Democratic Party | BD. Philippines          | ACD. <i>Ressourcement</i> |
| D. Paul VI                    | BE. ecumenism            | ADE. John Paul II         |
| E. Asia                       | CD. Cold War             |                           |
| AB. Vatican II                | CE. <i>Aggiornamento</i> |                           |
| AC. NATO                      | DE. Brazil & Mexico      |                           |
| AD. Archbishop Oscar Romero   |                          |                           |

### True/False

48. One of the major changes of Vatican II was the return to using the vernacular at Mass instead of Latin.
49. When John XXIII was elected the cardinals were hoping for a pope who would lead the church in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
50. Our current pope is Benedict XVI who was elected in April of 2005.