

The History Bee of Vatican City – Final Round

1. Early examples in this genre include the 18th century 'Rock of Ages', composed by Augustus Toplady, and this practice was an evolution of the Scottish practice of 'lining out'. The first usage of this term was in a song book by Philip Bliss, consisting of songs more easily graspable than conventional church hymns. Variants of this genre include a namesake form of 'blues'. Tourists flock to churches in Harlem where this music is played. For the point, name this genre of Christian music which consists of Christian lyrics set to largely simple tunes, and often rendered a cappella.

ANSWER: **Gospel** music

2. A document designed to do this function was created in the Decretum Gratianum, which was later replaced by the Tridentine Index. Voltaire idolized England for its comparative lack of this function. Amsterdam and Geneva became major distributing centers of objects subject to this action. The Catholic Church performed this action on objects on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum, consisting mostly of immoral or heretical material. For the point name this suppression of speech, often done by banning books.

ANSWER: **Censorship** (accept equivalents)

3. The roots of this movement were found in the Paulician movement, and members of that movement migrated westwards into France and Italy. Unusually, this sect rejected eating anything born of sexual intercourse, and a stronghold of theirs was the fortress of Carcassonne. The murder of Pierre de Castelnau prompted Pope Innocent III to launch a namesake crusade which ended their cult one and for all, which led to the decline of troubadours. For the point, name this Catholic heresy found in the South of France.

ANSWER: **Catharism** (accept **Albigensianism**)

4. The production of this work was conceived in the Hampton Court Conference. A misprint of this work led to the production of a work which encouraged adultery, instead of forbidding it as one of the ten commandments. The printing of this work was under the purview of Robert Barker, the King's Printer, and this work introduced multiple phrases into English, like 'salt of the earth'. For the point, name this translation of the Bible commissioned by a namesake ruler of England and Scotland who succeeded Queen Elizabeth I.

ANSWER: **King James Bible** (accept **King James Version**)

5. An anabaptist book titled either The Bloody Theater or the Mirror of these people was the largest book published in pre-Revolutionary War America. Another text about these people was published in 1563 and was originally titled Actes and Monuments; that book, which was written by John Foxe had sections titled for figures like William Tyndale and John Wycliffe. The first of these people in Christianity is thought to have been Saint Stephen, who was stoned to death. For the point, name these people killed for their belief in Jesus.

ANSWER: **Martyrs**

6. One group of these people operate the Eternal World Television Network in Albania. These people are depicted singing 'How to Solve a Problem Like Maria' in *The Sound of Music*. Another one of these people, Jeanne Decker, scored a hit with the folk song Dominique and was sometimes called Soeur Sourire or the singing *this*. These people were the protagonists of a Whoopi Goldberg film that culminated with them performing before the pope. For the point, name these people who, when not running TV shows or singing, often pursue a life of monasticism within abbeys or convents.

ANSWER: Catholic **Nuns**

7. This group's sudden disbandment by Pope Clement V (pronounced Clement 'the fifth') at the urging of Philip the fourth of France has given rise to multiple conspiracy theories about them. This group innovated an early form of banking, and pioneered the use of cheques amongst pilgrims. 500 members of this organisation defeated 26000 members of Saladin's troops in the battle of Montgisard in 1177. For the point, name this Christian military order who fought in the Crusades wearing white mantles adorned with red crosses.

ANSWER: Knights **Templar** (accept **Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and the Temple of Solomon**, **Order of Solomon's Temple**, or **Pauperes commilitones Christi Templique Salomonici**)

8. This council saw the end of the spread of Nestorianism in the Roman Empire after the anathematization of Nestorius in 451. The first session of this council was presided over by the Pope Dioscorus of Alexandria, and threatened a schism between the East and the West. A namesake definition formed here clarified the nature of Christ, as being 'perfect in Godhood and perfect in Manhood'. For the point, name this fourth Ecumenical Council, which took place between the Council of Ephesus and the Second Council of Constantinople.

ANSWER: Council of **Chalcedon**

9. The founder of this sect referred to Mary as 'Christotokos' as opposed to the conventional 'Theokotos', which reflected his views contrarian to the Chalcedon Definition. The alignment of the Persian court with the beliefs of this sect was encouraged by Zoroastrian leaders. Persian monks belonging to this sect found followers in China, leading to the creation of a namesake 'stele' in Chang'an. For the point, name this Christian sect which was the largest Christian church in the world in terms of geographical extent from the 9th to the 14th centuries CE.

ANSWER: **Nestorianism** (accept **Church of the East**)

10. The autobiography of Hannah Heaton details her religious experiences during this period of history. One participant in this period was known for his mass conversion of slaves into Christianity, and later became the President of Princeton. The arrival of George Whitfield in the Colonies in 1739-40 triggered this period. For the point, name this period of increased religious activity in the American Colonies, during which Jonathon Edwards delivered his 'Sinners in the hands of an Angry God' sermon.

ANSWER: **First Great Awakening** (prompt on partial answer)

11. The earliest documents outlining this theory were written by William of Ockham, with the aim of removing Pope John XXII (pronounced Pope John the Twenty-Second). Opponents to this theory, like Juan de Torquemada, held that the supreme authority in the church was held by the Pope, as he was the successor of Saint Peter. This movement arose as a result of the Western Schism, and fell apart completely following the Document of Papal Infallibility in 1870. For the point, name this theory which sought to replace the Pope with an authority residing in an Ecumenical Council.

ANSWER: **Conciliarism**

12. One woman had her marriage to Giovanni Sforza annulled because this family did not require the alliance of the Sforzas anymore. Another member of this family was made a cardinal by his father immediately after graduating from the University of Pisa, and helped determine the elevation of Pius the third as Pope in 1503. Another member of this family later became Pope Calixtus the third, following his tenure as a Professor of Law in the University of Lleida; that man, Alfons, was the uncle of Rodrigo. For the point, name this Spanish noble family which was known for producing the Pope Alexander VI, and the femme fatale of the Renaissance, Lucrezia.

ANSWER: House of **Borgia**

13. A 1956 film about these statements was directed by Cecil DeMille and featured Charlton Heston in one prominent role. Sometimes referred to as the Decalogue these were received after one man spend forty days and forty nights atop Mount Sinai. The stone tablets in which these statements were recorded are referred to as the tablets of the covenant. For the point, name this Old Testament code of ethics received by Moses from God.

ANSWER: **Ten Commandments** (accept **Decalogue**)

14. The anagram "O Draconian devil, o lame saint" features in this work which begins with a murder by an albino Catholic monk. This work was later turned into a movie starring Tom Hanks and Audrey Tautou and it was the second to feature professor Robert Langdon. This book was criticized by the Catholic organization Opus Dei and many other Christian leaders, though it is credited with having revived interest in Mary Magdalene's role in early Christianity. For the point, name this bestselling novel by Dan Brown about a conspiracy in the Catholic Church, which is titled after a Renaissance artist.

ANSWER: The **DaVinci Code**

15. It's not Occam, but this man's namesake 'razor' states that scientific experiments only give a partial explanation of the happenings of the world. This man opined that god was the immediate cause of all existence, and challenged the distant view of God as presented in Newtonian mechanics. This man's philosophy of immaterialism was to challenge the perceived materialism of his times, and his most famous work was *An Essay towards a new Theory of Vision*. For the point, name this English philosopher, theologian, and physicist, who names a prestigious university in California.

ANSWER: George **Berkeley**

16. This man's first work was a commentary on Seneca's *De Clementia*, and a speech critical of the Catholic church in his native France forced him into exile in Basel. This man's proposals for reforms in Geneva led to the issuance of the Ecclesiastical Ordinances. This man's execution of Michael Servetus marked the zenith of his power in Geneva; however, he was later burnt at the stake in Geneva. For the point, name this Franco-Swiss philosopher in the Reformation who endorsed the doctrine of predestination.

ANSWER: John **Calvin**

17. These structures were used by their creators to expand royal territory. These structures were founded to assimilate natives into the culture of the Old World, and new converts in these structures were labelled neophytes. These structures often built along El Camino Real forced natives into settlements called Reductions, and the Mexican secularisation act of 1833 divided these structures' lands into *rancheros*. For the point, name these religious locations in California which were the earliest known structures in the cities of Monterey, San Francisco, and Los Angeles

ANSWER: Spanish **Missions** in California

18. The name for this title stems from the Greek for 'Civilized World', referring to the Roman Empire, and is referred to in the Canon of the Council of Chalcedon. The holder of this title is considered to be the successor to Andrew the Apostle. The holder of this position's cathedral is the St George's Cathedral. For the point, name this head of the Orthodox Christian faith who resides in the largest city in Turkey, whose 270th representative is the currently reigning Bartholemew I.

ANSWER: Ecumenical **Patriarch** of Constantinople (Do **NOT** accept Istanbul)

19. This work built on the reforms started by a document named for St Germain. This document defied the principle of *cuius regio, eius religio* and granted safe heavens in sites like La Rochelle. However, this document was only formally registered following the Massacre of Vassy, and was revoked by the Edict of Fontainebleau. For the point, name this edict issued by Henry the Fourth of France, granting religious freedoms to Huguenots.

ANSWER: **Edict of Nantes**

20. The ninth pope to possess this name was the second pope during the Roman schism, and his appeals to save Emperor Manuel II from the troops of Bayezid the first went in vain. Another man with this name 'of Montferrat' led the Fourth Crusade and reigned as the King of Thessalonica. A saint possessing this name was the patron saint of the Germans. For the point, what name is shared by nine popes, and a man considered to be the 'apostle of the Germans'?

ANSWER: **Boniface**

21. This man wrote *The Pilgrim's Regress*, inspired by *The Pilgrim's Progress*, following his return to Christianity. One work by this man was about the citizens of Hell taking a bus to Heaven and meeting those who live there. However, this man is more famous for his membership in the Inklings, a literary circle discussing fantasy, and for his work as a medievalist in Cambridge. For the point, name this Christian apologist and the author of *Mere Christianity*, *The Screwtape Letters*, and most famously, the *Chronicles of Narnia*.

ANSWER: **C. S. Lewis**

22. In the midst of this event, a man was found dead at Primrose Hill with apparent stab wounds; Miles Prance was accused of that murder of Sir Edmund Godfrey. William Bedloe served as a prosecutor in this event whose planner was assisted by Israel Tongue and had attended a Jesuit school in Omer. Roughly two dozen men were executed as a result of, for the point, what conspiracy theory, devised by Titus Oates, that claimed Charles II's life was in grave Catholic danger?

ANSWER: **Popish** plot

23. This structure was constructed by the first plebian to have apocryphally attained the rank of Consul. The Avignon papacy caused this structure to decay, and it was renovated by Domenico Fontana. This structure is an extraterritorial property of the Holy See, following a Treaty named after this structure. For the point, name this official residence of the Pope, located in Rome's Caelian Hill.

ANSWER: **Lateran Palace**

24. One example of these has a melodic signature created by two ascending half-tones followed by a diminished third, which creates a mood of sorrow. Another example of these was written 'For a Friend', and was the first non-film musical work of Zbigniew Preisner. Another one of these works won the Grammy in 1986 for Best Contemporary Classical Composition, and was famous for its 'Pie Jesu' segment; this was composed by Andrew Lloyd Webber in memory of his dead father William. For the point, name this type of work played at funerals, left incomplete by Mozart at his death.

ANSWER: **Requiem**

25. This period spurred the Fernandine Wars in Spain, between rulers supporting different claimants to the Papacy. The election of Pope Martin V in 1417 ended this period. This period was made even more complex to resolve by the fact that one group had created both Pope and Antipope at the same time, and installed them in two different places. This event is often conflated with the 'Babylonian Captivity'. For the point, name this period in the History of the Papacy when the Catholic Church had two popes simultaneously, one of whom resided in Avignon.

ANSWER: **Western Schism** (accept **Papal Schism**, and **Babylonian Captivity** and **Avignon Papacy** before mention)

Tiebreakers

This man's rise to prominence began when he distributed translated copies of *Triialogus* despite a ban on them. This man influenced the issuance of the Kunta Hora decree by King Wenceslaus, enabling him to become the rector of his alma mater, the University of Prague. This man was captured by Sigismund of Hungary when travelling to the Council of Constance, and was burnt at the stake there. For the point, name this Bohemian leader of the Reformation who is considered to be the first Reformation Leader.

ANSWER: Jan **Hus** (accept John **Huss**)

This structure was renovated in 1845 roughly five to six decades after it was desecrated. The largest bell in this structure, Emmanuel, is rung to mark the passage of hours. One of the first structures in the world to use flying buttresses, this structure was constructed in order to mark its home city as the 'Parish church of the Kings of Europe' and a similarly named structure is found in Montreal. For the point, name this church where, in a Victor Hugo novel, a hunchback pines for a gypsy girl.

ANSWER: **Notre Dame de Paris**

Painted monasteries in northern Romania and Moldova featured extensive use of this kind of art. The mansions of Andrea Palladio consisted of plain exteriors, and interiors intricately decorated with this kind of art. A modern example of this art form can be found in the Foujita Chapel in Reims, and Da Vinci's *The Last Supper* is an example of this art form. For the point, name this type of art found on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, painted by Michelangelo.

ANSWER: **Fresco** painting

This man founded a city protected by relics such as the True Cross and the Rod of Moses; prior to founding this city, this man declared that 'Serdica is my Rome'. This father of Crispus also ordered the construction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In 1960, the Olympic marathon ended at a monument named for this man in Rome. This man became a proponent of Christianity after seeing the Chi-Ro in the Sky and then he issued the Edict of Milan soon after the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. For the point, name this Roman Emperor and founder of a city named after him, which would go on to become the capital of the Byzantine Empire.

ANSWER: **Constantine** the Great