

CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL QUESTIONS

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1. St. Isaac Joques was

- a. The son of Abraham
- b. A philosopher and Catholic theologian born in Ireland
- c. A Jesuit missionary martyred, trying to convert Native Americans
- d. A musician and author of the Isaac Joques Missal

Answer – C) French missionary, born at Orléans, France, 1607, martyred in the present State of New York, 1646. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1624 and was sent as a missionary to Canada in 1636. Though a daring missionary, his character was of the most practical nature, his purpose always being to fix his people in permanent habitations. He was among the first missionaries "to preach the gospel thousand miles in the interior". Jogues proposed not only to convert the Indians of Lake Superior, but the Sioux who lived at the head waters of the Mississippi. His plan was thwarted by his capture, returning from Quebec. He was taken prisoner and after being cruelly tortured was carried to the Indian village about forty miles above the present city of Albany. **Catholic Encyclopedia**

2. Under which Roman Emperor did Christianity become permissible in Rome?

- a. Constantine
- b. Nero
- c. Caesar Augustus
- d. Vladimir

Answer – A) Constantine can rightfully claim the title of *Great*, for he turned the history of the world into a new course and made Christianity, which until then had suffered bloody persecution, the religion of the State. **Catholic Encyclopedia**

3. During the reign of which Roman Emperor was Jesus born?

- a. Constantine
- b. Nero
- c. Caesar Augustus
- d. Vladimir

Answer – C) "In those days a decree went out from Caesar Augustus that the whole world should be enrolled. ... And Joseph too went up from Galilee from the town of Nazareth to Judea, to the city of David that is called Bethlehem, because

he was of the house and family of David, to be enrolled with Mary, his betrothed, who was with child." **Luke 2:1, 4-5**

4. Which Church Father was known for his great conversion and consequent writings such as the "The Confessions," "The City of God," and "On the Trinity?"
- a. St. Anselm
 - b. St. Augustine
 - c. St. Athanasius
 - d. St. Anthony

Answer – B) St. Augustine

5. This Church Father taught that Jesus was both God and man, heavily influenced the Council of Nicaea, and wrote, "On the Incarnation."
- a. St. Anselm
 - b. St. Augustine
 - c. St. Athanasius
 - d. St. Anthony

Answer – C) Bishop of Alexandria; Confessor and Doctor of the Church; born c. 296; died 2 May, 373. Athanasius was the greatest champion of Catholic belief on the subject of the Incarnation that the Church has ever known and in his lifetime earned the characteristic title of "Father of Orthodoxy", by which he has been distinguished ever since. Catholic Encyclopedia

6. Mission Espiritu Santo and Presidio La Bahia in Goliad were first staffed by what religious order?
- a. Benedictine
 - b. Dominican
 - c. Franciscans
 - d. Jesuits

Answer – C) Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga Mission, commonly called La Bahía, probably on Garcitas Creek at a site in what is now Victoria County (was) one of the oldest and most successful (missions) in Texas. The Spanish governor fixed April 10, 1722, as the official day of establishment. The mission was placed in the care of the Franciscans from the College of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Zacatecas and established in connection with Nuestra Señora de Loreto Presidio,

...established a year earlier on the ruins of **La Salle's Texas Settlement**. <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/uqn16>

7. Between 1308-1378 the papacy moved to which city of the then Papal States, due to political upheaval, cultural preference, the Bubonic plague, and infighting.
- Paris
 - Avignon
 - Bordeaux
 - Ars

Answer – B) When elected, the archbishop of Bordeaux who became Pope Clement V (1305-1314) was in France. Relatively important dealings with King Philip IV of France kept forcing him to postpone his move to Rome. As they occurred, Pope Clement filled vacancies in the College of Cardinals with Frenchmen. His successor, Pope John XXII (1316-1334) began the elaborate palace at Avignon, a city on the Rhône. Although located in modern day France, fourteenth century Avignon was in territory controlled by the Papal States. It was selected to give the Popes some measure of freedom from the influence of the French King, without the danger of returning to Rome.

8. Why did Henry VIII break away from the Catholic Church and form the Church of England?
- The pope would not ordain him as a priest.
 - The pope would not grant him an annulment.
 - He owed a huge debt to Rome.
 - He did not believe Church doctrine.

Answer – B) Henry was acutely aware of the importance of securing a male heir during his reign. ...he had only one surviving child, Mary, to show for his marriage to Catherine, who was now in her 40s. So the king asked Cardinal Wolsey to appeal to Pope Clement VII for an annulment and it soon became clear he wanted to marry Anne Boleyn. ...the Pope refused. In 1533, Henry VIII broke with the church and married the now pregnant Anne Boleyn in a secret ceremony. Henry was excommunicated by the Pope. ... Thomas Cromwell ... earned the confidence of the King by helping him to break with Rome and establish Henry VIII as head of the Church of England.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/people/henry_viii/

9. What bishop was instrumental in St. Augustine's conversion?
- Ambrose

- b. Ignatius
- c. Anthony
- d. Theophilus

Answer – A) Ambrose’s piety, sound judgment, and genuine Catholic instinct preserved him from error, and his fame as an eloquent expounder of Catholic doctrine soon reached the ends of the earth. His power as an orator is attested not only by the repeated eulogies, but yet more by the conversion of the skilled rhetorician Augustine. His style is that of a man who is concerned with thoughts rather than words. **Christian Doctrine IV.21**

10. Between 1095 and 1291 there were a series of wars waged primarily against Islam to reclaim various holy sites, such as Jerusalem. What were these wars called?

- a. War of the Roses
- b. War to End All Wars
- c. Crusades
- d. Reconquista

Answer – C) It has been customary to describe the Crusades as eight in number: the first, 1095-1101; the second, headed by Louis VII, 1145-47; the third, conducted by Philip Augustus and Richard Coeur-de-Lion, 1188-92; the fourth, during which Constantinople was taken, 1204; the fifth, which included the conquest of Damietta, 1217; the sixth, in which Frederick II took part (1228-29); also Thibaud de Champagne and Richard of Cornwall (1239); the seventh, led by St. Louis, 1249-52; the eighth, also under **St. Louis**, 1270.
<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04543c.htm>

11. In what ways did the French Revolution affect the Catholic Church?

- a. 1,000’s of priests and religious were killed.
- b. France was intentionally de-Christianized.
- c. Church property was destroyed and claimed by the state.
- d. All of the above.

Answer D) “The French Revolution and the Church” by John McManners.

12. How long did Islam have political power in Spain?

- a. 300 Years
- b. 400 Years

- c. 500 Years
- d. 700 Years

Answer D) In 711 Muslim forces invaded and in seven years conquered the Iberian peninsula. It became one of the great Muslim civilizations; reaching its summit with the Umayyad caliphate of Cordovain the tenth century. Muslim rule declined after that and ended in 1492 when Granada was conquered.

13. What was the Edict of Milan which was promulgated by Emperor Constantine in 313?

- a. A document that forbade pagans to sacrifice to Roman gods.
- b. A document that forbade Christians to practice the faith.
- c. A document that allowed Christians to practice the faith.
- d. A document that compelled everyone to become Christian.

Answer C) The peace of the Church is the designation usually applied to the condition of the Church after the publication at Milan in 313 by Emperor Constantine of an edict of toleration by which the Christians were accorded complete liberty to practice their religion without molestation. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/16066a.htm>

14. Which of the following saints were soldiers?

- a. St. Ignatius of Loyola
- b. St. Joan of Arc
- c. St. Francis of Assisi
- d. All of the above

Answer D) St. Ignatius was wounded at the Battle of Pamplona, St. Joan of Arc fought against the English, and St. Francis fought in battles against Perugia.

15. After the Battle of Lepanto, Pope Pius V instituted the feast of ____ in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

- a. Our Lady of Perpetual Help
- b. Our Lady of the Sea
- c. Our Lady of Victory
- d. Our Lady of Good Counsel

Answer C) Our Lady of Victory Due to Mary's intercession, the Ottoman Empire was prevented from expanding westward. This also increased the usage of the Rosary.

16. What effect did the 1917 Mexico Constitution have on the Catholic Church?

- a. Prohibited clergy from wearing clerical garb outside the church.
- b. Gave states the power to limit or eliminate priests from their territory
- c. Prohibited clergy from performing religious celebrations
- d. All of the above.

Answer D) The 1917 Constitution outlawed teaching by the Church, gave control over Church matters to the state, put all Church property at the disposal of the state, outlawed religious orders, outlawed foreign-born priests, gave states the power to limit or eliminate priests in their territory, ... prohibited clergy from religious celebrations and from wearing clerical garb outside of a church

17. What was the first diocese created in the United States?

- a. Baltimore
- b. New York
- c. Boston
- d. Washington D.C.

Answer A) November 6, 1789 Baltimore was created as the first diocese in the United States.

18. Which heretic is St. Nicholas of Myra, AKA Santa Claus, popularly depicted in Eastern Orthodox iconography and memes as punching?

- a. Arius, who denied the divinity of Christ.
- b. Paul of Samosata, who believed in Adoptionism.
- c. Pelagius, who believed we can earn heaven by ourselves
- d. Stephen Hawking, who doesn't believe in anything.

Answer A) In AD 325 Emperor Constantine convened the Council of Nicaea, the very first ecumenical council. More than 300 bishops came from all over the Christian world to debate the nature of the Holy Trinity. Arius, from Egypt, taught and argued that Jesus the Son was not equal to God the Father. The bishops listened respectfully. As Arius vigorously continued, Nicholas became more and more agitated. Finally, he could no longer bear what he believed was essential being attacked. ... (He) got up, crossed the room, and slapped Arius across the face!
stnicholascenter.org.

19. Which famous sculptor was hired to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

- a. Leonardo
- b. Rafael
- c. Donatello
- d. Michelangelo

Answer D) The present chapel was begun in 1473 and completed only at the turn of the fifteenth century. It is most notable for its murals by the painters Michelangelo and Raphael, especially the ceiling frescoes by the former, which depict the creation and the religious aspirations of man. **The Catholic Encyclopedia, Revised and Updated © 1987 p. 555**

20. What was unique about the election of Pope Francis?

- a. He was the first pope to be elected from the Americas.
- b. He was the first pope to speak Spanish.
- c. He was the first pope to be Benedictine.
- d. Both A and B

Answer A) Pope Francis is a native of Argentina, South America. Other popes have been elected who spoke Spanish, particularly Alexander VI and Calixtus III from Spain. Pope Francis is a Jesuit, not a Benedictine.

21. The Camino de Santiago is a 1,000 year old pilgrimage in Spain made each year by 250,000 people to the tomb of _____.

- a. St. Thomas
- b. St. John
- c. St. James the Lesser
- d. St. James the Greater

Answer D) The **Camino de Santiago**, also known by the English name **Way of St. James**, ... known as pilgrim ways, to the shrine of the apostle St. James the Great in the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in [Galicia](#) in northwestern Spain, where tradition has it that the remains of the saint are buried. Many follow its routes as a form of spiritual path or retreat for their spiritual growth. **en.wikipedia.org**