**Eusebius: Wee Quiz 8 03.29.15**

1. “The Great Persecution” refers to what historical period?
2. On the map on page 258, either site or locate Nicomedia, Caesarea Maritima, Alexandria, Lyons, Edessa, Thebes.
3. Eusebius describes how, before the Great Persecution, the Roman government generally treated Christians and Christian leaders. What does he say?
4. Diocletian shared the tetrarchy with whom? When?
5. When exactly did Diocletian issue the edict requiring that Christian churches be burned?
6. What kinds of tortures did Christians suffer during this period? If beasts refused to attack the Christians, then what happened? How did tortures differ by region?
7. Roman-Christian soldiers faced what options during this persecution?
8. Examine closely the plate on p. 266: describe everything you see and interpret the significance.
9. On pp. 268 and 269, Eusebius quotes Phileas at length. In the first paragraph, Phileas’s description of Jesus suggests what heresy? How can you tell?
10. How did Domnina escape brutal torture?
11. What do we mean by calling “churchmen proved through blood”?
12. Who was Constantius Chlorus, and why is he important?
13. What is Saint Helena renowned for besides being Constantine the Great’s mother?
14. When you examine the sculpture on p. 274, what does the artist stress about Constantine the Great?
15. Despite his building program in Rome, we best recall Maxentius for his obsession with magic and witchcraft which led him to commit what kinds of atrocities?
16. Maxentius entered into a secret alliance with which Eastern tetrarch? And with what results?
17. When and why (generally) did the Great Persecution end?
18. Read closely Emperor Galerius’s recantation. Focus on the last paragraph (p. 280): what do you find sympathetic, ironic, worthy of comment in this recantation?