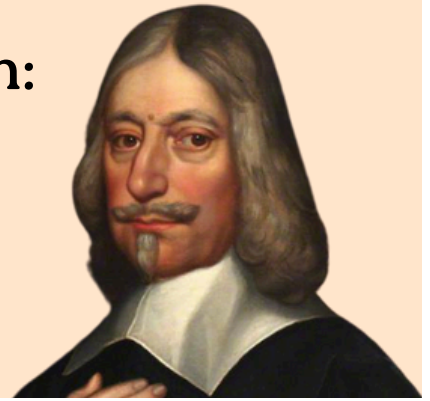


Life & Legacy of Robert Leighton:

Multiple Choice Quiz Edition

Devised by Malcolm Wilson



Delve into Leighton's Life. Read the article “Robert Leighton: 1611-1684 Life & legacy” by Dr Bill Inglis, and use that to answer the following multiple choice quiz questions.

1. In which year was Robert Leighton born?

- a) 1600
- b) 1611
- c) 1620
- d) 1630

2. At what age did Leighton start his studies at Edinburgh University?

- a) 14
- b) 15
- c) 16
- d) 17

3. In what language were all lectures at Edinburgh University delivered during Leighton's time?

- a) English
- b) Latin
- c) French
- d) Greek

4. Why was Leighton suspended from the University for a short time?

- a) For failing his exams
- b) For writing a scurrilous poem about the Lord Provost of Edinburgh's nose
- c) For being involved in a fight
- d) For skipping classes

5. Where did Leighton spend approximately 20 years travelling after leaving the University?

- a) America
- b) Asia
- c) Europe
- d) Africa

6. What was the significant period of conflict between Christians in Europe during Leighton's travels?

- a) 100 Years' War
- b) 30 Years' War
- c) The Crusades
- d) The Napoleonic Wars

7. What was the main focus of the British Civil War of 1641 to 1649?

- a) Arguments about taxes
- b) Arguments about leadership of the Church
- c) Arguments about trade policies
- d) Arguments about territorial boundaries

8. Who was publicly executed in London in 1649?

- a) King Charles I
- b) King Charles II
- c) Oliver Cromwell
- d) Robert Leighton

9. What did Leighton's father publish that got him arrested and branded?

- a) Books
- b) Sermons
- c) Pamphlets attacking Bishops
- d) Newspapers

10. What horrific punishment did Leighton's father endure?

- a) Whipping
- b) Execution
- c) Branding and mutilation
- d) Exile

11. Where was Leighton's first job and religious appointment?

- a) Edinburgh
- b) Newbattle
- c) Glasgow
- d) Dunblane

12. Who appointed Leighton as the Principal of Edinburgh University?

- a) King Charles I
- b) King Charles II
- c) Oliver Cromwell
- d) Leighton's father

13. When did King Charles II become King?

- a) 1649
- b) 1660
- c) 1675
- d) 1684

14. Which Bishopric did Leighton reluctantly accept?

- a) Edinburgh
- b) Glasgow
- c) Newbattle
- d) Dunblane

15. What changes did Leighton insist on in his congregation during services?

- a) Longer services
- b) No chatting during services
- c) Singing hymns
- d) Collecting donations

16. How long were Leighton's sermons compared to other ministers' sermons?

- a) 20 minutes
- b) 30 minutes
- c) 10 minutes
- d) 1 hour

17. What was Leighton's main mission as a Bishop?

- a) To increase church attendance
- b) To reduce the power of Bishops and bring reconciliation
- c) To collect more donations
- d) To build more churches

18. To which prestigious position was Leighton appointed by the King?

- a) Principal of Edinburgh University
- b) Archbishopric of Glasgow
- c) Minister of Newbattle
- d) Head of the Church of England

19. What was the outcome of Leighton's negotiations with the Presbyterians between 1671 and 1675?

- a) Complete success
- b) Partial success
- c) Near success, but ultimately failed
- d) Total failure

20. To where did Leighton retire after his negotiations failed?

- a) France
- b) Germany
- c) Sussex, England
- d) Edinburgh, Scotland

21. What happened in 1678 that made the King ask Leighton to come out of retirement?

- a) Another Civil War
- b) A serious rebellion by the Presbyterians
- c) Financial crisis
- d) A major earthquake

22. Which battle marked the end of the rebellion by the Presbyterians of the West of Scotland?

- a) Battle of Hastings
- b) Battle of Bothwell Brig
- c) Battle of Bannockburn
- d) Battle of Culloden

23. What was Leighton's final effort to promote reconciliation?

- a) Founding a new church
- b) Establishing a library
- c) Leading another rebellion
- d) Writing a book

24. What did Leighton believe was key to reconciliation among the clergy?

- a) Strict adherence to rules
- b) Reading widely about Christianity
- c) Avoiding discussions
- d) Increasing church funds

25. Which library did Leighton found in Dunblane?

- a) Edinburgh University Library
- b) Glasgow University Library
- c) Leighton Library
- d) Newbattle Library

26. When did Robert Leighton die?

- a) 1675
- b) 1678
- c) 1684
- d) 1690

27. On what did Leighton focus during his sermons?

- a) Multiple issues from the Bible
- b) Lengthy discussions
- c) One issue from the Bible
- d) Political events

28. What was the branding punishment given to Leighton's father?

- a) SS on his cheeks
- b) HS on his forehead
- c) SS on his back
- d) HS on his chest

29. Who was Henrietta Maria in relation to King Charles I?

- a) His sister
- b) His daughter
- c) His wife
- d) His mother

30. What did Robert Leighton believe about the Church's reconciliation after the Civil War?

- a) It was impossible
- b) It required total obedience
- c) It was achievable through reduced power of Bishops
- d) It needed more Bishops



31. What impact did Leighton's travels in Europe have on him?

- a) Made him wealthy
- b) Increased his religious intolerance
- c) Deepened his desire for reconciliation
- d) Led him to abandon Christianity

32. In which year did the War between Catholics and Protestants in Germany begin?

- a) 1611
- b) 1618
- c) 1649
- d) 1660

33. Where was Leighton appointed as a Bishop?

- a) Glasgow
- b) Edinburgh
- c) Newbattle
- d) Dunblane

34. What key quality did Leighton's sermons have compared to others?

- a) They were longer
- b) They were focused and short
- c) They were sung
- d) They involved audience participation

35. What did Leighton do differently in his approach to preaching?

- a) Used visual aids
- b) Had eye contact with the congregation
- c) Delivered sermons in Latin
- d) Invited guest speakers

36. What was Robert Leighton's primary mission in his later years?

- a) To build more churches
- b) To increase church attendance
- c) To reconcile conflicting religious groups
- d) To collect religious artifacts