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**To Jesus Through Mary**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Eighth Grade Religion ID's

**Chapter Five: *A Remarkable Age of Renewal (1046 – 1305)***

1. Emperor Henry III

He was the Holy Roman Emperor who in the early 1000's (1046) began a reform of the papacy by appointing Pope Leo IX.

2. Pope Leo IX

He began a reform movement in the early 1000's geared at reforming the papacy and church government (the curia). He desired to free the papacy and church government from the negative abuses of feudalism.

3. Pope Gregory VII

He is the major force behind the reforms in the Church in the early 1000's.

4. Gregorian Reform

This is the name of the reform movement during the early 1000's that reforms the papacy and the church government. Lasted 70 years (1054 to 1122).

4A. Feudalism

Feudalism is a socio-economic system based on land. Land is the source of power and wealth. The more land you control the wealthier and more powerful you are. This is the lord-vassal system. Since the church owns land it becomes involved in feudalism.

5. lay investiture

This is the practice of an emperor, king or lord appointing someone to a church office such as bishop or abbot.

5A. Simony

This is the practice of buying a church position.

5B. Nepotism

This is the practice of appointing a relative to a church position.

6. Emperor Henry IV

He is the Holy Roman Emperor who ignores Gregory VII's ban on lay investiture. Gregory will excommunicate Henry who then will come seeking forgiveness at Canossa in January of 1077.

7. excommunicated

To excommunicate someone is to say they are no longer a member of the church. Once Gregory excommunicated Henry, Henry's nobles no longer had to obey him since he was no longer a Christian ruler.

8. Pope Callistus II

In 1122, Pope Callistus II and Holy Roman Emperor Henry V sign the Concordat of Worms ending the church's battle with the empire over the practice of lay investiture.

9. Concordat of Worms

This treaty guaranteed the right of the Church to choose her own leaders without interference from emperor, kings or lords. Ended the practice of lay investiture.

10. Canon Law

A collection of all of Church laws. Innocent III used Canon Law as a universal law applying all throughout Europe. This is still the time before nations were formed and had their own laws. Feudalism was somewhat lawless. Canon Law helped to stabilize society.

11. Pope Innocent III

The most famous of the popes during the Middle Ages. Brought the papacy to the height of its pure political power both within in the church and in state affairs throughout Europe.

12. theocracy

A form of government in which all civil power is in the hands of the religious leaders is called a theocracy.

13. Fourth Lateran Council

This council was convoked by Innocent III in 1215. It is the first comprehensive church council in that it seeks to define every aspect a Catholic life from the cradle to the grave; from sunrise to sunset. It was attended by 1200 bishops and abbots. Took place in the Lateran which was the residence of the popes during the Middle Ages.

14. Crusades

Holy wars undertaken by the Christians of Europe in order to open up the Holy Land once again to pilgrimage.

15. Emperor Alexius I

He is the Emperor of the Roman Empire (in the East). He appeals to Pope Urban II for help against the Turks who were threatening the existence of the Eastern Roman Empire.

16. Pope Urban II

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17. Council of Clermont

Pope Urban II issued a public call for the nobles and knights of Europe to help the Eastern Roman Empire and to liberate the Holy Land for the Muslims at the Council of Clermont in 1095.

18. First Crusade

The First Crusade was the only crusade to be militarily successful of all the crusades. In 1099 the crusaders succeeded in capturing Jerusalem and driving the Muslims from this territory. They set up four different Latin Kingdoms in Palestine. Their existence was short-lived.

19. Second Crusade/Bernard of Clairvaux

The Cistercian monk who preached the Second Crusade in the early 1100's. Already the Latin Kingdoms were struggling to stay free of the Muslims. This crusade was not successful.

20. Third Crusade/Frederick Barbarossa/Richard the Lion-Hearted

These two great rulers joined forces for the Third Crusade in 1187. Jerusalem had been retaken by the Muslims and it was their goal to recapture Jerusalem. It was a major failure due to the squabbling among the leadership. Frederick Barbarossa (Red Beard) was the Holy Roman Emperor while Richard the Lion-Hearted was King of England.

21. Fourth Crusade

The Fourth Crusade was a total disaster and disgrace. Instead of going to the Holy Land it was side-tracked and attacked Constantinople, setting up a Latin Kingdom there which only lasted about 50 years. Innocent III excommunicated all of them.

22. Christendom

Refers to the cultural world that came into existence during the Middle Ages in Europe. Catholicism will influence every aspect of people's lives.

23. Christianity

Refers to the religion of the followers of Jesus Christ.

24. Inquisition

The Inquisition is an official Catholic court that examined and investigated those accused of heresy. It began in 1231 and was based on the local level since it involved the Church and the local government working together.

25. Francis of Assisi

He was the son of a wealthy Italian merchant who embraced the life of radical poverty and set out barefoot and penniless to preach God's love and mercy. (1181 – 1226)

26. Dominic

Dominic Guzman was a Spanish priest who founded the Order of Preachers. As a young priest he was sent to France to deal with the Albigensian heretics. He realized that heresy is caused by lack of understanding the truth. He founded the Order of Preachers to preach and to teach the truth of Jesus Christ and his Gospel.

27. Order of Friars Minor/Franciscans

This the Mendicant group founded by St. Francis of Assisi. He called his followers the little brothers in comparison to Dominic's Order of Preachers.

28. friar

The word means brother.

28. Clare/Poor Clares

Clare of Assisi was so inspired by Francis that she started a new community of religious women known as the Poor Clares who also embraced this life of radical poverty.

29. Order of Preachers/Dominicans

This is the Mendicant Friar group started by Dominic Guzman. Their motto is veritas, truth. Dominic believed if we all understood the truth of Jesus Christ and his Gospel there would be no heresy. They will become the great schoolmasters of Medieval Europe.

30. Carmelites

They too are a Mendicant Friar group.

31. Augustinians

They too are a Mendicant Friar group.

33. Mendicant

The word means begging. So the Mendicant Friars were the begging brothers as compared to the self-sufficient monks of Benedictine monasticism.

34. Gothic architecture

A new form of architecture beginning in 1150 in which the buildings soared toward heaven and were more airy.

35. flying buttress

These outside walls which supported the inside walls of glass were one of the innovative ideas of Gothic architecture. The other two essential innovations of Gothic cathedrals were the pointed arch and the ribbed vaulted ceilings.

35A. Romanesque

Borrowed from the ancient Roman world, this style of cathedral was low to the ground, dark, with heavy walls and thick columns.

35B. Abbot Suger

Abbot Suger and his building of St. Denis outside of Paris was the beginning of the new Gothic style.

35C. Cathedrals

Comes from the word *cathedra* means seat, chair, throne. Refers to the bishop's chair which was found inside the cathedral. His chair is a symbol of his authority.

36. Universities

These were associations of teachers and students. They were sponsored by the Church since all knowledge leads to a greater understanding of God.

36a. Scholasticism

This was a method of teaching used in the Medieval universities. It was a mingling together of Arabic thought (Math and Astronomy) with ancient Greek philosophy to help better understand the world and the Christian faith.

37. Anselm/Peter Abelard/Albert the Great/Bonaventure/Duns Scotus

These were all great Scholastic teachers. The first three were Dominicans. The last two were Franciscans.

38. Thomas Aquinas

Perhaps he is the greatest of the Scholastic teachers. He was a Dominican friar who was nicknamed by his students as the *Dumb Ox*. He used the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle to help explain ideas in the Christian faith. He wrote the *Summae Theologica* which is his summary of all Christian theology.