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To Jesus Through Mary

Name: _____ Per. _____ Date: _____
Eighth Grade Religion ID's

Chapter Six: *A Time of Crisis and Challenge (1305 – 1517)*

1. The Late Middle Ages

The time period between 1300 and 1500. During this period the world of Christendom is waning. Europeans fell short of the ideals of Christendom. It is a time of chaos and turmoil.

2. The Black Death

The Black Death was the bubonic plague which swept rapidly across Europe killing 1/3 of the population. It begins in Genoa, Italy in the 1340's and moves northward via infected rats. A very painful death followed after 3 days of contracting the disease.

3. Pope Clement

He was elected pope in 1305 and decided not to take up residency in Rome but rather in Avignon in France. He fell under the influence of King Philip IV of France. This is the beginning of the Avignon Papacy.

4. Avignon Papacy

Roughly the 70 year period (1305 to 1377) that the pope choose to live in Avignon and not in Rome. The curia was actually moved to Avignon as well. These popes all fell under the influence of the French kings which led to poor papal leadership.

5. Pope Gregory XI

During the 1370's Catherine of Siena began her letter writing campaign urging Gregory to return the papacy to Rome. Back in Rome Gregory could negotiate peace between England and France, end the feuding between Italian city-states, lead a restoration after the devastation of the Black Death and rally European Christians to go on a crusade to convert the Muslims of the Holy Land. Catherine said after all the pope belonged in Rome since Rome was Peter's city. In 1377 Gregory does return to Rome.

6. Catherine of Siena

Dominican nun. See above.

7. Pope Urban VI

Shortly after returning to Rome, Gregory XI died. Urban VI was chosen as his successor and hastily enforces a reform upon the cardinals and curia.

8. Pope Clement VII

A group of French cardinals claim that Urban VI was chosen as Gregory's successor only because of the pressure of the Roman mob who wanted a Roman pope. They return to Avignon and elect Clement VII, the nephew of the King of France, as the first anti-pope of the Great Western Schism.

9. The Great Western Schism

During this 40 year period there are several people claiming to be pope at the same time. The situation self-perpetuates as cardinals in Avignon and cardinals in Rome keep on electing successors as the years go by. A time of confusion and turmoil throughout Europe as the people are divided over who is the true pope.

10. Council of Pisa 1409

In 1409 a group of cardinals from both side gather at Pisa with the hope of resolving this controversy. They elect Pope Alexander V. No one in Avignon or Rome recognizes him. So the Church now has three popes.

11. Pope Alexander V

See above

12. Council of Constance

The newly elected Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund summons all cardinals, bishops, abbots, etc. to come to Constance to resolve this crisis. The Council runs from 1414 to 1418. The Pisan pope disappears, the Avignon pope is deposed by the council, the Roman pope recognizes the legitimacy of the council, gives its deliberations his blessings and then resigns.

13. Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund

See above

14. Martin V

Elected in 1417 by the Council of Constance, thus ending the Great Western Schism. He will return to Rome and begin to rebuild the city which pretty much still lies in waste from the destruction of the barbarians a 1000 years earlier.

15. conciliarism

A movement that begins in the aftermath of the Council of Constance that claims the highest authority in the Church is a council of all the bishops. The council's authority even is greater than the pope's. This viewpoint will later be condemned as a heresy.

16. Renaissance

The word means rebirth. It is time when Europeans rediscover the culture of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Begins in Italy in the 1400's and will spread throughout Europe.

17. Angela Merici/Order of St. Ursula

She was a Christian humanist who founded the Order of St. Ursula which will become one of the largest religious orders dedicated to the teaching of children.

18. Carthusians

A reform movement within the monastic orders.

19. Christian humanists

These were scholars who were interested in the ancient Christian world. They studied the scriptures in their original Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek. They also studied the writings of the Church Fathers. They believed the key to reforming the Church was religious education, especially of the clergy.

20. Thomas More

He and John Fisher were English humanists who will be martyred during the English Reformation. Thomas More was the king's right-hand man while Fisher was a bishop and head of Cambridge University.

21. John Fisher

See above

22. Erasmus of Rotterdam

Perhaps the most famous of all the Christian humanists. He was an outspoken critic of the abuses and problems within the Church. He published a Greek version of the New Testament.

23. *The Praise of Folly*

A book written by Erasmus which is a stinging attack on the corruption within the Church and a passionate plea for reform.

24. Francisco Cardinal Jiménez

A Franciscan friar who becomes bishop of Toledo, Spain. He will lead a reform of the Church in Spain in the late 1400's. Due to his efforts there will be no Protestant Reformation in Spain.

25. Nicholas V

The Renaissance pope who established the Vatican Library.

26. Sixtus IV

Renews the practice of nepotism by appointing one of his nephews as the bishop of 8 different dioceses.

27. Julius II

Nick named as Papa Terrible, he leads the papal armies in battle so as to expand the territory of the Papal States.

28. Alexander VI

He was the worst of all the Renaissance popes. Fathered many children before becoming pope. Not a good spiritual leader.

29. Leo X

Was more interested in his family's power and the fine arts than in being a spiritual leader. He ignored the pleas of Martin Luther for reform.

30. Vincent de Paul

He was the founder of the Congregation of the Missions; a religious order dedicated to the training of future priests.