

## *This Is Our Church* Chapter Four - Difficult

### Across

**1.** He asserted that Popes were supreme over kings in both spiritual and temporal affairs

**3.** These grew out of the cathedral schools which were established by bishops to train priests

**5.** The \_\_\_ of Constantinople was appointed by the emperor and subject to him

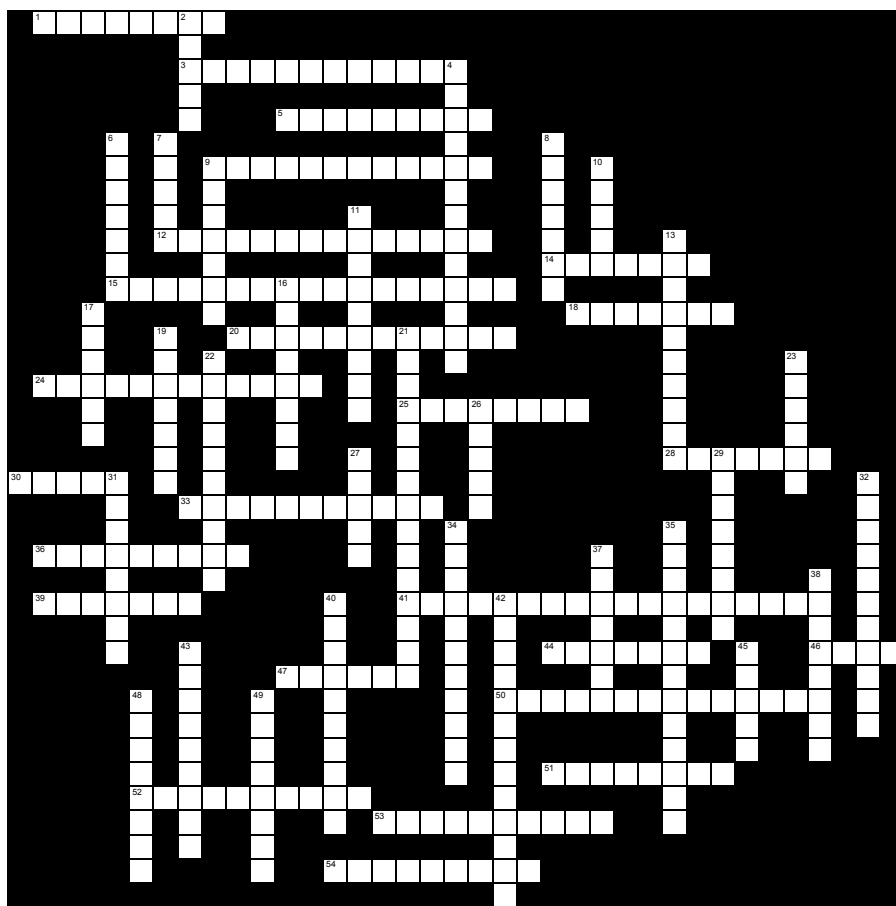
**9.** A heretical group that preached that material reality was evil, marriage was bad, and suicide was moral

**12.** These knights promoted religious observance and provided guards to protect Christian pilgrims

**14.** Pope whose reforms included an insistence on clerical celibacy and the elimination of simony and lay investiture

**15.** The fiercely anti-Latin patriarch of Constantinople who opposed numerous practices of the Western Church

**18.** Saint who represents the Gospel



and lived in all of its radical beauty and stark simplicity

**20.** He developed the scholastic method of teaching whereby various authorities and their contradictory positions were cited, analyzed, debated, disputed, and then reconciled.

**24.** King Henry II of England had him assassinated for refusing to cooperate

with Henry's attempts to gain control of Church courts

**25.** The name taken by the Eastern Church which means "correct or right teaching"

**28.** Saint who founded an order of preachers to combat heresies

**30.** The pope who called for the First Crusade

**33.** A radical reform group that attacked the hierarchical nature

of the Church and her sacramental and priestly system

**36.** A major controversy between the Western and Eastern Churches was how the two churches viewed \_\_\_ in the Church

**39.** One of the goals of the crusades was to rescue the Holy Land from the \_\_\_

41. The doctrine of Jesus' real presence in the Eucharist

44. This saint, who began his own monastery at Clairvaux, is considered the last Father of the Church

46. German leader of the tenth century who pressured Pope John XXII to crown him emperor

47. Treaty which fragmented Charlemagne's empire into three main regions

50. A practice by which secular lay leaders selected the bishops throughout their domains

51. The practice of passing on Church lands and benefits to their children or relatives

52. A movement which spared women, clergy, children, and peasants from attack in an effort to limit warfare between knights

53. Emperor Leo III's condemnation of the veneration of sacred images

54. An economic and social system which rested on strict division among social classes

## Down

2. This monastery became a fountainhead of reform activity in the Church.

4. This Church council made Christian unity a top priority in the contemporary Church

6. The philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas

7. The language of the Eastern Church

8. These Danish invaders ravaged England, Ireland, and penetrated deep into Europe

9. Ironically dubbed the dumb ox, he tried to show the reasonableness of faith

10. Saint who was so inspired by Francis's ideals, she founded an order of religious women

11. The goal of the First Crusade was to gain control of this city

13. This outlawed fighting from Wednesday evening to Monday morning as well as all religious holidays

16. Each cathedral contained the bishop's \_\_\_ symbolizing his teaching authority and power

17. The buying and selling of Church offices, usually to a lay person, for financial gain

19. A theory of warfare promoted by the Roman Catholic Church today to limit violence in a world prone to it

21. A penalty which keeps a person from receiving the sacraments

22. These were friars who belonged to one of the "begging" orders such as the Dominicans and Franciscans

23. A style of cathedral which was characterized by high thin walls, ribbed vaulting, and flying buttresses

26. German emperor who crossed Pope Gregory on the issue of lay investiture and had to beg for the Pope's forgiveness

27. This crusade was led by Richard the Lionhearted, Phillip II, and Frederick Barbarossa

29. Period commonly dates from the fifth century division of the Roman Empire to the Protestant Reformation

31. A strong pope during the era of

feudalism who successfully influenced secular rulers

32. In collaboration with secular authorities, papal representatives employed the \_\_\_ to judge the guilt of suspected heretics with the aim of getting them to repent

34. Saint who emphasized the mystical approach to God through prayer, contemplation, and meditation, rather than human reason

35. The break between Eastern and Western Christianity in 1054

37. Pope Innocent III's greatest achievement was the convoking of the Fourth \_\_\_ Council in Rome in 1215 which was a call to spiritual reform

38. Pope who believed that Christ granted both spiritual and secular leadership to the Pope

40. In general the papacy of the ninth through the first half of the eleventh centuries was filled with \_\_\_

**42.** A way to advance learning gradually developed by medieval universities

**43.** Pope Nicholas II helped the reform of the papacy by creating the College of \_\_\_\_ to elect future Popes

**45.** The liturgical language of the Western Church

**48.** This pope returned the relics of Sts. John Chrysostom and Gregory Nazianzen to Istanbul in an effort to promote Christian unity

**49.** The phrase added to the Nicene Creed by the Western Church, which means “and from the Son”