

Name _____

The History of the Catholic Church
Chapter 4 Directed Reading Worksheet
The Church in the Middle Ages

Date _____

Directions: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

Introduction: *The Church Offers Spiritual Recourse* (pages 105-107)

1. True or False? The Middle Ages, also known as the medieval period, dates from the fall of the Western Roman Empire and the Barbarian invasions to the French Revolution in the fifteenth century.
2. Explain why it is a misnomer to refer to this historical period as the "Dark Ages."

Section 1: *Early Middle Ages (476–1000): The Rise of Islam and the Founding of the Papal States* (pages 108-114)

3. True or False? It was a generally accepted principle during the early Middle Ages that if a king converted, the people would also convert along with him.
4. True or False? Evangelization was spurred by the establishment of cathedral schools and the work of legendary missionaries such as St. Patrick and St. Augustine of Canterbury.
5. The Church's _____ with pagan tribes provided _____ and defense for Western European Christians during the Early Middle Ages. A _____ monk named Boniface, who _____ the European continent developed an effective relationship with the _____ leaders: Charles Martel and his son, _____ who, as the pope's representative, he _____ the Frankish king.
6. Muhammad's followers spread the _____ faith through previously _____ areas and the collapsing _____ Empire was virtually _____ against the onslaughts of Muslims. While _____ generally did not force people to convert, they did impose _____ on infidels which was enough _____ for many Christians, particularly in the _____, to accept Islam.
7. What consequences did the Islamic invasion have on Christianity?
8. True or False? The disorder and strife caused by the isolation of Europe by the Muslims gave rise to the feudal system which in which feudal lords made their own law and often declared war on their neighbors.
9. What advantages did Pepin the Short perceive in allying himself with the pope?

10. The _____ – granting the pope control of a wide strip of land in the middle of the _____ peninsula – was important in cementing the pope’s _____ power and produced an important source of _____ for him. _____, Pepin’s son, created the most _____ empire in the West since the Roman Empire and _____ recognized his importance by crowning him “_____” in 800.
11. True or False? Charlemagne believed in the forceful conversion of conquered peoples.
12. True or False? As a landowner, the Church was caught up in the web of feudalism and some bishops and abbots became powerful barons while their spiritual responsibilities fell by the wayside.
13. How did lay investiture and the Church’s involvement in feudalism adversely affect the Church?
14. True or False? The creation of the Holy Roman Empire alienated the Spanish Empire and for the next four hundred years every Spanish Emperor would be crowned by the pope, stressing that the Roman Catholic faith was the principle of unity holding together the various groups in the West.
15. In what ways did Charlemagne show his love for the Church?

Section 2: High Middle Ages (1000–1300): Instability Leads to Reforms (pages 115-122)

16. The period approaching the _____ were characterized by political _____ and the ongoing military and financial resources necessary for the Church to _____ against Islam, especially in the _____, and against the new invasion in the West by the _____, Vikings, and Magyars. Further, the _____ at the end of the ninth century through the first half of the eleventh was filled with _____.
17. True or False? The fact that the Church survived this era of papal corruption and did not deviate from the teaching of true doctrine or morals is proof that Christ is indeed faithful to his promise that he will be with us until the end of the age.
18. What reforms were instituted at the new Benedictine monastery at Cluny, France?
19. Through the _____ of Cluny, a series of forceful _____ sought to free the Church from _____ control, and helped unify Christian communities all over Europe. Pope Leo IX traveled widely to fight the _____ of clerical incontinence, _____, and simony and Pope Nicholas II created the College of _____.

20. True or False? St. Bernard of Clairvaux, a member of a new order of religious, the Cistercians, was known as a reformer, brilliant organizer, and spiritual master and is considered the last Desert Father.
21. The Church gained unparalleled status and power in _____ under the pontificate of Pope _____ VII. He believed that because the Church was founded by _____, she is above all other human societies, including the _____. His reforms included an instance on _____ and the eradication of _____ and lay investiture, the primary means used by secular rulers to _____ the Church.
22. True or False? Pope Gregory VII's *Dictates of the Pope* banned lay election of bishops or the pope.
23. True or False? While Pope Gregory lifted his excommunication of the German emperor Henry IV, Henry later deposed and exiled Gregory, and set up an antipope in his place.
24. Explain four important spiritual reforms established at the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215.
25. The _____ began as a unified _____ response from Christians seeking to recover _____ of holy sites in the Holy Land that had fallen under _____ control centuries earlier. While Christians had _____ been allowed by Muslim authorities to visit the Holy Land, the _____ began to persecute Christians and prevented them from making _____ to the holy sites.
26. What were two other motivations for the Crusades?
27. True or False? While the crusaders were promised special graces by the Church, they also resulted in the marginalization, and even brutal persecution, of both Muslims and pagans.
28. True or False? The only crusade that proved to be a military success was the Third Crusade.
29. In the end, what were the positive effects of the Crusades?

Section 3: Late Middle Ages (1300–1450): Hope Persists through Disease and Division (pages 123-129)

30. Pope _____ met the threat to his authority by Kings Edward I of England and _____ the Fair of France, by issuing a papal _____ in which he forbade taxation of the _____ under threat of excommunication. _____ retaliated by removing police _____ of the clergy and issuing _____ penalties and Philip refused to recognize one of Boniface's _____ for bishop.
31. What did Pope Boniface assert in his bull, *Unam Sanctam*?
32. Philip the Fair had _____ arrested as a warning that strong _____ would no longer take directions from a _____ pope. Later, Philip manipulated a papal election to secure the papacy for _____ who in turn withdrew the _____ of Boniface and moved his residence to _____, the beginning a sixty-eight-year _____ of the popes from Rome, which in turn led to the _____.
33. What was the "Babylonian Captivity?"
34. True or False? The Avignon papacy strengthened the papacy in the eyes of most Europeans because of the opulent lifestyle of the Avignon popes.
35. True or False? The Black Death had devastating consequences for the clergy who, by ministering directly to the suffering masses suffered huge losses, with whole monasteries were wiped out.
36. True or False? The French – caught in a war with the English – were especially enraged by the Avignon papacy, maintaining that the pope was just another political agent of the English government.
37. What reasoning did St. Catherine of Siena use in her attempt to influence Pope Gregory XI's decision about returning the papacy to Rome?
38. The Western _____ resulted from election of an Italian pope, _____, under the coercion of a Roman _____. Three months later _____ cardinals announced that they had made a mistake, _____ Urban and elected an antipope, a _____ who took the name _____ and returned to Avignon. Both declared his rival _____ and were succeeded by other _____ to the papacy.
39. Under the erroneous theory that Church reform and _____ could best take place through a council, called _____, a council was convened in _____ in 1409. But the council only made matters _____ by deposing both rival popes and naming a third pope, _____, as a compromise candidate. However, the _____ nor the Avignon popes acknowledged the authority of the council.

40. Explain how the Western Schism came to an end.

41. True or False? Papal primacy triumphed over conciliarism at the Council of Basel in 1449.

42. What criticisms were leveled against the Church from John Wyclif and Jan Hus?

Section 4: *Shedding Light on the "Dark" Ages* (pages 130-137)

43. Contrary to the label "_____", there were many important advancements during this period and the _____ was instrumental in this progress. The founding of medieval _____ played a crucial role in the development of natural _____, the development of the _____ style of architecture and the founding of _____ religious communities.

44. What was a goal of scholasticism? Who was the most famous scholastic?

45. Explain the difference between the two major types of universities in the Middle Ages.

46. True or False? St. Thomas Aquinas worked at bridging natural philosophy with theology and forming it into one integrated system of thought.

47. Explain what Aquinas accomplished in his Summa Theologiae.
48. The _____, Augustinians, Dominicans, and the Franciscans were _____ orders who lived a simple life of poverty, preaching in towns and _____ for their food and shelter. They developed in response to the ever-growing _____ to cities and served by _____ to simple Gospel values, keeping on the _____, unlike members of earlier orders who lived in _____.
49. True or False? Cathedrals contain the chair of the bishop, symbolizing his teaching authority and power, and serve as a symbol of unity for the people in a given diocese.
50. How did the establishment mendicant orders aid the Church?