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History of Christianity
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Gonzalez Chapter 3 5-3-1

Questions: (5)

1. The Seventh Ecumenical Council addressed the controversy of worship how?
2. Why did the empire desire for Christian's to come to a unified answer on the controversy of Christ?
3. Which major world religion arose during the Middle Ages and begin to take over old holy Christian sites?
4. How did feudalism affect the church?
5. What were some of the factors that presupposed the great schism in 1054?

Answers:

1. By stating that worship is only meant to be to God, but icons could be venerated.
2. So that Christians would support the political and religious policy of the empire.
3. Islam, and the Islamic Empire.
4. Many bishops became lords, participating in the war and losing moral standing that was once held by engaging in political activity.
5. As Islam arose in the East, trade and communication lapsed. Christianity ran more from the north to the south rather than east to west. Feudalism and political agendas weakened the church, doctrinal beliefs divided, and the Latin West no longer 'needed' the Byzantine empire.

Terms: (3)

Feudalism: The lords of specific areas and people groups began waging war as they desired, on their own and out from under the umbrella of higher authority.

Filioque: "and from the Son"

Theotokos: Refers to Mary as the mother or bearer of God.

Summary: (1)

As the Roman Empire declined, the division between the church in the East and the West only got wider. The Middle Ages were a bleak time for the church due to doctrinal controversies, war, the rise of Islam, and a loss of moral and spiritual authority. As tensions continued to rise, the church eventually experienced the great schism in 1054.