

TH 605 - 5-3-1 – Gonzalez, Ch 4

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Questions:

1. What became mandatory for the clergy in the Western church?
2. What are the economic and political reasons for the Crusades?
3. How many Crusades took place?
4. What is the theology of that time that the mendicant orders became leaders in?
5. What is Thomas Aquinas famous for?

Answers:

1. Clerical celibacy became mandatory in the Western church?
2. Economically and politically, the Crusades were a vast outpouring of landless peasants and equally landless nobles hoping to carve a better future in the lands taken from the Muslims; they also provided an outlet that the war-loving feudal nobility could fight its battles in a distant land.
3. There were seven crusades starting in 1095 that lasted for several centuries.
4. Scholasticism was a theology developed primarily in schools and universities.
5. Thomas Aquinas was part of the Dominican order who reinterpreted theology from an Aristotelian perspective.

Terms:

1. Simony: the buying or selling of ecclesiastical positions
2. Investitures: the right to appoint and install bishops
3. Mendicant order: monastic orders that supported themselves through begging.

Summary:

The reformation in the Western church marked the high point of the Middle Ages through the monastic orders, which insisted on clerical celibacy, poverty, and obedience. During that time, seven Crusades began for religious, economic, and political reasons resulting in little military success, but commerce flourished and grew the cities and became centers of trade. The theology of scholasticism developed during this time, and the philosophy of Aristotle influenced and shaped the Western Church. The papacy reached its height under Innocent III, making him the most powerful and influential person in Europe.