

5-3-1 Assignment- Gonzalez, Essential Guide, Chapter 4

David Cheong

Questions

1. The Third Crusade was launched in response to the news of the fall of _____ (1187).
2. In result of the Crusades, commerce flourishing, cities growing, and money coming into trade, what new class did these events give rise to?
3. Cities gave rise to the great cathedrals, and what style came after the “Romanesque” style in the earlier Middle Age period?
4. The Crusades had many different causes, religious as well as economic and political, but the most obvious motivations were _____.
5. Finally, in 1122, a settlement was reached between the two sides of secular and ecclesiastical authorities in the _____ of Worms.

Answers

1. The fall of Jerusalem (1187).
2. It gave rise to the “bourgeoisie” class that is people from the city who lived by trade and later through the development of industry.
3. The “Gothic” style came after the “Romanesque” style in the earlier period.
4. The most obvious motivations were religious.
5. Concordat of Worms.

Terms

Second Crusade- proclaimed when the Turks took the city of Edessa in 1144.

“Scholasticism”- derives its name from the fact that it was a theology that developed mostly in the schools, and eventually in the universities.

Saint Dominic of Guzman- founded the order of the Dominicans or Order of Preachers and was based on vows of poverty. It also centered its attention on study as a means of refuting heresy (especially, in the earliest years of the order, refuting the Albigensians in southern France).

Summary

The high point of the Middle Ages was first marked by the “dissatisfaction with the state of the church, and particularly with its moral life” (51). This gave rise to monastic reforms and eventually those in the monastics came to be in the papacy. This gave rise to the conflict between

secular and ecclesiastical authorities, and this time period was also when the Crusades happened for the main religious purpose of recovering the Holy Land. This time period also gave birth to the Dominican and Franciscan movements along with the “*rise to the great cathedrals*” (56). At the end, the papacy was nonetheless “in decline” again (57).