Kiernan Foley
Dr. DeCaro
History of Christianity
5-3-1 Week 6

Gonzalez Chapter 4

Questions:

1. Two important monastic movements arose because of new conditions caused by the Crusades and Reconquista. What were they?
2. What were the three responses to Aristotle's influence on the West?
3. Innocent III initiated many new matters in 1215- what were some of them?
4. What was the primary goal of the monastical reform movement that happened in the early 11th century?
5. What were the primary motivations of the Crusades, which took place during this time period?

Answers:

1. The Franciscans- following vows of poverty, and the Dominicans- the Order of Preachers, who also followed vows of poverty as well as focusing on study so as to combat heresy in the church.
2. One, to accept all of Aristotle's sayings. Two, to accept those "compatible with theology" and three asked "Can theology be interpreted through a philosophical lens?"
3. He made known the doctrine of transubstantiation and established rules on things such as "confession, Jews, Muslims, Waldensians, the Inquisition, etc." (57).
4. To cleanse and remove the impure and morally corrupt papacy and abuse that had happened in the past.
5. Among the top reasons the Crusades happened were to recover the Holy Land and its sights from Muslim control, an interestingly a theological promise of protection from hell if one participated in the Crusades.

Terms:

Simony: "the buying or selling of ecclesiastical positions"
Scholasticism: A theology born during this time, thusly named because it was born in schools.
Popular Crusade: A decision to go to war made by peasants without much forethought.

Summary:

This time of the Middle Ages- between 1054 and 1303- was characterized by large scale conflict such as the Crusades, conflict between the papacy and the empire, and the Reconquista. Monastic movements popped up as a result of much of this time, seeking reformation to the church as well as a developing society. Trade increased, cities grew, the papacy became more powerful and established, and yet the period is mostly marked by the rise and decline of power, theology, and war.