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History of Christianity  
Gonzalez Ch. 4, 5-3-1  
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**Questions:**

- 1) Under the church reformation of the 11th century, what practice became mandatory for priests?
- 2) Who was the main preacher of the Second Crusade?
- 3) Which Greek philosopher was reintroduced to the West in the middle ages through interaction with Muslims?
- 4) Which scholastic theologian of the middle ages, influenced heavily by Aristotle, authored the most widely accepted theological works of his day?
- 5) The "romanesque" cathedral style gave way to which new style in the middle ages?

*Answers:*

- 1) *Celibacy.*
- 2) *Bernard of Clairvaux.*
- 3) *Aristotle.*
- 4) *Thomas Aquinas*
- 5) *Gothic.*

**Terms:**

mendicant- given to begging

Scholasticism- a system of theology developed and taught in universities in the middle ages that was based heavily on Aristotelian logic

simony- the buying or selling of ecclesiastical privileges

**Summary:**

In the high point of the middle ages, which spanned two hundred and fifty years from 1054 to 1303, there were many significant developments in the church, the academy, and society. Church reforms which started with Leo IX led to mandatory clerical celibacy and the removal of simony. In the academy, the reintroduction of Aristotle to the West brought whole new approaches to philosophy and theology that would become standard. In society, the crusades as well as increased commerce changed the geographic and economic landscape of the West.