

Colt Emswiler

5-3-1 Chapter 4 - Gonzalez

QUESTIONS

1. What was the goal of the proposed monastic reforms?
2. What reforms were made by Gregory VII?
3. What were some of the reasons for the Crusades?
4. What was the result of the Third Crusade?
5. Name the two prominent monastic orders that arose?

ANSWERS

1. The goals were to rid the church of abuses and to have the entire church, or at least the hierarchy, adopt the monastic traditions and lifestyle. It was during this time that practices such as clerical celibacy were enacted.
2. Gregory insisted on clerical celibacy, which stirred up unrest for those who opposed this. He also outlawed the buying and selling of church positions. He also limited the Emperor's authority to appoint and install bishops and other prelates which led to full blown confrontation with Emperor Henry IV.
3. The biggest reason was religious, to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims and gain remission of suffering in Purgatory, which was promised to them. There were also impoverished people who wanted to take the land from the Muslims and feudal nobility who wanted an excuse for war.
4. The Third Crusade was launched as a response to the fall of Jerusalem with the Emperor and the Kings of England and France all getting involved. While it did not lead to a great deal of military success King Richard the Lionhearted was able to cut a deal with the Sultan to allow Christians to pilgrimage to Jerusalem.
5. The Franciscan and Dominican monastic orders grew dramatically during this time. The Franciscan's centered around vows of poverty and the Dominicans were focused on preaching and refuting heresy. Both these movements eventually found their way into universities.

TERMS

Popular crusade – The first group of crusaders who were mostly peasants and those in poverty who jumped at the idea of being a part of the crusades and journeyed to the Holy Land.

Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem – Established after the crusaders took Jerusalem in 1099. This Kingdom was patterned after the feudal style of Western Europe and it came to an end in when Jerusalem fell in 1187.

Bourgeoisie – a new class of people from the city that emerged during the crusades who gained wealth through trade and developed industries.

SUMMARY

In the chapter titled "The High Point of the Middle Ages," Gonzalez outlines the rise and influence of monasticism which brought about a series of reforms which would shape the church structure and the Christian lifestyle. Gonzalez describes the social and political context which gave rise to the crusades and religious wars in Palestine and beyond. Gonzalez concludes with an overview of the Franciscan and Dominican monastic groups and the increase of papacy power.