

JeanBaptiste Lamisere

TH605 NA History of Christianity

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QUESTIONS

1. Who had taken possession of many in the church in the Papacy?
2. Who was the reformist Pope?
- 3 Who was the Pope that insisted on Clerical Celibacy?
4. When did the first Crusade proclaimed, and by whom?
5. Who promulgated the doctrine of transubstantiation?

Answers

1. Bernard of Clairvaux took possession of many in the church in the Papacy.
2. Leo IX was the reformist Pope who initiated the reformation.
3. Pope Gregory VII insisted on clerical Celibacy.
4. Urban II proclaimed the First Crusade in 1095.
5. Innocent III promulgated the doctrine of transubstantiation.

TERMS

Romanesque: Architecture resulting from the evolution of the ancient basilicas

Sic et Non: Yes and No, which was very influential in developing the scholastic method of opposing the opinions of various authorities.

Investiture: A person who can appoint and install bishops and other prelates.

SUMMARY

The introductory chapter 4 is on the dissatisfaction with the state of the church and its moral life. The Monastic reform had a strong foundation at Cluny in 909. Later that year, it gave a vast program of reformation whose goals were preceding centuries. This program insisted on clerical Celibacy, poverty, and obedience. As a result, the monastic gave rise to a series of reformist Popes such as Leo IX and Gregory VII. The time of Crusade began in 1905 and lasted for several centuries. The many causes of the Crusade were political, economic, and religious. However, Gonzalez argues that the motivation was religious to remove the Holy land from the Muslims (p. 52). The architecture in the early period was impressive still of all time. Innocent III was elected Pope between 1198-1216 and became the most powerful person in Europe. However, during the time of Boniface III, the Papacy was in decline.