

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

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### Questions

1. What did Moscow claim after the Eastern church was now that of Russia?
2. Others hoped that the reform of the church would come as a result of renewed \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What did the Council of Constance (1414-1418) do?
4. During the clear and rapid decline of the papacy, it found itself under the wing and control of France to such a point that it moved from Rome to where?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ itself soon became an obstacle to the unity of the church.

### Answers

1. Moscow claimed the title of “third Rome” meaning that both the first Rome and the second, Constantinople, had succumbed, and the position of leadership now belonged to Moscow.
2. Studies.
3. The Council of Constance (1414-1418) continued the task of reformation and eventually abdicated two of the claimants to the papacy.
4. The papacy was found to be in such clear and rapid decline that it found itself moving from Rome to Avignon, at the very borders of France (1309-1377).
5. Nationalism.

### Terms

Great Western Schism- a time period where there were at the same time two popes (and sometimes even three) claiming the throne of Saint Peter (1378-1423).

Renaissance- a movement originating mostly in Italy, one characterized by a return to the letters, arts, and philosophy of classical antiquity.

John Wycliff- lived in England during the Great Western Schism who was a profound theologian deeply influenced by Augustine, tenaciously opposed to the reigning nominalist tendencies, and insisted that reason has an important role to play in theology.

### Summary

The Late Middle Ages was a tense time that softened the ground for “the momentous changes that would take place in the sixteenth century” (66). It ended feudalism and created the

start of modern nations, “but nationalism itself soon became an obstacle to the unity of the church” (59). Plague and death created violent economic and political changes, and Jews and many women were blamed for these incidents. Events like the Hundred Years’ War, Great Western Schism dividing the papacy, councils to reform these divisions, and the Renaissance and “major theological” movements came to mark the late Middle Ages (63). During this time, Moscow became the center of the Eastern church becoming the Russian Orthodox Church, and all these events, people, and happenings readied for the sixteenth century to burst forward.