

5 Questions

1. How did the bourgeoisie help to bring feudalism to an end?
2. How did the plague of 1347 affect Europe?
3. What was the Great Western Schism?
4. How did the Great Western Schism impact Europe?
5. Why did scholastic theology find itself in crisis?

Answers

1. The bourgeoisie aligned themselves with the crown in various countries, this made it possible for the monarchs to have standing armies, this in turn led to the end of feudalism.
2. The plague of 1347 brought great economic and political upheavals in Europe.
3. The Great Western Schism was the battle between two popes who were claiming the throne of Saint Peter.
4. The Great Western Schism impacted Europe by reinforcing and expressing the many rivalries that resulted from the Hundred Years War. Also, the popes needed to increase their incomes this led to more corruption and exploitation.
5. Scholastic theology found itself in crisis because it devoted efforts to questions which were only of interest to theologians, and as a result lost contact with the daily lives of Christians.

3 Definitions

1. Nationalism: the idea of people identifying themselves as subjects of a particular kingdom or a nation.
2. Humanists: those who sought to reform the church and return to the ancient sources, and to the simplicity of original Christianity.
3. Conciliar Theory states that it is the faithful who constitute the church, and they along with their bishops, gathered in a council, have final authority on doctrinal and moral issues.

Summary: This chapter discusses the religious, social, economical, and political changes and turmoil which occurred in Europe during the Late Middle Ages. It discusses the rise of the bourgeoisie and their contributions to the end of feudalism. The chapter discusses the impact of the Hundred Years War, the Great Western Schism and the various theological doctrines, thoughts, ideas and beliefs which prevailed during this period of the late Middle Ages.

