

Class: TH605 History of Christianity

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Questions

1. Identify the two major events in the late Middle Ages that created great human tragedies.
2. What was Pope Boniface VIII's view of papal authority
3. What is known as the Babylonian captivity of the Church
4. What is the great Western schism
5. What was the Renaissance movement

Answers

1. The two significant events in the late Middle Ages that created human tragedies were the hundred years' war that started with Britain and France and the outbreak of the plague.
2. Pope Boniface VIII's view of papal authority was for extending rule over all secular powers. This created the problem it was later known as the "Events of Anagni,"
3. The Babylonian captivity of the Church is known as the period during which the Popes resided in Avignon, under France's control. One of the most shameful episodes of this period was the trial of the Templars, members of a monastic order, who was unjustly accused and punished.

4. The great Western schism is when there were two Popes at the same time, one in Rome and the other in Avignon.
5. The Renaissance movement originated in Italy and was characterized by a return to the letters, arts, and philosophy of classical antiquity. It derived much of its inspiration from ancient pagan tradition.

Terms

The Conciliar was A movement that came to the foreground, hoping that a council of the entire Church could decide to end the schism and all agree on a single Pope.

Nominalism is based on the theoretical position of the conciliar movement that its ecclesiology is a philosophical work, meaning it is faithful who constitute the Church, whether it is the bishops who gathered in a council.

Beguines was a movement from the lower class during the reformation exclusive to women. The masculine counterparts were known as the "Beghards."

Summary: The late period of the Middle Ages produced one disaster after another, with a long-fought war and a devastating plague. The decline of the Papacy was in the fall with intrigues. This period witnesses the embarrassing moment of three popes at the same time. It was also the time of several reform movements led by such leaders as John Wycliff, John Huss, and Savonarola.