

Alex Worthington
History of Christianity
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Questions:

- 1) What is the name for the period in which the papacy moved from Rome to Avignon, France?
- 2) The "Great Western Schism" had what result for the papacy?
- 3) What significant event for the Byzantine Empire, and thus the church in the East, occurred in 1453?
- 4) The alliance between the bourgeoisie and the monarchy led to the transition from feudalism to what new organization of territories?
- 5) Who was the Bohemian theologian who led a proto-Reformation movement?

Answers:

- 1) *The "Babylonian captivity of the church."*
- 2) *There were two lines claiming papacy.*
- 3) *Constantinople fell to the Turks.*
- 4) *Nations.*
- 5) *Jan Hus.*

Terms:

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

Nominalism- the theological development that claimed that God's sovereignty was such that God should not be made subject to any rational category or moral principle

Conciliar theory- the ecclesiological belief, based on the position of nominalism, that it is the faithful who constitute the church, and thus their bishops who have authority

Summary:

In the late middle ages, the period bookended by the decline of the papacy in 1303 and the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the changing political and cultural landscape continued to affect the church as it had in previous periods. The rise of nationalism led in part to the Great Western Schism. The Renaissance's affect on the church led to doctrinal and moral reformation movements. The fall of Constantinople and thus the Byzantine Empire left the Russian Orthodox Church as the most important Eastern church.