

Colt Emswiler

5-3-1 Chapter 5 - Gonzalez

QUESTIONS

1. What brought an end to feudalism in Europe?
2. What was at the center of the Hundred Years war conflict between England and France?
3. What led to the Great Western Schism?
4. What changed for the Popes who presided during the time of the Renaissance?
5. What did the humanists think was needed within the Church?

ANSWERS

1. The bourgeoisie, who were merchants, developed as trade increased. Their alliance with the monarchs put an end of feudalism in Europe. They desired political stability and a national union. This also led to the formation of nation-states.
2. The lands that the English controlled within what is now modern France were at the heart of the conflict. During the course of the war France captured almost all of the lands held on the continent by England.
3. The Great Western Schism formed due to the removal of the Pope from Rome to Avignon in 1309 due to the power and pressure of France and dissipating power of the papacy. Eventually the Pope returned to Rome in 1377 but the Cardinals at Avignon rejected the election of the Pope and raised up their own declared Popes in Avignon.
4. During the Renaissance the Popes were influenced in such a way, where instead of being a part of a monastic order, they became more like a secular prince. They sought to enjoy beauty and pursued power through war and other political means.
5. The humanists were committed to go back to the ancient letters. They viewed Christianity as being overly complicated and diluted because of time. Thus, the humanists sought to understand the original text of the Bible and restore the simplify of the religion.

TERMS

1. **Conciliar theory** - The idea that the most faithful in the church are those who constitute the church. Therefore, the convening of a Council of the bishops and church leader would have final authority in regards to doctrine and morality.

2. **Council of Constance** - The Council that met from 1414-1418 and ended the Great Western Schism by nullifying the reign of the two individuals claiming the authority over the Pope in Rome.
3. **Nominalism** - The idea that God's sovereignty should not be subject to rational concepts or moral principles of thought. Individuals such as John Wycliff stood against this theological movement. Ideas such as this were prevalent in scholastic circles which found themselves disconnected from the daily lives of common Christians.

SUMMARY

In Chapter five Gonzalez outlines the massive changes taking place throughout Europe after the rise of the bourgeoisie and the fall of feudalism. During this time the Renaissance transforms the culture as beautiful buildings are built and a fascination with the ancient times ensues. This time also resulted in the Great Western Schism and the decline of the papacy in Europe, alongside the rise of modern nations. Forerunners of the Reformation emerge as individuals such as Wycliff, Huss, Savonarola, and Erasmus articulate ideas which challenge the corruption and moral decay of the Roman Catholic Church.