

TH 605 - 5-3-1 – Gonzalez, Ch 5

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Questions:

1. What partnership led to the end of feudalism and the birth of modern nations?
2. What did the papacy do in the late Middle Ages due to its decline?
3. What is the “Great Western Schism”?
4. What was the popes’ response to the Renaissance?
5. When was the last stronghold for Byzantine Christianity overtaken?

Answers:

1. The alliance between the bourgeoisie and the crown in various countries allowed monarchs to have standing armies, and the political stability and national union added wealth from trade.
2. France controlled the papacy, and the popes moved out of Rome and resided in Avignon, France.
3. The Great Western Schism was when two and sometimes three people claimed to be Pope, backed by different groups, reinforcing the division of the Hundred Years War.
4. The popes of the Renaissance were in sharp contrast to the monastic inclinations. They enjoyed life, and its beauty and desired to turn Rome into the artistic and intellectual capital of the world. This required abundant financial resources, leading to ever-greater economic exploitation and corruption.
5. Constantinople, the last stronghold of Byzantine Christianity, was overtaken in 1453 by the Turks.

Terms:

1. Nominalism: the bishops gathered in a council have final authority in all matters, both doctrinal and moral.
2. Mysticism: the practice of the experiential knowledge of God, which did not need the mediation of established ecclesiastical authority, undermined the traditional understanding of the church, its hierarchy, and its function.
3. humanists: devoted to renewed studies by recovering ancient sources and letters, and to the simplicity of original Christianity.

Summary:

The late Middle Ages are marked by the decline of the papacy being controlled by France and moving from Rome to Avignon, France. It led to the rise of the growing bourgeoisie, who allied with each country’s monarchy, ending feudalism and beginning nationalism. The Hundred Years broke out between England and France but involved the entire continent. The Renaissance period led the popes to extravagance, power, and corruption, and led to several reform movements through Wycliffe, Huss, Savonarola, the humanists, and the mystics. It ends with the fall of Constantinople by the Turks.