3.2 Christian Church Takes Shape
1. Fill in the hierarchy to show how the Roman Catholic Church was organized.

```
       Pope
       
       
       Priests
```

2. What role did the Church play in government in medieval Europe?

3. Describe the conflict between Pope Gregory VII and the Holy Roman emperor, Henry IV and explain its significance.

3.3 Sacraments and Salvation
1. Fill in the blanks below with the following words to identify the following 7 sacraments for the Roman Catholic Church

- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Eucharist
- Extreme unction
- Holy orders
- Matrimony
- Penance

a. Formal declaration of belief in God _______________
b. Blessing given to someone in danger of dying ___________
c. Entry into the church ___________
d. Consecration of bread and wine ___________
e. A man becomes a priest ___________
f. Confession of sins ___________
g. A formal union blessed by the church ___________
2. What was the purpose of the sacraments according to the teachings of the Church in the Middle Ages?

### 3.4 Pilgrimages and Crusades

1. Fill in the names of the cities described below that were important sites for pilgrimages:
   a. the center of the Roman Catholic Church ____________
   b. city were Jesus was killed. _________________
   c. site of the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket ____________

2. What are three common reasons that people undertook pilgrimages in the Middle Ages?

3. What were the Crusades?

### 3.5 Art and Architecture

1. Why was art especially important to the church and how was it used?

2. Approximately how long did it take to build a cathedral? ________________

3. List four common features of a medieval cathedral:

### 3.6 Education

1. What role did the Church play in education in the middle ages?

2. What new development occurred in the 1200s, and why did it make the church leaders nervous?
3. Which medieval Italian scholar tried to bridge the gap between faith and reason?

________________________________

4. Use the following Latin words to complete the translation of two of his arguments.

| causa – mover | nihil – nothing | res – thing or things |
| Deus – God    | prima – first   | sui ipsius – itself |
| esse – exist  | rebus – things  | sunt - exist        |
| motu – motion | rerum – things  |

**Argument #1**

*Nihil* (__________________) can move *sui ipsius* (______________________). If every *res* (__________________) in *motu* (______________________) had a *causa* (__________________), then the *prima* (__________________) *res* (__________________) in *motu* (______________________) needed a *causa* (__________________). This *prima* (__________________) *causa* (__________________) is the Unmoved *Causa* (__________________), called *Deus* (____________________).

**Argument #2**

There *sunt* (__________________) *res* (__________________) that are caused (created) by other *rebus* (__________________). *Nihil* (__________________) can be the cause of *sui ipsius* (__________________), (nothing can create itself). There cannot be an endless string of *rerum* (__________________) causing other *res* (__________________) to *esse* (__________________). Therefore, there must be an uncaused *prima* (__________________) cause, called *Deus* (____________________).
5. Using the arguments above and the information about him in the text, write a paragraph explaining how he tried to “bridge faith and reason.”

3.7 Holidays
1. What events did medieval holidays honor?

2. What were some of the ways in which people celebrated holidays?

3.8 Monks, Nuns, and Mendicants
1. What was the monastic life like?

2. How were the lives of mendicant friars different from monks?