

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## CC:8 –Law and Economics— Q/A

*Reading Recommendation: How the Catholic Church Built Western Civilization, chapters 7, 8, 10:  
Origins of International Law, Church and Economics, Church and Western Law*

- 1) This was an institution that evolved from the ecclesiastical courts of the Middle Ages that was especially equipped to combat heresy.
- 2) This English author and minister was martyred by Henry VIII and is a patron saint of statesmen and politicians.
- 3) This is an agreed upon convention or way of doing things that is accepted as standard and normal within a community
- 4) This name for a law of the church comes from the Greek word for 'rule'.
- 5) This Dominican friar advocated for better treatment of the Spanish American Indians and wrote a letter detailing Spanish atrocities.
- 6) This controversy caused Spanish philosophers and theologians of the 16th century to set forth legal principles that became the basis of international law.
- 7) This is a body of laws that is based on the past rulings of judges or tribunals, intended to be cited as precedents for future cases.
- 8) Before the codification of Civil Law in the Late Middle Ages, many matters within Christian society were governed by this unwritten code of conduct.
- 9) Catholic jurists were able to end this practice among barbarian societies by insisting that criminal trials be guided by rational rules of evidence.
- 10) Catholic Jurists based their arguments recognizing individual human rights on this universal, inalienable foundation.
- 11) This is the law that God has made known to man by way of scriptures and revelation.
- 12) This apostle is the Patron Saint of Bankers, Accountants, Economists and Stock Brokers.

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- 13) From the 11th through the 15th century, this university was a center for the study of both Canon and Civil law.
- 14) During the 16th and 17th centuries, this University became an influential center for the study of Moral Law, Natural Rights, and International Law.
- 15) This privilege, granted to all clerics and members of religious orders, allowed one's case to be heard in a Church court rather than a secular court.
- 16) This was a legal document common in the Middle Ages whereby a sovereign granted specified rights to a town, guild, school, or other organization.
- 17) This is a court or tribunal, governed by Canon law, that has jurisdiction over spiritual matters and issues regarding Church government.
- 18) This principle of legal justice involves considering conditions that could exempt one from legal liability for their acts.
- 19) This is the authority granted to a legal body (such as a bishop of the Church) to administer justice within a specific realm.
- 20) These people are bound by the Code of Canon Law.**
- 21) This is a formal excommunication and solemn condemnation of a teaching or a position which obstinately contradicts Catholic faith and doctrine.
- 22) This is a leader of the Church hierarchy, such as a bishop, who has executive authority to enforce and adjudicate canon law.
- 23) Refers to something that has been truly accomplished, but in an unlawful manner.
- 24) This signifies a bishop's permission to print a book regarding faith.