

SH:4 – Monks and Monasteries — Q/A

Recommended Reading: Monks Information pages, How the Catholic Church Built Western Civilization, chapter 3, Bearing False Witness: Chapter 4.

- 1) During the first few centuries after the fall of the west, the most important innovations and advances of the Benedictines monasteries were in this field.
- 2) This is the title of a monk who is in charge of the distribution of food and supplies or money to the poor and helpless.
- 3) This is the title of a monk who was the musical director of the monastery choir, and took charge of the liturgy, chants, and vocal arrangements.
- 4) This is the title of a monk who is in charge of the finances and record keeping of a monastery.
- 5) This is the motto of the Benedictine order of monks as described in the Rule of Saint Benedict.
- 6) This is a large common room in a monastery where monks take their meals.
- 7) The short book, written as a set of rules for the monastic way of life, was authored by an Italian monk who is considered the father of Western Monasticism.
- 8) St. Benedict established over a dozen monasteries in Italy, but this is the monastery that he is most closely associated with.
- 9) This holy woman, the twin sister of St. Benedict, founded a community of religious sisters several miles from her brother's monastery at Monte Cassino.
- 10) This monastery in Northumbria, associated with Saints Aidan, Cuthbert, and Finan, was an important center of Celtic Christianity until it was raided by Vikings in 793.
- 11) This saint founded the famous monastery on the Island of Iona and is known as the "Apostle of Scotland."

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- 12) This seventh century Scottish missionary monk founded the city of Glasgow and became its first bishop.
- 13) This clever monk was an influential minister and served as Archbishop of Canterbury during the reigns of early Wessex boy kings: Edred, Edwy, and Edgar.
- 14) This missionary monk founded monasteries throughout Wales and taught the Christian faith to the Celts. He is the patron saint of Wales.
- 15) This scholar monk from the monastery at Jarrow in Northumbria wrote The Ecclesiastical History of England.
- 16) This religious order of strict observance, contemplative monks was founded by St. Bruno in 1084.
- 17) This is the English name for a Carthusian monastery.
- 18) This monastery in the southeast mountains of France is the motherhouse of the Carthusian order of contemplative monks.
- 19) St. Bernard of Clairvaux is associated with promoting and helping to establish rules for and reforms of these two 12th century religious orders.
- 20) This monk served as the second Abbot of the Cluny Abbey and was a leader in the 10th century reform of the monastery system in France and Italy.
- 21) This is a name for a monastery that is subservient to or dependent on another Abbey or Cathedral, or is too small to have an Abbot.
- 22) This learned Abbot of Bec was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, but spent much of his time in exile for opposing the Norman kings of England.
- 23) Venerable Bede, Matthew Paris, and William of Malmesbury are all Benedictine monks known as scholars in this field.
- 24) This was the name of the room or rooms set aside in a monastery for copying and illumination of texts.