

CC:6 – Catholic Education— Q/A

Reading Recommendation: How the Catholic Church Built Western Civilization, chapter 5: The Church and the University, or Bearing False Witness, Chapter 7: Scientific Heresies.

- 1) According to Canon law, the task of providing a general education for a child is primary the responsibility of this institution.
- 2) In 789 this Emperor passed a law directing every monastery in his realm to provide a school for teaching Christian doctrine and academics.
- 3) In addition to studying the Trivium, medieval students at this type of school could learn about agriculture, calligraphy, medicine, and other practical arts.
- 4) This academic subject is the art of discourse and expression, and a foundation for both eloquent speech and persuasive writing.
- 5) This was the core Liberal Arts curriculum taught in the monastic schools and other secondary schools of the Middle Ages.
- 6) This English University was formed after riots and political disturbances between the town and university of Oxford forced students there to relocate.
- 7) This scholar, who headed the palace school, helped establish the Trivium and Quadrivium as a standard curriculum throughout Charlemagne's Empire.
- 8) This famous college of Theology was established as part of the University of Paris and chartered by Saint Louis IX in 1257.
- 9) This Italian University, which arose from a monastery teaching hospital, had the most important Medical School in Europe from the 10th to 13th centuries.
- 10) Guilds of the Middle Ages generally recognized these three levels of craftsmen.
- 11) These short religious dramas, arranged and performed by medieval guilds, were short re-enactments of scenes from the Bible performed on feast days.

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- 12) This 16th century Italian educator founded the Ursulines Order of sisters and dedicated her life to the education of girls.
- 13) This priest, who founded an order of teaching brothers dedicated to the education of poor children in France, is the Patron saint of teachers.
- 14) This Italian priest founded schools for the street children in Turin. He is the patron saint of schoolchildren and juvenile delinquents.
- 15) This Doctor of the Church, the greatest of all scholastic philosophers, is a patron saint of scholars, theologians, students, and Catholic universities.
- 16) This is a method of learning that arose in the Middle Ages, with a strong emphasis on reason, combining classical philosophy with Christian theology.
- 17) Early Universities in Europe arose as teacher's guilds that were granted charters guaranteeing their privileges from one of these people.
- 18) The church provided University students and faculty this privilege, granting them the right to have their cases heard in church rather than secular courts.
- 19) This Greek term originally meant 'instruction by word of mouth', but is now used to refer to Christian religious education of children and adults.
- 20) In the scholastic system of the Middle Ages, this was a formal method of debate designed to distinguish truth in theology and the sciences.
- 21) A master's degree from a medieval University granted the bearer the privilege of 'ius ubique docendi' meaning this.
- 22) These are recognized as the first three Universities in Europe, all established in the late 11th or early 12th centuries.
- 23) This University, the oldest Catholic college in America, was founded by Jesuits in 1789 and is best known for its Law school and focus on government.
- 24) These three medieval scholars were the founders of the Philosophical school of scholasticism.