

## SH:4– Early Middle Ages — Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Witness to the Faith by Seton Chapters 8-11,  
Church History by Fr. John Laux. Section 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Period, Chapters 1-8.*

- 1) This English monk, known as the Apostle of the Germans, was a missionary to Frisia (Netherlands), and converted many Saxons to Christianity.
- 2) This saint, the last Saxon king of England was a devout patron of the church and is responsible for the building of Westminster Abbey.
- 3) This Saxon queen, the wife of Malcolm Canmore, was noted for her kindness toward the poor and her promotion of justice.
- 4) This Archbishop of Canterbury was instrumental in forcing King John to sign the Magna Carta to protect the rights of the English people.
- 5) This saint and Archbishop of Canterbury, who clashed with Henry II over Church-state relations, was murdered in his cathedral in 1170.
- 6) This dynasty, descended from French Vikings, were renowned throughout Europe for their military prowess and stalwart support of the Church.
- 7) This alphabet, derived from Greek rather than Roman script, was invented by two brothers monks sent from Constantinople as 'Apostles to the Slavs'.
- 8) This Saxon Chieftain resisted Charlemagne for many years before converting to Christianity and submitting to baptism.
- 9) These 9th century saints were sent on a missionary journey to Moravia (Czech Republic) to convert the Slavs to Christianity.
- 10) This princess, the patron saint of Poland and of salt miners, served the poor and on the death of her husband, gave away all earthly goods and entered a monastery.
- 11) Charlemagne, king of the Franks, was crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day in this year.
- 12) This English Archbishop, one of the greatest scholars of his age, was invited by Charlemagne to found a school and Abbey in France.

- 13) This Frankish king subdued the pagan Saxons and Lombards, defended the interests of the Papacy, and promoted Christian education throughout his realm.
- 14) This grant of the dominions of central Italy from a Christian king to the government of Rome provided that legal basis for the Papal states.
- 15) This Frankish dynasty ruled Catholic France from the reign of Clovis I, until Pepin the Short, the son of Charles Martel, founded a new dynasty in 751.
- 16) This Frankish noble, the son of Charles Martel, and father of Charlemagne, was the founder of the Carolingian dynasty.
- 17) This Norman knight fought along with his brother, Roger of Sicily, to recapture Sicily from the control of Mohammedans.
- 18) This German king defeated the Magyars, united Germany, and brought northern Italy under the control of the Holy Roman Emperor..
- 19) This Saxon queen, who devoted her life to prayer and almsgiving, was the wife of Henry Fowler, and mother of Otto the Great.
- 20) This Magyar prince was born a pagan but converted to Christianity and became the first Christian King of Hungary.
- 21) This king of Norway visited his Norman relatives in France, got baptized, and worked to establish Christianity in Scandinavia.
- 22) This young queen, widowed at age twenty, served the poor and when asked to reveal what she had hidden in her cloak, a vision of roses appeared.
- 23) After the death of Charlemagne's son, his grandson's signed this treaty to divided his empire into three kingdoms.
- 24) After this nobleman had a vision while hunting, he gave all his goods to the poor, reformed his life, and became a priest. He is patron of hunters. **S**