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## SH:5 – High Middle Ages — Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Witness to the Faith by Seton Chapters 12-15,  
Church History by Fr. John Laux. Section 2, 2<sup>nd</sup> Period, Chapters 1-6.*

- 1) This 12th century heresy, which spread in the south of France, inspired Pope Innocent III to call a crusade against it.
- 2) This Scholastic philosopher, named the "Universal" Doctor of the Church, was a teacher of Thomas Aquinas and is the patron saint of scientists.
- 3) This Portuguese-Italian saint, named the "Evangelical" Doctor of the Church, was an eloquent preacher with a great devotion to the poor and sick.
- 4) This Dominican scholar wrote the Summa Theologica, a compendium of all the theological principles of the Catholic Church.
- 5) According to tradition, this religious order is associated with popularizing devotion to the rosary, after Our Lady appeared in a vision to its founder.
- 6) This Polish priest brought the Dominican order to the Slavs and evangelized throughout Scandinavia, Russia and Greece.
- 7) This great scholastic theologian, known as the "Seraphic" Doctor, was appointed Superior of the Franciscans and promoted learning and scholarship within the order.
- 8) Bonaventure, Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, and William of Ockham were all renowned scholars associated with this religious order.
- 9) After the Investiture Controversy was resolved by the Concordant of Worms, this conflict between supporters of Emperor vs. supporters of Papacy continued.
- 10) For over a century, beginning with the reign of Frederick Barbarossa, this German family controlled the Imperial throne, and opposed Papal power.
- 11) This influential pope came to power in the late 12th century, pressed important reforms, and significantly increased the influence of the Papacy.

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- 12) This medieval German abbess and mystic, known for her visions and devotion to the Sacred Heart, wrote a collection of prayers and meditations.
- 13) This widow survived a difficult marriage and joined a convent when her husband died. She bore a wound of Christ on her forehead and is a patron of impossible causes.
- 14) The medieval inquisition, organized in the 12th century to combat heresy in southern France, was based on this already well-established institution.
- 15) This religious order was influential in leading the way for the reforms of the 11th and 12th century and setting an example of right conduct.
- 16) This pope, also known as Hildebrand, was one of the greatest reformers of the Middle Ages and is known for his role in the Investiture controversy.
- 17) The conflict between this King and Archbishop over the rights of the Church ended when the Archbishop was murdered by the King's knights.
- 18) This term refers to the conflict between the Papacy and the Emperor in the Middle Ages, especially between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV.
- 19) This term refers to the situation when a newly elevated bishop or abbot is endowed with his office by a feudal lord rather than a church official.
- 20) This offense, the selling of church offices, was a the root of many evils in the medieval church, and was strongly opposed by reformers such as Hildebrand.
- 21) This confessor to the Queen of Bohemia was executed because he would not divulge the secrets of the confessional.
- 22) This mendicant pilgrim risked his life ministering to victims of the plague and was later accused of being a spy. He is the patron saint of dogs and cholera epidemics.
- 23) This Italian saint attacked a priest who was visiting his village but repented and became a Servite priest. He is the patron saint of cancer patients.
- 24) This religious order, dedicated to the Mother of Sorrows and one of the five original mendicant orders, was founded by seven cloth merchants from Florence.