

Chapter 11 Test

A CENTURY OF SUFFERING: PLAGUE, WAR, AND SCHISM

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. The Antipope
- B. Modern-day Belgium
- C. Father of nominalism
- D. Declared Jews innocent of causing the plague
- E. Location of the See of Peter from 1305 to 1377
- F. Wrote *Unam sanctam*
- G. Pope who moved papacy to France
- H. City where plague began
- I. Received the stigmata
- J. Burned at the stake as a heretic

- 1. _____ Avignon
- 2. _____ Clement V
- 3. _____ Boniface VIII
- 4. _____ Kaffa
- 5. _____ Clement VI
- 6. _____ Flanders
- 7. _____ St. Catherine of Siena
- 8. _____ St. Joan of Arc
- 9. _____ Clement VII
- 10. _____ William of Ockham

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ Pope St. Celestine V was imprisoned after his resignation by Boniface VIII.
2. _____ Edward III held “I believe in God the Father Almighty” as his main philosophical tenet.
3. _____ Wycliffe advocated predestination.
4. _____ *Clericis laicos* was written to combat Wycliffism.
5. _____ The plague took on three forms: bubonic, septicemic, and pneumonic.
6. _____ The Capetian line was broken with the death of Charles the Fair.
7. _____ The French king Philip II believed he was made of glass and would break easily.
8. _____ St. Joan of Arc convinced Gregory XI to return to Rome.
9. _____ The Council of Constance was called to resolve the schism between the Pope and the Antipope.
10. _____ Flagellants were heretics who believed that to escape divine punishment they should scourge themselves.
11. _____ Scholasticism found new life in the first century under Ockham and Wycliffe.
12. _____ The Statute of Laborers was passed in England to oppress the peasants.
13. _____ The Watt Tyler Rebellion was caused by the French aristocracy taking the land of the peasants.
14. _____ Hus embraced the teaching of transubstantiation.
15. _____ The Hundred Years War was actually only eighty years of war.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 25 points total]

1. Pope _____ is responsible for splitting the College of Cardinals.
2. Boniface VIII wrote *Clericis Laicos* to chastise _____ the _____.
3. In his bull, _____, Boniface VIII declared all people subject to the Pope.

4. _____ is the theory that the ultimate authority of the Church lay with bishops and the temporal ruler.
5. _____ declared that dominion is found in grace.
6. Pope _____ instituted the first jubilee year for the forgiveness of sins.
7. The military order of _____ had half of their land seized by the French king.
8. In his book *Defensor Pacis*, _____ of _____ declared the faithful to be the true authority of the Church.
9. St. Joan of Arc received visions, which made possible the coronation of _____.
10. In an experience called _____, Christ tells a soul that he takes it for his bride.
11. _____ of _____ is credited with convincing Gregory XI to return the papacy to Rome.
12. _____ was the heretical rector of the University of Prague who attacked the abuses of the Church.
13. _____ is the name given to the peasant rebellion in France.
14. The English aristocracy attempted to freeze wages and limit mobility of peasants through the _____ of _____.
15. _____ of _____ is the permanent immunity from armed hostility legislated by the Church in the Middle Ages.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[15 points]

Where in the thirteenth century do we see the seeds of the Protestant Reformation?