

Chapter 10 Test

THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES: SCHOLASTIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE FLOWERING OF CULTURE

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. Beg
- B. Servant
- C. Science of the schools
- D. Art of composition
- E. St. Dominic
- F. Three ways
- G. Father of Scholasticism
- H. Authored *Books of Sentences*
- I. Qualified one to instruct others
- J. Author of *Metaphysics*

- 1. _____ *Dictamen*
- 2. _____ Bachelor of Arts
- 3. _____ Scholasticism
- 4. _____ St. Anselm of Laon
- 5. _____ Aristotle
- 6. _____ *Ancilla*
- 7. _____ *Mendicare*
- 8. _____ Domingo de Guzman
- 9. _____ Peter Lombard
- 10. _____ *Trivium*

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ The crusades ushered in an era of cultural exchange between East and West.
2. _____ Bl. John Duns Scotus attempted to find a middle way between the works of St. Thomas Aquinas and the neo-Platonists.
3. _____ The University of Paris was considered the model for southern universities in Europe.
4. _____ St. Thomas Aquinas was a Franciscan.
5. _____ The Carthusians were founded by St. Bruno.
6. _____ Scholasticism rejected classical education and was progressive and modern.
7. _____ Aristotle taught that the soul was mortal.
8. _____ The Cistercian monks wore black habits.
9. _____ By completing the *trivium* of his education, a student earned his Master of Arts.
10. _____ Adrian of Bologna is known as the Father of Scholasticism.
11. _____ St. Thomas Aquinas' primary work was *Metaphysics*.
12. _____ The University of Paris was known for its study of jurisprudence.
13. _____ Gothic architecture gave masons and architects greater freedom to adorn Churches with works of art.
14. _____ The earliest example of Western vernacular literature is *The Canterbury Tales*.
15. _____ The Franciscan order grew very slowly due to the stigma attached to poverty at the time St. Francis lived.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 20 points total]

1. The _____ theory gives equal weight to theological tenets as it does philosophical truths.
2. _____ claimed philosophical truths are superior to theological tenets.

3. St. Thomas Aquinas employed the philosophy of _____ to approach the truths of the Christian faith.
4. _____ is considered the second founder of the Franciscans.
5. The pinnacle of Medieval painting can be found in the work of _____.
6. The _____ Order was dedicated to teaching and Scholasticism.
7. The _____ Order had all of its money handled by hierarchs of the Church outside its own members.
8. The _____ was the section of the arts which contained arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.
9. Of all the artistic advances of the Middle Ages, _____ has been the longest-lasting.
10. In the _____, Dante is guided from Hell through Purgatory to Heaven.
11. The Benedictine monastery of _____ was best known for its study of botany and science.
12. _____ of _____ posited that Scholasticism grew out of questioning contradictions and that these differences could be overcome through dialogue.
13. Aristotle believed that the _____ was the cause of all being.

14. The theological reasoning behind the dogma of the Immaculate Conception is due in large part to _____.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[20 points]

How did Gnosticism reappear in a new form during the High Middle Ages? What good came out of this reappearance?