

Chapter 8 Test

COLLAPSE, CORRUPTION, AND REFORM IN EUROPE AND THE CHURCH

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. Barbarossa
- B. White monks
- C. Lord
- D. Donated land in Cluny for a new monastery.
- E. Duke of Aquitaine
- F. Sixteen-year-old Pope
- G. First archbishop of Canterbury
- H. Founded the Carthusian order
- I. First Pope to be assassinated
- J. First abbot of Cluny

- 1. _____ Fief
- 2. _____ Pope John XII
- 3. _____ Pope John VIII
- 4. _____ William the Pious
- 5. _____ St. Berno
- 6. _____ William the Conqueror
- 7. _____ Lanfranc
- 8. _____ Frederick I
- 9. _____ Cistercians
- 10. _____ St. Bruno

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ The collapse of the Carolingian Empire left favorable conditions for feudalism in the West.
2. _____ Monastic reform began at Jarrow.
3. _____ Cluny answered directly to the Pope, freeing it from the complications found in feudalism.
4. _____ St. Odo of Cluny convinced Pope St. Gregory VII to forgive Emperor Henry IV.
5. _____ The Concordat of Worms officially ended the investiture controversy.
6. _____ Frederick II of Germany was known as the anti-Christ during his reign.
7. _____ Cluniac monasteries called for each monk to develop his own spirituality before that of the group.
8. _____ Frederick I is remembered for his healthy relationship with the Church.
9. _____ Otto I was a strong supporter of lay investiture.
10. _____ Pope St. Gregory VII penalized both those practicing simony and those benefiting from it.
11. _____ Bl. Urban II is known as the Father of Canon Law.
12. _____ Henry II was also known as “Barbarossa.”
13. _____ Pope Innocent II was the first to refer to his office as that of the “Vicar of Christ.”
14. _____ Frederick II was deposed by Pope Innocent IV.
15. _____ Carthusians sought the ascetic life of a hermit within the context of a monastery.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 20 points total]

1. One of Charlemagne's sons was named _____ the Pious.
2. The body of Pope _____ was exhumed by Stephen VI and placed on trial.
3. The appointment of family members to important positions of authority is called _____.

4. The Norsemen who wreaked havoc on Europe were called _____.
5. The first abbot of Cluny was _____.
6. _____ is credited with beginning the Holy Roman Empire.
7. _____ is the practice of appointing bishops and abbots by secular rulers.
8. Carolingian rule in the West ended when _____ of _____ was elected King of France.
9. _____ was the first archbishop of Canterbury.
10. Pope _____ wrote *Dictatus Papæ*.
11. St. Gregory VII told _____, "Go to Canossa."
12. _____ was martyred by his "friend" Henry II for refusing to support his campaign to control the Church.
13. In the _____ of _____, Henry attempted to gain control of Church revenues.
14. The Treaty of _____ split Charlemagne's kingdom into three.
15. The mid-twelfth century is often known as the Age of St. _____.
16. The selling of ecclesiastical offices, pardons, or emoluments by their secular or spiritual leaders is called _____.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[20 points]

What major problems faced the Church during this time? Were they mostly political or spiritual? Explain.