

Chapter 8 Quiz

COLLAPSE, CORRUPTION, AND REFORM IN EUROPE AND THE CHURCH

1. From the list provided, identify which three parties struggled for control of the papacy after Charlemagne's death. [4 points each blank]

Carthusians

Church leaders

Cistercians

Cluniac monks

Holy Roman emperors

Roman nobles

serfs

vassals

Vikings

a.

b.

c.

2. Round Towers were built by the monks to protect them against... [3 points]

- a. Vikings.
- b. Muslims.
- c. heretics.
- d. Huns.

3. Simony is... [3 points]

- a. the money that people give priests to do weddings, baptisms, and funerals.
- b. the normal income that monasteries made by farming and other crafts and trades.
- c. the selling of spiritual goods or positions in the Church by either Church or secular leaders.
- d. the money the Church collects for the poor.

4. Nepotism is when a person moves ahead in life due to... [3 points]

- a. education, training, and hard work.
- b. pure luck.
- c. paying off those in higher authority.
- d. being related to those in higher authority.

5. In what three ways did the Ottonian line influence the Church in Germany . . . [4 points each blank]
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
6. Which two of the following events resulted from the Concordat of Worms? [3 points]
- a. lay investiture was ended
 - b. an army was raised to fight the Vikings
 - c. simony was condemned
 - d. monasteries were reformed
7. What did the Cluniac monks, the Cistercians, and the Carthusians all have in common? [3 points]
- a. They all wore white habits.
 - b. They were all very corrupt and in need of reform.
 - c. They all followed some form of the Rule of St. Benedict.
 - d. None of them had the *Privilegium*.
8. What was King Henry II trying to accomplish with the Constitutions of Clarendon? [3 points]
- a. He was trying to silence St. Thomas a Becket.
 - b. He was brokering a peace agreement with France.
 - c. He was trying to atone for his part in the assassination of St. Thomas a Becket.
 - d. He was trying to rein in the Church, which he thought was too powerful and independent.
9. What would it mean for the Pope to place a kingdom under *interdict*? [3 points]
- a. The kingdom would become a vassal state of the Pope.
 - b. Mass, the Sacraments, and Christian burials would not be allowed to be celebrated.
 - c. The kingdom would enjoy special favor from the Pope.
 - d. Everyone in the kingdom would be excommunicated.

10. While previous Popes had used the title _____, Pope Innocent III was the first to take for himself the title _____. [2 points each blank]

11. Signed in 843, the _____ of _____ divided the _____ empire into three sections, which led to the eventual destruction of Charlemagne's empire. [2 points each blank]

12. Under the system of _____, the _____ and the _____ would serve a lord who in return owed them protection. [2 points each blank]

For #13–25, match the description with the appropriate term from those provided below. [3 points each]

black	bubonic plague	Carthusians	Cistercians
Cluny	<i>Dictatus papæ</i>	Pope Formosus	Henry IV
Hugh Capet	Normans	<i>Privilegium</i>	serf
white			

13. _____ One of the forces that kept Frederick II from invading Rome.

14. _____ Norsemen who settled in the north of France.

15. _____ Founded by St. Bruno.

16. _____ St. Bernard of Clairvaux belonged to this order of monks.

17. _____ The color of Cistercian habits.

18. _____ A list of rights claimed for the papacy by Pope St. Gregory VII.

19. _____ Tried as a corpse by Pope Stephen VI.

20. _____ Stood barefoot in the snow waiting for a pardon from Pope St. Gregory VIII.

21. _____ The color of most monastic habits.

22. _____ This made a monastery accountable directly to the Pope, thus avoiding the local bishop or lord.

23. _____ Great monastery of reform.

24. _____ His rise to the throne in France marked the end of the Carolingian Line.

25. _____ Within feudalism, this class of person enjoyed little freedom and was completely tied to the land.