

- 1  **In what century did the Western Roman Empire collapse?**  
The 400s
- 2  **In what year was the Eastern Roman Empire conquered?**  
1453
- 3  **What is another name for the Eastern Roman Empire?**  
The Byzantine Empire
- 4  **What is the main difference between Eastern Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches?**  
Eastern Catholic churches recognize the authority of the pope, while Eastern Orthodox churches do not.
- 5  **In what way are Eastern Catholics distinct from Roman Catholics?**  
Each follow their own traditions.
- 6  **In what regions did Eastern Catholics originate?**
  - Eastern Europe
  - Middle East
  - North Africa
  - India
- 7  **Different groups of Eastern Catholics may be identified according to what type of tradition?**  
Liturgical tradition
- 8  **What meetings from 325–787 strongly influenced the church?**  
Church councils
- 9  **Important characteristics of the church councils**
  - Often centered on Christological controversies
  - Often politicized and controlled by the emperor
- 10  **Icons in Eastern Orthodoxy**
  - Should be venerated, not worshipped
  - Should lead the viewer to worship God and contemplate what is holy
- 11  **What did iconoclasts believe?**
  - Icons were being worshipped, and should be destroyed.
    - A church council condemned iconoclasm.
- 12  **In what year did the Eastern and Western churches separate? Why?**
  - 1054
  - Differences over
    - minor points of doctrine

- liturgical practices
  - the authority of the pope
- 13  **In what part of Europe did the Eastern Orthodox church remain strong? Especially in what countries?**
- Eastern Europe
  - Greece
  - Russia
- 14  **What did the Roman Church provide Western Europe in the aftermath of Rome's fall?**
- Stability, unity, and authority
- 15  **How did the bishop of Rome come to exercise supremacy over the church?**
- He claimed supremacy over other bishops as the bishop of the old empire's leading city.
  - He claimed to have inherited special authority from the Apostle Peter.
- 16  **In what century did Islam arise to threaten the church?**
- The seventh century  
(the 600s)
- 17  **Give examples of the church's power in the High Middle Ages.**
- The church owned large tracts of land.
  - Church leaders often served as the political leaders of their territories.
  - A large part of Italy was directly ruled by the pope.
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- 18  **What threat did church leaders often use in political conflicts with kings and nobles?**
- Excommunication of the leaders and/or their people.
- 19  **What did medieval church reforms movements call for?**
- The forsaking of wealth by the church and church officials
  - The end of simony
  - Celibacy for priests
- 20  **What medieval group advocated a more complete return to biblical Christianity, and was persecuted by the church and governments?**
- The Waldensians
- 21  **What were the purposes of the Crusades?**
- To advance the church's interests through warfare
  - To reclaim the Holy Land from Muslims

- To stamp out heresy and paganism
- 22  **What happened to the church's political power in the late Middle Ages?**  
It declined.
- 23  **Why?**  
Large nations such as England and France were united under kings with enough power to rival the popes.
- 24  **How did the French king control the papacy from 1309 to 1377?**  
➤ By moving the pope's residence from Rome to the French city of Avignon.  
➤ "The Babylonian Captivity of the Church"
- 25  **What was the Great Schism?**  
The period from 1378–1423 in which two or more men claimed to be the rightful pope.
- 26  **What two late medieval leaders advocated the reading of the Bible and took steps away from the idea of Christendom?**  
➤ John Wycliff of England  
➤ Jan Hus of Bohemia
- 27  **What were John Wycliff's followers called?**  
Lollards
- 28  **What movement sought a direct relationship with God that bypassed the corrupt church?**  
Mysticism
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Mysticism