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To Jesus Through Mary

Name: _____ Per. _____ Date: _____
Eighth Grade Religion ID's

Chapter Four: *Trials and New Beginnings (476 – 1054)*

1. Barbarians

The name the Roman people called anyone living outside of the Empire that spoke a language unfamiliar to the Romans. Literally means the “hairy ones.

2. Franks

A barbarian tribe that moves into Roman Gaul during the 400's. They will eventually settle down living side-by-side the Romans that they conquered. Eventually Roman Gaul will become France.

3. Visigoths

A barbarian tribe the moves into Roman Iberia in the 500's. They will eventually settle down living side-by-side the Romans that they conquered. Eventually Roman Iberia will become Spain and Portugal.

4. Vandals

A barbarian tribe the moves through Gaul and Iberia then crosses the Straits of Gibraltar into Roman North Africa. They will cross Roman North Africa causing much destruction then travel northward over the Mediterranean Sea into the southern Italian peninsula. Our word vandalism comes their destructive behavior.

5. Muhammad

An Arab camel driver/merchant who works the Red Sea route. Comes into contact with the Roman world, the Christian world and the Jewish world in the Mid-east. Will become the founder of Islam which means submission. He will use Islam to unite all the various Arab tribes in Arabian. After his death in the 600's, the Muslim warriors will rise out of Arabian to threaten the destruction the Christian Roman Empire in the East. All of Roman North African will be conquered by the Arab warriors in the 600's ending North Africa's being part of the Roman and Christian world. In 711, the Moors cross the Straits of Gibraltar invading Christian Visigoth and Roman Spain. Spain will be under the rule of Caliph of Damascus until 1492.

6. Allah

The name of God according to Muhammad. The teachings of Muhammad are found in the Islamic sacred book called the Koran.

7. Monasteries

Monasteries are communities of monks living in the wilderness away from the influences of Roman society in the Roman cities.

8. Monks

The word monk means solitary or alone. We call the men and women who went into the wilderness seeking to develop a closer discipleship relationship with Jesus away from the influences of the Roman cities monks.

9. Antony of Egypt

He lives during the 200's into the 300's. He left the city of Alexandria to live as a hermit and to become a closer disciple of Jesus. Athanasius will write his biography hence we know so much about this hermit whom we call the Founder (Father) of Monasticism.

10. St. Benedict

He lived in the late 400's and early 500's. He is living in the time period right after the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West. As a young adult he goes to the city of Rome to study to become a lawyer. Dismayed by the crime and the corruption in Rome he goes into the wilderness to the cave at Subiaco where he lives as a hermit. Others will come seeking his guidance in how to live the monastic life. He will transform the face of monasticism making it more communal. He becomes the Father of Western Monasticism. His Rule of Life becomes the guiding principal for religious life in the West.

11. Monte Cassino

The monastery the Benedict founds in 530. It becomes the Cradle of Western Monasticism.

12. "Prayer and Work"

Ora et Labora is the motto of St. Benedict. Benedict said the life of the monk should be a balance between times of prayer and times of work. Therefore they would gather together 8 times a day for the Opus Dei, the work of God, which is praying. They would work 6 hours a day, sleep 8 hours, pray together for 3 hours and have 7 hours for personal prayer, meditation and spiritual reading. The work of the monks was whatever was needed for the monastery to be self-sufficient.

13. Cluny

A monastery in central France founded circa 900. It became a center of a reform movement within Benedictine monasticism to keep the monasteries free of the corruption of the feudal system. It was influential for over 200 years as the center of a confederation of monasteries.

14. Cistercians

A reform movement of the Benedictines that begins in 1099 with the foundation of the monastery of Citeaux. The goal of the reform was to return the Benedictines back to the tradition of hard manual labor.

15. St. Bernard

One of the early Cistercians. Founder of the monastery of Clairvaux. Will become a powerful preacher in the 1100's.

16. Clairvaux

The monastery founded by St. Bernard.

17. Evangelization

Evangelization means to spread the good news of the gospel. The work of evangelizing the barbarian peoples after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire will become the major undertaking of the monks.

18. Clovis

One of the Frankish tribal leaders. He will assert his power over the other Frankish tribes and proclaim himself as King of the Franks. In 496 he will be baptized as a Catholic. He will unite the Frankish people with the Romans of Gaul by using this common religion. The Franks are the first barbarian tribe to become Catholic therefore France will one day have the nickname "eldest daughter of the Church."

19. St. Patrick

Born and raised in Roman Britain during late 300's and early 400's. As a teenager he will be captured during a raid by the barbarian Irish Celts. He will spend six years in Ireland as a slave tending sheep. He will eventually escape, return home, then become a monk in Gaul. After 30 as a monk he feels called to return to Ireland to convert the Celts. His primary tool of conversion and evangelization is the use of monasteries. After 20 years the Celts will all be converted.

20. St. Columba

One of the early Irish monks. Founds the monastery of Iona off the coast of Scotland in the mid 500's.

21. Iona

Iona becomes a center of Christianity and scholarship after the collapse of the Roman Empire. From here many Irish monks will travel throughout the former empire, evangelizing and converting the barbarian peoples for the next several hundred years.

22. Gregory the Great

Bishop of Rome in the late 500's. In 590 he sends Augustine of Canterbury to convert the Anglo-Saxons. Gregory will be a big supporter of Benedictine monasticism, encouraging its spread throughout Europe.

23. Augustine of Canterbury

A Benedictine monk sent to establish the first Benedictine monastery outside of the Italian peninsula.

24. King Aethelberht

King of the Anglo-Saxons. He will be converted by Augustine of Canterbury and encourage the Anglo-Saxons to follow his example.

25. St. Willibrod

An Anglo-Saxon monk who lived during the late 600's and early 700's. Will go to the Netherlands to convert the Frisians.

26. Frisians

The barbarian peoples of what is today the Netherlands.

27. Wynfrid/St. Boniface

An Anglo-Saxon monk who during the late 600's and early 700's converts the Anglo-Saxons of barbaric Germany. Will be known as the Apostle of the Germans.

28. Ansgar

During the 800's becomes Apostle of Scandinavia converting the Danes, the Swedes, the Norwegians and the Fins.

29. Cyril and Methodius

Two monks who are brothers sent by the Roman Emperor in Constantinople to evangelize the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe during the 800's. They devise an alphabet and create a written Slavonic language.

30. St. Stephen of Hungary

The Magyars are the last of the barbarian tribes to move into Europe. They carve out for themselves a kingdom in the midst of the Slavic lands. In the year 1000 their king Stephen becomes Catholic and leads the rest of his people to join him.

31. Pepin

Son of Charles Martel who drove the Moors out of the Frankish kingdom at the Battle of Tours in 735. Like his father, Pepin really held the power in the kingdom but was not the king. Pepin questioned Pope Zachary, "Shouldn't the man with the power wear the crown?" Pope Zachary sends Boniface to crown Pepin as king of the Franks.

32. Holy Roman Empire

The successor to Charlemagne's empire. Will last from 800's into 1800's. The Holy Roman Emperors consider themselves protectors of the papacy.

33. Lombards

A barbarian tribe in northern Italy that keep on threatening the people of Rome.

34. Pope Stephen II

Calls upon Pepin to save the people of Rome from the Lombards.

35. Papal States

After Pepin defeated the Lombards he donated the conquered lands to the Bishop of Rome so that he could protect the city of Rome himself. This is in 755. Known as the Donation of Pepin. For the next 1100 years the popes will be not just spiritual leaders but temporal rulers of the kingdom of the Papal States. The Papal States are a large territory in the middle of the Italian peninsula.

36. Charlemagne

Son of Pepin. Pope Leo III will have to flee to Charlemagne's court for protection from the Lombards. Charlemagne will come and destroy the Lombards for good.

37. Pope Leo III

On Christmas Day in 800, Leo III will crown Charlemagne as Emperor of the Romans. Charlemagne will spend the rest of his life creating a vast empire inspired by the Roman tradition. He will another great promoter of Benedictine monasticism. He will use the monks as his civil servants, helping him to run his vast empire. After his death the eastern half of his empire becomes the Holy Roman Empire.

38. schism

Means split. In July of 1054 the Patriarch of Constantinople declared that the one Christian Church was no longer one. This is the beginning of the Greek Schism.

39. Eastern Orthodox Church

Refers to the Christian churches that follow Apostolic tradition but do not except the authority of the Bishop of Rome as supreme ruler of the Church. The Catholic Church follows the Apostolic tradition and recognizes the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome.