THE MIDDLE AGES

Test #1

RELIGION

Augustine
5th century bishop of Hippo – in Roman North Africa
Resisted the Vandal invasion
Wrote Confessions about his early sinful life
Wrote City of God about the coming judgment on Rome
Considered to be the greatest Roman Catholic theologian

Valhalla
Eternal resting place for deceased Viking chieftains
Literally means “hall of the slain”

Thor, Woden, Odin, Frey
Thor – god of thunder in Norse mythology
Oden his father
Thunder was the sound of his rolling chariot
Thursday is named for him

The “two swords”
The struggle between church and state

Lay investiture
The king’s right to confer symbols of authority on church officials
The Pope would crown him
The church would surrender all its secular property and rights to
The empire
The Pope decreed against it, Henry V supported his wish

The 7 sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church
Baptism (1) Confirmation (2) Eucharist (3) Penance (4)
Extreme unction Holy orders Marriage
papal infallibility *ex cathedra*
when the Pope is seated on the seat(chair) of Peter and is speaking of the Bible or moral issues, he is infallible
divine intervention of the Holy Spirit causes this rejected by protestants because only God is infallible

the Penitential System *(memorize in order – S.K.)*
Contrition
Confession
Penance
Absolution

the Treasury of Merit
a storage place for the extra good deeds of saints
cana be drawn from by other Catholics
can be earned through doing penance, saying prayers, etc.
shortens time spent in Pergatory

Purgatory
Upon death, Roman Catholics serve time there
They are purified of their sins in Purgatory
This cleansing can take many years
Stopping place before heaven
The saints do not go there
You can accumulate merits to shorten your time there

Limbo
A place where souls who are excluded from heaven, through no fault of their own, can go
Limbo is for unbaptized infants
Limbo is situated on the edge of Hell

Transubstantiation
Roman Catholic belief that the wine and bread of the Eucharist literally become the body and blood of Christ
The communion is blessed by the Priest and the Holy Spirit makes it happen. A bell rings to signify the transformation.
Monks and friars

Monks: had no direct contact with the secular world
    Belonged to a specific community\Led a secluded life
Friars: stayed in society

St. Anthony
    Egyptian “saint” who renounced society and became a hermit
    Founder of Eastern monasticism
    Lived to be 105 years old

St. Benedict of Nursia
    Founder of Western Monasticism
    Established 3 basic vows: poverty, chastity, obedience
    Lived in a cave for 3 years (later called Holy Grotto)
    Lived a communal life and stressed physical labor

St. Bernard of Clairvaux
    Born near Dijon, became a monk in the Cistercian monastery
    Became abbot of a monastery at Clairvaux
    *Said to have established the Order of the Knights Templars
    Wrote of the love of God
    Preached the disastrous 2nd Crusade

Cistercians
    Roman Catholic Monastic order founded at Citeaux
    Founded by a group of Benedictine Monks
    Also called the White Monks
    Wanted to establish a community that would follow the rules of
      St. Benedict of Nursia

St. Francis of Assisi
    Son of an Italian Merchant
    Stripped off his clothes (after being sentenced by ecclesiastical court)
    Became a monk, founded an order of Franciscan monks
    Wrote Canticle of the Sun

St. Dominic
    Spanish theologian, educated at the University of Palencia
    Founded Friars, (Dominicans)
    Died during a missionary campaign in Italy
    Determined that the Friars would be better educated & organized
Relics
Articles—pieces of the true cross, drops of Virgin’s milk, Peter’s teeth, saints bones
Praying before these would amplify the power of prayer

Islam
Major world religion founded in Arabia by Mohammed
Word means “to surrender”
The Koran in their sacred scripture
Practice “5 pillars of Wisdom”
Believe in “5 articles of Faith”
Has 6 prophets including Jesus and Mohammed (the greatest)

Muslim
People who practice Islam
Their holy cities are foremost – Mecca, then Jerusalem
They serve Allah, Mohammed their prophet
Forbidden to drink alcohol
Fast during the daylight hours during month of Ramadan

Mohammed
Born in Mecca, later adopted by his uncle, aristocratic
Considered to be the greatest and last prophet (by Islam)
Married his employer, Khadija when he was 25
Founder of Islam, one of its 6 prophets

Allah
Muslim name for God, the Creator
The one who rewards andpunishes
Core of Islam is the submission to the will of Allah
One of the 5 articles of faith

The Kaaba
In Mecca, holy to Muslims
Black tent/building, Kaaba may be a meteorite
Where they receive divine guidance from Allah
Everyone tries to kiss it on their pilgrimage

“5 Pillars of Wisdom”

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“5 Articles of Faith”
Allah Koran Angels
6 Prophets Judgment Day

The Shahada
Muslim statement of faith, initiated by Mohammed
“There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet”.
Confession must be made publicly, united the Muslim people

Shirk
Sin in Islam:
Idolatry
Associating other gods with Allah
Muslims accuse Christians of worshiping multiple gods because
of our doctrine of the Trinity

“the 6 prophets”
Adam Noah Abraham Moses
Jesus Mohammed

Ramadan
The 9th month of the Islamic year
Holy month of fasting
Month during which Mohammed received his first revelation
Month ends with a huge celebration and ending of the fast

The Jihad
Holy way – spiritual struggle against evil
4 ways to fulfill: heart, tongue, hand, sword
Jihad in the duty of all mainstream Muslims

Khadija
A rich widow
Employer and wife of Mohammed (15 yrs older than him)
Was his first convert to Islam
Buraq

Hegira
The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Yathrib
He left because of persecution
He was accepted as a peacemaker between warring clans in Medina

The Hajj
Islamic the pilgrimage to Mecca
Means “voyage to a sacred place”
5th of the five pillars of Islam
All Muslims must make the pilgrimage once in their lifetime

The Dome of The Rock
Located in Saudi Arabia- Where Mecca Medina are located

HISTORY

Constantine
Roman Emperor, first to be converted to Christianity
Founder of Constantinople (present day Istanbul)
Persecution of Christians was ended under his rule
wrote Edict of Milan AKA Edict of toleration which legalized Christianity

Visigoths
Barbarians from Germany, one of 2 main branches of Goths
Uncivilized and crude
Struggled to survive living conditions: food shortage, enemies
Disturbed the late Roman Empire

Vandals
Barbarians, East Germanic tribe, with 2 subdivisions
Sacked Rome during 5th century
Invaded Spain in 409 AD

Ostrogoths
- Goths, one of the 3 main groups of Germanic barbarians
- Sacked Rome after the Vandals, deposed the Emperor
- Caused the final fall of the Empire
- Lived in the Balkans with the Huns

Justinian
- Ruled the Eastern Empire at the fall of the Western Empire
- Theodora was his wife, he lost all will to live after she died
- A riot occurred in Hippo, he killed all the rioters
- Wanted to reunite the Roman Empire

The “Dark Ages”
- Historical period from 500 A.D.- 1300 A.D.
- Period of time between fall of Roman Empire to the Renaissance and Reformation period

Franks
- Charlemagne was a Frank
- Lands eventually became what is now France
- Charles Martel was a Frank
- Attained their greatest power under Charlemagne

Clovis
- Frankish king who baptized a Christian in 496
- began the Merovingian dynasty
- his kingdom was divided and reunited several times

Merovingian
- Dynasty of kings that ruled the Franks
- First Merovingian ruler was Clovis I
- Clovis’ enlarged the kingdom was divided and reunited several times
- The last strong Merovingian monarch was Dagobert I

Charles Martel
- Mayor of the ‘palace’ (Franks)
- Defeated the Moors in the Battle of Tours, 732AD
- Stopped the Muslim incursion into Western Europe
- Father of Pepin the Short, and Grandfather of Charlemagne
**Pepin the Short**
Son of Charles Martel, Father of Charlemagne

**Charlemagne**
Son of Pepin the Short
First Holy Roman Emperor
Crowned on Christmas Day
Grandfather was Charles Martel
Shared the kingdom with his brother for 3 years
Tried to convert Saxons by the sword
started the Carolingian dynasty

**Carolingian**
Second dynasty of the Frankish kings
Charlemagne of this dynasty, descended from Pepin the Elder
Ruled parts of Western Europe from the 7th – 10th centuries
Pepin the Short was the first Carolingian king of the Franks

**Saxons**
Fought the Normans in the Battle of Hastings, lost
Harold Godwinson was a Saxon leader
Charlemagne tried to convert the Saxon’s by the sword
Migrated to England

**Normans**
Originally Vikings were called the Northmen
Settled on land given to Rollo the Viking by the King of France
Lived on the northern coast of France
Conquered England in 1066 AD with William the Conqueror
After conquest, they made up most of the English nobility

**Vikings**
Nordic people, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, known as Northmen
Raided and settled large areas of Europe
Developed new outposts in Iceland, Greenland,
North America and the North Atlantic
Fierce warriors and sailors
Varangians
Traders, Viking sailors
Protectors of the Slavs
Helped settle the Kiev area
Traded with Constantinople

Erik the Red
Father of Leif Erikson
Norwegian Explorer
First European to explore Greenland
Called Eric the Red because of his red hair
Settled in Iceland after his father was exiled from Norway

Leif Erickson
Son of Erik the Red
Also known as ‘Leif the Lucky’
Chief character of the Vineland Sagas
Accidentally discovered America around 1,000AD

Charles the Simple
West Frank’s king
Made a deal with Rollo the Viking, gave him territory in exchange
for no more raiding (in the lower Seine valley)
this land became known as Normandy

Rollo the Viking
Leader of a large band of Vikings
Raided Frankish territories until Charles the Simple gave him
Land in exchange for no more raiding (in lower Seine Valley)
Land became known as Normandy

Harold Godwinson
Over-ran Wales with an English army
Shipwrecked and taken prisoner by William the Conqueror
Secured his release by swearing support to
William’s claim to the throne
BUT when King Edward died, Harold was elected king

William the Conqueror
First Norman King of England
Sometimes called William the Bastard
Was crowned on Christmas Day in Westminster Abbey
Took Harold Godwinson prisoner, later released him after he swore to support William’s claim to the throne

The Crusades
Series of 4 wars by western European Christians to recapture the Holy Land from the Muslims
Pope Urban II called the Christians to the first Crusade
The 1st Crusade was successful in freeing Jerusalem
Peter the Hermit, preached the 1st Crusade

Peter the Hermit
Apostle of the 1st Crusade, preached the 1st Crusade
Led a group of Crusaders
Became a hermit and later made a pilgrimage to Palestine
Also known as Peter Amiens

Urban II
First Cluniac Pope
Benedictine monk from the Cluney monastery
Gave a speech at Clermont which started the first Crusade
Died before he heard about Jerusalem being liberated

Saladin
Chivalrous Muslim leader during the 3rd Crusade
Sent Richard the lion-hearted fresh mounts and snow to chill a fever
Was subject to bouts of depression
Recaptured Jerusalem from the Crusaders

Richard the Lion-Hearted
Bold and legendary (English) Christian leader of the 3rd Crusade
Captured in Europe and held for ransom
Sent fresh horses and snow by Saladin

The Lay-investiture Controversy
The king’s right to confer symbols of authority on church officials
The pope would crown the king
The church would surrender all its secular property and rights
Not well received by the church
Pope issued decree against it – Henry V respected his wishes

**The Hundred-Years War**
Fought by the English and French
English won most of the battles, longbow could shoot further
Battle of Crecy was one of the battles
Joan of Arc leader for French, burned at the stake

**The Black Death**
Bubonic plague, pneumonic plague (black tongue and boils)
Was transmitted by flees that lived on black rats
In about 3 years, it devastated Europe, killing 1/3 of the people
1348-1350

**The Battle of Crecy**
A battle in the Hundred-Years War

**Joan of Arc**

**“The Babylonian Captivity”**

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**ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Bayeaux Tapestry**
Needlework panorama, 70 meters long, shows the Battle of Hastings
shows the invasion & conquest of England by William the Conqueror
contains 1512 figures in 72 scenes with Latin inscriptions for each
preserved in a museum in Bayeux, France

**Domesday Book**
Commissioned by William the Conquerer
So extensive that it would be easier to escape the judgment day than
This census
First known survey for tax purposes in England
Gives an accurate picture of the economy of Medieval England

**motte and bailey castles**
- type of castle prevalent in the 11\textsuperscript{th} century
- a motte is an artificial mound that the castle was built upon
- the open area within the walls is called the bailey
- it was the fortified residence of a feudal lord or monarch

**the keep**
- a tower added to castles by the Normans located within the bailey
- dungeon was in it
- had thick walls and small windows for defense
- the lord of the castle occupied the top floor (the safest)
- the white tower within the Tower of London is an example

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Holy Roman Empire**
- Political entity in Western Europe
- Originally known as the empire in the west
- Its principal area was that of the German states
- It was an attempt to revive the Western Roman Empire

**Aachen**
- City in west central Germany
- Known for its 30 curative mineral springs
- Has been a health resort since the 1\textsuperscript{st} century
- Is thought to be the birthplace of Charlemagne
- Was center of Carolingian Culture

**Scandinavia**
- Name for area of Norway, Sweden and Denmark
- Vikings came from Scandinavia
- Area sometimes includes Iceland
Vineland
Part of north America first seen by the Vikings
Discovered when they lost their way to Greenland
Also called Vineland because of the numbers of grapes
Named by Leif Erikson

Kiev
On a trade route, known as place of trade
Area where Varagians settled
Vikings (Varagians) traded with Constantinople and protected locals

Constantinople
Capital city of Eastern Orthodox Christianity – of the Eastern Roman Empire
Formerly called Byzantium, established by Constantine
Fell to the Turks in 1453
Became known as modern Istanbul
Was a way station to Jerusalem during the crusades

The Byzantine Empire

Normandy
Formerly part of the region of the Franks
Was given to Rollo the Viking by Charles the Simple (Frank king)
This land grant stopped raiding in French territory
William the Conqueror was from there

Stanford Bridge
Location of a battle in England
Harold Haardraada fought Harold II of England and lost

Hastings
Most significant battle in English history during this time
Fought between the Saxons and Normans
Harold II – Saxon, William the Conqueror – Norman
William won

**Mecca**
- Most holy city of Islam, located in Saudi Arabia
- Mohammed was born there
- Mohammed fled from there to Medina
- The Kaaba is located there
- Muslims are required to go on a pilgrimage there at least once

**Medina**
- City in western Saudi Arabia
- Mohammed fled there from Mecca
- His tomb was located there
- Second only to Mecca in its holiness to Islam

**Clermont**
- City in central France
- Built by the Romans
- The first crusade was proclaimed there
- Located on the Tiretaine River

**Acre**
- Strong walled city in Israel, the gateway (protector) of Jerusalem
- Said to contain “the true cross”
- One of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world
- Seized by Arabs in 638, recaptured during the 3rd Crusade

**Avignon**

**CULTURE**
Medieval Realism

**Gothic**
- Style of architecture during medieval times
- Characterized by vaulted ceilings, stained glass windows and flying buttresses
- Chartres and Notre Dame are examples

**Romanesque**

**missi dominici**

**City of God**
- Great Christian apologia, Written by Augustine
- 22 books are in this work,
- 10 are argument against pantheism
- 12 books trace the origin, progress and destiny of the church

**Nibelungenleid**
- Important epic
- Based on German traditions

**Chansons de Geste**
- Literally ‘Songs of great deeds’
- About 80 French epic poems
- Mixtures of legends overlying a core of historical truth
- Deals primarily with heroic events beginning with the reign of Charlemagne

**Skalds**
Bands or court poets, traveled
Responsible for most Norwegian literature
Wrote *Vineland Sagas*
Told stories of Norwegian heroes around campfires

**Thing Meeting**

**Olaf the Holy**

**The Apocrypha**
- The ‘extra’ books in the Roman Catholic Bible
- Not found in Protestant Bibles today
- Word coined by St. Jerome
- Considered by some to be a useful source of history

**Pseudepigrapha**
- Extra books not accepted in the Catholic Bible
- Stories not considered accurate, could not be verified
- Sometimes legends

**Notre Dame**
- Name means “Our Lady”
- Gothic cathedral
- Most famous cathedral in the world
- Named after the virgin Mary

**Feudalism**
- System developed because of a need for defense
- Vassals need help to defend themselves, so they
- Made a promise to the lord to serve him in return for protection
- The Vassal worked the lord’s land, paid tithes, defended the lord

**Lord and vassal**
- The lord was the land owner, the vassal was the servant
- Vassals paid tithes to the lord and were both defended and were
Defenders of the lord’s lands
Served in return for protection
Received land in return for loyalty
Provided knights to the lord

Manorialism
Developed because of the need for a defense system
The lords land was laid out in a way that protected the lord.
Peasants were the first line of defense to the castle
The lord’s knights surrounded and lined the keep
The keep was inside the castle walls, it was here the lord went
For safety, to the highest point

Churl/serf
Serf means servant or slave
Serfs comprised the vast majority of the population of Europe
His body did not belong to the lord, but his labor and possessions did

Chilvary
Code of moral behavior
Knights sworn to uphold the code
Even included rules about treatment of women

Quest
Holy journey to find a sacred object (holy grail)
Quest could be financed by lord
Success meant wealth, lands and title

The Qu’ran (Koran)
Sacred scripture of Islam
Received from Allah by Mohammed
Muslims memorize them
Earliest known work in Arabic prose
EXTRA NOTES