The Middle Ages
Outcome: The Power of the Church

1. Christianity in the early Middle Ages
   a. As society withered after the fall of Rome, Christianity was a _______________.
   b. Popes and church leaders would be able to use the power vacuum in Europe as a way to _______________ of Christianity throughout the Middle Ages.
   c. Christianity was spread by:
      i. _______________ who risked their lives to spread Christianity
      ii. _______________ when he united the Franks through use of Christianity
      iii. _______________ by _______________ spurred people to convert to Christianity

2. Structure of the Church
   a. The Church had different ranks of ___________, or religious ___________
   b. ___________ was head of the Church
   c. All clergy, including bishops and priests fell under _______________ _______________
   d. For most people, _______________ _______________ served as the main contact with the Church

3. Religion as a Unifying Force
   a. Feudalism created _______________ but Church teachings _______________ them together
   b. Provided people with a sense of _______ & of belonging to a religious _______
   c. Priests and other clergy administered _______________ (religious ceremonies)
   d. All were subject to _______________, or Church Law

4. Education
   a. The Church offered the only place to receive an ___________ in the Middle Ages
   b. _______________ were religious communities for men.
   c. Men in monasteries were called _______ and gave up ___________ to devote a life serving God
   d. Women, or ___________, lived in _______________
   e. _______________ wrote a book setting a practical set of rules for monasteries

3. Far-Reaching Authority of the Church
   a. The Christian Church was becoming ___________ or ___________; extending influence into all aspects of daily life especially _______________.
   b. Example of Secular: Pope Gregory I used church revenues to _______________ _______________, and help the _______________.
   c. The Church sought to influence _______________ and _______________ matters when it crowned Charlemagne Roman Emperor in 800
d. Pope Gelasius I suggested that God had created _____ ________:
   i. One sword was ________ ----> held by ________
   ii. One sword was ________ ----> held by _______
   iii. Pope bows to emperor in ____________ matters
   iv. Emperor bows to pope in ____________ matters
   v. If each kept authority in own realm, the two could live in ____________
   vi. Unfortunately, this _______________________________ didn’t always happen

5. The Emperor Clashes with the Pope
   a. Church unhappy with use of ________________
   b. Lay investiture: ________________________________________________
   c. Pope Gregory VII __________ lay investiture in 1075
   d. German Emperor ____________ was furious with Pope Gregory VII
   e. Henry demanded the Pope step down; Gregory _______________ Henry
   f. Excommunication: _____________________________________________
   g. Henry ______________ Gregory for _______________ and was forced to wait in the snow for 3 days
   h. Power of the Pope was _____ ________________ than German kings
   i. Future kings would attempt to exert power over the ____________ (pope)
   j. These attempts would __________ German provinces in Europe

Result: Throughout the Middle Ages, the power of the Church ___________. It was able to provide ______________, ______________, ______________ empires, and even allowed popes to abandon morality and call for the bloody event known as the ______________.

Constructive Response Question
Generalize the role of the Church during the Middle Ages using specific examples.