

Quiz

Note: It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question.

Question 1 (1 point)



The Jewish philosopher, Moses Maimonides, explored the proper relationship between faith and reason in his Guide for the Perplexed.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 2 (1 point)



The sacraments which were firmly regulated by the Church, guided people through the stages of life.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 3 (1 point)



Many sects were anti-clerical, which meant that they rejected the special privileges of the clergy.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 4 (1 point)



St. Dominic was the key figure in the expansion of the Cistercian movement.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 5 (1 point)



Some women, known as beguines, entered informal religious communities that were temporary and did not practice claustration.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 6 (1 point)



The first of several reform-minded popes, Leo IX, opened his pontificate with a synod condemning the practice of simony.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 7 (1 point)



The differences between secular and papal leaders were finally resolved in the Concordat of Worms in 1122.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 8 (1 point)



Urban II called the first Crusade in 1095, adding the fervor of Christian militancy to the movement for reform.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 9 (1 point)



Francis founded an order of theologians and preachers; his contemporary, Dominic, founded another order devoted to the imitation of Christ.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 10 (1 point)



Clare of Assisi founded a female order to complement the absolute poverty of the men with the absolute claustration of the women.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 11 (1 point)



Jewish rabbis built an authoritative tradition based upon

- ☐ rabbinical responsa and the Talmud.
- ☐ pietism.
- ☐ cabbalism.
- ☐ Aristotle.

Save

Question 12 (1 point)



Which of the following statements was not true of the sacraments?

- ☐ They guided people through the stages of life.
- ☐ They established the Church as intermediary between God and humanity.
- ☐ They could only be administered by priests.
- ☐ Lay people were permitted to administer them.

Save

Question 13 (1 point)



Which of the following statements does NOT accurately represent the beliefs of the Cathars?

- ☐ They opposed ecclesiastical power and wealth.
- ☐ They believed in a dualistic theory derived from Persian Zoroastrianism.
- ☐ All members practiced a strict ethic forbidding all material things, including sex.
- ☐ They rejected material things, but not all members followed the strict rejection of these things.

Save

Question 14 (1 point)



Dissenting groups generally escaped condemnation by the Church unless they

- ☐ privately disagreed with Church theology.
- ☐ thought for themselves.
- ☐ denied the authority of the Church.
- ☐ gave up their possessions and lived in apostolic poverty.

Save

Question 15 (1 point)



By binding different monastic houses together, the Cluniac movement created

- ☐ the first mendicant order.
- ☐ the first monastic order.
- ☐ the reestablishment of the monastic monopoly on education.
- ☐ an exemplary but impoverished monastic house.

Save

Question 16 (1 point)



The greatest monastic force of the twelfth century was the

- ☐ Carthusian order.
- ☐ Premonstratensian order.
- ☐ Cistercian order.
- ☐ Gilbertine order.

Save

Question 17 (1 point)



Bernard of Clairvaux was the key figure in the twelfth century expansion of the Cistercians for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- ☐ he was a gifted and prolific writer.
- ☐ he was able to persuade most theologians and philosophers to embrace Christian rationalism.
- ☐ he was Europe's leading arbiter of political and ecclesiastical disputes.
- ☐ he was widely regarded as a saint in his own lifetime.

Save

Question 18 (1 point)



Why did the new orders limit women's participation or exclude them completely?

- ☐ Women were less interested than men in new spiritual directions.
- ☐ Women's houses were more prosperous than men's.
- ☐ Women were more likely to enter grassroots communities even when monastic houses were opened to them.
- ☐ Women's houses were expensive and men thought their presence was a threat to chastity.

Save

Question 19 (1 point)



Which statement best describes the Church in the early eleventh century?

- ☐ Priestly power overshadowed that of nobles, kings, and emperors.
- ☐ The Church was controlled by aristocrats.
- ☐ The Church was shamelessly corrupt.
- ☐ The papacy alone was free of lay influence.

Save

Question 20 (1 point)



The purpose of reform within the Church was to

- ☐ eliminate all heresy and improve the moral character of the clergy.
- ☐ maintain the status quo.
- ☐ limit lay influence over Church matters and improve the moral character of the clergy.
- ☐ establish mendicant orders.

Save

Question 21 (1 point)



All of the following individuals were proponents of papal reform EXCEPT

- ☐ The bishop of Milan.
- ☐ Humbert of Silva Candida.
- ☐ Peter Damian.
- ☐ Hildebrand.

Save

Question 22 (1 point)



All of the following resulted from the Gregorian Reform EXCEPT

- ☐ the regularization of papal appointment and its removal from lay involvement.
- ☐ the establishment of priestly celibacy as the rule of the Church.
- ☐ the full realization of Gregory VII's vision of a papal monarchy.
- ☐ the control of ecclesiastical offices by the papacy.

Save

Question 23 (1 point)



The goals of the Dominican order included

- ☐ poverty, prayer, and service to the poor.
- ☐ poverty, preaching, and teaching.
- ☐ poverty, pilgrimage, and almsgiving.
- ☐ poverty, austerity, and idealism.

Save

Question 24 (1 point)



Which of the following describes the lives of Dominican and Franciscan nuns?

- ☐ Strict claustration.
- ☐ Active practice of apostolic poverty.
- ☐ Preaching, teaching, and mendicancy.
- ☐ The imitation of Christ.

Save

Question 25 (1 point)



In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, Marion devotion grew because of all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- ☐ the influence of the Eastern Orthodox Church.
- ☐ popular sentiment.
- ☐ the increasing power of women within the Church.
- ☐ the preaching of Bernard of Clairvaux.

Save