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

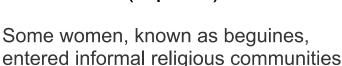
Question 4 (1 point)



- True
- False

Save

Question 5 (1 point)



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

Question 11 (1 point)



Jewish rabbis built an authoritative tradition based upon

- rabbinical responsa and the Talmud.
- o 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.

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.