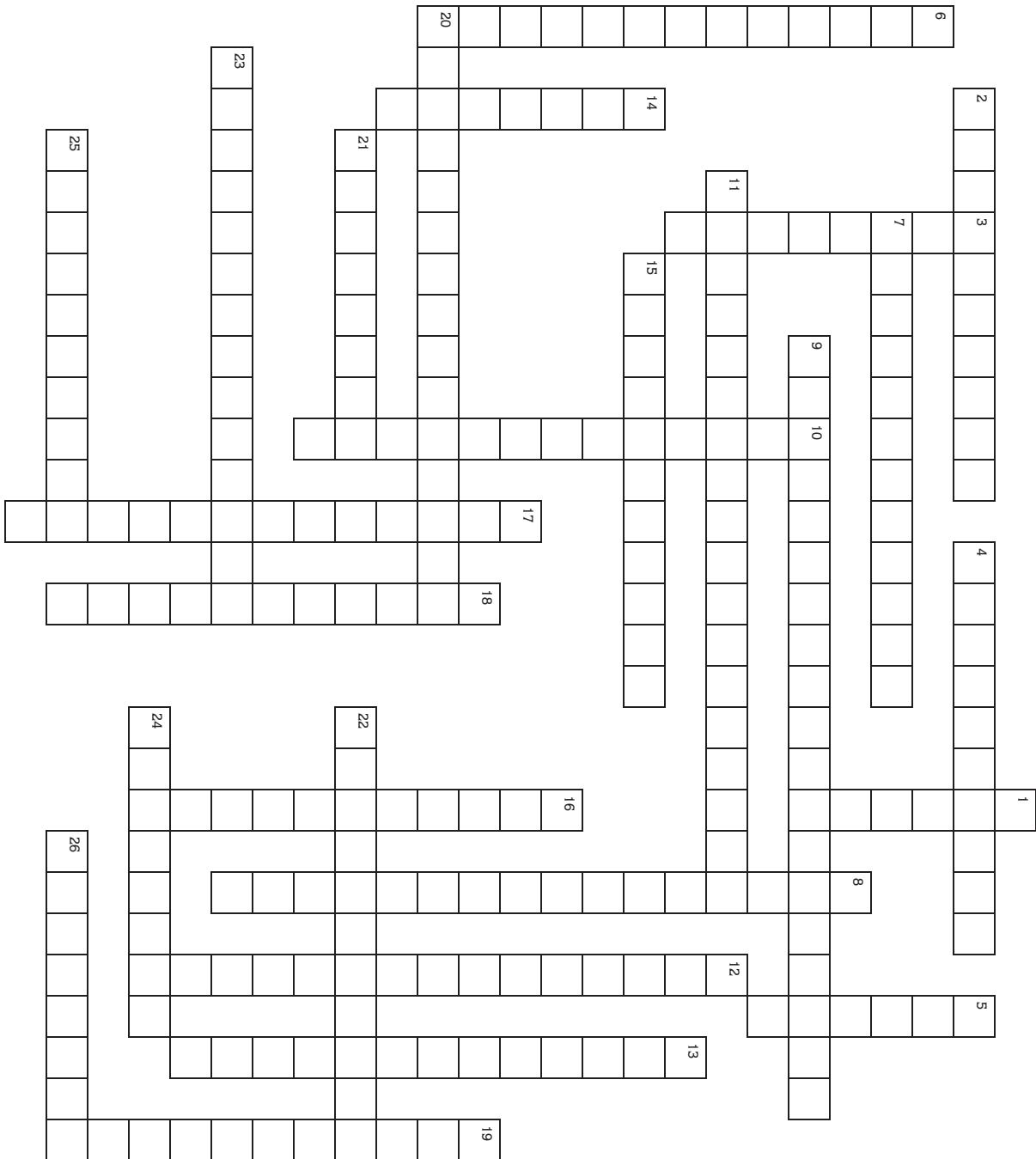


name _____

Chapter 5 Vocabulary Review

THE RENAISSANCE



Complete the puzzle using the vocabulary terms from this chapter.

You should be able to do this with your book closed.

ACROSS

- 2 Latin for “four ways.” The more advanced of the programs in a Medieval liberal arts program, which included the study of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. (10)
- 4 Italian cities ruled by noble families whose interest in trade, wealth, and power helped form a society based on commerce in which merchants were free to trade with a variety of people. (10)
- 7 This movement supported the power of an Ecumenical Council to appoint a candidate for the papacy, thus placing the authority of an Ecumenical Council over that of the Pope. (12)
- 9 The seventy years the papacy spent in Avignon under the watchful eye of French kings. (19)
- 11 The principle that, for much of the Middle Ages, kept European kings at peace by recognizing a commonality of Faith among European peoples who otherwise did not share nationalities or customs. (18)
- 15 A form of corporation that protected the educational and administrative needs of masters and students in schools of the mid-eleventh century. (11)
- 20 This unified program of study offered by Medieval universities included theology, law, medicine and the arts. (15)
- 21 In this phenomenon, a person bears all or some of the wounds of Christ in his or her own body. (8)
- 22 This heretical movement taught authority to rule depends on the moral virtue of the ruler, the Bible alone contains all of Divine Revelation, preaching is more important than the Sacraments or the Mass, and the Pope does not have primacy of jurisdiction. (11)
- 23 Written by Pope Boniface VIII to King Philip IV the Fair, this letter asserts kings do not have the right to tax the clergy without permission from the Pope. (14)
- 24 This intellectual and literary movement began in the city-states of Italy during the late fourteenth century. It taught education had a moral purpose, the end of which was to make the individual a better, wiser, and more virtuous human being. (8)
- 25 Put forth by William of Ockham, this theory taught the human mind can only know individual, sensible objects and universal ideas—like truth, goodness, and humanity—are only names. (10)
- 26 This movement, especially popular in Bohemia, denied the authority of Tradition, the existence of Purgatory, transubstantiation, and the necessity of good works for salvation. (8)

DOWN

- 1 Meaning “no place,” this was coined by St. Thomas More who, in a book by that name, described a religious society, heavily influenced by Divine Revelation, in which goods were held in common and the state regulated business. (6)
- 3 The “Art of Composition” taught at Bologna, which included rules for drawing up briefs and other legal documents, attracted many students and soon developed into an intense program specializing in grammar and rhetoric. (8)
- 5 This style of Medieval building flourished from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. By using pointed arches, ribbed vaulting and flying buttresses, this style created an airy and well-lit space and gave masons, artists, and architects greater freedom to adorn buildings with works of art. (6)
- 6 Written by Marsiglio of Padua, this book made the first clear assertion of the supremacy of secular powers over the Church, declaring the faithful to be the true authority of the Church. (13)
- 8 This study of the humanities placed great emphasis on classical texts and literature as well as the revival of the study of Greek and Latin. (16)
- 10 This term was used by humanists to describe works that focused on man’s relation to the world rather than man’s relation to God and eternal salvation. (13)
- 12 From the Latin for “to beg,” this type of religious order subsists entirely on alms and is not bound to a location or community. (15)
- 13 This system of philosophical and theological inquiry first developed in the Medieval schools of Christian Europe, creating its own technical language and methodology. (13)
- 14 Latin for “three ways,” this was one of two sections into which the arts were divided in Medieval universities: grammar, rhetoric, and dialectic. (7)
- 16 The idea that the French Roman Catholic clergy favored the restriction of papal control and the achievement by each nation of individual administrative autonomy. (11)
- 17 This philosophical construct, developed by the fifth century BC Greek philosopher Plato, held all things that exist emanate from the primal unity of the unseen idea, at the very core of which is the Form of the Good. (13)
- 18 French for “rebirth.” This period was characterized by the popular desire to return to classical civilization and a sense of human beauty and personal achievement. (11)
- 19 This letter claimed, in order to save his or her soul, every human being—including the king—must be subject to the Pope. (11)