A Light in Darkness: Part II

GRADE 8

CHAPTER 14 Study Guide

Keep these ideas in mind as you study ***Chapter 14****.*

Between the years 500 and 1000, the Church underwent a power struggle. A bishop appointed by the king was responsible to the king, not to the pope. This practice of having political leaders assign jobs to bishops and priests is called *lay investiture.*

Page **127**

The Holy Spirit called forth saints to bring the Church back to holiness. After years of lay investiture, Pope Gregory VII told King Henry IV that he would no longer be part of the Church if he continued to defy the pope. Standing barefoot in the snow, the king begged for forgiveness.

Page **127**

In 1054, the Great Schism occurred between the Eastern Church and the Western Church. The subjects of disagreement included the language for the liturgy, political rivalry, Original Sin, and marriage for priests.

Page **128**

Excommunication means that a person is separated from the Church, especially from the Eucharist.

Page **128**

When Christians were attacked during pilgrimages to the Holy Land that took place around the year 1000, the Crusades began. These were "holy wars," efforts to regain the Holy Land for Christians.

Page **128**

In the 13th century, the Church established an official Catholic court, the Inquisition, to examine, investigate, and sometimes punish those accused of heresy.

Page **129**

The Franciscans were the first mendicant order. They lived like Christ, without land or money. The mendicant orders serve as guides for spirituality.

Page **130**

Thomas Aquinas, a holy 13th-century Dominican teacher, wrote the *Summa Theologiae*, an in-depth explanation of Catholic beliefs.

Page **130**

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