

BELL WORK



1. Finish your cause/effect crusades graphic organizer and put it in the tray.
2. What predictions can you make about the people who built this medieval cathedral?
3. What was this building used for?
3. **Challenge Question:**
What is a friar?

**Each person, take one of the pieces of paper on your table and fold it into 3 sections like I have on the chalkboard. Have a white board and marker out and ready.*

7.39 Explain the importance of the Catholic church as a political, intellectual, and aesthetic institution, including founding of universities, political and spiritual roles of the clergy, creation of monastic and mendicant religious orders, preservation of the Latin language and religious texts, Thomas Aquinas's synthesis of classical philosophy with Christian theology and the concept of "natural law."



I can explain the importance of the Catholic church as a political institution and the spiritual roles of the clergy.

Foldable

- As we work on this objective over the next few days, we will be talking about three main influences the church had during medieval times. Please label your foldable the following way:
 - Political
 - Intellectual
 - Aesthetic

The Christian Church was central to life in the Middle Ages.

1. The Christian Church shaped society and politics in medieval Europe.
2. Orders of monks and friars did not like the church's political nature.
3. Church leaders helped build the first universities in Europe.
4. The church influenced the arts in medieval Europe.



Instructions



- Red text: (STOP and pay close attention) Critical information. You should copy it exactly.
- Yellow text: (SLOW down and pay attention) Useful information. You should write it in your notes in your own words.
- Green text: (Read and GO to the next text) You do not have to write.

Vocabulary

- clergy
- religious order
- Francis of Assisi
- Friars

clergy

- church officials

Based on what was discussed last week, suggest some titles of people who would be considered clergy.

Write your answer on your white board.



religious order

- a group of people who dedicate their lives to religion and follow common rules



Francis of Assisi
(c. 1182–1226) Italian saint, he encouraged people to be kind to others and founded the Franciscan Order.



friars

a member of a religious order who lived and worked among the public



How is a friar different than a priest? Discuss with your group.



BUILDING BACKGROUND

- Thousands of churches were built across Europe in the Middle Ages. People took great pride in their churches because religion was very important to them. In fact, Christianity was a key factor in shaping medieval society.
- than religious symbols that seem to fill us with pride?



The Church Shapes Society and Politics

Nearly everyone who lived in Europe during the Middle Ages was Christian. In fact, Christianity was central to every part of life. Church officials were called clergy and their teachings were very influential in European culture and politics.

Discuss with your group why Christianity was a central part to everyday life.

Church Power over People

-
-
-
- appointed to Church offices
- Cash money (\$\$\$)

The Church and Society

- In the Middle Ages, life revolved around the local church. Markets, festivals, and religious ceremonies all took place there. Is this still the case today?
- For some people, however, the local church was not enough. They wanted to see important religious sites—the places where Jesus lived, where holy men and women died, and where miracles happened. The church encouraged these people to go on pilgrimages, journeys to religious locations. Among the most popular destinations were Jerusalem, Rome, and Compostela, in northwestern Spain. Each of these cities had churches that Christians wanted to visit. Have any of you visited a place important to your religion?

The Church and Politics

- The church also gained political power during the Middle Ages. Many people left land to the church when they died. In fact, the church was one of the largest landholders in Europe. Eventually, the church divided this land into fiefs. In this way, it became a feudal lord.
- Of all the clergy, bishops and abbots were most involved in political matters. They often advised local rulers. Some clergy got so involved with politics that they spent little time dealing with religious affairs. Should politicians have spiritual advisors? Why/Why not?

Monks and Friars

Some people were unhappy with the political nature of the church. They thought the clergy should focus only on spiritual matters. These people feared that the church had become obsessed with wealth and power.

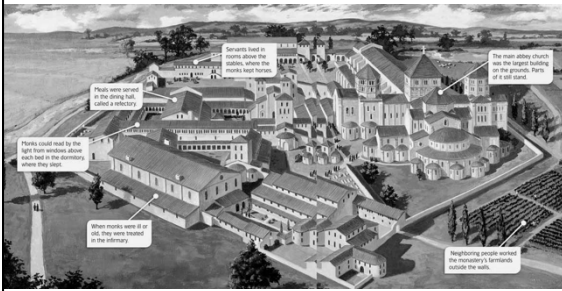


The Monks of Cluny

Among those unhappy with the church were a group of French monks. In the early 900s they started a monastery in the town of Cluny. The monks of Cluny followed a strict schedule of prayers and religious services. They paid little attention to the world, concerning themselves only with religious matters.



The Monastery at Cluny, France

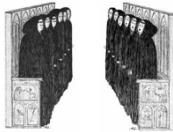


What is this like that we have previously studied? Write it on your white board.

A Monk's Daily Schedule

- 2:30 A.M. Wake up
 - 3:00 A.M. Early prayers
 - 5:00 A.M. Study religious texts
 - 6:00 A.M. Dawn prayers
 - 7:30 A.M. Study religious texts
 - 8:00 A.M. Morning prayers, church service, meeting
 - 9:45 A.M. Work in the fields or copy books
 - 12:00 P.M. Noon prayers and mass
 - 2:00 P.M. Eat the daily meal
 - 2:45 P.M. Work in the fields or copy books
 - 4:15 P.M. Afternoon prayers
 - 6:15 P.M. Evening prayers
 - 6:30 P.M. Go to sleep
- What is your reaction to this schedule?

The changes at Cluny led to the creation of a religious order, the Cluniac monks. A religious order is a group of people who dedicate their lives to religion and follow common rules. Across Europe, people saw Cluny as an example of how monks should live. They built new monasteries and tried to live like the Cluniacs.



Other New Orders

By the 1100s, though, some monks thought that even Cluny's rules weren't strict enough. They created new orders with even stricter rules. Some took vows of silence and stopped speaking to each other. Others lived in tiny rooms and left them only to go to church services.



- Men were not the only ones to create and join religious orders. Women were allowed to join these kinds of orders as well. Communities of nuns called convents appeared across Europe. Like monks, these nuns lived according to a strict set of rules. The nuns of each convent prayed and worked together under the watchful eyes of an abbess, the convent's leader.
- Although monks and nuns lived apart from other people, they did a great deal for society. For example, they collected and stored texts that explained Christian teachings. Monks spent hours copying these documents, and they sent copies to monasteries across Europe.


The Friars

- Not everyone who joined a religious order wanted to live apart from society. Some wanted to live in cities and spread Christian teachings. As a result, two new religious orders were begun in the early 1200s.
- These orders were the Dominicans and the Franciscans, named for their founders, Dominic de Guzmán and St. Francis of Assisi. Because they didn't live in monasteries, members of these orders were not monks. They were friars, people who belonged to religious orders but lived and worked among the general public.

- Friars lived simply, wearing plain robes and no shoes. Like monks, they owned no property. They roamed about, preaching and begging for food. For that reason, friars were also called mendicants, from a Latin word for beggars.
- The main goal of the friars was to teach people how to live good Christian lives. They taught people about generosity and kindness. A prayer credited to Francis illustrates what the friars hoped to do:

- ### White Board Quiz
- What is one thing nuns and monks did for society?
 - Why were some people unhappy with the political nature of the church?
 - Why was the church so influential?
 - Which member of the religious order wanted to live among the people?

“Lord, make me an instrument of your peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.”




—Francis of Assisi, from *The Prayer of Saint Francis*

What is your reaction to this quote?

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Learning



TARGET

I can explain the importance of the Catholic church as a political institution and the spiritual roles of the clergy.

- ### Assessment
- of the church had a positive or negative effect on society. In your PARAGRAPH response, you must use at least three of the following words.
 - Nun
 - Monk
 - Friar
 - Religious Order
 - Bishop
 - Abbot
 - As you write, put a 1, 2, or 3 in the top corner of your paper based on how you feel about this lesson.
 - 1 = GOT IT! 2 = I need a little more work with this material.
 - 3 = SO CONFUSED. I will come around to see your response.