

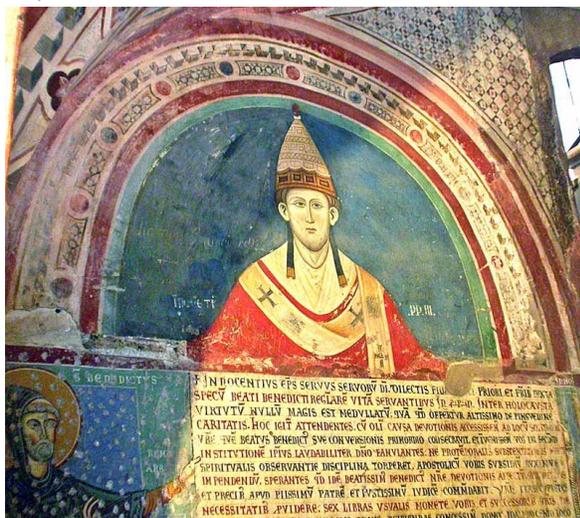
THE CHURCH IN MEDIEVAL LIFE

- During the Middle Ages, two distinct Christian churches emerged: the Orthodox Christian Church in the east and the Roman Catholic Church in the west. (The two branches split permanently in 1054.)
- The Roman Catholic Church became the main stabilizing force in Western Europe. The church provided religious leadership as well as **secular**, or worldly, leadership. It also played a key role in reviving and preserving learning.
- **At the head of the Roman Catholic Church was the pope, whom followers believed to be the spiritual representative of Jesus on earth.** Below the pope came cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and local priests. For peasants and town dwellers, everyday life was closely tied to local priests and the village church.
- The main responsibility of the church was to serve the spiritual needs of medieval society. Local priests instructed peasants and townspeople in the faith and provided comfort to them in troubled times.
- **The Church taught that all men and women were sinners but that Christians could achieve salvation, or eternal life in heaven, through faith in Jesus, good works, and participation in sacraments, or sacred spiritual rituals. To escape the punishment of hell, they needed to take part in the sacraments of the Church.**

Secular Role of the Church

- The Church filled many secular roles during the Middle Ages. **As the largest landholder in Europe, the Church had significant economic power. The Church also gained wealth through the **tithe**, a tax Christians were required to pay that equaled ten percent of their income.**
- **The Church had their own set of laws called **canon law**, and its own courts of justice. The Church claimed authority over secular rulers, but monarchs did not always recognize this authority. As a result, there were frequent power struggles between the pope in Rome and various kings and emperors.**
- **Popes believed that they had the authority over kings. Popes sometimes **excommunicated** or excluded from the Catholic Church, secular rulers who challenged or threatened papal power.** For example, Pope Innocent III excommunicated King John of England in the 1200s during a dispute about appointing an archbishop.

Pope Innocent III



Monastic Life



- Some men and women became monks and nuns, leaving worldly society and devoting their lives to God. They entered **monasteries**, communities where Christian men or women focused on spiritual goals.
- Monks and nuns took vows of chastity, or purity, and of obedience to the abbot, or head of the religious order. They also took an oath of poverty.
- Monks and nuns also filled many other social needs, such as tending to the sick, helping the poor, and educating children.
- In monasteries and convents (religious communities of women) monks and nuns also preserved ancient writings by copying ancient texts. Some monks and nuns taught Latin and Greek classics; others produced their own literary works.
- Not all monks and nuns remained in monasteries. Some became missionaries, risking their lives to spread the message of Christianity.
- The Church sometimes honored its missionaries by declaring them saints. St. Patrick was a missionary who set up the Church in Ireland. St. Augustine was sent as a missionary to the Angles and Saxons in England.

Women and the Church

- The Church taught that women were equal in the sight of God. However, on earth, women were supposed to be subservient to men.
- There was some effort to protect women in medieval society. For example, the Church set a minimum age for women to marry. However, women were viewed in two opposing ways. On one hand, the Church considered women weak, easily tempted into sin, and dependent on the guidance of men. On the other hand, women were seen as modest and pure in spirit, similar to Mary, the mother of Jesus.

Jews in Medieval Europe

- Numerous Jewish communities existed throughout Europe during the Middle Ages.
- While Jews in Muslim Spain and northern areas of Europe were generally tolerated, most Christians persecuted Jews. The Church barred Jews from owning land or practicing many occupations. Many Christians also blamed Jews for the death of Jesus.
- As a result, the foundations for **anti-Semitism**, or prejudice against Jews, were laid. Gradually Christians began blaming Jews for all kinds of misfortune including famines and diseases. This is called a **scapegoat**.
- In time, Jews migrated to Eastern Europe where they set up communities that survived until modern times. Anti-Jewish painting:



THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH SUMMARY

Everyday Life	Nuns and Monks	Power of the Church	Reform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Christians attended village churches. -Some priests ran schools in village churches. -All Christians paid taxes to the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some set up housing, hospitals, and schools for the sick and poor. -Some became missionaries. -Some preserved learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pope led Roman Catholic Church. -Church had its own laws and courts. -Church excommunicated those who did not obey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Church became rich and powerful. -Some clergy became corrupt. -Reformers tried to make changes.