Chapter 12.3 – Christianity in Western Europe (p. 361-365)

HANNAWI GUIDED READING

*Directions: Answer the questions as you read the text. Some questions have multiple parts, so make sure you are answering everything to get the full credit.*

1. Who establish many small kingdoms after the fall of the Western Roman Empire?
2. Where were Angles and the Saxons originally from?
3. How many kingdoms did they establish in England? What were they called?
4. What happened in the late 500x that brought Christianity to England?
5. Who invaded Northern England and started to head south?
6. Who was Alfred the Great?
7. What did he organize (4 things)?
8. Who established a kingdom in Gaul? What did they call it?
9. Who was Clovis?
10. What did he vow to do if he won? What was the result?
11. Devine Medieval:
12. Who preached Christianity in Ireland?
13. Define Christendom:
14. How much authority did the Pope have in these early days?
15. How did Gregory the Great change this view? Why did he feel his was more supreme than others?
16. What three reforms did he make?
17. Define Monasticism:
18. Who resolved conflicts within the church?
19. Who was Augustine of Hippo?
20. In his greatest writing, what did he argue?
21. What was it attempting to convince the Romans of?
22. Where did Monks live and what did they live by?
23. What was a communal life based on (three things)?
24. Define Benedictine Rule:
25. Define abbot:
26. Anyone who joined the Benedictine Order had to take vows of what two things?



1. The Benedictine Rule was based on what two things?



1. Explain their schedule for a day. (Really, go into detail about what they might do in one day).
2. What types of contributions did they make (three things)?



1. What was the name of the 2nd branch and where did it start?
2. How were they more severe or strict (three ways)?



1. Why did the abbots have more power?
2. What is the most famous Celtic monastery? Why?