

Name _____

Biographies of the Heretics

Instructions:

The events in this timeline range over a period of 558 years (1075-1633). Using your textbook (or your own knowledge), please answer the following simple questions based on the lives of the following people. Be sure to do this carefully and conscientiously as this information will be discussed in class and used in your next assignment. Some facts and information will be provided for you. Please read this and answer any questions below each name. Textbook page numbers are included after each name so you know where to look.

1. Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV (1050-1166) PAGE 372

1. Henry was very rebellious and was excommunicated five times by three different popes!
2. Henry was one of many nobles and kings who appointed church officials. In other words, they gave church jobs to their friends. **What was this practice called?**
3. Church officials believed kings should not have the power to choose bishops. **Which pope banned this practice in 1075?**
4. Henry IV called a meeting to force the pope to step down. **What did the Pope do to Henry?**
5. Two years later (1077), Henry was humiliated and forced to apologize to the pope. **How many days did the pope keep Henry waiting in the snow before he forgave him?**
6. A compromise was finally reached and it was decided that only the Church could appoint bishops, but the emperor could veto (cancel) the appointment. **What was the name of this agreement?**

2. Philip IV King of France (1268-1314) PAGE 398-399

1. 223 years after Henry IV was forced to apologize to the pope, another secular European ruler came into conflict with the Church. This time, the conflict between a pope and a king divided both Europe and the Church, and weakened the authority of the pope.
2. In 1300, Pope Boniface VIII attempted to enforce papal authority on kings as previous popes had. **What did Pope Boniface do when King of France Philip IV tried to control French bishops?**
3. **What did Philip do to Pope Boniface and what happened to the pope?**
4. This event has great importance because never again would a pope be able to force a monarch to obey him!
5. In 1305, Philip arranged for the election of a French pope, Clement V. **Name the city where French popes lived for the next 69 years.**
6. Eventually, another Roman pope was elected. This led to a period in European history when two popes (at one point three) ruled the Church, each denouncing the other as a false pope. **What is the name of this divided period in European history?**
7. Remember that half of Europe supported the French pope and the other half supported the Roman pope. This was an alarming sign of things to come, as we shall soon see.

3. John Wycliffe (Early 1330's-1384) PAGE 399

1. **What did the Englishman, John Wycliffe, preach and teach?**
2. **What offended him about the Church?**
3. **What did he believe the Church should not own?**
4. **What did he believe was the final authority for Christian life?**

5. To help spread his ideas, Wycliffe had the Bible translated into English for the first time. He translated the Bible into the everyday language of people that they can easily understand. **What is this called? You should know this kids!**
6. Although a heretic, John Wycliffe was never excommunicated because he was very popular. Church authorities were afraid people would rebel. However, thirty years after his death, the Church dug up his bones and burned them to show he was a heretic.

4. Jan Hus (1369-1415) PAGE 399

1. Jan Hus was a professor from what is today the Czech Republic (then Bohemia) and he was inspired by Wycliffe's teachings. **What did he teach?**
2. **What happened to him in 1412?**
3. **What happened to Hus in 1414 and then 1415?**

5. Joan of Arc (1412-1431) PAGE 402-403

1. **Please name the very long war fought between England and France from 1337-1453. You know this!**
2. When Joan was just 13 years old she began to have visions and heard what she believed were the voices of saints. **What did she claim these voices urged her to do?**
3. **Whom did she believe was the rightful French king?**
4. After Joan and a few soldiers led the French to victory at the Battle of Orleans, Joan was captured and turned over to Church authorities.
5. **What happened to Joan on May 30, 1431?**

6. Joan was formally canonized as a saint by the Catholic Church in 1920 and is today remembered as a martyr (a person who dies for their beliefs) in French history.

6. Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498) NOT IN TEXTBOOK

1. Savonarola was an Italian Renaissance preacher and reformer who criticized the Church for its wealth and secular behavior.
2. He lived in Florence, Italy and believed his mission was to make Florence a Christian republic with God as its governor and to warn people of God's coming judgement.
3. Savonarola is most famously remembered for what is called the *Bonfire of the Vanities*. On February 7, 1497 he convinced many of his followers to build a huge bonfire and burn any items that might lead them to sin such as mirrors, cosmetics, books, paintings, and musical instruments.
4. He was excommunicated by the pope in 1497. In the following year he was publicly hanged with two of his followers and then burned.

7. Martin Luther (1483-1546) PAGE 489-490

1. What was Luther's #1 complaint against the Catholic Church?
2. What was his list of complaints against the Church called?
3. What invention was used to spread his ideas?
4. Name the movement started by Luther to reform the Catholic Church.
5. Name the separate religious group founded by Luther and his followers.
6. Did Luther's ideas unite or divide Europe?

8. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (1500-1558) PAGE 490-492

1. Charles V is the only person on our list who was not a heretic. Instead, he was a loyal supporter of Pope Leo X, a devoted Catholic, and he opposed Martin Luther.
2. In 1520 Pope Leo X excommunicated Martin Luther. The following year (1521), Emperor Charles V put Luther on trial and asked him to recant (take back) his statements against the Church. Luther refused.
3. One month later, Charles issued an imperial decree called the Edict of Worms. **What did this decree do to Luther? Be detailed and specific!**
4. **Give the name of the term applied to protesters who supported Luther's ideas.** Today this is applied to most Christians (except Eastern Orthodox) who belong to non-Catholic churches.
5. The Catholic emperor Charles V went to war against the Protestant princes who supported Luther. Finally, in 1555 Charles negotiated a religious settlement that allowed each German prince to choose their own religion. **What is the name of the religious settlement that divided German states between Catholic and Protestant beliefs?**

9. Giordano Bruno, Scientist (1548-1600)

Use the following reading to answer the questions

1. What was the memorization technique called that Bruno learned from classical Greek texts?
2. Because of his astonishing memory, Bruno became quite a celebrity. **What were some of his theories that may have gotten him into trouble with the authorities of the Church?**
3. **List two reasons** why the Italian Duke who employed Bruno reported him to the authorities.

4. What was the name of the Catholic law court whose job it was to interrogate and often torture and burn heretics?
5. Why did his inquisitors delay their final sentence for so long (*two reasons*)?
6. What was Bruno's final sentence?
7. What did the priest ask Bruno to do just before he died?

It is the year 1550 and a baby is born into a working class Italian family. They discover that he is very intelligent. They send him to the local place of learning, the monastery, where he learns quickly and is soon devouring all the books in their library. He learns so much that he becomes a teacher there. Also, in his study of the classics, he comes across the concept of "the memory palace" from the ancient Greek texts. It is a memorization technique in which you imagine a palace in your mind's eye. In each room of the palace there is something that you want to remember. It could be words written on the wall or it could be an object. The more you practice the memory palace technique, the better you get at it. Soon, Bruno was astonishing his fellow monks and the local villagers with his amazing memory. Local nobility heard about him and invited him to their parties to entertain them. They told their friends and soon Bruno was traveling the world making friends among the aristocracy and getting teaching appointments throughout Europe. It would have been a happy life except for one thing: Bruno was a free thinker. His powers of reasoning led him to develop theories like "Jesus was not a God. He was simply a human being." or "The Universe is infinite, it has no center" or "Jesus' mother, Mary, was not a virgin." Then, he would teach his theories to his students and support his ideas with rational arguments. Bruno loved engaging in theological arguments. This bothered the conservative people wherever he was teaching. He also knew when he wore out his welcome and left every teaching post before the Church authorities could arrest and charge him. He always landed on his feet because he could walk into any town or city, approach the local center of learning, dazzle them with his intelligence and find a new teaching position. One day a Duke in Italy invited him to return back to his native land, live in his castle and teach him how to improve his memory. Bruno asked if he would be safe. The Duke assured him, he was under his protection. No one would touch him. Bruno was homesick. He accepted the offer and was soon teaching the Duke how to develop his own mental "memory palace". After a few months, the Duke was disappointed that his progress was so slow. The Duke started accusing Bruno of "holding out on him". "You are not teaching me your real secrets of memorization!" Bruno assured him that his techniques were not instant miracles. An exceptional memory takes years of practice. On top of that, the ladies of the court were captivated with Bruno's mind, which bothered the Duke even more. Finally, the Duke alerted the authorities, they came and arrested him. He was then sent to Rome to be tried by the Inquisition. He was put in a cell with other monks and priests that were accused of heresy. Bruno passed the days arguing with them about theology, infuriating them with his brilliant mind. When those priests finally went in front of the Inquisition to beg forgiveness, they ended by telling the Inquisitors "There's a guy in our

cell who won't shut up about his theological ideas". Eventually, Bruno was called in front of the Inquisitors. There is a saying in baseball "When you see a fastball coming through the strike zone, you swing at it". The Inquisitors started bringing up theological points and Bruno could not resist arguing with them. They were astonished that someone whose life was in the balance was more interested in discussing the truth of his radical ideas than in asking for forgiveness. They also knew that he had made a lot of friends among the European aristocracy. So, they delayed their verdict for months. During that time they sent church scholars to his cell to persuade him to "come to his senses". Bruno argued with them all. Finally, he was sentenced to death by being burnt at the stake. Just before they were going to light the fire, a priest went up to him and said "Your last chance to save your soul, kiss the cross to show you are sorry." Bruno glared at him as if to say "You've got to be kidding me!" and turned his head away. After the word of his death spread, his friends in the nobility wanted to do something to honor him. A statue was put up in his honor on the spot where he was burned to death (the Campo Dei Fiori square in Rome). Bruno is looked upon as a hero for free thinkers to this day.

10. Galileo Galilei Scientist and astronomer (1564-1642)

PAGE 623-625

1. Beginning in the 1500's, some scholars began to challenge the ideas of ancient thinkers and the Church. **Give the name of the revolution that was a new way of thinking about the natural world based on observation, experimentation, and the willingness to challenge traditional beliefs.**
2. **What was the earth-centered view of the universe called that was promoted by the Church?**
3. **Name the Polish astronomer who first developed the heliocentric model of the solar system but could not prove it?**
4. **Name the book that Galileo published in 1632 proving the heliocentric theory.**
5. **In 1633 Galileo was put on trial by the Catholic Inquisition. His books were banned, he was forced to recant (take back) his ideas, and remained under house arrest for life. What happened to his books and ideas after he died?**

