15-4 Notes

* Hildegard of Bingen – a nun who headed a convent in Germany and composed music for the church
* Francis of Assisi – founded the first order of friars (monks who lived in towns as beggars and taught Christianity)
* Mass – the Catholic worship service
* Heresy – religious beliefs that conflict with Church teachings
* The Inquisition – Church court whose job it was to try heretics
* The most important buildings during the 1100s were large churches called cathedrals.
* Medieval daily life revolved around the Church and priests ran the schools and hospitals.
* Anti-Semitism – hatred of Jews
* Romanesque churches were rectangular buildings with long, rounded roofs called barrel vaults.
* Gothic cathedrals had ribbed vaults, pointed arches and stained glass windows. Stained glass windows were picture Bibles for Christians.
* The first European universities were created to educated and train scholars.
* Theology – the study of religion and God
* In the 1100’s a new way of thinking called scholasticism began to change the study of theology. It is a way of thinking that used reason to explore questions of faith.
* Thomas Aquinas – a Dominican friar and priest who was best known for combining Church teaching with the ideas of Aristotle.
* Vernacular – everyday language - ours is English