



◀ The Mass of Saint Giles was painted around the year 1500.

# The Role of the Church in Medieval Europe

## 3.1 Introduction

In the last chapter, you learned about the rise of feudalism in western Europe. In this chapter, you will explore the influence of the **Roman Catholic Church** during the High Middle Ages, from about 1000 to 1300 C.E.

The church was the **center of medieval life** in western Europe. Almost every village and town had a church building. Larger towns and cities had a cathedral. Church bells rang out the hours, called people to worship, and warned of danger.

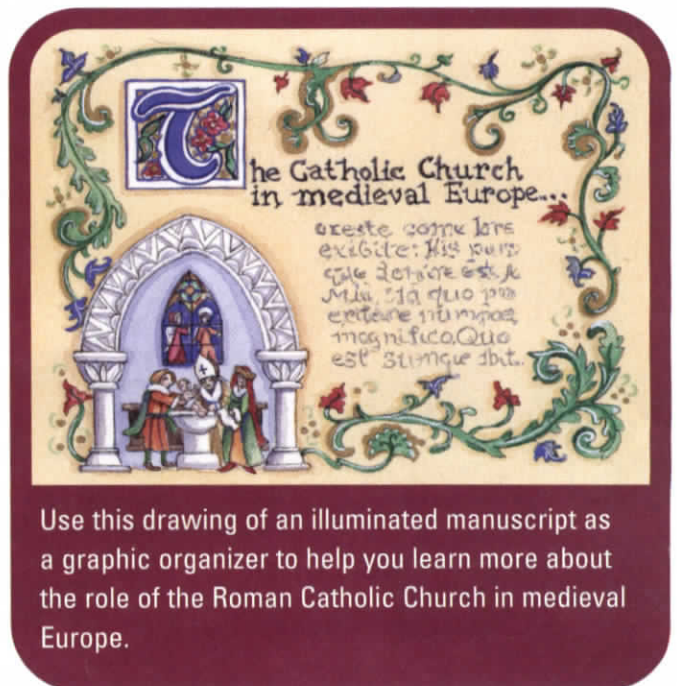
The church building was the center of community activity. Religious services were held several times a day. Town meetings, plays, and concerts were also held in churches. Merchants had shops around the square in front of the church. Farmers sold their produce in the square. Markets, festivals, and fairs were all held in the shadow of the church's spires (towers).

During the Middle Ages, the church provided education for some, and it helped the poor and sick. The church was a daily presence throughout a person's life, from birth to death. In fact, religion was so much a part of daily life that people determined the proper time to cook eggs by saying a certain number of prayers!

People also looked to the church to explain world events. Storms, disease, and famine were thought to be punishments sent by God. People hoped prayer and religious devotion would keep away such disasters. They were even more concerned about the fate of their souls after death. The church taught that salvation, or the saving of a person's soul, would come to those who followed the church's teachings.

Christian belief was so widespread during this time that historians sometimes call the Middle Ages the "Age of Faith." It's no wonder that the church's power rivaled that of kings and queens.

In this chapter, you'll learn how the church began and how it grew. Then you'll discover how the church affected people's daily lives during the High Middle Ages.





The pope was the most powerful official of the Roman Catholic Church. This painting of the procession of Pope Lucius III was created in the year 1183 and shows the pope, cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and priests in their various garments and levels of finery.

**persecute** to cause a person to suffer because of his or her beliefs

**monastery** a community of monks

**monk** a man who has taken a solemn vow to devote his life to prayer and service in a monastery

**clergy** the body of people, such as priests, who perform the sacred functions of a church

### 3.2 The Christian Church Takes Shape

The Christian religion is one of the most important legacies of ancient Rome. Christians are followers of Jesus Christ, who was put to death on a Roman cross in the first century C.E. Christians believe that Christ was the son of God, that God sent him to Earth to save people from their sins, and that he rose from the dead after his crucifixion.

Initially, the Romans **persecuted** Christians for their beliefs. Yet the new religion continued to spread. In 313 C.E., the emperor Constantine issued a decree that allowed Christians to practice their religion freely. In 395 C.E., Christianity became the recognized religion of the Roman Empire.

At the start of the Middle Ages, all Christians in western Europe belonged to a single church, which became known as the Roman Catholic Church. After the collapse of Rome, the church played a vital role in society. In part, it was one of the few ties that people had to a more stable time. The church provided leadership and at times even organized the distribution of food. **Monasteries**, or communities of **monks**, provided hospitality to refugees and travelers. Monks also copied and preserved old texts, and in this way helped keep learning alive. The spread of monasteries, and the preaching of missionaries, helped bring new converts to the Christian faith.

**The Organization of the Roman Catholic Church** Over time, church leaders in western Europe developed an organization that was modeled on the structure of the old Roman government. By the High Middle Ages, they had created a system in which all members of the **clergy** had a rank. The pope, who was the bishop of Rome, was the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church. He was assisted and

counseled by high-ranking clergymen called *cardinals*. Cardinals were appointed by the pope and ranked just below him in the church hierarchy.

Archbishops came next. They oversaw large or important areas called *archdioceses*. Below them were bishops, who governed areas called *dioceses* from great cathedrals. Within each diocese, local communities called *parishes* were served by priests. Each parish had its own church building.

**The Increasing Power of the Church** During the Middle Ages, the church acquired great economic power. By the year 1050, it was the largest landholder in Europe. Some land came in the form of gifts from monarchs and wealthy lords. Some land was taken by force. The medieval church added to its wealth by collecting a *tithe*, or tax. Each person was expected to give one tenth of his money, produce, or labor to help support the church.

The church also came to wield great political power. Latin, the language of the church, was the only common language in Europe. Church officials were often the only people who could read. As a result, they kept records for monarchs and became trusted advisors.

At times, the church's power brought it into conflict with European monarchs. One key struggle involved Pope Gregory VII and Henry IV, the Holy Roman emperor.

Gregory was elected pope in 1073. An ambitious leader, he undertook several reforms, such as forbidding priests to marry and outlawing the selling of church offices (official positions). He also banned the practice whereby kings could appoint priests, bishops, and the heads of monasteries. Only the pope, said Gregory, had this right.

Gregory's ruling angered Henry IV. Like rulers before him, Henry considered it his duty (and privilege) to appoint church officials. He called a council of bishops and declared that Gregory was no longer pope. Gregory responded by **excommunicating** Henry. This meant Henry was thrown out of the church and, therefore, could not gain salvation. Gregory also said that Henry's subjects were no longer obliged to obey him.

The pope's influence was so great that Henry begged forgiveness and was readmitted to the church. For the moment, his action amounted to recognizing the pope's authority, even over an emperor. But future rulers and popes would resume the fight over the rights of the church versus those of the state.

**excommunicate** to formally deprive a person of membership in a church

In the winter of 1077, Henry IV traveled to northern Italy to beg forgiveness from Pope Gregory. Legend has it that the pope let Henry stand barefoot in the snow for three days before he forgave him.





### 3.3 Sacraments and Salvation in the Middle Ages

Most people in medieval Europe believed in God and an afterlife, in which the soul lives on after the body's death. The church taught that people gained salvation, or entry into heaven and eternal life, by following the church's teachings and living a moral life. Failing to do so condemned the soul to eternal suffering in hell.

To believers, hell was a real and terrifying place. Its torments, such as fire and demons, were pictured in vivid detail in many paintings.

The church taught its members that receiving the seven sacraments was an essential part of gaining salvation. **Sacraments** were sacred rites that Christians believed brought them grace, or a special blessing from God. The sacraments marked the most important occasions in a person's life.

The sacrament of baptism welcomes a child into the church. Baptism is the first important sacrament of a Christian's life. It is required in order to receive the other sacraments.

#### The Seven Sacraments

<b>Baptism</b>	Entry into the church. To cleanse a person of sin, a priest pours water gently over his or her head at the baptismal font, the basin that holds the baptismal water.
<b>Confirmation</b>	Formal declaration of belief in God and the church.
<b>Eucharist</b>	A central part of the mass, the church service in which the priest consecrates (blesses) bread and wine. In Catholic belief, the consecrated bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ.
<b>Matrimony (marriage)</b>	A formal union blessed by the church. After being married by a priest, a couple signs their names in a registry, or book of records.
<b>Holy Orders</b>	The sacrament in which a man becomes a priest.
<b>Penance</b>	Confession of sins to a priest in order to receive God's forgiveness. Today Catholics call this sacrament <i>reconciliation</i> .
<b>Extreme Unction</b>	A blessing in which a person in danger of death is anointed (blessed with holy oil) by a priest. Today this rite is known as the <i>sacrament</i> (or anointing) <i>of the sick</i> .

**sacrament** a solemn rite of Christian churches

### 3.4 Pilgrimages and Crusades

During the Middle Ages, religious faith led many people to perform extraordinary acts of devotion. For example, most Christians hoped to go on a **pilgrimage** at some point in their lives. Pilgrims traveled long distances to visit holy sites such as Jerusalem (where Jesus Christ was killed) and Rome. They also visited churches that housed **relics**, such as the cathedral at Canterbury, England.

Pilgrims went on these journeys to show their devotion to God, as an act of penance for their sins, or in hopes of being cured of an illness. A pilgrimage required true dedication, because travel was difficult and often dangerous. Most pilgrims traveled on foot. Because robbers were a constant threat, pilgrims often banded together for safety. Sometimes they even hired an armed escort. On popular pilgrimage routes, local rulers built special roads and bridges. Monks set up hostels (guest houses) spaced a day's journey apart.

Geoffrey Chaucer wrote a popular book of verse about pilgrims called the *Canterbury Tales*. Chaucer lived in England from about 1342 to 1400. His amusing "tales" are stories that a group of pilgrims tell to entertain each other as they travel to the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket in Canterbury. Among Chaucer's pilgrims are a knight, a miller, a cook, and a prioress (the head of a **convent**, or community of **nuns**).

A second type of extraordinary service involved fighting in the crusades. The crusades were military expeditions to the land where Jesus had lived, which Christians called the Holy Land. During the seventh century, this part of the Near East had come under the control of Muslims. Jerusalem, which was a holy city to Christians, Muslims, and Jews alike, became a Muslim city. Between 1095 and 1270, Christians in western Europe organized several crusades to recover Jerusalem and other sites of pilgrimage.

Some people went on crusades to seek wealth, and some to seek adventure. Some went in the belief that doing so would guarantee their salvation. But many crusaders also acted from deep religious feeling. You will learn more about the crusades in Unit 2.

**pilgrimage** a journey to a holy site

**relic** an object considered holy because it belonged to, or was touched by, a saint or other holy person

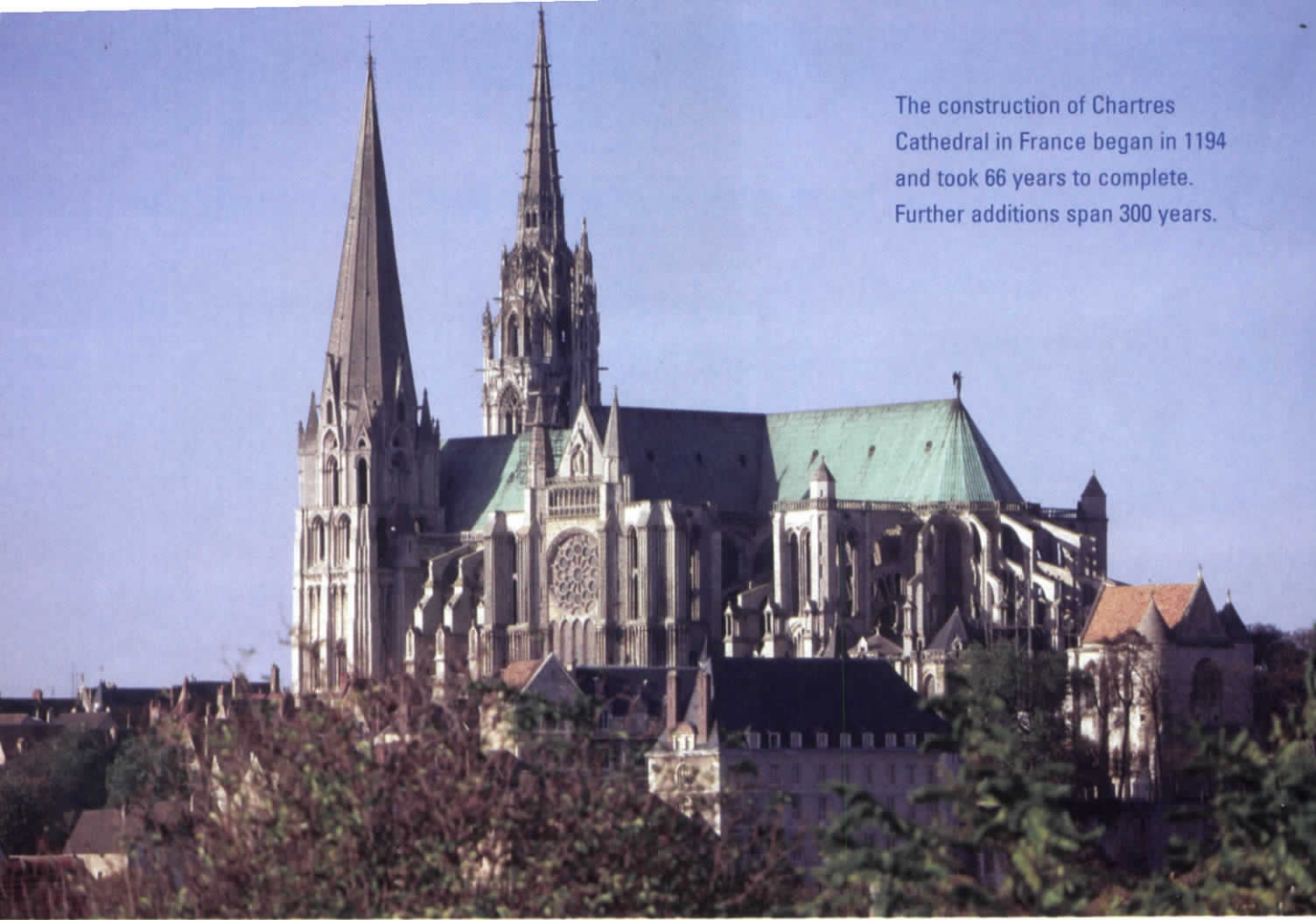
**convent** a community of nuns; also called a *nunnery*

**nun** a woman who has taken a sacred vow to devote her life to prayer and service to the church

Pilgrims believed their journeys of devotion earned good graces in the eyes of God. These beliefs served to strengthen the power of the church.



The construction of Chartres Cathedral in France began in 1194 and took 66 years to complete. Further additions span 300 years.



The gargoyles on Gothic cathedrals were often carved in the shape of hideous beasts.



### 3.5 Art and Architecture

During the Middle Ages, most art was made for a religious purpose. Paintings and sculptures of Christ and Christian saints were placed in churches to help people worship. Since most people did not know how to read, art helped tell the story of Christ's life in a way everyone could understand.

Medieval art and architecture found their most glorious expression in cathedrals, the large churches headed by bishops. (The word *cathedral* comes from the Latin word *cathedra*, meaning the throne upon which the bishop sat.) Cathedrals were built to inspire awe. For centuries, they were the tallest buildings in towns. Often they were taller than a 30-story building today. Most were built in the shape of a cross, with a long central section called the *nave* and shorter arms called *transepts*.

The cathedrals built between 1150 and 1400 were designed in the Gothic style. Gothic cathedrals looked like they were rising to heaven. On the outside were stone arches called *flying buttresses*. The arches spread the massive weight of the roof and walls more evenly. This building technique allowed for taller, thinner walls and more windows.

Gargoyles are a unique feature of Gothic cathedrals. Gargoyles are stone spouts projecting from the rain gutters of the roof. They were

usually carved in the form of beasts. In medieval times, some people thought gargoyles were there to warn them that devils and evil spirits would catch them if they did not obey the church.

The immense space inside a Gothic cathedral was lined with pillars and decorated with religious images. Beautiful stained glass windows let in colorful light. Stained glass windows are made from pieces of colored glass arranged in a design. The pictures on medieval stained glass windows often taught people stories from the Bible.

Cathedrals were visible expressions of Christian devotion. They were mostly constructed by hand. On average, it took from 50 to 100 years to complete a cathedral. In some cases, the work took more than 200 years.



The interiors of Gothic cathedrals have similar features. The nave and a transept passage, or aisle, form a cross shape. The nave leads to the altar area. Beautiful stained glass windows and ribbed vaults are overhead.



**university** a school of advanced learning

**rhetoric** the study of persuasive writing and speaking

**theology** the study of God and religious truth

**natural law** the concept that there is a universal order built into nature that can guide moral thinking

### 3.6 Education

During the Middle Ages, most schooling took place in monasteries, convents, and cathedrals. This pattern was established under Charlemagne, who encouraged the church to teach people to read and write. During his reign, scholars developed a new form of writing that helped make reading easier. Instead of writing in all capital letters, as the Romans did, scholars began to use lowercase letters, too. We still use this system today.

In medieval times, the clergy were the people most likely to be educated. Most of the students in church schools were sons of nobles who were studying for careers in the clergy. They spent much of their time memorizing prayers and passages from the Bible in Latin.

Starting in the 1200s, cathedral schools gave rise to **universities**. Students in universities studied Latin grammar and **rhetoric**, logic, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and music. Books at that time were hand copied and rare, so teachers often read to students.

Ancient texts were greatly respected in the universities, but the church was sometimes uneasy about them. The church taught people to be guided by faith. Ancient writers like the Greek philosopher Aristotle taught that reason, or logical thinking, was the path to knowledge. Church leaders feared that studying such writers might lead people to question the church's teachings.

Thomas Aquinas, an Italian scholar of philosophy and **theology**, tried to bridge the gap between reason and faith. Aquinas greatly admired Aristotle. He saw no conflict between faith and reason, because he believed that both were gifts of God. Reason, he believed, helped people discover important truths about God's creation. Faith, meanwhile, revealed its own truths about God.

Aquinas wrote logical arguments in support of his faith to show how reason and religious belief worked together. For example, his concept of **natural law** stated that there was an order built into nature that could guide people's thinking about right and wrong. Natural law, he said, could

be discovered through reason alone. Since God had created nature, natural law agreed with the moral teaching of the Bible.

Aquinas's teachings brought ancient philosophy and Christian theology together. His teachings were later accepted and promoted by the church.



Students at the University of Paris wore scholars' caps and gowns. This illustration from 1400 shows some students carrying scepters of the church.



In the Middle Ages, Carnival and Lent were important holidays. Lent was a period of 40 days just before Easter when people were especially pious and gave up luxuries, like meat and some drinks. Before the start of Lent, Christians would celebrate with a three-day festival, as shown here in a painting by the artist Brueghel.

### 3.7 Holidays

The people of medieval Europe looked forward to the many festivals and fairs that marked important days of the year. Most of these celebrations were connected in some way to the church. Almost every day of the year was dedicated to a Christian saint, an event in the life of Jesus, or an important religious concept. In fact, our word *holiday* comes from “holy day.”

Two of the greatest medieval holidays were Christmas and Easter. Christmas is the day when Christians celebrate the birth of Christ. During the Middle Ages, Christmas celebrations lasted for 12 days. There were no Christmas trees, but people of all social classes decorated their homes with evergreens, holly berries, and mistletoe. On Christmas day, they attended church. Then they enjoyed a great feast, which was often given by the lord of the manor for everyone.

Easter is the day when Christians celebrate the Resurrection. In Christian belief, the Resurrection is Christ’s rising from the dead. For medieval Christians, Easter was a day of church services, feasting, and games. Often the games involved eggs, a symbol of new life.

Music, dancing, and food were all part of medieval holidays and festivals. People sang folk songs and danced to the music of wooden pipes and drums. They drank wine and ale (a strong beer), and they ate baked and fried foods.

Other favorite holiday entertainments included bonfires, acrobats and jugglers, and dancing bears. Plays were also popular. During church services on special days, priests sometimes acted out Bible stories about the life of Jesus. By the 13th century, plays were often held outdoors in front of the church so more people could watch. In some English villages, *mummers* (traveling groups of actors) would give elaborate performances with masks, drums and bells, dances, and make-believe sword fights.



Work was especially important to St. Benedict, who wrote “To work is to pray.”

### 3.8 Monks, Nuns, and Mendicants

Religion was important to all Christians in the Middle Ages. Some men and women, however, solemnly promised to devote their lives to God and the church.

**The Monastic Way of Life** Monks were men who joined monasteries, communities devoted to prayer and service to fellow Christians. This way of life is called **monasticism**.

Men became monks for many reasons. Some were seeking refuge from war, sickness, or sinfulness. Some came to study. Some were attracted by a quiet life of prayer and service.

The man who developed the monastic way of life in western Europe was Saint Benedict. In the sixth century, he founded a monastery in Italy. His followers became known as the Benedictines. They followed Benedict’s “Rule,” or instructions. Benedictines made three solemn vows, or promises: poverty (to own no property), chastity (never to marry), and obedience (to obey their leaders).

Monks spent their lives in prayer, study, and work. They attended eight church services every day. Other duties included caring for the poor and sick, teaching, and copying religious texts. Since most monasteries were self-sufficient, monks spent much of their time working. They farmed their land, tended their gardens, raised livestock, and sewed clothing.

Most monasteries were laid out around a *cloister*, a covered walkway surrounding an open square. On the north side was the church. On the south side were the kitchen and dining hall. On the third side was the dormitory, or sleeping quarters. Monks slept in small cells, often on beds of wood.

The library writing room, called the *scriptorium*, was on the fourth side of the cloister. Here the monks copied books by hand and created beautiful **illuminated manuscripts**. By copying rare documents, monks kept knowledge of the past alive. Much of what we know today, about both the Middle Ages and ancient times, comes from their work.

Monastic life was one of the few opportunities open to medieval women who did not wish to marry. Women who became nuns lived in convents (also called *nunneries*). These communities were run in the same way as monasteries. Nuns did many of the same types of work that monks performed.

**monasticism** a way of life in which men and women withdraw from the rest of the world in order to devote themselves to their faith  
**illuminated manuscript** a handwritten book decorated with bright colors and precious metals

Many nuns became important reformers and thinkers. For example, Hildegard, of Germany, founded a convent and wrote many letters to popes and other church officials. She also wrote books in which she criticized some of the practices of the church.

Both monks and nuns joined **religious orders**. Each order had its own distinctive rules and forms of service. The Benedictines were one such group.

**Mendicants** Some people wanted to live a religious life without the seclusion of the monastic orders. A famous example is Saint Francis of Assisi. Francis was born to a wealthy Italian family, but he gave up his money to serve the poor. He founded the Franciscans, an order that is also called the Little Brothers of the Poor.

Instead of living in monasteries, Franciscan **friars** traveled among ordinary people to preach and to care for the poor and sick. They lived in complete poverty and had to work or beg for food for themselves and the poor. For this reason, they were also called *mendicants*, a word that means “beggar.” With his friend Saint Clare, Francis founded a similar order for women called the Poor Clares.

Francis, who loved nature, believed that all living things should be treated with respect. He is often pictured surrounded by animals. To many people, his example of faith, charity, and love of God represents an ideal form of Christian living.

**religious order** a brotherhood or sisterhood of monks, nuns, or friars

**friar** a member of a certain religious order devoted to teaching and works of charity



Saint Francis of Assisi lived a simple life with great respect for all living things. Here he is shown preaching to the birds.

### 3.9 Chapter Summary

During the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church played a central role in the lives of people in western Europe. More than just a religious institution, the church acquired great political and economic power.

The church’s sacraments marked all the most important occasions of life. Many people expressed their faith by going on pilgrimages or fighting in the crusades. The church’s influence can also be seen in art and architecture, education, holidays, and the founding of religious orders.

In the later parts of the Middle Ages, more and more people lived in towns rather than on manors in the countryside. In the next chapter, you’ll explore daily life in medieval towns.