

DO NOT simply hunt for the answers; doing so will leave holes in your understanding of the text. Be sure to include details regarding political/diplomatic, cultural/intellectual and social/economic themes.

I. The Condition of the Church (ca 1400-1517)
 a. Damaged Prestige

Popes in France

Explain how each even damaged the prestige of the Catholic Church

Crusades	Babylonian Captivity	Great Schism
1st Crusade → 1095 by Urban II → To retake the "Holy Land" → Jerusalem taken in 1099 → Subsequent crusades much less successful; gains eventually lost → 4th Crusade = attack Constantinople → Opened Europe to outside influence — opened the way for trade; impact of Islamic learning on Europe = a plus	Popes in Avignon France (1309 - 1376) → Made Pope more closely tied to FR King & less indep. → Harmed prestige of office of Pope → Return to Rome helped create the Great Schism	1378 - 1417 → A period of multiple Popes; Ended by the Council of Constance → Italians elected Urban VI → French elected Clement VII → Martin V elected in 1417 to end the schism; Pope in Rome afterwards
What did reformers want to do? → Role of the Pope damaged; new Popes post-schism often seemed corrupt or too "worldly" to be effective Church leaders; Pope as a political figure instead of religious one brought them into conflict with kings etc. * Reformers: wanted to revitalize Christianity; get back to original intent/purpose		

b. Signs of Disorder

What three issues did critics focus on?

1. Indulgences: sale of forgiveness of sins; esp Tetzel in HRE; the indulgence could shorten one's time in purgatory → indulgence money used for Ren art & St. Peters
2. Simony: selling church offices; churches used as money making operations; Bishops seldom in attendance; harmed the prestige of the church
3. Changes to the priesthood: Nepotism and absentee priests; the role of priests in the forgiveness of sins, uneducated/unqualified priests; later arguments for allowing priests to marry