

By the _____, the Christian Church had developed a system of organization and leadership - they had established:

- 1 parishes:
- 2 bishopric (or diocese): a group of _____ led by an _____.
- 3 leading cities: each headed by a _____
 - 1
 - 2 Jerusalem
 - 3 Antioch
 - 4

_____ began to assert primary authority over the others.

The Bishop in Rome would soon be known as _____ Western Christians accepted this, but the Christians in the _____ did not. This became the accepted structure of the _____ that was based in Rome.

Pope Gregory I (The Great)

- 1 strengthened the power of the _____ (office of _____)
- 2 took control of Rome and the surrounding _____. These would later come to be known as the _____ States.
- 3 ^^^^ This gave the papacy _____ power
- 4 it increased the pope's authority over the _____ Christians

The Monks and their Missions p. 190

Monk: one who sought to live life _____ from regular _____ society in order to _____ to God.

Monasticism: the _____ of living as a monk

But it was hard to live a _____ life, and soon monks began to live in communities where they old provide a _____ to the rest of society.

Benedict: founded a monastic house and established rules that came to be used by other _____ groups. These were known as the Benedictine Rules.

- 1 primary focus: _____ (idleness was the enemy of the soul)
- 2 private _____ was important
- 3 they gathered for _____ and worship
- 4 Abbott: _____ / he had complete authority
- 5 took a vow of _____ (gave up possessions)

Monasticism: was critical to the formation of the new _____ civilization after the fall of _____ Rome. They:

- 1 provided:
- 2 provided:
- 3
- 4 became centers of learning:
 - A. passed _____ traditions forward
 - B. copied _____
- 5 Missionaries:
 - A. spread _____ in Europe.
 - B. converted _____ people from _____ lands
 - C. Nuns: women who dedicated themselves to God and lived in _____