

Challenges to Church Authority

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. The church reacted to challengers by punishing people who opposed its teachings.
2. Christians fought Moors in Spain and Portugal in an effort to drive all Muslims out of Europe.
3. Jews faced discrimination across Europe in the Middle Ages.

The Big Idea

In the Middle Ages, the Christian Church dealt harshly with people who did not respect its authority.

Key Terms and People

heresy, p. 282

Reconquista, p. 283

King Ferdinand, p. 284

Queen Isabella, p. 284

Spanish Inquisition, p. 284



HSS 7.6.9 Know the history of the decline of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula that culminated in the Reconquista and the rise of Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms.

If YOU were there...

You are a student at a university in Córdoba, Spain. Your fellow students include Christians, Muslims, and Jews. But a new king and queen want all Muslims and Jews to leave Spain.

How will the rulers' decision affect your friends?

BUILDING BACKGROUND As you have read, most Europeans in the Middle Ages belonged to the Catholic Church. As Christianity spread in Europe, many Jews and Muslims were pressured to become Christian or leave their homes. At the same time, others openly challenged the church's authority.

The Church Reacts to Challengers

By around 1100, some Christians had begun to question church teachings. They felt that the clergy focused more on money and land than on God. Others didn't agree with the church's ideas. They began to preach their own ideas about religion.

Religious ideas that oppose accepted church teachings are called **heresy** (HER-uh-see). People who hold such ideas are called heretics. Church officials sent priests and friars throughout Europe to find possible heretics. Most of these priests and friars tried to be fair. A few tortured people until they confessed to heresy, even if they were innocent. Most people found guilty in these trials were fined or put in prison. Others were killed.

In the early 1200s, Pope Innocent III decided that heresy was too great a threat to ignore. He called a crusade against heretics in southern France. With this call, the pope encouraged the king of France and his knights to rid their country of heretics. The result was a bloody war that lasted about 20 years. The war destroyed towns and cost thousands of people their lives.

READING CHECK Finding Main Ideas How did church leaders try to fight heresy?

The Reconquista, 1000–1300



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Place In what year did the Christians capture Córdoba?

Christians Fight the Moors

France was not the only place where Christians fought people they saw as the church's enemies. In Spain and Portugal, armed Christian warriors fought to drive the Muslim Moors out of their lands.

The Weakening of Muslim Control

By the late 900s the once powerful Muslim government of Spain had begun to weaken. Political and religious leaders fought each other for power. Various ethnic groups also fought each other.

In 1002 the Muslim government fell apart completely. Caught up in fighting among themselves, Muslim leaders were too busy to guard against the Christian kingdoms of northern Spain.

The Fight against the Moors

For centuries, the kingdoms of northern Spain had been small and weak. But as the Moors' power declined, these little Christian kingdoms seized the opportunity to attack. Slowly, they took land away from the Moors. They called their efforts to retake Spain from the Moors the **Reconquista** (reh-kahn-KEES-tuh), or reconquest.

In 1085 Castile (ka-STEEL), the largest of the Spanish kingdoms, won a great victory against the Moors. The Castilian victory inspired other Christian kingdoms to fight the Moors. The kingdoms of Aragon and Portugal soon joined the fight.

The Christian armies won victory after victory. By the 1250s, the victorious Christian armies had nearly pushed the Moors completely out of Europe.

THE IMPACT TODAY

Although the Moors were driven out, many places in Spain and Portugal still bear names that came from Arabic, the language the Moors spoke.

The only territory still under Muslim control was a small kingdom called Granada (grah-NAH-dah).

The Rise of Portugal and Spain

As a result of their victories, both Portugal and Spain grew more powerful than before. Portugal, once a part of Castile, broke free and declared its independence. Meanwhile, Castile and Aragon decided to unite.

In 1469 Ferdinand, the prince of Aragon, married Isabella, a Castilian princess. Ten years later, they became king and queen of their countries. Together, they ruled all of Spain as **King Ferdinand** and **Queen Isabella**.

Ferdinand and Isabella finally brought an end to the Reconquista. In 1492 their army conquered Granada, the last Muslim stronghold in Spain. That same year, they required all Spanish Jews to convert to Christianity or leave the country. A few

years later, they banned the practice of Islam as well. Through this **policy**, all of Spain became Christian.

The Spanish Inquisition

Ferdinand and Isabella wanted only Christians in their kingdom. To ensure that Christianity alone was practiced, they created the **Spanish Inquisition**, an organization of priests that looked for and punished anyone in Spain suspected of secretly practicing their old religion. Later, the Inquisition spread to Portugal as well.

The Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions were ruthless in seeking heretics, Muslims, and Jews. People found guilty of heresy were sentenced in public ceremonies. Many of those found guilty were killed. They were often burned to death. In total, the Spanish sentenced about 2,000 people to die. Almost 1,400 more were put to death by the Portuguese Inquisition.

READING CHECK Summarizing What was the purpose of the Spanish Inquisition?

BIOGRAPHY

Queen Isabella

1451–1504

Although she is considered one of the greatest monarchs in Spanish history, Isabella was never actually the queen of Spain. She was the queen of Castile, but she had no official power in her husband's kingdom, Aragon. In practice, however, the two ruled both kingdoms together.

In addition to her role in the Reconquista, Isabella made great contributions to Spanish society. She encouraged religion and education and supported many artists. She also helped pay for the transatlantic voyages of Christopher Columbus, during which he landed in America.

Analyzing How did Isabella help promote Spanish culture?

Jews Face Discrimination

Heretics and Muslims were not the only groups punished for their beliefs in the Middle Ages. European Jews also suffered. This suffering was caused by Christians who believed that the Jews had been responsible for the death of Jesus. These Christians thought Jews should be punished.

You have already read about how Jews were killed during the Crusades. You have also read that Jews were forced to leave their homes in Spain. Similar things happened all over Europe. Rulers, supported by the church, forced Jews to leave their countries. For example, in 1290, the king of England arrested all English Jews and forced them to leave the country. The same thing happened in France in 1306 and again in 1394.



The Spanish Inquisition



The painting shows accused heretics, in the pointed hats, before the Spanish Inquisition. The Spanish artist Francisco Goya painted it in the early 1800s.

How did the artist show what the accused heretics are feeling?

In the Holy Roman Empire, frightened people blamed Jews for the arrival of the Black Death. Many Jews had to flee their homes to escape angry mobs. Because the Jews were not Christian, many Europeans didn't want them in their towns.

READING CHECK Summarizing How were Jews discriminated against in the Middle Ages?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW During the Middle Ages, religion shaped how people thought, what they did, and where they lived. In some places religion led to wars and punishment for those who didn't agree with the Catholic Church. In the next chapter, you will learn about the era that followed the Middle Ages.

Section 5 Assessment

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Online Quiz

KEYWORD: SQ7 HP10

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People **HSS** 7.6.9

- a. Define** What is heresy?
b. Explain Why did the church send priests and friars to find heretics?
- a. Identify** Who did Spanish Christians try to drive out of their lands?
b. Explain What was the purpose of the Spanish Inquisition?
c. Predict How might Spanish history have been different if the Spanish had not defeated the Moors?
- Summarize** How did kings and other rulers punish Jews in the Middle Ages?

Critical Thinking

- Categorizing** Draw a chart like the one shown here. Use it to describe Christians' reactions to different groups in the Middle Ages.

Heretics	Moors	Jews
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

FOCUS ON WRITING

- Choosing Important People** There are two more people in this section whose names you can add to your list. Where do they go on the list of most-to-least important? Who is most important?



Analysis

Critical Thinking

Participation

Study

Interpreting Maps: Cultural Features

Understand the Skill

Maps show features on the earth's surface. *Physical maps* show natural features, such as mountains and rivers. *Political maps* show human features. They may contain such things as boundaries, roads, and settlements. *Historical maps* are political maps that show their subject as it was in the past.

Maps can be of large regions, such as countries or continents. They can also be of smaller places, such as battlefields or towns. Being able to interpret maps can help you understand more about history and geography.

Learn the Skill

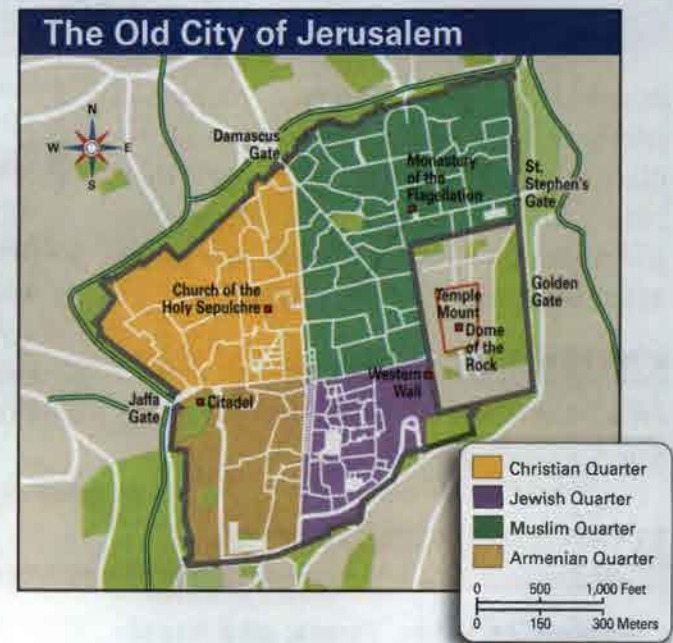
Follow these steps to gain information from a map.

- 1 Read the title to determine what the map is about and the time period it covers.
- 2 Study the map's legend or key to understand what the colors or symbols on the map mean. Note its scale, which measures distances.
- 3 Pay attention to the map's other features. Maps may contain labels or information in addition to what is explained in the legend or key.

You can apply these guidelines to interpret the map of the Old City of Jerusalem that appears here. Modern Jerusalem covers many square miles. Near its center lies the Old City, the ancient part of Jerusalem. The Old City contains places sacred to Jews, Christians, and Muslims. These places made it an important battleground during the Crusades.

One sacred place in the Old City of Jerusalem is Temple Mount—a temple built by ancient Israel's King Solomon. Its Western Wall is the holiest place

in Judaism. Also located on Temple Mount is the rock from which Muslims believe Muhammad ascended into heaven. Nearby is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This 1,700-year-old church was built on the site where Christians believe Jesus was crucified, buried, and arose. See if you can find these places on the map below.



Practice and Apply the Skill

Interpret the map above to answer the following questions.

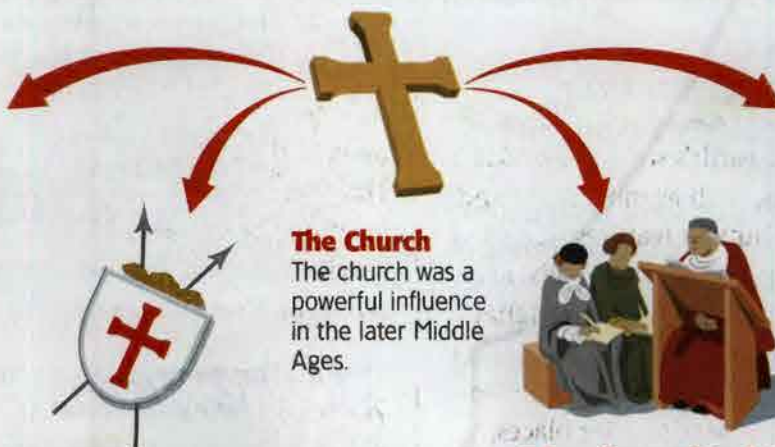
1. Into what different neighborhoods was the city divided?
2. How far is the Western Wall from the Jaffa Gate?
3. What is the dark line that surrounds the city? How do you know? What are the white lines on the map?

Visual
Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

QUICK
FACTS**Government**

The church and monarchy often worked together but sometimes were rivals.

**Crusades**

The pope called for Christians to retake the Holy Land.

The Church

The church was a powerful influence in the later Middle Ages.

**Education and Society**

The church helped guide learning and reacted to challenges to its authority.

**Art and Architecture**

Christianity inspired great forms of art and architecture.

Reviewing Vocabulary,
Terms, and People

Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. excommunicate | 5. heresy |
| 2. religious order | 6. Thomas Aquinas |
| 3. Crusades | 7. Magna Carta |
| 4. clergy | 8. Spanish Inquisition |

- a. church officials
- b. punished non-Christians in Spain
- c. religious ideas that oppose church teachings
- d. an English document limiting the king's powers
- e. cast out from the church
- f. thought faith and reason could be used together
- g. a group of people who dedicate their lives to religion, live together, and follow the same rules
- h. wars fought to regain the Holy Land

Comprehension and
Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 260–263) HSS 7.6.4

- 9. a. **Describe** What was the relationship between Charlemagne and the pope like?
- b. **Contrast** How did the opinions of popes like Gregory VII about power differ from those of kings like Henry IV?
- c. **Evaluate** Do you think conflict with kings strengthened or weakened medieval popes? Why?

SECTION 2 (Pages 264–268) HSS 7.6.6

- 10. a. **Identify** What was the main goal of the Crusades?
- b. **Draw Conclusions** Why do you think the Crusades changed the relationships between Christians and other groups?
- c. **Evaluate** Which Crusade do you think was most successful? Which was least successful? Why?