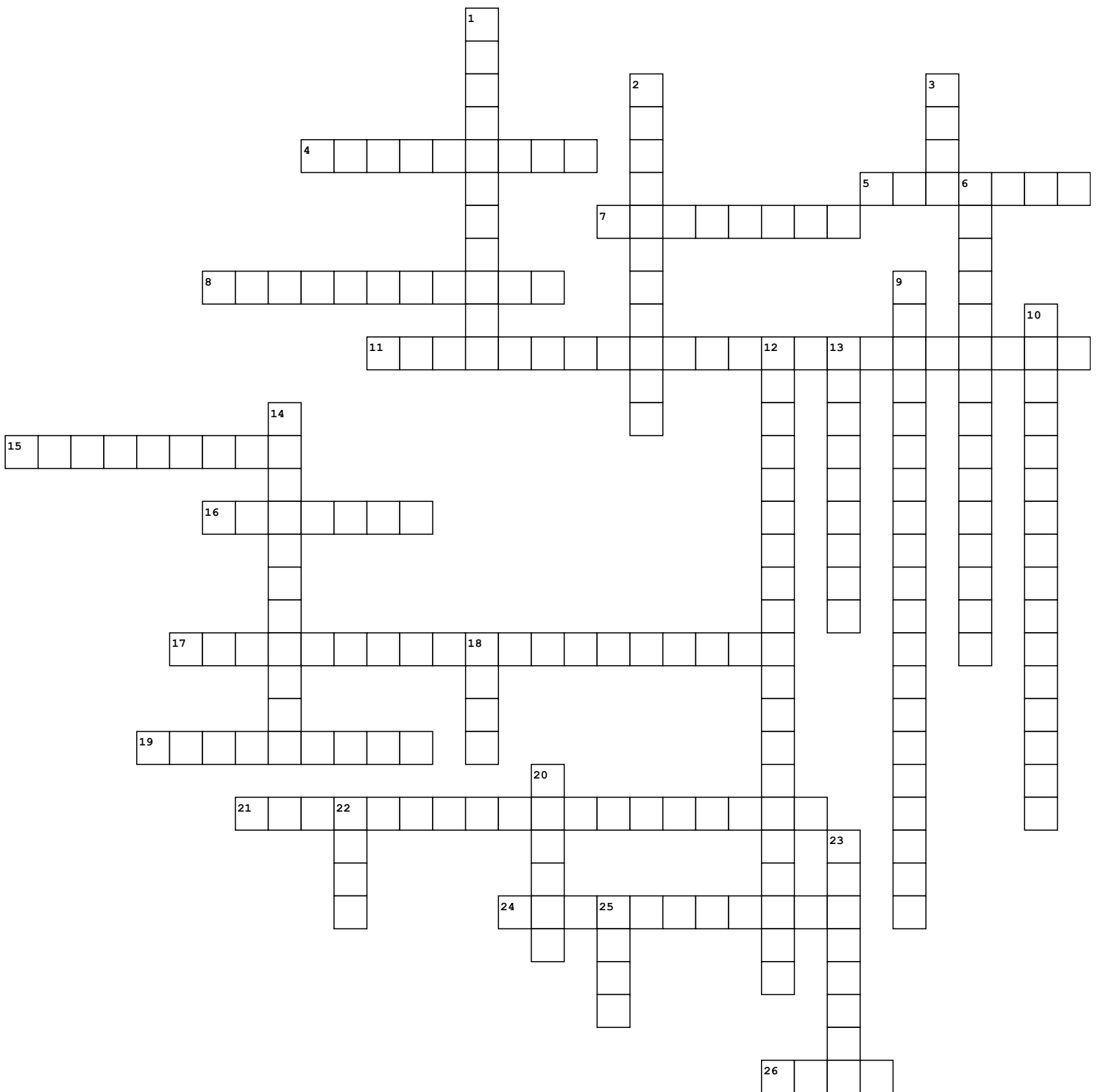


# The Rise and Power of the Roman Catholic Church



## Across

4. Leo had deep concern for \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to convert pagans to the Catholic faith
7. Gregory the Great practiced what he \_\_\_\_\_

## Down

1. Augustine was a \_\_\_\_\_ monk
2. By the time Augustine died, he had established a new church, school and a stable foundation for the \_\_\_\_\_ church in this new area.

8. Justinian wanted to restore the splendor of the \_\_\_\_\_
11. independent of the church hierarchy and provided a good deal of stability to surrounding areas in the midst of political and ecclesiastical strife
15. \_\_\_\_\_ focused on the strength of the Roman military, vigor of the church, application of the law, and the cultural power of architecture. He also expanded the borders of the empire through military victories.
16. Benedictine monasteries focused on wealth through labor, and helping the poor and needy. \_\_\_\_\_ were even allowed to practice their talent "with all humility."
17. Augustine of Canterbury, because of his success in founding a church in England, was also known as \_\_\_\_\_
19. The Rule of Benedict was written at the end of \_\_\_\_\_ life
21. Justinian wrote \_\_\_\_\_, which still remains formative for the legal traditions of old Western civilization. (Was a book of civil laws)
24. Monastic \_\_\_\_\_ were based on a common rule, the Rule of Benedict, where they (the monks) lived together
26. Justinian was emperor in the \_\_\_\_\_ from 527-565
3. The most powerful bishop was from \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ sent Augustine of Canterbury on a mission to the king of England, there he converted the king. There, they also enjoyed the freedom to preach and establish a church.
9. Gregory wrote the \_\_\_\_\_
10. The Father of Western Monasticism (480-547 A.D.)
12. Justinian wanted to get rid of paganism and promote \_\_\_\_\_ even though he did accept some heterodox teachings.
13. was made \_\_\_\_\_ of Canterbury in 598 A.D.
14. The Roman Catholic church dominated medieval Christianity for about \_\_\_\_\_ years. (500-1500 A.D.)
18. One of Leo's theological accomplishments was writing \_\_\_\_\_
20. Leo the Great was \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome
22. After being Bishop, Leo the Great became \_\_\_\_\_ from 440-461 A.D.
23. Gregory was involved in evangelism and \_\_\_\_\_
25. Gregory the Great was a \_\_\_\_\_ for 15 years