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| 1. 1. Lay Investiture | the practice by which secular rulers both chose nominees to church offices and gave them the symbols of their office |
| 2. 2. Interdict | a decree by the pope that forbade priests from giving the sacraments of the Church to the people |
| 3. 3. Sacrament | a Christian rite |
| 4. 4. Heresy | the denial of basic Church doctrines |
| 5. 5. Relic | bones or other objects connected with saints; considered to be worthy of worship by the faithful |
| 6. 6. Crusades | military expeditions carried out by European Christians in the Middle Ages to regain the Holy Land from the Muslims |
| 7. 7. Infidel | an unbeliever; a term applied to the Muslims during the Crusades |
| 8. 8. Theology | the study of religion and God |
| 9. 9. Scholasticism | a medieval philosophical and theological system that tried to reconcile faith and reason |
| 10. 10. Vernacular | the language of everyday speech in a particular region |
| 11. 11. Chanson de geste | a type of vernacular literature, this heroic epic was popular in medieval Europe and described battles and political contests |
| 12. 12. Anti | Semitism- hostility toward or discrimination against Jews |
| 13. 13. New Monarchy | in the 15th century, government in which power had centralized under a king or queen, i.e. France, England, or Spain |
| 14. 14. Taille | an annual direct tax, usually on land or property, that provided a regular source of income for the French monarchy |