

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Inquisition and Medieval Church



In the Middle Ages, the Church was a powerful institution in Europe, including _____ . Its influence reached into every aspect of life, from the king's court to the lives of _____ . The Inquisition was one method used by the Church to enforce its _____ and suppress heresy. This ecclesiastical tribunal was established to investigate and deal with those accused of religious _____ . The process often started with a public announcement urging people to confess their _____ . Accused individuals were encouraged to admit their faults and seek _____ through penalties, which sometimes included harsh methods. The aim was not just punishment but also to save the soul of the _____ . Notorious for its methods, the Inquisition used torture as a way to extract confessions and demonstrate the _____ of straying from Church teachings.

In England, the role of the Inquisition was complex due to the _____ 's varying alignment with Catholic doctrines, especially before the English Reformation. Initially, the English _____ was less pervasive than in places like Spain, focusing more on maintaining _____ within the clergy rather than among the general populace. The presence of the Inquisition reinforced the _____ 's authority, but also instilled fear among the people, who were wary of its _____ and the potential for abuse.

Key figures in the Church, such as _____ and priests, were often tasked with overseeing the operations of the Inquisition. They played a crucial _____ in determining the guilt of accused individuals and enforcing the appropriate _____ . This period in history is a reflection of the often contentious relationship between faith, power, and _____ in medieval society.

role sanctions heresies heretic justice Inquisition England country commoners
consequences forgiveness crimes doctrines orthodoxy Church power bishops