

Heresy in the Middle Ages

- _____ - - acts or beliefs that were in contradiction to the teachings of the Church
- Those who were accused of Heresy faced severe consequences, such as excommunication, imprisonment, or even _____
- The church viewed heresy as a threat to social order and spiritual unity.
- _____ were conducted to examine the accused and determine their guilt or innocence.
- Some of the methods used included _____ and the extraction of confessions leading to controversy and debate.
- _____ – dualistic Christian movement in Southern France that rejected the material world and advocated for spiritual purity.
- _____ -- founded by Peter Waldo – emphasized the importance of preaching scriptural understandings and charitable works, in direct opposition to church authority.
- _____ critiqued church practices and corruption
- Heresy trials served for means of secular authorities to assert their _____, as they collaborated with the church in identifying and _____ Heretics. The perceived threat of Heresy led to increased _____, censorship, and the formation of Heretical registers to track suspected decenterers.
- The struggle against Heresy serves as a reminder of the importance of religious _____ and _____ in our contemporary world.

WORD BANK

Jan Huss	Heretical trials	Cathars	tolerance
execution	understanding	Heresy	surveillance
Waldensians	power	torture	punishing