

The Church and Society

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 3, Session 11**.

As a Dominican, Thomas Aquinas wrote many theological books that drew on the wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers. In 1266, he began to write *Summa Theologiae*, his most important work.

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Aquinas used the term *transubstantiation* to teach that during the Consecration, the bread and wine truly become the Body and Blood of the risen Christ.

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Europe embraced a warrior culture from A.D. 700 to 1300. In the 11th century, the Church developed the Truce of God, which eventually forbade fighting among warriors for more than half the year.

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After the Roman empire was divided into east and west in A.D. 395, Constantinople became the eastern center of Christianity.

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The Eastern Church that split with the Roman Catholic Church in 1054 is called the Orthodox Church. The title used for a leader in the Orthodox Church is patriarch.

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Mendicant orders were the new religious orders that ministered directly to the people.

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Jesus atoned for our sins and opened the gates of heaven for us.

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The Three Persons of the Trinity call us to be one in Christ.

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The Church is holy because it is one with Jesus Christ. The Church is apostolic, which means that Jesus continues to lead the Church through the Pope and the bishops.

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The Holy Spirit has given the Pope and the bishops the gift of infallibility, which means that the teachings of the Magisterium are without error when it comes to matters of faith and morals.

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