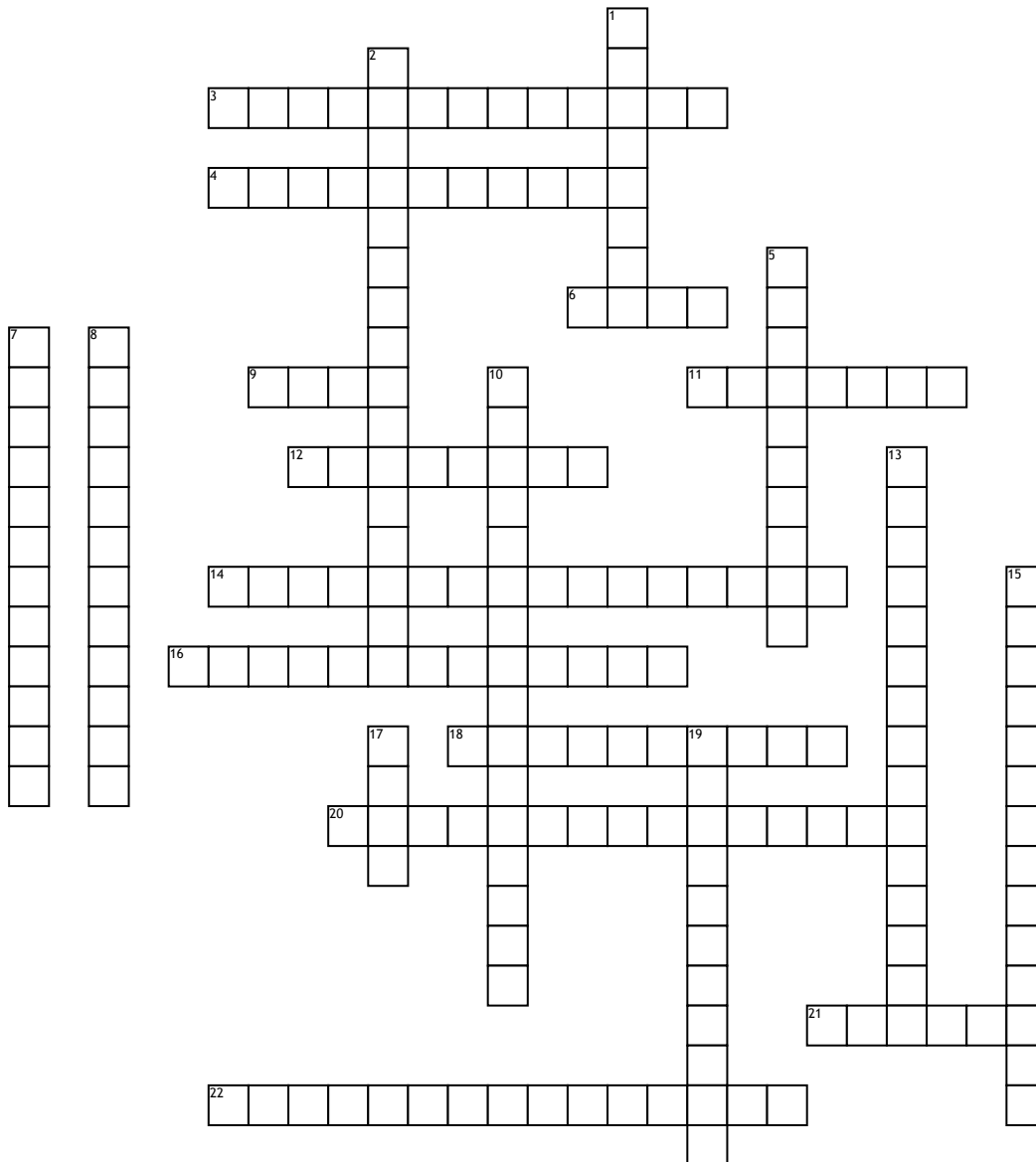


Chapter 7 Vocabulary 4



Across

3. in medieval Europe, the school of thought that used logic and reason to support Christian belief
4. type of European architecture that developed in the Middle Ages, characterized by flying buttresses, ribbed vaulting, thin walls, and high roofs
6. holy image of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint venerated in the Eastern Orthodox Church
9. assembly or legislature
11. six-foot-long bow that could rapidly fire arrows with enough force to pierce most armor
12. relating to the Slavic alphabet derived from the Greek and traditionally attributed to St. Cyril; in modified form still used in modern Slavic languages
14. (c. 1364-1430) was the daughter of a physician and astronomer in the French court. Highly educated, de Pisan spoke several languages. After being widowed at 25, she began to write poetry and then comment on social issues.

16. (1225-1274) was a philosopher, theologian, and monk who helped bridge the gap between medieval faith and the philosophy of reason promoted by Greek philosophy. He also explained the idea of natural law, that there are universal laws based on reason that are independent of laws passed by government.

18. an epidemic of the bubonic plague that ravaged Europe in the 1300s

20. (1343-1400) was the first important poet of his time to write in English. At various times during his life he worked as a copywriter, member of Parliament, and justice of the peace. His keen observations of many different types of people was reflected in his famous work, Canterbury Tales .

21. sparse, dry, treeless grassland
22. triangular arm of land that juts from southeastern Europe into the Mediterranean

Down

1. outbreak of a rapidly spreading disease
2. stone supports on the outside of a building that allowed builders to construct higher, thinner walls that contained large stained-glass windows.
5. everyday language of ordinary people

7. (1462-1505) was one of the most powerful Russian rulers. He consolidated his power by winning the voluntary allegiance of Russian princes and preventing further Mongol invasions.

8. the artistic decoration of books and manuscripts
10. charter that strictly limited royal power in Hungary

13. (1530-1584) was the grandson of Ivan the Great. He continued to centralize power in his own hands, developing a brutal secret group that terrorized members of the hereditary nobility, or boyars . His eventual insanity contributed to his name "the Terrible."

15. (1265-1321) was a philosopher, writer, and poet who was deeply involved in Italian politics, including the battles between the popes and monarchs of his time. He held political offices at different times throughout his life. Although he wrote many poems and other works, he is known best for Divine Comedy .

17. capital of medieval Russia and of present-day Ukraine

19. large group of people who share the same language and cultural heritage