Saint Patrick
- After a vision that urged him to Christianize Ireland - Patrick studied in Gaul
- 432: Consecrated- as Bishop
- Returned to Ireland, where he converted the Irish tribe by tribe: first baptizing the king
- Taught people about the Holy Trinity using a shamrock

Pope Gregory I
- 597
- Sent a delegation of monks to England, beginning the Christianization of the English
- Most important figure for providing Roman church with sense of direction
- “Gregory the Great”
- Mobilized local resources and organized defense of Rome

Cyril
- Sent by Emperor Michael III to preach Christianity in Moravia
- Invented the Slavic alphabet

Methodius
- Also was sent by Emperor Michael III to preach Christianity in Moravia
- Brother of Cyril
- Converted southern Russia and Balkans to Orthodox Christianity
- Responsible for the creation of written script for Slavic known as Cyrillic

Policy of Assimilation
- French policy allowing many people from its colonies to become residents and citizens of France
- Easing the conversion of Pagan men and women by stressing similarities between their customs and beliefs and those of Christianity

Ritual of Penance
- Ritual in which Christians asked a priest for the forgiveness of their sins
- Priest set certain actions for the forgiveness

Confession
- The individual would kneel before the priest, who questioned him or her about the sins
- Priest set penance, such as fasting or certain prayers
- Allowed for forgiveness

Veneration of Saints
- Saints were understood to provide protection and assistance to worshippers and parish churches often housed saints’ relics (bone, articles of clothing, or objects from the saints)
- Relics served as links between the material world and the spiritual one
- Miracle stories about saints and their relics were an important part of Christian preaching and writing

Iconoclastic Controversy
- When Christians fought over act of idolatry