

Option B. History of the Catholic Church

		CONFORMITY YES/NO/PARTIAL	REQUIRED CHANGES Recommendations and Suggestions
1.	I. Christ Established His Church to Continue His Saving Presence and Work A. The origin, foundation, and manifestation of the Church. 1. Church planned by the Father (LG, no. 2; CCC, no. 759).		
2.	2. Church instituted by Christ who (CCC, nos. 748, 763-766) a. Inaugurated the Church by preaching Good News. b. Endowed his community with a structure. c. Gave the Church totally of himself for our salvation.		
3.	3. Church is revealed by Holy Spirit: fifty-day preparation for Pentecost (CCC, nos. 767-768). a. The events of the first Pentecost. b. The Holy Spirit's charisms in Church's life (1 Cor 12-14).		
4.	B. Holy Spirit inspires the Apostles' mission—great commission (Mt 28:16-20; CCC, nos. 857-860). 1. The missionary journeys of St. Paul. 2. The role of Peter and the Apostles in the early Church.		
5.	3. Apostolic Succession preserves the mission, office, and teaching of the Apostles as entrusted to them by Christ (CCC, nos. 857-862).		
6.	II. History of Church in Post-Apostolic Times 1. An Age of Growth amid Persecution A. Unique phenomenon in Roman Empire. 1. Empire was tolerant in principle but changed regarding Christians who denied Roman gods and refused to worship them. 2. "Blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church" (Tertullian [catacombs]). 3. Teachings of St. Ignatius of Antioch, St. Justin Martyr, and St. Irenaeus sustained the faith of the persecuted Church.		
7.	B. House liturgies—Eucharist is heart of early Christian worship. 1. Transition from Last Supper to Breaking of Bread. 2. Development of Liturgy of the Word and of Eucharistic Prayer. 3. Descriptions in the <i>Didache</i> ; St. Justin Martyr (<i>Liturgy of the Hours</i> , Vol. II, p. 694).		

8.	2. The Age of the Fathers of the Church A. Constantine and Edict of Milan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freedom of worship. 2. From house liturgies to worship in public. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Building of churches for Mass and celebrations of sacraments. b. Sense of transcendence of God in stately settings. 		
9.	B. Fathers inculturated Scripture for Greek and Roman peoples (CCC, nos. 76, 688). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Influenced by Plato's philosophy through Plotinus. 2. With sermons and commentaries on Scripture and sacraments. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preaching was a powerful means for catechesis and evangelization. 		
10.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Fathers and doctors of Church include St. Basil, St. Gregory Nazienzen, St. John Chrysostom, St. Athanasius, St. Ephrem, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, St. Leo the Great, St. Gregory the Great. <i>(N.B. Lives of saints should be mentioned throughout this course both to show the restoration of faith and hope in times of crisis as well as to illustrate ways of encountering Christ through all periods of Church history.)</i> 		
11.	C. The development of the Eastern Patriarchates. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These were located in Jerusalem, Antioch, Constantinople, and Alexandria. 2. The See of Peter in Rome in relation to the Patriarchates. 		
12.	D. Church councils and doctrinal development (CCC, nos. 9, 192, 250, 884, 887, 891). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Church response to heresies (Arianism and Nestorianism): Nicea, AD 325; First Constantinople, 381; Ephesus, 431; Chalcedon, 451; and three later councils. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Creeds and catechesis for Christian instruction. 2. Dealt with doctrines of Incarnation and the Trinity. 		
13.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Some Eastern Churches began separating over doctrinal disputes; the first separation occurred in 431, the second in 451, and the third in 1054. 		
14.	3. The Roman Church of the West A. Collapse of Roman Empire of the West around 476. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barbarian invasions; weakened government. 2. Political influence of popes and bishops increased. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Church was the remaining trusted authority. b. Helped maintain law and order amid the encroaching invaders. c. Assisted with protection of civilians and feeding the poor. 		

15.	<p>B. The monks as evangelizers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. St. Benedict and the Benedictines. 2. St. Columban and the Celtic monks. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Brought Christ and Church to northern Europe. b. Developed agriculture, wool production, vineyards. c. Stabilized the nomadic tribes and gave birth to towns. d. Monastic schools promoted education, culture, and classics. 		
16.	<p>4. The Church of the Middle Ages</p> <p>A. Politics and religion.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charlemagne's Frankish Empire. 2. Clashes between Church and monarchies on selection of bishops. 3. Gregory VII—Hildebrand and Gregorian reform. 		
17.	<p>B. New religious orders, new universities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bernard and the Cistercians. 2. Rise of the mendicant orders. 		
18.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Universities: Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Padua, Krakow, etc. 		
19.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>Summa</i> of St. Thomas Aquinas. 5. <i>The Imitation of Christ</i>, by Thomas à Kempis. 		
20.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Gothic cathedrals. 		
21.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Heresy about Eucharist—response at Council of Lateran IV. 8. Rise of Eucharistic adoration and Feast of Corpus Christi. 		
22.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Saints: Clare, Francis, Gertrude, Margaret of Scotland, Dominic, Catherine of Siena, Albert the Great, Joan of Arc. 		
23.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Black Death cast somber pall over Christian piety. 		
24.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Great Schism and the Avignon Papacy. 		
25.	<p>5. The Crusades</p> <p>A. Situating the Crusades.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islam's birth and its first encounters with Christianity. 2. Shrines in the Holy Land fall under Islam's control. 3. Christian military response. 4. Success and failure of Crusades (attacks on Jews). 		
26.	<p>B. Some results of the Crusades.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural and economic resurgence of Europe. 2. Tensions between East and West. 		
27.	<p>6. The Renaissance: Return to Sources</p> <p>A. Scholars.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erasmus and Thomas More. 2. Revival of study of classical culture and languages. 3. Christian humanism—new translation of Bible. 		

28.	B. Art and architecture and music. 1. Florence and the Medicis, patrons of arts and schools. 2. Fra Angelico, Giotto, Raphael, Michelangelo, Bramante, Bernini. 3. The new St. Peter's Basilica, Sistine Chapel, <i>Duomo</i> in Florence. 4. St. Philip Neri, Apostle of Rome, promoted the music of Palestrina and historical scholarship of Baronius.		
29.	7. The Call for Reform A. Luther's complaints and proposals; innovations. 1. Sale of indulgences, clerical corruption, ignorance of the faith.		
30.	2. <i>Sola Fides, Sola Gratia, Sola Scriptura.</i>		
31.	3. Use of printing press, catechism, vernacular Bible and liturgy, married clergy, Eucharist under two species, lay priesthood.		
32.	B. The break from Rome: Protestantism. 1. Martin Luther (Germany).		
33.	2. John Calvin, Huldrych Zwingli (Switzerland).		
34.	3. Henry VIII (England).		
35.	4. John Knox (Scotland).		
36.	C. Nationalism. 1. Thirty Years' War between Catholics and Protestants. 2. <i>Cuius Regio—Eius Religio</i> —rise of state churches.		
37.	D. Church responds at the Council of Trent. 1. Renewal of bishops, priests, religious.		
38.	2. Doctrinal and pastoral issues. a. Role of grace and good works.		
39.	b. Sacrificial character of the Mass (CCC, nos. 1362-1372).		
40.	c. Real Presence of Christ in Eucharist—Transubstantiation (CCC, no. 1376).		
41.	d. Seminaries and proper formation of priests.		
42.	e. A universal catechism.		
43.	E. Counter-reform. 1. Mass of St. Pius V, Roman catechism, Jesuit education.		
44.	2. Baroque architecture and concert-style Masses—symbolized the newfound confidence of the Church.		
45.	3. Saints: Ignatius, Robert Bellarmine, Peter Canisius, Teresa of Avila, John of the Cross, Charles Borromeo, Francis de Sales, Jane de Chantal, Vincent de Paul, Louise de Marillac.		
46.	8. The Age of Exploration: Church's Missionaries Confront New Cultures A. The Americas. 1. St. Peter Claver's ministry to African slaves.		

47.	2. Conversion of Mexico: Our Lady of Guadalupe—St. Juan Diego.		
48.	3. St. Rose of Lima and St. Martin de Porres.		
49.	4. North American martyrs—Church in American colonies.		
50.	B. Missionaries (Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans).		
51.	C. Japan, India—St. Francis Xavier.		
52.	D. Matteo Ricci, SJ (attempted inculturation in China).		
53.	9. The Age of Enlightenment A. Rationalism, scientific model, Deism—Descartes, Voltaire, Rousseau.		
54.	B. The French Revolution and its impact on the Church.		
55.	C. Post-revolutionary France saw religious revival in nineteenth century. 1. New religious congregations founded for teaching.		
56.	2. St. Bernadette’s vision of Mary at Lourdes—pilgrimage site.		
57.	3. Saints: Therese of Lisieux, Margaret Mary Alacoque, John Vianney, Catherine Laboure.		
58.	10. Vatican I A. Pope Pius IX reigned thirty-two years, 1846-1878. 1. Strengthened spiritual authority of Pope after loss of Papal States. 2. Man of deep faith and virtues, beatified in 2000. 3. His <i>Syllabus of Errors</i> .		
59.	4. Immaculate Conception dogma, 1854 (CCC, nos. 490-493).		
60.	B. The First Vatican Council. 1. Opened December 8, 1869—306 years after Council of Trent. 2. First discussion: Dogmatic Constitution on Faith. a. Council fathers approved document <i>Dei Filius</i> . b. Reason can know God—but Revelation is necessary.		
61.	3. July 1870: infallibility of Pope defined (CCC, nos. 889-891, 2035, 2051).		
62.	4. August 1870: Papal States occupied; pope suspended Council.		
63.	11. Industrial Revolution—Need for Social Justice for Workers (1878-1903) A. Industrial Revolution. B. Social injustices. 1. No living wage, no pensions or sick leave; child labor, sweat shops. 2. Denial of right to form labor unions or mount strikes. 3. Management’s ignoring human dignity of workers, etc.		
64.	C. Pope Leo XIII (1878-1903)— <i>Rerum Novarum</i> . 1. Universal destination of goods of earth for all people.		

65.	2. Subsidiarity, justice for workers, reform of capitalism (CCC, nos. 1883, 1885, 1894, 2209).		
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66.	3. Common good, private property, living wage, unions (CCC, nos. 1807, 2401, 2403, 2246, 2435).		
67.	12. The Church and Social Justice Teaching A. Pope Leo XIII, <i>Rerum Novarum</i> .		
68.	B. Pope Pius XI, <i>Quadragesimus Anno</i> .		
69.	C. Pope John XXIII, <i>Mater et Magistra, Pacem in Terris</i> .		
70.	D. Second Vatican Council, <i>Gaudium et Spes</i> .		
71.	E. Pope Paul VI, <i>Populorum Progressio, Octogesima Adveniens</i> .		
72.	F. Pope John Paul II, <i>Laborem Exercens, Sollicitudo Rei Socialis, Centesimus Annus</i> .		
73.	G. United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, <i>The Challenge of Peace, Economic Justice for All</i> .		
74.	13. Pope St. Pius X (1903-1914) A. Motto “To Restore All Things in Christ.” 1. Lowered age of First Communion to age of reason. 2. Popularized Gregorian chant—helped liturgical movement.		
75.	B. Opposed “modernism.”		
76.	14. The Church and the World Wars A. Pope Benedict XV and World War I—seven-point peace plan.		
77.	B. Pope Pius XI. 1. Signed Lateran Treaty with Mussolini; broke with Mussolini in 1931. 2. His break with Hitler—encyclical <i>Mit Brennender Sorge</i> .		
78.	C. Pope Pius XII. 1. Opposed Nazis; Christmas messages for peace. 2. Pius and the Jews—his efforts to protect them.		
79.	3. Spiritual signs of light in darkness of war and its aftermath—1954 proclaimed dogma of the Assumption—encyclicals.		
80.	15. Vatican Council II: A Pastoral Approach to the World A. Pope John XXIII—his pastoral vision for the Council (see his opening speech at Council: <i>Gaudet Mater Ecclesia [Rejoice, O Mother Church]</i> , October 11, 1962).		
81.	B. The Council documents—pastoral tone and language.		
82.	C. Pope Paul VI (1963). 1. Guided remaining sessions of Council. 2. Implemented Council teachings.		
83.	3. Controversy over <i>Humanae Vitae</i> .		
84.	4. Met with Athenagoras in Istanbul. 5. Visits to New York, Bombay, Manila, etc.		
85.	6. Promoted synods of bishops.		
86.	7. Succeeded by Pope John Paul I, who reigned thirty-three days.		
87.	D. Some developments after the Council.		

	1. Changes in liturgy, growth of Scripture study, new look in church architecture, growth of lay involvement—parish councils, etc.		
88.	2. Liturgical movement, work by Catholic Action, and work by Scripture scholars preceded Council and enabled its implementation.		
89.	3. Developments in catechesis; understanding the need for both content and formation.		
90.	4. Call to evangelization— <i>Evangelii Nuntiandi</i> .		
91.	5. Renewal of the Eastern Churches.		
92.	16. Pope John Paul II: The Church Looks to the Twenty-First Century A. First non-Italian pope in centuries—vigorous, dramatic, faced down Communism. B. Evangelizer to the world: 104 papal trips overseas, his <i>Dialogue of Salvation</i> .		
93.	C. Teacher: numerous encyclicals, post-synodal documents, writings. 1. <i>Fides et Ratio, Evangelium Vitae, Veritatis Splendor</i> . 2. Wednesday talks on Genesis—theology of the body.		
94.	D. Pastor: Holy Thursday letters to priests—his World Youth Days.		
95.	E. Themes: be not afraid; Mary, <i>Totus Tuus</i> ; human dignity, new evangelization.		
96.	F. Assassination attempt: example of courage, faith, and forgiveness.		
97.	G. The <i>Catechism of the Catholic Church</i> .		
98.	17. Pope Benedict XVI A. First encyclical <i>Deus Caritas Est</i> followed by apostolic exhortation <i>Sacramentum Caritatis</i> .		
99.	B. Addresses clash of culture and civilization with faith.		
100.	C. Ecumenism today: Church of the East, Oriental Orthodox, Eastern Orthodox, Protestant.		
101.	18. The Church in the United States A. Colonial America. 1. French-speaking Catholics—Jesuit explorers, missions, martyrs.		
102.	2. Spanish-speaking Catholics—Junipero Serra, etc.		
103.	3. English colonial Catholics—Archbishop John Carroll.		
104.	B. Immigrations—ethnic Catholics. 1. Second-class citizens; Church supports working class.		
105.	2. Catholic school and hospital systems—religious orders.		
106.	3. Parish as center of social life; patriotism gains acceptance.		
107.	C. Church's role in development of social justice in the United States. 1. Cardinal Gibbons and implementation of the Church teaching on workers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.		

	2. Church support of labor unions' fight for rights of workers.		
108.	3. The Depression and its effects.		
109.	D. Eastern Catholics. 1. Establishment of hierarchies. 2. Presence today.		
110.	E. Catholic education. 1. Rise of parochial schools and education of children and youth.		
111.	2. Efforts in higher education; significant percentage of the world's Catholic colleges and universities are found in the United States.		
112.	3. High percentage of university-educated followers helped Catholics become members of middle and upper-middle class.		
113.	4. Contribution of Catholic schools in modern urban settings.		
114.	F. Late twentieth to start of twenty-first century. 1. Areas for concern.		
115.	a. Birth control, legalization of abortion.		
116.	b. Priest sex abuse crisis; confidence in Church blurred.		
117.	c. Church attendance and vocations to priesthood and religious life decline.		
118.	d. Rapid secularization of society and breakdown of the family.		
119.	e. Religious illiteracy.		
120.	2. Reasons for hope. a. Impact of the papacy of Pope John Paul II—leadership, evangelization.		
121.	b. Pro-life movement—adult stem cell research and benefits.		
122.	c. Regrowth of seminaries and new religious communities.		
123.	d. Influence of the <i>Catechism of the Catholic Church</i> .		
124.	e. Multiple forms of lay leadership—less polarization.		
125.	f. Rise of youth and young adult activities in the Church: World Youth Days.		
126.	g. American saints: Elizabeth Seton, Frances Cabrini, John Neumann, Katharine Drexel, Rose Philippine Duchesne, Theodora Guerin; Blessed Junipero Serra, Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha.		
126.	III. Challenges A. How can the Church claim to be holy and a protector of truth when there are things in her history like the Crusades, the Inquisition, the persecution of Jews, and the Galileo case? 1. The Church is a source and means of holiness for people because God has made it so. The failures of the Church's members during her history are lamentable. The virtuous lives of the saints		

	validate the truth and power of the Church's sacraments and teaching		
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127.	<p>2. Though the members of the Church are prone to sin, the Church herself is sinless and holy.</p> <p>3. Despite the sins of her members, including the ordained, the Church is entrusted by God with the truth of the Gospel and the graced means of salvation.</p>		
128.	<p>4. Many members of the Church are also holy and possess a heroic sanctity witnessed to by the countless sacrifices many have made, often to the point of martyrdom.</p>		
129.	<p>5. Pope John Paul II, on various occasions, apologized for the sins of the members of the Church in her history, including for harm caused by the excesses of the Inquisition and atrocities committed during the Crusades.</p>		
130.	<p>6. The historical context in which these events happened: the people of those days dealt differently with threats and problems than we might do so now. They used means that were commonly used in their society then. We cannot judge them as harshly as some people judge them today.</p>		
131.	<p>B. If the Catholic Church truly has the fullness of truth, why have other churches broken away from her?</p> <p>1. Generally, other churches broke away from the Catholic Church because of some human element such as a disagreement with how beliefs are expressed or explained, or a desire to change forms of worship, or political or personal reasons. While the Church has the fullness of truth, not all her members appropriate and live that fullness of truth.</p> <p>2. Other breaks from the Catholic Church were the result of impatience on the part of those who saw a need for reform or a problem they wished to address.</p>		
132.	<p>3. The Catholic Church is committed to seek unity in faith, and she works toward that, but such work for unity cannot compromise the truth of the faith.</p>		

