

## Chapter 1: THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHURCH

### INTRODUCTION; THE CHOSEN PEOPLE

*(pp. 2-3)*

- 1. How is the Church prefigured in creation?** In creating man, God desired that all of humanity would share in his divine life and exist in communion with him. The Church is this communion, the gathering of God's people — those who respond to the divine invitation — into one body so that they may receive salvation.
- 2. How did God prepare his Chosen People for his Church?** A long history of suffering and oppression served to mold a people who looked in expectation for the promised Redeemer.
- 3. What kind of Messiah were many of the Jews expecting?** They expected the Messiah to free Israel from the Roman occupation.
- 4. Although he was born in poverty and simplicity, did anyone recognize the significance of Christ? Explain.** Yes. The wise men came from afar to worship the infant Jesus. When Joseph and Mary brought the child Jesus to the Temple to be consecrated to God, the prophet Simeon recognized him as the Messiah.

### CHRIST CALLS HIS TWELVE APOSTLES

*(pp. 4-6)*

- 5. What is an Apostle?** Christ called forth twelve of his disciples to be his Apostles, whom he appointed “to be with him, and to be sent out to preach and have authority to cast out demons” (Mk 3:14-15). The word “apostle” comes from a Greek word meaning “one who is sent.”
- 6. What is the significance in the number of Apostles?** The Chosen People traced their ancestry to the twelve sons of Jacob (also named Israel), and so were divided into the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Christ told his Twelve Apostles they would sit in judgment over the Twelve Tribes. Christ was fulfilling this prophecy of a restored Israel in his Church.
- 7. Respond to this statement: In selecting his Apostles, Christ chose only the best, brightest, and most impressive men he could find.** Although the Apostles were ordinary men — among them fishermen and a tax collector — they would become the leaders of his Church whom he would send forth to preach the Good News of salvation to all nations.
- 8. Why did Christ take care to explain the deeper meaning of his teachings to his Apostles?** Christ was equipping these twelve men to provide the foundation for his Church on earth.

### ST. PETER, THE “ROCK” OF THE CHURCH

*(p. 7)*

- 9. What did it mean when Christ gave St. Peter the “keys of the kingdom of Heaven”?** Not only did Christ select his Apostles to lead and govern his Church, he also appointed St. Peter to have particular authority. The “keys of the kingdom of heaven” are a sign of his special authority to govern the Church in the name of Christ.
- 10. What does St. Peter's status as the “rock” of the Church signify?** St. Peter's status as the “rock” signifies his leadership of the Church.

## TEACHINGS, DEATH, AND RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

*(pp. 8-9)*

- 11. In what passage of Scripture do we find a clear summary of the teachings of Christ?** The most succinct and direct collection of Christ's teachings is given at the Sermon on the Mount.
- 12. How is the Kingdom spoken of by Christ different from other kingdoms?** He preached of the Kingdom of God, the Kingdom of Heaven, as a mysterious reality in which all people would live according to his New Law.

## THE APOSTOLIC MISSION

*(pp. 9-10)*

- 13. What special powers and authority did Christ give to his Apostles?** He gave them the ability to heal the sick; the ability to cast out demons; and the power to administer the Sacraments, efficacious signs that confer grace to the faithful.
- 14. What is the fundamental mission of the Church as given by Christ?** The fundamental mission of the Church is to teach all people as Christ taught and to lead them to salvation through the Sacraments.

## AWAITING THE PROMISE

*(p. 10)*

- 16. What did the Apostles do after Christ's Ascension? Why?** The Eleven Apostles followed Christ's instructions and returned to Jerusalem, to the Upper Room where they had celebrated the Last Supper.
- 17. What happened to Judas, one of the original Apostles?** Judas killed himself out of despair for betraying Christ.
- 18. Who was St. Matthias?** Because the Apostles had numbered twelve before Judas killed himself, the Apostles chose St. Matthias to be the twelfth Apostle.

## THE BIRTH OF THE CHURCH

*(p. 11)*

- 19. What happened at Pentecost?** The Apostles were gathered in the Upper Room along with Christ's Mother when suddenly the sound of a strong wind filled the house and what seemed like tongues of fire came to rest upon each of them. "And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance" (Acts 2:1-4).
- 20. What great change came over the Apostles that day?** Immediately after the Holy Spirit's descent, the Apostles began to preach the crucified and risen Christ with great power and authority. Because they were given the gift of tongues, everyone in the vast crowds could hear the Apostles in his or her own language.
- 21. To what did the new community of disciples devote themselves?** They "devoted themselves to the apostles' teaching and fellowship, to the breaking of bread and the prayers" (Acts 2:41-42).
- 22. What does Christ's gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church guarantee?** This gift guarantees that the Church will always remain faithful to the truth that Christ taught without error.

## CONVERSION AND JOURNEYS OF ST. PAUL

*(pp. 11-12)*

- 23. Who was St. Paul before his conversion experience? For what was he known?** St. Paul was known as Saul, a pious, well-educated Jew and one of the chief persecutors of Christians at the time.
- 24. What was remarkable about the timing of St. Paul's conversion experience?** Saul was en route to Damascus to arrest Christians there.

**25. Why is St. Paul considered an Apostle?** He became one of Christianity's greatest evangelizers, traveling and spreading the Gospel throughout the Roman world, far beyond the borders of Palestine, founding some of the earliest and most prominent early Christian communities along the way.

**26. Why do we call him the “Apostle to the Gentiles”?** St. Paul's travels brought him into touch with Gentiles (non-Jews) in every corner of Asia Minor, into Arabia, across Macedonia and Greece, and finally to Rome. Some scholars believe he may have traveled even as far west as Spain.

## THE COUNCIL OF JERUSALEM

*(p. 13)*

**27. Describe the controversy that was resolved at the Council of Jerusalem AD 49.** There was debate in the early Church over whether Gentiles first had to become Jews and observe the Law of Moses before they could be baptized as Christians.

**28. How was this council significant in terms of establishing the teaching authority of the Church?** The Council of Jerusalem was the first of many doctrinal councils in the Church's long history.

## APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION AND THE OFFICE OF BISHOP; CONCLUSION

*(pp. 13-16)*

**29. How did most of the Twelve Apostles die?** According to tradition, all the Apostles except St. John died as martyrs for the Faith.

**30. How did the offices of priest and bishop develop?** As the number of Christian communities grew, the Apostles began to appoint successors to serve and teach the local churches they had established. The offices of bishop, priest (presbyter), and deacon were well defined by the end of the first century with bishops consecrated to oversee and govern the local church and priests, in communion with the bishop, serving the smaller communities attached to the local church.

**31. What is the “laying on of hands”?** It is the sacramental sign by which the Apostles handed down their authority to the first bishops, who appointed others, and so on through the present day.

**32. What is Apostolic Succession?** It is the direct, unbroken line of laying on of hands by which the bishops of the Catholic Church today can rightly say they receive their authority from the Apostles and, ultimately, from Christ.

**33. Who is the successor to St. Peter today?** As of this writing, the Church recognizes Pope Francis as the 265th successor to St. Peter.

**34. What are the four marks of the Church, and what do they mean?** The Church is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic. The Church is One because there is one God, one Faith, and one Church instituted by Christ; Holy because she is identified with Christ, who is perfectly Holy, and offers the pathway to holiness through her teachings and Sacraments; Catholic, or “universal,” because everyone is called to be joined to the Church and to seek holiness, ultimately in hope of eternal salvation; and Apostolic, because she is founded on the Apostles and governed to this day by their successors, headed by the Pope, successor to St. Peter.

### Discussion Questions (p.16)

- 1. How is the Church prefigured in creation?** In creating man, God desired that all of humanity would share in his divine life and exist in communion with him. The Church is this communion, the gathering of God’s people — those who respond to the divine invitation — into one body so that they may receive salvation.
- 2. How did God prepare his Chosen People for his Church?** A long history of suffering and oppression served to mold a people who looked in expectation for the promised Redeemer.
- 3. What is the significance in the number of Apostles?** The Chosen People traced their ancestry to the twelve sons of Jacob (also named Israel), and so were divided into the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Christ told his Twelve Apostles they would sit in judgment over the Twelve Tribes. Christ was fulfilling this prophecy of a restored Israel in his Church.
- 4. What did it mean when Christ gave St. Peter the “keys to the kingdom of Heaven”?** Not only did Christ select his Apostles to lead and govern his Church, he also appointed St. Peter to have particular authority. The “keys of the kingdom of heaven” are a sign of his special authority to govern the Church in the name of Christ.
- 5. In what passage of Scripture do we find a clear summary of the teachings of Christ?** The most succinct and direct collection of Christ’s teachings is given at the Sermon on the Mount.
- 6. How is the kingdom spoken of by Christ different from other kingdoms?** He preached of the Kingdom of God, the Kingdom of Heaven, as a mysterious reality in which all people would live according to his New Law.
- 7. What special powers and authority did Christ give to his Apostles?** He gave them the ability to heal the sick; the ability to cast out demons; and the power to administer the Sacraments, efficacious signs that confer grace to the faithful.
- 8. Name some ways in which Christ fulfills his promise to be “with you always.”** Christ’s mission of the Church will last until the end of the world, and it will enjoy the presence and assistance of Christ himself, above all in the Eucharist, the gift of his Real Presence through his Body and Blood.
- 9. Who was St. Matthias?** Because the Apostles had numbered twelve before Judas killed himself, the Apostles chose St. Matthias to be the twelfth Apostle.
- 10. What does Christ’s gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church guarantee?** This gift guarantees that the Church will always remain faithful to the truth that Christ taught without error.
- 11. Why is St. Paul considered an Apostle?** He became one of Christianity’s greatest evangelizers, traveling and spreading the Gospel throughout the Roman world, far beyond the borders of Palestine, founding some of the earliest and most prominent early Christian communities along the way.
- 12. How was the Council of Jerusalem significant in terms of establishing the teaching authority of the Church?** The Council of Jerusalem was the first of many doctrinal councils in the Church’s long history.
- 13. What is Apostolic Succession?** It is the direct, unbroken line of laying on of hands by which the bishops of the Catholic Church today can rightly say they receive their authority from the Apostles and, ultimately, from Christ.
- 14. Who is the successor to St. Peter today?** As of this writing, the Church recognizes Pope Francis as the 265th successor to St. Peter.
- 15. What are the four marks of the Church, and what do they mean?** The Church is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic. The Church is One because there is one God, one Faith, and one Church instituted by Christ; Holy because she is identified with Christ, who is perfectly Holy, and offers the pathway to holiness through her teachings and Sacraments; Catholic, or “universal,” because everyone is called to be joined to the Church and to seek holiness, ultimately in hope of eternal salvation; and Apostolic, because she is founded on the Apostles and governed to this day by their successors, headed by the Pope, successor to St. Peter.

## Chapter 2:

# FROM PERSECUTION TO TOLERATION TO STATE RELIGION

### INTRODUCTION; CHRISTIANS IN A HOSTILE WORLD

*(pp. 18-20)*

- 1. Describe the first four centuries of Church history in terms of political acceptance.** The Church was persecuted for three centuries, and then tolerated at the beginning of the fourth, and finally Christianity was adopted as the state religion at the end of the fourth.
- 2. How did persecution assist the growth of the Church?** So long as the Faith was illegal and oppressed, it could not help but attract people of great integrity and sincerity since there was no obvious human advantage to be gained by being a Christian.

### PERSECUTIONS OF THE FIRST CENTURY

*(pp. 21-23)*

- 3. How did Nero treat the Christians in Rome?** He accused them falsely of setting the fire that destroyed much of Rome and then arrested, tortured, and brutally executed many.
- 4. What is *Christiani non sint*?** It was Nero's policy in regard to Christians, meaning, "Let the Christians be exterminated."
- 5. Why did the Emperor Domitian have a personal dislike for Christianity?** He wanted to check the spread of Christianity from the lower classes to the aristocracy, including converts in his own family.
- 6. What is a rescript?** It is an official reply to a question, laying down law or policy.
- 7. To what extent had Christianity grown by the time of Trajan (AD 112)?** Christians by this time existed across all strata of society, living in rural as well as urban areas.

### ST. IGNATIUS OF ANTIOCH

*(pp. 23-24)*

- 8. What is an Apostolic Father?** He was a holy and learned man who had direct contact with the Apostles.
- 9. How did St. Ignatius of Antioch become "bread"?** He compared his body to wheat that would be ground into "flour" by the teeth of beasts so he could be Christ's bread.

### PAX ROMANA AND THE "GOOD" EMPERORS

*(pp. 24-26)*

- 10. How was Emperor Hadrian relatively tolerant of Christians?** His rescript directed that Christians only be punished for actual violations of the law, not just for having faith.
- 11. Why were pagan mobs a problem for the early Church?** Violent crowds would often murder Christians.
- 12. How could St. Polycarp have saved his own life?** The governor wanted to save him by letting him curse Christ.
- 13. What was Marcus Aurelius's philosophy?** He was a Stoic.
- 14. What was Marcus Aurelius's attitude toward Christians?** He was in favor of killing them when it was in the interest of the empire.

**15. Why would governors allow mobs to murder Christians?** It kept them from directing their anger against the empire.

**16. How was St. Justin Martyr an apologist?** He worked tirelessly to defend the Church against pagans who distorted her teachings.

**17. What did St. Irenæus emphasize in his defense of orthodoxy?** He emphasized key elements of the Church, particularly the role of the bishops, Sacred Scripture, and Tradition.

## **DECIUS, VALERIAN, AND DIOCLETIAN**

*(pp. 26-28)*

**18. How had Christianity grown by the reign of Emperor Decius?** Christians comprised about one-third of the population.

**19. How was the reign of Decius very bad for the Church?** He inaugurated the first empire-wide persecution of Christians in which large numbers of Christians were either killed or committed apostasy.

**20. Who were the *lapsi*?** They were Christians who renounced the Faith but later wanted to return.

**21. What was the Catechetical School?** It was perhaps the first Church-founded university, headed at one time by Origen.

**22. How did Origen show his allegiance to the Faith?** He endured two years of imprisonment and torture, without renouncing the Faith.

**23. According to St. Lawrence, what is the true treasure of the Church?** It is the poor, the forgotten, and the sick which she serves.

**24. What was the worst of all the persecutions against the Church?** Diocletian's Great Persecution began AD 303 and attempted to destroy Christianity.

## **CONSTANTINE: OFFICIAL TOLERATION; CONCLUSION**

*(pp. 29-32)*

**25. What was Emperor Galerius's Edict of 311?** He admitted the failure of anti-Christian policies and adopted one of toleration.

**26. What was Constantine's attitude toward Christianity?** He attributed his success to the Faith and believed that Christianity could unite the Empire better than paganism.

**27. What was the Edict of Milan?** Constantine and Licinius granted Christians religious freedom and restored the Church's property AD 313.

**28. How did Constantine show growing favor toward the Church?** Over time priests and churches were freed from taxation, individual churches were permitted to receive donations, work on Sunday was forbidden, and crucifixion as a state form of execution was ended.

**29. What was Constantinople?** Constantine founded this city to replace Rome as the new capital of the Roman Empire.

**30. What shift was effectively achieved by moving the capital?** Economic, cultural, demographic, and linguistic power shifted to the east.

**31. Why is Julian called "the Apostate"?** He attempted to create a new pagan religion modeled on Christianity.

**32. What did Theodosius I do?** He adopted Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire, outlawing paganism.

**Discussion Questions (p. 32)**

- 1. Describe the first four centuries of Church history in terms of political acceptance.** The Church was persecuted for three centuries, and then tolerated at the beginning of the fourth, and finally adopted as the state religion at the end of the fourth.
- 2. How did Nero treat the Christians in Rome?** He accused them falsely of setting the fire that destroyed much of Rome, and then arrested, tortured, and brutally executed many.
- 3. To what extent had Christianity grown by the time of Trajan (AD 112)?** Christians by this time existed across all strata of society, living in rural as well as urban areas.
- 4. What choice did Trajan’s rescript offer accused Christians?** It offered death or apostasy.
- 5. How could St. Polycarp have saved his own life?** The governor wanted to save him by letting him curse Christ.
- 6. How was St. Justin Martyr an “apologist”?** He worked tirelessly to defend the Church against pagans who distorted her teachings.
- 7. How had Christianity grown by the reign of Decius?** Christians comprised about one-third of the population.
- 8. According to St. Lawrence, what is the true treasure of the Church?** It is the poor, the forgotten, and the sick which she serves.
- 9. What was the worst of all the persecutions against the Church?** Diocletian’s Great Persecution began AD 303 and attempted to destroy Christianity.
- 10. What was the Edict of Milan?** Constantine and Licinius granted Christians religious freedom and restored the Church’s property AD 313.
- 11. What did Theodosius I do?** He adopted Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire, outlawing paganism.

## **Chapter 3:**

# **CHURCH FATHERS AND HERESIES**

### **INTRODUCTION; DEPOSIT OF FAITH**

*(pp. 34-36)*

- 1. What is the focus of this chapter?** How the Church battled against rejections of the Faith (heresies) in the first several centuries.
- 2. What does the survival of the Church against such remarkable opposition tell us?** The perseverance of the Church against such great opposition is a sign of her divine origin.
- 3. Who are the Church Fathers?** They were holy men who arose in the early centuries to lead the Church, to explain the Faith, and to meet the challenges posed by heresies.
- 4. What is patristics?** It is the study of the Church Fathers and their many writings.
- 5. Why should we study patristics?** The writings of the Church Fathers put us in touch with Sacred Tradition because they were so close to the Apostles.
- 6. What does it mean when we refer to “the orthodox Faith” or “orthodoxy”?** It is the authentic teachings of the Church which are contained in the Deposit of Faith.
- 7. What is the Deposit of Faith?** It is the sum of all truths revealed in Scripture and through Tradition.
- 8. What is heresy?** It is a denial or corruption of some essential aspect of the Deposit of Faith (see also the definition on page 36).
- 9. What is recited at Sunday Mass that expresses many of the fundamental teachings of the Deposit of Faith?** The faithful sing or recite the Creed, either the Nicene or the Apostles’.

### **DOCTRINAL REVIEW**

*(pp. 36-37)*

- 10. How many Gods are there according to Catholic teaching?** There is just one.
- 11. How many Persons is the one God?** There is one God in three Persons.
- 12. What is the relationship among the three Persons of the Blessed Trinity?** The Father begets the Son, and the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son.
- 13. According to orthodox Christianity, how many Persons are in Jesus Christ, and who is that Person?** There is just one Person in Jesus Christ, and he is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity.
- 14. What does it mean to say Jesus Christ is consubstantial with the Father?** They are of the same divine substance, both equally God.
- 15. How many natures does Jesus Christ have, and what are they?** He has two natures: a human nature and a divine nature.
- 16. What elements make up human nature?** A human body and a human soul (a human intellect and a human will) make up human nature.
- 17. What is the hypostatic union?** It is the joining of the human and divine natures of Christ in one divine substance.

## THE NATURE OF HERESY

*(pp. 37-38)*

**18. How soon after the Ascension of Christ did false teachings begin to circulate? How do we know?** The authentic Faith has been challenged from the beginning. We find evidence of it even in the New Testament.

**19. Are persons who teach heresy sincere in their beliefs, or are they only trying to deceive people?** Many are quite sincere in their beliefs, and some may be merely opportunistic.

## MONTANISM

*(pp. 38-39)*

**20. What is Montanism?** It is a heresy that began in the late second century. Montanus claimed that the Holy Spirit made private revelations to him and his two female prophets, Prisca and Maximilla, and they claimed that these messages had an authority equal to Scripture and apostolic Tradition, which was a direct challenge to the Deposit of Faith.

## GNOSTICISM

*(pp. 39-40)*

**21. What is *gnosis*?** It is the Greek word for “knowledge.”

**22. What are the three core errors of Gnosticism?** (1) Spirit is good and matter is evil. (2) Salvation comes from secret knowledge. (3) This knowledge is found only by a select few.

**23. What are three key Christian doctrines that counter the errors of Gnosticism?** (1) Both spirit and matter are good. (2) Salvation comes from the Sacrifice of Christ. (3) Christ died for all, and this Gospel is to be preached to everyone.

**24. How is Marcionism a dualistic heresy?** It puts the Mosaic Law in opposition to the Gospel of love, each advocated by a god of evil and a god of good.

**25. What is Manichæism?** It is a dualistic heresy in which our lives are a battleground between two equal powers: the darkness of Satan and the light of God.

**26. Why did Manichæism appeal to people appalled by the immorality of the Roman Empire?** It required strict self-denial by its followers.

**27. Why did the Docetists think of Christ as a kind of ghost?** They believed that God would never unite himself to matter, which they believed was evil.

## CONFRONTING HERESY: ECUMENICAL COUNCILS

*(pp. 41-42)*

**28. What is an Ecumenical Council?** Convened by the Pope and attended by the bishops in communion with him, an Ecumenical Council engages key doctrinal and pastoral issues.

## THE CHURCH CONFRONTS ARIANISM

*(pp. 42-44)*

**29. What was the core error of Arianism?** Arianism rejected that Jesus Christ has a divine nature, which challenged the heart of the doctrines of the Blessed Trinity and the Incarnation.

**30. Why was Arianism a threat to Christianity?** It attempted to warp the Church’s understanding of the Trinity and the Redemption.

**31. How was Emperor Constantine helpful in regard to the Council of Nicæa?** He promoted it, paid travelling expenses, and enforced its decisions initially.

**32. Why was the First Ecumenical Council poignant insofar as the physical appearance of some Council Fathers?** Many bishops bore the scars of recent persecutions.

**33. What proposal by St. Athanasius did the Council of Nicæa accept regarding the relationship between Christ and the Father?** They are *homoousios*, which means “of the same essence or substance” (consubstantial).

**34. How did the Second Ecumenical Council resolve the Arian question?** The Council of Constantinople in 381 reaffirmed the Nicene Creed.

## **OTHER EARLY HERESIES ABOUT CHRIST**

*(pp. 44-45)*

**35. What was the core error of each of the following heresies: Apollinarianism, Nestorianism, and Monophysitism?** Apollinarians taught that Christ has a divine nature, a human body, but no human soul, and so is not a true man. Nestorians taught that Christ is two persons, not one. Monophysites taught that Christ effectively has no human nature.

## **EARLY DOGMATIC AND SACRAMENTAL HERESIES; CONCLUSION**

*(pp. 45-46)*

**36. What was St. Augustine’s — and the Church’s — answer to Donatism?** Christ is the true minister of every Sacrament, and its validity and efficacy do not depend on the personal holiness of the human minister administering the Sacrament.

**37. What was the central error of Pelagianism?** It denied that grace is necessary for salvation, which would make the Sacraments unnecessary.

**Discussion Questions (p. 46)**

- 1. What does the survival of the Church against such remarkable opposition tell us?** The perseverance of the Church against such great opposition is a sign of her divine origin.
- 2. Who are the Church Fathers?** They were holy men who arose in the first centuries to lead the Church, to explain the Faith, and to meet the challenges posed by heresies.
- 3. What is the Deposit of Faith?** It is the sum of all truths revealed in Scripture and through Tradition.
- 4. What is heresy?** It is a denial or corruption of some essential aspect of the Deposit of Faith.
- 5. What is the hypostatic union?** It is the joining of the human and divine natures of Christ in one divine substance.
- 6. What are the three core errors of Gnosticism?** (1) Spirit is good and matter is evil. (2) Salvation comes from secret knowledge. (3) This knowledge is found only by a select few.
- 7. What is Manichæism?** It is a dualistic heresy in which our lives are a battleground between two equal powers: the evil Satan and the good God.
- 8. What was the core error of Arianism?** Arianism rejected that Jesus Christ has a divine nature, which challenged the heart of the doctrines of the Blessed Trinity and the Incarnation.
- 9. What proposal by St. Athanasius did the Council of Nicæa accept regarding the relationship between Christ and the Father?** They were *homoousios*, which means “of the same essence or substance” (consubstantial).
- 10. How did the Second Ecumenical Council resolve the Arian question?** The Council of Constantinople in 381 reaffirmed the Nicene Creed.
- 11. What was St. Augustine’s — and the Church’s — answer to Donatism?** Christ is the true minister of every Sacrament, and its validity and efficacy do not depend on the personal holiness of the human minister administering the Sacrament.

## Chapter 4: THE CONVERSION OF EUROPE

### INTRODUCTION; DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH

*(pp. 48-50)*

- 1. What is something memorable about each of the seven Fathers of the Church discussed in this section?**  
Answers will vary.

### THE BARBARIAN THREAT

*(pp. 50-52)*

- 2. What is an example of the Germanic tribes' lack of civilization?** They did not live in cities but were nomadic, did not engage in agriculture or commerce, were illiterate and had no literature such as a written history or a written code of law.
- 3. What is an example of the Germanic tribes' barbarity?** They took by violence what other people produced by work.

### EVANGELIZATION AND ENCULTURATION

*(pp. 53-54)*

- 4. What did the Church decide was her duty toward the pagan invaders?** She needed to convert them just as she had converted the Roman Empire.
- 5. Why did the heresy of Arianism appeal to the Germanic tribes?** Arianism's heretical notion of Jesus as a created man-god meshed well with the pagan tribal traditions.
- 6. What is enculturation for the Church?** It is the process by which a non-Catholic culture is positively transformed by its encounter with Catholic faith and morality.
- 7. What would become the three "keys" in the successful evangelization of the Germanic tribes?** (1) Tribal governance was heavily invested in the tribal chief or king. Therefore, if the leader could be converted to the orthodox Faith, the entire tribe would usually follow. (2) Conversions often produced intense fervor for the newly embraced Faith. (3) The rise of the monastic life within the Church had a great impact on the barbarian cultures and produced heroic evangelists who would bring many thousands to the Faith.

### MONASTICISM

*(pp. 54-56)*

- 8. How did monasticism first develop?** Hermits took up lives of asceticism, inspiring others to follow and form communities.
- 9. What is the Rule of St. Benedict?** It is a book, written by St. Benedict, of precepts to guide the administration, ordered life, and spiritual growth of monks within his monastery.
- 10. What is an example of the moderation of the Rule of St. Benedict?** Monks had to perform six hours of manual labor and four hours in private prayers and Scriptural reading.
- 11. What vows do monks make?** They make vows of obedience, stability and conversion of manners.
- 12. What positive consequences did monasticism have for the Church?** It was a source of spiritual strength, it educated the clergy, and it evangelized the barbarians.
- 13. What positive consequences did monasticism have for European culture?** It recovered and evangelized rural society, preserved the Greco-Roman intellectual tradition, and civilized the barbarians.

## CONVERSION OF WESTERN EUROPE

(pp. 56-59)

14. **Who principally evangelized Ireland?** St. Patrick evangelized Ireland.
15. **What sacramental practice developed from the monasteries of Ireland?** The practice of private and frequent confession developed, displacing public penances as the norm.
16. **How did the great number of Irish vocations to the monastic life benefit the Church both in Ireland and abroad?** The Irish monasteries became some of the most important centers of learning in all of Europe, particularly as many Irish monks traveled to mainland Europe to preach the Gospel.
17. **What converted France?** King Clovis promised his wife's "Christian God" that he would be baptized if he won a hopeless battle.
18. **Why is France sometimes called "the Church's eldest daughter"?** The Franks became the first of the Germanic tribes to embrace the Catholic Faith *en masse*.
19. **To which of Pope St. Gregory the Great's accomplishments can we listen today?** He is credited with establishing the liturgical a cappella style of hymn now commonly known as Gregorian chant.
20. **What was perhaps Pope St. Gregory the Great's most important achievement, and what country was its first beneficiary?** He supported the Church's evangelization initiatives, and its beneficiary was England.
21. **How did St. Augustine of Canterbury and his companions happen to succeed in converting the Saxons?** They were able to convert the pagan Ethelbert, King of Kent, with the help of his wife, a Frankish Christian princess. On Christmas Day in 597, more than 10,000 Saxons were baptized at Canterbury.
22. **What was Pope St. Gregory the Great's role in the conversion of the Lombards?** The Catholic queen of the Lombards, Theodelinda, encouraged by a correspondence with Pope St. Gregory, began convincing her husband, Agilulf, to accept the Catholic Faith. She eventually succeeded and then ventured to build Catholic churches and cathedrals throughout the land.
23. **What dramatic gesture by St. Boniface helped convert the pagans?** He cut down the Oak of Thor, a tree that the Germanic pagans held sacred. They were sure that Thor would strike St. Boniface dead with a thunderbolt. The saint instead used the wood to build a chapel dedicated to St. Peter.

## CONVERSION OF THE SLAVIC TRIBES

(pp. 59-60)

24. **Describe the missionary work of Sts. Cyril and Methodius among the Slavic people.** The brothers translated the Bible into Slavonic, the common language of the Slavic people, and used the language for the liturgy. By the time the brothers died, all of Moravia had been converted.
25. **What was the same effect conversion had on the English and Poles as a people?** They both forged a close relationship with the Pope.
26. **How did St. Vladimir go about trying to determine which faith to adopt as the official religion of his people?** He sent out emissaries to survey, compare, and contrast the major religions. His emissaries found the Latin Rite of Christianity to be suitable. However, during the Byzantine Divine Liturgy at the magnificent basilica Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, the emissaries reportedly said they knew not whether they were in Heaven or on earth.
27. **How did St. Vladimir help foster Christianity after his conversion?** He dismissed his five wives and married Anna. He tore down the idols and shrines that he had erected and built churches in their place. He established monasteries and Christian schools. He threw huge banquets for the poor and sent wagonloads of food to the sick who could not attend.

## **ISLAM; CONCLUSION**

*(pp. 60-62)*

- 28. What is the Koran?** Muslims believe that it is the exact words that God directly imparted to Muhammad.
- 29. What is jihad?** It is a “struggle,” which refers to the interior striving for holiness, a “holy war” against evil.
- 30. What did Islam do to Christianity in North Africa?** It largely destroyed it.
- 31. What effect did Islam have on Spain?** Much of Spain was under the control of Islam for over 700 years.
- 32. How was Islam prevented from conquering all of Europe?** The Frankish chieftain Charles Martel stopped the Muslim army at the Battle of Tours.
- 33. What strategic role did Constantinople serve in relation to Europe and the Muslim onslaught?** It was an eastern bulwark against the Muslim empire until it fell in 1453.

### Discussion Questions (p. 62)

- 1. What is enculturation for the Church?** It is the process by which a non-Catholic culture is positively transformed by its encounter with Catholic faith and morality.
- 2. What would become the three “keys” in the successful evangelization of the Germanic tribes?** (1) Tribal governance was heavily invested in the tribal chief or king. Therefore, if the leader could be converted to the orthodox Faith, the entire tribe would usually follow. (2) Conversions often produced intense fervor for the newly embraced Faith. (3) The rise of the monastic life within the Church had a great impact on the barbarian cultures and produced heroic evangelists who would bring many thousands to the Faith.
- 3. What is monasticism?** It is a Christian vocation in which vowed persons leave the world to be totally devoted to prayer and penance.
- 4. What positive consequences did monasticism have for European culture?** It recovered and evangelized rural society, preserved the Greco-Roman intellectual tradition, and civilized the barbarians.
- 5. How was Islam prevented from conquering Europe from the west?** Charles Martel stopped the Muslim army at the Battle of Tours.
- 6. What converted France?** King Clovis promised his wife’s “Christian God” that he would be baptized if he won a hopeless battle.
- 7. Who principally evangelized Ireland?** St. Patrick evangelized Ireland.
- 8. Who launched the effort to re-evangelize England?** Pope St. Gregory the Great sent St. Augustine to convert it.
- 9. Who was the great evangelizer of Germany?** St. Boniface evangelized Germany.
- 10. Who evangelized the Slavs?** The Greek brothers Sts. Cyril and Methodius evangelized the Slavic people.
- 11. How were modern-day Russia and Ukraine converted?** The fierce Viking king St. Vladimir converted on condition of marrying a Byzantine princess and took his promise seriously.

## Chapter 5: BYZANTIUM AND THE WEST

### INTRODUCTION; THE GLORY OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

(pp. 64-65)

- 1. What unified Eastern and Western Christianity up to the year 1000?** They were united by the same apostolic and sacramental Christianity.
- 2. What does it mean to be “in full communion”?** All of a church’s bishops are in communion with one another, and the faithful share one Eucharist, the ultimate sign of unity in faith.
- 3. How long did the Byzantine Empire last?** It lasted over 1000 years.
- 4. How securely was Constantinople positioned against attack?** It was surrounded by water on three sides and guarded by a formidable wall on the fourth.
- 5. What does “Hagia Sophia” mean?** It means “Holy Wisdom.”

### EAST-WEST TENSIONS

(pp. 65-66)

- 6. What are *patriarchates*? Name the five patriarchates that existed by the fifth century.** A patriarchate is an administrative center having special status. By the fifth century the five patriarchates were Rome, Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem.
- 7. What factors served to emphasize the Latin Church’s independence from secular authority?** Secular authority hardly existed, and the church’s missionary work to the pagan nations highlighted her transnational catholicity.
- 8. What factors served to emphasize the Byzantine Church’s connection with secular authority?** It was closely allied with the Byzantine emperor, and the places she evangelized tended to become national churches.
- 9. What is *caesaropapism*?** It is a situation in which the secular sovereign extends his authority to ecclesiastical and theological matters.

### THE IMPACT OF EMPEROR JUSTINIAN I

(pp. 67-68)

- 10. How did Justinian I use military power to reunite his empire?** He retook northern Africa (Carthage), Italy, and most of Spain.
- 11. What is the *Codex Justinianus*?** It was the collection and systemization of all Roman law, which became the basis of all subsequent Western law.
- 12. How did Justinian enrich architecture?** He is credited for funding the development of the distinctive Byzantine style of architecture.
- 13. How did Justinian meddle in Church doctrine?** He tried to impose Monophysitism on the Church to please his wife.

## THE ICONOCLAST CONTROVERSY

*(pp. 68-69)*

- 14. What does iconography normally involve?** It normally involves flat-panel painted representations of Christ, Mary, or a saint, often accompanied by symbols and images conveying some truth of the Faith or pious tradition.
- 15. What is an iconoclast?** He or she favors destroying icons on the grounds that they are idolatrous.
- 16. Why did Emperor Leo III unleash iconoclasm on the Church in the East?** He hoped to remove what he thought was the major obstacle to the conversion of Jews, Muslims, and holdover Monophysites.
- 17. When did the Church explicitly define the legitimacy of icons?** In 787 at the Second Council of Nicæa, the bishops explicitly defined the legitimacy of icons.
- 18. How did the Church do so?** The Church distinguished between the adoration (or worship) given to God alone and the veneration given to Mary, the saints, and sacred images that represent them.

## THE INDEPENDENT PAPACY

*(pp. 69-70)*

- 19. What did the papal consecration of Pepin show about the Church?** It was designed to show that the Church could confer secular authority.
- 20. What were the Papal States?** They are territory in Italy won back from the Lombards by Pepin in 754, which the Popes ruled for 1000 years.
- 21. What was good about the Papal States for the Church?** These temporal lands gave the Popes some independence from temporal rulers and some protection from invading armies.

## CHARLEMAGNE

*(pp. 70-72)*

- 22. What was “great” about Charlemagne?** He unified most of Western Europe, was a patron of culture, and assisted in reforming the Church.
- 23. Why was the Byzantine Empire infuriated when the Pope made Charlemagne the Roman Emperor?** They assumed the West belonged to them and not to a near-barbarian.

## A SCHISM IN THE MAKING

*(pp. 72-73)*

- 24. What did the Bishop of Rome consider his area of jurisdiction?** He considered the Latin west and the universal church to be his jurisdiction.
- 25. What did the Patriarch of Constantinople consider his area of jurisdiction?** He considered the entire Byzantine Empire and the ancient centers of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem to be his jurisdiction.
- 26. With whom did the Byzantine patriarch “share” power?** He shared with the other patriarchs of the Church in Rome, Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Jerusalem.
- 27. With whom did the Pope “share” power?** He shared it with no one; in fact, he appointed kings and emperors.

## THE PHOTIAN SCHISM AND THE FILIOQUE CONTROVERSY

*(pp. 73-74)*

- 28. Why was Photius appointed by Emperor Michael III as the new Patriarch of Constantinople?** After Patriarch Ignatius had refused to give Holy Communion to a high government official, as an act of revenge the emperor replaced him with Photius.
- 29. What was the Photian Schism?** It was a ten-year break in communion between East and West after the Byzantine patriarch Photius excommunicated the Latin Church.

**30. What was the *Filioque* controversy?** It was the debate on whether the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father alone or from the Father and the Son. In 589, to clarify Catholic teaching against Arianism, the phrase “and the Son” was added to the Creed at a local Church council. The Western Church adopted the phrase but the Eastern Churches rejected it.

## **THE GREAT SCHISM OF 1054; CONCLUSION**

*(pp. 75-77)*

- 31. How did Patriarch Michael Cerularius regard the Latin Church?** He detested it.
- 32. According to the Pope’s envoys, what is the proper relationship between the Pope and the patriarch?** The Pope is primate over the universal Church, including all patriarchs.
- 33. In Eastern tradition how is the Patriarch of Constantinople regarded in relation to the other national patriarchs?** He sees himself as “first among equals.”
- 34. Are the Orthodox and Catholic Churches still in formal excommunication?** No. That was formally ended in 1965.
- 35. From the Catholic perspective, what is the major outstanding issue dividing the Orthodox and Catholic Churches?** It is the authority of the Pope.

### Discussion Questions (p. 78)

- 1. How long did the Byzantine Empire last?** It lasted over 1000 years.
- 2. What factors served to emphasize the Latin Church's independence from secular authority?** Secular authority hardly existed, and the Church's missionary work to the pagan nations highlighted her transnational catholicity.
- 3. What factors served to emphasize the Byzantine Church's connection with secular authority?** The Byzantine Church was closely allied with the Byzantine emperor, and the places she evangelized tended to become national churches.
- 4. What is the *Codex Justinianus*?** It was the collection and systemization of all Roman law, which became the basis of all subsequent Western law.
- 5. Why did Emperor Leo III unleash iconoclasm on the Church in the East?** He hoped to remove what he thought was the major obstacle to the conversion of Jews, Muslims, and holdover Monophysites.
- 6. Why is making images of God legitimate, according to St. John Damascene?** By becoming a man, Christ gave permission to depict the human form of God.
- 7. What were the Papal States?** They were territory in Italy won back from the Lombards by Pepin in 754 that the Popes ruled for 1000 years.
- 8. What was "great" about Charlemagne?** He unified most of Western Europe, was a patron of culture, and assisted in reforming the Church.
- 9. What did the Bishop of Rome see as his area of jurisdiction compared to the Patriarch of Constantinople?** The Pope saw his area of jurisdiction as the Latin west and the universal Church, whereas the Patriarch of Constantinople saw the entire Byzantine Empire and the ancient centers of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem as his area of jurisdiction.
- 10. What was the *Filioque* controversy?** It was the debate on whether the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father alone or from the Father and the Son. In 589, to clarify Catholic teaching against Arianism, the phrase "and the Son" was added to the Creed at a local Church council. The Western Church adopted the phrase but the Eastern Churches rejected it.
- 11. From the Catholic perspective, what is the major outstanding issue dividing the Orthodox and Catholic Churches?** It is the authority of the Pope.

## Chapter 6: COLLAPSE, CORRUPTION, AND REFORM

### INTRODUCTION; THE COLLAPSE OF THE CAROLINGIAN EMPIRE

*(pp. 80-81)*

- 1. What situation threatened the collapse of Western Christendom a few generations after Charlemagne?** The Carolingian Empire broke down into fifty disunified states that were under attack by Saracens, Vikings, and Slavs.
- 2. What was feudalism?** It was a political arrangement in which people mutually promise work for security.
- 3. Who were the Vikings?** They were bands of fierce Norsemen who raided Europe by ship.
- 4. What finally ended the Viking threat?** Norsemen settled down in Europe and began to defend their families and lands.

### CORRUPTION AMONG BISHOPS

*(pp. 81-82)*

- 5. What was lay investiture?** It was secular rulers appointing bishops and abbots.
- 6. How was nepotism exercised in regard to lay investiture?** Temporal leaders often awarded dioceses by appointing members of their own family instead of qualified clerics.
- 7. How was simony exercised in regard to lay investiture?** Temporal leaders sometimes accepted bribes or sold the appointments to people who wanted to abuse the office of bishop for their own ends.

### CLUNY AND MONASTIC REFORMS

*(pp. 82-83)*

- 8. Why was Cluny free from secular interference from the start?** The donor of the land, William the Pious, did not retain any rights over the monastery.
- 9. How did the organization of Cluny curb corruption inside the order?** There was only one abbot in the entire order, so all the monasteries and individual priors were accountable to him.
- 10. How did the Pope ensure Cluny's permanent freedom from secular influences?** Pope Benedict VIII granted Cluny a special privilegium to answer only to the Pope and not to any king, bishop, or nobleman.

### THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

*(pp. 83-85)*

- 11. Who was Otto I?** Known as Otto the Great, he united Germany, defeated the Magyars, and was crowned the first Holy Roman Emperor in 962.
- 12. What was the Holy Roman Empire?** It was a central European alliance of independent Catholic kingdoms that endured almost 1000 years.
- 13. Why was the Holy Roman Empire beneficial to the papacy?** It gave protection to the Papal States.
- 14. Why was lay investiture bad?** It deprived the Church of a power that belonged to her and led to corruption.
- 15. What solved the lay investiture problem?** Sts. Gregory VII and Innocent III forced emperors to recognize the papacy's authority over secular rulers.
- 16. What was the *Dictatus Papae*?** This decree by St. Gregory VII asserted papal powers over secular rulers.

**17. What were the effects of excommunication?** It caused many of the bishops and abbots in Germany to withdraw their support for Henry IV.

## **POPE INNOCENT III**

*(p. 85)*

**18. Why did Pope Innocent III call himself *Vicar of Christ* rather than *Vicar of St. Peter*?** He wanted to emphasize that he stood in the place of Christ, just like St. Peter had.

**19. What measures did Innocent III use to bring kings into conformity with the Church?** He used excommunication and interdiction.

**20. What is *interdiction*?** It bars subjects from receiving the Sacraments until their sovereign repents.

## **A FAITH REVIVED**

*(pp. 86-87)*

**21. What do the Cistercians and the Carthusians have in common in terms of lifestyle?** They are both very austere.

**22. How are the Cistercians and the Carthusians different in terms of community?** Cistercians live in community, whereas Carthusians are hermits.

**23. Who was St. Bernard of Clairvaux?** An early member of the Cistercian Order, he was probably the most important churchman of his time due to his counseling and writings.

**24. Who is St. Bruno?** After serving the civil state in France and being a model priest, St. Bruno refused the offer of a bishopric and instead became a hermit. He is the founder of the Carthusian order.

## **THE CRUSADES**

*(pp. 87-89)*

**25. What is a crusade?** It is a military expedition, most commonly to the Holy Land to stop Muslim aggression.

**26. What prompted Pope Bl. Urban II to call for the First Crusade?** The Byzantine emperor asked for help because his realm was on the verge of collapse from attacks by militant Turks.

**27. What were some reasons knights became crusaders?** They wanted to perform acts of religious devotion or penance; to free the Holy Land and its Christian inhabitants; and for adventure, greed, and glory.

**28. What were some benefits of the Crusades to Christendom?** Pilgrimages to the Holy Land became safe again, Muslim expansion into Europe was held back, and there was a growth in intellectual life from contact with the East.

**29. Overall, were the Crusades successful?** The Crusades were a tragic and dismal failure since the liberation of the Holy Land was only temporary and crusader conduct caused more harm than good to relations between Eastern and Western Christianity.

## **THE MILITARY ORDERS**

*(pp. 89-90)*

**30. Who were the Knights Templar?** They were a military religious order that defended the Christian kingdoms in the Holy Land and protected pilgrims.

**31. What destroyed the Knights Templar?** French king Philip's greed destroyed them.

**32. Why were the Knights Hospitallers well-named?** They were very hospitable as they cared for sick pilgrims and served as a medical corps for crusading knights in addition to fighting.

**33. Who were the Teutonic Knights?** They were German crusaders who fought in the Holy Land and then in northern and eastern Europe.

## THE INQUISITION; CONCLUSION

(pp. 90-94)

- 34. What were the Inquisitions? What was their true objective?** These were Church courts that worked with civil courts to examine people accused of heresy. Their true objective was to provide a fair trial for accused heretics.
- 35. How was Albigensianism bad for individuals, future generations, and civil society?** It advocated suicide, rejected marriage and procreation, and rejected all authority.
- 36. Why were Dominicans and Franciscans often chosen to be inquisitors?** They had a solid theological and spiritual formation and were less likely to be swayed by worldly motives or secular authorities.
- 37. How did most medieval people view punishing obstinate heresy with death?** They supported it.
- 38. How many convicted heretics were executed during the entire Inquisition?** Approximately 5000-6000 people were executed over a 500-year period.
- 39. What group did the Spanish Inquisition mostly target?** It targeted mostly *conversos*, Jewish and Muslim converts to Christianity who posed as Christians but practiced their former religions secretly.
- 40. What is the Black Legend?** It was an anti-Spanish smear campaign conducted by enemies of the Spanish crown that greatly exaggerated the evils of the Spanish Inquisition.
- 41. According to St. John Paul II, what evils did some Christians commit in relation to the Inquisition?** Some were intolerant, did not love or show mercy, and sought to impose truth by force.

**Discussion Questions (p. 94)**

- 1. What was feudalism?** It was a political arrangement in which people mutually promise work for security.
- 2. What factor led to a weakening of the monasteries' civilizing influence upon society?** A combination of Viking violence and internal decay (corruption) led to the weakening influence.
- 3. What factors made Cluny free from secular interferences?** The donor of the land did not retain any rights over the monastery, there was only one abbot in the entire order so all the monasteries and individual priors were accountable to him, and the order eventually only answered to the Pope.
- 4. What was the Holy Roman Empire?** It was a central European alliance of independent Catholic kingdoms that endured almost 1000 years.
- 5. What was lay investiture?** It was secular rulers appointing bishops and abbots.
- 6. What are excommunication and interdiction?** Excommunication is barring a sinner from receiving the Sacraments, except for Penance. Interdiction is barring subjects from the Sacraments until their sovereign repents.
- 7. Who was St. Bernard of Clairvaux?** An early member of the Cistercian Order, he was probably the most important churchman of his time due to his counseling and writings.
- 8. Why did Pope Bl. Urban II call for the First Crusade?** He wanted to stop Muslim expansion toward Europe and to make the Holy Land safe for Christian pilgrims.
- 9. What were some benefits of the Crusades to Christendom?** Pilgrimages to the Holy Land became safe again, Muslim expansion into Europe was held back, and there was a growth in intellectual life from contact with the East.
- 10. Who were the Knights Templar?** They were a military religious order that defended the Christian kingdoms in the Holy Land and protected pilgrims.
- 11. What was the Inquisition and its true objective?** It was a series of local Church courts that worked with civil courts to examine people accused of heresy. Its true objective was to provide a fair trial for accused heretics.
- 12. How was Albigensianism a threat to secular and religious society?** It advocated suicide, rejected marriage and procreation, and refused to obey authority.
- 13. How many convicted heretics were executed through the Inquisition?** Approximately five to six thousand people were executed over a 500-year period.
- 14. What was the Black Legend?** It was an anti-Spanish smear campaign conducted by enemies of the Spanish crown that greatly exaggerated the evils of the Spanish Inquisition.
- 15. According to Pope St. John Paul II, what evils did some Christians commit in relation to the Inquisition?** Some were intolerant, did not love or show mercy, and sought to impose truth by force.

## Chapter 7: THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES

### INTRODUCTION; THE UNIVERSITIES

(pp. 96-97)

- 1. How were the early universities structured like medieval guilds?** A university student would apprentice himself to a guild of expert teachers in order eventually to master their disciplines.
- 2. Whom were the northern European universities organized to benefit?** They benefited the interest of its faculty members.
- 3. For whose benefit were the southern European schools organized?** They benefited the students who hired and fired teachers as they saw fit.
- 4. For what was the University of Bologna famous?** It was famous for legal studies.
- 5. For what was the University of Salerno known?** It was the first European university to offer degrees and licenses for completed studies.
- 6. What gave the universities the ability to inquire freely into all fields?** The guild organizations allowed the universities to have intellectual independence.
- 7. What are the *trivium* and *quadrivium*?** The *trivium* is the study of grammar, rhetoric, and logic; the *quadrivium* is the study of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.
- 8. What was the importance of Latin for European learning?** Every educated person read, wrote, and spoke Latin which made it possible for all educated persons in Europe to communicate easily.
- 9. What was the educational technique of “hearing a book”?** The master would read a section of a text, add his predecessors’ comments on that text, and then offer his own ideas on it. This method gave rise to the words “lesson” and “lecture” (from the Latin word *lectio*, the act of reading).

### SCHOLASTICISM

(pp. 98-99)

- 10. What does the word *scholasticism* mean?** It is the science of the schools.
- 11. Which ancient author spurred the development of Scholasticism?** Aristotle, whose philosophical works were rediscovered in the West, spurred it.
- 12. What was the overarching work of Scholasticism?** Its work was reconciling all knowledge: everything that had been learned in Christian thinking until then, harmonized with all the newly discovered Greek philosophy.
- 13. How were contradictions key for Anselm of Laon?** He compiled statements by the Church Fathers on the same biblical text and tried to reconcile those that seemed to be contradictory.
- 14. How did Peter Lombard approach questions and definitions?** He saw questioning as the key to discovering truth and defining terms accurately the way to settle many difficulties.
- 15. Briefly, how is the Scholastic method structured?** (1) A question is asked, (2) every contrary position is considered, (3) an answer is given and (4) defended, and then (5) the contrary positions are critiqued.

## ST. THOMAS AQUINAS

(pp. 99-101)

- 16. What is St. Thomas’s place in the intellectual life of the Church?** He is perhaps the most important theological and philosophical thinker of all time.
- 17. What is St. Thomas’s greatest work?** He produced an encyclopedic work, the *Summa Theologica*.
- 18. What major problem did St. Thomas solve?** He reconciled Aristotle’s thought with Christian Revelation.
- 19. Briefly summarize St. Thomas Aquinas’s “Five Ways” of arriving at a natural knowledge of God.**
- (1) Argument from motion: Every object that moves is put into motion by another object that is also in motion; the “unmoved mover” is God.
  - (2) Argument from cause: Every cause results from another cause before it; the “first cause” is God.
  - (3) Argument from contingency: The existence of everything depends on something that existed before it; the “necessary being” is God.
  - (4) Argument from degrees of perfection: We have a natural sense of what is good, true, beautiful, noble, and so on; that which possesses these perfect attributes in their essence is God.
  - (5) Argument from design. The created universe is not a formless void, but a system with observable physical laws, so they must have been designed in this way by an intelligent being, who is God.
- 20. List some of the other areas of thought for which St. Thomas Aquinas is known.** He wrote extensively on ethics, defining the four cardinal virtues and distinguishing among the four kinds of law. His thought reflected upon social justice, economics, the Trinity, the justice of war, the nature of body and soul, the goal of human life, the gravity of sin, and the existence of truth.

## CHURCH AND CULTURE

(p. 102)

- 21. Describe how Scholasticism helped bring about a “flowering” of culture during the medieval period.** This “flowering” went well beyond the realm of the universities and into the arts, with poets and playwrights producing some of the greatest and most exquisite works of drama, fable, folk story, and satire.
- 22. How was a Gothic cathedral a kind of school?** Gothic cathedrals reflected God’s transcendence, power, and beauty. Gothic engineering allowed huge, floor-to-ceiling stained-glass windows that depicted Bible stories and the lives of the saints in a time when many people were illiterate.

## THE MENDICANT ORDERS

(pp. 103-105)

- 23. What is a mendicant friar?** Literally a *begging brother*, a mendicant friar is a religious who belongs to an order with no property and that sustains itself through alms.
- 24. What demographic of medieval society did the mendicant orders generally serve?** They served people who lived in towns and cities.
- 25. What were the two original mendicant orders?** The Franciscans and Dominicans were first.
- 26. What are two meanings of “Francis, rebuild my house”?** At first St. Francis thought that God wanted him to renovate the chapel of St. Damian. Later he realized that God wanted him to help reform the Catholic Church.
- 27. How did St. Francis view poverty?** It was the basis of his religious vocation; in fact, he said Lady Poverty was the woman he married.
- 28. How did St. Francis show his love for the Holy Eucharist?** He begged priests to show more reverence, cleaned churches so they would be more fitting places to offer Mass, and asked bishops to provide beautiful sacred vessels even for poor chapels.

- 29. How did St. Francis practice love of enemy toward the Sultan?** He traveled to Syria to see this head of the Islamic empire and even became friends with him, despite at first being mistreated.
- 30. How was St. Francis associated with the Passion of Christ at the end of his life?** He received the stigmata, or the wounds of Christ, on his own body.
- 31. How did St. Dominic get through to the Albigensian heretics?** He reached them through poverty, prayer, and good preaching.
- 32. What was one of the strongest prayer weapons of the Dominicans?** It was the Rosary.
- 33. For what are the Dominicans most famous?** They are great teachers and preachers.

## **THE ROAD TO AVIGNON**

*(pp. 105-106)*

- 34. How was Celestine V's papacy a "failure"?** He was completely unsuited to dealing with politically sophisticated religious and secular leaders throughout Christendom, and after making many mistakes, he resigned the papacy.
- 35. How did King Philip "the Fair" of France harass and then finally overcome Pope Boniface VIII?** Philip stole church income in France, accused the Pope of crimes, and then had him assaulted and arrested.
- 36. What happened to Pope Boniface's successor, Pope Bl. Benedict XI?** He was probably killed with poison by one of King Philip's supporters.

## **THE AVIGNON PAPACY; CONCLUSION**

*(pp. 106-108)*

- 37. Why did Clement V move the papacy to Avignon?** Rome had become lawless, and Clement was a Frenchman who was close friends with King Philip.
- 38. How long was the "Babylonian Captivity" of the Popes in Avignon?** It lasted seventy years.
- 39. How did the Popes' residence in Avignon under French kings erode the authority of the papacy in Europe?** To the leaders of other nations, the Pope looked like a puppet of the French kings. This bred resentment and the desire for those kings to have their own national churches, too.

### Discussion Questions (p.108)

- 1. How were the early universities structured?** University students would apprentice themselves to a guild of expert teachers in order eventually to master their disciplines.
- 2. What were the *trivium* and *quadrivium*?** The *trivium* is the study of grammar, rhetoric, and logic; the *quadrivium* is the study of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.
- 3. What does the word *scholasticism* mean?** It is the science of the schools.
- 4. What ancient author spurred the development of Scholasticism?** Aristotle, whose philosophical works were rediscovered in the West, spurred it.
- 5. What was the overarching work of Scholasticism?** Its work was reconciling all knowledge: everything that had been learned in Christian thinking up till then, harmonized with all the newly discovered Greek philosophy.
- 6. Briefly, how is the Scholastic method structured?** (1) A question is asked, (2) every contrary position is considered, (3) an answer is given and (4) defended, and then (5) the contrary positions are critiqued.
- 7. What major problem did St. Thomas Aquinas solve?** He reconciled Aristotle's thought with Christian revelation.
- 8. List and summarize St. Thomas Aquinas's "Five Ways" of arriving at a natural knowledge of God.**
  - (1) Argument from motion: Every object that moves is put into motion by another object that is also in motion; the "unmoved mover" is God.
  - (2) Argument from cause: Every cause results from another cause before it; the "first cause" is God.
  - (3) Argument from contingency: The existence of everything depends on something that existed before it; the "necessary being" is God.
  - (4) Argument from degrees of perfection: We have a natural sense of what is good, true, beautiful, noble, and so on; that which possesses these perfect attributes in their essence is God.
  - (5) Argument from design. The created universe is not a formless void, but a system with observable physical laws, so they must have been designed in this way by an intelligent being, who is God.
- 9. What is a mendicant friar?** Literally a *begging brother*, a mendicant friar is a religious who belongs to an order with no property and that sustains itself through alms.
- 10. What were the two original mendicant orders?** The Franciscans and Dominicans were first.
- 11. What was the real meaning of "Francis, rebuild my house"?** Rather than renovate the chapel of St. Damian, God wanted St. Francis to help reform the Catholic Church.
- 12. How did St. Dominic get through to the Albigensian heretics?** He reached them through poverty, prayer, and good preaching.
- 13. For what are the Dominicans most famous?** They are great teachers and preachers.
- 14. How did the Popes' residence in Avignon under French kings erode the authority of the papacy in Europe?** To the leaders of other nations, the Pope looked like a puppet of the French kings. This bred resentment and the desire for those kings to have their own national churches, too.

## Chapter 8: THE RENAISSANCE

### INTRODUCTION; WAR AND PLAGUE

*(pp. 110-113)*

- 1. Briefly, what was the Peace and Truce of God?** These measures limited warfare between Christians.
- 2. What was the cause of the Hundred Years' War?** There was a dispute between the English and French over who was the legitimate heir to the French throne.
- 3. For what was the Battle of Crecy famous?** The out-numbered English defeated the French thanks to the introduction of the longbow.
- 4. Who was the catalyst for the final victory of the French?** St. Joan of Arc was its catalyst.
- 5. What was the Black Death?** This plague killed some 25 million people across Europe.
- 6. How did the Church respond to the Black Death?** Priests, religious men and women, and Church institutions worked feverishly to treat and minister to the sick, but the disease was so rampant and contagious that many died without benefit of the “last rites” — the Sacraments of Penance and the Anointing of the Sick and Viaticum.
- 7. What effect did the Black Death have on the religious faith of the people?** Many believed it was a punishment from God, perhaps even a sign of the end of the world. Some lost faith in the goodness of God, even his very existence, as a result. Many became obsessed with death, or turned to severe mortifications, such as self-flagellation, processing in bands from town to town in a public display of penance.

### ST. CATHERINE AND THE END OF THE AVIGNON PAPACY

*(p. 114)*

- 8. Who persuaded Pope Gregory XI to return the papacy to Rome from Avignon?** St. Catherine of Siena is largely credited with persuading him.
- 9. How did the image of the Church suffer during the Avignon Papacy?** Rome had long been recognized as the rightful place for the successor to St. Peter, and the interruption of that tradition profoundly compromised the spiritual authority of the papacy because of its apparent subordination to the French crown. The seven Popes who resided in Avignon also tended to be very worldly, financially corrupt men.

### CONCILIARISM AND THE WESTERN SCHISM

*(pp. 115-117)*

- 10. What was the Great Western Schism?** It was a forty-year-long dispute within the Latin Church over who was the legitimate Pope.
- 11. What is an antipope?** He is a claimant to the See of Peter but is in fact not the Pope.
- 12. What did the organizers of the Council of Pisa attempt to do?** Those who organized the Council of Pisa were desperate to end the Western Schism.
- 13. What is conciliarism?** It is the heretical idea that an Ecumenical Council is of higher teaching authority than the Pope.
- 14. What did the Council of Basel-Ferrara-Florence define in regard to the validity of Ecumenical Councils?** An Ecumenical Council must be called by the Pope, it must be presided over by the Pope or his legate, and its dogmatic decrees are valid only if they are approved by the Pope.

## AN ERA OF NEW ERRORS

*(pp. 117-118)*

- 15. What is nominalism?** It is a doctrine advocated by William of Ockham that claims our reason can never reach the real nature of things.
- 16. How was William of Ockham opposed to the Scholasticism of St. Thomas Aquinas?** St. Thomas taught that every created thing has a specific purpose that is part of its very nature, and that it is God who created them for this purpose; Ockham would say that while things may act a certain way because it is their nature to do so, it does not indicate they have any particular end or purpose.
- 17. Why was John Wycliffe's doctrine welcome to some kings?** He told them that they had the right to seize Church property.
- 18. What did Wycliffe think about poverty in the Church?** He said that it was sinful for the Church to have any property and should practice strict poverty.
- 19. What is pre-Protestant about Wycliffe?** He claimed that the Bible is the only source of religious knowledge, believed in double predestination, and rejected the priesthood and the Sacraments.
- 20. What doctrine did Jan Hus share with Martin Luther?** He held to the heresy that faith alone, apart from good works, is the means of salvation.

## THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

*(pp. 118-120)*

- 21. Why did Italian city-states like Florence, Venice, and Genoa become wealthy?** Due the lack of papal oversight during the Avignon Papacy, the noble families of these city-states set up their own means of governing and commerce.
- 22. What international factor helped Italian commerce grow?** The fall of Constantinople shifted trade from the city to the Italian city-states.
- 23. How did Muslim aggression increase classical learning in the West?** Refugee Greek scholars from the East fled to the West.
- 24. Did Europe face any real danger from Islam in the late fourteenth century?** Yes. Ottoman Turks conquered lands as far west as Serbia.
- 25. Why were Pope Eugene IV and Byzantine Emperor John VIII able to work together to reunify the Church?** Eugene could offer some military help to John, and John could pressure his bishops to agree to Latin doctrinal demands.
- 26. Why was the reunification on paper only?** The people of Greece rejected the agreement.
- 27. Why was Greek hatred of the West understandable?** The West had sacked Constantinople; established a Latin kingdom there; and, in the East's eyes, taught false doctrines.
- 28. What was the fate of Constantinople?** In 1453 it was conquered, sacked, and turned into a Muslim city by the Ottoman Turks.

## HUMANISM

*(pp. 120-123)*

- 29. What was the general focus of humanism?** It focused on the human being itself rather than on the human being in relation to God.
- 30. How is humanism a development of Christianity?** A realization of the greatness of the human person grew out of the complementary Christian doctrines of human beings having been created in the image of God and God becoming man in the Incarnation.

- 31. What new focuses did the humanists want to give education?** They wanted to study classical literature and to make people wiser and more virtuous.
- 32. What are the *bonæ litteræ*, or *litteræ humaniores*?** They are two names for the writings of the ancient Greek and Roman authors.
- 33. What is the *Divine Comedy*?** This is an epic poetic masterpiece by Dante.
- 34. What is a “Renaissance man”?** He or she is a person who excels in many disciplines.
- 35. Why was St. Thomas More a “Renaissance man”?** He was a lawyer, knight, Lord Chancellor, and great intellectual.
- 36. Despite his criticisms of the Church, what was Erasmus’s state in life?** He was a monk and priest.
- 37. What was Erasmus’s view of the medieval world?** It was unenlightened and stagnant.
- 38. What was Erasmus’s main argument in his book *In Praise of Folly*?** The people of his time preferred foolishness rather than reason.

## **THE RENAISSANCE POPES; CONCLUSION**

*(pp. 123-124)*

- 39. What was a major interest of many Renaissance Popes?** They were more interested in power, glory, and pleasure rather than in building the Kingdom of God.
- 40. What has history proven true about Matthew 16:18?** Even though there have been sinful Popes, they have never been unfaithful to Christ’s teachings on faith or morals, so the power of death has not overcome the papacy.

### Discussion Questions (p.124)

- 1. What was the cause of the Hundred Years' War?** It was a dispute between the English and French over who was the legitimate heir to the French throne.
- 2. Who persuaded Pope Gregory XI to return the papacy to Rome from Avignon?** St. Catherine of Siena is largely credited with persuading him.
- 3. What was the Great Western Schism?** It was a forty-year-long dispute within the Latin Church over who was the legitimate Pope.
- 4. What is an antipope?** He is a claimant to the See of Peter but is in fact not the Pope.
- 5. What is nominalism?** It is a doctrine advocated by William of Ockham that claims our reason can never reach the real nature of things.
- 6. Why was John Wycliffe's doctrine welcome to some kings?** He told them that they had the right to seize Church property.
- 7. What doctrine did Jan Hus share with Martin Luther?** He held the heresy that faith alone, apart from good works, is the means of salvation.
- 8. Did Europe face any real danger from the Turks in the late fourteenth century?** Yes. Ottoman Turks conquered lands as far west as Serbia.
- 9. Why were Pope Eugene IV and Byzantine Emperor John VIII able to temporarily reunify the Church?** Eugene offered some military help to John, and John pressured his bishops to agree to Latin doctrinal demands.
- 10. What was the general focus of humanism?** It focused on the human being itself rather than on the human being in relation to God.
- 11. What is the *Divine Comedy*?** It is the epic poetic masterpiece by Dante.
- 12. Why was St. Thomas More a "Renaissance man"?** He was a lawyer, knight, Lord Chancellor, and great intellectual.
- 13. Despite his criticisms of the Church, what was Erasmus's state in life?** He was a monk and priest.
- 14. What has history proven true about Matthew 16:18?** Even though there have been sinful Popes, they have never been unfaithful to Christ's teachings on faith or morals, so the power of death has not overcome the papacy.

## Chapter 9: PROTESTANT REFORMATION AND CATHOLIC RENEWAL

### INTRODUCTION; MARTIN LUTHER

(pp. 126-130)

- 1. What is scrupulosity?** It is imagining sin when there is none, or mortal sin when it is venial.
- 2. What was Luther's view of God when he was a young priest?** He saw God as a righteous but angry lawgiver, ready to damn sinful people to Hell.
- 3. What "revelation" led Luther to formulate his views on salvation?** Reading the Bible one day, he was struck by something St. Paul wrote in his Letter to the Romans: We do not "earn" forgiveness and salvation by our works, but by grace freely given through Christ's Sacrifice.
- 4. What is an indulgence?** It is the pardoning of temporal punishment due for sins already forgiven.
- 5. How did certain preachers cause scandal by distorting Catholic teaching on indulgences?** A Dominican preacher named Johann Tetzel began preaching that, by the simple contribution of money, a donor would free the souls of his or her loved ones from Purgatory.
- 6. What were Luther's *Ninety-five Theses*?** They were points for public debate on personal salvation and the practice of selling indulgences.
- 7. What were some other Church teachings that Luther ultimately rejected?** He rejected the authority of the Pope, the authority of Church councils, the New Testament's Epistle of St. James, human free will, and the Catholic understanding of the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist.
- 8. Why did so many Christians latch on to Luther's preaching?** Many people were fed up with corruption in the Church, and the spirit of reform had long been primed by such discontent as well as the preaching of other would-be reformers.
- 9. What did Luther mean by justification by faith alone?** We are "justified" or made right with God only by making an act of faith in him, not by any good we do.
- 10. According to perennial Catholic teaching, how we are sanctified?** Through the Sacraments Christ sanctifies us with his grace so we can contribute to our own salvation and growth in holiness through our grace-assisted good works.
- 11. What are the four "alones" Luther developed?** He developed *sola Scriptura*, *sola fide*, *sola gratia*, and *solo Christo*.
- 12. What was Luther's view of the Seven Sacraments?** He rejected the Sacraments, except Baptism and the Eucharist, and he changed the meaning of the Eucharist.
- 13. What was Luther's view of clerical celibacy?** He claimed it was impossible, so monks and nuns should just get married.
- 14. Why did German princes embrace Lutheranism?** It gave them a justification for seizing Church property.
- 15. Why did the German peasants think they had the right to rebel against feudalism?** They thought it followed from the princes' "right" to overthrow the Church.
- 16. What was the outcome of the Peasant Rebellion?** Crops were destroyed; villages were burned; and over 100,000 men, women, and children were slain.

## JOHN CALVIN

(pp. 131-132)

- 17. What is the book *Institutes of the Christian Religion*?** It is a comprehensive law manual on Protestant theology and church organization written by John Calvin.
- 18. What are some of the major tenets of Calvinism?** Calvinists believe in *sola Scriptura*, the corruption of human nature, iconoclasm, and double predestination.

## THE ANGLICAN SCHISM

(pp. 132-135)

- 19. Why did Henry VIII have to get a dispensation to marry Catherine of Aragon?** For a few months she had been married to his older brother Arthur, who died.
- 20. Why did Henry VIII want an annulment?** He was in love with another woman and hoped to get a male heir.
- 21. What is the Act of Supremacy?** It proclaimed the King of England the head of the Church in England.
- 22. What is the Act of Succession?** It declared the children of Anne Boleyn to be Henry VIII's legitimate successors.
- 23. What did Henry VIII do to those who would not publicly approve of his actions?** He had them executed.
- 24. What did Henry do with his complete power over the Church in England?** He made himself rich and rewarded those who were loyal to him.
- 25. How did Henry regard Lutheranism?** He resisted its introduction into England since he still considered himself to be a Catholic.
- 26. To what did Archbishop Cranmer dedicate himself during Edward VI's youth?** Along with the Duke of Somerset, he dedicated himself to making England into a Lutheran-Calvinist country.
- 27. What view did Mary I take toward religion?** She wanted to restore England to Catholicism.
- 28. What view did Elizabeth I take toward religion?** She was vehemently against Catholicism and turned the country into something Catholic-looking on the outside but Protestant on the inside.
- 29. What are some ways Elizabeth persecuted Catholicism?** A Catholic who practiced the Faith could be fined, imprisoned, or put to death.

## THE COUNCIL OF TRENT AND THE CATHOLIC RENEWAL; CONCLUSION

(pp. 135-139)

- 30. What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?** The Council Fathers defined doctrines that were disputed by Protestants.
- 31. According to Trent, what are the sources of Divine Revelation?** They are Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition.
- 32. What did Trent teach about good works?** Good works assisted by grace are necessary for salvation.
- 33. How did Trent provide for a renewal of the priesthood?** It established the seminary system and liturgical guidelines.
- 34. How did Trent provide for a renewal of the office of bishop?** A bishop was not permitted to head more than one diocese or to be away from his diocese for more than three months. In addition, he was urged to visit all the churches in the diocese and to care for their clergy and the people.
- 35. How was Pope St. Pius V a good model for the Church for spiritual renewal?** He lived a life of poverty and humility, prayed, and served the poor and sick.

- 36. How was St. Charles Borromeo a good episcopal model for diocesan renewal?** In his Archdiocese of Milan, he was a good shepherd, setting up structures for both priestly and lay formation and personally caring for the hungry and sick.
- 37. What was the basic way religious orders were to reform themselves?** They returned to their original charism, or spirit, embracing a life of prayer, penance, and poverty, chastity, and obedience.
- 38. What religious order was very important in reforming the Church?** The Jesuits were very important.

### Discussion Questions (p.140)

- 1. What were Luther's *Ninety-five Theses*?** They were points for public debate on salvation and the practice of selling indulgences.
- 2. What did Luther mean by justification by faith alone?** We are "justified" or made right with God only by making an act of faith in him, not by any good we do.
- 3. What are the four "alones" Luther developed?** He developed *sola Scriptura*, *sola fide*, *sola gratia*, and *solo Christo*.
- 4. Why did the German peasants think they had the right to overthrow feudalism?** They thought it followed from the princes' "right" to overthrow the Church.
- 5. What are some of the major tenets of Calvinism?** Calvinists believe in *sola Scriptura*, the corruption of human nature, iconoclasm, and double predestination.
- 6. What was the Act of Supremacy?** It proclaimed the king of England the head of the Church in England.
- 7. What did Henry do with his complete power over the Church in England?** He made himself rich and rewarded those who were loyal to him.
- 8. What view did Elizabeth I take toward religion?** She was vehemently against Catholicism and turned the country into something Catholic-looking on the outside but Protestant on the inside.
- 9. How did Trent provide for a renewal of the priesthood and the office of bishop?** For priests Trent established the seminary system and liturgical guidelines. For bishops Trent prohibited a bishop from heading more than one diocese and being away from his diocese for more than three months. In addition, he was urged to visit all the parishes in the diocese and to care for their clergy and the people.
- 10. How was St. Charles Borromeo a good episcopal model for diocesan renewal?** In his Archdiocese of Milan, he was a good shepherd, setting up structures for both priestly and lay formation, and personally caring for the hungry and sick.

## Chapter 10: BLOODSHED AND EVANGELIZATION

### INTRODUCTION; PHILIP II AND THE LOW COUNTRIES

*(pp. 142-143)*

- 1. How did the Calvinists in the Low Countries show their hatred of religious images?** In August 1566 small Calvinist groups launched an iconoclastic campaign across the countryside, plundering over 1000 churches and monasteries.
- 2. How was Philip II partly responsible for the war in the Low Countries?** He blamed all the people of the Low Countries for the Calvinist iconoclasm, on whom his soldiers meted out a harsh punishment.
- 3. What was the Spanish Fury?** Unpaid soldiers of the Spanish army mutinied and pillaged the countryside, killing 6000 in the Low Countries in the process.
- 4. What is the origin of Holland and Belgium?** The seven northern provinces of the Low Countries won independence and became the Dutch Republic (Holland). The ten southern provinces that remained loyal to the Spanish crown formed the Spanish Netherlands, modern-day Belgium.

### THE HUGUENOT WARS IN FRANCE

*(pp. 143-146)*

- 5. What were the three factions in the Huguenot wars?** They were the Catholics, the Huguenots, and the *politiques*.
- 6. What was the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre?** Deceived by a false rumor of insurrection created by Catherine de Medici, Catholics butchered Protestants in a preemptive attack.
- 7. Why did Henry IV convert from Calvinism to Catholicism?** He wanted his majority Catholic subjects to accept him.
- 8. Who engineered the defeat of Protestantism in France?** Cardinal Richelieu engineered it.

### THE BRITISH ISLES

*(pp. 146-148)*

- 9. Who founded Calvinism in Scotland?** John Knox spread it there.
- 10. Why did Queen Elizabeth imprison, then execute, Mary, Queen of Scots?** Mary had a claim to the English throne, so Elizabeth saw her as a dangerous rival.
- 11. What is the significance of Douay for English Catholics?** This city in the Spanish Netherlands had a seminary which sent missionary priests back to England and kept the Faith alive in England for generations.
- 12. Who was St. Edmund Campion?** He was a prominent Anglican scholar who converted to Catholicism, became a Jesuit priest, and was put to death when discovered serving the underground Church in England.
- 13. Who was St. John Ogilvie?** He was a Scottish Calvinist convert to Catholicism who became a Jesuit priest and was martyred.
- 14. Why did Phillip II of Spain attempt to invade England?** He was enraged by Elizabeth's persecution of Catholics, her execution of Mary, her support of Protestant causes in Europe, and her rewarding of English pirates who plundered Spanish treasure ships.
- 15. How did Queen Elizabeth treat Catholics in Ireland?** She attempted to exterminate them.
- 16. What effect did the persecution have on the faith of Irish Catholics?** Their faith deepened.

## THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

(pp. 149-151)

- 17. What is the significance of “*cuius region, eius religio*”?** From the Peace of Augsburg, “whose region, his religion” means that the prince gets to determine the religion of his kingdom.
- 18. What were the Evangelical Union and the Catholic League?** They were, respectively, leagues of Calvinist and Catholic princes.
- 19. What effect did the Thirty Years' War have on Germany?** Besides the devastation people suffered, Germany did not become a modern nation-state until the late nineteenth century, remaining a confederation of many little states divided along religious lines.

## THE EVANGELIZATION OF ASIA

(pp. 151-154)

- 20. How did the Age of Exploration and the Catholic Reformation contribute to a new evangelization?** The explorers' discoveries opened new lands to be evangelized, and the Catholic Reformation produced eager evangelists.
- 21. Who were the St. Thomas Christians?** They were the Christians that Portuguese missionaries discovered in India who traced their origin back to St. Thomas the Apostle.
- 22. How far east did St. Francis Xavier evangelize?** He began the evangelization of Japan.
- 23. In what ways was St. Francis Xavier one of the greatest missionaries in Church history?** He traveled to the farthest corner of the world, learned the native peoples' languages, converted thousands, and left behind well-trained successors and a system for them to follow so they could minister effectively to the newly evangelized peoples.
- 24. Why did the Chinese feel no need for a Western religion?** They had a sophisticated Confucian culture based on family relationships, veneration of ancestors, truth, and justice, including the rule “Do not do to others what you do not want done to yourself.”
- 25. What impressed the Chinese about Fr. Matteo Ricci?** He impressed Chinese scholars with his mathematical skills, his ability to predict eclipses, and his cartography, producing the first map of the world in Chinese.
- 26. What is Fr. Ricci's *Tian zhu she i*? *The True Doctrine of God* was a treatise that Ricci wrote to express Catholic philosophical and theological truths in the Chinese language and to argue that Christianity could bring China not a new truth but the fullness of truth.**
- 27. What reduced the number of Catholics in China at the end of the eighteenth century?** Persecution of Christians due to fear of Western domination reduced the number of Catholics, and the suppression of the Jesuits diminished the number of missionaries available.
- 28. What persecution did the Japanese Catholics experience?** At first tolerated, Japanese Catholics were severely persecuted and martyred by shoguns afraid of foreign influence.
- 29. What did Catholic missionaries discover when they returned to Japan in 1865?** They discovered over 50,000 underground Japanese Christians who had kept their faith alive for nearly three centuries.
- 30. How did the Japanese Christians recognize the missionaries as Catholic, like them?** They recognized the missionaries' obedience to the Pope, their veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the practice of celibacy by their priests.
- 31. What was the enculturation practiced by Matteo Ricci and Robert de Nobili?** It was understanding and assimilating local customs and, whenever possible, adapting the practices of Christianity to the cultural traditions of the people.
- 32. How did De Nobili use enculturation to reach the Brahmin caste in India?** He thoroughly studied the languages, culture, and values of the Brahmins, and then lived like one of them, to show them the Faith.
- 33. Which orders evangelized the Philippines?** The Augustinians, Dominicans, Jesuits, Franciscans, and others evangelized there.

## THE EVANGELIZATION OF AFRICA

(pp. 154-155)

- 34. What happened to the strong Christian presence that existed in North Africa in the first few centuries after Christ?** Divisions brought about by the Donatist heresy, persecution under the Vandals, and the eventual assaults and forced conversions under Islamic rule took their toll on the Christian Faith there.
- 35. Where did missionaries have the greatest initial success in the evangelization of Africa in the sixteenth century?** The best initial success came in Congo.
- 36. Why did the Christian Faith experience a dramatic decline in sub-Saharan Africa?** It was due in large part to mismanagement by Portugal. The Portuguese were more interested in the economic exploitation of Africa rather than in evangelization.

## THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE NEW WORLD; CONCLUSION

(pp. 155-158)

- 37. What was the primary goal of the Catholic kings in the New World?** Their primary goal was to bring Christianity to all the natives.
- 38. What was a common practice of the indigenous religion in Mexico?** It involved human sacrifice to appease gods.
- 39. Who conquered Mexico for the Catholic Faith?** Our Lady of Guadalupe conquered Mexico for the Faith by appearing to St. Juan Diego, leaving her image on his *tilma*.
- 40. What were the Jesuit reductions?** They were mission settlements in South America that gave Native Americans complete control over their own affairs; they taught the Faith, gave the native language a written form and established schools that introduced modern knowledge and skills.
- 41. Who were Sts. Isaac Jogues and John de Brebeuf, and where did they evangelize?** They were Jesuit martyrs who evangelized Native Americans in French territories.
- 42. Why was the colony of Maryland founded?** It was a refuge for persecuted English Catholics.
- 43. How were Catholic minority rights protected in the colony of Maryland?** The Maryland Toleration Act initially protected Catholics from restrictions on their religious freedom by the Protestant majority.
- 44. Who was St. Junipero Serra?** He was a Franciscan priest who founded missions for the native peoples in California.

### Discussion Questions (p.158)

- 1. How did the Calvinists in the Low Countries show their hatred of religious images?** In August 1566 small Calvinist groups launched an iconoclastic campaign across the countryside, plundering over 1000 churches and monasteries.
- 2. How was Philip II partly responsible for the war in the Low Countries?** He blamed all the people of the Low Countries for the Calvinist iconoclasm, on whom his soldiers meted out a harsh punishment.
- 3. What were the three factions in the Huguenot wars?** They were the Catholics, the Huguenots, and the *politiques*.
- 4. Why did Henry IV convert from Calvinism to Catholicism?** He wanted his majority Catholic subjects to accept him.
- 5. Why did Queen Elizabeth imprison, then execute, Mary, Queen of Scots?** Mary had a claim to the English throne, so Elizabeth saw her as a dangerous rival.
- 6. Why did Phillip II of Spain attempt to invade England?** He was enraged by Elizabeth's persecution of Catholics, her execution of Mary, her support of Protestant causes in Europe, and her rewarding of English pirates who plundered Spanish treasure ships.
- 7. How did Queen Elizabeth treat Catholics in Ireland?** She attempted to exterminate them.
- 8. What is the significance of “*cuius regio eius religio*”?** From the Peace of Augsburg, “whose region, his religion” means that the prince gets to determine the religion of his kingdom.
- 9. How did the Age of Exploration and the Catholic Reformation contribute to a new evangelization?** The explorers' discoveries opened new lands to be evangelized, and the Catholic Reformation produced eager evangelists.
- 10. In what ways was St. Francis Xavier one of the greatest missionaries in Church history?** He traveled to the farthest corners of the world, learned the native peoples' languages, converted thousands, and left behind well-trained successors and a system for them to follow so they could minister effectively to the newly evangelized peoples.
- 11. What is Fr. Ricci's *Tian zhu she i*?** *The True Doctrine of God* was a treatise that Ricci wrote to express Catholic philosophical and theological truths in the Chinese language and to argue that Christianity could bring China not a new truth but the fullness of truth.
- 12. What did Catholic missionaries discover when they returned to Japan in 1865?** They discovered over 50,000 underground Japanese Christians who had kept their faith alive for nearly three centuries.
- 13. How did Roberto de Nobili use enculturation to reach the Brahmin caste in India?** He thoroughly studied the languages, culture, and values of the Brahmins, and then lived like one of them, to show them the Faith.
- 14. Who conquered Mexico for the Catholic Faith?** Our Lady of Guadalupe conquered Mexico for the Faith by appearing to St. Juan Diego, leaving her image on his *tilma*.
- 15. What were the Jesuit reductions?** They were mission settlements in South America that gave Native Americans complete control over their own affairs; they taught the Faith, gave the native language a written form and established schools that introduced modern knowledge and skills.
- 16. Why was the colony of Maryland founded?** It was a refuge for persecuted English Catholics.

## Chapter 11: THE CHURCH AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT

### INTRODUCTION; ABSOLUTE MONARCHY IN FRANCE

*(pp. 160-162)*

- 1. How was France transformed after the Thirty Years' War?** France was composed of some 300 feudal provinces.
- 2. How long did Louis XIV rule France?** He ruled for fifty-four years.
- 3. How did Louis XIV create a central government that answered only to him?** He dismissed all nobles from his court and created an administration of men from minor families who were thus beholden to him for their good fortune.
- 4. How did Gallicanism give Louis XIV a “justification” to control the Catholic Church in France?** This doctrine claimed that the king has the right to rule the Church in his realm.
- 5. What is the principle of the divine right of kings?** It is the false notion that a king gets his powers directly from God, that his subjects must obey him without question, and that he answers to no one but God.
- 6. What was Calvinistic about Jansenism?** Jansenism taught that human beings are completely corrupt and that most will not be saved.
- 7. What was Port-Royal?** It was a convent in Paris that supported Jansenism until Louis XIV had it destroyed.
- 8. What was true about the heresy of Quietism?** Contemplative prayer is a resting in God, and total abandonment to God's will is holy.
- 9. What was false about Quietism?** The idea that a Christian need not make any effort to be saved or to avoid sin is false.
- 10. What were some of the results of Louis XVI's revocation of the Edict of Nantes?** Answers will vary. Protestant rulers in England and Holland responded by retaliating against Catholics under their authority.

### CATHOLIC REPRESSION IN ENGLAND

*(pp. 162-164)*

- 11. What was the Gunpowder Plot?** Guy Fawkes and his Catholic conspirators plotted to blow up the Protestant king and Parliament.
- 12. Which group posed the greatest threat to King James and Charles I?** The Calvinists, who dominated Parliament and who eventually overthrew and beheaded Charles, posed the greatest threat.
- 13. What was the goal of the Protestant plantations in Ireland?** They aimed to colonize Ireland with Scottish Protestants, who would eventually replace all the Catholics.
- 14. How did Oliver Cromwell plan to deal with the Irish?** He sought to kill one-third; enslave one-third, raising their children to be Protestants; and imprison one-third in the barren west of Ireland.
- 15. What were the Irish Penal Laws?** Passed beginning in 1691, they basically enslaved the Irish Catholic population.
- 16. What was the Glorious Revolution of 1688?** Parliament deposed the Catholic James II and replaced him with the Protestants William and Mary.
- 17. How did Parliament ensure there would never again be a Catholic king in England?** In 1701 Parliament passed the “Act of Settlement,” which prohibited a Catholic from sitting on the throne.

## GALLICANISM IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

(p. 164)

- 18. What is Febronianism?** It is a doctrine created by a German Catholic bishop that justifies bishops ignoring Rome and kings seizing religious power in their realms.
- 19. Which Catholic king embraced Febronianism?** King Joseph II of Austria embraced it.
- 20. How did Joseph II put into practice the notions of Febronius?** He micromanaged the Austrian Church to the extent of determining the number of candles used for Mass.

## THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

(pp. 165-168)

- 21. Are faith and reason incompatible with one another?** No. The Church has always held to the compatibility of faith and reason: Both are means of seeking truth, and therefore faith and reason can work together to find truth.
- 22. What was Descartes’s philosophical dream?** He sought to develop a way to do away with traditional learning and to replace it with a new system based on logical reasoning and mathematical-like proofs.
- 23. What did Descartes mean when he said, “I think, therefore I am”?** He was certain of only one thing: that he exists.
- 24. How did Descartes drive a wedge between reason and faith?** He thought that only understanding based on empirical data is valid. This is a problem because Christianity deals with truths that can be known by reason and truths that require faith and exceed — but are compatible with — reason.
- 25. What is Bacon’s inductive method?** It collects measurable data and then forms a theory that explains the data.
- 26. According to Bacon, what are the two things natural science does?** It knows the natural world and harnesses it to benefit human beings.
- 27. What is the Ptolemaic, or geocentric, view of the universe?** Everything revolves around the earth, which is the center of the universe.
- 28. What is the Copernican, or heliocentric, view of the universe?** Everything revolves around the sun, which is the center of the universe.
- 29. Why was the geocentric model of the universal sensible?** It agreed with common sense, explained what could be observed, and seemed consistent with Divine Revelation.
- 30. What did Copernicus’s heliocentric model explain?** It explained the retrograde motion of the planets.
- 31. What did Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler contribute to our understanding of the universe?** Brahe contributed meticulous observations of astronomy, and Kepler contributed abstract, mathematical laws of planetary motion.
- 32. In what areas of science was Galileo expert?** He was expert in mathematics, physics, and astronomy.
- 33. How did Galileo test his theories?** He established controlled experiments that he could measure.
- 34. Of what did the Inquisition find Galileo guilty?** He was “vehemently suspect of heresy.”
- 35. Were all Catholic intellectuals opposed to Galileo?** No. He was supported by many prominent Catholics, including theologians, and Popes Paul V and Gregory X.
- 36. Why does the Church not have a problem with theories of evolution *per se*?** A scientific theory, if it is true, and a theological truth, if it is properly understood, cannot be opposed. (N.B. See question 21, above.)

## THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

*(pp. 169-171)*

- 37. Why are modern atheists wrong when they claim that the Church is anti-science?** Christians invented modern science and saw no conflict between their discoveries about the natural world and their religious faith.
- 38. What is rationalism?** It is the error that reason is the sole source and the final test of all truth.
- 39. How did the thinkers of the Enlightenment view Catholicism?** They viewed it as the major obstacle to their utopian vision of creating a heaven on earth.
- 40. Who are the *philosophes*?** They were the intellectual leaders of the Enlightenment.
- 41. How did the *philosophes* view God?** They saw a God who created the universe with its natural laws, wound it up like a great watchmaker winds a clock, and then let it run without further involvement.
- 42. What did Deists assume about the relationship between God and humanity?** They assumed that God would never get involved in human life.
- 43. Who are the Freemasons?** They are a secret Deist fraternity seeking to “save civilization” by destroying the Church.
- 44. How did Voltaire treat the Catholic Church?** He attacked every aspect of it.
- 45. Would it be fair to call Voltaire “antireligious”?** No. He believed in natural religion and morality.
- 46. What did Rousseau believe was the origin of evil?** It is society, which corrupts us.
- 47. According to Rousseau, what is a social contract?** It is the natural agreement that people undertake to be governed by someone.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS; CONCLUSION

*(pp. 171-172)*

- 48. Why did the *philosophes* want the Jesuits destroyed?** They were the most formidable force that could defeat Enlightenment ideology.
- 49. What happened to the Jesuits between 1773 and 1814?** Pope Clement XIV dissolved the order worldwide due to pressure from French and Italian princes.

### Discussion Questions (p.172)

1. **How did Gallicanism give Louis XIV a “justification” to control the Catholic Church in France?** This doctrine claimed the king has the right to rule the Church in his realm.
2. **Which group posed the greatest threat to James I and Charles I?** The Calvinists, who dominated Parliament and who eventually overthrew and beheaded Charles, posed the greatest threat.
3. **How did Oliver Cromwell plan to deal with the Irish?** He sought to kill one-third; enslave one-third, raising their children to be Protestants; and imprison one-third in the barren west of Ireland.
4. **What was Febronianism?** It is a doctrine created by a German Catholic bishop that justifies bishops ignoring Rome and kings seizing religious power in their realms.
5. **How did Descartes drive a wedge between reason and faith?** He thought that only understanding based on empirical data is valid. This is a problem because Christianity deals with truths that can be known by reason and truths that require faith and exceed — but are compatible with — reason.
6. **What is Bacon’s inductive method?** It collects measurable data and then forms a theory that explains the data.
7. **What is the Ptolemaic, or geocentric, view of the universe?** Everything revolves around the earth, which is the center of the universe.
8. **What is the Copernican, or heliocentric, view of the universe?** Everything revolves around the sun, which is the center of the universe.
9. **How did Galileo test his theories?** He set up controlled experiments that he could measure.
10. **Of what did the Inquisition find Galileo guilty?** He was “vehemently suspect of heresy.”
11. **Why are modern atheists wrong when they claim that the Church is anti-science?** Christians invented modern science and saw no conflict between their discoveries about the natural world and their religious faith.
12. **What is rationalism?** It is the error that reason is the sole source and the final test of all truth.
13. **How did the *philosophes* view God?** They saw a God who created the universe with its natural laws, wound it up like a great watchmaker winds a clock, and then let it run without further involvement.
14. **What did Rousseau believe was the origin of evil?** It is society, which corrupts us.
15. **What happened to the Jesuits between 1773 and 1814?** Pope Clement XIV dissolved the order worldwide due to pressure from French and Italian princes.

## Chapter 12: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

### INTRODUCTION; THE END OF THE OLD REGIME

(pp. 174-178)

- 1. What were the three estates of the Old Regime?** They were the clergy, the nobility, and everyone else.
- 2. What kind of work did the Church perform in French public life?** She performed philanthropic, educational, and advisory work.
- 3. Were the clergy wealthy?** A few were, but most were poor.
- 4. What negative impact did the nobility have in France?** They did not pay taxes and blocked economic reforms.
- 5. Who were the *bourgeoisie*?** They were wealthy and influential members of the third estate.
- 6. Who paid most of the taxes in France prior to the revolution?** The poor paid them.
- 7. How did the Kings of France mostly fund their opulent lifestyles and wars?** They borrowed money.
- 8. What was the extent of the debt crisis in pre-revolutionary France?** Interest on the debt eventually consumed 100% of the crown's budget.
- 9. What was the Estates General?** It was a seldom-consulted advisory body of representatives from all three estates.
- 10. What was the National Assembly?** It was the legislative body that the Third Estate established, which claimed to represent France.
- 11. What was the original Bastille Day?** It was the day when commoners got involved in overthrowing the monarchy by storming the Bastille armory and prison.
- 12. What became the symbol of the French Revolution?** It was the tri-color flag.
- 13. How did feudalism end in France?** The National Assembly abolished it by fiat.
- 14. What was *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*?** It was a decree of the National Assembly that asserted that all men are born equal and hold rights to liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
- 15. What was the Legislative Assembly?** It was the single-chamber governing body established by the National Assembly after a mob arrested the king and carried him to Paris.
- 16. How did the Legislative Assembly deal with the debt problem?** It confiscated all Church lands and redistributed them to the French people, which basically enriched the bourgeoisie.
- 17. What was *The Civil Constitution of the Clergy*?** It was legislation that democratized the Church and made priests employees of the state.
- 18. What was the National Convention?** It was the constitutional convention that created a republican model of government for France and abolished the monarchy.
- 19. How did Republican France increase the number of soldiers in its military?** It conscripted 500,000 willing and enthusiastic soldiers who were willing to fight for the new republic.

## THE DE-CHRISTIANIZATION OF FRANCE

*(pp. 178-180)*

- 20. Who were the *sans-couettes*?** They were poor, urban radical revolutionaries who were named after their working-class trousers.
- 21. How did the French Republic deal with King Louis XVI?** He was tried for treason and had him executed via guillotine.
- 22. What was the Reign of Terror?** It was the period of time when anyone could be, and more than 40,000 were, denounced and executed for being a counterrevolutionary by the Committee of Public Safety.
- 23. Who was Robespierre?** A prominent member of the Committee of Public Safety, he was a virtual dictator in France who believed in the use of terror to advance the revolution.
- 24. How did the Committee of Public Safety view Christianity?** It was a major obstacle to the revolution and should be destroyed.
- 25. How was the French Revolution truly revolutionary when it came to religion?** The government invented a new religion supposedly based on and honoring reason.
- 26. What was the Directory?** It was a weak government that ruled France after the Reign of Terror.
- 27. What happened to Catholic priests during the Directory?** Thousands were killed or deported to a penal colony in South America.

## THE RISE OF NAPOLEON

*(pp. 180-182)*

- 28. What did Pius VII think about democracy?** He thought that democracy is a legitimate form of government but that it should not be imposed with unjust means. Nonetheless, he believed that grace is necessary for people to have the good character necessary for self-rule.
- 29. What did Napoleon do before becoming First Consul?** He was a brilliant and successful military commander.
- 30. How did Napoleon rule his “democratic” nation?** He ruled it as an absolute monarch.
- 31. Why did many Catholics want to return to the Old Regime?** The Old Regime did not persecute the Church the way the revolution did.
- 32. On the surface what did the Concordant of 1801 do for the Church in France?** It restored her to freedom in France.
- 33. How did the “Organic Articles” affect the Concordant of 1801?** They allowed a Catholic Church in France but under the thumb of the secular authority.

## EMPEROR NAPOLEON VS. THE POPE

*(pp. 182-183)*

- 34. Why was Napoleon very popular in Europe at first?** He made peace with the Pope and all the European powers.
- 35. Why did Napoleon crown himself emperor?** He showed that his power came from himself rather than from the Pope.
- 36. What was the effect of the Napoleonic Code on religion?** It provided for equality among religious denominations and freedom of religious practice, but it also introduced civil marriage and divorce and placed heavy restrictions on the Church.
- 37. Why did Napoleon arrest and imprison Pope Pius VII?** He would not grant Napoleon’s brother an annulment so he could procure a politically advantageous marriage.

- 38. How did Napoleon get an annulment from his marriage to Josephine?** He got a Gallican court to do it because the Pope would not.
- 39. Why did Napoleon call for the national council of French bishops of 1811? What happened there?** Napoleon called it to give him control over the French Church; the bishops refused to do this.
- 40. What was the Concordat of Fontainebleau?** It was an invalid “agreement” between the Pope and Napoleon, giving the emperor control over all French and Italian bishops.
- 41. Why was Pius VII able to return to Rome?** After Napoleon’s loss in Russia, a coalition between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England defeated Napoleon in 1814.
- 42. How did Pius VII treat the defeated Napoleon and his family?** He showed them charity.

## **THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES; CONCLUSION**

*(pp. 184-186)*

- 43. How prominent were Catholics among the settlers of the American colonies?** Catholics comprised only a very small minority — less than two percent.
- 44. Who was Archbishop John Carroll, and what did he accomplish?** He became the first bishop appointed to the United States. He is responsible for having developed the Catholic hierarchy and institutions in the United States. He founded Georgetown University, built the Cathedral of the Assumption, and convoked the first synod of bishops in the United States.

### Discussion Questions (p.186)

- 1. What were the three estates of the Old Regime?** They were the clergy, the nobility, and everyone else.
- 2. Who were the *bourgeoisie*?** They were wealthy and influential members of the third estate.
- 3. What was the Estates General?** It was a seldom-consulted advisory body of representatives from all three estates.
- 4. What is the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*?** It was a decree of the National Assembly that asserted that all men are born equal and hold rights to liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
- 5. What was *The Civil Constitution of the Clergy*?** It was legislation that democratized the Church and made priests employees of the state.
- 6. How did the French Revolution “democratize” the Church?** Priests were chosen by local assemblies, all citizens chose bishops, and the clergy became salaried civil servants.
- 7. What was the Reign of Terror?** It was the period of time when anyone could be, and more than 40,000 were, denounced and executed for being a counterrevolutionary by the Committee of Public Safety.
- 8. Who was Robespierre?** This prominent member of the Committee of Public Safety was a virtual dictator in France and believed in the use of terror to advance the revolution.
- 9. What did Pius VII think about democracy?** He thought that democracy is a legitimate form of government but that it should not be imposed with unjust means. Nonetheless, he believed that grace is necessary for people to have the good character necessary for self-rule.
- 10. Why did Napoleon crown himself emperor?** He showed that his power came from himself rather than from the Pope.
- 11. Why did Napoleon arrest and imprison Pope Pius VII?** He would not grant Napoleon’s brother an annulment so he could procure a politically advantageous marriage.
- 12. Did Napoleon die unrepentant? Explain.** No. He repented and was restored to full communion with the Church before he died.
- 13. What was Archbishop John Carroll’s significance for the Church in the United States?** He became the first bishop appointed to the United States. He is responsible for having developed the Catholic hierarchy and institutions in the United States. He founded Georgetown University, built the Cathedral of the Assumption, and convoked the first synod of bishops in the United States.

## Chapter 13: THE CHURCH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

### INTRODUCTION; THE GROWTH OF LIBERALISM

*(pp. 188-189)*

- 1. What is liberalism?** It is the political philosophy emanating from the Age of Enlightenment. As a general rule it rejects traditional theories of government, including rule by nobility, the religious state, absolute monarchy, and the divine right of kings.
- 2. What was John Locke's view of freedom and government?** He employed the concept of natural rights and the social contract to argue that the rule of law should replace absolutism in government, that rulers were subject to the consent of the governed, and that private individuals had a fundamental right to life, liberty, and property.
- 3. In what key American document do we find Locke's views expressed?** They are reflected in the Declaration of Independence.

### THE POST-NAPOLEONIC ERA

*(pp. 189-191)*

- 4. Who was Clement von Metternich?** He was an influential conservative Austrian diplomat who established the Concert of Europe.
- 5. What was the Concert of Europe, and what did it try to do?** It was an alliance of nations founded by Metternich that sought to dismantle Napoleonic reforms, crush liberal revolutions, ensure a balance of power on the Continent, and prevent any empire from growing too powerful in the future.
- 6. Who were the Carbonari?** They were an Italian liberal secret society that overthrew the king of Naples and ruled until Metternich convinced the Concert of Europe to suppress them.
- 7. What was the Monroe Doctrine?** This is an American policy established by President Monroe which kept European powers from intervening in Latin America after 1823.
- 8. Why did French king Charles X flee France?** He feared for his life after revolution broke out in 1830.

### CHURCH DEVELOPMENTS

*(pp. 191-192)*

- 9. How did Protestant Prussia attempt to get rid of Catholicism?** It required children to be raised in their father's religion and then sent Protestant men into Catholic German states to marry young Catholic girls.
- 10. Who was Chateaubriand?** This French writer spurred a Catholic intellectual revival after 1802.
- 11. How did the Catholic Church grow in the United States in the nineteenth century?** It grew largely through immigration from Ireland, Germany, Italy, and Eastern Europe.
- 12. How did the Catholic Church flourish in America despite persecution?** Catholics developed support networks that centered on parish life and parochial schools.
- 13. How did conditions improve for Catholics in England and Ireland?** Parliament revoked anti-Catholic laws and allowed Catholics to vote.

## THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(pp. 192-193)

- 14. Why was there a large, mobile labor force available for the new factories that sprang up in England?** Wealthy farmers had enclosed formerly common lands, creating displaced peasants who hired themselves for a daily wage.
- 15. What were three difficulties for workers in British industrial cities?** There were low wages, unsafe working conditions, and child labor.
- 16. What was the Great Reform Bill of 1832?** This legislation changed the balance of power from rural gentry to the industrial areas.

## PIUS IX AND THE RISE OF NATIONALISM

(pp. 194-196)

- 17. Who was Pio Nono?** This was the popular name given to Pope Bl. Pius IX.
- 18. Why did liberals at first love Bl. Pius IX?** He got Metternich to withdraw from a province in Northern Italy.
- 19. How was Bl. Pius IX a good ruler of the Papal States?** He showed care for his people and instituted many temporal improvements.
- 20. Why did King Louis-Philippe flee France?** Another revolution broke out.
- 21. How was revolution put down in France in the late 1840s?** Hundreds were killed and imprisoned; then Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, who later became a tyrant, was elected.
- 22. Why did many liberals consider Bl. Pius IX their enemy?** He would not involve the papacy in a war with Austria, a Catholic nation.
- 23. Were the new rulers of Rome anticlerical?** Yes. They were Freemasons who drove Bl. Pius IX from Rome.
- 24. Why did Bl. Pius IX oppose Italian unification?** This would mean the papacy losing the Papal States and possibly the independence of the papacy and the freedom of the Church.

## GERMAN UNIFICATION AND THE *KULTURKAMPF*

(pp. 196-198)

- 25. Who was Otto von Bismarck?** He was the Prussian chancellor who united Germany into one nation at the end of the nineteenth century through a series of foreign wars and diplomatic manipulation.
- 26. What was Bismarck's plan for German reunification?** His *Kulturkampf*, or "culture struggle," sought to get rid of Catholicism in Germany.
- 27. How did Bismarck and Prussia perceive the Catholic Church after German unification was achieved?** Knowing he would need Catholic support, he ended his anti-Catholic policies and shifted his support to the Catholic Center Party, which opposed the rising Socialist movement.
- 28. What was the *Kulturkampf*?** It was Bismarck's "culture struggle," which used anti-Catholic policies in an effort to rid Germany of Catholicism.
- 29. Why did Bismarck eventually drop the *Kulturkampf*?** He realized that it was not working, and he knew that he would need Catholic support to oppose the rising Socialist Party effectively.
- 30. How was the conflict between Bismarck and the papacy resolved?** Bismarck wrote Pope Leo XIII a letter of apology and ended his anti-Catholic policies.

## ULTRAMONTANISM AND INFALLIBILITY

*(pp. 198-199)*

- 31. What was the basic question Catholics had to answer about liberalism?** Is liberalism inherently anti-religious, or can Catholicism and liberalism find common ground?
- 32. Who were the ultramontanists?** They were strongly pro-papal Catholics who were against the modern liberal world.
- 33. Why did the ultramontanists like the fact that Bl. Pius IX defined the Immaculate Conception?** Besides the honor it showed Mary, they liked seeing the Pope exercise authority in the face of liberal disapproval.
- 34. What did the ultramontanists believe about the Pope that was not true?** They believed that every papal pronouncement was infallible Church doctrine.
- 35. What distinction did Cardinal Guidi point out in regard to papal authority?** The Pope himself was not infallible, but his teachings are.

## VATICAN CITY AND THE ROMAN QUESTION

*(pp. 199-200)*

- 36. What was the “Roman Question”?** It was the question of the status of the Pope at the Vatican.
- 37. What was the problem for Bl. Pius IX in being able to “use” the Vatican?** It would belong to the Italian state rather than to the Church.
- 38. Why did Bl. Pius IX forbid Catholics from participating in political life in the new Italian state?** The Italian political process was so unjust and anti-Catholic.

## RENEWED EVANGELIZATION IN AFRICA; CONCLUSION

*(pp. 200-201)*

- 39. What hampered missionary activity in Africa prior to 1845?** Incurable fatal diseases hampered it.
- 40. Is it fair to say that Catholic missionaries imposed European values on Africa?** No. The missionaries practiced enculturation to introduce the Faith and trained native catechists and clergy.
- 41. What benefits is the world seeing today as a result of the success of these missionary efforts in Africa?** There are vigorous Catholic communities that are producing missionary priests being sent to other parts of the world, even to the United States and to European nations whose own missionaries introduced the Faith to Africa in the first place.

**Discussion Questions (p. 202)**

- 1. What was John Locke’s view of freedom and government?** He employed the concept of natural rights and the social contract to argue that the rule of law should replace absolutism in government, that rulers were subject to the consent of the governed, and that private individuals had a fundamental right to life, liberty, and property.
- 2. What is anticlericalism?** It is opposition to the clergy or to the Church having any influence in public life.
- 3. How did Protestant Prussia attempt to get rid of Catholicism?** It required children to be raised in their father’s religion, and then sent Protestants into Catholic German states to marry young Catholic girls.
- 4. Who was Chateaubriand?** This French writer spurred a Catholic intellectual revival after 1802.
- 5. How did the Catholic Church grow in the United States in the nineteenth century?** It grew largely through immigration from Ireland, Germany, Italy, and Eastern Europe.
- 6. How did conditions improve for Catholics in England and Ireland?** Parliament revoked anti-Catholic laws and allowed Catholics to vote.
- 7. What were three negatives for workers in British industrial cities?** There were low wages, unsafe working conditions, and child labor.
- 8. Who was Pio Nono?** This is the popular name given to Pope Bl. Pius IX.
- 9. Why did many liberals consider Bl. Pius IX their enemy?** He would not involve the papacy in a war with Austria, a Catholic nation.
- 10. Why did Bl. Pius IX oppose Italian unification?** This would mean the papacy losing the Papal States and possibly the independence of the papacy and the freedom of the Church.
- 11. What was the *Kulturkampf*?** It was Otto Bismarck’s “culture struggle,” which used anti-Catholic policies in an effort to rid Germany of Catholicism.
- 12. Who were the ultramontanists?** They were strongly pro-papal Catholics who were against the modern liberal world.
- 13. Exactly when is the Pope infallible?** A teaching of the Pope is infallible when the Roman Pontiff, exercising of his office as shepherd and teacher of all Christians, defines a doctrine concerning faith and morals to be held by the whole Church.
- 14. What was the “Roman Question”?** It was the question of the status of the Pope at the Vatican.
- 15. What dogma did Bl. Pius IX declare, and how did he do it?** He solemnly defined the Immaculate Conception, and he did so on his own authority as Pope.
- 16. How did European missionaries help Africans evangelize other Africans?** They practiced enculturation of the Faith and developed native catechists and clergy.

## Chapter 14: THE CHURCH IN THE MODERN WORLD — PART I

### INTRODUCTION; THE CHURCH CONFRONTS A CHANGING WORLD

(pp. 204-206)

- 1. How did the loss of temporal authority and political power help the Church?** Pope Leo XIII could focus on the pastoral needs of the Church and the world.
- 2. What is a papal encyclical?** It is a teaching document, to be circulated and read among its intended audience, in which the Pope expresses Catholic teaching or Church policy.
- 3. Which Pope has written more encyclicals than any other Pope?** Leo XIII wrote eighty-seven encyclicals.
- 4. Are papal encyclicals infallible?** No. They are, however, authentic expressions of the ordinary Magisterium, the teaching authority of the Church.
- 5. What is secular humanism?** It is a kind of ethical religion without God.
- 6. What is Darwinism as an ideology?** It is a philosophy that claims science has *disproven* the existence of God and has proven that human beings are entirely material.
- 7. What is social Darwinism?** It is the idea that inferior individuals, classes, and races will be naturally “weeded out” by their superiors by natural selection.
- 8. How can Darwinism lead to eugenics?** Some people who think that modern society protects inferior individuals, classes, and races — thus “polluting humanity” — would then support preventing such people from being born or reproducing.
- 9. What is Marxism?** It is the ideology formulated by Karl Marx that claims workers would overthrow the capitalists and establish a just, classless society.

### CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING

(pp. 206-207)

- 10. What was the significance of *Rerum Novarum* for future Catholic teaching?** It outlined for the first time the principles of Catholic social teaching.
- 11. According to Leo XIII, why should there be no real conflict between capitalists and workers?** First, they are all brothers in Christ. Second, each supplies something the other needs: Employers supply the necessary capital, and workers supply the necessary labor to produce goods and services.
- 12. What is an example of something an employer owes his or her employee and something an employee owes his or her employer?** An employer has a duty to pay a just wage to his or her employee, whereas an employee has the duty to do the work for the employer that he or she has agreed to do.

### POPE ST. PIUS X

(pp. 207-208)

- 13. What was St. Pius X’s papal motto?** It was a phrase from St. Paul’s Epistle to the Ephesians: “To Restore All Things in Christ.”
- 14. How did St. Pius X ensure that all children would know the Faith better?** He required setting up CCD (religious education classes) in every parish.
- 15. Why is St. Pius X called the “Pope of the Eucharist”?** He encouraged frequent reception of the Eucharist and made it easier for everyone to receive it, including children.

## MODERNISM

(pp. 208-209)

- 16. What is Modernism?** This heresy, embraced by some Catholic intellectuals who sought to “update” the Faith, would have gutted the Faith of its objective content.
- 17. How did St. Pius X drive Modernism underground?** He identified it clearly and then made every priest swear an oath against it, making it difficult if not impossible for priests and teachers of the Faith to present it openly.

## WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PERSECUTION

(pp. 209-211)

- 18. During and after World War I, what is an example of the papacy being marginalized?** Pope Benedict XV’s plan to end the war was ignored, and he was excluded from the peace talks at Versailles.
- 19. What did Pope Benedict XV see as his role to the nations?** He saw himself as the world’s conscience, offering the Church’s wisdom on the moral and ethical problems that modern nations were facing.
- 20. How are the Bolshevik Revolution and the apparitions of Mary at Fatima related?** At the very time the communists were taking over Russia, in Portugal Mary appeared to three peasant children urging prayer for the conversion of Russia.
- 21. What did many Western intellectuals believe about Russian in the 1920s and 1930s?** Due to communist propaganda, they thought that the Soviet Union was a workers’ paradise and a model for the world.
- 22. What was the Soviet Union really like?** It was a place of complete oppression.
- 23. How did the Soviet government treat Catholics?** By 1959 it may have killed 2.5 million Catholics with millions more imprisoned or deported.
- 24. How many of their own citizens have communist regimes killed in the twentieth century?** One conservative estimate is that 100 million were executed, not counting other crimes.

## THE “ROMAN QUESTION” RESOLVED

(pp. 211-212)

- 25. How did the Lateran Treaty settle the “Roman Question”?** Italy recognized Vatican City as an independent state, reimbursed the Vatican for the Papal States, reestablished Roman Catholicism as the official church of Italy, and allowed religious instruction in the schools.
- 26. How did Pope Pius XI support the notion that parents are the primary educators of their children?** He wrote that the parents’ right to guide their children’s education, “has precedence over any right of civil society and of the state, and for this reason, no power on earth may infringe upon it.”
- 27. What did Pope Pius XI teach in *Casti Connubii* about artificial contraception?** It is a grave sin to have sexual relations when one or both persons have deliberately made them infertile.

## PERSECUTION IN MEXICO AND SPAIN

(pp. 212-213)

- 28. How were Catholics persecuted in Mexico after 1917?** The rights of Catholics to live their faith were taken away, and Catholics were subjected to brutal violence.
- 29. How were Catholics persecuted in Spain after 1931?** Leftists, including the leftist Popular Front that governed the nation beginning in 1936, murdered Catholics and destroyed Catholic institutions.
- 30. What was the death toll for Catholics in the Spanish Civil War?** Some 6,832 priests and religious, thirteen bishops, and many lay people were killed.

## THE CHURCH AND THE RISE OF NAZISM

*(pp. 213-214)*

31. **What did the 1933 concordat between Germany and the Vatican guarantee?** It guaranteed the independence of the Church in Germany and religious freedom for German Catholics.
32. **Did Hitler and the Nazis observe the concordat?** No. They violated it continuously.
33. **What is *Mit Brennender Sorge*?** It is Pope Pius XI's encyclical against Hitler and the Nazis, which was read in every Catholic Church in Germany, and which prompted an open war against Catholics there.

## THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES; CONCLUSION

*(pp. 214-216)*

34. **What question did Catholic immigrants have to face regarding their faith and American culture?** They had to decide to what extent they should assimilate to American culture.
35. **Who were the “Americanizers”?** They were Catholics who believed in embracing American culture as being in harmony with the Faith.
36. **What is the error of Americanism?** It is the error that the doctrines of the Catholic Faith should be modified to attract converts.
37. **Why did American Catholics tend to identify with the Democratic Party?** They came largely from working-class backgrounds, and politicians from that party tended to be on the side of laborers.
38. **What was the general experience of American Catholics after World War II?** There were higher levels of education, greater prosperity, and a move from inner city parishes to the new suburbs.

**Discussion Questions (p. 216)**

- 1. How did the loss of temporal authority and political power help the Church?** Pope Leo XIII could focus on the pastoral needs of the Church and the world.
- 2. What was the significance of Leo XIII’s *Rerum Novarum* for future Catholic teaching?** It outlined for the first time the principles of Catholic social teaching.
- 3. Why is St. Pius X called the “Pope of the Eucharist”?** He encouraged frequent reception of the Eucharist and made it easier for everyone to receive it, including children.
- 4. What is Modernism?** This heresy, embraced by some Catholic intellectuals who sought to “update” the Faith, sought to gut it of its objective content.
- 5. How many people did communist regimes kill in the twentieth century?** One conservative estimate is that 100 million were executed, not counting any other crimes.
- 6. How did the Lateran Treaty settle the “Roman Question”?** Italy recognized Vatican City as an independent state, reimbursed the Vatican for the Papal States, reestablished Roman Catholicism as the official church of Italy, and allowed religious instruction in the schools.
- 7. How did Pope Pius XI support the notion that parents are the primary educators of their children?** He wrote that the parents’ right to guide their children’s education, “has precedence over any right of civil society and of the state, and for this reason, no power on earth may infringe upon it.”
- 8. What did Pope Pius XI teach in *Casti Connubii* about contraception?** It is a grave sin to have sexual relations when one or both persons have deliberately made them infertile.
- 9. How were Catholics persecuted in Mexico after 1917?** The rights of Catholics to live their faith were taken away, and Catholics were subjected to brutal violence.
- 10. How were Catholics persecuted in Spain after 1931?** Leftists, including the leftist Popular Front that ran the nation beginning in 1936, murdered Catholics and destroyed Catholic institutions.
- 11. What is *Mit Brennender Sorge*?** It is Pope Pius XI’s encyclical against Hitler and the Nazis, which was read in every Catholic Church in Germany, and which prompted an open war against Catholics there.
- 12. What question did Catholic immigrants have to face regarding their faith and American culture?** They had to decide to what extent they should assimilate to American culture.

## Chapter 15: THE CHURCH IN THE MODERN WORLD — PART II

### INTRODUCTION; THE PONTIFICATE OF POPE PIUS XII

(pp. 218-220)

- 1. What did Pius XII do for persecuted Jews during World War II?** Under the Pope's direction, Catholic institutions sheltered and saved hundreds of thousands of Jews.
- 2. Who was Eugene Zolli?** He was the Chief Rabbi of Rome who converted to the Catholic Faith after the war in gratitude for what the Church did for the Jews.
- 3. What is one of Pius XII's encyclicals, and what is its subject?** *Divino Afflante Spiritu* on Biblical studies permitted Catholic Scripture scholars to use historical-critical methods to understand the literary forms and historical circumstances of books of the Bible. (See "Key Encyclicals of Pius XII" [pp. 219-220] for other encyclicals.)
- 4. What did Pius XII infallibly declare?** He declared the Assumption of Mary as dogma of the Faith. The apostolic constitution *Munificentissimus Deus* declared that Mary "having completed the course of her earthly life, was assumed body and soul into heavenly glory."

### THE CHURCH AND COMMUNISM

(pp. 220-221)

- 5. Why did Pius XII excommunicate Catholics who supported communism?** Communism was viewed by the Church as materialistic and anti-Christian.
- 6. Why did the Chinese Communist Party attempt to destroy the Catholic Church in China?** It saw the Catholic Church as an opponent of its program.

### THE SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL

(pp. 221-223)

- 7. What positive thing did Pope St. John XXIII see about the Church?** It was vibrant with vitality and united.
- 8. What negative thing did Pope St. John XXIII see about the world?** It was spiritually poor.
- 9. What did he hope the Second Vatican Council would accomplish?** He hoped the Church could renew herself to meet the urgent spiritual needs of the modern world.
- 10. How do the sixteen documents of Vatican II relate to one another?** The Council's four constitutions are the central documents and provide the theological basis and vision for the rest.

### THE POSTCONCILIAR YEARS

(pp. 223-225)

- 11. What happened in the Church immediately after the Second Vatican Council?** There was confusion, misinterpretations, and dissent. Some ultraconservatives rejected even the legitimate reforms of Vatican II.
- 12. What was one of the great positive initiatives to come out of the Council?** There was a fresh initiative in ecumenical and interreligious dialogue.
- 13. What is an example of the strength of the Catholic Church in the United States in the early 1960s?** Catholic families were large and divorce was almost unknown.
- 14. What was one serious problem in the Catholic Church in the United States that arose after the Second Vatican Council?** Dissidents ignored the teaching of the Council in favor of a so-called "spirit of Vatican II."

- 15. How did the social climate of the 1960s contribute to the confusion in the Church at the time?** The 1960s became a time of protest against traditional values, and for many the institutional Church became one of the casualties of this movement. The authority of the Pope and bishops was attacked. Many American Catholics would reject the doctrinal and moral teachings of the Church or leave the Church altogether.
- 16. What is the subject of *Humanae Vitae*?** It tackled whether or not artificial contraception is moral.
- 17. Is the Pope’s teaching on artificial contraception based on supernatural Revelation or natural law?** It is based on natural law, so it can be understood by anyone.
- 18. What are the two aspects of the marital act?** “The unitive significance and the procreative significance...are both inherent to the marriage act.”
- 19. According to *Humanae Vitae*, what must not be hindered or impeded in the marital act?** Every instance of the marital act must not hinder or impede its relationship to procreation.
- 20. Why should unity and procreation never be separated in the marital act?** Because that is the design that God put into sex, we ought not do anything to violate either of those purposes.

## THE RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE AND HOPE

(pp. 226-228)

- 21. How long did Pope John Paul I serve as Pope?** He died after one month.
- 22. What nationality was Pope St. John Paul II?** He was Polish. He was the first non-Italian Pope in more than 450 years.
- 23. What are some hardships Pope St. John Paul II faced when he was a young man?** He lost his mother, older brother, and father by the time he was twenty-one. He was forced under German occupation to work in a rock quarry and chemical factory. He studied in an underground seminary and was on a Nazi death list. His priesthood and episcopacy were exercised under an oppressive communist regime.
- 24. According to Pope St. John Paul II, what was the secular humanism of the East?** It was the atheistic secular humanism of Marxist Communism.
- 25. According to Pope St. John Paul II, what is the secular humanism of the West?** It is the materialistic secular humanism of the consumer society, which gives rise to a “culture of death.”
- 26. How did Pope St. John Paul II support orthodox Catholicism?** He upheld Church doctrines on contraception, abortion, divorce, the celibacy of priests in the Western Church, and the impossibility of women’s ordination.
- 27. What has been the role of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*?** It has established uniform, solid, and reliable content for Catholic religious education.
- 28. How did Pope St. John Paul II honor Mary and the Rosary?** He added five new Luminous Mysteries to the Rosary.

## POPE BENEDICT XVI

(pp. 229-230)

- 29. What were Pope Benedict’s three encyclicals?** They were *Deus Caritas Est* (“God is Love”), in which he taught that love of God and others is the proper response to the gift of love we receive first from God himself; *Spe Salvi* (“On Christian Hope”), in which he looked back on humanity’s long history of suffering and noted that nothing can ever explain or erase

that pain but our hope for peace and justice rests in the Resurrection, in Christ himself; and *Caritas in Veritate* (“Love in Truth”), in which he reminded us that our love must be reflected not just in personal relationships but also in our concern for the poor and suffering, even as they are affected by international practices involving politics, economics, and the environment.

- 30. What was the clergy sex-abuse scandal?** Some priests, mainly in the 1960s and 1970s, had sexually abused mostly adolescent boys, and authorities in the Church had not dealt with the evil responsibly.

**31. What decisive actions did the Church in the United States take in dealing with this crisis?** The U.S. bishops drew up aggressive norms and procedures for dealing with sexual abuse and protecting young children. Guilty priests were reported to the proper authorities and removed from their ministry and sometimes laicized. American dioceses paid settlements to victims and their families totaling hundreds of millions of dollars.

## **PAPAL RESIGNATION AND A NEW POPE; CONCLUSION**

*(pp. 230-232)*

**32. Why did Pope Benedict XVI decide to resign?** He said, “My strengths, due to an advanced age, are no longer suited to an adequate exercise of the Petrine ministry.”

**33. Was there a historical precedent for a papal resignation?** Yes. No Pope had resigned since 1415, when Pope Gregory XII stepped down voluntarily to help end the Western Schism.

**34. Who was elected to succeed to the papacy?** Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio of Argentina, a Jesuit, became the 265th successor to St. Peter and took the name Francis.

**35. What are some unique facts about Pope Francis?** Pope Francis chose his name in honor of St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscans. He is also the first Pope from the Western Hemisphere.

**36. From the excerpt of his speech in Rio de Janeiro in 2013, what might you surmise is the reason Pope Francis chose his papal name?** He said that we must rebuild the Church, which indicates that he chose his name in honor of St. Francis of Assisi.

**37. What is one cause for hope in the Catholic Church in the United States today?** (Answers will vary.) More and more Catholic schools at all levels are returning to an embrace of a solid Catholic identity.

**Discussion Questions (p. 232)**

- 1. What did Pius XII do for persecuted Jews during World War II?** Under the Pope’s direction Catholic institutions sheltered and saved hundreds of thousands of Jews.
- 2. What did Pius XII infallibly declare?** He declared that Mary “having completed the course of her earthly life, was assumed body and soul into heavenly glory.”
- 3. What did Pope St. John XIII hope a Second Vatican Council would accomplish?** He hoped the Church could renew herself to meet the urgent spiritual needs of the modern world.
- 4. What is the subject of *Humanae Vitæ*?** It addressed whether or not artificial contraception is moral.
- 5. What was one serious problem in the Catholic Church in the United States that arose after the Second Vatican Council?** Dissidents ignored the teaching of the Council in favor of a so-called “spirit of Vatican II.”
- 6. How did Pope St. John Paul II support orthodox Catholicism?** He upheld Church doctrines on contraception, abortion, divorce, the celibacy of priests in the Western Church, and the impossibility of women’s ordination.
- 7. What has been the role of the Catechism of the Catholic Church?** It has established uniform, solid, and reliable content for Catholic religious education.
- 8. What is an example of the strength of the Catholic Church in America in the early 1960s?** Seminaries were overflowing with candidates.
- 9. What decisive actions did the Church in the United States take in dealing with the sexual abuse crisis?** The U.S. bishops drew up aggressive norms and procedures for dealing with sexual abuse and protecting young children. Guilty priests were reported to the proper authorities and removed from their ministry and sometimes laicized. American dioceses paid settlements to victims and their families totaling hundreds of millions of dollars.
- 10. Why did Pope Benedict XVI decide to resign?** He said, “My strengths, due to an advanced age, are no longer suited to an adequate exercise of the Petrine ministry.”
- 11. What are some unique facts about Pope Francis?** Pope Francis chose his name in honor of St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscans. He is also the first Pope from the Western Hemisphere.

## Chapter 16: CHALLENGES TO THE CHURCH'S HISTORY

### INTRODUCTION;

#### A. Doesn't Church History Prove the Catholic Church Is Evil?;

#### B. So, What About the Crusades, Etc.?

#### C. What About All Those "Bad" Popes?

*(pp. 234-237)*

- 1. What is the goal of Catholic apologetics?** Its aim is to remove barriers in order to help people understand the Church's teaching, rather than just dismissing her without reason.
- 2. What makes the Church Holy?** Jesus Christ, the Church's Head, makes her Holy.
- 3. How do members of the Church Militant become holy?** They cooperate with God's grace.
- 4. Why is it unreasonable for someone outside the Faith to assume that all Christians should be perfectly holy?** All people, Christians included, are sinners.
- 5. What was reasonable about the Crusades?** They were wars of defense against Muslims who were trying to conquer Christian lands.
- 6. Why is the Inquisition an example of why it is not right to judge another era simply based on current standards?** During the Middle Ages and Renaissance, judicial practices were different and more harsh than today. People saw heresy and treason as closely related.
- 7. Approximately how many people brought before the Inquisitions were executed?** Over a 500-year period, 5000-6000 people were executed.
- 8. What is an example of Christian mistreatment of Jews in the Middle Ages?** England expelled all Jews in 1290.
- 9. Who were among the staunchest defenders of Jews in medieval Christendom?** Many Popes defended Jews against unjust slurs and attacks.
- 10. Why is it not true to say that the Catholic Church was against Galileo?** Galileo was a Catholic and was supported by many Catholics, including Popes.
- 11. Why should the clergy sex-abuse scandal not shake anyone's faith?** While the actions were deeply evil, this behavior was not particular to the Church, and she has instituted extensive safeguards to ensure that all people, especially children, are protected from becoming victims of sexual abuse.
- 12. Does every Pope commit some sins?** Yes. Popes are not impeccable.

#### D. Doesn't the Church *Deserve* to Be Persecuted for All the Evil She Has Done?

*(p. 238)*

- 13. How does greed motivate hatred of the Church?** Some secular leaders want to appropriate the Church's wealth.
- 14. How does political power motivate hatred of the Church?** Some secular rulers do not like that Christians give their first allegiance to God rather than to them.
- 15. How does justifying personal morality motivate some to hate the Church?** Many people do not like to hear that something they are doing is wrong, so they strike back.

**E. Why Are There So Many Christian Denominations?;  
F. Of All the Bodies Which Claim to Be Christian,  
How Do We Know the Catholic Faith Is the One True One?**

*(pp. 238-239)*

- 16. How many Christian denominations are there?** There are approximately 40,000.
- 17. From what source do many of these denominations come?** They come from Protestant denominations.
- 18. What limit is there to the Church's commitment to reunifying all Christians?** The Church cannot compromise truth for unity.
- 19. What is a historical argument that the Catholic Church was established by Christ?** When Christ founded his Church, he entrusted her to his Apostles and gave them the divine assistance of the Holy Spirit. The Apostles passed on their faith and authority to the bishops they appointed and ordained, and then those bishops did the same down to the present day.

**G. Hasn't the Church Practiced Cultural Imperialism,  
Subjugating Indigenous Peoples?;  
H. Isn't the Church Against Learning, Science, and Culture?**

*(p. 239)*

- 20. What is an example of the Church's dedication to learning?** The Church founded the modern university system.
- 21. What is an example of the Church's embrace of science?** The Augustinian friar Gregor Mendel founded the science of genetics.
- 22. What is an example of the Church's involvement in culture?** Western drama grew from the mystery and morality plays performed inside churches during the Middle Ages.

**Discussion Questions (p. 240)**

- 1. Why is it unreasonable for someone outside the Faith to assume all Christians should be perfectly holy?** All people, Christians included, are sinners.
- 2. What was reasonable about the Crusades?** They were wars of defense against Muslims who were trying to conquer Christian lands.
- 3. Approximately how many people brought before the Inquisitions were executed?** Over a 500-year period, 5000-6000 people were executed.
- 4. Who were among the staunchest defenders of Jews in medieval Christendom?** Many Popes defended Jews against unjust slurs and attacks.
- 5. Why should the clergy sex-abuse scandal not shake anyone's faith?** While the actions were deeply evil, this behavior was not particular to the Church, and she instituted extensive safeguards to ensure that all people, especially children, are protected from becoming victims of sexual abuse.
- 6. Why is the Church so morally healthy in times of persecution?** Since there is nothing worldly to be gained by believing, people of great integrity and sincerity were attracted.
- 7. How does political power motivate hatred of the Church?** Some secular rulers do not like that Christians give their first allegiance to God rather than to them.
- 8. What limit is there to the Church's commitment to reunify all Christians?** The Church cannot compromise truth for unity.
- 9. What is a historical argument that the Catholic Church is the one established by Christ?** When Christ founded his Church, he entrusted her to his Apostles and gave them the divine assistance of the Holy Spirit. The Apostles passed on their faith and authority to the bishops they appointed and ordained, and then those bishops did the same down to the present day.
- 10. Briefly explain how the Church has fostered learning throughout her history.** The Fathers of the Church were deeply learned men in both the sacred and secular sciences. The Celtic and Benedictine monks preserved ancient learning in the West by recopying books by hand. The Church founded the modern university system in the Middle Ages. All the first modern scientists were Christian, e.g., Descartes, Bacon, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Lemaître, and Mendel. The great tradition of Western visual art exists because the Church resisted the forces of iconoclasm in the eighth and ninth centuries and because in the Renaissance the Church commissioned great works of art. Modern classical music developed from the plainchant and polyphony used in the liturgy in the medieval and Renaissance eras. Western drama grew from the medieval tradition of the mystery and morality plays.