

Chapter 19 Test

THE CHURCH GIVES WITNESS IN WARS AND REVOLUTIONS

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. The Pope of Catholic Action
- B. Pope during World War I
- C. Bolshevik ruler of Russia
- D. German philosopher
- E. Chinese communist
- F. First Pope of the twentieth century
- G. Franciscan who was killed at Auschwitz
- H. A Righteous Gentile
- I. Co-authored *The Communist Manifesto*
- J. The last Catholic bishop in Russia in 1923

- 1. _____ Pope St. Pius X
- 2. _____ Friedrich Engels
- 3. _____ Pope Pius XI
- 4. _____ St. Maximilian Kolbe
- 5. _____ Pope Pius XII
- 6. _____ Pope Benedict XV
- 7. _____ Vladimir Lenin
- 8. _____ John Cieplak
- 9. _____ Friedrich Nietzsche
- 10. _____ Mao Tse-tung

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ Pope Leo XIII organized the publication of the *Code of Canon Law* in 1917.
2. _____ Modernism is a fundamentally relativistic philosophy.
3. _____ Pope Benedict XV supported the formation of the League of Nations.
4. _____ The rebellion of the *Cristeros* in Mexico ended with the execution of Bl. Miguel Pro and many others.
5. _____ Pope Pius XII turned his back on the Jews during World War II.
6. _____ The chief Rabbi of Rome converted to Catholicism after World War II and took Pius XII's baptismal name.
7. _____ In World War II, the Nazis only persecuted Jews and ignored most Catholic clergy.
8. _____ Pope Pius XI was responsible for the inauguration of Vatican Radio.
9. _____ Many Spanish clerics lost their lives during the civil war.
10. _____ St. Francis Xavier Cabrini was the first American citizen to be canonized a saint.
11. _____ The early twentieth century saw a rapid decline in missionary work in Africa and Asia.
12. _____ Because of the Oath against Modernism, much of the Modernist thinking in the Church went underground.
13. _____ Missionary work in the Church expanded significantly during the twentieth century.
14. _____ Eugenio Pacelli founded the Young Christian Workers with the help of the Dominicans.
15. _____ The Concordat of 1933 strengthened the Catholic Center Party in Germany.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 25 points total]

1. The motto of Pope _____ was "Restore all things in Christ."
2. The vast system of Siberian prison camps were referred to as the _____.

3. The _____ is the phrase used to describe the difficulties between the Vatican and the Italian government.
4. The _____ recognized Vatican City as an independent state and reimbursed the Vatican for loss of territory.
5. The prelature of _____ was founded by St. Josemaria Escriva to help give lay people a greater awareness of their personal call to holiness.
6. The most serious and dangerous movement to come out of World War I was _____.
7. For many years, _____ was the Church's principal form of organized lay apostolate.
8. Pope Pius XII's encyclical _____ clarifies the teaching of the Church's hierarchy and spiritual dimensions.
9. Pope _____ was called the "Pope of the Eucharist."
10. Pope St. Pius X called _____ the "compendium of all heresies."
11. The Blessed Virgin Mary appeared at _____ to request prayers for the conversion of Russia.
12. Pius XI's encyclical on marriage, _____, reaffirmed Christian teaching on marriage and restated the Church's condemnation of contraception.
13. The Chinese _____ was established in China to appoint puppet bishops and undermine Vatican influence.

14. _____ is a blend of nationalistic totalitarianism, racism aimed especially at Jews, and moral nihilism.
15. Prior to his election as Pope, _____ was patriarch of Venice.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[15 points]

How did totalitarianism affect the Church in the twentieth century? What philosophies led to this, and how did the “new” philosophies echo the same bases as the old philosophies?