

12TH GRADE – FIRST SEMESTER – CHURCH HISTORY

- I. Jesus' institution of the Church and the world in which He lived
 - A. Jesus' instituted the Church with Peter as "the Rock" – Mt. 16: 13-19 (1st century) (c. A.D. 29)
 - B. Jesus promised the Holy Spirit as He who will guide the Church to the fullness of truth – Jn. 16: 12-13 (c. A.D. 30)
 - C. The Church was conceived through the outpoured blood and water of Christ (c. A.D. 30).
 - D. The world in Christ's time
 - 1. Rome's domination
 - 2. The situation in Palestine
- II. Apostolic and Post-Apostolic Age
 - A. The Great Commission – Teach and baptize - Mt. 28: 16-20 Pentecost (c. A.D. 30) The Church made manifest to the world – (CCC 1076) Acts 2
 - B. Conversion of Paul (c. A.D. 40)
 - C. Ancient kerygma – 1 Cor. 15
 - D. Council of Jerusalem (c. A.D. 50)
 - E. Fall of Jerusalem and destruction of the Temple (A.D. 70)
 - F. Formation of written Gospels (Latter half of century)
 - G. Persecution and expansion
 - 1. Persecution by some Jewish leaders
 - a. Martyrdom of St. Stephen (1st century)
 - b. Martyrdom of St. James the Less (1st century)
 - 2. Persecution by Roman leaders
 - a. Nero's persecution begins– A.D. 64
 - b. Martyrdom of St. Peter and Paul
 - c. Trajan – Laws against Christians (2nd century)
 - d. Decius and Valerian (A.D. 250-260) Systematic persecution
 - e. Diocletian (A.D. 284-305) Continued oppression and execution of Christians
 - 3. Missionary journeys of St. Paul (c. A.D. 46-60)
 - H. Apostolic fathers
 - 1. St. Clement of Rome (first century)
 - 2. St. Ignatius of Antioch (c. A.D. 107) 2nd Bishop of Antioch, he wrote famous letters to the faithful on his way to martyrdom in Rome
 - 3. St. Polycarp of Smyrna (A.D.69-155) heroic martyrdom
 - I. Apologists
 - 1. St. Justin Martyr (A.D. 100-165) Gave early account of the form of the Mass
 - 2. Origen (d. A.D. 253) apologist and theologian
 - J. Key developments
 - 1. Establishment of catechumenate
 - 2. Formulation of the canon of Scripture (4th century)

- K. The Church under imperial protection
 1. Constantine and the Edict of Milan (A.D.313)
 2. Christianity named the state religion
- L. The great western fathers
 1. St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan and Doctor of the Church (A.D. 340-397); mentor of St. Augustine
 2. St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, Doctor of the Church (A.D. 354-430) great convert, philosopher, theologian
 3. St. Jerome, Doctor of the Church (A.D. 347-419); great Scripture scholar; said “Ignorance of Scripture is ignorance of Christ.”
 4. St. Gregory the Great, Pope, Doctor of the Church (Roman Pontiff from A.D. 590-604)
- M. The great eastern fathers
 1. St. Athanasius, Bishop and Doctor of the Church (A.D. 295-373) Great defender of the divinity of Christ
 2. St. Gregory of Nyssa, Bishop (d. A.D. 395) Defender of the Nicene Creed
 3. St. Basil the Great, Bishop and Doctor of the Church (A.D. 329-379); defender of the Nicene Creed who established religious community in the east
 4. St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop and Doctor of the Church (d. A.D. 391); defender of the Nicene Creed
 5. St. John Chrysostom, Bishop and Doctor of the Church (A.D. 354-407); great preacher and theologian
- N. More great early saints
 1. Mary, Mother of God (1st century) Note: Mary is Queen of All Saints. To her is attached a higher form of veneration (hyperdulia) than the other saints (dulia). Worship (latria) is accorded to God alone.
 2. St. Joseph, husband of Mary and foster – father of Jesus (1st century)
 3. St. John the Baptist (1st century) – Cousin of Jesus and son of Sts. Zechariah and Elizabeth
 4. Sts. Ann and Joachim (1st century) – Parents of the Blessed Virgin Mary
 5. Sts. Elizabeth (cousin of the Blessed Virgin Mary) and Zechariah – parents of St. John the Baptist (1st century)
 6. St. Peter, Apostle – The Rock upon whom Jesus built His Church, cf. Mt. 16. Had primacy among the apostles, the first Pope
 7. St. Andrew, Apostle (1st century) – First apostle chosen by our Lord and brother of St. Peter
 8. St. James the Great, Apostle (1st century) – Along with Sts. Peter and St. John, his brother, was with our Lord at some of the most crucial moments of His ministry, e.g. the Transfiguration and the Agony in the Garden

9. St. Bartholomew, Apostle (1st century) – Sometimes listed under the name St. Nathaniel
10. St. James the Lesser, Apostle (1st century)
11. St. Thomas, Apostle (1st century) – “My Lord and my God.”
12. St. Philip, Apostle (1st century) – Along with St. Andrew, he had been a disciple of St. John the Baptist prior to following our Lord.
13. St. Simon the Zealot, Apostle (1st century)
14. St. Matthew the Evangelist, Apostle (1st century) – Had been a tax collector prior to being called by the Lord; evangelist symbolized by a man.
15. St. John the Evangelist, Apostle (1st century) – The Beloved Apostle; evangelist symbolized by an eagle
16. St. Matthias, Apostle (1st century) – Chosen by lot to replace Judas as one of the 12
17. St. Paul, Apostle to the Gentiles (1st century) – Apostle to the Gentiles
18. St. Luke the Evangelist (1st century) – Evangelist symbolized by an ox
19. St. Mark the Evangelist (1st century) – Evangelist symbolized by a lion
20. St. Mary Magdalene – (1st century)
21. St. Timothy (1st century)
22. St. Titus (1st century)
23. St. Cecilia (c. A.D. 117)
24. St. Lawrence (c. A.D. 258)
25. St. Sebastian (c. A.D. 288)
26. Sts. Cosmas and Damian (d. A.D. 303)
27. St. George (c. A.D. 303)
28. St. Lucy (A.D. 283-304)
29. St. Blasé (c. A.D. 316)
30. St. Helena (A.D. 250-330)
31. St. Monica (A.D. 322-387)
32. St. Martin of Tours (A.D. 316-397)
33. St. Nicholas (4th century)
34. St. Leo the Great, Pope (A.D. 400-461)

O. The early ecumenical councils

1. Council of Nicea (A.D. 325)
 - a. Condemned Arianism
 - b. Defined that Jesus is of the same substance as the Father (Jesus is true God)
 - c. Produced Nicene Creed
2. Council of Constantinople (A.D. 381)
 - a. Defined the divinity of the Holy Spirit
 - b. Confirmed and extended the Nicene Creed
3. Council of Ephesus (A.D. 431)

- a. Condemned Nestorianism
 - b. Defined that Mary is truly the Mother of God
 - 4. Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451)
 - a. Condemned monophysitism
 - b. Affirmed that Jesus is one person (a divine person) with two natures – Hypostatic union.

Note: A frequent mistake is to refer to Jesus as a human person. He is **not** a human person. He is a divine person with two natures.
- P. The Conversion of Europe
 - 1. The Age of Monasticism
 - a. St. Antony the Hermit (A.D. 251-356)
 - b. St. Basil the Great (A.D. 329-379)
 - c. St. Martin of Tours (A.D. 316-397)
 - d. St. Benedict (A.D. 480-547) – Composed The Rule
 - e. Role of monasteries in developing western civilization
 - 2. Invasion of barbarians
 - 3. Missionary activity
 - a. Pope St. Leo the Great (A.D. 400-461)
 - b. Ireland – St. Patrick (A.D. 390-461)
 - c. Scotland – Scotland (A.D. 521-597)
- III. The Middle Ages to the Protestant Reformation – (A.D. 600-1517)
 - A. Early middle ages
 - 1. Pope St. Gregory the Great (Pope from A.D. 59 –604)
 - 2. Islamic invasions of Europe
 - 3. Charlemagne (d. 814) Political and religious unification of Europe (Christendom)
 - 4. Sts. Cyril (d. 869) and Methodious (d. 885) Brothers who were “Apostles to the Slavs”
 - B. Reform movements
 - a. Cluny (Founded in A.D. 910) Center of renewal of the Church in the west
 - b. St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153) Leader of spiritual renewal in the 12th century
 - C. The Great Eastern Schism – A.D. 1054
 - D. The Crusades – Re- claiming the Holy Land - to get good information go to www.catholic.com
 - 1. Causes
 - 2. Effects
 - E. Mendicant Orders
 - 1. St. Dominic (1170-1221)
 - 2. St. Francis (1181-1226)
 - F. Age of Scholasticism
 - 1. St. Albert the Great, Doctor of the Church (1200-1280); teacher and mentor of St. Thomas Aquinas

2. St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) Author of the *Summa Theologica*; one of the greatest philosophers and theologians in the history of the Church
 3. John Duns Scotus (1266-1308) Great Franciscan theologian
 4. Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) *The Divine Comedy*
- G. Devotions
1. The Rosary
 2. Stations of the Cross
 3. Other expressions of popular piety
- H. The Inquisition - to get good information, go to <http://www.catholic.com>
1. Reasons and implementation
 - a. To root out heresy
 - b. Abuses
 - c. How to explain it to Church's antagonists
- I. Internal Crises
1. Avignon Papacy (1305-1376)
 2. The "Great Schism" of Popes (1378-1417)
- J. The influence of the "black death" on the Church
- K. The Renaissance (15th and beginning of 16th century)
- L. Other great saints of the medieval period (A.D. 601-1500)
1. St. Boniface (680-754) "Apostle" to Germany
 2. St. Stanislaus, Bishop of Krakow (1030-1079)
 3. St. Anthony of Padua, great Franciscan preacher and teacher (1195-1231)
 4. St. Clare of Assisi – friend of St. Francis and foundress of the "Poor Clares"
 5. St. Louis IX (1214-1270) holy king of France
 6. St. Gertrude the Great ((1256 – 1301) great mystic
 7. St. Bridget of Sweden (1303-1373) mystical contemplation of Christ's passion and death
 8. St. Catherine of Siena, Doctor of the Church (1347-1380) great mystic
 9. St. Joan of Arc (1412-1431) Heroic leader of French army
- IV. The Protestant Reformation to the 20th Century
- A. Martin Luther (1480-1546)
1. 95 Theses (1517)
 2. sola fidei (faith alone)
 3. sola scriptura (Scripture alone)
 4. indulgences **note:** Indulgences are valid and are part of the treasury of the Church, however, they were commonly abused at time of Reformation.
 5. background, thought, and errors
- B. Jean Calvin (1509-1564)
1. predestination
 2. background, thought, and errors
- C. Henry the VIII (d. 1547)

1. The Church of England
2. Background, thought, and errors
- D. St. Thomas More (1478-1535) “I am the king’s good servant, but God’s first.”
- E. St. John Fisher, Bishop (d. 1535) Faithful unto death
- F. Council of Trent (1543-1563)
 1. Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition complimentary
 2. Justification
 3. Sacraments
 - a. seven
 - b. all instituted by Jesus
 4. The Roman Catechism (Catechism of Trent)
 - a. First universal catechism in history of Church
 - b. Catechism of the Catholic Church (the current official catechism) is only the second universal catechism in history of the Church
 5. Seminaries established for greater spiritual and intellectual formation of the clergy
- G. More saints of the Reformation Period (16th and 17th centuries)
 1. St. Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556) founder of the Jesuits; great defender of the Church and the Papacy
 2. St. Juan Diego (1474-1548) seer of Our Lady of Guadalupe
 3. St. Charles Borromeo (1538-1584) Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, Italy; enacted reforms of the Council of Trent; reformed his diocese, seminaries, and schools
 4. St. Francis de Sales (1567-1622) - From France, he became the Bishop of Geneva, Switzerland during Reformation period; instrumental in converting many who had left the Catholic Church for Calvinism, back to the Faith; A Doctor of the Church, he wrote the Christian classic *Introduction to the Devout Life* containing practical advice in how to attain holiness
 5. St. Philip Neri (1515-1595) A cheerful and holy priest in Italy in the 16th century; began “The Oratorians” to help young men lead holy lives; also known for his sense of humor
 6. St. Theresa of Avila (1515-1582) Great Carmelite nun; a reformer and mystic
 7. St. John of the Cross (1542-1591) Great Carmelite priest and mystic; a contemporary of St. Teresa of Avila
 8. St. Vincent de Paul (1581-1660) “Apostle” of organized charity
 9. St. Margaret Mary Alacoque (1647-1690) – Religious Sister in France to whom Jesus revealed his Sacred Heart
- H. New Missionary Efforts
 1. Asia
 2. Africa
 3. The “New World”
 - a. French missionaries to the north

- b. Spanish and Portugese missionaries to the south
- I. Blessed Pope Pius IX (Roman Pontiff 1846-1878)
 - 1. Convoked and presided over First Vatican Council (1869-1870)
 - a. Infallibility of Church in teachings of faith and morals

note: It is sometimes erroneously taught that the only way in which the Church's charism of infallibility is exercised is through an ex Cathedra pronouncement by the Pope. The Catechism is clear that this is not the only way in which the Church's infallible teaching charism is exercised. The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* states in paragraphs 890 and 891:

“Thus, the pastoral duty of the Magisterium is aimed at seeing to it that the People of God abides in the truth that liberates. To fulfill this service, Christ endowed the Church's shepherds with the charism of infallibility in matters of faith and morals. The exercise of this charism takes several forms: “The Roman Pontiff, head of the college of bishops, enjoys this infallibility in virtue of his office, when, as supreme pastor and teacher of all the faithful- who confirms his brethren in the faith- he proclaims by a definitive act a doctrine pertaining to faith or morals...The infallibility promised to the Church is also present in the body of bishops when, together with Peter's successor, they exercise the supreme Magisterium,” above all in an Ecumenical Council. When the Church through its supreme Magisterium proposes a doctrine “for belief as being divinely revealed,” and as the teaching of Christ, the definitions “must be adhered to with the obedience of faith.” This infallibility extends as far as the deposit of divine Revelation itself.”
 - 2. Dogma of the Immaculate Conception 1854
 - a. Defined in 1854
- J. Pope Leo the XIII – (Roman Pontiff 1878-1903)
 - 1. Wrote great social encyclical Rerum Novarum
 - 2. Stimulated Scripture study with encyclical Providentissimus Deus
 - 3. Wrote on relationship between faith and science
 - 4. Last pope of 19th century and first to reign in the 20th
- K. Saints of 18th and 19th Centuries
 - 1. St. Gerard Majella (1725-1755) A patron saint of expectant mothers
 - 2. Blessed Juniperro Serra (1713-1784) Helped evangelize the North America
 - 3. St. John Bosco (1815-1888) Tremendous love of youth

4. St. Dominic Savio (1842-1857) Patron of youth; taught and mentored by St. John Bosco
 5. St. Bernadette of Lourdes (1844-1879) In 1858, Our Lady revealed herself to Bernadette as “The Immaculate Conception”
 6. St. Therese of Lisieux, the Little Flower (1873-1897) – Follower of “the little way of confidence (in God) and love”
- V. The Church in the 20th and 21st century
- A. Popes elected in the 20th and 21st Century
 1. **St. Pius X (1903-1914)** A great pope of the Holy Eucharist; only canonized pope (thus far) who reigned in the 20th century; condemned modernist errors
 2. **Benedict XV (1914-1922)** Pope during World War I, he was known for his efforts as a peacemaker.
 3. **Pius XI (1922-1939)** Wrote encyclical letters *On the Christian Education of Youth* and *On Christian Marriage*.
 4. **Pius XII (1939-1958)** World War II pope (helped save the lives of many Jewish people); wrote famous encyclical on the Church; defined the dogma of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
 5. **Blessed John XXIII (1958-1963)** Initiated the 2nd Vatican Council; Issued Social Justice encyclical *Pacem in terris*
 6. **Paul VI (1963-1978)** Saw to the completion 2nd Vatican Council; Issued landmark encyclical *Humanae Vitae* (*On Human Life*)
 7. **John Paul I (1978-1978)** Reigned for only one month; known for his kind manner
 8. **John Paul II (1978-Present)** Has written and traveled more than any other Pope; *Catechism of the Catholic Church* produced during his pontificate; prodigious writer; World Youth Days tremendously successful
 9. **Pope Benedict XVI – (2005 – Present)** – Traveled to World Youth Day in Cologne, Germany in 2005; has spoken for the need to proclaim the truth to combat the “tyranny of relativism”; wrote his first encyclical entitled *Deus Caritas Est* (*God is Love*)
 - B. The Church and the World Wars
 - C. The spread of communism and its effect on the Church
 - D. The Second Vatican Council
 1. Reasons
 - a. Complete work of Vatican I
 - b. Societal changes demand that Church teachings be made more comprehensible to modern man
 - c. To more effectively preserve and present Christian doctrine. Not to reverse doctrine (Should be noted that Church doctrine can develop, but never be reversed)
 2. Guidance of Blessed John XXIII
 3. Pope Paul VI- Completed the Council

- E. Pope John Paul II
 - 1. Dedicated to advancing the principals of Vatican II
 - 2. His role in collapse of communism
 - 3. John Paul and the youth
 - 4. John Paul as world traveler
 - 5. A great ecumenist
 - 6. John Paul as teacher
 - a. Catechism of Catholic Church
 - b. Prodigious writer
- F. Some 20th Century Blesseds and Saints
 - 1. St. Maria Goretti (1890-1902) Heroic purity
 - 2. Blessed Francisco Marto (1908-1919) and Blessed Jacinta Marto (1910-1920) Seers of Our Lady of Fatima
 - 3. St. Faustina (1905-1938) “Apostle” of Divine Mercy
 - 4. St. Maximilian Kolbe (1894-1941) Saint of Auschwitz
 - 5. St. Theresa Benedicta (Edith Stein) (1891-1942) Convert, philosopher, victim of Holocaust
 - 6. St. Padre Pio of Pietrelcina (1887-1968) The wounds of Christ
 - 7. St. Jose Maria Escriva Founder of Opus Dei (1902-1975)
 - 8. Blessed Theresa of Calcutta (1910-1997) Founded the Missionaries of Charity to serve the poorest of the poor; won Nobel Peace Prize
 - 9. St. Gianna Beretta Molla (1922-1962) Heroic motherhood
- VI. The Church in North America
 - A. The Spanish missions
 - 1. Florida
 - 2. California and the Southwest
 - B. The French missions
 - 1. The North American Martyrs
 - 2. Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha (1656-1680)
 - C. Catholics in the English colonies
 - 1. Maryland
 - 2. The Carroll family
 - D. The foundation of the Catholic School System in the United States
 - 1. St. Elizabeth Ann Seton (1774-1821)
 - E. Catholic immigration
 - 1. American Protestant reaction
 - 2. St. Francis Xavier Cabrini
 - F. Servants of God (Venerables), Blesseds, and Saints
 - 1. Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha ((1656-1680) Daughter of a Mohawk chief and a Christian Algonquin woman; became a consecrated virgin and dedicated her life to prayer, penance, and care for the aged and sick; particularly devoted to the Holy Eucharist and the mystery of the Cross; popularly known as the “Lily of the Mohawks”

2. St. Elizabeth Ann Seton (1744-1821) From a very influential family, this wife and mother of six originally was an Episcopalian who converted to Catholicism after her husband died; founded the American Sisters of Charity and laid the foundation for the American Catholic school system
3. Servant of God Pierre Toussaint (1766-1853) A former Haitian slave who became one of leading hairdressers in New York; known for his charity, he labored to dispel religious and racial prejudice in the city; he raised funds to build a Catholic orphanage; declared “Venerable” by Pope John Paul II in 1996
4. St. John Neumann (1811-1860) First Bishop in the U.S. to encourage 40 Hours devotions; established many parishes and schools; became Bishop of Philadelphia; his shrine can be visited in Philadelphia
5. St. Katharine Drexel (1858-1955) From a very wealthy and influential family in Philadelphia; Founded the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament; known for her work among American Indians and Black Americans; worked tirelessly for civil rights; founded many schools and several universities

G. Growth of the Church in the 20th Century in the United States

1. Discrimination against Catholics decreases
2. The first Catholic president – John F. Kennedy (1960-63)
3. The American Catholic response to Vatican II
4. The problem of dissent after *Humanae Vitae*
5. The New Evangelization – World Youth Day in Denver – 1994
6. The Jubilee Year
 - a. Increased devotion
 - b. Return of many to the sacraments, especially the Sacrament of Penance

H. The Bishops of the Diocese of Harrisburg

1. Right Reverend Jeremiah F. Shanahan, D.D.
 - a. First Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on July 12, 1868
 - c. Died September 24, 1886
2. Right Reverend Thomas W. McGovern, D.D.
 - a. Second Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on March 11, 1888
 - c. Died July 25, 1898
3. Right Reverend John Walter Shanahan, D.D.
 - a. Third Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on May 1, 1899
 - c. Died February 19, 1916
4. Most Reverend Philip R. McDevitt, D.D.
 - a. Fourth Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on September 21, 1916
 - c. Died November 11, 1935

5. Most Reverend George L. Leech, D.D., J.C.D.
 - a. Fifth Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on October 17, 1935
 - c. Retired October 19, 1971
 - d. Died March 12, 1985
6. Most Reverend Joseph T. Daley
 - a. Sixth Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on October 19, 1971
 - c. Died September 2, 1983
7. Most Reverend William H. Keeler, D.D., J.C.D.
 - a. Seventh Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on January 4, 1984
 - c. Made Archbishop of Baltimore May 23, 1989
8. Most Reverend Nicholas C. Dattilo, D.D.
 - a. Eighth Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on January 26, 1990
 - c. Died March 5, 2004
9. Most Reverend Kevin C. Rhoades, D.D.
 - a. Ninth Bishop of Harrisburg
 - b. Consecrated on December 9, 2004

As supplementary resources for teachers we recommend:

- **The Compact History of the Catholic Church** by Alan Schreck, copyright 1995, published by St. Anthony Messenger Press
- **Church History** by Fr. John Laux, M.A.; Republished in 1989 by TAN Books and Publishers, Inc.
- We also recommend the following website, particularly for issues often seen as “controversial”, e.g. The Crusades, Galileo, the Inquisition – <http://www.catholic.com>

