

Diocese of Boise Office of Religious Education and Catechetical Leadership

The Office of Religious Education and Catechetical Leadership supports the mission of the Diocese of Boise by assisting the Bishop in carrying out his role as the chief catechist of the Diocese.



ADVANCED CATECHIST CERTIFICATION CHURCH HISTORY

Kathy Barkdull, Presenter

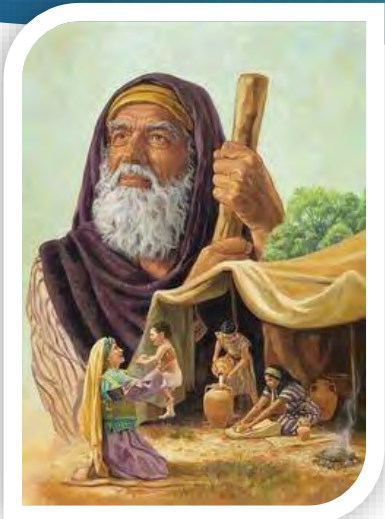
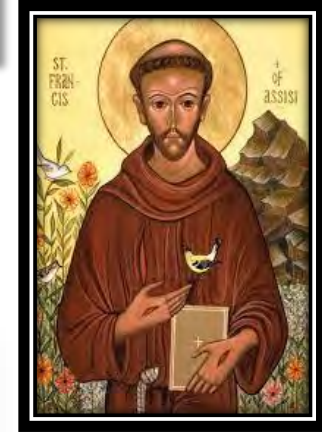
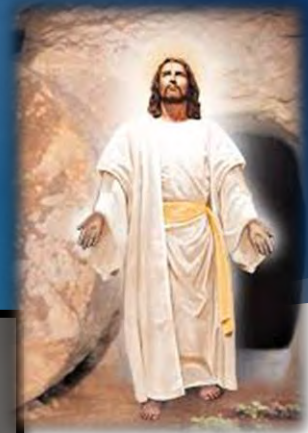
Outcomes for Church History

- ▶ Understand significant historical issues in the life of the early Church.
- ▶ Explain the development of the Church's papacy and structure.
- ▶ Understand how doctrine developed.
- ▶ Analyze what we can learn from early Church History for the Church today.
- ▶ Explain the meaning and purpose of Encyclicals, Ecumenical and Vatican Councils.
- ▶ Identify the contributions of Pope Pius XII, Pope John XXIII, Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul II to the church's 20th century journey.

Opening Reflection

“God determined to call together in a holy Church those who should believe in Christ. Already present in figure at the beginning of the world, this Church was prepared in marvelous fashion in the history of the people of Israel and in the old Alliance. Established in this last age of the world, and made manifest in the outpouring of the Spirit, it will be brought to glorious completion at the end of time. At that moment, as the Fathers put it, all the just from the time of Adam, “from Abel, the just one, to the last of the elect” will be gathered together with the Father in the universal Church.”

History of the Catholic Church



The Early Church (AD 30-330)





Jewish Sources of Christianity

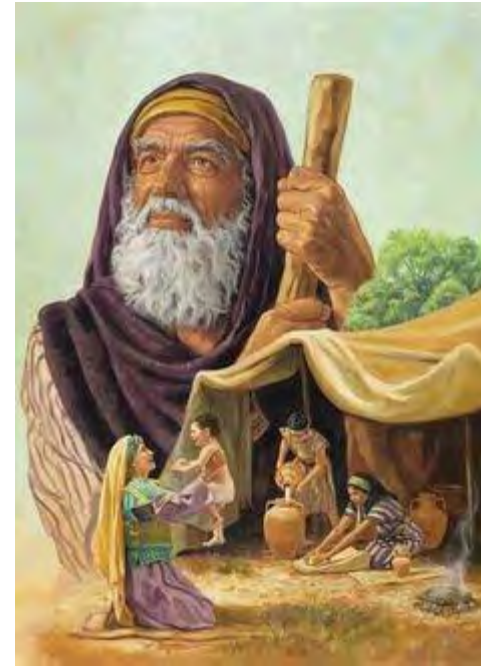
Hebrew Scriptures – Old Testament

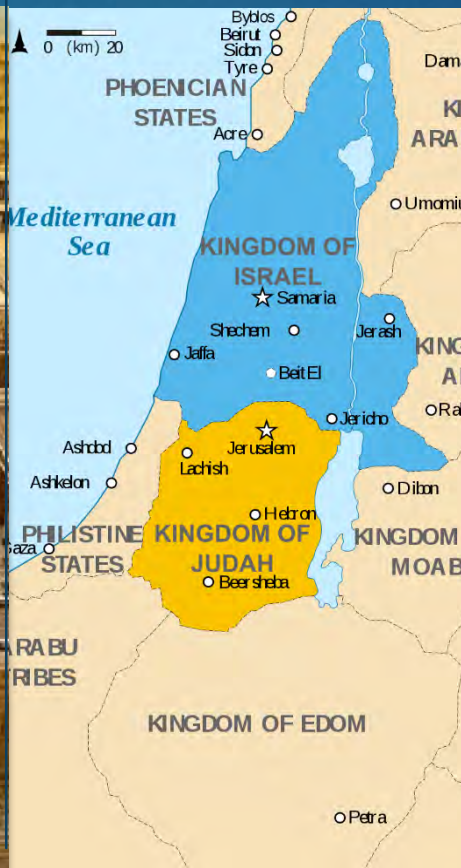


Christianity's Jewish Roots

▶ Abraham

▶ Moses



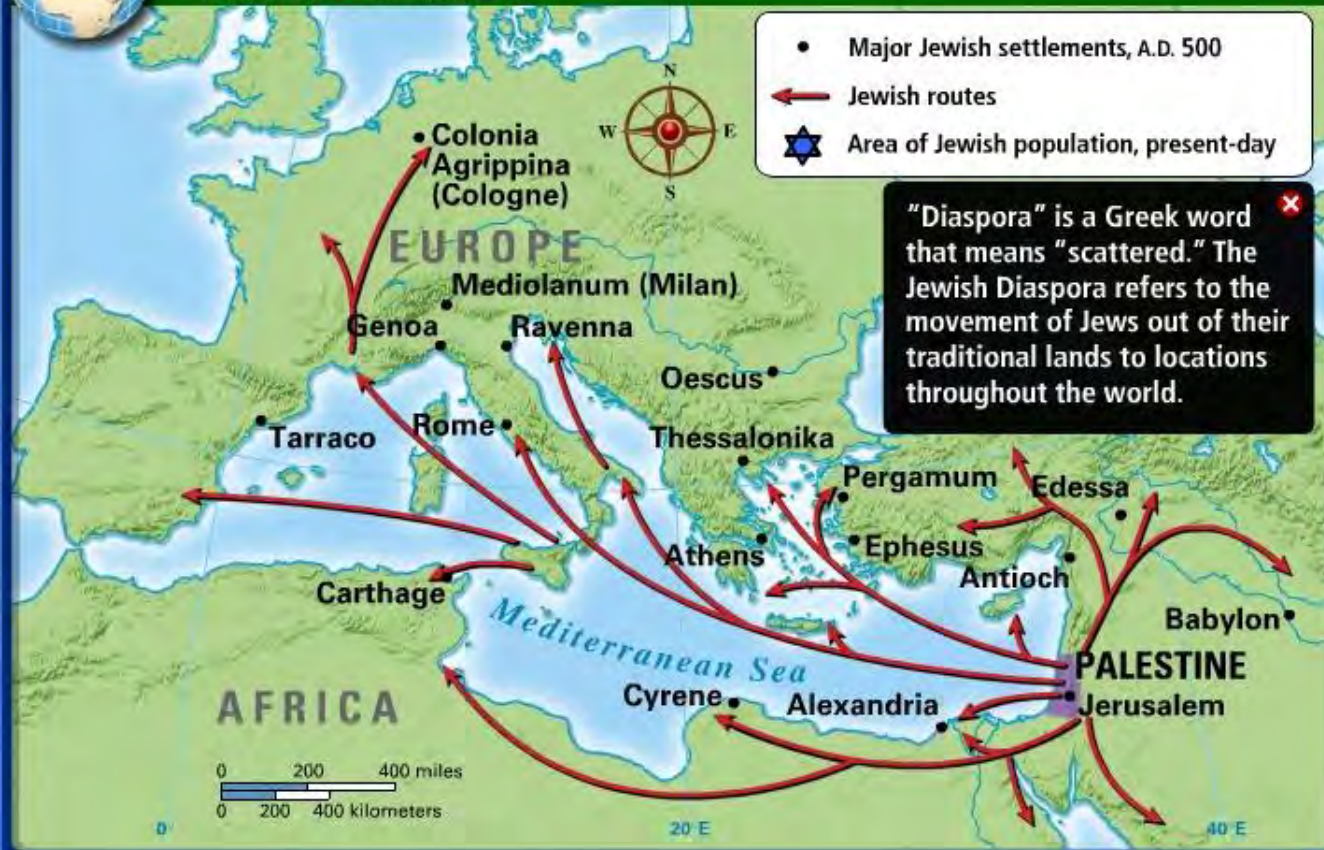


Kingdom of Israel



Jewish Diaspora, A.D. 70–500

DIRECTIONS GEOQUIZ



The Diaspora



One God

Roman Sources of Christianity

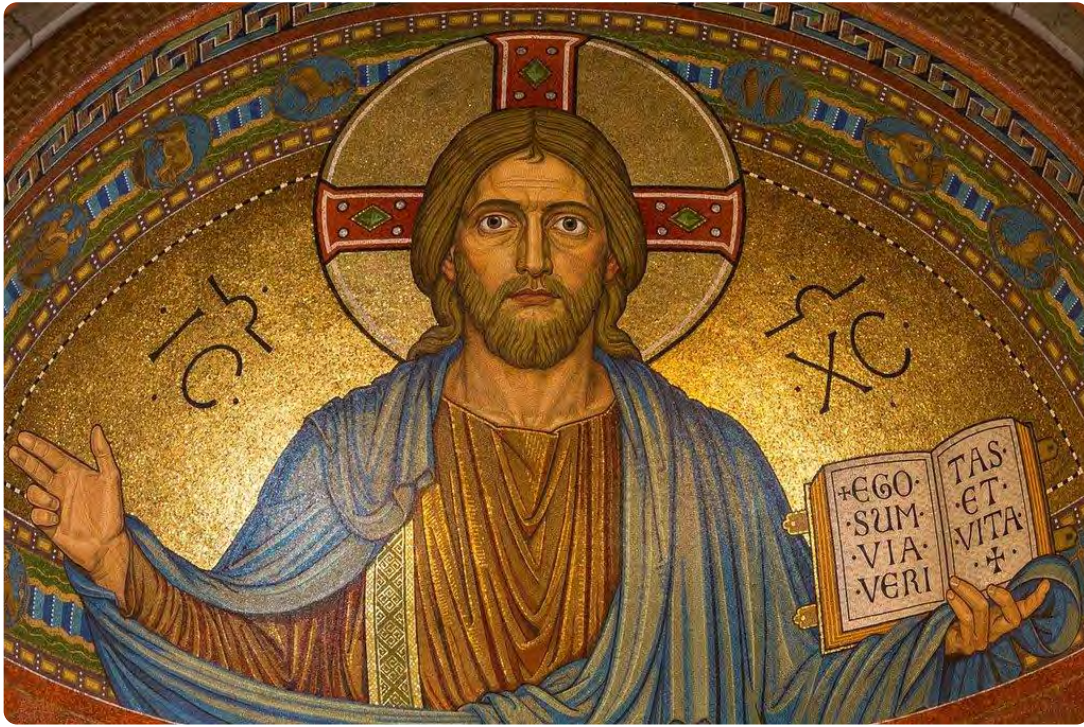
- ▶ The Roman Empire.
- ▶ Organization and Technology.
- ▶ Roman architecture, literature, art and philosophy.
- ▶ Fascination with the unusual.



Jewish and Roman Influence on Christianity

- ▶ Thoroughly Jewish.
 - ▶ Christianity began in Jerusalem.
 - ▶ References to the Old Testament.
 - ▶ Jewish Communities.
 - ▶ A stable environment.
-
- ▶ Roman tolerance of other religions.
 - ▶ Roman road systems.
 - ▶ A hunger for spiritual renewal.





Christian Sources

Jesus Christ: His Life and Death

“In those days a decree went out from Emperor Augustus that all the world should be registered. This was the first registration and was taken while Quirinius was governor of Syria...”

“So the soldiers, their officer, and the Jewish police arrested Jesus and bound him. First they took him to Annas, who was the father-in-law of Caiaphas, the high priest that year.”



The Twelve Apostles



The Feast of Pentecost

“Now there were devout Jews from every nation under heaven living in Jerusalem. And at this sound (of rushing wind) the crowd gathered and was bewildered, because each one heard them speaking in the native language of each. Amazed and astonished, they asked, “Are not all these who are speaking Galileans? And how is it that we hear, each of us, in our own native language? Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and residents of Mesopotamia, Judea and Cappodocia, Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt and the parts of Libya belonging to Cyrene, and visitors from Rome, both Jews and proselytes, Cretans and Arabs – in our own languages we hear them speaking about God’s deeds of power.” Act 2: 5-11

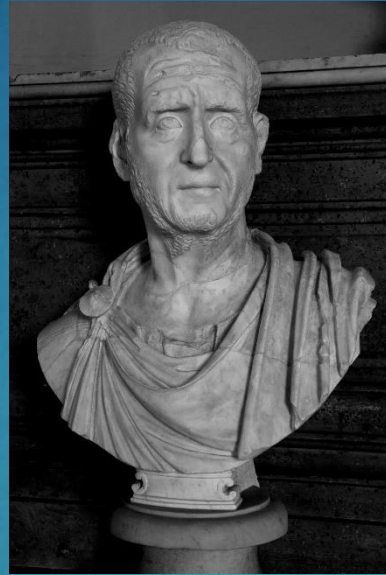
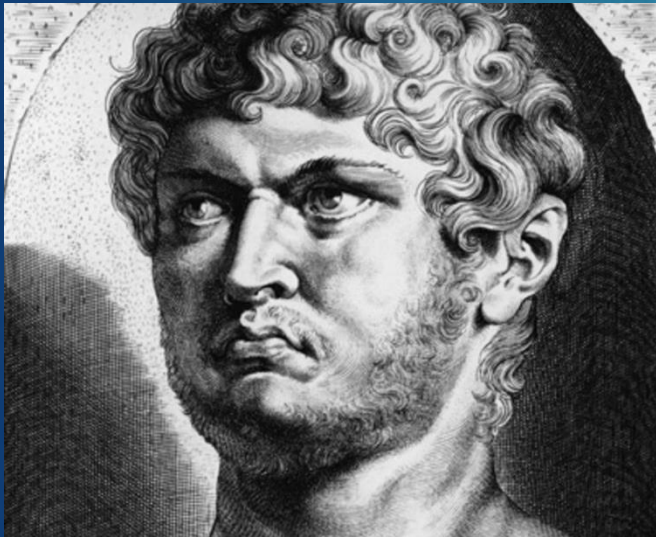


St. Paul



Attacks on Christianity

Roman Persecution



The Catacombs



Rival Religions

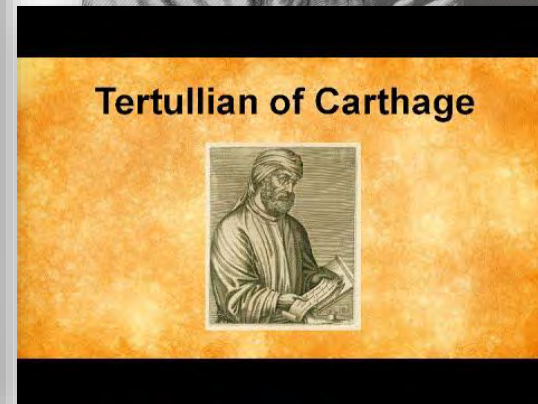
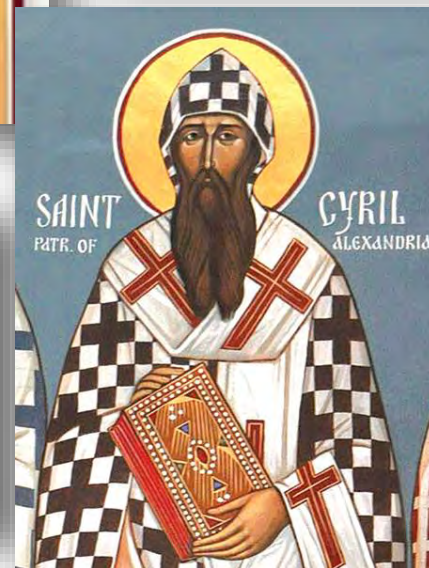
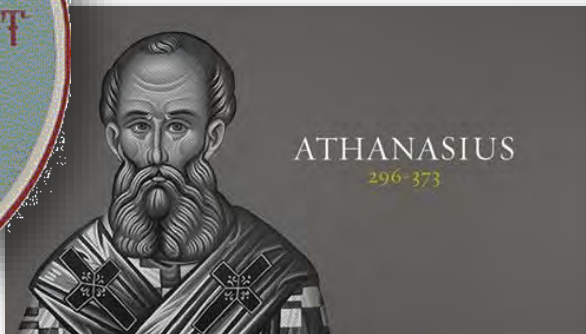
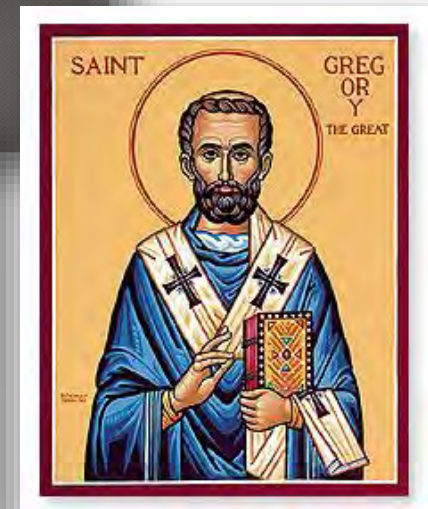
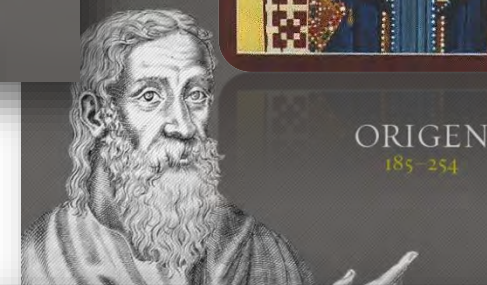
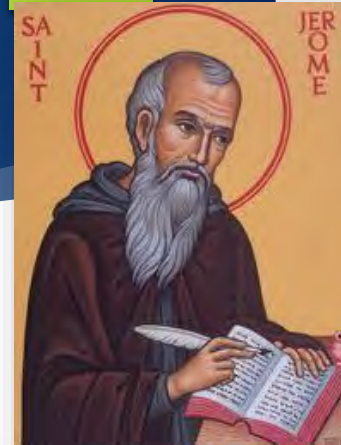
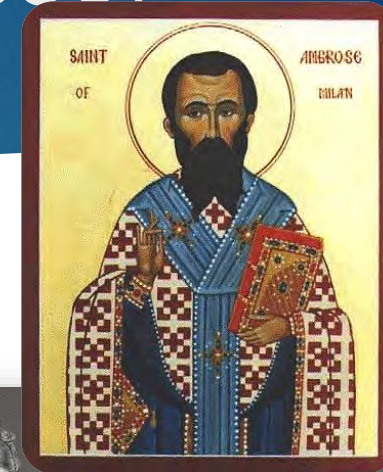
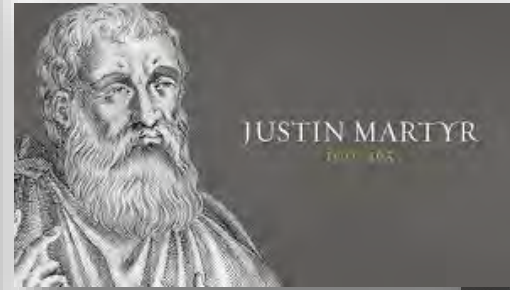
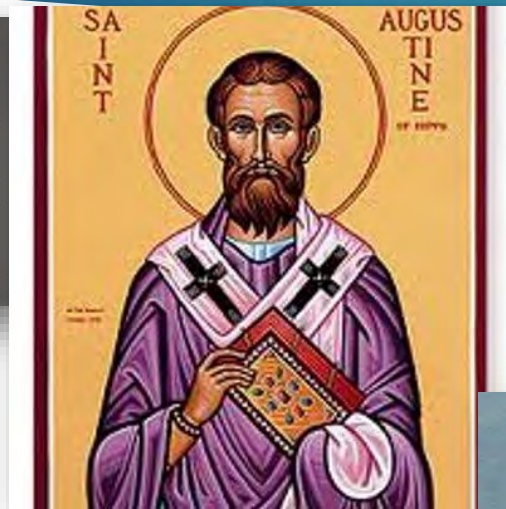
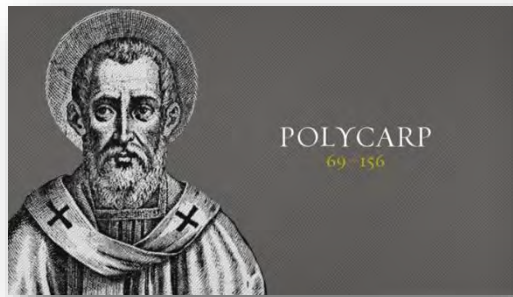
- ▶ Cult of Mithras
- ▶ Gnosticism
- ▶ Montanism
- ▶ Celsus
- ▶ The Christian Response: The Apologists
- ▶ Formation of a Canon of Scripture
 - ▶ The book had to go back to apostolic times at the latest.
 - ▶ The book had to be highly esteemed from an early date.
 - ▶ Books whose origins could be traced back to the apostles by the bishops.



Life in the Early Church

- ▶ An end to Jewish law.
- ▶ Temples adapted or Churches built.
- ▶ Emphasis on the priestly and sacrificial aspects of the Liturgy.
- ▶ Eucharistic prayers are formalized.
- ▶ Bishops emerged as heads of local churches and successors of the apostles.

The Age of the Fathers (AD 330-650)



Contributions of the Fathers

- ▶ St. Jerome
- ▶ St. Tertullian
- ▶ Origen
- ▶ St. Ambrose



The Papacy in the Age of the Fathers

- ▶ Council of Constantinople – 381
- ▶ Pope Damasus – Petrine theme
- ▶ Pope Leo I – 440-461
- ▶ Separation of Church and State
- ▶ Need for physical security





The First Christological Councils

The Council of Nicaea (325)

“God from God, Light from Light, True God from True God, Begotten not made, One in being with the Father.”



The Council of Constantinople (381)

“..born of the Virgin Mary and became man...was crucified under Pontius Pilate...and is seated at the right hand of the Father.”

“...the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father, who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, who has spoken through the prophets.”

“...begotten, not made.”



The Council of Ephesus (431)

“What happens to Christ as a man happens to him as God.”

“Mary was the Mother of God”



The Council of Chalcedon (451)



St. Augustine (345-430)

- ▶ Augustine's early years
- ▶ St. Ambrose
- ▶ Conversion to Christianity and Bishop of Hippo
- ▶ The Confessions
- ▶ The City of God





Veneration of the Saints, Relics and Canonization

The Rise of Monasticism

- ▶ St. Antony (251-356)
- ▶ Pachomius (287-346)
- ▶ Benedict of Nursia (480-560)
- ▶ Contributions of Monasticism



The Third Age of the Church (650-1000)

- ▶ Muhammad and Islam
- ▶ The Byzantine Church and the Eastern Schism
- ▶ The Barbarians
- ▶ Charlemagne



The Papacy (947-1057)

- ▶ The Revival of Monasticism
- ▶ The Organization of Canon Law
- ▶ The Crusades
- ▶ Religious Life known as the Friars



The Fourth Age of the Church (1000-1450)

The High Middle Ages
and the Crusades



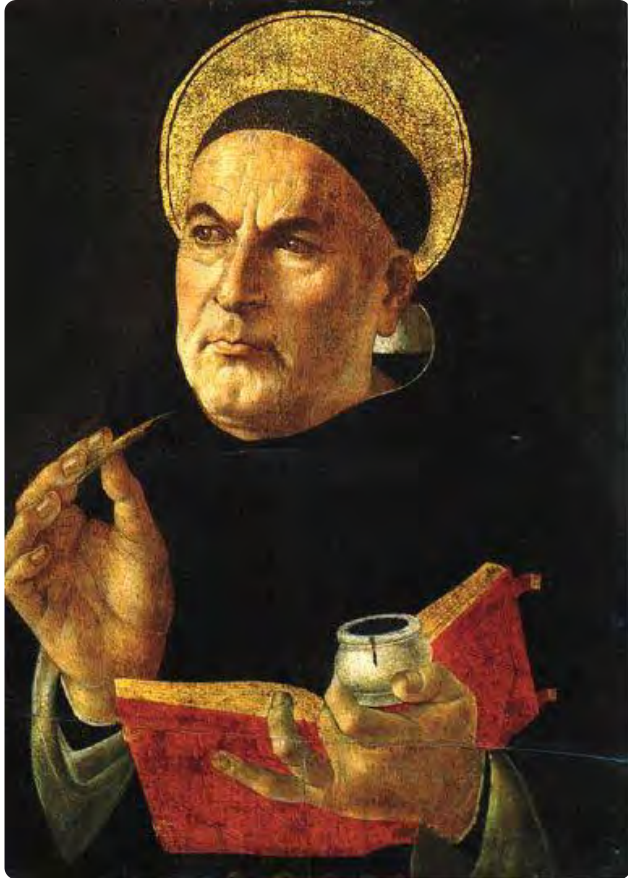


The Crusades: Success or Failure

New Religious Orders

- ▶ The Revival of Benedictine Life
- ▶ Military Orders
- ▶ The Introduction of the Friars
- ▶ Women's Religious Orders





Scholasticism

Medieval Mysticism





The Medieval and Spanish Inquisition



The Fourth Lateran Council and the Great Papal Schism

The Fifth Age of the Church (1450-1789)



The Renaissance Era

- ▶ A new educated class
- ▶ Human activity as primary
- ▶ Leonardo da Vinci
- ▶ Michelangelo
- ▶ The Printing Press
- ▶ The Renaissance Popes



The Reformation

- ▶ Political
- ▶ Philosophical
- ▶ Religious



Martin Luther (1483-1586)

- ▶ Ninety-Five Theses
- ▶ Justification by Faith
- ▶ Scripture Alone
- ▶ Bible Translation
- ▶ Protestant Reform





The Catholic Response to the Reformation

Council of Trent (1545-1563)

- ▶ Condemn and refute Protestant beliefs
- ▶ The Catholic Canon of Scripture
- ▶ The Doctrine of Transubstantiation
- ▶ Source of Revelation
- ▶ Indulgences
- ▶ Purgatory
- ▶ Marriage and Divorce
- ▶ Reform of the Priesthood





The Missions (1500-1800)

The Sixth Age of the Church (1789-Present)



The Age of Enlightenment

The French Revolution and the Catholic Church

- ▶ France and the Catholic Church
- ▶ The Age of Reason
- ▶ The French Revolution
- ▶ Civil Constitution of the Clergy
- ▶ Napoleon
- ▶ Effects of the French Revolution



Post Revolution Era

- ▶ Untramontanism & Pope Pius IX
- ▶ John Henry Cardinal Newman (1801-1890)
- ▶ Popular Devotions



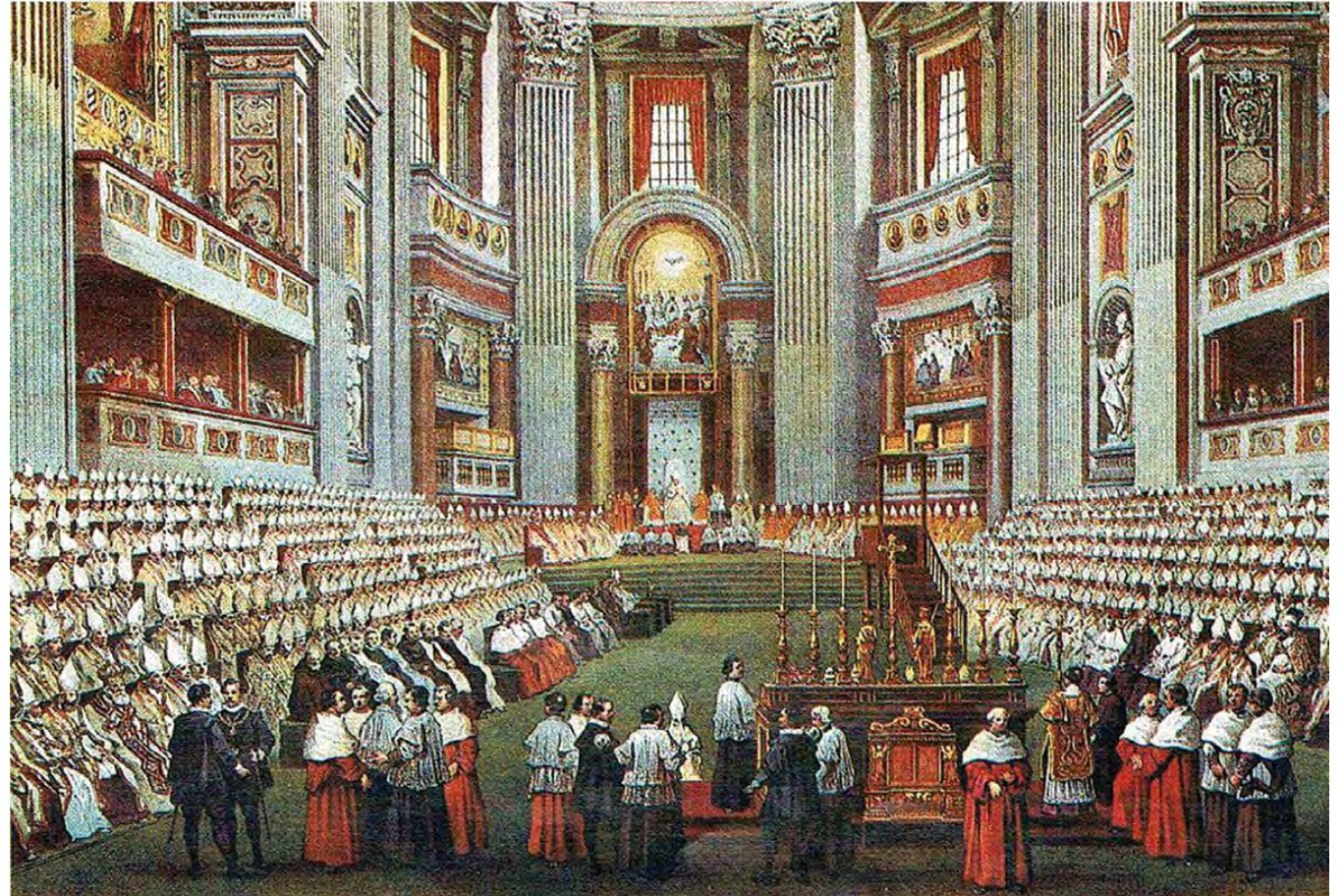
Liberal Catholicism

- ▶ Modernism & Pope Pius X
- ▶ *Lamentabili Sane Exitu*
 - ▶ The teaching authority of the church – the Magisterium.
 - ▶ That human knowledge is subject to the authority of the church.
 - ▶ That the church can demand internal consent.
 - ▶ That dogma comes from on high – dogma is not merely a recommendation for living.
- ▶ *Pascendi Dominici Gregis*
- ▶ Pope Benedict XV



Vatican Council I (1869-1870)

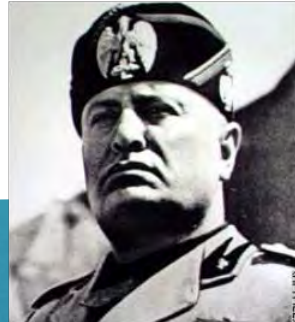
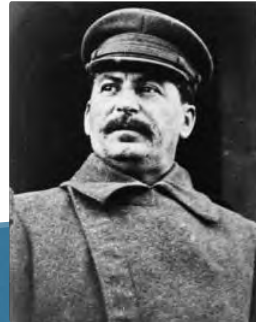
- ▶ Unified position on Liberalism.
- ▶ A reform of the Breviary and the Catechism
- ▶ A Code of Canon Law.
- ▶ Legislation on the Missions
- ▶ The Defense of Papal Authority – Infallibility
 - ▶ *Ex Cathedra*
 - ▶ Act in Virtue
 - ▶ Teach in area of faith or morals
 - ▶ Propose defined doctrine



The Catholic Church in the United States

- ▶ Anti-Catholicism
 - ▶ Catholic patriotism
 - ▶ French Military aid
 - ▶ Bill of Rights
- ▶ Immigration
- ▶ Secret societies
- ▶ Catholic Religious Women





Social Catholicism



Post-World War II Catholicism

The Second Vatican Council (1962-1965)

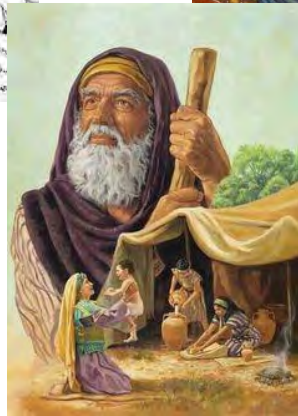
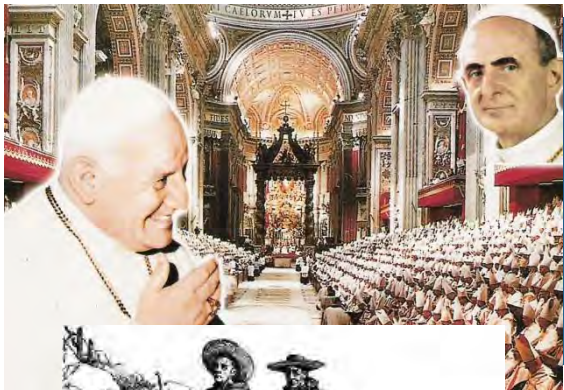
- ▶ Pope John XXIII
- ▶ Pope Paul VI
- ▶ Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy
- ▶ Dogmatic Constitution on the Church
- ▶ Decree on Ecumenism
- ▶ Decree on the Eastern Churches
- ▶ Decrees on Priestly Formation
- ▶ Non-Christian Religions
- ▶ Apostolate of the Laity
- ▶ Church in the Modern World
- ▶ Declaration on Religions

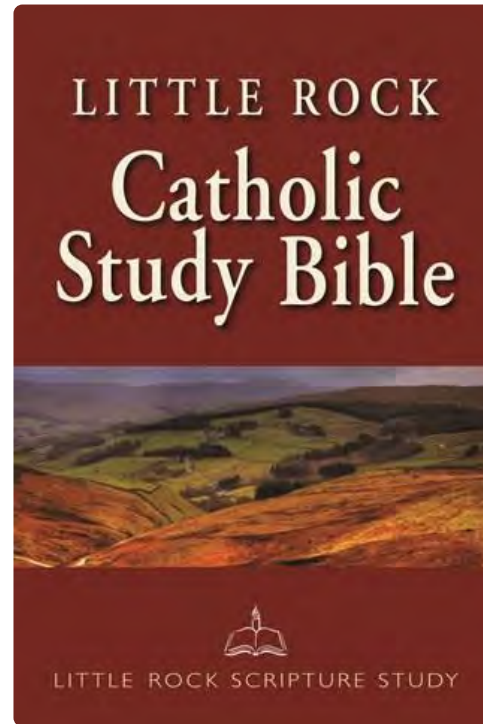


Popes in the Modern Age

- ▶ Pope John Paul II (1978-2005)
- ▶ Pope Benedict XVI (2005-2013)
- ▶ Pope Francis (2013-Present)







Resources

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Office of Religious Education and
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Reflection Questions

- ▶ Where do we see evidence of our Jewish history in our liturgy?
- ▶ What are the key elements that allowed Christianity to expand and thrive in the world?
- ▶ What was the collective outcome of the Christological Councils?
- ▶ How did the rise of Islam affect the conflicts between the Church in the east and the Church in the west?
- ▶ What caused the failure of the Crusades?
- ▶ Who were the key figures in the age of Scholasticism and how did they influence Christian thinking?
- ▶ What was the evolution of the Avignon papacy that led to the Great Schism?
- ▶ What issues, philosophies and theologies led to the Reformation?
- ▶ What were the key outcomes of the Council of Trent?
- ▶ How did the Age of Enlightenment and the French Revolution affect the Catholic Church?
- ▶ What was the response of Pope Pius X to Modernism?
- ▶ What events of the day led up to Pope Leo XIII's encyclical *Rerum Novarum*?
- ▶ What was the reason Pope John XXIII gave for convening the Second Vatican Council?