

Name _____

The History of the Catholic Church
Chapter 7 Directed Reading Worksheet
The Church and the Enlightenment

Date _____

Directions: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

Introduction: *What Was the Enlightenment?* (pages 221-225)

1. What does the term *enlightenment* imply? What did most Enlightenment philosophers teach?
2. True or False? The philosophy known as rationalism stressed the power of Divine Revelation alone to explain reality.
3. What is Deism?
4. True or False? Dualism led many philosophers of the Enlightenment to rely more on human reason than on the tenets of faith to explain important truths.
5. During the _____ there was an increasing belief that _____ could only evaluate that which can be observed by the _____ within the natural world. _____, for instance, promoted the thought that everything should be _____. Likewise, Bacon and _____ were suspicious of authority and _____ as a general proposition.
6. It was a time of _____ in which objective truth was trumped by personal _____. French philosophers including Rousseau and _____ created an atmosphere in which _____ was often attacked with _____. However, many did not oppose _____ altogether but wanted her to alter her _____ and submit to the primacy of _____ thought in matters of faith.
7. What did the Church strive to show in the atmosphere of the Enlightenment?
8. True or False? The scientific teaching that the earth is not the center of the universe scandalized many Christians.
9. True or False? The Enlightenment thinkers promoted the illusion that faith opposes reason and reason opposes faith.
10. The Church oftentimes _____ the latest philosophies within various scientific _____ when they denied God's _____. However, she consistently taught that faith and _____ are not opposed and, in fact, a many of the _____ of the time were Catholic _____.

11. What changed, and what did not change, in the Church's teaching about the importance of the earth?

Section 1: *The Tumultuous Period of the French Revolution* (pages 226-231)

12. True or False? The Enlightenment gave birth to political revolutions including both the American Revolution and the French Revolution.

13. True or False? The Catholic Church was one of the major victims of the French Revolution even though she had not been associated with the French monarchy.

14. What did the dictator Maximilien Robespierre require of the clergy?

15. Explain the difference between the constitutional clergy and the *réfractaires*.

16. Explain three changes that occurred during the Reign of Terror in an attempt to suppress the Catholic Church throughout France.

17. Pope _____ imprudently condemned both the _____ political party as well as the revolutionaries who fought for greater _____ and human rights. In 1799 _____ assumed power over the revolutionary _____ in a coup d'état and shortly after, occupied _____, imprisoning the Pope who he _____ shortly thereafter.

18. What were the terms of the concordat between the French government and the Church?

19. Pope _____ brave stand against Napoleon greatly enhanced the prestige of the _____. He refused to grant _____ an annulment and refused to join in his schemes against _____. Pius bravely _____ Napoleon when he took the _____ in 1801 and endured six _____ of isolation from the outside world while he was held _____. He returned to Rome as a _____.
20. True or False? The French Revolution sparked a secular and anticlerical mentality infected France, Germany, and Mexico.
21. Summarize two reasons that Pope Clement XI suppressed the Jesuit Order worldwide in 1773.
22. True or False? By 1870 the papacy had lost all religious rule in Italy, with the exception of Vatican City in Rome.

Section 2: Religious Revival in France following the French Revolution (pages 232-240)

23. True or False? The Revolutions sparked by the Enlightenment effectively established the Church as a political power in Europe and also served to purify the Church.

Identify which of these French saints and blessed from the of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries is described below.

24. This saint joined the Sisters of Providence and lead a group of sisters to Indiana where she opened a mission called Saint Mary-of-the-Woods as well as other schools throughout the state.
25. This saint lived through the French Revolution, living under the rule of life of the Visitation of Holy Mary order and eventually traveled as a member of the Society of the Sacred Heart to Missouri where she opened the Academy of the Sacred Heart in Missouri and later a school for Potawatomi girls in Kansas.
26. This saint experienced numerous apparitions of a woman who later identified herself as the Immaculate Conception and instructed the authorities that chapel be built on the site.
27. This saint was a parish priest who preached homilies that encouraged parishioners to avoid sin, pray, and receive the sacraments, and spent many hours per day hearing confessions.
28. She sparked a worldwide devotion to the Miraculous Medal following several apparitions of the Blessed Virgin.
29. This saint showed a loving Christian demeanor throughout her short life and came to write one of the classics of the spiritual life entitled *The Story of a Soul*.

Section 4: The Era of the First Vatican Council (pages 247-250)

39. Pius IX assembled the First Vatican _____ to clarify Church teachings in response to the _____ of the Enlightenment and to assert and reaffirm the _____ of the papacy in spiritual matters. The Council discussed the key _____ matters, including how the Church was expected to _____ with the world in the wake of the _____ and among countries that were still mired in _____.
40. In the matter of papal infallibility, explain the views of those for and against a formal declaration by the Council.
41. True or False? The dogmatic constitution *Dei Filius* stressed the need for reason and rationalism to be considered together – neither alone suffices – in order to arrive at a greater knowledge of God.
42. What does the Dogma of Papal Infallibility officially declare?
43. True or False? There have only been two occasions in Church history when the pope spoke infallibly: when Pope Pius IX declared the dogma of Mary's Immaculate Conception in 1854 and when Pope Pius XII declared the dogma of Mary's Assumption into heaven in 1950.
44. True or False? Some of the matters left unresolved at the First Vatican Council were eventually addressed at the Second Vatican Council.