

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**The History of the Catholic Church**  
Chapter 8 Directed Reading Worksheet  
*The Church in the Modern World*

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: *The Industrial Revolution Brings New Challenges* (pages 259-264)**

1. True or False? The upheaval brought by the Industrial Revolution was just as momentous as that of the French Revolution.
2. What four principles of human rights did the Church need to remind people of during the era of the Industrial Revolution?
3. During the Industrial Revolution the Church spoke up for the \_\_\_\_\_, particularly the poor and children, who were part of the \_\_\_\_\_ in many of the urban \_\_\_\_\_. Human rights violations became rampant within the \_\_\_\_\_ world. Of particular concern was the lack of a \_\_\_\_\_ wage and the lack of pension programs to support retired \_\_\_\_\_.
4. True or False? The Church opposed the formation of labor unions as well as the rights of employees to create a work stoppage.
5. Explain the capitalist ideology of social Darwinism.
6. True or False? The Church sees deficiencies with both socialism as well as laissez-faire capitalism.
7. True or False? The Knights of Columbus was formed as an important American labor union during the late nineteenth century.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ promoted communism, a form of \_\_\_\_\_ that sought to place most aspects of daily life under the \_\_\_\_\_ of the government. He was not only an \_\_\_\_\_ but was particularly hostile to organized \_\_\_\_\_ maintaining that religion taught people to be \_\_\_\_\_ with their lot in life. His utopian idea of a \_\_\_\_\_ society not only failed, but wreaked \_\_\_\_\_ in the twentieth century.

**Section 1: *Pope Leo XIII and Catholic Social Teaching* (pages 265-270)**

9. Pope \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the encyclical \_\_\_\_\_, the charter document of modern Catholic \_\_\_\_\_ teaching. In it, Leo steered a \_\_\_\_\_ course between liberal capitalism and communism. Contrary to \_\_\_\_\_ he defended the right a living \_\_\_\_\_ and to unionize, and taught that the \_\_\_\_\_ can act to defend workers. Contrary to \_\_\_\_\_, he avowed the right to private \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Explain the principle of the universal destination of goods.

*Identify which of the Key Documents in Support of Rerum Novarum is described below.*

11. Challenges income inequality, power, privilege, and consumption, especially in the ways these impact the poor.

12. Taught that government must sometimes intercede in the areas of education, housing, and health care.

13. Reaffirmed the right to private property while reproofing its use for subjective or selfish reasons.

14. Focuses on the human person as the foundation of any society.

15. Emphasizes the right and dignity of work as an expression of the human person.

16. Promotes the progress of human beings in *all* their capacities, including culturally and socially, with an emphasis on the capacity to know God.

17. Stresses the importance of the common good, listing basic human rights and responsibilities, along with the problems fostered by the arms race.

18. Teaches that ideologies are not enough to answer many social problems including discrimination, emigration, population growth, the conditions of the young and women, as well as unemployment and ecological concerns.

19. Condemns both materialism and offenses against human dignity and highlights the structures of sins within nations.

20. Applies the principles of a just war to modern war including the arms race.

21. Exposes the flaws of both market capitalism and consumerism as well as Marxist communism.

22. What is "Catholic social teaching?"

23. List the seven principles of Catholic social teaching.

**Section 2: *The Church Responds Directly to Modernism* (pages 271-273)**

24. True or False? Pope Pius X was more critical of the developments of modernism than his immediate predecessor, Pope Pius IX. (p. 299)
25. What are three ways that Pope Pius X reformed Church life?
26. Pope Pius X engaged with \_\_\_\_\_ Catholic theologians known as \_\_\_\_\_ who used critical and historical methods of theological \_\_\_\_\_ in their attempt to conform to contemporary \_\_\_\_\_. He was also deeply troubled by \_\_\_\_\_ who deviated from Church doctrine, questioning \_\_\_\_\_ way of teaching, and challenged the opinion that scholars need to follow the \_\_\_\_\_ of the hierarchy.
27. True or False? Pope Pius X required teachers and priests to take an antimodernist oath and established a clandestine network of informers who advised him on questionable seminary professors in dioceses around the world.

**Section 3: *The History of Catholics in the United States* (pages 274-281)**

28. True or False? The period from 1815 to 1900 can be considered the “age of immigrants” in the United States, and a minority of these immigrants were Catholics.
29. Englishman \_\_\_\_\_, a convert to Catholicism, was granted \_\_\_\_\_ by King James I to establish a colonial \_\_\_\_\_ in the Americas where Catholicism could be practiced \_\_\_\_\_, without fear of suppression, if not outright oppression. \_\_\_\_\_ became that refuge for Catholics in the \_\_\_\_\_ colonies.
30. How did the Maryland Toleration Act of 1649 come to be overturned?
31. Father John \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in the United States at the onset of the \_\_\_\_\_, collaborating with some of the American Founding Fathers who opposed \_\_\_\_\_ rule and seeking \_\_\_\_\_ support. In response to a \_\_\_\_\_ from the Jesuits in \_\_\_\_\_, Pope Pius VI allowed him to be \_\_\_\_\_ by his fellow Jesuits as the first \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States. (pp. 304-305)
32. What is lay trusteeism? Why was it necessary in the early years of the nation?

33. True or False? Although Bishop Carroll allowed limited lay trusteeism, he refused to allow the laity to hire or fire priests.
34. From 1860 to 1890, the Catholic population \_\_\_\_\_ in size in the U.S. with more than two \_\_\_\_\_ Catholics immigrants in the first decade of the \_\_\_\_\_ century. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid-1840s prompted one million \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants to come to the U.S. During this period, \_\_\_\_\_ Catholics equaled the number of Irish \_\_\_\_\_ and from 1890 to 1920, mostly \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Europeans came to America.
35. Why were Protestants generally suspicious of immigrant Catholics?
36. The years between 1830 and the \_\_\_\_\_ were ripe with nativist prejudice and \_\_\_\_\_ against Catholics. Antagonism resulted in quarrels over the use of Protestant \_\_\_\_\_ in public schools, burning of \_\_\_\_\_, riots, and the destruction of \_\_\_\_\_ property. The venomous anti-Catholic literature might be best typified in the infamous publication of Maria Monk's \_\_\_\_\_ which spread deceitful stories about \_\_\_\_\_ and nuns.
37. What bigoted accusations were made against the Catholic Church by the Know-Nothings?
38. True or False? Although Pope Gregory XVI condemned the slave trade in 1839, neither the popes or the American bishops issued an official teaching on the institution of slavery itself and consequently Catholic attitudes toward the enslavement of African Americans prior to the Civil War reflected the status quo.
39. True or False? The heroism and devotion of and patriotism of Catholics during the Civil War diminished the nativist prejudice towards Catholics.
40. How did the American Protective Association resurrect anti-Catholic sentiments in the 1880s?
41. In keeping with *Rerum Novarum*, Bishop John \_\_\_\_\_ and Cardinal James \_\_\_\_\_ implemented Church teaching regarding \_\_\_\_\_ unions and workers' \_\_\_\_\_. Elsewhere, anti-Catholic bigotry was manifested in the Ku Klux Klan and in the defeat of Catholic \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1928 presidential election because of the fear the \_\_\_\_\_ would take up residence at the \_\_\_\_\_.
42. What did John F. Kennedy say to assuage the fears of those who feared a Catholic president?

**Section 4: *The History of Catholic Education in the United States* (pages 282-287)**

43. True or False? Because most \_\_\_\_\_ schools in the middle of the nineteenth century had a \_\_\_\_\_ bias, bishops established a network of Catholic \_\_\_\_\_ at the elementary, secondary and university levels. A key figure in the development of the Catholic school system was \_\_\_\_\_ and her Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph who served the \_\_\_\_\_ and those who needed more extensive \_\_\_\_\_.
44. What were the two most important outcomes of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore?
45. True or False? Nativism is the belief that Catholics should adapt themselves to the best of American culture rather than isolate themselves as a minority.
46. True or False? Americanists supported public schools and the separation of Church and state and favored cooperative efforts with Protestants.
47. True or False? Pope Leo XIII favored Americanism in a letter he sent to Cardinal Gibbons.
48. How did Sts. John Neumann and Katherine Drexel contribute to the growth of Catholic schools in the United States?
49. True or False? Catholic education has been a key factor in advancing those in poverty into the upper classes of American society.