

Formation Toward Christian Ministry (FTCM)

Church History 2

Session 2 – Make Up

Name: _____

Location Registered: _____

Date of Original Class: _____

I have personally read all of the required reading, viewed the make-up video, and completed the following worksheets.

Signature _____

Date _____

Church History 2 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 1

What comes to mind when you hear the phrase “The French Revolution”? What, if anything, did it have to do with religious faith and practice?

Write about a paragraph.

Church History 2 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 2

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* pp. 55-59
(Chapter 6 from the beginning to the section entitled "Deists")

- (a) What confluence of philosophical, political, religious and scientific ideas is meant by the term “The Enlightenment”?
- (b) Who were important Enlightenment thinkers and what critique did they offer of established Christian communities?
- (c) What response did the various Christian communities have toward the critique of the Enlightenment?

Church History 2 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 3

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* – Chapter 7, pp. 66-73

(a) What is meant by the term “The Great Awakening”? What were its origins and what effects did it have on Christianity, especially in the English North American Colonies?

(b) What was the situation for Catholics in the English North American colonies during the colonial period?

(c) What effect did the American Revolution have on the Christian communities and their practices?

Church History 2 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 4

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* – Chapter 8, pp.74-81

- (a) What was the state of the Catholic Church in France immediately before the French Revolution?
- (b) What was the “Civil Constitution on the Clergy” and what effect did it have on the Church and on the direction of the French Revolution?
- (c) What actions did the French government take regarding the Church and Christianity during the so-called “Reign of Terror”?
- (d) Summarize the often complicated relationship between the Napoleon Bonaparte and the Catholic Church.
- (e) Describe the final results of the upheaval of the French Revolution for the Catholic Church, both in France and around the world?

Church History 2 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 5

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* –
Chapter 9, pp. 82-89

- (a) What were the major currents and events in the Catholic Church in France in the period between the Council of Vienna and the establishment of the Second Empire under Napoleon III?
- (b) What was the *Risorgimento* movement in Italy and what led the Catholic Church to become an obstacle?
- (c) What is *ultramontanism*?
- (d) What is *Josephinism*?
- (e) How did romanticism, as a reaction against the Enlightenment, affect Catholicism, especially in German speaking areas?

Church History 2 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 6

With reference to *The A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* – Chapter 9, Section entitled “England and Ireland”, pp. 89-90

- (a) In what ways did the French revolution affect the English Catholic Church?
- (b) What was the Oxford movement and who was one its influential leaders?
- (c) What effects did the Great Famine have on the Catholic Church in both Ireland and England?
- (d) What role did the Catholic Church play in the movement for Irish independence?

Church History 2 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 7

What was the effect of the Enlightenment on the Church?

Church History 2 – Lesson 2 – Worksheet 8

Write about a paragraph answer to at least one of the following questions:

1. Many of the central ideas of the Enlightenment remain a part of the dominant culture in the United States today, for example: confidence in human reason; demand for freedom of thought and speech; a reliance on mathematics and scientific approaches as ways of knowing reality; an vision of the world that recognized the value of non-Western cultures; a criticism of political authoritarianism; an emphasis on the uniqueness of the individual and the importance of the subjective. To what extent and how does your lived Catholic faith respond to and incorporate these ideas with the Gospel message?
2. It is often claimed that in Western societies religious belief and religious institutions are under assault by a militant secularism. What lesson can Christianity's history with explicitly anti-clerical and in some cases anti-Christian revolutionary movements teach us with regard to our contemporary concerns?