

Formation Toward Christian Ministry (FTCM)

Church History 2

Session 5 – 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 5 – Worksheet 1

What are the first things that come to mind when you hear the phrase “Vatican II”?

Write about a paragraph.

Church History 2 – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 2

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* pp. 190-204 (Chapter 18)

- (a) What institutional presence was the single most important one for the Catholic Church in the United States in the period 1920-1960? Why?

- (b) What were some common characteristics of Catholic devotional life in the United States during this period?

- (c) Who were some influential figures and events regarding engagement by Catholics with the social issues of the day?

- (d) Who were some influential figures who sought to end racial segregation within the institutions of the Catholic Church?

- (e) What were some distinctive elements of the experience of Hispanics within the Catholic Church during this era?

Church History 2 – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 3

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present – Chapter 20*, pp. 215-232

- (a) What was the “liturgical movement” in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries? What were some of the important centers of this movement? What important reforms to the liturgy did this movement inspire during the 1950s?
- (b) What is the Ecumenical Movement? Who were some figures that were influential in promoting Catholic engagement with this movement?
- (c) What was “Catholic Action”? What 3-step process came to be identified with this movement?
- (d) What characterized the decade-long priest-worker experiment in France?
- (e) Who were some of the most important Catholic intellectual leaders in the years shortly before the Second Vatican Council?

Church History 2 – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 4

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* – Chapter 21, pp.233-248

- (a) Who announced and then convoked the Second Vatican Council? What were his goals for the Council?

- (b) What Pope saw the council through to a conclusion and what were his goals for the Council?

- (c) When the Council is described as being “pastoral” what is meant?

- (d) What major advance did the Council make with regard to ecumenism?

- (e) What major advance did the Council make with regard to inter-religious dialogue? In particular, what effect did this have on the relationship of the Catholic Church to the Jewish people?

- (f) What major advance did the Council make with regard to religious liberty? Who were some figures who were instrumental in seeing this through?

Church History 2 – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 5

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* – Chapter 22, Section entitled “Pope Paul VI”, pp. 249-256

- (a) What major institutional reforms did Pope Paul VI institute with regard to the Roman curia? The world-wide episcopacy? The college of cardinals?
- (b) What are some important elements of Pope Paul VI's corpus of social teaching?
- (c) Why did Pope Paul VI describe himself as a "pilgrim pope"?
- (d) What were some particularly significant gestures Pope Paul VI undertook in ecumenical outreach to the Orthodox?
- (e) What encyclical of Paul VI met significant opposition and lack of reception in many quarters of the Catholic Church? What did it teach and does it remain the authentic teaching of the Catholic Church today?

Church History 2 – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 6

With reference to *The A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* – Chapter 22, Section entitled “Pope John Paul II”, pp. 257-269

- (a) In 1978, how many years had it been since a non-Italian was elected pope?
- (b) Why is Pope John Paul II credited as having helped lead to the downfall of communism in Eastern Europe?
- (c) What were some of the institutional structures either initiated or embraced by Pope John Paul II that promoted a collegial ecclesiology?
- (d) What were some of the major institutional reforms undertaken by Pope John Paul II?
- (e) What are some of the major pastoral initiatives inaugurated by Pope John Paul II?
- (f) Where does John Paul II stand in terms of length in office?

Church History 2 – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 7

What were the main effects of the Second Vatican Council on the Catholic Church?

Church History 2 – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 8

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

1. The basic idea behind most of the work of the Second Vatican Council was that the Church needed to engage the modern world and bring to it the light of the Gospel. In so doing, it needed to be able to speak to the modern world in a way that modern people were capable of understanding and that responded to their actual concerns and needs. As a twenty-first century Catholic Christian resident of the United States, how are you personally called to engage the society in which you live and bring to it the light of the Gospel?
2. Beginning with Pope Paul VI and continuing through every pope since, there has been a concerted effort to internationalize the institutional structures of the Catholic Church and de-emphasize a Eurocentric past. What lessons can we take from this for the Church in the United States, and in our local Archdiocese particularly, both characterized by a great deal of racial and ethnic diversity?