

# CONTENTS

xii	<b>Abbreviations Used for the Books of the Bible</b>	29	Churches
xii	<b>General Abbreviations</b>	30	<i>Sidebar: The Catacombs</i>
xiii	<b>Foreword</b>	31	Maps: The Early Growth of Christianity
xiv	<b>Introduction</b>	32	Holy Days
xv	<b>Overview</b>	32	<i>Sidebar: Christian Symbols</i>
431	<b>Doctors of the Church</b>	33	The Papacy
432	<b>The Popes</b>	34	The Episcopacy
T395	<b>Catholic Prayers and Devotions</b>	34	Priesthood
T403	<b>Art and Photo Credits</b>	34	The Scriptures
T409	<b>Index</b>	35	Sexual Ethics: Abortion and Contraception
1	<b>Chapter 1: Jesus Christ and the Founding of the Church</b>	36	<b>Part VII: Important Writings of the Early Christian Period</b>
1a	<i>Chapter Planning Guide</i>	36	Apologists
1e	<i>Chapter Objectives</i>	37	The Didache
1f	<i>Keys to this Chapter</i>	37	Tertullian
1g	<i>Key Ideas</i>	37	St. Hippolytus and <i>The Apostolic Tradition</i>
3	<b>Part I: The Jews</b>	38	<b>Part VIII: Martyrdom as the Greatest Testimony to Christianity</b>
4	<b>Part II: The Life of Jesus Christ</b>	38	Conclusion
5	<i>Map: Palestine in the Time of Christ</i>	40	<i>Long-Term Assignment</i>
7	<i>Sidebar: The Four Gospels</i>	40	<i>Vocabulary</i>
8	<b>Part III: Pentecost, the Birth of the Church</b>	42	<i>Study Questions</i>
10	<i>Map: The Early Spread of Christianity</i>	43	<i>Practical Exercises</i>
11	<b>Part IV: The Church</b>	43	<i>From the Catechism</i>
13	The Church Is One	45	<b>Chapter 2: Persecution of “The Way” and Heresies</b>
13	The Church Is Holy	45a	<i>Chapter Planning Guide</i>
13	The Church Is Catholic	45d	<i>Chapter Objectives</i>
13	The Church Is Apostolic	45d	<i>Keys to this Chapter</i>
14	<b>Part IV: The Apostles</b>	45e	<i>Key Ideas</i>
14	The Call of the Twelve	47	<b>Part I: The First Roman Persecutions</b>
15	The Apostolic Tradition and the Office of Bishop	47	The First Persecution Under Emperor Nero (AD 64)
16	The Conversion of St. Paul	49	Persecution Under Emperor Domitian, “Lord and God”
17	An Interlude—the Conversion of Cornelius and the Commencement of the Mission to the Gentiles	50	<b>Part II: “The Five Good Emperors” (AD 96–180)</b>
18	St. Paul, “Apostle of the Gentiles”	50	Trajan’s Rescript (AD 112)
20	<i>Sidebar and Maps: The Travels of St. Paul</i>	51	St. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch
22	The Council of Jerusalem (AD 49–50)	52	Hadrian’s Rescript (AD 123/124)
23	Missionary Activities of the Apostles	52	St. Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna
26	<b>Part VI: Beliefs and Practices: The Spiritual Life of the Early Christians</b>	53	<i>Sidebar: The Coliseum</i>
26	Baptism	54	Emperor Marcus Aurelius, the Philosopher-King
28	<i>Agape and the Eucharist</i>	54	St. Justin Martyr

55	<b>Part III: Later Persecutions and the Edict of Milan</b>	90	<i>Study Questions</i>
55	St. Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyons	91	<i>Practical Exercises</i>
55	The Edict of Decius (AD 250)	91	<i>From the Catechism</i>
56	Origen: Theologian and Biblical Exegete	93	<b>Chapter 3: Light in the Dark Ages</b>
57	Pope St. Sixtus II and Deacon St. Lawrence	93a	<i>Chapter Planning Guide</i>
57	Persecutions Under Diocletian	93e	<i>Chapter Objectives</i>
58	Four Edicts	93f	<i>Keys to this Chapter</i>
58	The Church Triumphs	93g	<i>Key Ideas</i>
59	The Edict of Milan (AD 313)	94	<b>Part I: The Collapse of the Roman Empire</b>
62	<b>Part IV: Early Heresies</b>	95	The Fall of Rome (476)
63	Gnosticism	95	The Germanic Tribes
64	Marcionism (144–400s)	97	Attila the Hun Meets Pope St. Leo the Great (452)
65	Manichæism (250s–1000s)	98	Historical Interpretation of the Germanic Invasions
65	Montanism (156–200s)	99	<i>Map: The Barbarian Invasions, Fourth and Fifth Centuries</i>
66	Docetism (30s–100s)	100	<b>Part II: The Rise of Monasticism</b>
67	<b>Part V: The Ecumenical Councils</b>	100	The First Appearance of Monasticism
69	<b>Part VI: The Church Fathers</b>	101	Monasticism and the Emergence of a New Christian Culture
70	St. Ambrose of Milan	101	St. Benedict: The “Patriarch of Western Monasticism”
70	St. Jerome	102	Pope St. Gregory the Great
71	Translations of the Bible	104	<i>Map: The Extent of Islam by AD 661</i>
72	St. John Chrysostom, the Golden-mouthed	105	<b>Part III: The Rise of Islam</b>
73	<b>Part VII: Heresies of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries</b>	105	Muhammad (ca. 570–632) and the Koran
74	Christological Heresies	105	The Spread of Islam
74	Arianism (Fourth Century)	106	The Church’s Work of Conversion
75	The Council of Nicaea	106	<b>Part IV: Conversion of France, the “Church’s Eldest Daughter”</b>
76	The Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed	106	Conversion of the Franks
77	St. Hilary of Poitiers: “The Athanasius of the West”	107	<b>Part V: Spain</b>
77	The Three Cappadocians	108	<b>Part VI: The Conversion of the Celts</b>
77	St. Basil the Great	108	St. Patrick: the “Apostle of Ireland”
78	St. Gregory of Nazianzus, “The Theologian”	109	Irish Monks: Protectors and Promoters of Western Civilization
78	St. Gregory of Nyssa	109	St. Columba: The “Apostle of Scotland”
78	Apollinarianism (ca. 360–381)	110	St. Columbanus and the Irish on the Continent
78	Nestorianism (ca. 351–ca. 451)	111	<b>Part VII: The Conversion of England</b>
80	Monophysitism (400s–600s)	111	St. Augustine of Canterbury: The “Apostle of England”
80	Pope St. Leo the Great	112	The Mission in England Continues
81	Monothelitism (600s)	113	St. Bede: The “Father of English History”
81	Dogmatic and Sacramental Heresies	114	<b>Part VIII: The Conversion of Germany and the Low Countries</b>
81	Donatism (311–411)	114	St. Boniface: The “Apostle of Germany”
82	Pelagianism (late 300s–431)	115	<b>Part IX: The Conversion of the Slavs</b>
82	St. Augustine of Hippo	115	Sts. Cyril and Methodius: The “Apostles of the Slavs”
84	<b>Part VIII: Christianity: Official Religion of the Roman Empire</b>	117	Poland
84	Constantine’s Ascendancy		
85	Julian the Apostate		
85	Theodosius I the Great (379–395)		
86	Conclusion		
87	<i>Long-Term Assignment</i>		
87	<i>Vocabulary</i>		



117	St. Vladimir: The “Apostle of the Russians and Ukrainians”	143g	<i>Key Ideas</i>
118	<b>Part X: Byzantium</b>	145	<b>Part I: The Carolingian World Collapses</b>
118	Byzantium: The Long View	145	The Rise of Feudalism
120	Byzantine Christianity	146	<i>Map:</i> Invasions of Europe, Seventh to Tenth Centuries
121	Military Campaigns	146	Feudalism and the Church
121	Codex Justinianus (529)	147	The Viking Invasions
121	Hagia Sophia (538)	148	<b>Part II: Cluny and Monastic Reform</b>
122	Monophysitism and Justinian I	148	The Founding
123	<b>Part XI: The Iconoclastic Controversy (ca. 725–843)</b>	148	Cluniac Spirituality
123	Icons	149	<i>Sidebar:</i> Life as a Monk at Cluny
123	First Iconoclasm	150	The Influence of the Cluniac Monks
123	Emperor Leo III, the Isaurian (717–741)	150	<b>Part III: The New Temporal Orders</b>
124	St. John of Damascus	150	The Ottonian Empire (Holy Roman Empire)
124	Iconophile Recovery: The Seventh Ecumenical Council: The Second Council of Nicaea (787)	150	Otto I, the Great (936–973)
125	Second Iconoclasm (815–843)	151	Otto III and Pope Sylvester II
125	The Feast of the Triumph of Orthodoxy (843)	152	Saintly Rulers: Emperor St. Henry II and Queen St. Cunegond
126	<b>Part XII: The Rise of the Carolingians and an Independent Papacy</b>	152	Capetian France
126	The Origin of the Carolingian Line	152	Normandy: The Vikings, William the Conqueror, and Lanfranc
126	Establishment of the Papal States	153	Lanfranc, the Norman Archbishop of Canterbury
127	Charlemagne (reigned 769–814)	153	<b>Part IV: The Lay Investiture Controversies</b>
127	Charlemagne’s Relationship to the Papacy	154	Pope St. Gregory VII
128	Charlemagne Crowned Emperor (800)	154	The <i>Dictatus Papæ</i>
128	The Carolingian Renaissance	154	“To Go to Canossa”:
129	<i>Map:</i> The Empire of Charlemagne, 768–814	156	The Humiliation of Emperor Henry IV
129	<i>Map:</i> The Great Schism, 1054	156	Concordat of Worms
130	<b>Part XIII: The Great Schism</b>	156	Investiture Conflict and the English Church (1154–1189)
130	The Emergence of Differences	156	Constitutions of Clarendon
131	<i>Sidebar:</i> Liturgical Practices of the Eastern Churches	157	Frederick I, Barbarossa (1152–1190)
132	The <i>Filioque</i> Controversy	158	Innocent III (ca. 1160–1216) and Frederick II (1194–1250)
132	The Photian Schism (857–867)	159	<b>Part V: The Cistercians and Carthusians</b>
133	The Great Schism (1054)	159	The Cistercians
134	Patriarch Michael Cerularius	160	St. Bernard of Clairvaux
134	The Actual Schism	161	The Carthusians
135	<i>Sidebar:</i> Contemporary Efforts to Heal the Schism	161	<b>Part VI: The Crusades</b>
136	Conclusion	161	The Fall of the Holy Land
137	<i>Long-Term Assignment</i>	163	The First Crusade (1095–1099)
137	<i>Vocabulary</i>	165	<i>Map:</i> The First Crusade, 1095–1099
138	<i>Study Questions</i>	166	Successive Crusades
140	<i>Practical Exercises</i>	166	Byzantium’s Response
141	<i>From the Catechism</i>	167	Outcome of the Crusades
143	<b>Chapter 4: Collapse, Corruption, and Reform in Europe and the Church</b>	168	<b>Part VII: The Military Orders: The Knights Templar, the Hospitalers, and the Teutonic Knights</b>
143a	<i>Chapter Planning Guide</i>	169	The Knights Templar
143e	<i>Chapter Objectives</i>	169	<i>Sidebar:</i> Warrior Monks
143f	<i>Keys to this Chapter</i>		

170	The Knights Hospitalers	212	Resolution of the Schism: Council of Constance
171	The Teutonic Knights	213	<b>Part VIII: Decline of Scholastic Philosophy and Theology and the Rise of Heresy</b>
171	Legacy of the Military Orders	213	William of Ockham
172	<b>Part VIII: The Inquisition</b>	214	John Wycliffe
172	The Origins of the Inquisition	215	Jan Hus
173	The Inquisitors	215	<b>Part IX: The Fall of Constantinople and the Rise of the Italian Free Cities</b>
174	Process for Inquisition	216	The Council of Basel-Ferrara-Florence (1431–1445) and the End of the Byzantine Empire
175	The Final Verdict in the Inquisition	218	<b>Part X: The Birth of Humanism and the Flourishing of Arts and Letters</b>
175	<i>Sidebar: Simon de Montfort and the Battle of Muret</i>	218	Humanism
176	The Inquisition in Spain	219	Dante Alighieri (1265–1321)
177	Conclusion	220	Humanism in Painting and Sculpture
178	<i>Long-Term Assignment</i>	220	Michelangelo
178	<i>Vocabulary</i>	221	<i>Sidebar: Michelangelo and the Popes</i>
178	<i>Study Questions</i>	223	Raphael
180	<i>Practical Exercises</i>	224	Humanism in the North
181	<i>From the Catechism</i>	224	St. Thomas More (1478–1535)
183	<b>Chapter 5: The Renaissance</b>	224	Erasmus of Rotterdam (ca. 1466–1536)
183a	<i>Chapter Planning Guide</i>	225	<b>Part XI: Popes and Politics</b>
183e	<i>Chapter Objectives</i>	225	The Renaissance Popes
183f	<i>Keys to this Chapter</i>	226	Nicholas V (1447–1455)
183g	<i>Key Ideas</i>	226	Callistus III (1455–58)
186	<b>Part I: The Universities</b>	227	Pius II (1458–64)
187	Origin of Universities	227	Sixtus IV (1471–84)
187	Organization of the University	228	Innocent VIII, Alexander VI, and Julius II
188	Academic Coursework	231	Conclusion
188	The Effects of the University	232	<i>Long-Term Assignment</i>
189	<b>Part II: Scholasticism</b>	232	<i>Vocabulary</i>
189	Methods and Mystery	234	<i>Study Questions</i>
190	St. Thomas Aquinas	236	<i>Practical Exercises</i>
192	Early Challenges to Thomistic Thought	237	<i>From the Catechism</i>
192	<b>Part III: The Mendicant Orders</b>	239	<b>Chapter 6: The Reformation: Protestant and Catholic</b>
193	<i>Sidebar: The Dumb Ox</i>	239a	<i>Chapter Planning Guide</i>
194	St. Francis of Assisi	239c	<i>Chapter Objectives</i>
197	St. Dominic	239d	<i>Keys to this Chapter</i>
198	The Legacy of the Mendicant Friars	239g	<i>Key Ideas</i>
199	<b>Part IV: The Flowering of Culture</b>	240	<b>Part I: The Protestant Revolt</b>
199	Medieval Architecture	240	Martin Luther's Early Life
202	<b>Part V: The Road to Avignon</b>	241	In the Monastery
202	Pope St. Celestine V	242	The Ninety-five Theses
203	Boniface VIII and Philip IV	242	From Debate to Dissension
204	The Avignon Papacy	244	Luther Develops His Theology
206	<b>Part VI: The Hundred Years War (1337–1453)</b>	246	<i>Sidebar: The Epistle of St. James</i>
207	The English in France		
207	The Hundred Years War		
208	St. Joan of Arc		
209	<i>Sidebar: St. Joan of Arc's Impossible Mission</i>		
210	<b>Part VII: Return to Rome and Schism</b>		
210	St. Catherine of Siena		
212	The Western Schism		



247 **Part II: The Peasant Rebellion  
and the Splintering of Protestantism**

- 247 The German Princes
- 248 The Peasant Rebellion
- 248 The Augsburg Confession
- 248 The Death of Luther
- 249 John Calvin
- 249 *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*
- 250 Predestination
- 250 Theocracy in Geneva
- 251 Ulrich Zwingli
- 252 **Part III: The English Reformation**
- 252 Henry VIII
- 253 Cardinal Wolsey
- 254 The Act of Supremacy
- 254 Bishop Sts. John Fisher and Thomas More
- 255 *Sidebar: St. John Houghton and the  
Blessed Martyrs of the Carthusian Order*
- 256 Confiscation of Church Properties
- 256 Aftermath of Henry VIII:  
England Becomes Protestant
- 257 Edward VI
- 258 Mary I
- 258 Elizabeth I
- 259 **Part IV: The Catholic Revival**
- 259 Adrian VI and Clement VII
- 260 Paul III and Calling of the Council of Trent
- 261 *Map: Popular Religions in 1560*
- 262 Church's Teaching
- 263 The Council of Trent (1545–47): Sessions 1–10
- 264 The Council of Trent (1551–1553):  
Sessions 11–16 under Julius III
- 264 Paul IV
- 265 The Council of Trent (1562–1563):  
Sessions 17–25 under Pius IV
- 265 Application of the Tridentine Reform
- 266 St. Pius V
- 266 The Turkish Threat and the Battle of Lepanto
- 267 St. Charles Borromeo
- 268 *Sidebar: St. Peter Canisius*
- 269 Reforming the Orders:  
Sts. Philip Neri and Teresa of Avila
- 270 St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Society of Jesus
- 272 **Part V: Spain and the Empire of Philip II**
- 272 The Crusade of Catholic Spain
- 272 The Revolt of the Low Countries
- 274 The Council of Troubles and William of Orange
- 275 Division of the Low Countries
- 276 *Map: The Revolt of the Low Countries  
Against Spain, 1559–1592*

277 **Part VI: The Huguenot Wars**

- 277 Three Factions: Guise, Huguenot, and *Politique*
- 278 Francis II and Charles IX
- 278 The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
- 279 The War of the Three Henrys
- 280 The Edict of Nantes
- 281 Cardinal Richelieu

281 **Part VII: The British Isles**

- 281 The First Covenant
- 282 Continuing Persecution in England
- 283 The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
- 284 The Spanish Armada
- 285 War in Ireland

286 *Sidebar: St. John Ogilvie*

286 **Part VIII: The Thirty Years War (1618–1648)**

- 288 *Map: After the Wars...*
- The Catholic Recovery, 1650

289 **Part IX: Missionary Apostolate**

- 290 St. Francis Xavier
- 292 *Sidebar: St. Thomas Christians*
- 293 India
- 294 China
- 295 Japan
- 295 *Sidebar: The Church in China Today*
- 296 The Philippines and Africa

296 **Part X: The New World**

- 296 Our Lady of Guadalupe
- 298 Spanish Missions
- 298 Slavery and St. Peter Claver
- 299 Missionary Activity in North America
- 300 Founding the Catholic Colony of Maryland
- 300 Conclusion
- 302 *Vocabulary*
- 303 *Study Questions*
- 306 *Practical Exercises*
- 307 *From the Catechism*

309 **Chapter 7: The Church  
and the Age of Enlightenment**

- 309a *Chapter Planning Guide*
- 309e *Chapter Objectives*
- 309f *Keys to this Chapter*
- 309g *Key Ideas*

311 **Part I: King Louis's France**

- 311 Louis XIV, the Sun King
- 312 Gallicanism
- 313 Jansenism
- 314 Quietism
- 314 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes

315 **Part II: The Stuart Kings of England**

- 315 James I and Charles I

316	Persecution of the Irish	353	<b>Part I: The Post-Napoleonic Era</b>
317	Rise of Parliamentary Democracy in England	353	Metternich's Europe: 1815–1830
318	<b>Part III: The Scientific Revolution and the Age of Enlightenment</b>	355	The Breakdown of the Concert of Europe: 1830–1848
318	Descartes and Bacon	356	<b>Part II: The Church in the Post-Napoleonic Era</b>
320	A New Understanding of the Universe	356	Germany and France
321	Galileo Galilei and the Scientific Method	356	The United States
322	<b>Part IV: The Protagonists of the Enlightenment and its Effects</b>	357	The British Isles
322	Deism and Masonry	357	<b>Part III: The Industrial Revolution</b>
323	Voltaire	358	Social Consequences of Industrialization
323	Rousseau	359	From Economic to Political Revolution
324	Febronianism and Josephinism	360	<b>Part IV: Bl. Pío Nono and the Rise of Nationalism</b>
326	Suppression of the Jesuits	360	The Revolutions of 1848
328	<b>Part V: From Revolution to Republic</b>	362	Ultramontanism
328	The <i>Old Regime</i> : Three Estates	363	<i>Sidebar</i> : Venerable John Henry Cardinal Newman
330	The Financial Crisis	364	The Immaculate Conception
330	The Estates General	365	<i>Sidebar</i> : Our Lady of Lourdes
332	The Bastille	366	The First Vatican Council
332	<i>The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</i>	368	The Roman Question
333	<i>The Civil Constitution of the Clergy</i>	369	German Unification and the <i>Kulturkampf</i>
334	<i>Sidebar</i> : The French Underground: Bl. William Joseph Chaminate	370	<b>Part V: Imperialism</b>
335	The French Republic	370	The Opening of Africa
336	<b>Part VI: The Death of Louis XVI and the Age of the Revolutionary Republic</b>	372	Missionary Apostolate in the Far East
336	The Reign of Terror and the “De-Christianization” of France	373	<b>Part VI: Leo XIII (1878–1903): The Church Confronts a Changing World</b>
338	The Directory	374	The Birth of Secular Humanism
338	The Election of Pius VII	374	Charles Darwin and the Survival of the Fittest
339	<b>Part VII: Napoleon Bonaparte</b>	375	Karl Marx and the Politics of Atheism
340	The Consulate and the Concordat of 1801	376	The Encyclicals of Leo XIII
341	The Organic Articles	376	<i>Inscrutabili Dei</i> (April 21, 1878)
342	The Coronation of Napoleon I	377	<i>Immortale Dei</i> (November 1, 1885)
343	Emperor Napoleon Against Pius VII	378	<i>Rerum Novarum</i> (May 15, 1891)
344	The French Council of 1811 and the Concordat of Fontainebleau	379	<b>Part VII: Pope St. Pius X (1903–1914)</b>
345	The Fall of Napoleon	380	The Pontificate of St. Pius X
346	Conclusion	381	Christian Modernists
347	<i>Long-Term Assignment</i>	382	<b>Part VIII: War, Revolution, and Persecution</b>
347	<i>Vocabulary</i>	382	Pope Benedict XV (1914–1922)
348	<i>Study Questions</i>	383	The Rise of Soviet Communism
350	<i>Practical Exercises</i>	384	<i>Sidebar</i> : Our Lady of Fatima
350	<i>From the Catechism</i>	385	Pope Pius XI (1922–1939)
351	<b>Chapter 8: The Church Gives Witness in Wars and Revolutions</b>	386	The Encyclicals of Pius XI
351a	<i>Chapter Planning Guide</i>	387	The Church and the Rise of Nazism
351e	<i>Chapter Objectives</i>	388	Persecution in Mexico and Spain
351f	<i>Keys to this Chapter</i>	389	<b>Part IX: The Pontificate of Pope Pius XII (1939–1958)</b>
351g	<i>Key Ideas</i>	389	The Pope and the World Crisis
		390	Two Saints of the Nazi Persecution
		391	The Teaching of Pius XII



392 The Church and the Communist Empire  
 393 Conclusion  
 394 *Long-Term Assignment*  
 394 *Vocabulary*  
 396 *Study Questions*  
 397 *Practical Exercises*  
 398 *From the Catechism*

### 399 Chapter 9: Vatican II and the Church in the Modern World

399a *Chapter Planning Guide*  
 399e *Chapter Objectives*  
 399f *Keys to this Chapter*  
 399g *Key Ideas*

#### 401 Part I: Bl. John XXIII and the Council

401 The Caretaker Pope  
 403 The Second Vatican Council  
 404 The Dogmatic Constitution on the Church  
 404 The Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation  
 404 The Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  
 405 The Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World

#### 405 Part II: Pope Paul VI and the Postconciliar Years

406 *Humanæ Vitæ*  
 407 A Culture of Dissent and Defection

#### 407 Part III: The Restoration of Confidence and Hope

408 Pope John Paul II: The Early Years  
 409 Pope John Paul II and the Contemporary World  
 409 John Paul II and the Church  
 411 *Sidebar: John Paul II and His Assassin*

#### 412 Part IV: The Colonial Era

#### 414 Part V: Catholicism and the Birth of a Nation

414 The Revolutionary Years (1775–1783)  
 414 The Post-revolutionary Period  
 415 *Sidebar: The Carroll Family and the Founding of the United States*

#### 416 Part VI: A Church of Immigrants

417 The Rise of Anti-Catholicism

#### 418 Part VII: Growth and Conflict

#### 420 Part VIII: The Twentieth Century

420 The Great War and Years of Depression  
 420 World War II and After  
 422 Vatican II and the American Church  
 423 Conclusion: Present and Future  
 425 *Long-Term Assignment*  
 425 *Vocabulary*  
 426 *Study Questions*  
 428 *Practical Exercises*  
 429 *From the Catechism*

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

T1 Chapter One  
 T29 Chapter Two  
 T61 Chapter Three  
 T95 Chapter Four  
 T121 Chapter Five  
 T157 Chapter Six  
 T201 Chapter Seven  
 T227 Chapter Eight  
 T257 Chapter Nine

## TESTS AND QUIZZES

### Chapter Tests

T278 Chapter One  
 T283 Chapter Two  
 T288 Chapter Three  
 T293 Chapter Four  
 T298 Chapter Five  
 T303 Chapter Six  
 T308 Chapter Seven  
 T313 Chapter Eight  
 T318 Chapter Nine

### Chapter Quizzes

T324 Chapter One  
 T328 Chapter Two  
 T333 Chapter Three  
 T338 Chapter Four  
 T343 Chapter Five  
 T348 Chapter Six  
 T352 Chapter Seven  
 T356 Chapter Eight  
 T360 Chapter Nine

## VOCABULARY REVIEWS

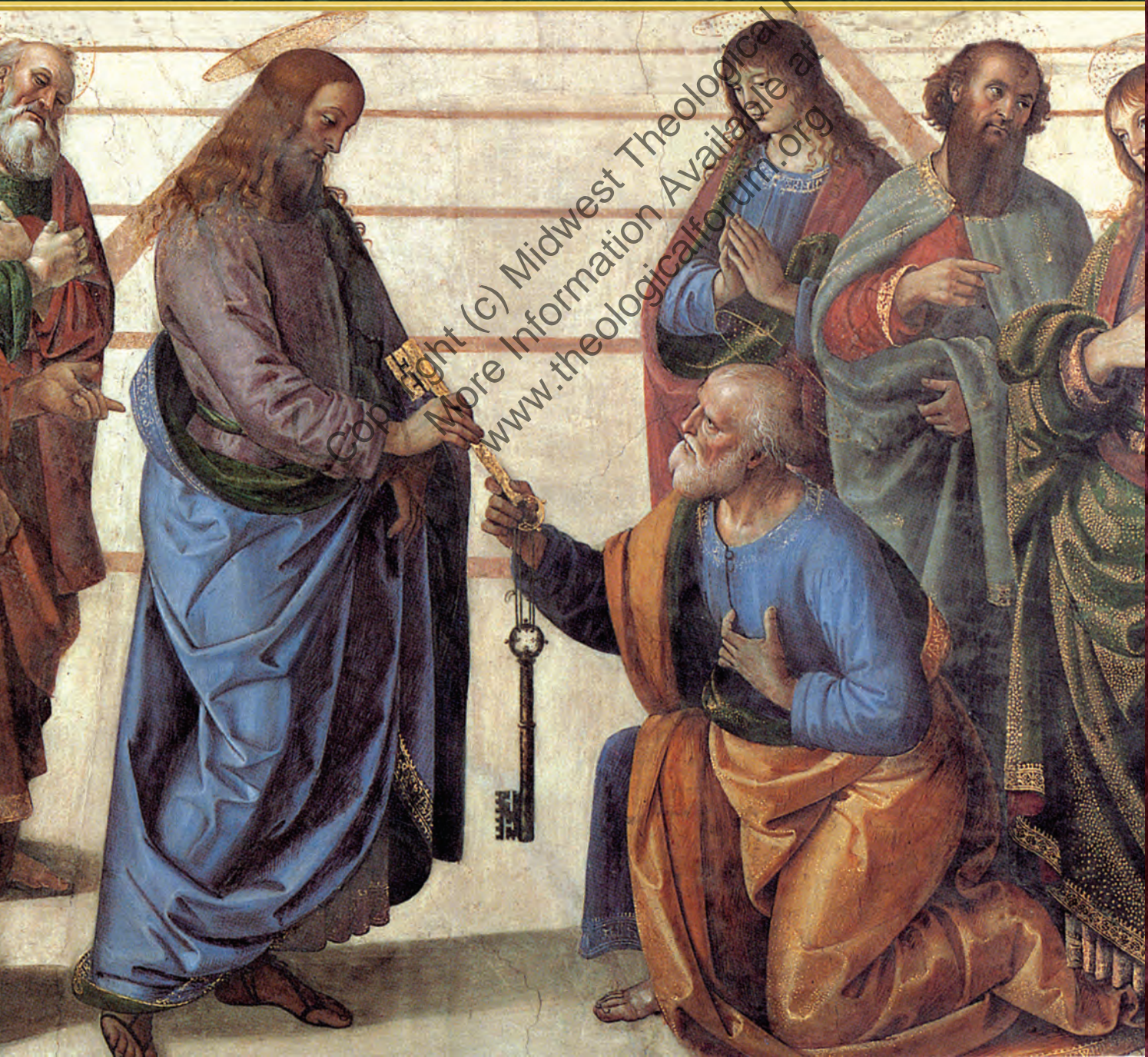
T366 Chapter One  
 T369 Chapter Two  
 T373 Chapter Three  
 T376 Chapter Four  
 T379 Chapter Five  
 T383 Chapter Six  
 T386 Chapter Seven  
 T389 Chapter Eight  
 T392 Chapter Nine



## CHAPTER 1

# The Founding Of The Church And The Early Christians

*"Christ is the Spouse and Savior of the Church...  
The more we come to know and love the Church,  
the nearer we shall be to Christ."*





# CHAPTER PLANNING GUIDE

LESSON	OBJECTIVES	OPENING & CLOSING ACTIVITIES	GUIDED EXERCISES	HOMEWORK
<b>The Apostles</b> (pp. 14–19)	<b>Learning Experience</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ The role of the Apostles and their missionary activity</li> <li>□ The authority of the Apostles as it is handed on to their successors, the bishops</li> </ul>	<b>Anticipatory Set</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Present the Basic Questions</i> (p. 14)</li> </ul> <b>Closure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Write about Tradition and Apostolic Succession in the Church</i> (p. 19)</li> </ul> <b>Alternative Assessment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Quiz: The Closure topic</i> (p. 19)</li> </ul>	<b>Quiz</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Last night's homework (p. 14)</li> </ul> <b>Mini-Lecture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Apostolic Succession (p. 15)</li> <li>□ Avoid evil and do good (p. 17)</li> </ul> <b>Paragraph Shrink</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Saul (p. 16)</li> </ul> <b>Reading</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Hardships St. Paul endured (p. 18)</li> </ul>	<b>Textbook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Study Questions 13–23 (p. 42)</li> <li>□ Practical Exercise 3 (p. 43)</li> </ul> <b>Workbook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Questions 40–62</li> </ul> <b>Reading</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Sidebar: <i>The Travels of St. Paul</i> (p. 20)</li> <li>□ <i>The Council of Jerusalem</i> (p. 22)</li> <li>□ <i>Missionary Activities of the Apostles</i> (pp. 23–25)</li> </ul>
<b>The Apostles (continued)</b> (pp. 20–25)	<b>Learning Experience</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ The Apostles came to realize the Gospel was for all people and converts did not need to adopt Jewish customs</li> <li>□ The apostolic activities of the Apostles and their martyrdom</li> </ul>	<b>Anticipatory Set</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Mini-Lecture: Jewish to Gentile Church</i> (p. 20)</li> </ul> <b>Closure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Partner Activity: Gentile conversion</i> (p. 25)</li> </ul> <b>Alternative Assessment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Cooperative Learning Activity: One of the Apostles</i> (p. 25)</li> </ul>	<b>Partner Activity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Trace St. Paul's journey (p. 21)</li> </ul> <b>Graphic Organizer</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Where each Apostle ministered (p. 23)</li> </ul> <b>Analyze an Illustration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ St. Thomas and the risen Christ (p. 25)</li> </ul>	<b>Textbook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Study Questions 24–28 (p. 42)</li> <li>□ Practical Exercise 4 (p. 43)</li> </ul> <b>Workbook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Questions 63–77</li> </ul> <b>Reading</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Beliefs and Practices: The Spiritual Life of the Early Christians</i> (p. 26)</li> <li>□ <i>Baptism</i> (pp. 26–28)</li> <li>□ <i>Agape and the Eucharist</i> (pp. 28–29)</li> <li>□ <i>Churches</i> (p. 29)</li> <li>□ Sidebar: <i>The Catacombs</i> (p. 30)</li> <li>□ <i>Holy Days</i> (p. 32)</li> <li>□ Sidebar: <i>Christian Symbols</i> (p. 32)</li> <li>□ <i>The Papacy</i> (p. 33)</li> <li>□ <i>The Episcopacy</i> (p. 34)</li> <li>□ <i>Priesthood</i> (p. 34)</li> <li>□ <i>The Scriptures</i> (pp. 34–35)</li> <li>□ <i>Sexual Ethics: Abortion and Contraception</i> (p. 35)</li> </ul>



## GUIDED EXERCISE

Have each student work with a **partner** to read quietly the *Catechism*, no. 761, about the secret evangelization that is offered to each person. Lead a **class discussion** using the following questions:

- ❑ How can people who have never heard of Christ be saved?

*God works secretly in the heart of each person, loving him or her so much he offers a way to salvation for any one who “fears him and does what is right” (Acts 10: 35).*

- ❑ If this *secret evangelization* is sufficient for salvation, why is it important to evangelize people directly?

*God has established the Church as the means of salvation, and he wants all people to know his saving message and to be united to him through his Mystical Body.*

## GUIDED EXERCISE

Conduct a **think/pair/share** using the following prompt:

- ❑ Write one sentence for each of the four marks of the Church, explaining what that mark means.



The Church is built upon the foundation of the Apostles. The hierarchy of the Church can be traced back to the Apostles.

12 Chapter One

## FOCUS QUESTION

- ❑ What does it mean to say the Church is *one* and *holy*?

*The Church is one because she professes one Faith in one God, led by the Pope and the bishops in union with him, all over the earth and throughout every age. The Church is holy because her founder, Jesus Christ, is holy; she is the means to grow in holiness for her members; the Sacraments, which she administers, are holy; finally, all who take advantage of her gifts become holy, whom we call saints.*



This people is governed by the Christ's new commandment: to love each other as Christ loves them. By living this commandment, the People of God bring the hope of salvation to the world until the Kingdom of God is fully established and perfected at the end of time.

The Founder of the Church spoke of an intimate communion between himself and his people: "He who eats my flesh and drinks my blood abides in me, and I in him" (Jn 6:56). The Church, through the work of the Holy Spirit, forms the Mystical Body of Christ. This phrase likens the Church to the human body. The Church is united to Christ as a body is attached to a head. Analogous to a spousal relationship, the people of God are joined to Christ as a bride to her spouse.

The human soul is that which animates the human body; indeed, it is what makes it a living body and not a corpse. In a similar way, the Holy Spirit gives life to the Mystical Body of Christ, the Church. Thus the Holy Spirit, as the soul of the Church, is its source of unity and life.

The Church in her spiritual dimension reflects both a human and divine reality. As Christ's Spouse, she enjoys a divine component in her teaching and sanctifying power. Further expressions of her divine aspect are the Church's charism of infallibility and her durability until the end of time. Nothing will prevail over the divinely instituted Church. At the same time, her members are in constant need of purification in order to achieve holiness.

The Nicene Creed includes four marks that correspond to the Catholic Church founded by Christ. Throughout the course of history, these four marks have always served as the litmus test for the authenticity of the one, true Church.

### THE CHURCH IS ONE

The Church acknowledges one God in Whom she professes one Faith. All Catholics adhere to the same teachings regarding the creed, sacraments, and morals. Lastly, they all recognize the authority of the pope as Supreme Pastor of the universal Church.

### THE CHURCH IS HOLY

The Founder is holy, the means to salvation is holy, and the aim of the Church's teaching and sacraments is the holiness of its members. Those who live by the Church's teachings in their society become holy. Heroic sanctity even to the point of martyrdom has marked the life of some of the faithful throughout the centuries.

### THE CHURCH IS CATHOLIC

The word "catholic" means "universal." The universality of the Church includes all ages, all races and nationalities, and every time period. Moreover, all the good traits of every culture are reflected in the teachings of the Catholic Church.

### THE CHURCH IS APOSTOLIC

The Church is built upon the foundation of the Apostles. The hierarchy of the Church can be traced back to the Apostles. For this reason, the bishops are known as the successors of the Apostles, and the teaching of the Church finds its source in the very teachings of the twelve Apostles governed by St. Peter.

## GUIDED EXERCISE

Have a student **read** aloud the *Catechism*, no. 889–891 (p. 43), and then lead a **class discussion** about the infallibility of the Magisterium of the Church.

## CLOSURE

Have each student **free write** for two minutes in response to the following questions:

- ☐ Which came first: the preaching of the Gospel or the writing of the Gospel?
- ☐ Who decided which books should be included in the Bible and which should not?
- ☐ What do these answers demonstrate about the need for a Church guided by the Holy Spirit?

Briefly **share** responses.

## HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

- ☐ Study Questions 1–12 (p. 42)
- ☐ Practical Exercises 1–2 (p. 43)
- ☐ Workbook Questions 1–39
- ☐ Read "The Apostles" through "St. Paul, 'Apostle of the Gentiles'" (pp. 14–18)

## ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

Have each student **free write** for five minutes in response to the following question:

- ☐ While nobody can go back to observe the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles nor interview the people who heard the Apostles speaking in languages they had never learned, what is the evidence these things really did happen?

## FOCUS QUESTION

- ☐ What does it mean to say the Church is *catholic* and *apostolic*?

*Catholic* means the Church is for all people everywhere in the world, in every age, and in every culture. *Apostolic* means the Church is built on the foundation of the Apostles, her faith and governance going back to them in an unbroken line of continuity.



## The Apostles

(pp. 14–19)

### LESSON OBJECTIVES

- ❑ The role of the Apostles and their missionary activity
- ❑ The authority of the Apostles as it is handed on to their successors, the bishops

### BASIC QUESTIONS

- ❑ What did Christ entrust to his Apostles?
- ❑ What was God's plan to build up the Church after the Apostles' deaths?

### KEY IDEAS

- ❑ Christ chose the Twelve Apostles, with St. Peter as their head, to entrust with the Deposit of Faith, whose twin sources are Sacred Tradition and Sacred Scripture.
- ❑ God's plan for the Church to continue after the Apostles was to hand on their authority to their successors, the bishops.

### ANTICIPATORY SET

**Explain** to the students they will be studying the Apostles in greater depth. **Present** to the students the *Basic Questions* they will be examining.

## PART V

# The Apostles

The word "apostle" comes from the Greek *apostolos*, a form of *apostellein*, meaning "to send away." Thus, an apostle is literally "one who is sent." The designation traditionally refers to the twelve men chosen by Jesus during the course of his public ministry to be his closest followers. They were the pillars of his Church and were to be sent to preach the Good News to all the nations. Matthias, the Apostle chosen after the Resurrection to replace Judas Iscariot, as well as Sts. Paul of Tarsus and Barnabas, also enjoyed the status of Apostles, even though they did not hold that title during Christ's public ministry.

### THE CALL OF THE TWELVE

The Twelve Apostles included fishermen, a tax collector, and friends and relatives of Jesus. Upon hearing Christ's call, these men left their former lives and dedicated themselves to following him. Matthew's Gospel relates the story of the call of the first four Apostles:

*As he [Jesus] walked by the Sea of Galilee, he saw two brothers, Simon who is called Peter and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea; for they were fishermen. And he said to them, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." Immediately they left their nets and followed him. And going on from there, he saw two other brothers, James the son of Zebedee and John his brother, in the boat with Zebedee their father, mending their nets, and he called them. Immediately they left the boat and their father, and followed him. (Mt 4:18-22)*

St. Luke's Gospel relates that Jesus selected the Twelve from among his disciples after a whole night of prayer during his public ministry:

*In these days he [Jesus] went out into the hills to pray; and all night he continued in prayer to God. And when it was day, he called his disciples, and chose from them twelve, whom he named apostles: Simon, whom he named Peter, and Andrew his brother, and James and John, and Philip, and Bartholomew, and Matthew, and Thomas, and James the son of Alphaeus, and Simon who was called the Zealot, and Judas the son of James, and Judas Iscariot, who became a traitor. (Lk 6:12-16)*

Mark 3:13-19 and Matthew 10:1-4 also contain similar passages. It is worth noting that all three accounts begin by naming St. Peter as the first Apostle, and they end by identifying Judas Iscariot as the traitor. The selection of the Twelve Apostles coincides with the twelve tribes of Israel, over which they would sit in judgment (cf. Mt 19:28; Lk 22:30).

Besides being the first ones sent directly by Christ to all the world, the Apostles were characterized by another singular quality. They were the first witnesses of Christ's life, message, and Resurrection. Before Pentecost, the Apostles wished to restore their number to twelve, because Judas Iscariot had committed suicide. In the book of Acts, St. Peter says:

*One of the men who have accompanied us during all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us, beginning from the baptism of John until the day when he was taken up from us—one of these men must become with us a witness to his resurrection. (Acts 1:21-22) [emphasis added]*

### GUIDED EXERCISE

Administer an open-workbook **quiz** on one or two of the questions assigned as homework. While taking the quiz, visually check to see students have completed their homework questions and give credit for work completed.