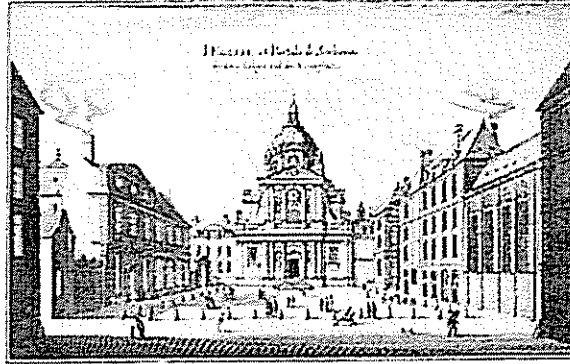


Cities and Universities Rise (12th century)

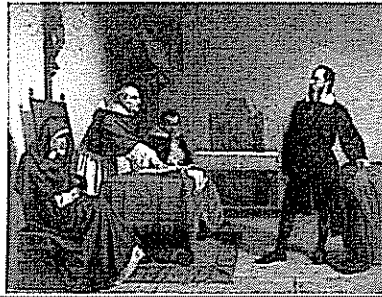
- New cities, universities, and cathedrals are being built.



The Dark Ages began to give way to the rise of cities and universities and cathedrals. The Church was often at the forefront of these efforts.

The Inquisition (13th century)

- In the 13th century, the Church established an official court, the Inquisition, to investigate heretics (those teaching false doctrine)



The picture shows Galileo facing the Roman Inquisition. The Inquisition was dedicated to rooting out heretics – people teaching false doctrine. However, there were many excesses including torture and executions that gave the Church a bad name.

New Religious Orders Established (13th century)

- New religious orders, such as the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians are founded, living outside of monasteries.



Until this time, religious orders lived in seclusion in monasteries. Now, they were moving out into the world, often begging for food and money for their own survival. We call these types of religious communities Mendicant orders meaning that they relied on the generosity of others for their subsistence.

The Black Death (1350 A.D.)

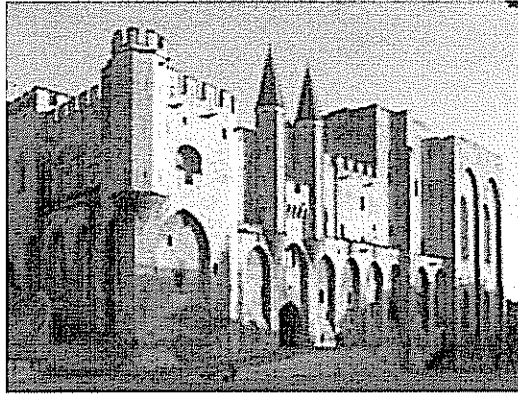
- The Black Death (the plague) ravages Europe, killing 75 million people, one-third of Europe's population.



While millions were suffering and dying because of the Black Death, the Church often provided comfort and care.

The Western Schism (1378-1415 A.D.)

- Between 1305 and 1377, seven popes lived in Avignon, France, instead of Rome, until Catherine of Siena convinced the pope to return. Then, until 1415, up to 3 men claimed to be pope at the same time!



All of the popes lived in Rome for 14 centuries until the King of France decided he wanted the pope to live in France. He forced the pope to move to Avignon, France where popes resided for the next 70 until Catherine of Siena persuaded the pope to return to Rome where popes have remained ever since. Unfortunately, the King of France did not give up easily and claimed one of his own men to be pope thus ushering in a time when more than one man claimed to be pope. This was resolved in 1415.

The Reformation through the Enlightenment (16th – 18th centuries)

The Apostolic
Age and the
Early Church

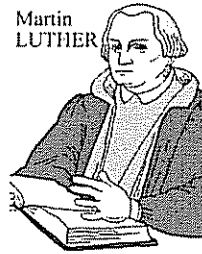
Constantine
Through the
Early Middle
Ages

The Middle
Ages

The
Reformation
Through the
Enlightenment

The
Enlightenment
Through the
Present

Martin
LUTHER



1st through 5th
centuries

4th through
10th centuries

11th through
15th centuries

16th through
18th centuries

19th century to
the Present

We now move into the Middle Ages

The Protestant Reformation (1517 A.D.)

- Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the doors of the Castle Church, beginning the Protestant Reformation.



Martin Luther was upset with many abuses in Church practice. He protested by nailing his complaints to the Cathedral doors. He attempted to change the Church from within but ultimately separated himself from the Roman Catholic Church, beginning the Protestant Reformation. Protestants no longer saw the Pope and bishops as revealing God's word but saw only the Bible as the final authority. Today there are thousands of Protestant denominations the biggest of which are Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian.

The Anglican Church Begins (1534 A.D.)

- King Henry VIII of England demands an annulment of his marriage and, when the pope refuses, he begins the Anglican Church.



King Henry VIII sought to dissolve his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon so that he could marry Ann Boleyn. When the pope refused to grant an annulment (the previous pope had given Henry special permission to marry a woman who had previously been married to Henry's brother), Henry separated the Church in England from the Pope in Rome and declared himself to be the leader of the Church in England, known as the Anglican Church. Anglicans in the United States are known as Episcopalians.

The Jesuits Founded (1540 A.D.)

- Saint Ignatius of Loyola founds the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) to assist in Church reforms.

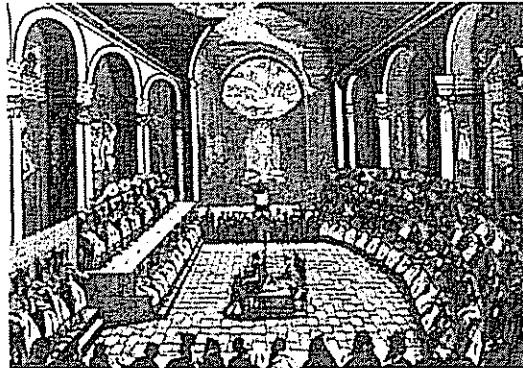


St. Ignatius of Loyola inspired his followers to educate. To this day, many Jesuit schools exist. In the Chicago area alone, we have St. Ignatius HS, Loyola Academy HS, Loyola University, and Marquette University (Milwaukee).

St. Ignatius also is credited with teaching his followers to pray using their imaginations. This prayer, called reflective prayer, is often a part of our religious education sessions.

The Council of Trent (1545 – 1563 A.D.)

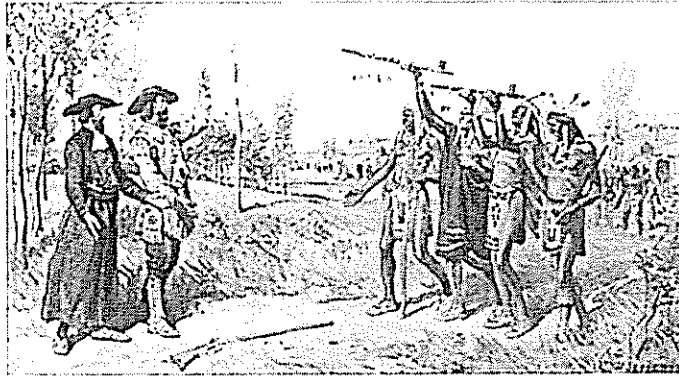
- The Council of Trent promotes reform in the Church



Responding to the crisis of the Protestant Reformation, the Church set out to reform itself and did so at the Council of Trent.

The Gospel in the New World (16th century)

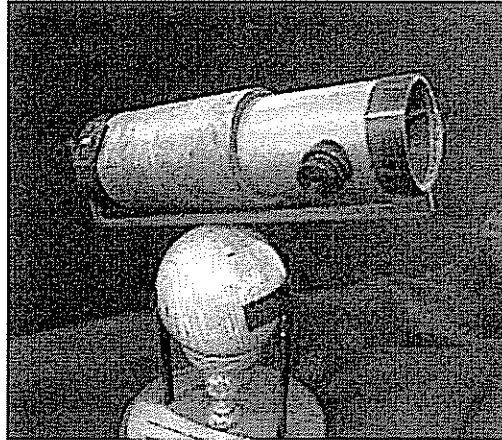
- Missionaries bring the Gospel to the New World



Until this time, we've been looking at Christianity in Europe. Now, with the "discovery" of the New World, Christianity reaches our shores.

The Enlightenment (17th century)

- Scientific discoveries begin to explain things that had been attributed solely to God's power. Many begin to believe that we can solve all of humanity's problems through science.



This is a picture of Sir Isaac Newton's telescope. Many scientific discoveries led people to explain away the need for God. This period of time became known as the Enlightenment since the human mind was being enlightened by science and reason. To this day, some people rely on science to solve all of humanity's problems. Recently, books on Atheism have reached the best-sellers list.

The Enlightenment through the Present (18th century – the present)

The Apostolic
Age and the
Early Church

Constantine
Through the
Early Middle
Ages

The Middle
Ages

The
Reformation
Through the
Enlightenment

The
Enlightenment
Through the
Present



1st through 5th
centuries

4th through
10th centuries

11th through
15th centuries

15th through
18th centuries

19th century to
the Present

We now enter into the time period that we live in.

The First Vatican Council (1870 A.D.)

- Suspicious of scientific developments, the First Vatican Council asserts the role of the pope and the Church in the world.



This picture shows Pius IX who called an ecumenical council at the Vatican to re-assert the place of the pope and of religion in the world.

The Church and the Industrial Revolution (18th century)

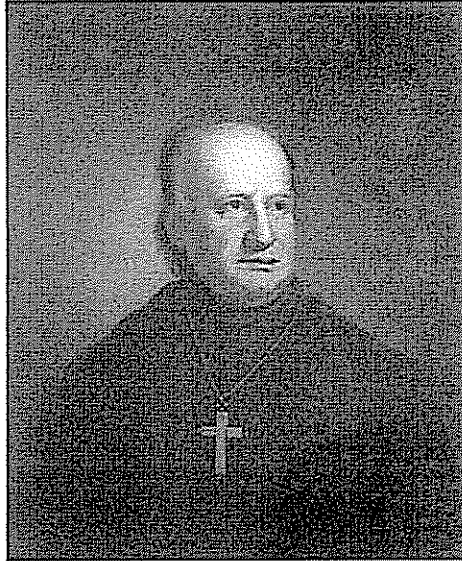
- The beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century created inhuman working conditions that the Church responded to.



Until now, people worked in small shops. Now with the invention of machinery, factories were built. People worked long hours in dangerous and dirty conditions for very little pay. The Church taught that this was wrong.

The First American Bishop (1789 A.D.)

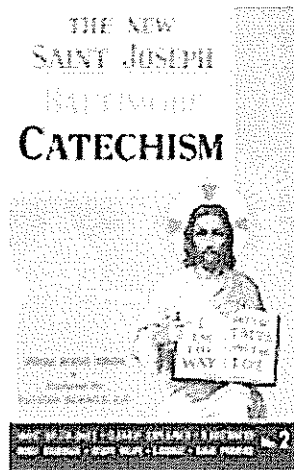
- John Carroll was named the first American bishop in 1789.



Until this time, there was no bishop in the New World...all of the Church's leaders were in Europe. Now, with the naming of John Carroll as the first American bishop, the New World was represented in Church leadership.

The Baltimore Catechism (1885)

- In 1885, the bishops of the United States approved a catechism to teach the Catholic faith. The Baltimore Catechism used a simple Q & A format.

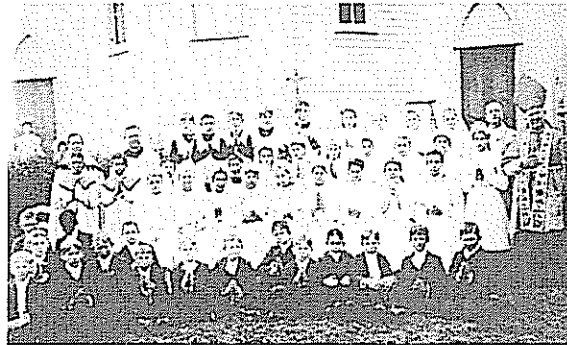


The bishops of the United States decided that it was important to teach children the Catholic faith. They produced a question and answer format known as the Baltimore Catechism that remained in place for nearly 100 years.

Grandparents can probably still recall how the book starts: "Who made us?" God "Why did he make us?" To know him, to love him, and to serve him in this life and to be happy with him forever in heaven. Looks a little different from the books we use today, eh?

C.C.D. Implemented (1905 A.D.)

- In 1905, Pope Pius X ordered that the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (C.C.D.) should take place in every parish



Many of us call religious education CCD but don't even know what it stands for! It is the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine and the bishops required it beginning in 1905. This is a picture of a Confirmation Class from the early 1900's!

The Second Vatican Council (1963)

- Pope John XXIII convenes the Second Vatican Council to move the Church into the modern world.



The last time the Church had a major council was in 1963, just over 40 years ago. Until this time, Mass was said in Latin with the priest facing with his back to the people. This changed in 1965 to how we celebrate the Mass today. Also, the council emphasized the universal call to holiness meaning that we are ALL called to live holy lives, not just priests and nuns!

The First Catholic President (1960)

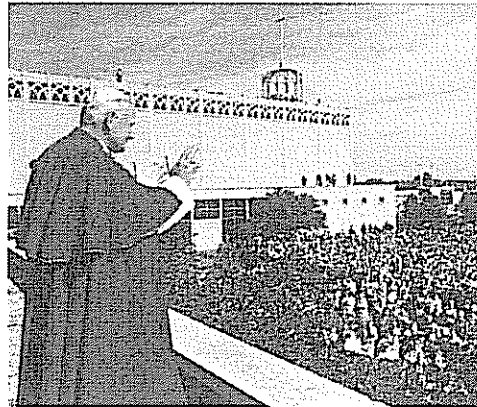
- In 1960, John F. Kennedy is elected as the first Catholic president of the United States.



President Kennedy is the only Catholic to serve as President. When he was running for office, some people asked him if his obedience to the pope meant that the pope would really be running the country!

Pope John Paul II (1978-2005)

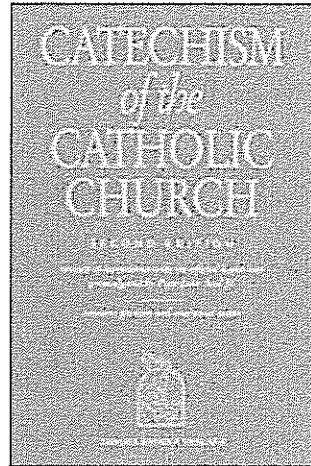
- In 1978, Karol Wojtyla, a Polish bishop, is elected the first non-Italian pope in over 400 years. In 1979, he visits the U.S. including Chicago.



Anyone recognize the building? It is St. Rita HS on 79th and Western, formerly Quigley South HS. Pope John Paul II visited Chicago in 1979 and along with this visit to the southside, said Mass in Grant Park for nearly 2 million people!

The Catechism of the Catholic Church (1992)

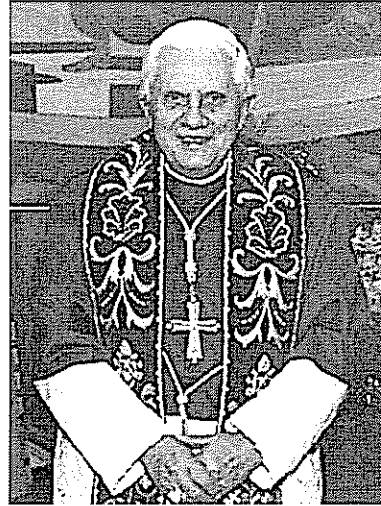
- In 1992, Pope John Paul II approved the first new universal catechism of the Catholic Church in over 400 years.



The last catechism put out by the Church was from the Council of Trent nearly 5 centuries ago. Pope John Paul II decided it was time to have an updated teaching on the Catholic faith. The Catechism of the Catholic Church came out in 1992 and it shapes all of the teaching that we do in religious education and it shaped the textbook you are using.

Pope Benedict the XVI (2005)

- In 2005, Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger is elected Pope Benedict XVI.



This is our present pope! He is going to visit NY in 2008

Into the Future

- The Holy Spirit is guiding our Church today and will continue to guide us and future generations to come!



The same Holy Spirit who has guided the Church for 2000 years is coming to you in a special way on Confirmation!
