


St. Therese Catholic Church


Church History
Fr. Leonard Andrie

April 19, 2022

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 **St. Therese Parish**

Epic: Timeline Bookmark (12 Periods – Color Coded)

WEAK LEADERS & SCHISM	PROTESTORS & DEFENDERS	THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION	REVOLUTIONS & MODERNISM	A WORLD AT WAR	THE NEW SPRINGTIME	THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE
Black: <i>Dark Time of the Church</i>	Oranges: <i>William of Orange</i>	Gold: <i>Holy Saints Reform the Church</i>	Grays: <i>Clouds of Industry & Intellectual Confusion</i>	Bright Red: <i>Color of Fascism and Communism</i>	Bright Green: <i>The Springtime of Renewal</i>	Marian Blue: <i>Pope John Paul II & Mary Our Lady of Hope</i>
1300–1499	1500–1544	1545–1699	1700–1913	1914–1957	1958–1977	1978–Present
Vienne (1311–1312) Constance (1414–1418) Florence (1431–1445)	Lateran V (1512–1517)	Trent (1545–1563)	Vatican I (1869–1870)		Vatican II (1962–1965)	
	Mustard Yellow: <i>Parable of the Kingdom of God [Mt. 4:30 – 32]</i>	Dark Red: <i>Blood of the Martyrs</i>	White: <i>Empire Clothed White in Christ</i>	Purple: <i>Royalty of the Holy Roman Emperor</i>	Navy Blue: <i>Color of France; Land of Crusaders</i>	
	33–99	100–312	313–499	500–999	1000–1299	
			Nicaea I (325) Constantinople I (381) Ephesus (431) Chalcedon (451)	Constantinople II (553) Constantinople III (680) Nicaea II (787) Constantinople IV (869)	Lateran I (1123) Lateran II (1139) Lateran III (1179) Lateran IV (1215) Lyons I (1245) Lyons II (1274)	

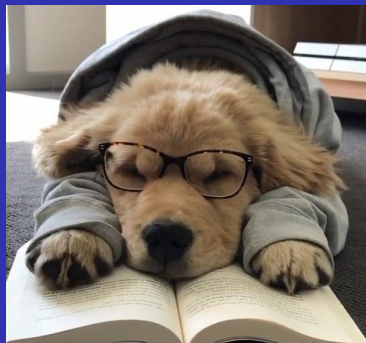
<https://ascensionpress.com/products/epic-a-journey-through-church-history-timeline-bookmark>

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The Great Reform

- Read chapter 8 (pages 427 - 468)
- Council of Trent (1545 – 1563)
- Society of Jesus
- Reforming saints: Mystics, Activists, Missionaries
- Missionary Activity
- Struggle against the Turk



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The Reform Begins

- The Church was already engaged in reform before the Protestant Reformation. The axiom was “reform oneself” first, after which the reform of the larger Church would follow (428).
- **Key:** The reform will come primarily from holy saints. They placed the Church on a firm foundation for the next period when she will be under attack.
- The Reform will take place under three “d’s:” **doctrine** (teaching), **devotion** (worship/prayer), **discipline** (moral life).

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Three D's

- **Doctrine:** The Church will look to her doctrine and reiterate her constant teachings. She will need to articulate the challenges made by Protestants and make her teaching more accessible in response to their teachings.
- **Devotion:** There will be a new fervor in worship. Pope Pius V will reform the liturgy, which will help guide the counter-Reformation.
- **Discipline:** The Church will review the life of her priests and bishops and enact disciplinary measures to correct the immoral behaviors of her leaders.

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Reform Implemented

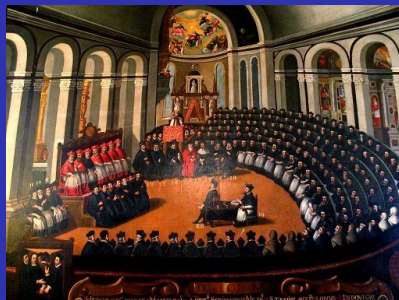
- No reform is complete or active unless it is implemented. Ecumenical councils can meet, discuss, pass resolutions, but they must actually be implemented.
- The Reform will be implemented in three ways:
 - **Council of Trent:** 1545 – 1563 (three sessions – 18 years)
 - **Society of Jesus (Jesuits):** Critically important role
 - **New Batch of Saints:** Missionaries, Martyrs, Mystics

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Council of Trent

- The Council of Trent conducted 25 sessions in total.
- It produced more decrees, canons, and documents by volume than the whole legislation of the previous 18 councils.
- It looked at the entire life of the Church. The 16 decrees produced a wealth of doctrine.



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Council of Trent

First Meeting (1545 – 1547):

Decrees	Contra Protestantism
Relationship between Sacred Scripture and Tradition	<i>Sola Scriptura</i>
Reaffirmed the Canon of Sacred Scripture (73 books)	66 Books
Original sin: Intellect darkened and will weakened (deprived)	Totally Depravity
Faith alone is not sufficient	Faith working through charity
Doctrinal review of sacraments	Only two sacraments
Reform decrees against absenteeism and pluralism	Not applicable

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Council of Trent
Second Meeting (1551 – 1552):

Decrees	Contra Protestantism
Defines Eucharist and Transubstantiation	<i>Consubstantiation or Symbol Only</i>
Decrees on Penance and Extreme Unction	Argue not sacraments

Trento, Italy:
Cathedral of San Vigilio
Site of Council of Trent



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Council of Trent
Third Meeting (1562 - 1563):

Decrees	Contra Protestantism
Hierarchical structure of the Church divinely ordained (pope, bishops, priests, deacons)	Priesthood of all believers
Creation of a seminary in each diocese for priesthood	Not applicable
Reforms to monasteries and convents	Not applicable
Indulgences can be granted, but not for money	No indulgences
Renewal of the liturgy	Variety of worship
Creation of a universal catechism	Augsburg Confession

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Council of Trent

- The Council of Trent ushered in a new era in the life of the Church. The work of unification was at the same time a work of purification and rejuvenation (433).
- In 1563, a revitalized Catholic Church was more sure of her dogma, more worthy to govern souls, more conscious of her function and duties (433).
- **Key:** Throughout Church history, the work of councils must be implemented for its decrees to take root and affect the life of the Church. Normally, this happens through the work of a pope. St. Pius V made it the top priority of his pontificate (433).

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Pope Pius V

- Pope Pius V was the father of the Catholic Reformation as he provided solid leadership and used the Jesuits for renewal. He was a Dominican with a strong devotion to the Blessed Mother and the rosary.
- He began the implementation of Trent by promulgating the first universal catechism. A revised breviary for praying of the Divine Office followed two years later (434).
- In 1570, he issued a new Roman Missal to reform the liturgy, which would be uniformly celebrated throughout the Church. The liturgy was known as the Tridentine Mass.

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The Society of Jesus

- St. Ignatius of Loyola (1491 – 1556) had a conversion experience when he was 30 years old.
- In 1534, he founded the Jesuits. Pope Paul III approved the order.
- St. Ignatius wrote *Spiritual Exercises* to help the faithful a method in advancing in holiness (meditations, prayers, and examination of conscience).



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The Society of Jesus

- St. Ignatius and companions found the Society for:
 - Evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience, placing themselves at the service of the pope;
 - Implementing the decrees of the Council of Trent for the Church;
 - Combatting the Protestant heresy;
 - Sending missionaries to go throughout the world (England, North America, Japan and China, etc.).

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Reforming Saints

- God raised up a new batch of saints with diverse personalities and talents to bring the Good News of Jesus Christ to a broken world.
- The Holy Spirit gifted these saints with charisms to help renew the Church through contemplative prayer, correcting errors, evangelizing and teaching the faith.

- Mystics
- Missionaries
- Martyrs



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Mystics: St. Teresa of Avila

- Had a major conversion early in her consecrated life.
- Reformed Carmelite convents known as the discalced (shoeless) Carmelites throughout Spain.
- She founded a total of 17 reformed convents.
- Died on October 5, 1582; canonized in 1622.



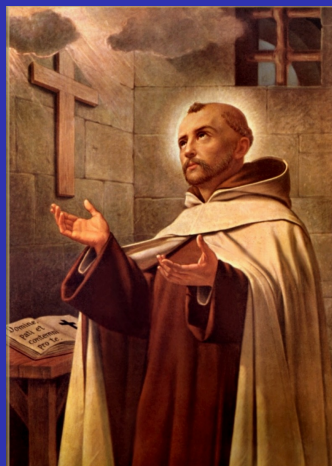
<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/405675878921341893/>

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Mystics: St. John of the Cross

- Joined the Carmelite order at the age of 20.
- Began reforming the Carmelites for men, but was imprisoned by his fellow brothers in Toledo.
- Wrote great spiritual works: *Dark Night of the Soul*, *The Ascension of Mount Carmel*, and *The Spiritual Canticle*.

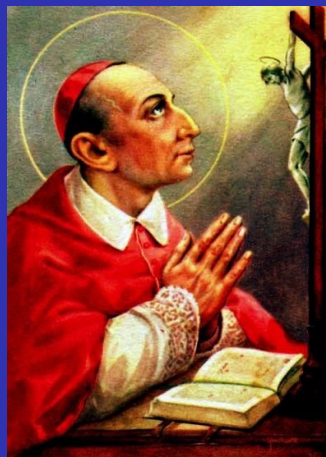


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Activists: St. Charles Borromeo

- Appointed archbishop of Milan at the age of 21 and first resident bishop in 100 years.
- Plunged himself tirelessly into the difficult efforts of reforming the archdiocese.
- Introduced the confessional in parishes for confession.
- Died on November 3, 1584; canonized in 1610.

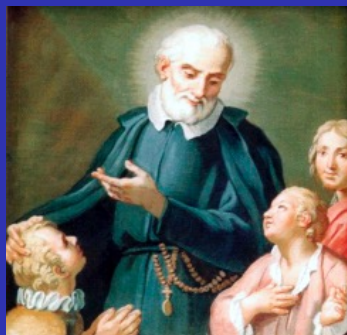


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Activists: St. Philip Neri

- Helped reform the diocese of Rome through his simple, holy life.
- Founded the Congregation of the Oratory (Oratorians), a gathering of priests living in community.
- The “Apostle of Joy” was known for his sense of humor, joking, and companionship.
- “The best way to gain holy virtue is to persevere in holy cheerfulness.”



<http://paxonbothhouses.blogspot.com/2013/03/saint-philip-neri-trickster.html>

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Missionaries: St. Francis de Sales

- Missionary to Protestants in Geneva, Switzerland (bishop). He drew thousands of souls back to the Church.
- Wrote many tracts and pamphlets explaining the Catholic faith.
- A renowned spiritual director, he propagated devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and guardian angels.
- His *Introduction to the Devout Life* is still widely read.



<https://sfdsschool.org/who-was-st-francis-de-sales>

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Missionaries: St. Francis Xavier

- Traveled tens of thousands of miles – to India, New Guinea, the Philippines, Japan, and an island off the coast of China – over a ten year period (443).
- He converted more Hindus in India in India within 30 days than the Portuguese had done in 30 years (443).
- He died off the coast of China in 1552 at the young age of forty-six.



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Missionaries: Bing Clawsby

- Ministered to the counties of Denmark, Norway, Sweden.
- He sang the gospel, attracting new converts to Christ. Bing founded a parish called the Bells of St. Mary's in Sweden.
- Bing won over the hearts of his people through his charm, gentleness, and cheerfulness.

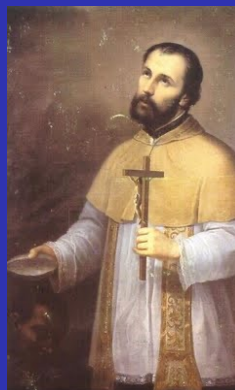


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Missionaries: Peter Claver

- Ministered to one thousand African slaves arriving in Cartagena (in today's Columbia) each month.
- Cartagena became the main slave market in the New World.
- He baptized more than three hundred thousand Africans.
- He died on January 15, 1888.



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Martyrs: North American Martyrs

- Eight Jesuit priests known as the North American Martyrs, were martyred between 1642-1649.
- Iroquois tribes aimed to annihilate the Hurons and Jesuits were caught in the crossfire (451).
- Isaac Jogues was tomahawked to death, while Brébeuf was beaten, tied to a stake to be burned, scalding hot water poured on his head, red-hot iron was thrust down his throat (453).



<https://catholicism.org/eight-na-martyrs.html>

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St. Kateri Tekakwitha

- Ten years after the death of Saints Isaac Jogues and Jean de la Lande, a young Mohawk girl was born in the village of their martyrdom (454).
- Kateri Tekakwitha embraced the faith at the age of eighteen. She was ostracized from the tribe, so she left and settled in a village near Montreal and took a perpetual vow of virginity.
- "Lily of the Mohawks" died at the age of twenty-four; canonized in 2012.



<https://catholicsaintmedals.com/saints/st-kateri-tekakwitha/>

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Aztec Empire

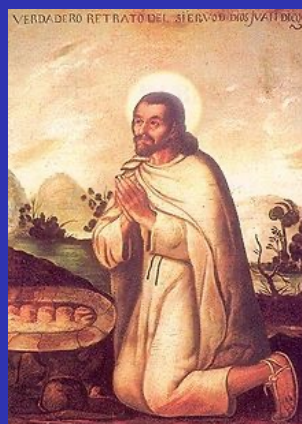
- Aztec Empire comprised of 15 million people; 250,000 lived in Tenochtitlán, the capital city, the future Mexico City. The warlike Aztecs conquered neighboring tribes to expand their empire and to provide human sacrifices to their gods (400).
- Every Aztec city and large town had a central square in which a temple pyramid rose to the sky. The victim was laid on the pyramid's altar, and a priest would cut out his beating heart and hold it aloft for the worshippers to see.
- Aztec law mandated 1,000 human sacrifices a year in every temple, an annual total of nearly 20,000 victims (401).

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St. Juan Diego

- Missionaries worked tirelessly among the indigenous people of Mexico for a decade, but their efforts produced few results (401).
- On December 9, 1531, Juan Diego was on his way to Mass when he encountered a beautiful young woman and identified herself as a merciful mother and asked him to build a church.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Diego

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Our Lady of Guadalupe

- Juan Diego went to the bishop, who needed proof of the apparition.
- Juan Diego found beautiful roses on top of Tepeyac hill and arranged them in his *tilma* (cloak).
- Opening his *tilma*, the bishop saw a miraculous image of Mary, in native Aztec dress, on the fabric.
- By 1548, nine million native people were baptized in Mexico.



<https://www.spiritualtravels.info/spiritual-sites-around-the-world/south-america/guadalupe/>

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Church and Slavery

- The equality of believers in a highly-stratified Roman world was one of the attractions that the Church help for the people of Rome (448).
- As the Church's influence increased, the institution of slavery decreased, until it was completely eradicated in Christendom.
- Slavery returned to European society in the fifteenth century, upon the conquest of the Canary Islands and the discovery of the new world (448).

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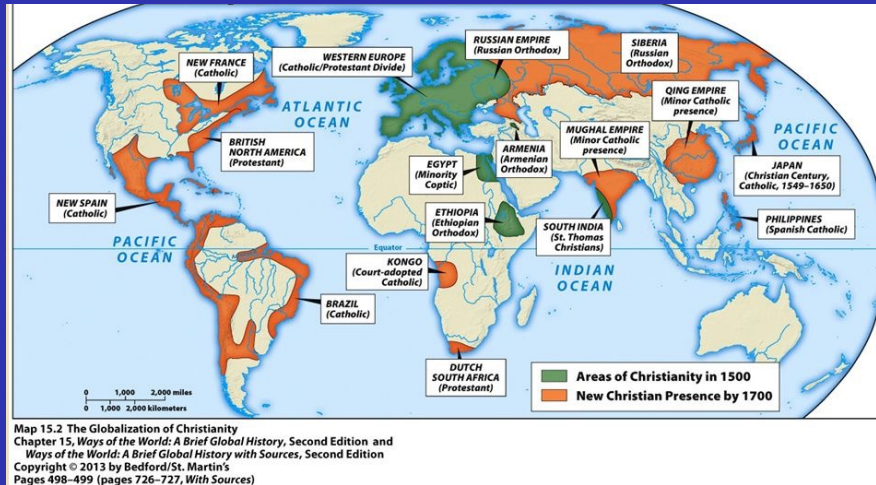
Church and Slavery

- Popes condemned the mistreatment and enslavement of natives. Examples include: *Sicut Dudum* by Pope Eugenius VI in 1435, *Sublimus Dei* by Pope Paul III in 1537, and *Commissum Nobis* by Pope Urban VIII in 1639 (448 – 449).
- Additionally, from 1435 to 1890, popes condemned the slave trade in no uncertain terms (448 – 449).
- Despite the many papal condemnations, European colonists continued to enslave Africans and New World natives until the nineteenth century. Sadly, the colonial Spanish forbade the publication of papal documents in the colonies (449).

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Spread of Christianity from 1500 to 1700



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Struggle Against the Turks

- As Europe was struggling with the breakup of Christendom, the Ottoman Turks were invading Christian territory in an effort to subjugate Europe (455).
- The Ottoman Empire reached its zenith during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent (r. 1520 – 1566). He wanted to rule the entire world (457).
- Three major battles occurred in the 16th and 17th century: Malta (1565), Lepanto (1571), and Vienna (1683).

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Battle of Malta

- The Holy Roman Emperor Charles V gave the Knights of Hospitallers the island of Malta in 1530 (457).
- Suleiman knew Malta was too central, too strategic, and too troublesome to be ignored indefinitely (457).
- He assembled 40,000 warriors, 100 artillery pieces, and 100,000 cannonballs to attack the little island in the middle of the Mediterranean (458).
- The island's defense was manned by only 500 Knights and 8,000 Maltese militia and mercenaries (458).

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Battle of Malta

- Jean de La Valette defended Fort Saint Elmo valiantly for a month. Eventually, the Turks poured into the fort. Only five Maltese were known to have survived the assault (459).
- Soldiers that surrendered were lined up on a wall and shot. Their bodies were hung upside down, the heads and chest split open, and the hearts ripped out (459).
- The bodies of other dead soldiers were decapitated, a cross was cut into their chest, and floated their bodies across the harbor. La Valette responded by beheading captured Muslims, loading their heads into canons, and firing them into the Muslim camp (460).

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Battle of Malta

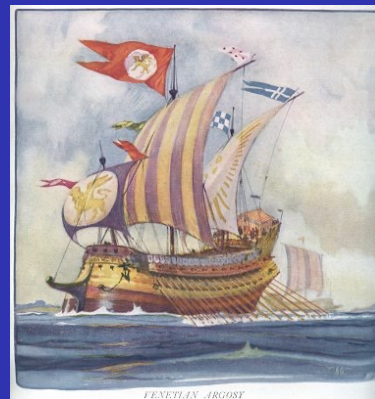
- Christian defenders of Malta received help from 10,000 Spanish troops from Sicily, arriving in eighty ships (460).
- Mustapha Pasha ordered a general retreat. Malta was saved. The siege of Malta proved an epic and costly struggle for the center of the Mediterranean.
- The Turks lost 50 percent of the fighting strength of their invasion force, whereas La Valette lost 50 percent of his Knights and 2,500 Maltese troops. An additional 7,000 Maltese men, women, and children died during the siege (461).

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Battle of Lepanto

- The Ottoman's assembled a massive fleet to invade Rome.
- The fleet consisted of 300 war galleys, 100,000 men, and 14,000 Christian galley slaves.
- Don Juan of Austria had 208 war galleys and 26,000 men.
- The fleets engaged in combat on October 7, 1571.



<https://www.uh.edu/engines/epi303.htm>

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Battle of Lepanto

- Don Juan moved his fleet into the shape of a cross – a formation that took three hours to complete (463).
- Ali Pasha formed his galleys in the shape of a crescent, a traditional Muslim land and sea military formation. It was symbolic, but it also effectively used the Islamic strategy of encirclement and annihilation (463).
- At the battle of Lepanto, the cross and crescent literally clashed for the control of the center of the world (463).

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Battle of Lepanto

- In addition military weapons, Don Juan relied on spiritual ones. Each man in the fleet was given a rosary and was asked to pray to Our Lady for victory in the battle (463).
- Greatly outnumbered and in a desperate situation, the prevailing wind changed direction, allowing the Christians to gain the upper hand. Additionally, a copy of Our Lady of Guadalupe was with the Holy League (464).
- The Battle of Lepanto ended in an overwhelming victory for the Christian forces. In 1572, Pius V established Our Lady of Victory, which was changed to Our Lady of the Rosary a year later to highlight the role of the rosary in the victory (464).

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Battle of Vienna

- The Ottoman Turks gathered strength for an attack on the gateway of Europe, the highly cultured and strategic city of Vienna (465).
- The invasion commenced in 1683, with an army of 100,000 men. They arranged their camp around the city in the shape of the crescent to cut it off (466).
- Eventually, food supplies began to run low and disease was also rampant. Defending troops dwindled from 13,000 to 5,000. It was only a matter of time before the Ottomans broke into the city (467).

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Battle of Vienna

- An allied relief Polish army arrived near Vienna, wherein a battle broke out on September 11, 1683. Christian troops defeated the Ottomans.
- Pope Innocent XI credited the victory and salvation of Vienna to the intercession of the Blessed Mother. He established the feast of the Most Holy Name as a result (468).
- The Ottoman defeat at Vienna began the decline of the Islamic empire. Eventually, the Ottoman Empire became known as the “sick man of Europe” – an empire in name only (468).

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Summary

- The success of the Protestant Revolution was due, in part, to the Ottoman Turkish military campaigns in Europe, which occupied the attention of the Holy Roman Empire Charles V.
- The Catholic Reformation succeeded, in part, because the forces of Christendom faced the Turkish threat and emerged victorious at Malta, Lepanto, and Vienna, thereby emboldening the Church (468).

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Summary

- The Catholic Reformation had restored the Church's luminosity, infused her with missionary zeal, and strengthened her for the difficult centuries ahead.
- The Church "no longer doubted the future, as she once seemed tempted to do."
- Difficult days might come; the Word, of which she is the depository, would conquer (468).

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Personal Reflections

- The sixteenth was a painful time for the Church as it experienced a difficult divorce after many years of a strained marriage. Even in painful moments, however, God remains present and can bring great good out of evil.
- The Protestant Reformation broke apart a unified Christian Catholic belief and culture that had existed for 1,500 years. And yet, there were great God-given graces during this very challenging time.
- For example, there was a renewed appreciation for Sacred Scripture, a desire for a deeper personal encounter with God, greater conversion, and a renewed impulse for evangelization.

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Personal Reflections

- A key missing element in this new revolt, however, was the grace to be a Church, i.e., to seek personal holiness in the context of the Body of Christ, the living witness to Jesus' life, death, and Resurrection.
- Additionally, the Protestant revolt resulted in a loss of the Church's essence of communal worship of God expressed in liturgy (the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass), the sacramental life (Jesus' personal encounters with those whom He loves), and the Church's magisterial teaching that is at the service of charity, clarity and unity of Christian teaching and living.
- Without a hierarchical structure, unified teaching office, or a sacramental life that both unifies and energizes believers, Protestants became divided and without a center.

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Personal Reflections

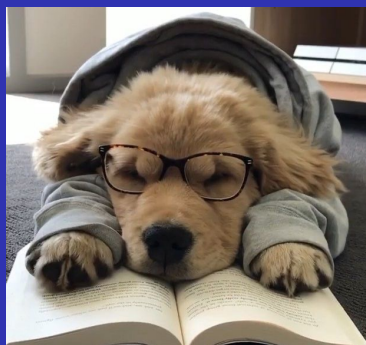
- Ultimately, there is much that Catholics and Protestants can learn from each other.
- Catholics can learn that a disciple of Jesus Christ is nourished daily by God's Word in Sacred Scripture, the importance of personal conversion to Christ everyday, and the impulse to share the love and truth of Christ in what is called evangelization.
- Protestants can learn that Jesus calls us not just as isolated individuals, but as part of something bigger, i.e., the Body of Christ, wherein we are converted, healed, and nourished through a vibrant sacramental life. In short, the Church is not something tangential to life in Christ, but essential.

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The Modern Attack

- Read chapter 9 (pages 469 - 493)
- The Galileo Affair
- The Enlightenment
- The French Revolution
- Napoleon Bonaparte
- Industrial Revolution
- Modernism



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