


St. Therese Catholic Church

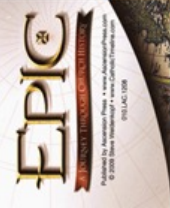
Church History
Fr. Leonard Andrie

May 17, 2022

1

 **St. Therese Parish**

Epic: Timeline Bookmark (12 Periods – Color Coded)

WEAK LEADERS & SCHISM Black: Dark Time of the Church	PROTESTORS & DEFENDERS Orange: William of Orange	THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION Gold: Holy Saints Reform the Church	REVOLUTIONS & MODERNISM Gray: Clouds of Industry & Intellectual Confusion	A WORLD AT WAR Bright Red: Color of Fascism and Communism	THE NEW SPRINGTIME Bright Green: The Springtime of Renewal	THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE Marian Blue: Pope John Paul II & Mary Our Lady of Hope
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 SEED Mustard Yellow: Parable of the Kingdom of God [Mt. 4:30 – 32]	PERSECUTION Dark Red: Blood of the Martyrs	CONVERSION & COUNCILS White: Empire Clothed White in Christ	MISSIONARIES & THE EMPEROR Purple: Royalty of the Holy Roman Emperor	CRUSADERS & SCHOLARS Navy Blue: Color of France: Land of Crusaders	
	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>

2

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The Modern Attack

- Read chapter 9 (pages 493 - 520)
- The First Vatican Council
- Suicide of Civilization
- Our Lady of Fatima
- Revolution and Persecution in Mexico
- Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany
- Pius XII



3

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Pope Pius IX

- Pope Pius IX had a deep love for the Blessed Mother. In 1854, he solemnly proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary.
 - We declare, pronounce, and define that the doctrine which holds that the most Blessed Virgin Mary, in the first instance of her conception, by a singular grace and privilege granted by Almighty God, in view of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Savior of the human race, was preserved free from all stain of original sin, is a doctrine revealed by God and therefore to be believed firmly and constantly by all the faithful.
- Four years later, Our Lady appeared to Bernadette Soubirous at Lourdes: "I am the Immaculate Conception."

4



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Pope Pius IX

- Pope Pius IX recognized the changing cultural and political situation and that an insular Church was in danger of becoming irrelevant (494).
- He told his cardinals on December 6, 1864, that he intended to call an ecumenical council (494).
- A commission of five cardinals recommended the council discuss the issues of pantheism, naturalism, communism, Protestantism, socialism, and indifferentism (494). Vatican I would be the 20th ecumenical council.

5



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Vatican I

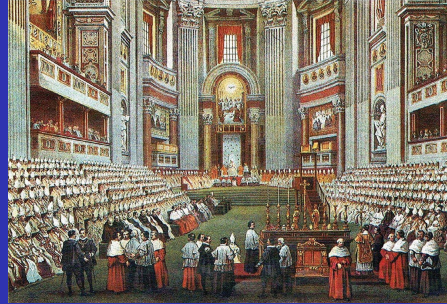
- Pius IX wanted the council to accomplish three goals:
 - Restate the faith in areas where it had been attacked by Modernism, specifically faith and reason;
 - Discuss the relationship between Church and state in light of the new governmental systems;
 - Issue a doctrinal statement on the Church itself – what do we believe about the Catholic Church (495).
- First council with American Bishops (40 attendees)

6

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Vatican I

- Opened on December 8, 1869.
- More than six hundred bishops in attendance.
- Met only for seven months because of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in July 1870 (necessitated French troops withdrawal).



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

7

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Vatican I

- *Dei Filius* (Son of God): God-given truth exists and can be known by human reason. God created the universe *ex nihilo* (out of nothing). The existence of God can be known by reason alone, but Divine Revelation instructs man about God. Faith and reason are complementary, since both have God as their author.
- *Pastor Aeternus* (Eternal Shephard): The pope has supreme power of jurisdiction over the universal Church; the pope is infallible in matters in faith and morals (teach and when teaching as universal shepherd of the Church; must be definitively held by the faithful; must be promulgated).

8



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Vatican I

- When the French troops left Rome in 1870, Italian nationalists occupied the city and Papal States (496).
- Pope Pius IX was powerless to stop the invasion, which dissolved the Papal States after nearly a thousand years. The territory was absorbed into the new united nation of Italy.
- Pope Pius IX remained in the Vatican and refused to leave its confines for the remaining eight years of his pontificate, considering himself a prisoner (496).

9



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Pope Leo XIII

- Pope Leo XIII's (1878 – 1903) main objective was to reach out to the modern world. While Europe was moving away from its Christian roots, the Church should not just focus on herself but instead find a way to adjust to the new modern reality.
- He issued an encyclical called *Rerum Novarum* in 1891. During industrialization, he writes about the place of labor unions. Human beings precede the State, so the State should not have complete control over the individual. Family is the foundational cell that precedes the State. Workers have a right to a living wage.
- St. Michael prayer against Satanic activity in the next century.

10



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Pope Pius X

- Pius X's (1903 – 1914) motto was to “Restore All Things in Christ.” He is sometimes known as the pope of the Blessed Sacrament.
- He issued a decree that Holy Communion be received at age 7 instead of age 12. He also advocated receiving Holy Communion frequently, even daily. He once said, “Holy Communion is the shortest and safest way to heaven.”
- He called Modernism the “synthesis of all heresies.” On his 11th anniversary as pope, Europe was plunged into World War I.

11



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Twentieth Century

- Europe is ravaged by two world wars. Two ideologies of National Fascism and Communism dominate Europe and move it away from the Church, subjecting the individual to the whims of the State.
- Bright Red represents National Socialists in Germany and Communism in Russia. The 20th century is known as the “devil’s century” as it was a period of great suffering, destruction, and death.
- The 20th century is the fruit of the 18th and 19th centuries of Enlightened philosophies wherein ideologies filled the vacuum of societies separated from the Church.

12



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Twentieth Century

- **1914 – 1945:** The horror of World War I, the Russian Revolution, the Great Depression, the rise of Fascism, the Spanish Civil War, World War II. It was one 30-year long nightmare that looked to be the utter dissolution and destruction of Europe, by itself, not by an enemy.
- **1945 – 1989:** The hot warfare leaves Europe unnaturally divided, and the world divided along it. The manufacture of the atomic bomb made possible the physical destruction of the planet. The cold war (1947 – 1991). The sexual revolution and massive rebellion against traditional norms. Renewed prosperity in Western Europe under American protection; economic stagnation and police states in Eastern Europe under the Warsaw Pact.

13



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World War I

- In August 1914, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his wife, Sophie, were brutally gunned down in Sarajevo by Serbian revolutionary Gavrilo Princip (498 – 499).
- Austria/Hungary declared war against Serbia. Europe was enmeshed in a collection of alliances that automatically triggered the mobilization of armies if certain conditions were met (499).
- The assassination should have been no more than a sad footnote in history, but instead it changed history.

14

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World War I

- Austria-Hungary, seeking to avenge the archduke's murder, declared war on Serbia. Before seeking its revenge, it asked for help from its ally, Germany.
- Serbia realized it had no chance against Austria-Hungary. Therefore, it called on its ally, Russia, to defend it. Russia asked France for help should war break out. Germany made a preemptive move to take France out and invaded France through Belgium. Britain joined France against Germany. The entire continent was engulfed in war.
- Unfortunately, major nations ended up in war against each other for four long years (1914 – 1918).

15

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World War I



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487866572105233136/>

16

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World War I

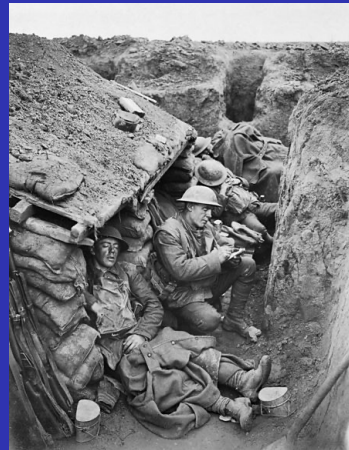
- All of Christian Europe had mobilized for the “war to end all wars.” The war brought casualties in numbers never before seen in human history (499). For the first time, barbed wire, machine guns, tanks, and poisoned gas were used.
- After advancing against Belgium and France, Germans were stopped. On all sides on the Western Front, they dug defensive trenches stretching for thousands of miles. Years of death and inch-long territorial gains resulted (499).
- In the first three weeks of the war, more than a million men were killed, wounded, or missing; in 1915, more than four million; in 1916, more than two million on the Western Front alone (499).

17

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World War I

- Nearly one-third of all German males were killed, maimed, or incapacitated by illness or injury as a result of the war (500).
- In total, there were between 8 – 10 million military personnel and 10 million civilians who died in the war.
- 3 million Russians, 2.5 million Germans, 1 million British, 117,000 Americans.

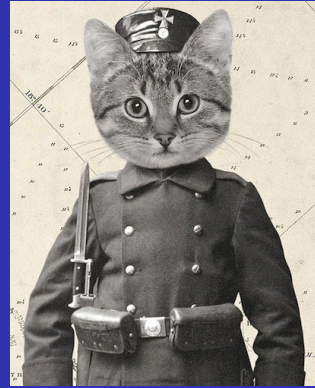


18

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World War I

- The most depressing thought about the Great War is that there was no good reason for it (500).
- The First World War is a mystery. Its origins are mysterious. So is its course. Why did a prosperous continent, at the height of its success as a source and agent of global wealth and power and at one of its peaks of its intellectual and cultural achievement, choose to risk all it had won for itself and all it offered to the world in the lottery of a vicious and local internecine conflict? (500)



19

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Pope Benedict XV

- While Benedict XV (1914 – 1922) is one of the least known popes in the Church, his pontificate shaped the papacy for World War II. He followed three main principles in World War I:
 - **Maintaining perfect neutrality:** Church was going to teach during the war; war must be governed by moral law;
 - **Extended charity to victims of the war:** Created Prisoners of War Bureau for POWs and their families on both sides;
 - **Called for peace at every opportunity:** Exhorted victors to make peace without demanding reparations from Germany.

20

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Our Lady of Fatima

- On May 13, 1917, the Blessed Mother appeared to three children in the hills of central Portugal.
- Lucia dos Santos (10), Francisco Marto (9) and his sister Jacinta Marto (7)
- She was bathed in white light, wore a white mantle, and held a rosary in her hand.



21

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Our Lady of Fatima

- The Blessed Mother appeared to them on the thirteenth day of the month for the next five months (502).
- She instructed the children to “say the Rosary every day, to obtain peace for the world and an end to the war” (502).
- In a following visit, she asked that Russia be consecrated to her Immaculate Heart. If so, Russia will be converted and there will be peace. If not, Russia will scatter her errors through the world, provoking wars and persecutions of the Church (502).
- It’s a wonder how these children received this apparition!

22

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Our Lady of Fatima

- Mary also gave the children "three secrets," which included the terrifying vision of hell and a vision of a bishop dressed in white who was struck down.
- October 13, 1917, was a dark, damp, rainy and cold day in Fatima. 70,000 gathered around the children and saw the sun dancing across the sky.



- Our lady called Europe to return to its roots or a more devastating war would come.

23

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Our Lady of Fatima

- On May 13, 1981, Pope John Paul II was shot and wounded by Mehmet Ali Agca while entering St. Peter's Square.
- Two bullets hit his abdomen, neither striking a vital organ. One bullet was inches away from piercing his heart and aorta.
- The pope uttered, "Mary. My Mother. Mary! My Mother!"



- Pope John Paul II placed the bullet in Mary's crown in 1982 when visiting the apparition site of Our Lady of Fatima.

24



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New Governments

- By the beginning of the 20th century, people were looking for a more modern way of organizing the state.
- World War I was the death of many monarchies.
 - The German Empire under the Kaiser (begun in 1870) was dissolved and Germany became a Republic (Weimer).
 - The Austrian Empire was dissolved and a number of states were carved out of it: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Romania, etc.
 - The Russian Empire was toppled in 1917 by the Bolsheviks, the Tsar and his family were put to death, and a Communistic socialist regime was established.

25



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New Governments

- Out of the wreckage of the Empires, there were three main possibilities offered:
 1. **Communism:** Economic ideology that advocates for a classless society in which all property and wealth are communally-owned, instead of by individuals (Russia)
 2. **Nationalistic Socialism (Nazism):** Political doctrine of the Nazi party of Germany; Form of fascism with a disdain for liberal democracy; emphasizes the will of dictator
 3. **Liberal Democracy:** System of government where all adult citizens are granted the right to vote regardless of race, gender, or property ownership (U.S. and England).

26

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Revolutions (1917 – 1923)

- From 1917 – 1923, there was a revolutionary wave that included political unrest and revolts around the world.
- They were inspired by the Russian Revolution and the disorder created by the aftermath of World War I.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutions_of_1917-1923

27

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Bolshevik Revolution

- In 1917, the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia under the leadership of Vladimir Illyich Ulyanov, known as Lenin.
- The Bolsheviks were atheists inspired by the writings of Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx. They attacked religion with the goal of creating a proletarian state (503).
- The Church in Russia suffered terribly under the rise of the Bolsheviks. Within 20 years of their rise, 5,300 Catholic churches were reduced to only two (503). In 1922 alone, 8,000 priests and monks were executed throughout Russia.
- By 1925, 200,000 Catholics and every Catholic bishop in Russia had been imprisoned or murdered (503).

28



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Revolution in Mexico

- In 1917, a Mexican Constitution was designed to radically alter Mexican government and culture by restricting the Catholic Church (505).
- The constitution mandated a secular education and outlawed Catholic schools, unless they used a purely secular curriculum; outlawed monastic orders; forbade public worship outside the confines of churches; placed restrictions on owning property by religious groups; and attacked Catholic clergy (505).
- Priests were forbidden to wear clerical attire, stripped of their right to vote, and commenting on public affairs (505).

29



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Revolution in Mexico

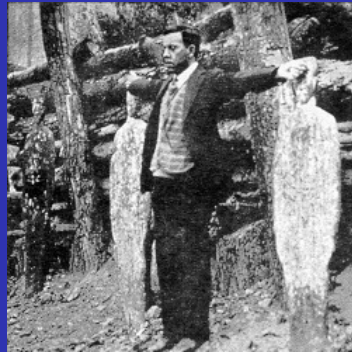
- Enforcement of the anti-Catholic articles was lenient until 1924 when the virulent anti-Catholic Plutarco Calles was elected president (506).
- Bishops were stripped of their citizenship and expelled in 1927. Priests were arrested and killed; those who remained in Mexico were forced to minister to the Catholic faithful in secret. If caught, they could be tortured and killed (507).
- From 1931 – 1936, 480 churches were closed. Church run schools and orphanages closed down. The Church in Mexico went underground. Nearly three hundred thousand people, mostly Catholics, had been killed (508).

30

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Revolution in Mexico

- Blessed Miguel Pro (1891 – 1927) was ordained in 1925 and returned to Mexico.
- He regularly donned a variety of disguises while ministering to the people in order to escape detection as a Catholic priest.
- He was arrested and executed. Pro raised his arms in the form of a cross and uttered, “*Viva Cristo Rey*” (Long Live Christ the King!). His death rallied the faithful.



31

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Fascist Italy

- In 1922, Fascists came to power in Italy with Benito Mussolini. He knew his history. Every time the state clashes with religion, the state always ends defeated (511).
- Mussolini’s government and the papacy negotiated the Lateran Treaty in 1929 that created the Vatican City State, comprising 108 acres in the heart of Rome (511).
- The Vatican became a sovereign nation. Catholicism was declared the sole and official religion in Italy. Church can teach religion in public schools. Church would not enter into politics and any kind of role in Italian politics (511). In short, Mussolini tried to mollify the Church, knowing he could not rule Italy without it.

32



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The Spanish Civil War

- During the Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939), Republican forces killed 6,382 priests and religious, including 284 nuns. In all, 12 percent of the Spanish clergy were murdered (510).
- Some were publicly put to death by being put in an arena with wild animals – a sight not seen in Europe since the Roman persecutions (510).
- Almost 1,000 members of the clergy who were killed have been canonized, and another 2,000 causes for canonization have been opened (510).
- The Civil War was the direct result of anti-religious political factions in Spain, eager to reenact the French Revolution.

33



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Nazi Germany

- In Germany, there was a financial crisis in the 1920s because of the Treaty of Versailles ending the first world war. Defeated and humiliated, seeds were sown for another world war that would result in three times the number of deaths as the first world war.
- National Socialism, feeding on the humiliation of the German State after World War I, began preaching and teaching an ideology completely antithetical to a Christian way of life.
- The bishops in Germany definitely said “no” to the National Socialist party in Germany and its racialist, anti-Christian and anti-Jewish ideology.
- The Church finalized a concordat with the Nazis when they came to power in 1933 for the Church to operate in Germany.

34



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Nazi Germany

- Pope Pius XI wanted to ensure the Nazis would allow independent Catholic organizations, freedom for Catholic schools, free communication with Rome, and government recognition that baptized Jews were Christians. In return, Nazis demanded the Church cease all political activity (512).
- Hitler had no intention of following the concordat. Nazis began attacking the sanctity of marriage and family life by announcing a new sterilization law and a stipulation that allowed divorce for non-belief in Nazi teachings (512).
- To indoctrinate the youth, Nazis placed emphasis on the Hitler Youth Program. The Catholic Youth League was banned. Nazis attacked Catholic education and press (513).

35



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Nazi Germany

- Pope Pius XI wrote an encyclical in 1937 titled *With Burning Concern*. It was written in German and addressed to the German bishops. It was drafted by the future Pope Pius XII.
- The pope condemned the core ideals of National Socialism as essentially a national religion that divinizes the State.
- The Nazis were incensed after reading the encyclical, banned its publication and dissemination in Germany. They began a campaign against Pius XI calling him a Jewish sympathizer because his mother was half-Jewish (514).
- In 1938, Nazis began attacking Jewish businesses throughout Germany in the *Kristallnacht* (Night of the Broken Glass).

36



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Nazi Germany

- In 1938, Mussolini began adopting antisemitic laws in Italy. Pope Pius XI commented, "It is impossible for a Christian to take part in antisemitism. It is inadmissible. Through Christ and in Christ, we are the spiritual progeny of Abraham. Spiritually, we are all Semites" (514).
- Pope Pius XI died on February 11, 1939. Upon hearing the news, Mussolini remarked, "At last, that stubborn old man is dead" (514).
- Pope Pius XI's actions against Nazi Germany and its fascist ideology laid the foundation for the continued actions of his successor, Pope Pius XII, who furthered the Church's attack against National Socialism.

37



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World War II

- World War II started on September 1, 1939, when Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Germany invaded Poland with blitzkrieg tactics to quickly overrun the country. The world was shocked.
- Britain and France responded by declaring war on Germany. In 1940, Germany defeated Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France. The British army (338,000 troops) evacuated from Dunkirk.
- Germany attacked Britain in the Battle of Britain and the Blitz, but failed to defeat the Royal Air Force (RAF).
- In June 1941, Germany attacked Russia under the codename Operation Barbarossa.

38



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World War II

- In December 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, bringing the United States into the war.
 - **Axis Powers:** Germany, Italy, and Japan.
 - **Allied Powers:** Britain, Russia, and USA
- In 1942, the Nazis implemented their final solution – a plan to exterminate all Jewish people.
- Critical battles that changed the course of the war included midway in the Pacific theater (June 1942), El Alamein in Egypt (November 1942), and Stalingrad in Russia (January 1943).

39



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World War II

- On June 6, 1944, the Allies launched Operation Overlord in what is known as D-Day invading Normandy, France.
- In the East, the Red Army advanced and was the first to reach the German capital of Berlin.
- Germany surrendered in May 1945 shortly after Adolf Hitler committed suicide.
- On August 6, 1945, the Americans dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, killing an estimated 140,000 people. Three days later, they dropped another one on Nagasaki killing an estimated 74,000 people. Japan surrendered on August 15, 1945. WWII lasted from 1939 – 1945.

40



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World War II

- World War II brought about death and destruction on a scale the world had never experienced before.

Country	Military Deaths	Military & Civilian
Soviet Union	8.8 – 10.7 million	24 million
Germany	5.5 million	6.6 – 8.8 million
Japan	2.1 million	2.6 – 3.1 million
United States	416,800	418,500
United Kingdom	383,600	450,700
Total	15 million	45 million (civilian)

- Source: <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/students-teachers/student-resources/research-starters/research-starters-worldwide-deaths-world-war>

41




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Pope Pius XII

- In 1917, Eugenio Pacelli was appointed the papal nuncio for Bavaria, and in 1920 made nuncio for all of Germany (515).
- During his time in Germany, he witnessed the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party. He criticized Nazi policies in forty speeches between 1918 and 1929.
- He was created a cardinal in 1929 and appointed Vatican secretary of state by Pope Pius XI (515).
- Cardinal Pacelli was elected to the papacy on March 2, 1939 (one day – the briefest conclave in 300 years) (516).
- Early in his pontificate, war clouds were looming.


42

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Pope Pius XII

- On October 20, 1939, Pius XII promulgated his first encyclical, *Summi Pontificatus*, which attacked Nazi Germany and fascist ideology.
- Pius recognized the central problem of a totalitarian form of government is its focus on the state over the individual, and its exaltation of the state and its leader to the level of idolatry. Once again, the Nazis were not pleased with the outspoken criticism of the pope (516).
- When Nazi Germany invaded Poland, Pius XII embraced the wartime policies of his predecessor: neutrality, charity to those affected by the war, and calls for peace at every opportunity (516).

43

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Pope Pius XII

- Pope Pius XII sent top-secret orders to the nuncio in Poland to assist Jews, and to the nuncio in Turkey (Angelo Roncalli – future Pope Saint John XXIII) to “prepare thousands of baptismal certificates to give the Jews, which will allow them passage through Turkey to the Holy Land” (517).
- The pope did all he could to assist Jews in their utmost hour of need.
- False Polish baptismal certificate issued to Jewish child Yona Kunstler during World War II

WYCIĄG METRYKALNY

Jana Kozak

• *Jana i Antoni Kozak*

syn córka *Lwów*

urodzony (a) w *Lwów*


Data urodzenia *17 sierpnia 1935*

zasłubiony (a)

Z URZĘDU PARAFIALNEGO

Lwów dnia *19. stycznia 1940 r.*

J. Antoni Wolany



<https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1130186>

44



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Pope Pius XII

- Pope Pius XII has been criticized for not taking sides or doing more to help the Jews. In reality, it was a delicate situation.
- For example, when the Dutch bishops publicly denounced Nazi mistreatment of Jews in 1942, the Nazis retaliated by increasing the number of Jewish deportations – including some Jews who had converted to the Catholic faith, like the Carmelite St. Edith Stein (Teresa Benedicta of the Cross) and her sister (518).
- Holland witnessed the largest percentage of Jews deported during the war (79 percent of the total Jewish population). Bishops in Nazi-controlled territory cautioned Pius XII against speaking too forcefully against the Nazis (518).

45



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Pope Pius XII

- After the war, individual Jews and many Jewish organizations thanked Pius XII and the Church for its heroic activity of the pope and other Catholics (519).
- Isaac Zolli, the chief rabbi of Rome during the war, converted to the Faith and took the baptismal name Eugenio due to the witness of the pope toward the Jews. He said, “No hero in all history was more heroic than Pope Pius and his readiness to defend the children of God” (519).
- The actions of Pope Pius and the Catholic Church during the Second World War resulted in the rescue of 860,000 Jews from Nazis, 37 percent of the Jews who survived the war (519).

46

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Pope Pius XII

- When Nazi Germany invaded Poland in 1939, 700 priests were rounded up, shot, and killed.
- Three million Poles were eventually sent to concentration camps. 3,000 priests from all over Europe were sent to concentration camps, with about 1,000 perishing.
- The Nazis tried to eradicate the faith from Germany through both non-violent methods, including the exaltation of Hitler as supreme leader, and violently, through arrest, torture, and execution of Christians who criticized the government and its nefarious policies (519).

47

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St. Maximilian Kolbe

- Had a dream at age 12 where he was offered two crowns by Mary – white and red – wherein he accepted both.
- He worked in a monastery in Poland sheltering Jews and published anti-Nazi German publications.
- In 1941, he was arrested and sent to prison and then Auschwitz (#16670).
- Volunteered to take the place of a man with a family sentenced to death.



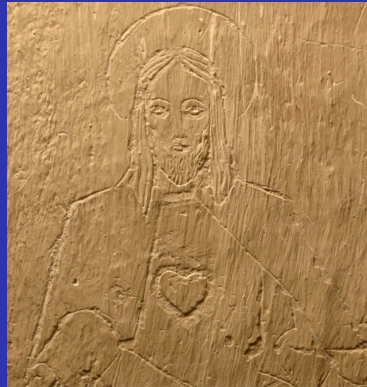
<https://newkeller.com/persons/dictionary.org/newkellers/2018-fall/st-maximilian-kolbe-a-reflection/>

48

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St. Maximilian Kolbe

- In the bunker, Kolbe led men in prayer and sang hymns to the Blessed Virgin Mary. He was the last to survive.
- After two weeks of starvation and dehydration, the guards gave him a lethal injection of carbolic acid.
- He died on August 14, 1941 and his remains were cremated the next day, the Solemnity of the Assumption of Mary.



<https://www.taylordailynews.net/the-man-who-carved-jesus-with-his-nails-in-the-dungeon-of-auschwitz>

- Sacred Heart of Jesus etched in prison wall at Auschwitz.

49

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Summary

- The family of God suffered mightily in the devil's century, when the Evil One did his utmost to destroy the Church and turn men's hearts away from the Father.
- More than one hundred million people died in the twentieth century due to the evils of political ideologies that served man rather than God.
- The world was adrift after the modern attack and in desperate need of the saving message and grace of Jesus Christ. His Church responded to that need and laid a framework for the Faith as it approached the third millennium (520).

50

Hope and Mercy

- Read chapter 10 (pages)
- Good Pope John XXIII
- Second Vatican Council (1962 – 1965)
- *Humanae Vitae*
- Pope John Paul II
- Future of the Family

