

## **HISTORY OF THE CHURCH:** **THE MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY AGES**

### ***I. THE RENAISSANCE AND THE CENTURY OF REFORMS***

1. *The Church and the Renaissance.* Humanism and Renaissance. The popes of the Renaissance, from Nicholas V to Leo X. Christian humanism. Writings of Erasmus of Rotterdam and St. Thomas More. The religious crisis at the end of the 15th century.

2. *Luther and Lutheranism.* Motives and roots of the Protestant Reform. Martin Luther: from spiritual crisis to separation from the Church. Doctrinal bases of Lutheranism. The Reform and the German princes. The Reform in German Switzerland: Zwingli. Calvin and his work in Geneva. The initial spread of Calvinism. Instances of radicalism. The Reform in the Nordic Countries and in Eastern Europe.

3. *The schism of England. Anglicanism.* Motives and stages of the schism. The Catholic resistance. Mary Tudor. Doctrinal evolution of the Anglican Church. The Reform in Scotland.

4. *The first stages of the Catholic Reform.* Catholic Reform or Counter-reformation? The Catholic Reform in Spain and Italy. The reform of the religious orders. New orders and reformed congregations. The Society of Jesus.

5. *The Council of Trent.* Difficulties in convening the ecumenical Council. The Council of Trent under the pontificate of Paul III and Julius III. Paul IV. Pius IV and the conclusion of the Council. General view of the conciliar doctrine.

6. *The renewal of the Church after the Council.* Implementation of the conciliar Reform. The post-Tridentine Popes. Catechism and liturgy. New educational and pastoral institutions. Post-Tridentine theology. The spirituality of the Catholic Reform. Popular piety. The Inquisition.

7. *The Catholic Reform and Protestantism from the Diet of Augsburg (1555) to the Peace of Westphalia (1648).* The religious wars in France. Protestantism in the Low Countries. Religious wars in Poland, Hungary and Sweden. Spread of Protestantism and the Catholic Reform in Germany. The 30 Year War and the Peace of Westphalia.

### ***II. THE GEOGRAPHIC EXPANSION OF THE CHURCH***

8. *The evangelization of America.* Conquest, colonization and evangelization. The royal patronage, the religious orders and congregations, the secular clergy. Instruments of evangelization. First stage of the Church's development in America; diocese and universities. The reception of the doctrine of the Council of Trent in America: the provincial councils of the 16th century.

9. *The missions in the Orient and Christian Africa. The Padroado.* The missions in India. The missions in other oriental countries. The controversy over rites and accommodation. Beginning of evangelization in Africa.

10. *The Church in Eastern Europe and the attempts at unity.* Attempts at unity with the Oriental churches in the 16th to 17th centuries. The creation of the Patriarchate of Moscow. The Russian Orthodox Church under Peter the Great and Catherine II.

### **III. THE CHURCH IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES**

11. *Church and State in the "Old Regime".* The Church in the State: monarchical absolutism and national churches. The Church under the State: principles of jurisdictionalism. Gallicanism. Royal absolutism, Josephinism and Febronianism. The Synod of Pistoia.

12. *The Christian community in the 17th and 18th centuries.* Lights and shadows in the Church of the 17th and 18th centuries. The *Europe of devotees*. The popes of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Jansenist controversy. Quietism.

13. *The Church and the Enlightenment.* Crisis of the European conscience in the threshold of the *Age of Enlightenment*. Nature of the Enlightenment. English empiricism. Deism. French rationalism. The *Aufklärung*. The *Catholic Enlightenment*. Social implications of the Enlightenment: enlightened despotism and pre-Revolutionary setting.

14. *The Church in the age of revolution.* The clergy and the constituent Assembly. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy. Consequences in the life of the Church. From the legislative Assembly to the *Terror*. The religious resistance. Passive resistance and martyrdom. The Vandée. Peace and the second persecution.

15. *Pius VII, Napoleon and the Concordat of 1801.* Pius VII and Napoleon. The Concordat. New concordats and Gallican traditions. The difficult reorganization of the Church in France.

### **IV. THE CHURCH FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE END OF 19TH CENTURY**

16. *The Restoration and its implications in the life of the Church.* The Congress of Vienna. Means and objectives of the religious restoration. The counter-revolutionary thinking. End of the Inquisition.

17. *Faith and science in the 19th century.* Rationalism and semi-rationalism. Traditionalist authors. Fideism. The theologians of Tübingen. Newman and the Oxford movement. Rosmini. Other significant events in theology.

18. *Ideological tensions in European Catholicism.* Ultramontanism and liberalism. The evolution of Felicité de Lamennais. From the encyclical *Mirari vos* to *Singulari nos*. Continuation of the Lamennais movement. Pius IX and the crisis of 1848. The liberal offensives against the Catholic Church. The *Syllabus* and its consequences.

19. *Catholic life in the 19th century.* Restoration of the old orders and new congregations. Ultramontane piety. The formation of the clergy.

20. *First Vatican Council.* Pre-conciliar climate. Doctrine of the Council. The constitutions *Dei Filius* and *Pastor Aeternus*. The "Roman question".

## **V. THE CHURCH AND THE MODERN WORLD FROM LEO XIII TO SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL**

21. *The renewal of Catholic life.* The work of Leo XIII and its consequences. Catholics' social action in the context of the cultural revolution of the period. Political action and social action. Evangelization of the working class. The doctrine of Leo XIII on society. The encyclical *Rerum novarum*. The *Kulturkampf*.

22. *The missions.* Growth in the expansion of evangelization. The revival of the missionary orders. Missionary institutions. Evangelization in Africa. Oriental missions.

23. *The Church in the new American States.* Growth of Catholicism in the United States. The renewal of the Church in the Latin-American republics. The Latin-American Plenary Council of 1899.

24. *The Church and the intellectual world.* The decline of scholastic theology and attempts at renewal throughout the 19th century. Restoring the study of St. Thomas. The modernist crisis in France, England and Italy. Integrism.

25. *St. Pius X's reform.* Reorganization of the Curia. Decrees on the Holy Eucharist and liturgical renewal. Seminaries and catechesis. Condemnation of "Sillon" and of "L'Action Française". *Benedict XV*. World War I; efforts for peace of the Holy See. The post-war era. The *Codex Iuris Canonici* of 1917.

26. *The pontificate of Pius XI.* General features. The solution to the "Roman question". Doctrinal traditionalism. The Catholic Action. The silent missionary expansion and promotion of native clergy. *The Church and the totalitarian governments*: religious persecution in the communist regimes; the Church before national-socialism and fascism.

27. *World War II and its consequences.* Diplomatic and humanitarian role of the Holy See. New frontiers and new "blocs". The "silent Church". Missions and process of decolonization. Expansion of Protestantism in America, Africa and Asia.

## **VI. THE CHURCH TOWARDS VATICAN II AND IN THE TWILIGHT OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM**

28. *Opus Dei*. Foundation and development. The universal call to sanctity and apostolate.

29. *Antecedents of and preparation for the Vatican Council II*. Movements of renewal in Theology and in Christian life. The Magisterium of Pius XII. John XXIII.

30. *Vatican II*. Convocation, stages, principal protagonists and teachings. Post-conciliar crisis.

31. *Reception of Vatican Council II*. The doctrinal Magisterium of Paul VI. The liturgical reform: the new Roman Missal, the new Ritual and the new Liturgy of the Hours. Catholic Church and the Christian confessions. The Synod of Bishops. The General Conferences of the Latin-American Episcopate. The national Episcopal Conferences. The International Theological Commission.

32. *The pontificate of John Paul II*. Reform of the Roman Curia. Apostolic trips and new canonizations. Principal encyclicals. The *Codex Iuris Canonici* of 1983. The personal Prelatures. The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* of 1992. The new apostolic movements. The end of "real socialism". The problem of fundamentalism: non-Christian sects and Islam. Ecumenism and the Jubilee of the year 2000.

**HISTORY OF THE CHURCH:**  
**THE MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY AGES**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**1. Textbooks**

- BEDOUELLE, G., *The History of the Church*, London-New York, Continuum 2003.
- BIHLMAYER, K.-TUECHLE, H., *Kirchengeschichte*, III, F. Schöningh, Paderborn 1969; *Storia della Chiesa*, III and IV, Morcelliana, Brescia 1989-1990; *Church history*, III, The Newman Press, Westminster (MD) 1966; *Histoire de l'Eglise*, I and II, Salvator Mulhouse, Carterman-Paris-Tournai 1964-1967.
- DANIEL-ROPS, H., *Storia della Chiesa del Cristo*, Marietti, Torino-Roma 1958-69, vol. IV-VI (edades moderna y contemporánea) (original en francés).
- ERBA, A. M. — GUIDUCCI, P. L., *La Chiesa nella Storia. Duemila anni di Cristianesimo*, ElleDiCi, Leumann (TO) 2003.
- ILLANES, J. L.-SARANYANA, J. I., *Historia de la Teología*, 2nd revised ed., BAC ("Sapientia Fidei", Serie de Manuales de Teología), Madrid 1996.
- HERTLING, L., *Geschichte der Katholischen Kirche*, Morus-Verlag, Berlin 1949; *A history of the Catholic Church*, The Newman Press, Westminster MD, 1957; *Historia de la Iglesia*, Herder, Barcelona 1981.
- HUGHES, P., *A history of the Church*, Sheed & Ward, New York 1947-1948.
- HUGHES, P., *A short history of the Catholic Church*, Burns Oates, London, 1974; *Síntesis de historia de la Iglesia*, Herder, Barcelona 1971.
- LORTZ, J., *Geschichte der Kirche in ideengeschichtlicher Betrachtung*, Aschendorff, Münster 1962; *Historia de la Iglesia desde la perspectiva de la historia de las ideas*, ed. Cristiandad, Madrid 1982; *Storia della Chiesa in prospettiva di storia delle idee*, ed. Paoline, Cinisello Balsamo 1987.
- LUQUE ALCAIDE, E.-SARANYANA, J. I., *La Iglesia católica y América*, Editorial Mapfre, Madrid 1992.
- NEUSS, W.-EHRHARD, A., *Die katholische Kirche im Wandel der Zeiten und der Völker*, Verlag der Buchgemeinde, Bonn 1946-1954; *Historia de la Iglesia*, III and IV, Rialp, Madrid 1962.

ORLANDIS, J., *A Short History of the Catholic Church*, Four Courts Press, Dublin 1985.

REDONDO, G., *La Iglesia en el mundo contemporáneo*, 2 vol., Eunsa, Pamplona 1978.

TORRESANI, A., *Breve storia della Chiesa*, Ares, Milano 1989.

TORRESANI, A., *Storia della Chiesa*, Ares, Milano 1999.

## **2. Recommended Readings**

Reading of some complementary textbooks which one prefers to follow as well as some important sources referred to during the classes can be recommended.

## **3. Reference Works**

CÁRCEL ORTÍ, V., *Historia de la Iglesia. III. La Iglesia en la época contemporánea*, Palabra 2000.

MARTÍN HERNÁNDEZ, F., *Historia de la Iglesia. II. La Iglesia en la época moderna*, Palabra 2000.

MARTÍN HERNÁNDEZ, F., *La Iglesia ante el reto de la Historia*, Atenas, 1990.

MINNERATH, R., *Histoire des conciles*, P.U.F., Paris 1996.