

Scope and Sequence for *The History of the Catholic Church*

	Focus Question	Main Ideas	Key SLP Points	CCC References	Scripture References	Church Documents	Saints
Chapter 1 <i>The Divine Origins of the Church</i>	What is the Church's divine role within salvation history?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Church is the continuation of the Incarnation in the world. The Church is the intimate connection between Christ and the world. When you respond to God's gift of faith, you are then able to experience the fullness of faith present in the Church. Your faith is deepened and fortified by the faith of the Church. The Church was foreshadowed from the world's beginning, remotely prepared for through a series of covenants, and instituted by Christ through his words and actions as part of his public ministry. The Church 	IA1, IA2, IA3a, IA2a, IA2b, IA3b, IB1, IB2, IB3, II1B1 II2D1a, II4B9 II6B3,	759, 730, 770, 154, 760, 763, 857– 862, 733, 105, 124, 125, Glossa ry, 665 101– 141	Col 1:18; 3:15 Mt 5:17; 16:18; 26:69–75; 28:20 Acts 2:1–4; 2: 14–41; 7:54– 60, 8:1–3; 9:3–6; 9:10– 19; 9:1–31; 10; 13:4— 14:28;15:1– 29; 16:1— 18:22; 18:23— 21:14; 21:27— 28:31; 22:6– 8; 26:28 1 Cor 9:1–2; 9:5; 9:19–27; 10:17; 12:4– 11; 13:1–13 1 Pt 4:16 Lk 1:30–31; 22:19b; 22:20 Is 7:14; 11:2–3 Gal 5:22–23 Jn 14:1–7; 15:1; 20:24– 29 1 Jn 4:8,16 Rom 5:5; 7:6; 12:4–5 Gal1:11–17 Genesis 1:26– 30; 3:16–19; 8:21– 22;12:1–3 Exodus 19–24 2 Samuel 7:8– 16 Jeremiah 31:31–34 Mark 14:24 Ephesians 2:14-22	<i>Lumen Gentium</i> , 2 <i>Lumen Gentium</i> , 5	St. Peter St. Paul St. Joan of Arc St. Stephen St. Matthias St. Thomas the Apostle

		<p>was revealed by the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and, with the gifts bestowed on her by Christ, faithfully carried out his command to share the Good News with all people in all ages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first century AD, the Apostles, eventually joined by St. Paul and other converts to Christ, spread the Good News beyond Jerusalem, including to the Gentiles. 					
<p>Chapter 2 The Church Grows in the Midst of Persecution</p>	<p>How did the early Church continue to grow and expand, even in the midst of harsh persecutions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church faced a challenging beginning, beset by both physical threats and threats against her core beliefs. • The Church grew in the first and second centuries even though Christians living under 	<p>IB2 IB3 II1A1 II1A2 II1A3 II2A1 II2A2a II2A2b II2B2a II3A2c II3A1 II3A2a II3A2b II3A2c II7A3</p>	<p>861–862 1591</p>	<p>Lk 6:31; 12:2–9; 22:19 Mt 5:44 Mk 12:31 Ex 20:3 Jn 15:18–20 2 Cor 5:18; 5:20 Ephesians 6:18–20 Acts 9:36–42; 16:14–15, 40; 18:2, 18, 26 Romans 16:1–2; 16:3–5 1 Corinthians 16:19 2 Timothy 4:19</p>	<p><i>First Apology</i>, 14, 61, 65–67 “Trajan’s Epistle to Pliny” <i>Apologeticus</i>, 50 <i>Epistle to the Smyrnaeans</i> <i>Against Heresies</i>, III, 3</p>	<p>St. Peter St. Paul St. Lawrence St. Agnes of Rome St. Agatha St. Perpetua St. Luke St. Justin Martyr St. Irenaeus of Lyon St. Clement of Alexandria St. Ignatius of Antioch St. Polycarp of Smyrna</p>

		<p>Roman rule suffered intense and brutal persecution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Roman Empire did not persecute Christians continuously; rather, there were particular periods of brutal torment of Christians, during which many Christians were martyred. • Despite early persecution, the Church increased her membership and defined her teachings. Several aspects of contemporary life in the Roman Empire supported the Church's growth amid continued persecutions, and faithful apologists and others clarified Church teachings. • Even while Christianity was still illegal, the Church 			<p>Philippians 4:2-3 Colossians 4:15</p>		<p>St. Cyprian of Carthage</p>
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		developed liturgical practices around the Seven Sacraments and established her hierarchy of leadership.					
Chapter 3 Development of Doctrine and Decline of the Empire	How do the creed and doctrine defined in the era of the Church Fathers impact Catholics today?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The era of the Fathers of the Church spanned the first century through the eighth. Following the tumultuous times of suppression by the Roman Empire, the Church was able to flourish amid open theological discourse. Through his Edict of Milan in 313, the emperor Constantine permanently established the practice of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire, ushering in an era in which Christians were free to worship publicly while the Church increasingly enjoyed support and 	II1B2 II1B3 II2A1 II2A2a II2B1 II2B2a II2B2b II2C1 II2C2 II2D3 II2D1a II2D2 II3A1 II3A2a II3A2b II3A2c II3B1 II3B2d II4B11 II5B2 II15C4	9, 192, 250, 884, 887, 891, 1326, 1330, 1094, 13421 346, 2176, 2178.	Matthew 5:23–24 Luke 24:13–35	<i>Confessions, VIII, 12, The Tome of St. Leo the Great City of God Lumen Gentium, 11 Didache, 14 Eucharisticum mysterium, 6 First Apology</i>	St. Clement of Rome St. Polycarp of Smyrna St. Irenaeus of Lyon St. Ignatius of Antioch St. Justin Martyr St. John Chrysostom St. Augustine of Hippo St. Athanasius St. Ephrem St. Basil the Great St. Gregory of Nazianzus St. Ambrose St. Monica St. Jerome Pope St. Leo the Great St. Benedict of Nursia St. Columban St. Pachomius St. John Lateran St. Clement of Alexandria St. Cyril St. Paul St. Peter St. Hippolytus St. Nicholas

		<p>patronage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The move of the capital of the Roman Empire to Constantinople and the westward migrations of Barbarians increased the civic responsibilities of popes in the last years of the empire.• The first centuries of the Church witnessed the development and approval of the canon of Sacred Scripture and the development of the Liturgy of the Holy Eucharist.• In the first seven ecumenical councils, the Church clarified and proclaimed matters of doctrine and faith and responded to several heresies of the first eight centuries. However, the					of Myra
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		councils were not enough to reverse the widening rift between the Church in the East and the Church in the West.					
Chapter 4 The Church in the Middle Ages	How does the Church persist in proclaiming the Gospel during evolving political, religious, and social upheaval?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Middle Ages is commonly recognized as the period from the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 through the dawn of the Renaissance in the fifteenth century. The Church provided security in the midst of the political and religious upheaval of the period. In the Early Middle Ages, the Church forged alliances with European leaders and tribes, leading to the conversion of many to Christianity. These alliances helped to defend the West and Christianity 	II3A1 II4A1 II4A2 II4A3 II4B1 II4B2 II4B3 II4B4 II4B5 II4B6 II4B7 II4B8 II4B9 II4B10 II4B11 II5A1 II5A2 II5A3 II5A4 II5B1 II5B2 II7C2 II7D2c		Jn 10:1–4 Mt 28:20 Ps. 18.1f	<i>Clericis Laicos</i> <i>Unam Sanctam</i> <i>Summa Theologiae Aeterni Patris (On the Restoration of Christian Philosophy)</i>	St. Thomas Aquinas St. Dominic de Guzmán St. Francis of Assisi St. Patrick St. Stephen St. Wenceslaus St. Augustine of Canterbury St. Boniface St. Peter Damian St. Bernard of Clairvaux St. Joan of Arc St. Bridget of Sweden St. Catherine of Siena St. Peter Albert the Great St. Bonaventure St. Augustine of Hippo St. Clare of Assisi St. Columban St. Gertrude St. Margaret of Scotland St. Raymond of Peñafort

		<p>itself from Islamic invasions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Church in the High Middle Ages faced several internal and external challenges, beginning with the Great Schism of 1054 and including the damages that occurred in relation to the Crusades. However, reforms encouraged improvements, including a clarification of papal rule and doctrinal understandings of the Eucharist. There were many intellectual advances during this period (see Section 4).• The Late Middle Ages was a period marked by the Black Death, wars, and the Western Schism. The period also gave rise to great saints,					
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		<p>including St. Joan of Arc, St. Bridget of Sweden, and St. Catherine of Siena.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To call the Middle Ages the “Dark Ages” is in many ways a misnomer as the period brought significant advancement in higher-level education, rational thought, and architecture. It was the time of St. Thomas Aquinas’s seminal work, the <i>Summa Theologiae</i>, and the founding of mendicant religious communities, especially the Dominicans and Franciscans. 					
Chapter 5 The Church in the Renaissance and the Age of Exploration	What was the Church’s impact on the Renaissance and the Age of Exploration and vice versa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rise of Christian humanism was associated with the Renaissance, an era during which art, music, and architecture featured classical themes. 	<p>II2B II5B1 II6A1 II6A2 II6A3 II6B1 II6B2 II6B3 II6B4 II7A1 II7E2 II7A3 II8A1</p>	1471	Luke 1:26–38	<i>Divino Afflante Spiritu Annales Ecclesiastici Populorum Progressio (On the Development of Peoples)</i>	<p>St. Thomas More St. Jerome St. Philip Neri St. Peter Claver St. Martin de Porres St. Francis Xavier Sts. Perpetua and Felicity St. Augustine</p>

		<p>In the midst of this cultural rebirth, the Age of Exploration led to the Church's spreading the Gospel around the globe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Renaissance, the rebirth within society of interest in classical works was led by various prominent Christian humanists, including Erasmus and St. Thomas More. • The Church and prominent Catholic families sponsored artists, musicians, and architects, whose work helped promote the Gospel and God's Kingdom. • Church missionaries accompanied explorers as they set out to discover new opportunities for trade and 	<p>II8A2 II8A3 II8A4 II8B II8C II8D II12E II18A1 II18F2g</p>				<p>of Hippo St. Jean de Brébeuf St. Isaac Jogues St. René Goupil St. Jean Lalande St. Juan Diego Cuauhtlatoczin St. Dominic St. Rose of Lima St. Catherine of Siena St. Ignatius of Loyola St. Kateri Tekakwitha</p>
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		<p>commerce. The missionaries spread the Gospel to the New World, the Far East, and Africa. Their efforts at evangelization were sometimes accompanied by harsh treatment of native peoples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holy Spirit provided the Church with humble and devoted servants to promote the Christian faith and care for those in need in new places throughout the world. 					
Chapter 6 The Call for Church Reform	<p>What issues led to Protestantism, and how did the Church respond with a counterreform?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Catholic priest, Martin Luther, led a protest against the Catholic Church that initiated a break from the Church and several divisions within the Church. • The Church responded to Martin Luther 	<p>II6A1 II6B II7A1 II7A2 II7A3 II7B1 II7B2 II7B3 II7B4 II7C1 II7C2 II7D1 II7D2a II7D2b II7D2d II7D2e II7E1 II7E2 II7E3</p>	<p>837 855 1471– 1479 2704 2709</p>	<p>Romans 3:21– 28 Jn 17:20–23</p>	<p><i>Exsurge Domine (Arise, O Lord): Against the Errors of Martin Luther and His Followers Decet Romanum Pontificem Spiritual Exercises Roman Catechism Roman Missal Roman Ritual Declaration on the Way</i></p>	<p>St. John Fisher St. Thomas More St. Charles Borromeo St. Francis de Sales St. Margaret Mary Alacoque St. Ignatius of Loyola St. Vincent de Paul St. Pius V St. Jane Frances de Chantal</p>

		<p>with edicts that resulted in his excommunication. Luther broke from the Church, the beginning of Lutheranism. Eventually, the Peace of Augsburg established the principle of <i>Cuius Regio, Eius Religio</i>, which meant that subjects had to adopt the faith of the ruler in the lands where they lived.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Martin Luther unleashed a division in Christianity, other Protestant reform movements spread throughout most of Europe. • In order to confront doctrinal errors put forward by Martin Luther and other Protestant reformers, the Catholic Church 	<p>IIIB1 IIIB2</p>				<p>St. Peter Faber St. Francis Xavier St. Peter Canisius St. Robert Bellarmine St. John of the Cross St. Teresa of Ávila St. Louise de Marillac</p>
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		<p>clarified her teachings at the Council of Trent and initiated a major reform within Catholicism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the aftermath of the Reformation, as Protestant congregations gained prominence in various areas of Western Europe, the Catholic Church enacted the decisions of the Council of Trent in a period known as the <i>Catholic Reformation</i>. 					
Chapter 7 The Church and the Enlightenment	How have questions about faith stimulated during the Enlightenment had an impact on the Church, faith, and religion ever since?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Enlightenment, including the rise of rationalism and the scientific revolution, required the Church to address the balance of science, faith, and reason while confronting some new philosophical errors. • The French 	II9A II9B II9C1 II9C2 II9C3 II18F2g II10A1 II10A2 II10A3 II10A4 II10B1 II10B2 a b II10B3 II10B4 II14C3	157 490– 493 891 2293	Matthew 16:17–19; 28:20 Luke 22:32 John 21:15–17	<i>Laudato Si'</i> 199–201; 203–208 <i>Christian Education</i> , 9 <i>Quanta Cura</i> <i>Syllabus of Errors</i> <i>Dei Filius (Son of God)</i> , 1	St. Ignatius of Loyola St. Margaret Mary Alacoque St. John Eudes St. John Vianney St. Catherine Labouré St. Bernadette Soubirous St. Thérèse of Lisieux St. Louis and St. Zélie Martin St. Rose Philippine

		<p>Revolution brought societal upheaval that led to prejudice and persecution against the Church and her members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the decades following the French Revolution, the Church in France was in crisis. However, new religious congregations were formed, and many prominent saints took seriously the call to proclaim the Word of God and revitalize the Church. • The Enlightenment spawned the sociopolitical movement called <i>liberalism</i>, which called for the separation of Church and state and for the removal of clerical privileges. Into this milieu came the Church's 					<p>Duchesne St. Anne-Thérèse Guérin St. André Bessette St. John Bosco</p>
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		<p>longest-reigning pope, Pope Pius IX.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pope Pius IX convoked the First Vatican Council in part to respond to the pastoral needs of the day, especially those around faith and reason. 					
<p>Chapter 8 The Church in the Modern World</p>	<p>What world events of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries led to the development and application of modern Catholic social teaching?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the nineteenth century, while recovering from the effects of the Enlightenment, the Church was confronted with societal changes brought on by the Industrial Revolution. • Pope Leo XIII created the charter document of modern Catholic social teaching, the encyclical <i>Rerum Novarum (The Condition of Labor)</i>, to address the concerns of workers at the time of the Industrial Revolution. Other popes 	<p>II8B II11A II11B1 II11B2 II11B3 II11C1 II11C2 II11C3 II12A II12B II12C II12D II12E II12F II12G II13A1 II13A2 II13B II18A1 II18A2 II18A3 II18B1 II18B2 II18B3 II18C1 II18C2 II18C3 II18E1 II18E2 II18E3 II18E4 II18F2g</p>	<p>2426– 2436</p>		<p><i>Rerum Novarum (The Condition of Labor)</i> <i>Quadragesimo Anno (On Reconstruction of the Social Order)</i> <i>Mater et Magistra (Mother and Teacher):</i> <i>On Christianity and Social Progress</i> <i>Pacem in Terris (Peace on Earth):</i> <i>On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity, and Liberty</i> <i>Gaudium et Spes (Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World)</i> <i>Populorum Progressio (On the Development of Peoples)</i> <i>Octogesima Adveniens (Eightieth Anniversary)</i> <i>Laborem Exercens (On Human Work)</i> <i>Sollicitudo Rei Socialis (The Social Concern)</i> <i>Centesimus Annus (The Hundredth</i></p>	<p>St. Pius V St. Isaac Jogues St. Jean de Brébeuf St. Junípero Serra St. Elizabeth Ann Seton St. John Neumann St. Katharine Drexel St. Frances Cabrini</p>

		<p>have added to this body of social teaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the twentieth century began, Pope Pius X and the Church responded forcefully to the challenges of modernism and to the world's reluctance to abide more fully by the Church's teachings. • The growth of the Church in the United States in postcolonial times was marked by prejudice and discrimination as waves of new immigrants came to America. • The system of Catholic schools in the United States is a lasting legacy in both Church history and American history. For generations, Catholic schools have 				<p>Year) <i>The Challenge of Peace</i> <i>Economic Justice for All</i> <i>Lamentabili Sane Pascendi Dominici Gregis</i> <i>Divino Afflante Spiritu</i> <i>(Inspired by the Spirit): On the Promotion of Biblical Studies</i></p>	
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		existed in order to instill Gospel values into a well-rounded academic curriculum.					
Chapter 9 The Second Vatican Council Follows Two World Wars	How did conflict, war, and modernism shape the Church's response to the world at the Second Vatican Council?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world faced two global wars, but the Church remained steadfast as she consistently endeavored to share the Gospel in these times while fostering a sense of enduring hope. The start of World War I in 1914 marked the beginning of a period of more than thirty years during which the world was either at war or under threat of war. This period also saw the rise of <i>totalitarianism</i>, a political system in which all authority is held by the state. Pope Benedict XV and Pope Pius XI voiced the Church's opposition to both war and 	IB2 II4B11 II12C II12D II12E II14A II14B1 II14B2 II14C1 II14C2 II14C3 II15A II15B II15C1 II15C2 II15C3 II15C4 II15C5 II15C6 II15C7 II15D1 II15D2 II15D3 II15D4 II15D5 II18D1 II18F1a II18F1c II18F2e IIIA1	2309	Jn 14:27 Rom 12:2 Matthew 19:1–12 Mark 10:1–12	<i>Humanae Vitae (On the Regulation of Birth)</i> <i>Apostolicae Curae</i> <i>Non Abbiamo Bisogno (We Do Not Need)</i> <i>Mit Brennender Sorge (With Burning Concern), 8</i> <i>Divini Redemptoris (On Atheistic Communism), 58</i> <i>Mystici Corporis Christi (On the Mystical Body of Christ)</i> <i>Mediator Dei (On the Sacred Liturgy)</i> <i>Munificentissimus Deus (Defining the Dogma of the Assumption)</i> <i>Mater et Magistra</i> <i>Rerum Novarum</i> <i>Divino Afflante Spiritu</i> <i>Unitatis Redintegratio (Decree on Ecumenism)</i>	St. Edith Stein St. Maximilian Kolbe St. Paul

		<p>totalitarian governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devastating crimes against humanity and against the Church in particular accompanied the run-up to World War II and the war itself. The Church undertook several efforts to minimize human suffering and oppression during the war. After the war the Church responded to issues brought by the proliferation of godless governments and societies. • Pope John XXIII convoked the Second Vatican Council (1962–1965) with the goals of renewing the Church through dialogue with the world and working to repair Christian unity. • After the Second 				<p><i>Gaudet Mater Ecclesia</i> (“Mother Church Rejoices”)</p> <p><i>Pacem in Terris</i></p> <p><i>Sacrosanctum Concilium</i> (Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy)</p> <p><i>Lumen Gentium</i> (Dogmatic Constitution on the Church)</p> <p><i>Dei Verbum</i> (Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation)</p> <p><i>Gaudium et Spes</i> (Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World)</p> <p><i>Unitatis Redintegratio</i> (Decree on Ecumenism)</p> <p><i>Populorum Progressio</i>, 3</p> <p><i>Humanae Vitae</i> (On the Regulation of Birth)</p> <p><i>Octogesima Adveniens</i></p> <p><i>Evangelii Nuntiandi</i> (On Evangelization in the Modern World), 15</p>	
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		Vatican Council closed, the Church not only had to implement conciliar decisions but also had to address several social concerns while reminding the faithful of their call to follow Christ and obey the Church's teachings.					
Chapter 10 The Church in the Twenty-First Century	As the Church enters the twenty-first century, what are signs that the Gospel is being shared and practiced throughout the world?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Church is not a staid or sedate institution locked in the past. Rather, even as society evolves at a rapid pace into the twenty-first century, the Church keeps its eternal commitment to preaching and living the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Pope John Paul II was one of the most influential people of the twentieth century. His nearly twenty-seven-year pontificate was marked by 	II12D II12F II12G II16A II16B II16C1 II16C2 II16D II16E II16F II16G II17A II17B II17C II18F1a II18F1b II18F1c II18F1d II18F1e II18F2a II18F2b II18F2c II18F2d II18F2e II18F2f IIIA1 IIIA2 IIIA3 IIIA4 IIIA5 IIIA6		Mt 16:18b Mt 16:13–20	<i>Gaudium et Spes</i> <i>Catechism of the Catholic Church (1992)</i> <i>Humanae Vitae</i> <i>Urbi et Orbi</i> <i>Fidei Depositum (Deposit of Faith)</i> <i>Laborem Exercens (On Human Work)</i> <i>Sollicitudo Rei Socialis (The Social Concern)</i> <i>Centesimus Annus (The Hundredth Year)</i> <i>Veritatis Splendor (The Splendor of Truth)</i> <i>Evangelium Vitae (The Gospel of Life)</i>	St. Teresa of Ávila St. John of the Cross St. Benedict of Nursia St. Peter St. Francis of Assisi St. Teresa of Calcutta

		<p>devoted worldwide pastoral care, much theological writing, and great personal holiness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pope Benedict XVI, a theologian of supreme intellect, continued the legacy of Pope John Paul II by encouraging the faithful to embrace holiness. Thereafter, Pope Francis led with a warmth that drew people of good will to accept and celebrate the Lord's mercy and compassion. • The twenty-first century has brought new challenges that were unknown in previous eras. The Catholic Church responds with calls for justice, peace, and love, 				<p><i>Fides et Ratio (Faith and Reason)</i></p> <p><i>Deus Caritas Est (On Christian Love)</i></p> <p><i>Sacramentum Caritatis (The Sacrament of Charity)</i></p> <p><i>Spe Salvi (On Christian Hope)</i></p> <p><i>Economic Justice for All</i></p> <p><i>Lumen Fidei (The Light of Faith)</i></p> <p><i>Laudato Si' (Praise Be to You): On Care for Our Common Home.</i></p> <p><i>Lumen Gentium, 33</i></p> <p><i>Misericordiae Vultus</i></p> <p><i>Ecclesia in Africa, 29</i></p>	
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		<p>reinforced by the Gospel. The Church remains part of human history yet she also transcends time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Catholic Church is a beacon of hope in a world that is yearning for God's love.					
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