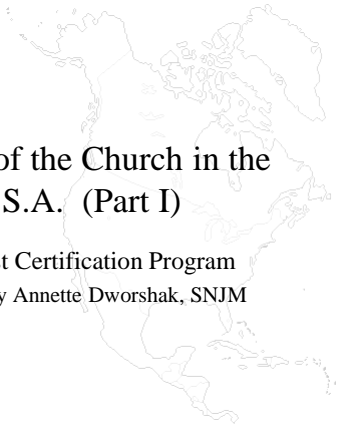


History of the Church in the U.S.A. (Part I)

Catechist Certification Program
Sister Mary Annette Dworshak, SNJM



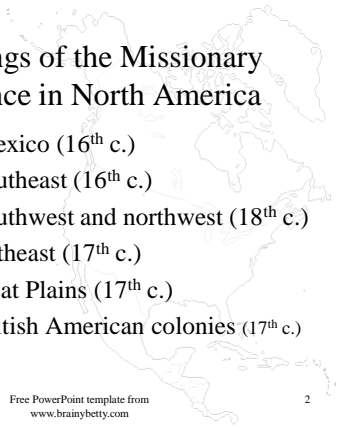
Beginnings of the Missionary Experience in North America

- Spanish in Mexico (16th c.)
- Spanish in southeast (16th c.)
- Spanish in southwest and northwest (18th c.)
- French in northeast (17th c.)
- French in Great Plains (17th c.)
- English in British American colonies (17th c.)

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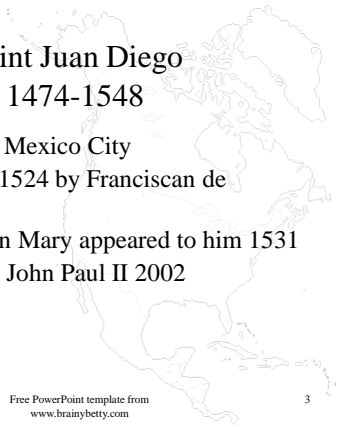
Saint Juan Diego 1474-1548

- Born north of Mexico City
- Converted in 1524 by Franciscan de Benavente
- Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to him 1531
- Canonized by John Paul II 2002

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Spanish Beginnings

- de Vaca 1490?-1560? (Florida to Mexico)
- 1565 St. Augustine, Florida
- Menendez sighted land Aug.28
- First Mass Sept. 8 (Mary's feast)
- Claimed land for God and Spain
- St. Augustine administered by Diocese of Santiago, Cuba
- Menendez executed marooned Protestant French soldiers 1565

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Southwest Beginnings

- Italian Jesuit Eusebio Kino (1645-1711)
 - Spanish missions in southern California and Arizona
 - Proved lower California was Baja Peninsula
 - 1687 mission Sonora at Nuestra Senora de los Dolores (Mexico)
- St. Junipero Serra (1713-1784)
 - nine Franciscan missions in California and Mexico
 - canonized in September 2015

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French Beginnings

- Jacques Cartier (1534) explored St. Lawrence River
- Samuel de Champlain (1608) established Quebec
 - friendly with Algonquin and Huron tribes
- English befriended Iroquois
- French and Indian Wars
 - affected safety of missionaries
 - French Jesuits martyred
- 1625 Jean de Brebeuf, SJ
 - baptized only one in three years
- North American Martyrs canonized 1930

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French Beginnings

Isaac Jogues, SJ (1607-1646)

– tortured by Mohawks (1642)

Jacques Marquette, SJ (1637-1675)

charted Mississippi

Kateri Tekakwitha baptized in her mother's faith
by Jesuits in 1676

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French Beginnings

- New Orleans 1718

 - Franciscans worked with school for boys

 - Ursulines founded school for girls, hospital

- Henriette Delille 1852

- Cathedral of St. Louis

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Catholic Experience in the Colonial World

- Who/why did Catholics immigrate to the
Colonies?

- Where did they settle?

- What were the particular challenges
these Catholics faced?

- How did they deal with these challenges?

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English Beginnings

- hatred against Catholics as ‘papists’
- tension between Catholic understanding of authority vs Protestant view of congregations governing themselves
- struggle for religious tolerance
- 1763 English won French and Indian War
- French Jesuits were sent home

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English Beginnings

- 1634 King Charles I (1625-1649) made Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland; son of George
- Catholic refugees fled persecution in England
- tobacco economy
- Act of Toleration (1649) granted freedom of religion to Christians

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Religious Tensions in the ‘Colonial Period’

- Church of England established in Maryland and Virginia (17th and 18th centuries)
- Congregational Church (Puritans) established in New England (17th, 18th)
- Catholic Church was not an established church with support of taxation or government hiring of clergy (17th, 18th)

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Religious Tensions in the ‘Colonial Period’

- 1647 Massachusetts anti-priest law
- 1688 Ann Glover, poor Irish Catholic widow, victim of witchcraft superstition because she refused to deny her faith
- 1778 Catholics excluded from government
- 1780 Massachusetts State Constitution granted religious liberty, but required anti-Catholic religious test to hold office

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Religious Tensions in the ‘Colonial Period’

- 1741 Anti-Catholic riots in New York City
 - alleged popish plot to burn the city
 - 4 whites hanged, 11 blacks burned at the stake
- 1777 New York State Constitution
 - religious liberty to all, but naturalization law required swearing an oath of renunciation against any foreign ruler (ecclesiastical and/or civil)

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Religious Tensions in the ‘Colonial Period’

- Bill of Rights “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof” (1791)
- Northwest Ordinance “No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory” (1787)

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Religious Values in the 'Colonial Period'

- dignity of human person with rights
- independence and responsibility
- balance in levels of decision making
- groups authorized to elect leaders
- *Magna Carta* (1215)
- *Bill of Rights* (1791)

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How did Catholics Contribute to the Revolutionary Era?

- Thomas Fitzsimmons, immigrant from Ireland
- commanded company of volunteers during Revolution
- supplied financial aid to Continental Army

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How did Catholics Contribute to the Revolutionary Era?

- Charles Carroll (1737-1832)
 - wealthy, rather than poor Catholic
 - grandson of Charles Carroll
 - cousin of John, first bishop
 - opposed to obeying English trade laws
 - opposed to being taxed to pay for war
 - lived to be the 'last of the Signers' of the Declaration of Independence

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How did Catholics Contribute to the Revolutionary Era?

- de Lafayette (1757-1834) fought for Washington; loyal to WA
 - 1785 opposed slavery on his Cayenne plantation
- Daniel Carroll (1730-1796), younger brother of Bishop John Carroll
 - campaigned for ratification of Constitution
 - 1789 elected to U.S. House of Representatives

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How did Catholics Contribute to the Revolutionary Era?

- Casimir Pulaski, Polish (1747-1779)
 - Franklin recruited him
- John Barry (1745-1803), father of Navy
 - Irish born naval commander

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Church Hierarchy along side the 'American Experiment'

- 1776 John Carroll sent by Continental Congress with Franklin to Canada to appeal for support for revolution
- 1784 John Carroll, SJ named Superior of the Missions for the U.S., separate from Vicars Apostolic in London
- 1790 Carroll consecrated bishop of Baltimore (U.S. east of Mississippi but not Florida)

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Church Hierarchy along side the 'American Experiment'

- 1791 First Synod of Clergy
- 1791 established Georgetown U in WA
- opened seminary with Sulpician priests
- welcomed Carmelite Sisters, Augustinian Fathers, Oblate Sisters of Providence

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How Did Catholics Contribute to the 'American Experiment' during the Nation Building Era (1800-1850)?

- 1791 3,929,000 U.S. population
 - 35,000 Catholics, 34 priests, 1 diocese
- 1808 Archbishop Carroll of Metropolitan Archdiocese
 - ordained 30 priests, incorporated immigrant French and Irish priests

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How Did Catholics Contribute during Nation Building (1800-1850)?

- Bishop John England (1786-1842)
- 1820 appointed Bishop of Charleston
 - 1830 Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy to educate females and free colored girls in SC
- founded *Catholic Miscellany*, newspaper

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How Did Catholics Contribute during Nation Building (1800-1850)?

- Sr. Philippine-Rose Duchesne (1769-1852)
 - 1805 final vows as Sacred Heart nun
 - 1818 sent to Louisiana Territory
- St. Elizabeth Ann Seton (1780-1821)
 - convert to Catholicism
 - widow founded Sisters of Charity in the U.S.
 - 1809 first free Catholic school in Emmetsburg, Maryland

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How Did Catholics Contribute during Nation Building (1800-1850)?

- Peter de Smet (1801-1873)
 - 1831 four Salish braves from Montana asked for “Black Robes”
- F.N. Blanchet (1795-1883)
 - 1838 reached Fort Vancouver
 - 1846 Oregon City, second Metropolitan see

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How Did Catholics Contribute during Nation Building (1800-1850)?

- A.M.A. Blanchet (1797-1887)
 - 1846 Bishop of Walla Walla
 - 1850 bishop of Nesqually
- Mother Joseph (1823-1902)
 - 1856 landed in Vancouver, Washington
 - established 29 hospitals, schools, orphanages, homes for the aged, shelters for the mentally ill, and Indian

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How Did Catholics Contribute to Nation Building (1800-1880)?

- Oct. 21, 1859 Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary founded St. Mary's Academy, Portland, OR
- Mother Joseph, SP, Sister Blandina, SP welcomed 12 SNJMs

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How Did Church Councils Contribute to Nation Building?

- 1810 urged Catholic marriages in Church
- 1839 Pope Gregory XVI opposed slavery
- 1852 avoid trend towards mixed marriages; promote parish schools and seminaries
- 1866 care for emancipated slaves; endorsed Paulist Fathers Catholic Publication Society
- 1884 obligation of Catholic parents to send children to parish schools; uniform catechism (Baltimore Catechism)

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