

History of the Church in the U.S.A.

1. Briefly describe the missionary experiences in North America in the 16th-18th centuries.
 - a. When/where did Catholics come from?
Spain, France, England
 - b. Why did they come to North America?
exploration, empire building, Christian expansion, religious freedom
 - c. Where did they settle?
Spanish: southeast, southwest
French: Canada; northeast, Great Plains
English: Canada; northeast, mid-Atlantic
 - d. Choose a significant person from this time period and describe their challenges and contributions to the Faith.
Menendez, Eusebio Kino, Junipero Serra, Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, Jean de Brebeuf, Isaac Jogues, Jacques Marquette, St. Kateri, Cecilus Calvert

2. Briefly describe the Catholic experience in the Colonial World.
 - a. Who/why did they immigrate to the Colonies?
exploration, empire building, Christian expansion, religious freedom
 - b. Where did they settle?
Maryland
 - c. What were the particular challenges these Catholics faced?
fear of papists, authority issues in governance of church, tensions between French and English, religious tolerance, few priests available, Church of England, Congregational Church, Roman Catholic Church
 - d. How did they deal with these challenges?
Bill of Rights, state constitutions granting religious freedom and citizenship, developed a catechism in 1793

3. How did Catholics contribute to the “American experiment” during the Revolutionary Era (late 1700s)?
Thomas Fitzsimmons, Charles Carroll, De Lafayette, Daniel Carroll, Casimir Pulaski, John Barry, John Carroll

*John Carroll became first American bishop in 1789 and archbishop in 1808.

4. How did Catholics contribute to the “American Experiment” during the Nation Building Era (1800-1850)?
 - Archdiocese of Baltimore, John England, Philippine-Rose Duchesne, Elizabeth Ann Seton, Peter de Smet, F. N. Blanchet, John McLoughlin, A.M.A. Blanchet, Mother Joseph, Church Councils
 - *St. Patrick’s Cathedral first built in 1809. Bishop Richard L. Concannon, O.P. served as first bishop of New York.
 - * John England, Irish immigrant, was consecrated as bishop for Charleston, SC in 1820. He proposed a pastoral council.

5. How did Catholics experience both tension and success as they contributed to the social, cultural, political, and economic growth of the USA from the 1850s to early 1900s?
 - a. Tension: immigrants from Ireland, Germany, Italy
just wages, Know-Nothing Party, Civil War, national churches, schools, anti-Catholicism
 - b. Tension: governance issues about whether the laity should run the parish, who handles finances, trustees
 - c. Success: John Timon, John Neumann, Frances Cabrini, Katherine Drexel
 - d. Choose a Catholic person or group from this era and explain their contribution.
John Timon, John Neumann, Frances Cabrini, Katherine Drexel, Elizabeth Ann Seton, Peter de Smet, Mother Joseph, A.M.A. Blanchet, Edward O’Dea

6. How did Catholic contributions to the American culture in the 1900-1960s lead to a greater acceptance of Catholic participation in society?
 - Pierce v. Society of Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary (1925)
 - Choose a Catholic person or group from this era and explain their contribution.
James Gibbons, John Ryan, United States Catholic Conference, Dorothy Day, Peter Maurin, John Ireland, Michael Corrigan, Elizabeth Lange, James A. Healy, Isaac Hecker and the Paulists, James Walsh and Maryknoll

7. What were the major effects of Leo XIII’s encyclical *Rerum Novarum* on the development of Catholic social teaching and on labor politics in the U.S.A.?
 - just wage, right to unionize, defense of the poor
 - Church’s social justice teaching

8. What key elements of the teaching of the Vatican Council II have especially influenced the Church in the United States?
collegiality of pope and bishops, participation of the laity, reform of the liturgy, renewal of religious life, ecumenism, dignity of the human person, role of individual conscience

*United States Catholic Conference of Bishops *The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise, Our Response* (1983), *Economic Justice for All* (1986), *Faithful Citizenship: A Catholic Call to Political Responsibility* (2011)

9. What qualities of Americans have Catholics embraced?
rights to equality, education, participation
Where have American Catholics been countercultural in their views and practices?
human life issues, education, family, immigration, environment, social justice issues

Synthesis Question: From this class, name a learning that affected you and describe how you would pass this on to others. (e.g. In a class on the Introduction to the Bible, you may have learned anew that the voices of the authors in Scripture are distinctive. The distinctive voice of each witness has made you want to be clearer in your own witness to your faith when talking to your friends at work.)

You may want to reflect on how Catholics throughout Church History U.S.A. faced their struggles in their personal lives, parishes, ministries, and institutions. What are the similarities you see between the stories of these earlier Catholics and persons you know today? How can you draw inspiration from their stories as you live your faith, your ministry, and your commitment to Gospel values as a Catholic in the United States?