

# Saint Patrick High School

## Curriculum Guide

<b>Department</b>	<b>Religious Studies</b>	<b>Grade:</b>	<b>Junior</b>
<b>Class</b>	<b>Church History</b>		

<b>Required Text</b>	<b>Church History: Apostolic Times to Today (downloaded from Intel Study)</b>
<b>Additional Materials</b>	<p><b><u>iPad Apps</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Showbie</li> <li>• Good Reader</li> <li>• Mindmeister</li> <li>• Keynote</li> <li>• Haiku</li> <li>• Educreation</li> <li>• Cell Storming</li> <li>• FlowVella</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USCCB Bible (Online)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Catechism of the Catholic Church</a></li> </ul>

<b>Class Website:</b>
<a href="https://sites.google.com/a/stpatrick.org/religion-iii---church-history/home">https://sites.google.com/a/stpatrick.org/religion-iii---church-history/home</a>

### Course Description

This course will provide the student a general knowledge of the Church's history from apostolic times to the present. The student will gain a greater understanding of the founding by Christ, through the Apostles, of His Church and its 2000 year legacy of guiding Jesus' people in prayer and action. We will investigate the glory, pain, holiness and sin as the Church progressed from the time of the persecutions, through the growth of the Middle Ages, the turmoil of the Reformation and to its understanding and mission in the world today

- **CREED:** Understand, believe and proclaim the Triune God as revealed in the signs of creation, Sacred Scripture, Catholic Tradition and human experience.
- **SACRAMENTS:** Understand and participate in the sacraments of the Church as efficacious signs of God’s grace instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church.
- **CHRISTIAN LIVING:** Understand and live the moral teachings of the Church through a life of discipleship in Jesus Christ expressed in love for God, conversion, the dignity of the human person, positive self-image, personal integrity, social justice, and love of neighbor
- **SACRED SCRIPTURE:** Read, comprehend and articulate salvation history as conveyed in God’s revelation through the signs of scripture.
- **LITURGY:** Understand and celebrate the liturgical rites of the Church as expressed in the Church Year and epitomized in the Eucharist the source and summit of Christian life.
- **CHRISTIAN PRAYER/ SPIRITUALITY:** Understand and express the different forms of prayer consciously recognizing the work of the Holy Spirit and the meaning of self-surrender to God.
- **CATHOLIC CHURCH:** Understand and appreciate the mystery of the Church, the Body of Christ, the community of believers, as expressed in the Church’s origin, mission of evangelization, hierarchical structure, marks, charisms, members and the communion of saints.
- **PARISH LIFE:** Understand and participate in the life of the Church as lived in the parish through its community, cultural aspects, worship, sacramental life, service, missionary endeavors and organization.
- **VOCATION:** Understand and undertake discipleship in Christ responding in faith by participating in the mission of the Church through living a specific call in the life of the Church
- **ECUMENISM AND DIALOGUE:** Understand and participate in the call of the Church to be a sign of unity in the world through knowledge of and collaboration with Christian churches, Jews, Muslims and all faith traditions.

## **Unit Themes (Table of Contents)**

<b>Theme 1:</b>	<b>The Early Christian Centuries</b>
<b>Theme 2:</b>	<b>The Age of the Fathers and the Early Middle Ages</b>
<b>Theme 3:</b>	<b>The High Middle Ages</b>
<b>Theme 4:</b>	<b>The Renaissance, the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation</b>
<b>Theme 5:</b>	<b>The Age of Exploration</b>
<b>Theme 6:</b>	<b>The Church in the Age Reason and Revolution</b>
<b>Theme 7:</b>	<b>The Church in the Post-Modern Era</b>

### **Agreed Upon Assessments**

Forms of assessments may include but are not limited to....

- Pre-assessments
- Class Discussions
- Small Group Discussions
- Group or Individual Projects
- Quizzes
- Unit Exam

### **Homework**

All homework will be assigned and turned in using the iPad. We will be using a variety of methods. The Catholic Foundations website (<https://sites.google.com/a/stpatrick.org/religion-iii---church-history/home>) will serve as the source of Assignments and Worksheets along with due dates of the required work we will cover this during the semester.

### **Introduction to Church History Unit Affirmation Statements**

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Overview</b>
---------------	-----------------

In this Unit, the students will explore the development on the Church in Apostolic times, the persecution endured by early Christians and the effect of Constantine’s legalization of Christianity.

<b>Unit 1 – The Early Christian Centuries</b>	<b>Duration:</b>	<b>4 Weeks</b>
---	------------------	----------------

**Students will be able to master the following ideas through discussion, projects and testing:**

- The missions of Saints Peter and Paul and the development of the New Testament were essential in spreading the Word of God and preserving it for later generation.
- For three centuries after Jesus' death and Resurrection, Christian's risked persecution and martyrdom for their faith, but the Church grew despite this risk. Constantine significantly affected the development of the early Church by proclaiming religious toleration in the Roman Empire and moving the seat of government to Constantinople.
- The historical study of the Church is the study of reality with both invisible (spiritual) and visible aspects.

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>
---------------	----------------------------

- How can the study of Church history deepen our faith and our understanding of God?
- How did the persecution and martyrdom of the early Christians contribute to the growth of the Church?
- How did Saints Peter and Paul contribute to the early spread of Christianity?
- How did Constantine support Christianity contribute to the Church's development?

<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Overview</b>
---------------	-----------------

The student has learned about the Church and early Christian centuries, they will explore the Age of the Fathers and the Church in the early medieval period, after the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West. This Unit examines the work of the early Church Fathers and the Ecumenical Councils, the beginning of Western monasticism, the development of Islam and its consequences for the Church, Charlemagne's Holy Roman Empire and the schism that divided the Church in the Middle Ages.

<b>Unit 2 – A Catholic Approach to Scripture: Exegetical and Interpretive Methods</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>4 Weeks</b>
---	-----------------	----------------

**Students will be able to master the following ideas through discussion, projects and testing:**

- The work of the early Church Fathers and Ecumenical Councils enhanced the stability and unity of the Church by articulating and defending Church teachings about the Trinity, Mary, and the Church's authority.
- Following the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, the Church faced many threats and experienced lasting and significant developments including the development of monasticism. The rise and spread of Islam in the seventh century altered the political and religious composition of all of Arabia and North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula and parts of Asia Minor, with catastrophic results for the Church.
- Charlemagne's rule as Holy Roman Emperor ushered in a period of conflict between secular and ecclesial interests that threatened the spiritual authority of the Pope as the leader of the People of God.
- Growing tension and differences between the Eastern and Western Churches led to a decisive schism between the two in 1054 AD.

<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>
---------------	----------------------------

- How did the work of the early Church Fathers and Ecumenical Councils develop the Church doctrine?
- How did western monasticism shape and influence the Church and society in the Middle Ages?
- How did Islam develop and what challenges did its spread of bring for the Church?
- In what way were the Roman Empire and the Church weakened following Charlemagne's rule as Holy Roman Emperor?
- What differences and tensions between Eastern and Western Churches led to their definitive schism?

<b>Unit 3 - The High Middle Ages</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>4 Weeks</b>
--------------------------------------	-----------------	----------------

<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Overview</b>
---------------	-----------------

This unit will focus on the Church of the High Middle Ages. The student will examine the causes of the Crusades and their effect on the Church, other challenges facing the

papacy and the Church, and the development in religious orders, Church teachings, architecture and education in this period.

**Students will be able to master the following ideas through discussion, projects and testing:**

- The Crusades were launched to regain territories lost to the Turks, but the campaigns ended in a mix of gains and losses.
- The decline in the strength of the papacy led to the Avignon Papacy, which in turn brought about the Great Western Schism.
- The Church and Western society were strengthened by the intense activity and renewal of monastic orders that started in the eleventh century.
- The Church's teaching, particularly on the Eucharist, was strengthened through the Lateran Council IV, and heresies against the Eucharist were quelled through the Medieval Inquisition.

<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>
---------------	----------------------------

- What were the motivations for the Crusades and what were their outcomes.
- What led to the Great Western Schism and how did this schism affect the Church?
- How did major developments and reforms in monastic life during the High Middle Ages shape the Church and Christendom?
- How did the Church defend and explain its teaching on the Eucharist in the medieval era?
- What are the similarities and differences between the Medieval Inquisition and the Spanish Inquisition?

<b>Unit 4 - The Renaissance, the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>4 Weeks</b>
--	-----------------	----------------

<b>Unit 4 Overview</b>
------------------------

In this Unit, the student will learn about the abuses within the Church that led to Martin Luther's protests and eventually to the Reformation that divided Christendom, as well as

the Catholic Reformation led by the Council of Trent. The students will also study religious orders founded in the 1500's.

**Students will be able to master the following ideas through discussion, projects and testing:**

- The Renaissance period included a movement called humanism, which sought to revive classical learning and focus on human achievements and not the divine.
- The Protestant reformation began when questionable Church practices in the sixteenth century, especially the sale of indulgences, led Martin Luther and other critics to split from the Catholic Church and establish other Christian denominations.
- The Ecumenical Council of Trent clarified and defined Church teaching on the creed, Scripture, original sin, justification and the Sacraments, especially the Eucharist.
- The Catholic Reformation, inaugurated by the Council of Trent, gave rise to the establishment of several new religious orders.

<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>
---------------	----------------------------

- How did society and culture of the Renaissance period reflect the revival of classical learning?
- How did abuses relating to indulgences provoke protests by Martin Luther and other Catholic theologians of the era?
- How did the Council of Trent clarify and reform Catholic doctrine?
- How did the Church's reform in the sixteenth century lead to the founding of new religious orders?

<b>Unit 5 – The Age of Exploration</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>4 Weeks</b>
--	-----------------	----------------

<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Overview</b>
---------------	-----------------

In this Unit, the student will explore the Church in the New World during the Age of Exploration. Specifically, the student will learn about the missions to evangelize the people of Latin America, the Far East and North America from the fifteenth through the seventeenth centuries.

**Students will be able to master the following ideas through discussion, projects and testing:**

- Spanish explorers who arrived in Mexico and South America encountered thriving civilizations, which were conquered and looted in the search for gold.
- Catholic missionaries accompanied the Spanish expeditions to bring the native peoples of Latin America into the Catholic faith through evangelization and Baptism.
- Catholic missionaries in India, China and Japan used a process of enculturation to introduce the Church into the Far East.
- The Spanish and the French set up Catholic missions in North America to convert and “civilize” the native peoples as well as protect their own territorial interests.

**Unit 5**

**Essential Questions**

- What were the effects and outcomes of Spain’ exploratory journeys and the conquistadors’ attack on the native civilization on Latin America?
- Why were Catholic missionaries sent on exploratory expeditions?
- What were the significant development and outcomes of the Catholic missions to the Far East?

**Unit 6 – The Church in the Age Reason and Revolution**

**Duration**

**4 Weeks**

**Unit 6**

**Overview**

In this Unit, the student will focus on the Church during the Age of Reason, also known as the Enlightenment. The student will examine the significant and lasting changes this movement introduced to the Church and society. These changes included the French Revolution and later, the First Vatican Council.

**Students will be able to master the following ideas through discussion, projects and testing:**

- New philosophies developed during the Age of Reason – including rationalism, deism and empiricism – greatly transformed the course of history.
- The Enlightenment and the French Revolution took a terrible toll on the Church and society in Europe, but these events also emphasized the Gospel values of liberty and equality for all and led to a renewal of Catholic piety and worship.
- Pope Pius IX strived to affirm the Church’s place in the modern world through a strengthening of lay spirituality, a renewal of devotional practices and a call for a new Ecumenical Council.
- Vatican Council I produced important statements about papal infallibility and the relationship between faith and reason.

<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>
---------------	----------------------------

- In what way did the new philosophies of the Age of Reason transform the course of history?
- What were the fruits of the Age of Reason and what were some of the costs to humanity and the Church?
- What were some of the positive outcomes of the Enlightenment?
- How did Pope Pius IX reaffirm the place of the Church in the modern world?

<b>Unit 7 – The Development of the Church in the United States</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>4 Weeks</b>
--	-----------------	----------------

<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Overview</b>
---------------	-----------------

In this Unit, the student will learn about the first Catholic immigrants to the United States, the challenges they faced and the holy people who helped build up the Church in America. The student will also examine the effects of industrialization and capitalism on Western society and how these economic developments led the Church to articulate her social doctrine.

**Students will be able to master the following ideas through discussion, projects and testing:**

- After the Protestant Reformation, many Catholics left England for the promise of greater religious freedom in America, where they overcame new challenges that included anti-Catholic bigotry and severe shortage of priests.

- As European Catholics immigrated to the United States during the 1800's the diverse and growing Catholic population established parishes for specific ethnicities and developed a well-respected system of Catholic education.
- Many missionaries, leaders and other holy people made a lasting impact on the Church in the United States.
- The Church's social doctrine began to develop in response to the challenges posed by the growing industrialization and capitalism.

<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>
---------------	----------------------------

- How and why was the Catholic Church established in America?
- What were some effects of diverse waves of Catholic immigrants to the United States in the 1800's?
- What impact did the American saints and missionaries have on the Catholic Church in the United States?
- What challenges were posted by industrial development and capitalism in the 1800's and how did the Church respond?

<b>Unit 8 – The Church in the Post-Modern Era</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>4 Weeks</b>
---	-----------------	----------------

<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Overview</b>
---------------	-----------------

In this Unit the student will explore developments in the Church during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The student will learn about the Popes during this period, the impact of the world wars on the Church, the Second Vatican Council and opportunities and challenges facing the modern Church.

**Students will be able to master the following ideas through discussion, projects and testing:**

- During the early twentieth century, the Church experienced many kinds of renewal and faced challenges and consequences of two world wars.
- Saint Pope John XXIII called the Second Vatican Council (Vatican II) to be both ecumenical and pastoral.
- Vatican II launched the Church into a long period of change and renewal, led by Pope Paul VI.

- Pope John Paul II, Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI and Pope Francis made unique contributions to the Church throughout the world.

## **Unit 8**

## **Essential Questions**

- What were the focuses of renewal and the effects of both world wars on the Church in the early twentieth century?
- What effects did the papacy of Pope John XXIII and Vatican Council II have on the Church?
- How did Pope Paul VI usher in the changes introduced by Vatican Council II?
- What unique contributions have Pope John Paul II and Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI made to the life of the Church worldwide and in the United States?
- With what concerns Pope Francis enter into his papacy and how do these concerns affect the worldwide Church?