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To Jesus Through Mary

Name: _____ Per. _____ Date: _____
Eighth Grade Religion ID's

Chapter Eleven: *The Dawn of a New Age (1814 -- 1914)*

1. Liberalism

A movement which seeks to obtain more personal freedoms; such as the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, freedom of religion and the right to assembly peacefully. During the 1800's many of those who called for these personal freedoms were anti-religious. Monarchical governments feared that increased personal freedoms would lead to the instability of society.

2. Nationalism

In its virtuous form, nationalism is patriotism and love of country; a willingness to serve the good of your country. Extreme, short-sighted nationalism can become cruel when it turns into hatred and intolerance of those who are different.

3. Papal States

The Papal States comprise the territories over which the popes were civil rulers as well as spiritual leaders. The Donation of Pepin in 755 is considered the beginning of the Papal States. The unification of the Italian peninsula in 1861 and the Fall of Rome 1870 brought an end to the Papal States.

4. Garibaldi

He was a freelance revolutionary general who helped to overthrow the governments of the Italian peninsula in the 1859 to 1861. He was secretly in the employ of Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont-Savoy.

5. Victor Emmanuel II

He was king of Piedmont-Savoy (Sardinia) around whom the new constitutional monarchy of the Kingdom of Italy will be formed.

6. Cavour

The prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia who will diplomatically work behind the scenes in the 1850's promoting the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy focuses around Victor Emmanuel II.

6A. Carbonari

The carbonari was a movement in the early 1800's to unite the Italian peninsula into a democratic republic like the USA or France during the revolution.

7. Pius IX

He has the longest papacy in history of 32 years (1846 to 1878). During his papacy the Papal States will fall but the spiritual authority of the papacy will grow.

8. Prisoner of the Vatican

In protest to the seizure of the Papal States and the city of Rome by the Kingdom of Italy, the popes from 1870 to 1929 proclaim themselves Prisoner of the Vatican.

9. Muzzolini

He is the Prime Minister of Italy in the 1920's who sees the only way for Italy to become a super power is to first resolve the Roman Question. (What do with the pope).

10. Pius XI

The pope in 1929 who will negotiate the Lateran Agreement of 1929 with Muzzolini.

11. Lateran Agreement of 1929

A treaty between the Papacy and the Kingdom of Italy that resolves the Roman Question and eases the tension between the Papacy and the Kingdom of Italy. It creates the independent nation of Vatican City over which the pope is sovereign.

12. Otto von Bismarck

He is the Prime Minister of Prussia who in the 1860's works at creating a new constitutional kingdom of Germany focused around Prussia.

13. Austria

The predominate area of German speaking Catholics in the old Holy Roman Empire. Austria fails to become the focal point to establish a new Kingdom of Germany because of its involvement with Hungary. Therefore, the new Kingdom of Germany will be predominantly Lutheran.

14. Prussia

The Kingdom of Prussia becomes the focal point of the creation of the new Kingdom of Germany in 1870 after the French and Napoleon III lose the Franco-Prussian War.

15. Kulturkampf

A movement begun by Bismarck in the new German kingdom which emphasizes taking pride in all that is German. It becomes anti-Catholic since it sees the Catholic Church as non-German and foreign.

16. May Laws

A series of laws enacted in the German kingdom in 1873 designed to limit the power and the influence of the Catholic Church in Germany.

17. Fêlicité de Lamennais

He was a French priest who encouraged Catholics to take a more favorable view at what was good in liberalism and nationalism. Hard for many to do since in the name of liberalism and nationalism in many parts of Europe the Church was being persecuted.

17A. The Act of Emancipation of 1829

This act of Parliament restored civil rights to Irish and English Catholics.

17B. The Oxford Movement

A movement among Anglican scholars to discover the roots of Anglicanism.

17C. John Henry Newman

He was one of the leaders of the Oxford Movement who in his request discovers that the church of Jesus Christ that carries on the Apostolic tradition is the Roman Catholic Church.

18. African Missions/Mill Hill Fathers/Columban Fathers/Maryknoll

These are all examples of new religious orders founded in the 1800's whose primary focus was on bringing the Gospel to the new worlds of Africa and Asia.

19. Benedict XV

In 1919 he wrote a very important letter to all missionaries worldwide reminding them of their primary role as preachers of the Gospel not imperial agents of their European countries.

20. Thérèse of Lisieux

She is a French Carmelite nun who because of her concern for others and deep spirituality received the title "Patroness of the Missions."

21. Patroness of the Missions

See # 20

22. *The History of a Soul*

This book is the autobiography of Thérèse of Lisieux in which she described her way to holiness.

23. the "little way"

Thérèse of Lisieux called her way to holiness "the little way" since she explained that anyone's path to holiness is simply be doing the everyday things of life with love for God and for neighbor.

24. Center Party

This was a Catholic political party in Germany which led the defense of Catholic rights against Bismarck and his Kulturkampf.

25. Frédéric Ozanam

He was the founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society whose members visited the poor in their homes and took personal interest in helping them.

26. St. Vincent de Paul Society

See # 25.

27. Daniel O'Connell

He founded the Catholic Association in the early 1800's to work for the re-establishment of civil rights for Irish and English Catholics in Great Britain.

28. Catholic Association

See # 27.

29. Sacred Heart

During the 1800's the Jesuits popularized this devotion which emphasizes God's great love for us. It encouraged Catholics to receive Holy Communion on the first Friday of each month.

30. Immaculate Conception

The dogma that states from the very beginning of her life, Mary was freed from all sin, even Original Sin. Pope Pius IX proclaimed this dogma in 1854.

31. Bernadette Soubiroux

The 14 year old peasant girl from Lourdes to whom the Blessed Mother appeared in 1858 proclaiming her name as the Immaculate Conception.

32. Our Lady of Lourdes

The apparition of Mary that took place at Lourdes in France, where since then many healings have taken place.

33. First Vatican Council

Pius IX convened the First Vatican Council taking place from 1869 to 1870. The council was cut short by the Fall of Rome. They only dealt with one topic, the dogma of Papal Infallibility.

34. Dogma of Papal Infallibility

Means that when the Pope speaks officially as St. Peter's successor (ex cathedra) on a matter of faith or morality, guided by the Holy Spirit, he is not in error.

35. Leo XIII

He was pope from 1878 to 1903. First pope to have been born in a post French Revolution world. First to realize the problems of the new social class which is a by-product of the Industrial Revolution.

36. Industrial Revolution

The introduction of machinery to help in the making of goods. This gives rise to a whole new social class, the urban factory worker who does not have the social support of the extended family.

37. *Rerum Novarum*

Papal encyclical written by Leo XIII in 1891 which took the side of the oppressed workers, defending their rights to form labor unions and calling upon governments to protect the workers. Literally means New World Order.

38. Pius X

Pope from 1903 to 1914. From humble peasant origins. Called for the lowering of the age for reception of First Communion to the age of 7. Encouraged the daily reception of Communion. The first pope of the 20th Century to be canonized.