

Junior High Church History, Chapter Review

Chapter 11

The Church in the New World

1. In North America, _____ helped spread the early seeds of faith.
 - a. saints
 - b. Indians
 - c. missionaries
 - d. government officials
2. _____ missionaries brought the Gospel to our south and southwest.
 - a. French
 - b. Spanish
 - c. English
 - d. German
3. In New France and the northeastern United States, the _____ evangelized.
 - a. French
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Dutch
 - d. Italians
4. Missionaries from _____ worked mostly in the original British colonies.
 - a. Portugal
 - b. Ireland
 - c. England
 - d. New York
5. Junipero Serra laid the foundation for the _____ missions.
 - a. Mexican
 - b. Louisiana
 - c. California
 - d. Hawaiian
6. _____ joined the Jesuit mission and was tortured in New France by Mohawks, escaped, but later returned and gave his life in martyrdom.
 - a. Father Serra
 - b. Lord Baltimore
 - c. Napoleon
 - d. Saint Isaac Jogues
7. The history of Catholicism in the English Colonies began in _____.
 - a. Connecticut
 - b. New York
 - c. Rhode Island

- d. Maryland
8. In Maryland Lord Baltimore established a place where religious _____ allowed people of every faith to worship according to their consciences.
- tolerance
 - intolerance
 - isolationism
 - fervor
9. The _____ and Bill of Rights guaranteed Catholics in the United States the right to openly practice their faith everywhere in the new nation.
- Declaration of Independence
 - Constitution
 - Bible
 - Epistles of St. Paul
10. _____ was ordained the first Catholic bishop in the United States of America.
- Joe Smith
 - John Hancock
 - Cardinal O'Connor
 - John Carroll
11. On the East Coast, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia became flourishing centers of _____.
- fashion
 - food
 - Catholicism
 - museums
12. Saint _____ founded the first new community for religious women in the United States.
- Dorothy Day
 - Elizabeth Ann Seton
 - Catherine of Sienna
 - Susan B. Anthony
13. With millions of _____ coming to the states, Catholicism grew at an alarming rate.
- priests
 - sisters
 - monks
 - immigrants
14. The bishops in the United States of America called _____ in 1852, 1866, and 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- plenary councils

- b. management meetings
 - c. retreats
 - d. national conventions
15. In 1908 the _____ removed the Church in the United States from the supervision of its missionary office, declaring it sufficiently mature to flourish on its own.
- a. U.S. Bishops
 - b. Society for the Propagation of the Faith
 - c. Vatican
 - d. Catholic Charities
16. _____, patron saint of immigrants and orphans, is the first citizen of the United States to be named a saint of the Church.
- a. Dorothy Day
 - b. Frances Cabrini
 - c. Blessed Kateri Tekawatha
 - d. Junipero Serra
17. Father John Courtney Murray helped the bishops understand and accept a breakthrough vision of _____ liberty as an inalienable right that every government must protect.
- a. civil
 - b. the Statue of
 - c. religious
 - d. Lady
18. Together with the Pope, and under his authority, the _____ share in the responsibility and mission Jesus entrusted to the Apostles.
- a. laity
 - b. deacons
 - c. women religious
 - d. bishops
19. Bishops proclaim the _____ and remind the people of the Church and society in general of their responsibility to live according to God's law.
- a. Gospel
 - b. freedom of all
 - c. dignity of the poor
 - d. rights of migrants
20. The Church is a sign or _____ of Christ in the United States and in the world.
- a. symbol
 - b. metaphor
 - c. messenger
 - d. sacrament