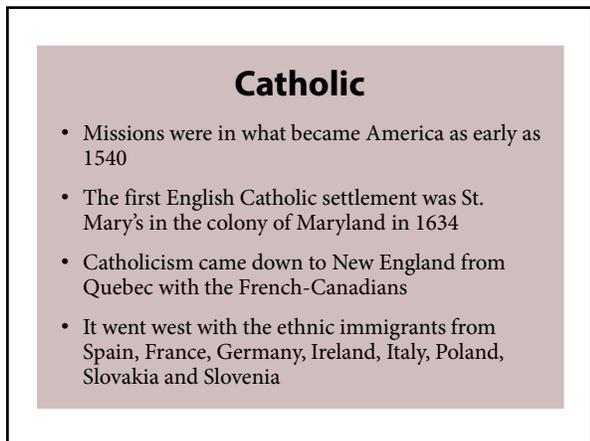


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4

Spanish Catholic Colonization

- Traces back to 1492 with Columbus' discovery of what would become Puerto Rico and the West Indies
- Spain established a church, diocese, and bishop in Puerto Rico by 1513
- 1530s – Spain began sending Franciscan, Dominican, and Augustian missionaries (later joined by Jesuits) to Mexico

5

The Conquistadores

- “Conquerors” with political, economic, & personal motives
- Killed and enslaved Native Americans
- Believed Native Americans should not be converted to Christianity; suggesting they weren't human

6

Pope Paul III – 1537 Paper Decree

- “the Indians are truly men”
- “are by no means to be deprived of their liberty or the possession of their property; even though they be outside the faith of Jesus Christ”
- Punishments against the decree revoked in 1538
- Convinced by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V

7

Spanish Catholic Colonization

- 1564 – French settlements along coasts of Florida and Georgia prompt Spanish missions:
 - 1565 – St. Augustine
- 1598 – Eight Franciscans & others of the Juan de Oñate expedition crossed into present day El Paso, Texas
- 1691 – Franciscan friars with the Domingo Terán de los Ríos expedition entered present day San Antonio, Texas

8

Franciscan Friars

- Accompanied exploratory expeditions
- Assisted in establishing settlements
- Often founded missions near settled indigenous communities
- Had to operate these missions under the Spanish and Portuguese governments and military

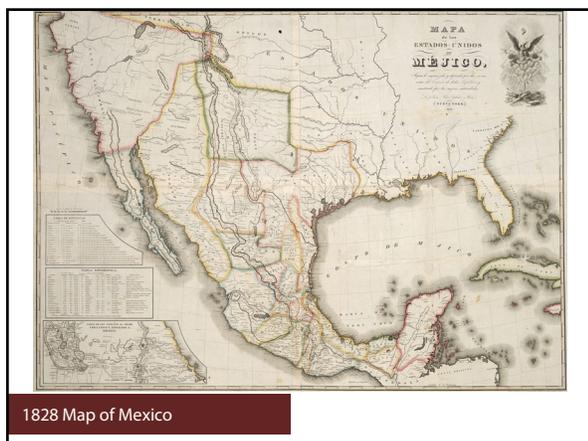
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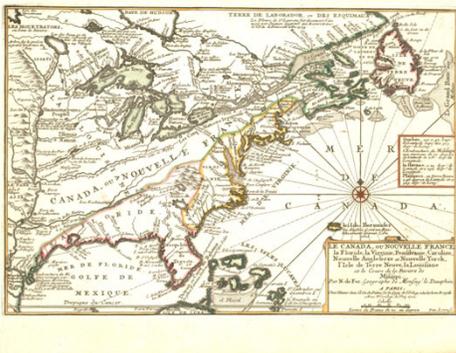


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French Catholic Colonization

- 1608 – Samuel de Champlain settled at *Pointe du Quebec* (today known as Quebec City)
- Champlain understood the importance of peaceful relations with the Indians
- Negotiated an alliance with the Montagnais, the Algonquian, and the Wendat (a.k.a. Huron)
- Was forced to declare war on the Iroquois
- Iroquois became sworn enemies of the French

13



1702 Map by Nicolas de Fer

14

The Jesuit Relations

- 73 volumes
- Cover travels and explorations of Jesuit missionaries in New France
- 1610-1791

15

Catholics to the Colonies

<p>Maryland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1700 – 3,000 Catholics • 1756 – abt. 7,000 Catholics • 1765 – 20,000 Catholics 	<p>Pennsylvania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1756 – abt. 3,000 Catholics • 1765 – 6,000 Catholics
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1783 – 24,000 to 25,000 Catholics in the U.S. out of a total population of about 3 million

22

Maryland

- Maryland was founded by a Catholic, Lord Baltimore, charter issued in 1632
 - As “non-denominational”
 - First to accommodate Catholics
- 1650, Puritans in Maryland repealed this Act of Toleration
- 1658, reinstatement of the Toleration Act
- 1689, repealed again

23

Maryland – John Carroll

- First Catholic bishop in the United States
- Joined the Jesuit seminary in Liège, Belgium
- Formally professed as a Jesuit in 1771
- Older brother Daniel Carroll signed both the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution
- Cousin to Charles Carroll, a Founding Father and a signer of the Declaration of Independence

24



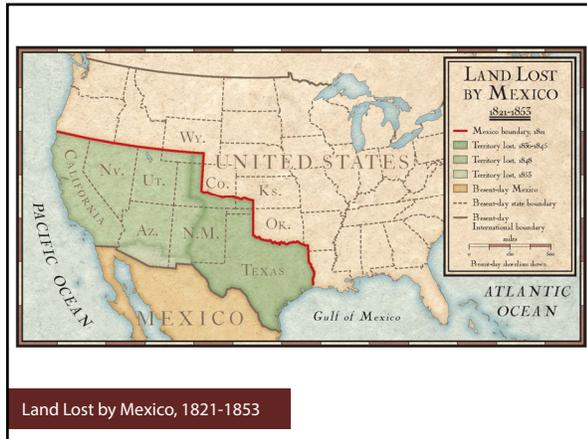
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27



Land Lost by Mexico, 1821-1853

28

The 1800s

- 1800 – Single diocese of 50,000 members
- 1860 – 44 dioceses with more than 2 million members
- 1865 – Protestant missionary efforts threatened Catholic missionary efforts among the Native American reservations

29

The Irish Famine

- 1845-1852
- 1 million Irish died of starvation or hunger-related disease
- 1.8 million emigrated to North America
- Marked the beginning of a major migration of Catholics
- Served as unskilled labor throughout the U.S.

30

Ethnic & Religious Prejudice

- Poor Irish were seldom accepted
- Hostility was not uncommon by nativists
- Catholic churches were torched

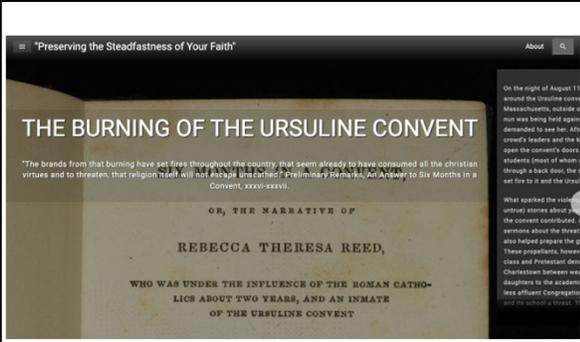


31

Ethnic & Religious Prejudice

- Catholicism viewed by many as:
 - Foreign
 - Mysterious
- The arrival of the masses during the Famine turned people's attitudes into bitter hostility:
 - Rioting
 - Church burnings
 - Armed skirmishes

32



THE BURNING OF THE URSULINE CONVENT

OR, THE NARRATIVE OF
REBECCA THERESA REED,
WHO WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS ABOUT TWO YEARS, AND AN INMATE OF THE URSULINE CONVENT.

Burning of Ursuline Convent, 1834, Charlestown, Mass.

33

Bishop John Hughes



- Was bishop in the 1840s-1850s in New York
- New York Diocese included 200,000
- New York Diocese originally included:
 - New York, state
 - New Jersey, part of

34

Irish American Parishes

- Irish immigrants felt more comfortable with Irish priests
- The Irish immigrants predominantly spoke English (due to the outlawing of Irish language by England)
- The parish churches established for Irish Americans were considered very American

35

German Catholics

- 1.7 million immigrated to the U.S. between 1820 and 1920
- 2nd largest Catholic immigrant group 1820-1880s
- Received differently from Irish due to:
 - Improved financial situations
 - Vocational skills

36



37

German American Parishes

- German Americans still spoke German
- German priests increased in the U.S. as the German Catholics did
- 1843 – Fifty German priests to serve 300,000 German Americans
- 1869 – 1,169 German priests to serve more than 1 million German Americans

38

African American Catholics

- Can be traced back to enslaved individuals in Maryland, baptized by Catholic planters
- Migration of slave owners from Maryland to Kentucky in start of 19th century:
 - Created significant African-American community in Nelson County, Kentucky
 - Enslaved regularly baptized in Mobile, Alabama
 - New Orleans had a Catholic community of “free people of color”

39

African American Catholics

- Predominantly treated by members of their faith in much the same as those of other Christian faiths
- Until 1830s, Jesuits in Maryland owned slaves
- Younger members did want to see them freed
- Instead, they were sold to raise money for educational enterprises in 1837-1838

40

<https://gu272.americanancestors.org/>

41

Ullysses S. Grant's Peace Policy

- Office of Indian Affairs, established partnerships with churches & religious organizations
- These partners operated the government schools
- Among them:
 - Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions
 - Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church
 - American Missionary Association (Congregational)

42

Polish Immigrants

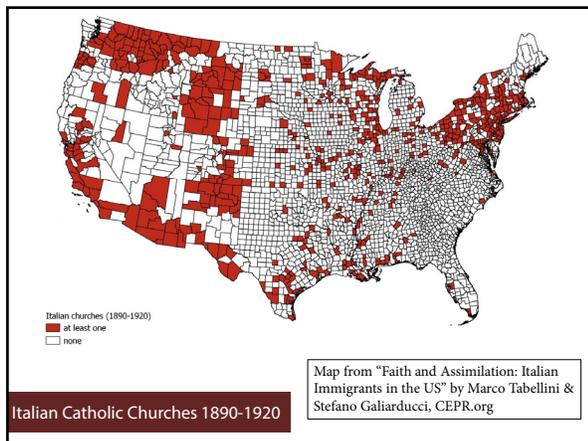
<p>Worked In</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel mills • Coal mines • Meatpacking plants 	<p>Established Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pittsburgh, Penn. • Buffalo, N.Y. • Baltimore, Md. • Milwaukee, Wisc. • Scranton, Penn.
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46

Italian Immigrants

- Very few residing in the U.S. prior to 1870
- 1880-1900: 1 million Italians arrived in U.S.
- 1900-1920: more than 4 million came to the U.S.
- Many hoped to return to Italy
- Flocked to larger, industrialized cities
- Competed for jobs with Irish and Polish Catholics as well as Jews

47



Italian Catholic Churches 1890-1920

48

Italian Immigrants

- Scorned by Irish and German-American priests if they settled in those parishes
- Sometimes required to attend separate masses in church basements
- 1887 – Giovanni Battista Scalabrini, bishop of Piacenza, Italy:
 - Established Missionaries of St. Charles Borromeo
 - Charged with preserving Catholic faith in those who had immigrated

49

Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart

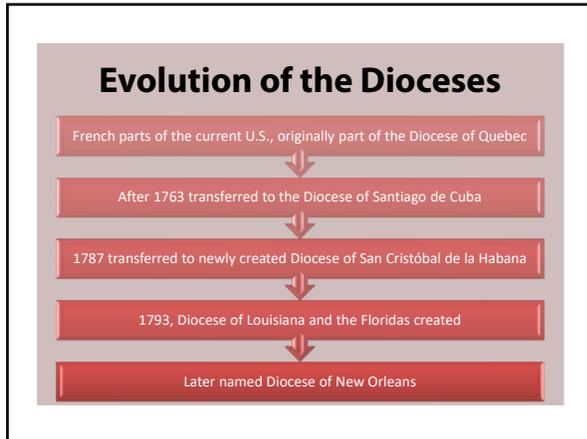
- Frances Xavier Cabrini, leader, moved to U.S. in 1889
- Mother Cabrini dedicated her life in U.S. to:
 - Serving Italian immigrants
 - Establishing hospitals, orphanages and schools across the U.S. and South America

50

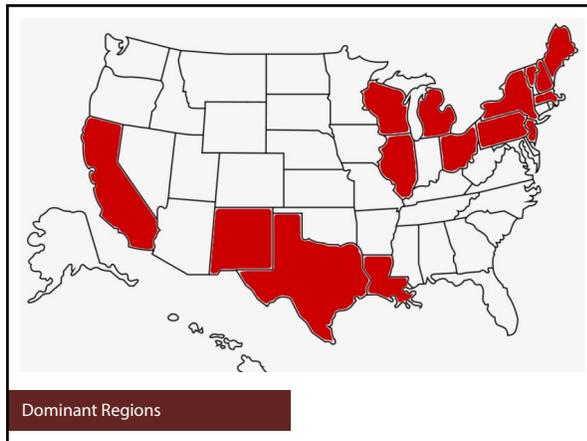
Italian American Catholics

- Their Catholicism reflected their origins and their immigrant experience
- Differed from Irish who invested great authority in the priesthood
- Italian-Americans focused on devotion to family & those who shared in common :
 - Values of the Old World
 - Ordeal of immigrant passage
 - Crowded tenement life
- Patron saints part of the family structure

51



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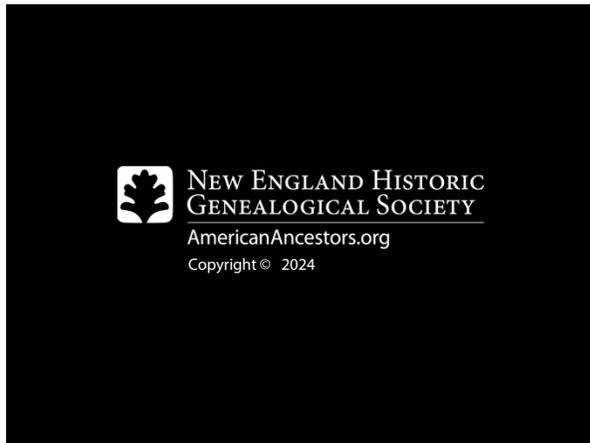
Catholics in America

- Catholic immigrants were not always accepted
- In the 1700s they were denied religious freedom in New England
- Throughout the 1800s and into the 1900s they often had to deal with hostility from the Protestants in many states
- As of 2018 23% of the U.S. population identified as Catholics

57



58



59
