

1. **cultural background and Church-state relations**
 - a. France (1792-1815)
 - 1) First Republic (1792-1804)
 - a) government by National Convention (782 deputies) (1792-95)
 - b) government by Directory (5 directors) (1795-99)
 - c) government by Consulate (Napoleon is First Consul) (1799-1804)
 - 2) First Empire (1804-14)
 - 3) First Bourbon Restoration (1814-15)
 - 4) First Empire Restored (March-July 1815)
 - b. Congress of Vienna (1814-15)
 - c. France (1815-1904)
 - 1) Second Bourbon Restoration (1815-30)
 - a) 1815-24: Louis XVIII
 - b) 1824-30: Charles X
 - c) 1830: Louis XIX
 - d) 1830: Henry V
 - 2) July Monarchy (only Louis-Philippe I, 1830-48)
 - 3) Second Republic (1848-51) (Louis-Napoleon, president)
 - 4) Second Empire (1851-70) (Louis-Napoleon is Napoleon I, emperor)
 - 5) Third Republic (1870-1940)
 - d. the Papal States
 - e. Italy
 - f. Austria-Hungary
 - g. Germany
 - h. England
 - i. America
2. **heresies and councils**
 - a. rationalism
3. **religious orders and missions**
4. **theology**
 - a. romanticism
 - b. liberal Catholicism: the Church and democracy
(includes Americanism)
 - c. social Catholicism: the Church and industrialization
 - d. neo-scholasticism
 - e. Ultramontanism
 - 1) introduction
 - 2) France
 - 3) Germany
 - 4) England
 - 5) Vatican I (1869-70)
 - 6) after Vatican I
 - f. John Henry Cardinal Newman (1801-90)
 - g. theology and Leo XIII (1878-1903)
 - h. Pope Leo XIII (1878-1903) and theology
5. **morals of the laity: lay organizations**