

## Religious Liberty

### Readings

- Locke's *Letter*
- JCM

### Outline

1. Traditional teaching of Church:
  - a. Intro: Ambrosetti incident
  - b. Christ the King
    - i. Profession of Faith
      1. Duty of Justice to God and to Jesus Christ
    - ii. Law based on Revealed Moral Law
      1. Duty of Justice to aid men get to heaven
    - iii. Suppression of False religions
      1. Removing insult to God and obstacle to salvation of souls.
      2. Be clear: suppression directed against public practice. Church does not support forced conversions.
        - a. E.g., St Bernard
        - b. Teaching of St TA
    - c. Religious toleration
      - i. To prevent greater evil or promote greater good, false religions may be tolerated by a Catholic state.
  2. Religious Liberty
    - a. Origin outside Church
      - i. Purpose: to lower the aims of politics. Generally, political thinkers of Enlightenment, etc, may be said to have taken to heart St TA's statement about prudence: he who bloweth too hard brings forth blood. I.e., trying to hold too high a standard can actually be damaging.
        1. Prevent persecution for ideas & religious wars
        2. Make politics more effective
      - ii. Machiavelli
        1. Goal of politics is not human perfection, but rather attaining basic purposes
        2. Chapter 15 of Prince
      - iii. Locke
        1. Explicitly argues that purpose of state is limited to care of the body.
      - iv. American founders

1. Jefferson
  2. Madison
  3. Jaffa's comments
  4. TGW's comments
- v. America & Belgium
- b. Origin within Church
    - i. Liberal Catholics:
      1. De Lamennais
      2. Mgr Dupanloup
      3. Montalembert (free church in a free state)
    - ii. John Courtney Murray
- c. Dignitatis Humanae
  - d. Application