

Pius IX was followed by Leo XIII ('78-1903) and a further emphasis on the Syllabus of Errors.. Leo bringing to the attention of the church many of the protestant teachings. He was succeeded in 1903 by Pius X (to 1914) who argued so vigorously against the French recognition of the Italian government that the French catholic church lost governmental support, and who produced the encyclicals against modernism and the rationalistic interpretative schemes.

Throughout this period the church lost heavily in politics but gained something in the consolidation of power and the authority of the Roman See. A number of new orders were begun and the use of diplomatic means to be in contact with nations where the papacy was no longer supreme became the forerunner of the immediate vatican diplomacy system. A peace was worked with the German churches (Roman) and Bismarck himself came into support of the Roman suggestions (this was the Roman church in Germany, not the protestant bodies).

#### V.2.e. Theology Process

##### Theological Processes

Briefly the theological world was dominated by:

Biblical Criticism...involving both higher and lower criticism. This led to new translations and provided the background for both Modernism and Liberalism

Growth of Theological ideas...such as those of the Tubingen School in Germany and the Anglo-Catholic thought in England. In America the dominant theological position came to be that developed at Princeton under the Hodges, et al. At the close of the period Barthianism is beginning to take shape Much of the theological world is under the philosophical influence of Kierkegaard.

Reformed theology has been molded somewhat to accomodate a latent Amyraldianism on one hand and a more formidable Turretinism on the other.

And evangelical calls for ecumenism come from men such as D'Aubigne from within the reformed community.