

Theo 294, Week #06: Popular Devotions (ANSWER KEY)

The University of St. Francis

Timeline of Events in Our Discussion This Week...

- 1474** Quauhtlatoatzin ("the talking eagle") is born in Cuautlitlán (part of modern-day Mexico City).
- 1525** Quauhtlatoatzin is baptized by a Franciscan priest and receives the Christian name of Juan Diego.
- 1531** On December 9 and then December 12, Jesus' mother (the Blessed Virgin Mary or BVM) appears to Juan Diego on top of mount Tepeyac speaking to him in Nahuatl, his native tongue. She called him "Xocoyte," *her little son*. She requests that he petition the bishop of Mexico that a "teocalli," *a sacred little house*, be built on the spot. Juan Diego, calling her "Xocoyata," *his littlest daughter*, agrees to comply with her mandate and meets with the bishop who listens to the message but does not believe his words. On his return he encounters the Virgin again who insists that he return to the bishop with the same message the next day.
- 1533** The first sanctuary is erected at the request of the Virgin. With the Bishop's permission, Juan Diego lived the rest of his life as a hermit in a small hut near the chapel where the miraculous image was placed for veneration. Here he cared for the church and the first pilgrims who came to pray to the Virgin.
- 1548** Juan Diego dies and is buried in the first chapel dedicated to the Virgin of Guadalupe.
- 1567** The Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe ordered by Archbishop Alonso de Montúfar (the second archbishop of Mexico) is completed.
- 1648** The priest Miguel Sanchez publishes "Image of the Virgin Mary, Guadalupan Mother of God" in Mexico City
- 1666** A formal inquiry and investigation, named *Informaciones Guadalupana*, is conducted by the Church from February 18 to March 22. Juan Diego was called a "holy man".

- 1737** The Most Holy Mary of Guadalupe is chosen as the patroness of the city of Mexico.
- 1754** Pope Benedict XIV approves the patronage of New Spain and granted a Mass and Office proper to the celebration of the feast on December 12, stating that Guadalupe was indeed a unique blessing from God to the Mexican people and that “God has not done in like manner to every nation.”.
- 1910** St. Pope Pius X declares the Virgin of Guadalupe Patroness of Latin America.
- 1935** Blessed Pope Pius XI extended the patronage of the Virgin of Guadalupe to the Philippines.
- 1946** Pope Pius XII declares Our Lady of Guadalupe as the Patroness of the Americas.
- 1961** St. Pope John XXIII prays to her as Mother of the Americas. He addresses her as Mother and Teacher of the Faith to the peoples of the Americas.
- 1992** St. Pope John Paul II dedicates a chapel in honor of Our Lady of Guadalupe in St. Peter’s Basilica (the Vatican).
- 1998** The Vatican subsequently established a commission of thirty researchers from various countries to investigate the question of the historical authenticity of Juan Diego. The commission successfully proved that Juan Diego had indeed existed, and the results of their research were presented to the Vatican Congregation for the Causes of Saints. Among research documents submitted at that time were twenty-seven Guadalupe Indigenous documents. One called the “*Escalada*,” co-authored by Valeriano and Franciscan Friar Bernardino de Sahagun, contained a death certificate of Juan Diego.
- 2002** St. Pope John Paul II canonized Juan Diego as a saint at the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Mexico City, MX.

True/False

1. False The terms “Hispanic,” “Latinx” and Latino/a are interchangeable terms.
2. True One can be classified as a “Hispanic” and *not* a Latino/a.
3. False *Columbus Day* is celebrated by Latin Americans during *Hispanic Heritage Month*.
4. True The term “Hispanic” refers to those whose country of origin is Spanish speaking.
5. True A Brazilian would be considered Latin American but *not* Hispanic.
6. True The Day of the Dead traditions date back to Aztec times some 3,000 years ago.
7. True The Day of the Dead is a more festive celebration than a sad one.
8. True In Hispanic culture among the Mexican faithful, the concept of death overshadows life and resurrection.
9. False In Hispanic culture among the Mexican faithful, Catholic churches often focus on Christ resurrected more than Christ crucified.
10. True One purpose of a Catholic All Souls’ Day celebration is to help “cleanse” the soul of a deceased person in Purgatory so that they may become “clean” to enter heaven.
11. True When first encountering “Guadalupe” in the 16th Century, St. Juan Diego referred to himself as “dung.”

- ## Multiple Choice

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3. What term defines what part of the world from which a person is associated as opposed to the language they speak?
- a. Hispanic
 - b. Latino/a**
 - c. Brown-skinned
 - d. All of These
4. A person from which country below *is not* considered Latino/a?
- a. Brazil
 - b. Bolivia
 - c. Ecuador
 - d. Spain**
5. In what century did the Spaniard explorers move the *Day of the Dead* to its current celebrations of November 1-2?
- a. 16th Century**
 - b. 17th Century
 - c. 18th Century
 - d. 19th Century
6. What customs are part of *El Día de los Muertos*?
- a. Pan Muerto
 - b. Calaveras
 - c. Marigold Flowers
 - d. All of These**
7. In relation to *El Día de los Muertos*, what home tradition is called an *Ofrenda*?
- a. The required stipend given to the Church.
 - b. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
 - c. An Altar on which is placed photos of deceased loved ones.**
 - d. All of These.
8. What Mexican city is most famously noted for their *Day of the Dead* celebrations?
- a. Cuernavaca
 - b. Mexico City
 - c. Tijuana
 - d. Patzcuaro**

9. What role does an *Altarcita* serve during *Day of the Dead* celebrations?
- It focuses on the required stipend given to the Church.
 - It is reserved for the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
 - It serves as a memorial on which is placed photos of deceased loved ones.***
 - All of These.
10. What Old Testament book is referenced in the video to lay the foundation for the All-Souls' Day celebration?
- 2 Maccabees***
 - Exodus
 - Revelation
 - 1 Corinthians
11. What challenge to Catholic leaders face when discussing life and death issues with the faithful Hispanic?
- That death is a reality that must be accepted.
 - That life continues past death as we look towards resurrection.***
 - That one must not focus on death instead of life.
 - All of These.
12. What Psalm that Jesus referenced at his crucifixion is the foundation for the funeral/ All Souls' Day hymn *Entre Tus Manos*?
- Psalm 1
 - Psalm 22***
 - Psalm 51
 - Psalm 95
13. What morning celebration traditionally is offered on the Feast Day of *Our Lady of Guadalupe*?
- Las Mañanitas***
 - Compline
 - Los Orgullos
 - Benediction

14. In what location did St. Juan Diego encounter the image of *Our Lady of Guadalupe*?
- a. Cuernavaca
 - b. Tepeyac**
 - c. Peoria
 - d. Tijuana
15. In what year was *The Day of the Dead* celebrations added to “the list of intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity?”
- a. 1878
 - b. 1938
 - c. 1988
 - d. 2008**
16. When St. Juan Diego opened his *tilma* (cloak/cloth) filled with roses to present to his bishop, what did the bishop see?
- a. The Roses became Carnations
 - b. Roses Disappearing
 - c. The Image of Guadalupe**
 - d. The Son of God
17. What images can be seen on the Guadalupe image?
- a. The Sun
 - b. The Moon
 - c. Stars on the Mantle
 - d. All of These**
18. Which Church council promulgated that Mary was the *Theotokos*, or “God bearer”?
- a. Nicaea in 325 AD
 - b. Ephesus in 425 AD**
 - c. 1 Constantinople in 381 AD
 - d. Vatican II in 1962
19. Which gospel tells us of Mary & Joseph wandering from inn to inn for nine days?
- a. Matthew
 - b. Mark
 - c. Luke
 - d. None of Them**

Fill in the Blank/Short Answer

1. What two attitudes does Richard Rutherford emphasize at a Catholic funeral Mass?

- a. *The Mass is a prayer proclaiming that Jesus' death-resurrection has reconciled the Christian with God.*
 - b. *The Funeral Mass is being offered on behalf of the deceased.*
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2. How does a Catholic funeral Mass assist the bereaved person who attends the service?

The service for the deceased gives the bereaved a consolation of hope that Jesus promise of victory over death offers hope for the living at the time of their own death (I believe in the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come).

3. What type of "Book" can you find at Catholic Churches where parishioners can inscribe the names of loved ones who have died?

The Book of the Dead

4. What two Catholic Masses most parallel the *Day of the Dead* celebrations?

- a. *All Saints' Day*
 - b. *All Souls' Day*
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5. There are many symbols referring to the Day of the Dead. One is "cempasúchiles" or "marigolds," which guide the dead home with their powerful fragrance (Day of the Dead - History and Customs, Page 5). What two other Spanish "c" words refer to the most prominent symbols for *The Day of the Dead*?

- a. *Calacas (Skeletons)*
 - b. *Calaveras (Skulls)*
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6. In what “Land of the Dead” does a person travel to endure nine challenging levels, according to Mexican folklore?

Chincunamictlán

7. What prayer associated with a famous saint references the thought that “it is in dying that we are born to eternal life”?

The Prayer of St. Francis

8. When Juan Diego encountered the vision of Jesus’ mother, what did she ask him to do on that hill where he encountered her?

To Build a Church on that Mountain.

9. According to the video, how many Mexican converted to Catholicism in the decade after the Guadalupe miracle?

Ten Million

Essay

Please note: When citing your references, please refer to the specific page from the Reading Material (Page #XXX) or the specific slide used from the Online Lecture (Time XX:XX). Full credit will be given for SUBSTANTIAL essays that are at the very least two paragraphs long, two to four sentences a paragraph with three specific citations TOTAL between the online lecture and reading material.

1. Explain the history “The Day of the Dead.” From what traditions do this celebration initiate (Mesoamerican? European? Spain?) How does family play a role in *El Día de los Muertos*? What is the Catholic response to the nine challenges that a soul traditionally passes through the ancient traditions of the celebration?
2. Explain why the celebration of *Our Lady of Guadalupe* is not just applicable to Mexico but to all the Americas. Present a history of Guadalupe, based on the online lecture and reading material. Make sure you cite your sources.