

of morals, and civil laws, may be and should be independent of Divine and ecclesiastical authority.... That it is allowable to refuse obedience to legitimate princes; way more, to rise in insurrection against them....'

9. Errors regarding the Civil Power of the Sovereign Pontiff

'....That the abrogation of the temporal power of which the Apostolic See is possessed, would be the greatest contribution to the liberty and prosperity of the Church....'

10. Errors relating to Modern Liberalism

'That in the present day, it is no longer necessary that the Catholic religion be held as the only religion of the State, to the exclusion of all other modes of worship; whence it has been wisely provided by the law, in some countries nominally Catholic, that persons coming to reside therein shall enjoy the free exercise of their own worship....That the Roman Pontiff can, and ought to, reconcile himself to, and agree with, progress, liberalism, and modern civilization.'

A. THE SYLLABUS OF ERRORS (1864). Source: Dublin Review, New Series 4 (1865): 513-529.

1. Pantheism, Naturalism, and Absolute Rationalism

'That there exists no Divine Power, Supreme Being, Wisdom and Providence, distinct from the Universe.... That the prophecies and miracles narrated in Holy Scripture are the fictions of poets....'

2. Moderate Rationalism

'...That the Church ought to tolerate the errors of philosophy; leaving to philosophy the care of their correction. That the decrees of the Apostolic See and of the Roman Congregations fetter the free progress of science. That the method and principles, by which the old scholastic Doctors cultivated Theology, are no longer suitable to the demands of the age....'

3. Indifferentism and Toleration

'That every man is free to embrace and profess

The religion he shall believe true, guided by the light of reason...That the eternal salvation may (at least) be hoped for, of all those who are not at all in the true Church of Christ. That Protestantism is nothing more than another form of the same true Christian religion; in which it is possible to please God equally as in the Catholic Church.'

4. Socialism, Biblical Societies, Clerico-Liberal Societies, etc.

Societies of this description are frequently rebuked in the severest terms, in the Encycl. Qui pluribus, etc.

5. Errors concerning the Church and her Rights

'That the Roman Pontiffs and Oecumenical Councils have exceeded the limits of their power, have usurped the rights of princes, and have even committed errors in defining matters of faith and morals. That the Church has not the power of availing herself of force, or of any direct or indirect temporal power....That ecclesiastical jurisdiction for the temporal causes--whether civil or criminal--of the clergy, ought by all means to be abolished....That National Churches can be established, after being withdrawn and separated from the authority of the holy Pontiff. That many Pontiffs have, by their arbitrary conduct, contributed to the division of the Church into Eastern and Western.'

6. Errors about Civil Society, etc.

'...That the civil government--even when exercised by an infidel sovereign--possesses an indirect and negative power over religious affairs; and possesses, not only the right called that of exequatur, but also that of the (so-called) appellation ab abatuta...That the best theory of civil society requires that popular schools, open to the children of all classes, should be freed from all ecclesiastical authority....That the Church ought to be separated from the State, and the State from the Church.'

7. Errors concerning Natural and Christian Ethics

'...That knowledge of philosophical matters, and