

WHERE DID IT ALL BEGIN?

JESUITS IN EDUCATION



PRINCIPLE + FOUNDATION OF JESUIT EDUCATION WORKSHOP!

The Sacred Heart School – Ateneo de Cebu
Sept 15 - 21



OUTLINE



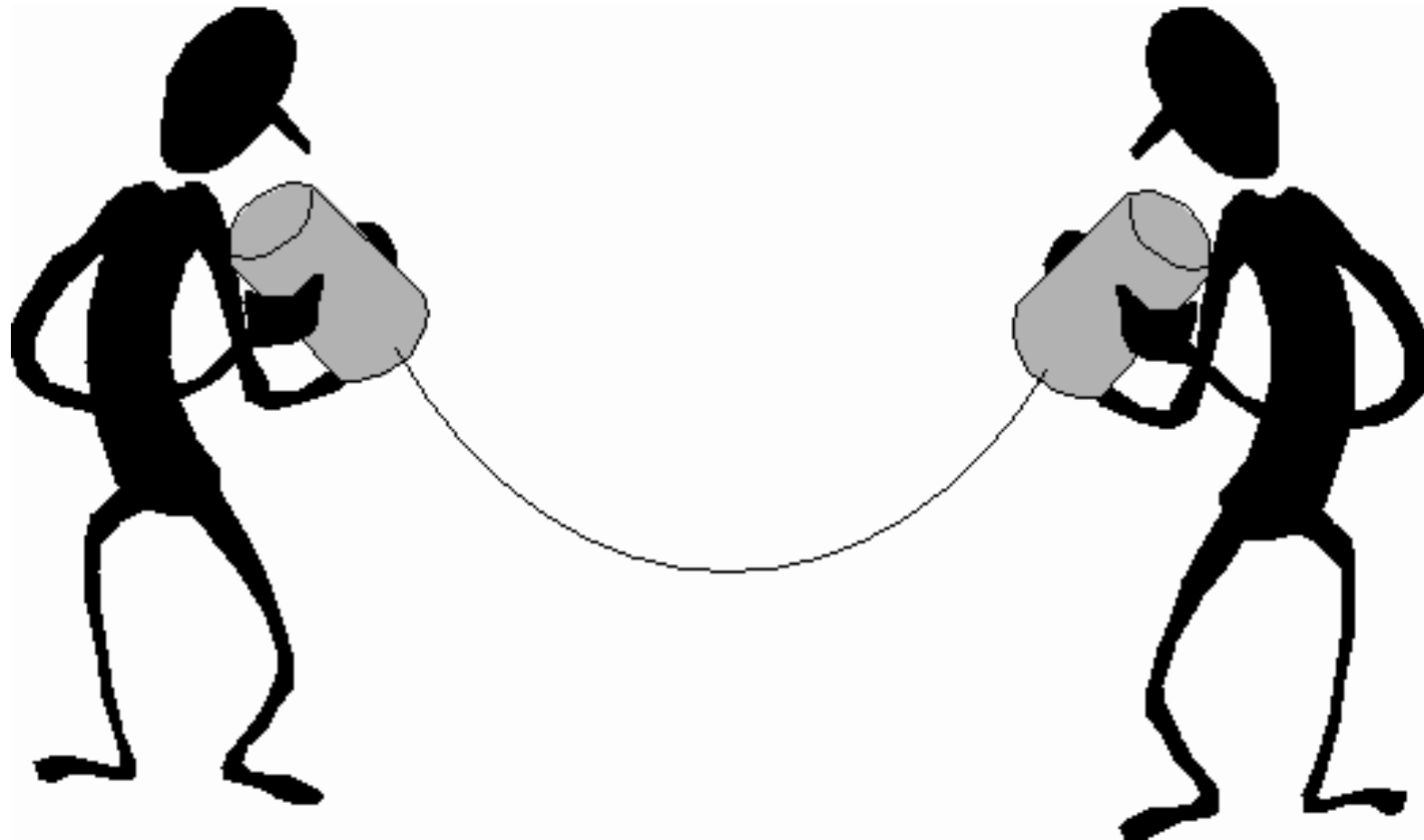
- Ignatius and his own education
- Learning how to learn – Ignatius’ experience of ‘coming to know’ God through the Spiritual Exercises
- The history of Jesuits in Education
- The value, purpose and distinctiveness of Jesuit education

LETS START WITH YOU!

- Write down three words that would describe your experience of education as a student?
- Was there anything distinctive about your school? What was it?
- Why did you become a teacher?



CHAT





The Life of St.
Ignatius Loyola.
Plate 2. Ignatius
writes the Spiritual
Exercises in the
cave at Manresa.
Carlos Saenz de Tejada

<https://www.wikiart.org/en/carlos-saenz-de-tejada/the-life-of-st-ignatius-loyola-plate-2-ignatius-writes-the-spiritual-exercises-in-the-cave-at>



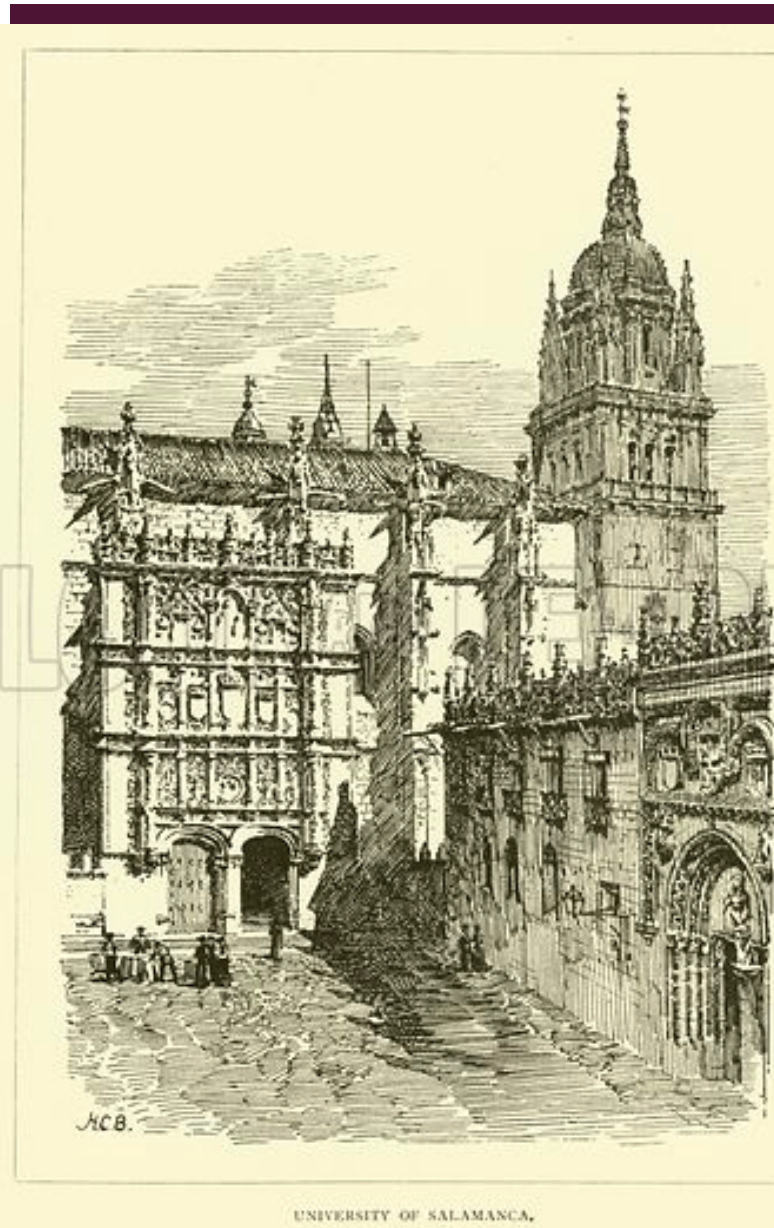
The Dominicans had Ignatius imprisoned a number of times because he was teaching theology without qualifications - and he was told that he could only teach children and only simple religious truths even though they couldn't find any heresy in what he taught.

IGNATIUS NEEDED EDUCATION SO RETURNED TO SCHOOL

1524: Studies in Barcelona - learning Latin and Theology, with younger students but “when he tried to memorise Latin grammar he found that he was being distracted by the joys of new understandings of spiritual matters.”

He realised the need to attend to his academic pursuits with greater fervour and so resolved to focus on his studies.





UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA,



ONGOING EDUCATION

- 1526 – Transferred to Alcalá
- 1527 – Salamanca University
- 1528 – University of Paris

THE EARLY COMPANIONS 1534

“Friends in the Lord” for the service of souls



- Inigo de Loyola - Spain (1491-1556)
- Pierre Favre - France (1506-1546)
- Francis Xavier - Spain (1506-1552)
- Diego Lainez - Spain (1512-1565)
- Alfonso Salmeron - Spain (1515-1585)
- Simao Rodrigues - Portugal (1510-1579)
- Nicolas de Bobadilla - Spain (1511-1590)

IGNATIUS CAME TO REALISE THE VALUE OF EDUCATION

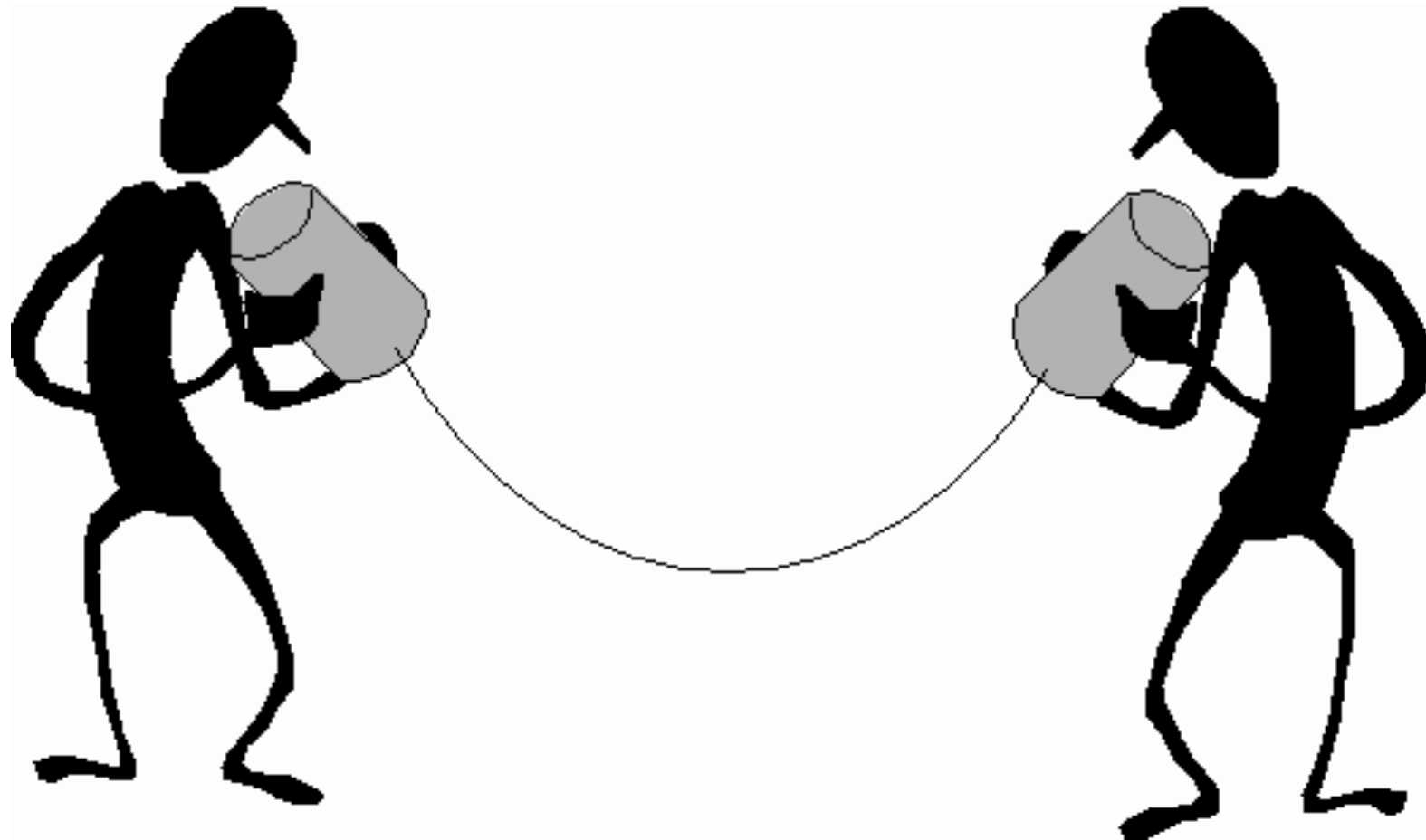
Ignatius' whose lack of education brought him to the attention of the Church and the Inquisition, saw the value of education to help souls.



QUESTIONS?

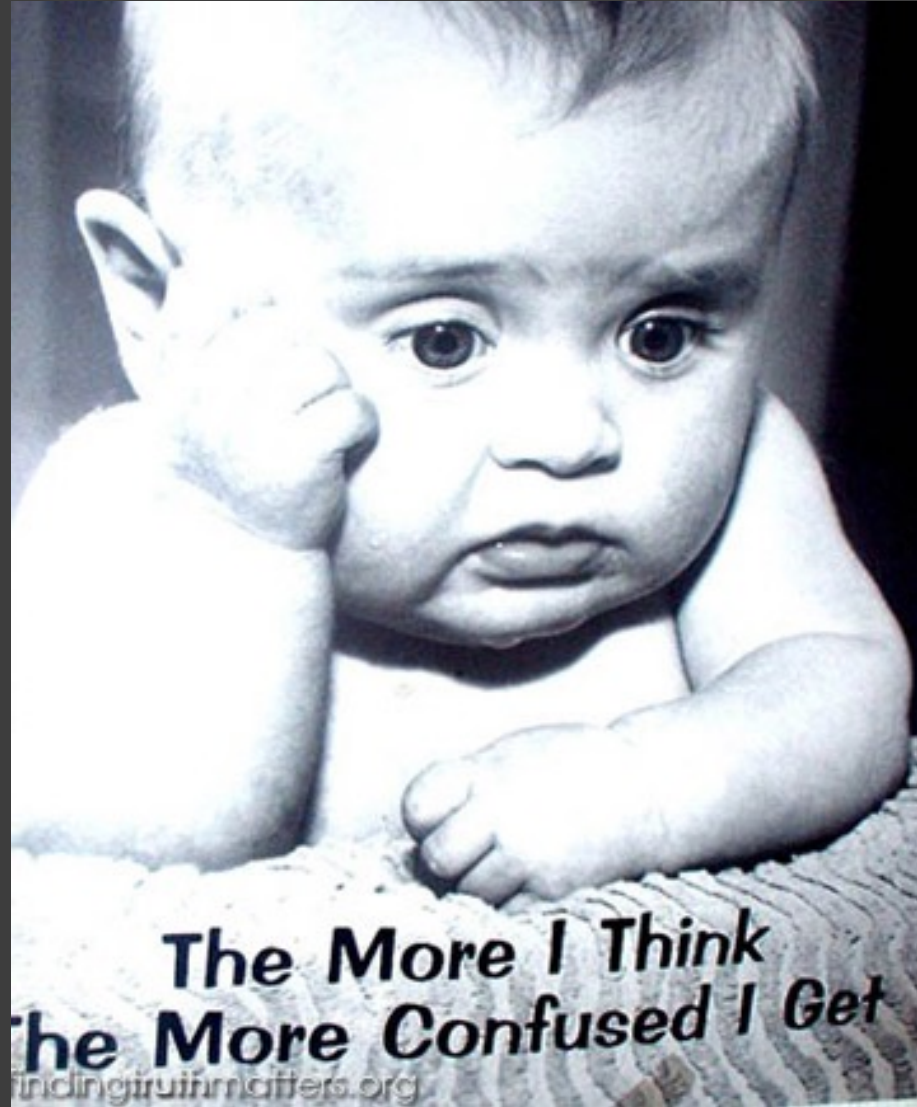
- What has struck you about Ignatius' experience of education?
- What further questions do you have?
- What do you think is the value of education?

CHAT



PERSONAL/GROUP WORK

What are the 6
characteristics of
successful
education?



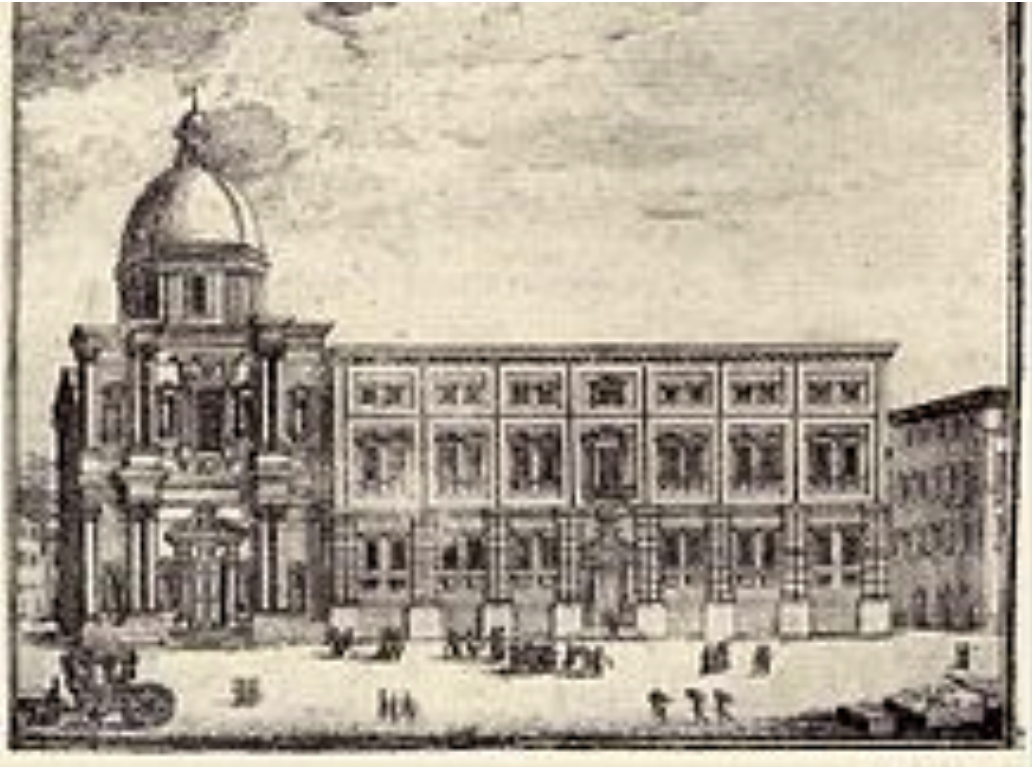


SEPTEMBER 27,
1540

Pope Paul III
formally
establishes the
Society of Jesus
(*Jesuita* Latin) and
presents Ignatius
with the Bull.

“THE JESUITS ...GOT INTO EDUCATION ALMOST BY THE BACK DOOR”.

JOHN O’MALLEY SJ



In 1547 the city council of Messina asked Ignatius to open a school to educate their sons and in return will be supplied with “food, clothing, and a residence suitably furnished.” 10 of the best Jesuits under the leadership of Jerome Nadal opened the school on April 26 in 1548

MESSINA 1547

- Only those Jesuits who were firmly committed to their religious vocation
- He outlined very specific instructions for their explicit involvement with Church practices and prayer and insisted on all students following the religious program of the College. Ignatius believed that, by doing this, **Jesuits would be confirmed in their vocation**, and externs and their parents would witness the value that comes with living a life in Christ.

(J. O'Malley, The First Jesuits)

The early Jesuit schools imitated the
Modus Parisiensis

Strong central authority – carefully conceived program for teachers and students to follow in order to progress from one class to the next

They appropriated both ideas and skills through EXERCISES - repetitions, plays, disputations etc.



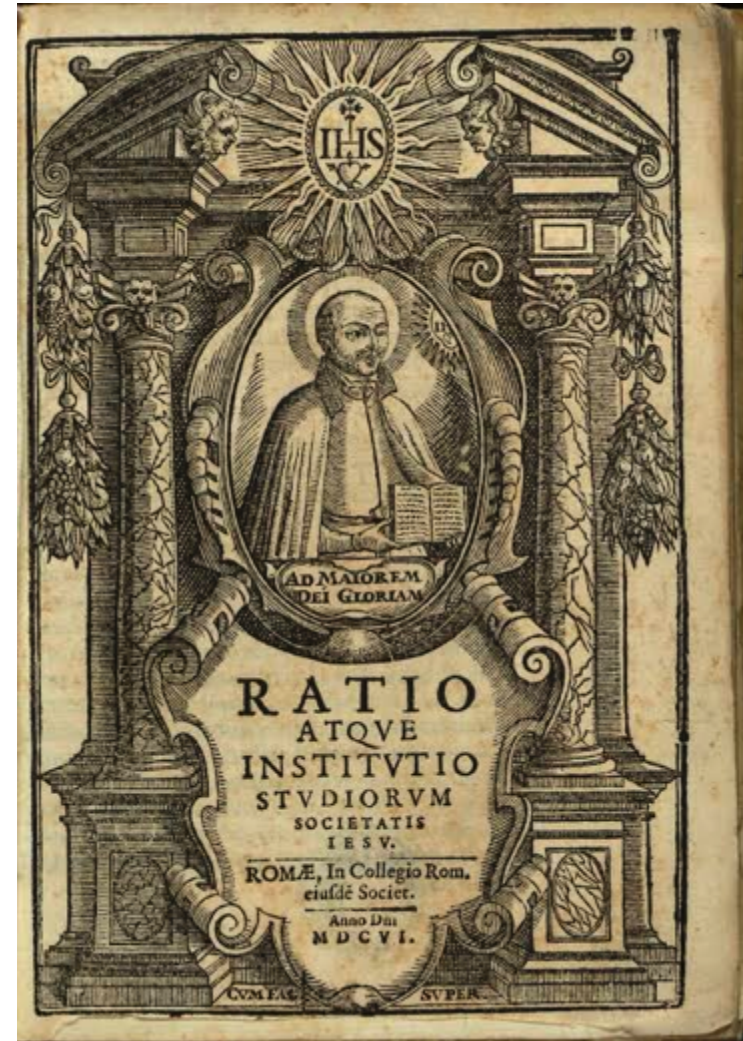
"QUARTIER LATIN," STUDENT QUARTER OF PARIS, TIME OF ST. IGNATIUS.

A, Entrance to Ste. Barbe. B, Rue and Church of St. Symphonien. C, Collège Montaigu. D, Collège Cholet. E, St. Etienne des Preb. F, Rue St. Jacques. G, Porte St. Jacques. H, Dominican Church and Convent (Jacobins). I, Abbey of Ste. Genevieve. K, Rue St. Etienne des Preb. L, Church of St. Hilaire.

THE RATIO STUDIORUM

The final edition in 1599 was a prescriptive set of practical rules for how best to do the work of educating.

This created the first system of schools and spread through Europe, the Americas and India.



EXPONENTIAL GROWTH of the SOCIETY OF JESUS

YEAR	MEMBERS	COLLEGES	Other
1556	1000	33	1 – Gregorian University
1580	5000	144	
1615	13,000	372	

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS 2019

From Reports ICAJE 2019



Secretariat for Secondary and Pre-Secondary Education

Regional Networks	Schools	Students	Jesuits	Lay Faculty	Countries
Asia Pacific - JCAP	44	70,597	93	5,582	9
North America - JSN	82	54,148	222	7,766	4
Africa & MG - JASBEAM	52	34,549	158	2,067	15
Europe - JECSE	187	167,066	190	10,790	21
Latin America - FLACSI	88	130,826	228	10,688	18
South Asia - JEASA	374	400,000	700	11,800	3
Total	827	857,186	1,591	48,693	70

<i>Other Networks</i>	Educational Projects	Beneficiaries and Students	Jesuits	Personnel and faculty	Countries
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	61	180,847	25	4,198	22
International Federation of Fe y Alegría (FIFYA)*	1,613	1,338,535	63	41,280	22
Total	1,674	1,519,382	88	45,478	44

Jesuit Education is :

The largest educational network in the world

The oldest educational system in the world

Characteristics of successful early Jesuit schools

(John O'Malley SJ)

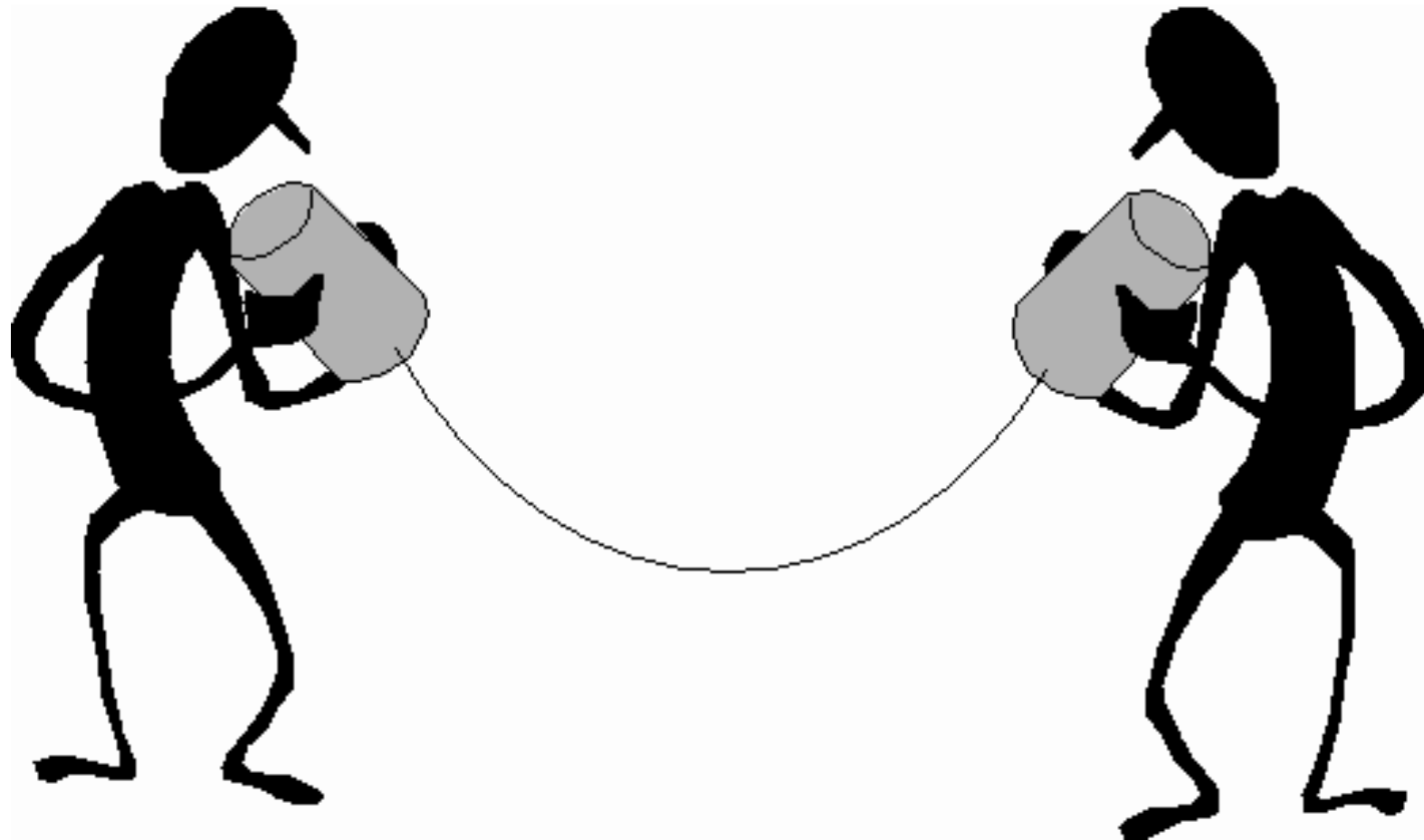
1. Charged no tuition
2. Welcomed students from every social class, at least in principle
3. Emphasis on humane letters and character formation
4. Drew compatibility between 'humane letters' and Aristotelian philosophy/science and Thomistic theology
5. They tried to influence students more by example than by words - a respectful *familiaritas*
6. Through their Marian Congregations (sodalities) they adopted one of the most popular institutions of the day - the confraternity

QUESTIONS

How do your characteristics compare to these six characteristics?



CHAT



What's it Feel Like?

BILLY ELLIOT





HOW DO YOU FEEL?

WHY DO YOU TEACH/DO WHAT YOU DO?

WHY DO YOU TEACH/WORK IN A JESUIT
SCHOOL?

WHY ARE THE JESUITS IN EDUCATION?



educate magis

Collaborating. Empowering. Transforming



English

[Join Us](#)

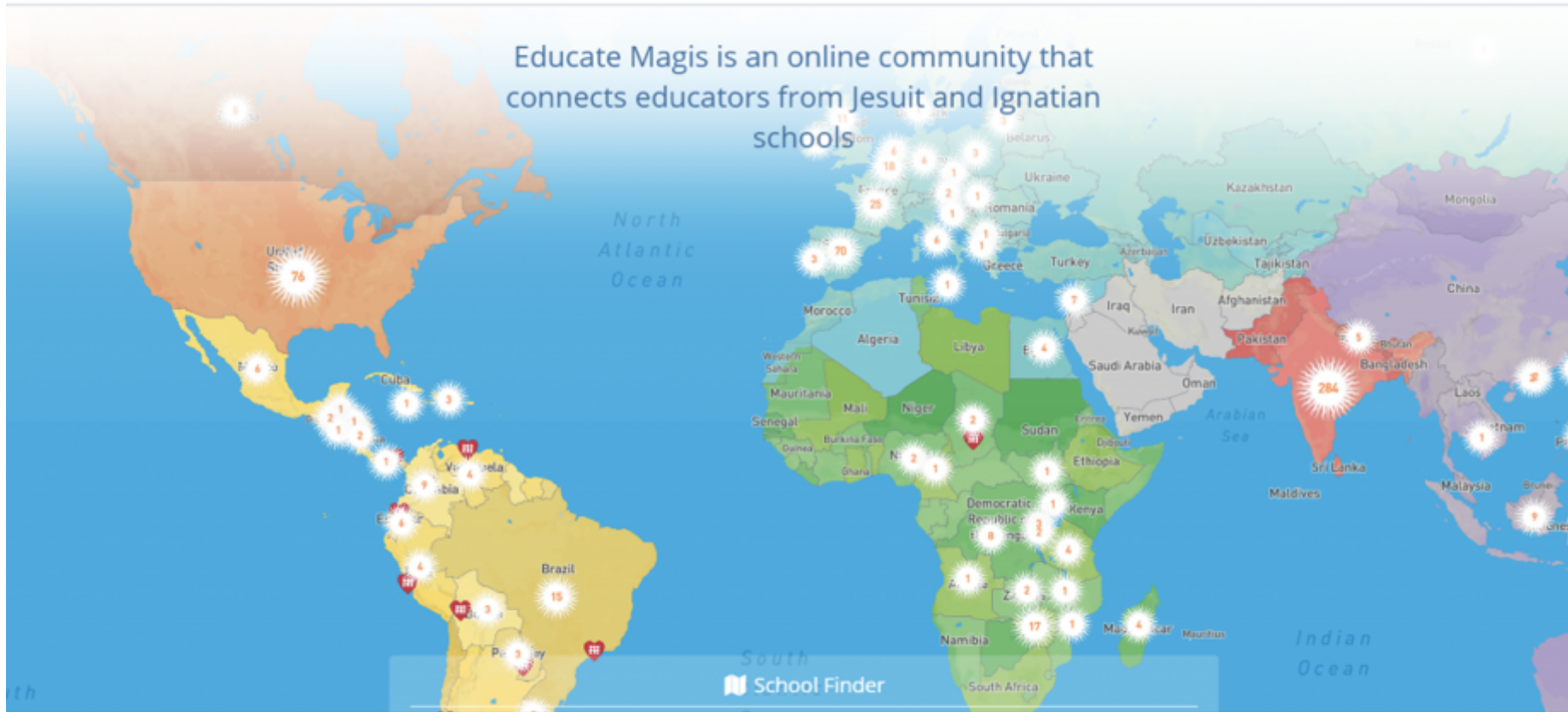
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Educate Magis is an online community that connects educators from Jesuit and Ignatian schools



EDUCATION IS AN APOSTOLIC MINISTRY



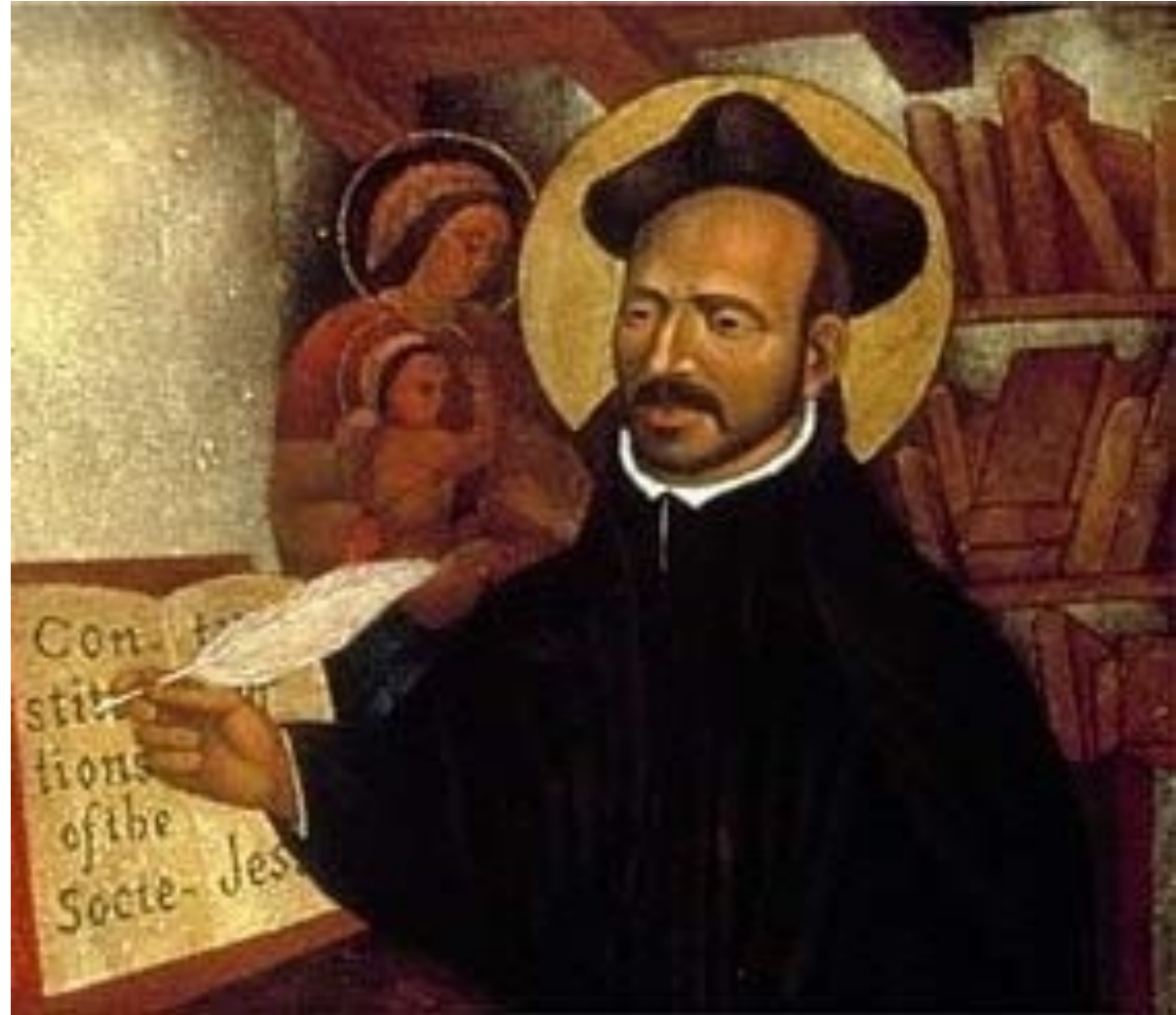
In 1551, with financial support from the Duke of Gandia, the *Collegio Romano* “a seminary for the education of an élite clergy” was opened.

An inscription above its door stated “School of Grammar, Humanities and Christian Doctrine, Free.” Education was now “a preferential apostolate of the Society of Jesus.”

The Jesuits had the reputation of not only being well educated themselves, but of being able to provide to others, an education that was both rigorous and comprehensive.

Chapter Four of the *Constitutions* describe the colleges as being places where **for those who teach and those who are taught** “learning and living” improves.

The Constitutions of the Society of Jesus and their Complementary Norms.
(St Louis Missouri, The Institute of Jesuit Sources, 1996), 440.



EDUCATION IS AN APOSTOLIC MINISTRY?

Fr Jerome Nadal's College of Messina Document

“Let all at the school judge that the final end not only of studies but of all efforts is the honour and glory of God.”

P53 Richard La Belle



FR POLANCO TO THE SUPERIOR OF THE PORTUGUESE JESUITS IN DEC 1551



“From those who are at present merely students, in time some will depart to play diverse roles – one to preach and carry on the care of souls, another to the government of the land and the administration of justice, and others to other occupations. Finally, since young boys become grown men, their good education in life and doctrine will be beneficial to many others, with the fruit expanding more widely everyday.”



1. Jesuits learn best by teaching others.
2. They profit from the discipline, perseverance, and diligence that teaching requires.
3. They improve their preaching and other skills needed in ministry.
4. Although Jesuits should not try to persuade anybody to enter the Society, especially not young boys, their good example and other factors will, nonetheless, help gain "laborers in the vineyard."

From the letter of Juan Alfonso de Polanco, on commission from Ignatius, to Antonio de Araoz, provincial of Spain, December 1, 1551. 26 Reasons why the Society has undertaken formal schooling for laymen as a formal ministry

1560 – JAMES LEDESMA SJ – FIRST JESUIT TO OFFER A THEORY OF JESUIT EDUCATION



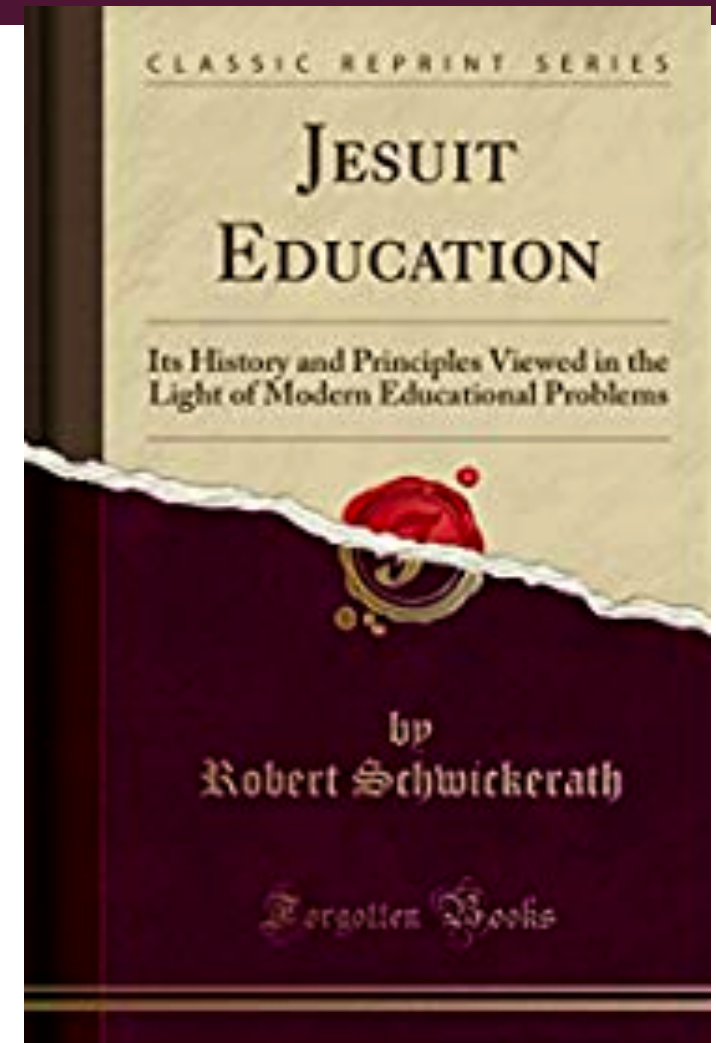
4 Purposes:

1. Provide help in this present life
2. Contribute to the right government of public affairs and to the proper making of laws
3. Guide a young man to achieve his last end.
4. They give ornament, splendor and perfection to the rational nature of man.

ROBERT SCHWICKERATH SJ - 1899

The object of education is the harmonious development of the whole man. Learning of itself, the mere accumulation of knowledge, cannot make morally better and individual or a society.

Le Belle, p 133



RICHARD TIERNEY - 1914

“The Primary aim of all true education is the formation of character...by teaching the boy to realise the high purpose of life, by giving him a view, a great wide view of the end of existence and a desire to play a noble part in the world.”



TEACHER AND
TEACHING

RICHARD HENRY TIERNEY 1870-1928

FR PEDRO ARRUPE SJ 1980

The ideal of our schools is not to produce little academic monsters, dehumanised and introverted. Neither is it to produce pious faithful, allergic to the world in which they live, incapable of responding to it sympathetically. Our ideal is to produce men and women for others who are balanced, serene, and constant, open to whatever is human.

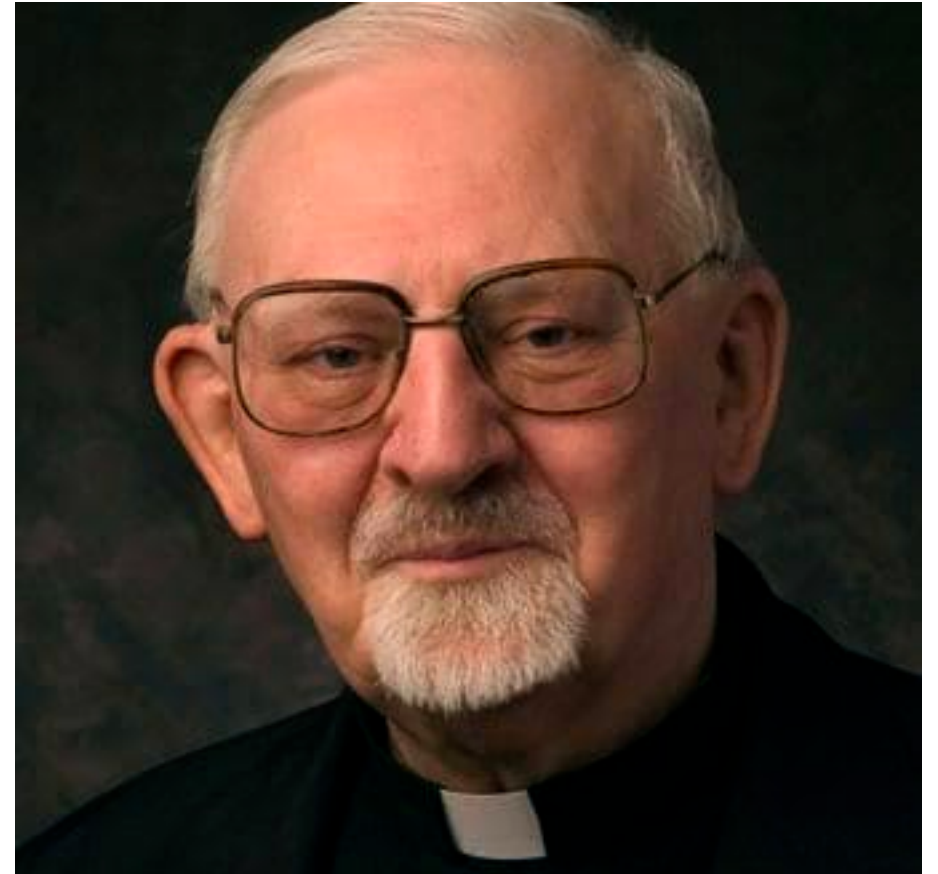


Lived 1907-1991
Superior General: 1965 -
1983

PETER HANS KOLVENBACH SJ 1986

“Our ideal is the well-rounded person who is intellectually competent, open to growth, religious, loving, and committed to doing justice in generous service to the people of God.

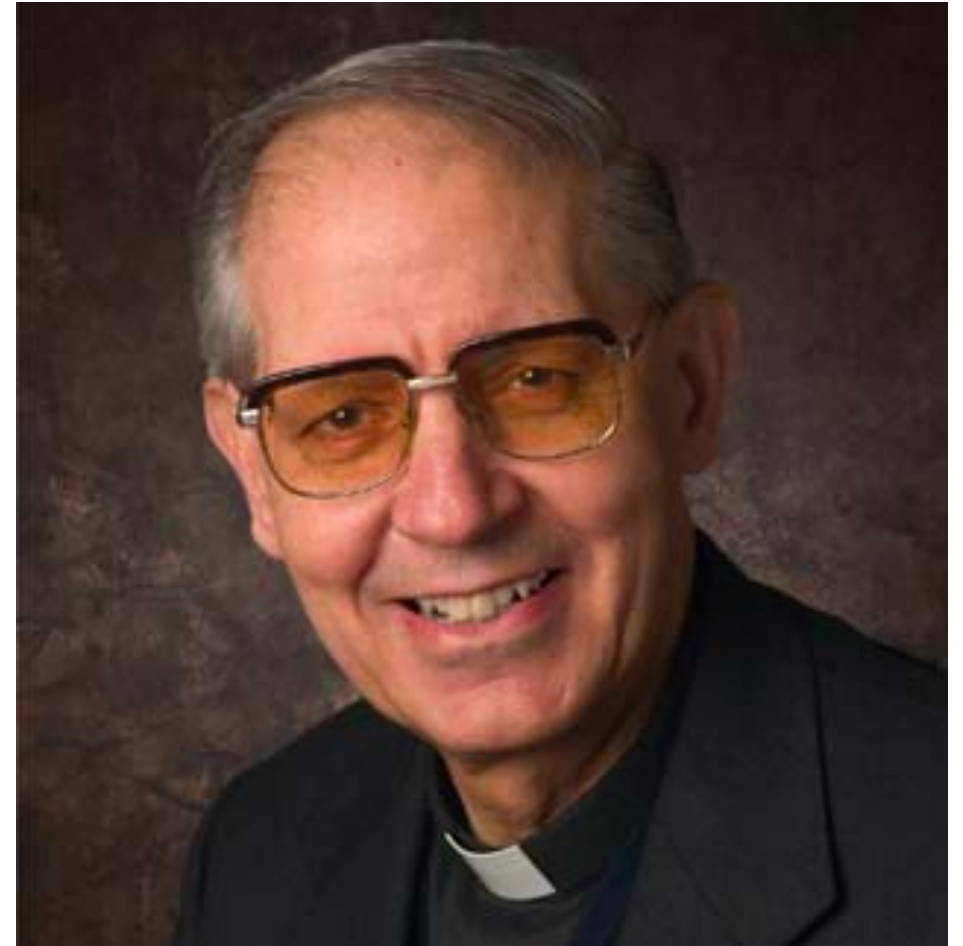
Our goal as educators is to form men and women of **competence, conscience** and **compassionate commitment**”



FR ADOLFO NICOLAS SJ 2012

We do not want successful professionals in failed societies.

We are experiencing a globalization of superficiality and must educate for depth and universality.



FR GENERAL ARTURO SOSA SJ 2017

Academic excellence, a fundamental dimension in Jesuit schools, has been placed within the context of training for integral human excellence. It is this integral human excellence that gives purpose to academic excellence.

Forming Human Beings in Harmony with their fellows, with Creation and with God.



“School not only expands your intellectual dimension, but also the human heart. A school becomes a place of dialogue and peaceful encounter promoting attitudes of respect, listening, friendship and a spirit of partnership.”

14th June 2013.

Education is not a job but an attitude. It is a way of being.”

Pope Francis, June 7, 2013



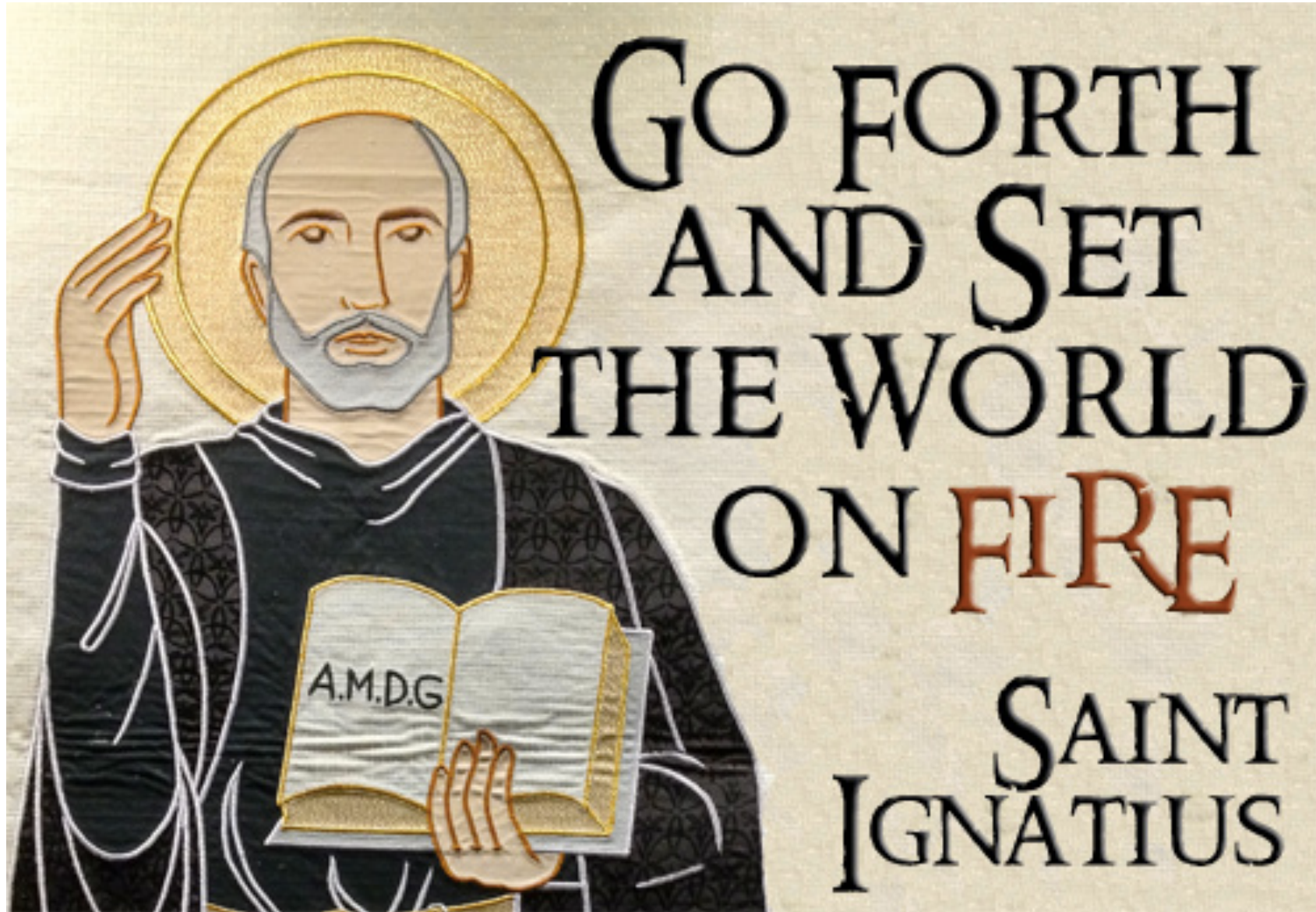
POPE FRANCIS 21ST NOV. 2015

“To prepare hearts, that the Lord might manifest Himself,” is the true mission of the teacher and the goal of all education worthy of the name.



What is your take away from this presentation?





GO FORTH
AND SET
THE WORLD
ON FIRE

SAINT
IGNATIUS