

ARTICLE 7

The state and the Catholic church are each in its own, independent and sovereign.

Their reports are regulated by the Lateran Pacts.

The Pacts modifications, accepted by both parties, don't require procedure for constitutional revision.

Analysis with definition:

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STATE: It is a legal entity, which rules and exercises the sovereign power over a particular territory and subject matters belonging to it.

CATHOLIC CHURCH: The Catholic Church is a Christian church that recognizes the primacy of authority to the bishop of Rome (or Pope), as the successor of the Apostle Peter the chair of Rome. The faithful are called Catholics.

INDIPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN: They are independent because they do not depend on each other, but instead are " autonomous " each in their doctrine. And also have " sovereign ": they direct and guide those under their authority (EX: a Christian is exposed the authority of the Pope; a citizen is exposed to the authority of the state)

REPORTS: The report means: having relation between people, groups, institutions, organizations, state, etc. Report in this case of objective type and not material.

REGULATED: DEF.: moderate, orderly, regulated

LATERAN PACTS: Lateran Treaty is the name that has been established for the agreements between the Kingdom of Italy and the Holy See signed on 11, February, 1929, by which for the first time from the Unification of Italy were established regular relations between Italy and the Holy See. the Lateran Pacts consist of three separate documents: the first recognizes the independence and sovereignty of the Holy See which founded the State of the Vatican City; second: the " Financial Agreement " which provided for a compensation of 750 million lire for the benefit of the Church. It regulated the problem raised after the spoliation of ecclesiastical bodies because of the laws (which prevented) subversive calls; and third: the Concordat that defined the civil and religious relations in Italy between the Church and the State. It was also provides for exemption, the new state called "Vatican City".

THE PACTS MODIFICATIONS: The process of changing the text inside of the Lateran Pacts took the name of " modification of the pacts ", it can happen in the circumstance of a Bilateral Agreement, that is from both sides.

PROCEDURE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION: The constitutional revision binds tightly to the idea of a rigid constitution, as a State such as the Italian constitution requires an extraordinary legislative procedure not ordinary. The procedure for constitutional revision consists in the modification of the constitution text. It is an important proceeding and long.

Analysis:

Religion is considered substantially extraneous law of their State. The principle of bilateralism still recognizes religious institutions the opportunity to negotiate agreements with the State, pursuant the model of international relationship, in matters within their competence.

It is a document inspired the principles of equality and neutrality expressed by the Republican Constitution.

At the same time, most unfavorable to the values expressed by the Vatican Council II , has introduced significant innovations in the relations between Church and State, reaffirming the principle of the secular state.

It is so crystallized the principle treaty, explained in the last part of this article 7, the basis of which the Italian State undertakes to establish by common accord with the Church each modification of the Lateran Pacts.

Summary:

- The State and the Catholic Church are independent and sovereign entity and therefore different
- The State and the Catholic Church have between them a relationship regulated by pacts called " Lateran "
- The Lateran pacts are bilateral agreements between the State and the Catholic Church, written in 1929 and recognize the authorship and the sovereignty of the State and the Catholic Church independently of each other.
- The state is an Entity Lay, DEF .: Contrasted to the confessional, that in the field of its activity claims an absolute independence and autonomy of choices to the Catholic Church or other religious confession.