The proclamation of the Kingdom of God has been reformulated in every age and interpreted accordingly with regard to time and place. Traditionally within Roman Catholicism the Kingdom of God was identified with the church. This view produced a triumphalist attitude within the Roman Catholic Church. The Second Vatican Council brought a new attitude of openness toward the modern world, and with it the council opened the door for Roman Catholic liberation theologians to look for new ways to find what they regarded as the just solutions to the problems of Latin America.

The purpose of this research is to examine Gustavo Gutiérrez’s understanding of the Kingdom of God in the light of Vatican II’s teachings. To attain this goal, the study undertakes three tasks: First, it describes his understanding of the Kingdom. Second, it analyzes it. Third, it evaluates his understanding against the background of the Roman Catholic position as set forth in the documents of the Second Vatican Council.

After a general overview of the historical and theological development of thought about God’s Kingdom within Roman Catholicism, the dissertation focuses on the post-Vatican II developments in Latin American Roman Catholicism. It also investigates Gustavo Gutiérrez as theologian—his life, methodology, and hermeneutics.

Then this study describes and analyzes Gutiérrez’s view of the Kingdom of God, and the particular trends that may have influenced him, regarding both content and methodology. Attention is given to the way his view of God’s Kingdom functions in his theology. It also includes the concept of the Kingdom of God as portrayed in the documents of the Second Vatican Council.

Finally, the dissertation evaluates Gutiérrez’s understanding of the Kingdom in the light of Vatican II’s teachings, and presents the final conclusions.