

THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

(OR THE “COUNTER-REFORMATION”)



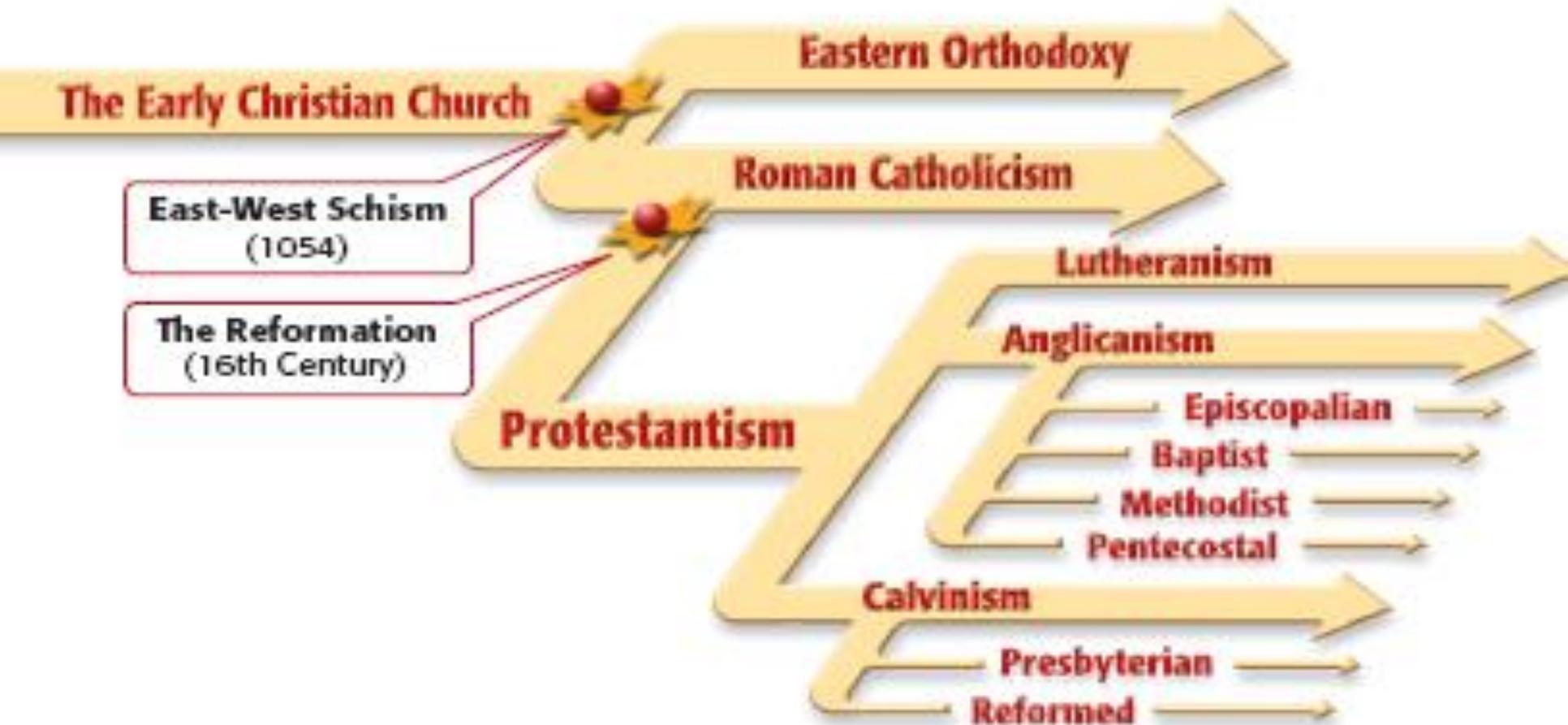


Essential Question:

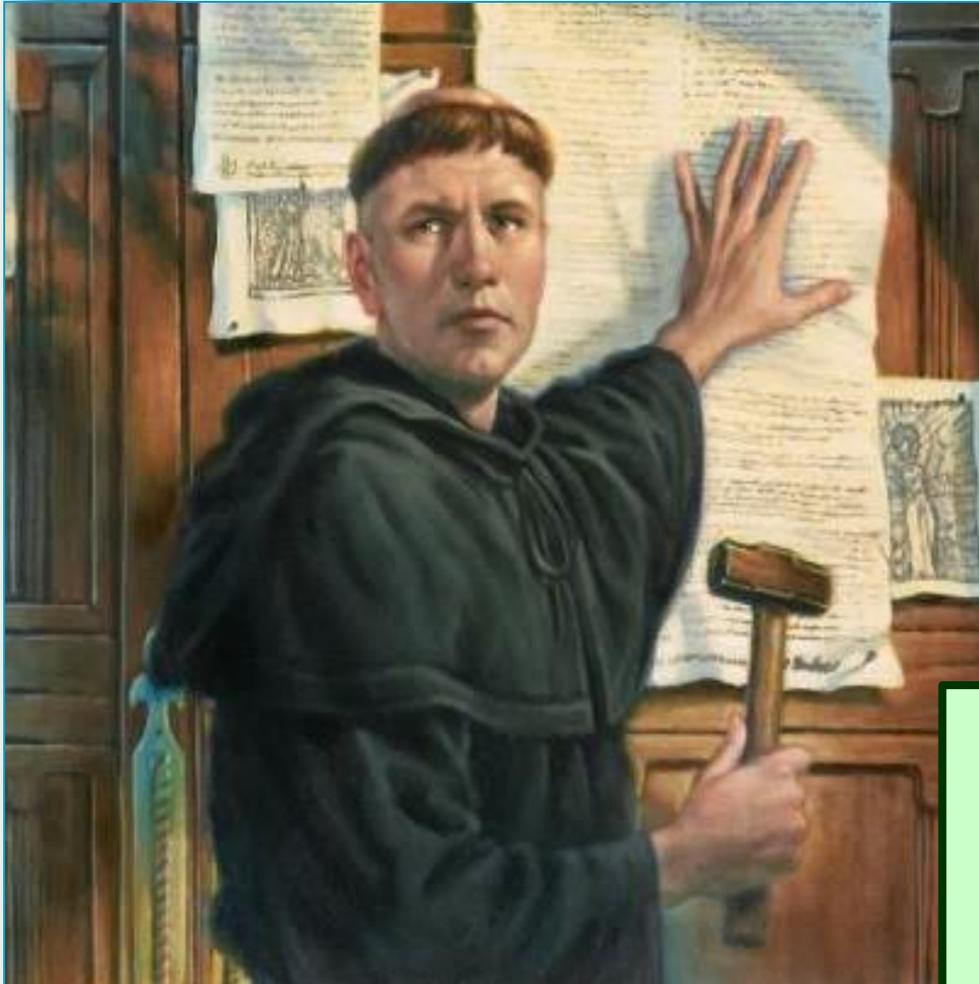
How did the leaders of the Catholic Church respond to the Protestant Reformation?

During the Protestant Reformation, religious reformers called “*protestants*” broke from the Catholic Church and started *new Christian denominations* (different versions of Christianity)

The Division of Christianity



Martin Luther began the Reformation by posting the “Ninety-Five Theses”



King ***Henry VIII*** of England, not the Pope, became the head of his own Church of England

Germany and England were not the only places the Reformation *spread*

Inspired by Martin Luther, other religious leaders attempted to reform Christianity and ended up *founding* new denominations



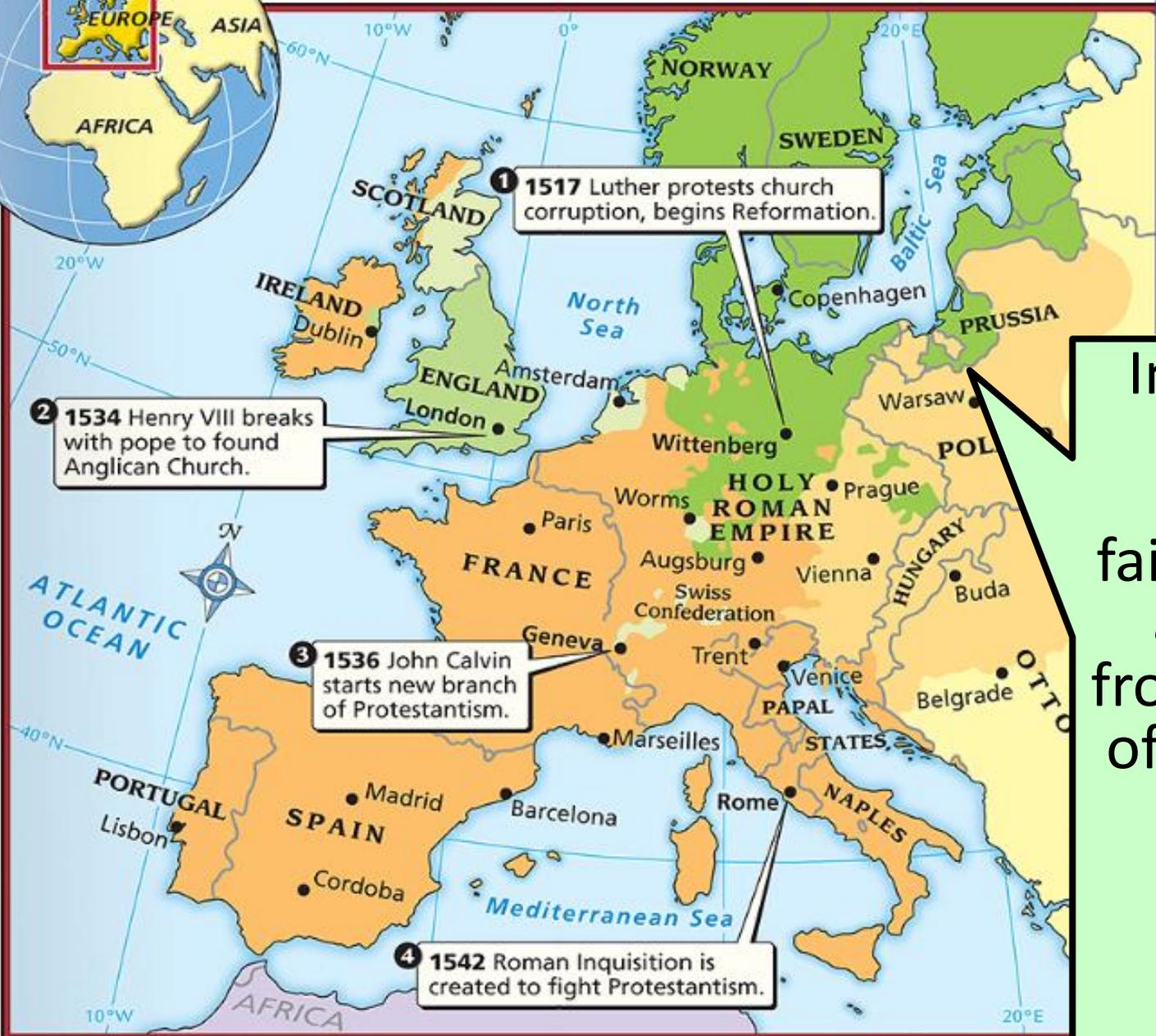
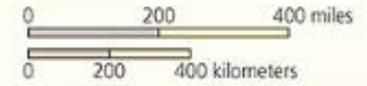
Area shown in maps B and C



Reformation Europe

Predominant Religion, 1560

- Roman Catholic
- Lutheran
- Anglican
- Calvinist
- Eastern Orthodox
- Mix of Christians
- Muslim



In the 1500s, these new protestant faiths spread in areas away from the power of the Catholic Church (especially *northern Europe*)

Out of the numerous reformers, one of the most influential was ***John Calvin***

Calvin led a reform movement in France and ***Switzerland***

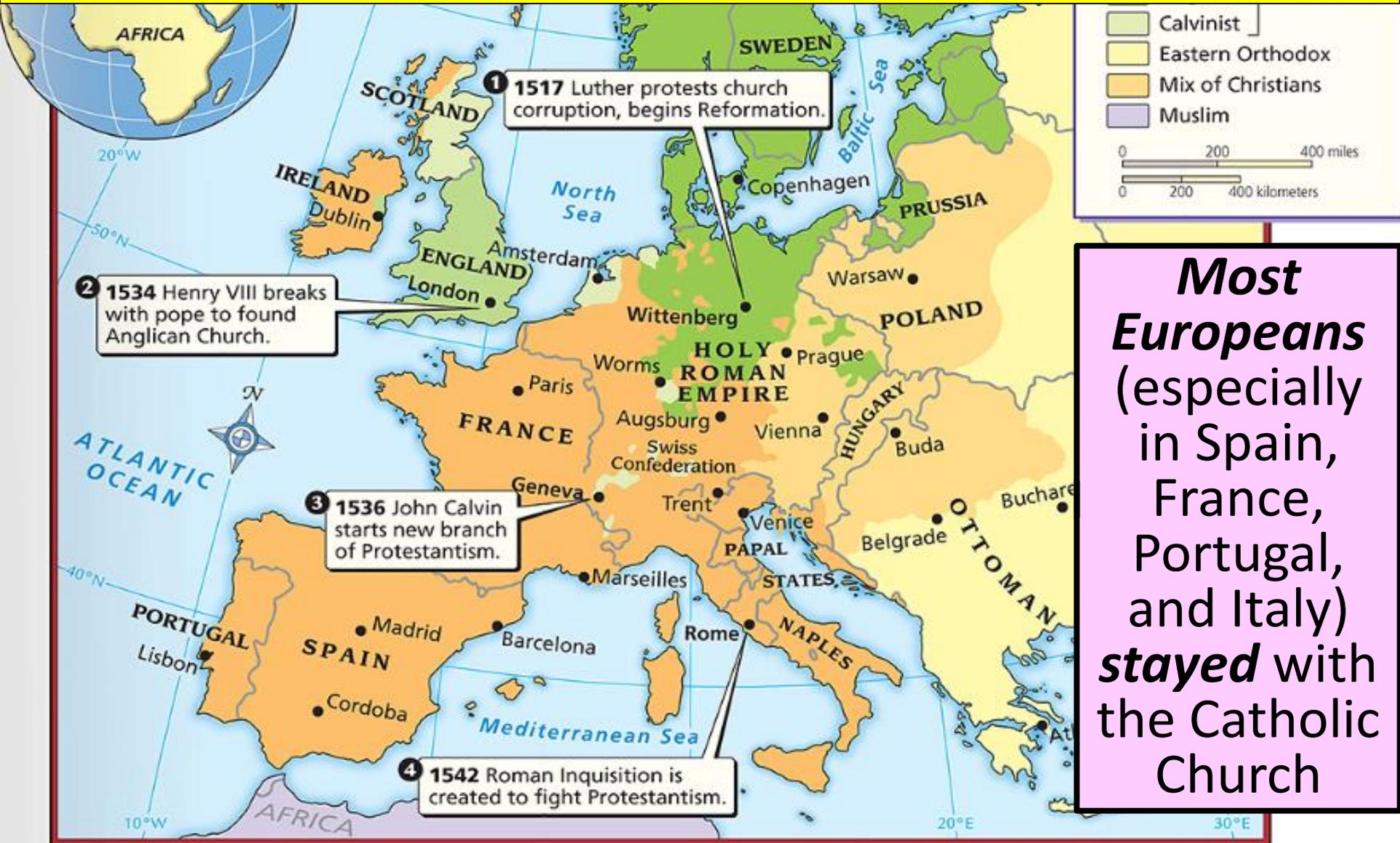
He agreed with Luther that people are ***sinful*** by nature and only ***God's forgiveness*** can save them

Calvin believed in ***pre-destination***: God already knows who will be ***saved*** (the saved ones are called "the elect") and who will not

His new version of Christianity would be called ***Calvinism***



Even though the Catholic Church lost much of its power and influence because of these new denominations, it still remained the ***largest religion*** in Europe





Some Catholics responded to the reformers with ***violence***

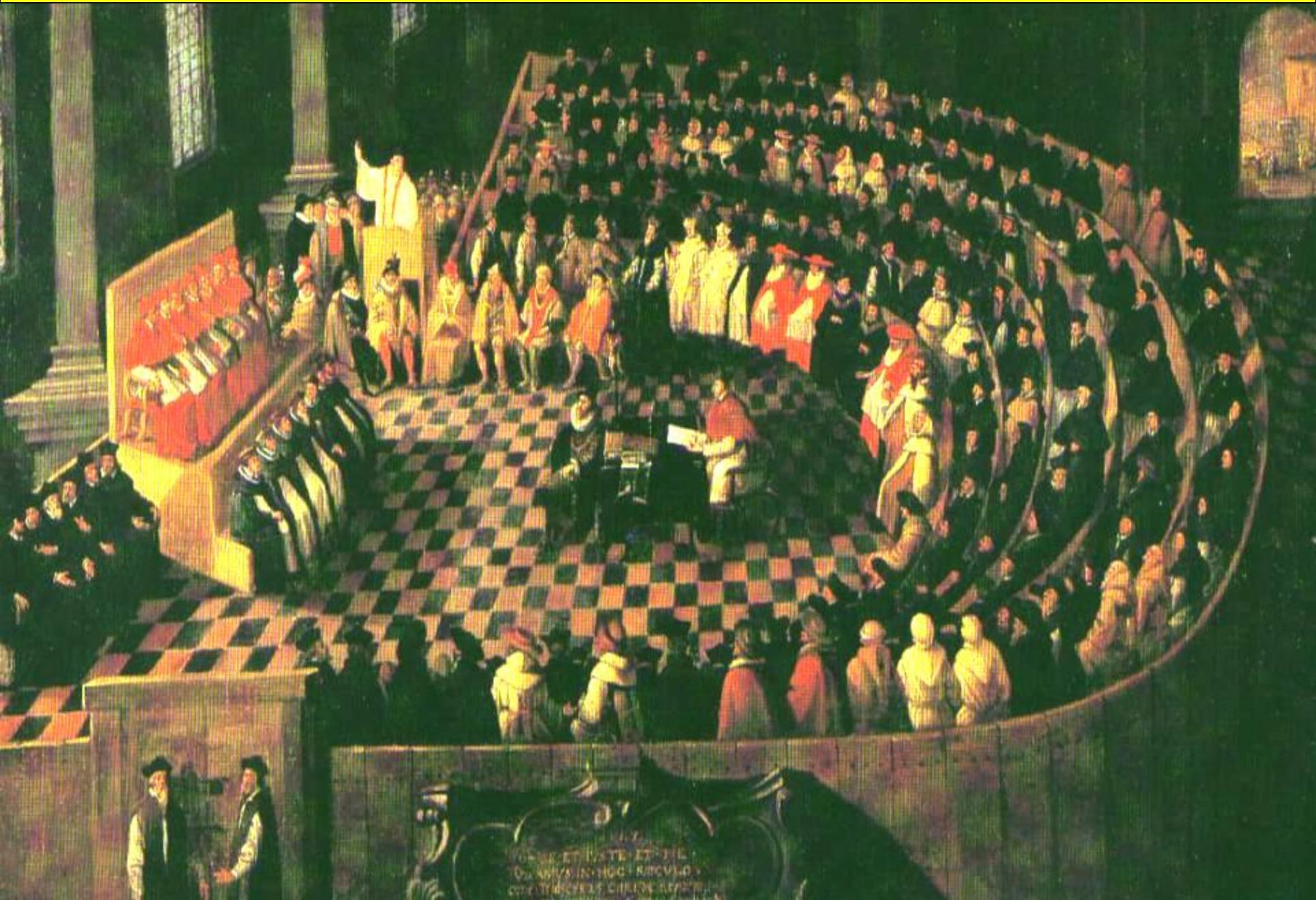
During the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of 1572, Calvin's followers were attacked by ***Catholic mobs***



An official movement began **WITHIN** the Catholic Church to help Catholics ***remain loyal***

This movement, which would be called the ***Counter-Reformation*** (or the Catholic Reformation), was in ***response*** to men like Luther and Calvin converting people away from Catholicism

THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION



The most important Catholic reformer was a Spanish man named ***Ignatius of Loyola***

With the Pope's approval, Ignatius formed a religious order called the ***Society of Jesus*** in 1540

Members of the Society of Jesus were called ***Jesuits*** and focused on **THREE GOALS:**





First, Jesuits
tried to *stop*
the spread of
Protestantism



Secondly, the Jesuits *formed schools* to better educate Catholic priests

Many Jesuit colleges can be found in the world today



Third, Jesuits sent missionaries around the world to ***convert non-Christians*** to Catholicism



When Europeans began *exploring* lands they had never been to before, Jesuit *missionaries* were among the explorers



THE COUNCIL OF TRENT



In 1545, Pope Paul III created a *committee* of Catholic leaders to review *Church practices*, known as the Council of Trent

Over the next 18 years, the Council of Trent made a series of *reforms* to the Catholic Church



Admitting that there was too much corruption, the Catholic Church stopped selling *false indulgences*

The creation of new schools by the Jesuits to better *educate* Catholic priests was approved

The Council of Trent also **reaffirmed** (made perfectly clear) several core Catholic **beliefs** and **practices**



First, the Church's interpretation of the Bible is **final** and all others who interpret the Bible, such as Martin Luther, are **heretics** (non-believers who go against the Catholic Church)



Baptism
Confirmation
Holy Eucharist
Anointing of the Sick
Reconciliation
Marriage
Holy Orders

Salvation is gained through faith in God and performing **good works**, not just faith alone (like Luther said)

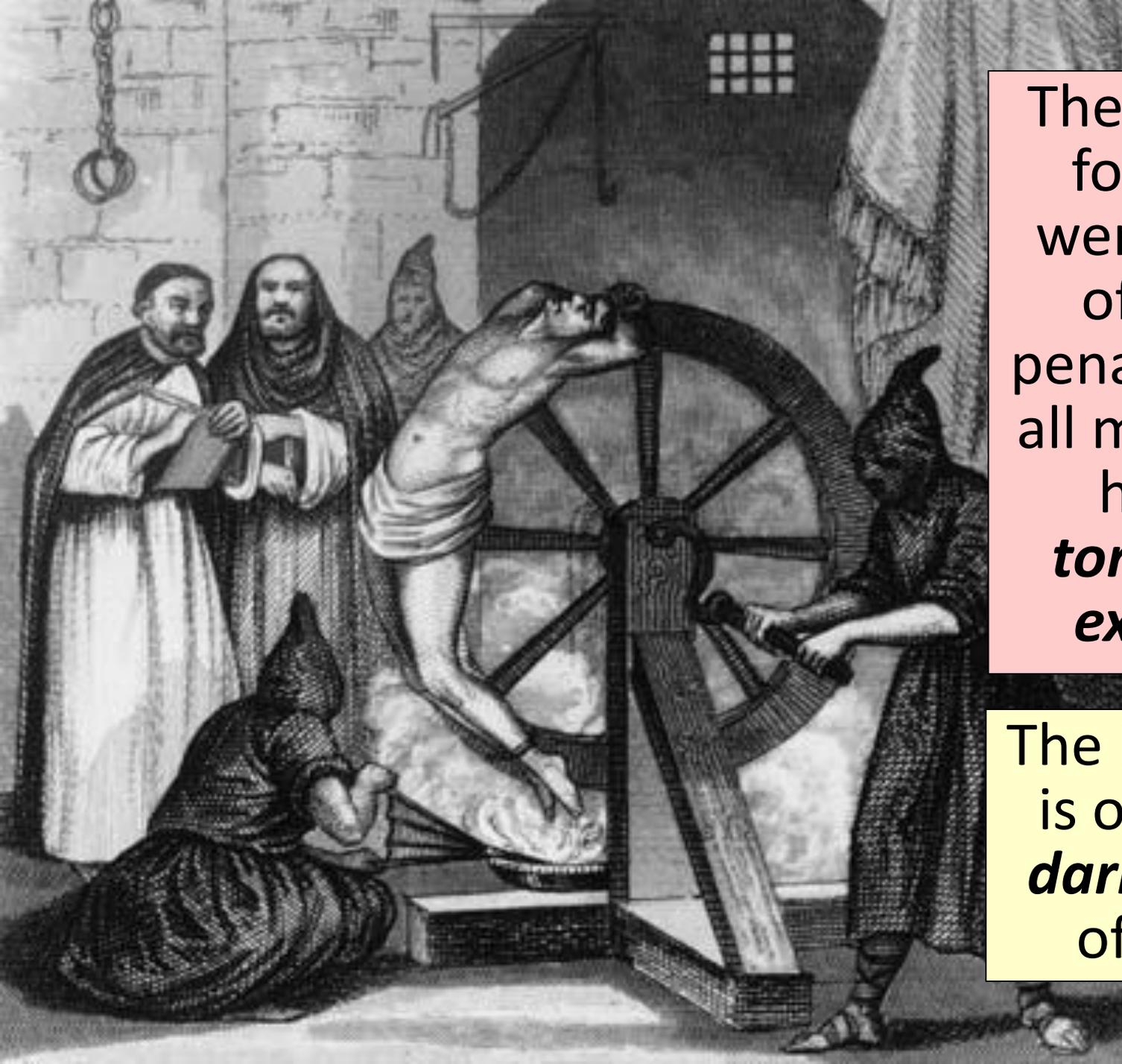
All seven Holy **Sacraments** are legitimate ways to gain God's **grace**

The Catholic Church banned and ***burned*** all ***“offensive” books***, including Protestant versions of the Bible





To enforce their beliefs, the Church used the ***Inquisition*** to accuse and hold trials for heretics



The penalties for heresy were severe; often the penalties were all manners of horrible ***torture*** and ***execution***

The Inquisition is one of the ***darkest*** parts of history







The Impact of the Reformation

Several different Protestant faiths came about, leaving Europe religiously ***divided***...

...but what remained of the Catholic Church became more ***unified*** due to the Council of Trent

However, the overall influence of the popes declined, so ***kings*** gained more ***power*** and formed stronger nations

The encouraging of education led to people ***questioning*** long-held beliefs

This questioning would lead to new ideas as well as numerous ***wars***

The Causes of the Reformation

SOCIAL CAUSES: the Renaissance values of *humanism* and new ideas in art, literature, and science led to the questioning of religion

POLITICAL CAUSES: powerful monarchs *challenged* the Church's authority

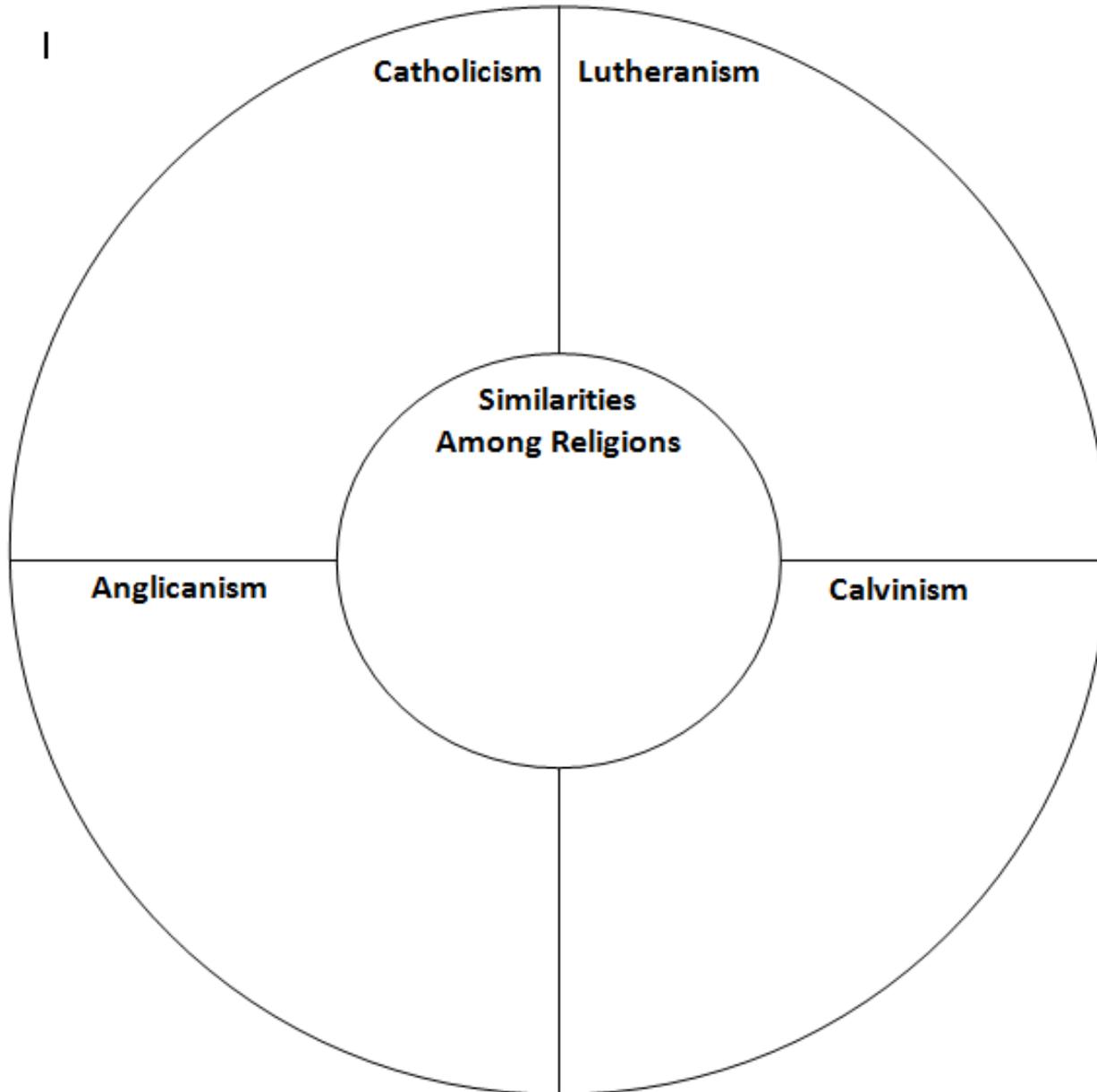
ECONOMIC CAUSES: princes and kings were *envious* of the Catholic Church's *wealth*

RELIGIOUS CAUSES: the *corruption* in the Church's practices (such as selling of indulgences) led to calls for reform

Religious Beliefs and Practices in the 16th Century

	Roman Catholicism	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglicanism
Leadership	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Council of elders govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
Salvation	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
Bible	Church and Bible tradition are sources of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
Worship Service	Worship service based on ritual	Worship service focused on preaching and ritual	Worship service focused on preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
Interpretation of Beliefs	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason

Closure Activity





Originally created by

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Thanks to **Brooks Baggett** for
several of the slides