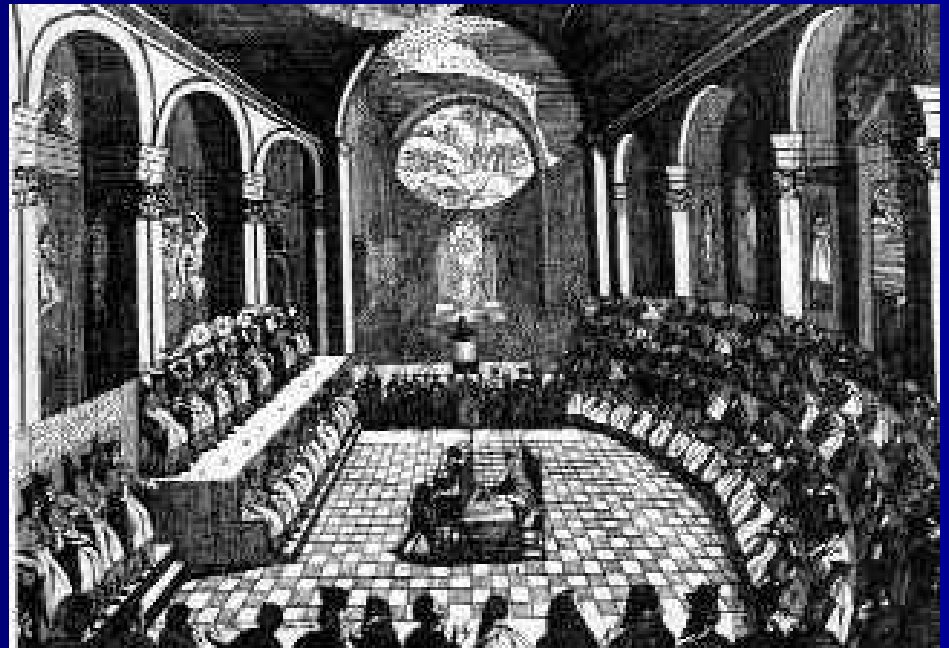


# The Counter Reformation



# Reforming the Catholic Church

- Counter-Reformation
  - The Catholic Church's series of reforms in response to the spread of Protestantism in the mid-1500's to the early 1600's.

# THE REFORMATION

QUICK  
FACTS

## Causes

- Humanist values led people to question church authority.
- Some clergy were corrupt, worldly, or poorly educated.
- Martin Luther posted his Ninety-five Theses.
- The printing press helped spread Reformation ideas.



## Effects

- Many Protestant sects developed.
- Church leaders reformed the Catholic Church.
- Religious intolerance and anti-Semitism increased.
- Religious conflicts spread across Europe.

**Society of Jesus or Jesuits  
(missionaries)**

**Inquisition (Church court to  
punish Protestant heretics)**

**No more indulgences**

**Stop the spread of  
Protestantism**

# Council of Trent

Recognizing the need to redefine the doctrines of Catholic faith, Pope Paul III convened the Council of Trent in 1545. Delegates examined Catholic practices and clarified teaching on important points.

## ***Reforms***

- Delegates addressed abuses
- Reforms addressed corruption of clergy
- Training of priests regulated
- Financial abuses curbed
- Sale of indulgences abolished

## ***Mystery***

- Rejected Protestants' emphasis on self-discipline, individual faith
- Argued church help believers achieve salvation using mystery, magnificent ceremonies to inspire faith

## ***No Compromise***

- No compromise between Catholicism, Protestantism
- Bold action great boost to Catholicism, renewed energy, confidence
- Jesuit schools expanded scope of church worldwide

# Religious Orders

- Jesuits
  - “Society of Jesus”
    - Renewed church’s emphasis of spirituality and service.
  - Founded by Ignatius of Loyola
    - Basque Nobleman and former soldier
    - Created new Catholic schools throughout world
    - Helped further spread of Protestantism
- Concentrated on education as a means of combating the Protestant Reformation.

# The Inquisitions

- The Spanish Inquisition (1478)
  - Tried to convert Jews, Muslims, and Protestants
  - Index of Forbidden Books
- The Roman Inquisition (1542) tried people for:
  - Being Protestant
  - Witchcraft
  - Breaking Church Law

# Expulsion of Jews and Muslims

- Spain gives these groups of people three options.
  - (1) CONVERT to Christianity
  - (2) GET OUT of Spain
  - (3) DIE
- Jews segregated to ghetto
  - Ghettos- were walled sections of the city and their gates closed at a certain time each evening.



# Changes in Religion

- Jesuits bring many back to the Catholic Church, and renew the doctrines of the Catholic Church.
- New denominations form because reformers interpret the Bible differently!

# Witchcraft

- Hysteria of Witchcraft swept through Europe during 1580 to 1660.
- Witches would:
  - Kill Children
  - Kill Livestock
  - Work with the Devil.



# Political Effects

- A rising sense of national identity with a decline in the power of the Catholic Church
- States and businesses want church to become less involved with political affairs.
- Political power was now separate from the church!

## Religious Wars and Unrest

In 1494, King Charles VIII of France invaded Italy. This began a series of wars in which France and Spain vied for control of the Italian Peninsula.

### *The Italian Wars*

- During wars, control of Italy bounced between France, Spain
- England eventually became involved
- Fighting culminated in sack of Rome by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, 1527

### *Significance*

- Significance of wars: expanded Italian Renaissance throughout Europe
- Troops brought home ideas they were exposed to in Italy
- Italian artists fled north, took new techniques, styles with them

# Conflicts among Germans

## *New Ideas and Unrest*

- New ideas circulated among growing population
- Peasants unhappy with high taxes, lack of power
- Reformation preachers gave backing to idea of freedom

## *Peasants' War*

- 1524, tens of thousands of German peasants stormed castles, monasteries
- Rebellion known as Peasants' War
- Nobles harshly suppressed uprising

## *Luther's Reaction*

- Accused of beginning unrest, Martin Luther denounced it
- Luther's refusal to side with peasants prevented Reformation from spilling over into social revolution that encouraged social equality

## **Conflicts between Religions**

- In France, Huguenots, the Protestant minority, fought for years against Catholics
- Fighting ended when Huguenot leader, Henry of Navarre, became Catholic
- His conversion led to political stability by encouraging Catholics to accept him as king
- 1598, Henry's Edict of Nantes granted religious freedom to Protestants



## RELIGIONS IN EUROPE, 1600

