

# STUDY PACK 5

## THE CATHOLIC COUNTER REFORMATION

“In the revolutionary turmoil excited by Luther, it is easy to forget that the Protestant success was never more than partial. Loud though, blew his trumpet, the paper walls of Rome ... refused to fall. However badly shaken, the papacy proved surprisingly resistant. Indeed it is one of the ironies of the age that when the dust settled, the pope was found in more \_\_\_\_\_ left to him than his predecessors had exercised over the whole Latin church.”

~ G.R. Elton, *Reformation Europe*, p.186 ~

### I. CATHOLIC REFORM

In the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, it appeared that Protestantism would completely overcome Roman Catholicism. However, the strength of Catholicism was revived during the period known as \_\_\_\_\_.

#### A. The Reforming Popes

1. Pope Paul III (1534 - 1549) \_\_\_\_\_, upgraded the papal administration and staff, worked against some forms of corruption in the clergy and launched missionary efforts in Protestant territory.
2. Pope Paul IV (1559 – 1559) effectively used the Inquisition and the Index (the list of forbidden books) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Other popes placed great emphasis on reforming the financed practices of the Roman Catholic church.

#### B. The Reforming Orders

Several new orders of priests and nuns were formed, emphasizing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### C. The Jesuits

Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556) formed the Society of Jesus. This was organized as a semi military force outside the normal Catholic chain of command. At first, they answered \_\_\_\_\_ . Soon, some were suggesting that they answered to no one. They had three stated tasks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ among Catholics.

They started schools and universities, served as missionaries to Protestant, Buddhist and Moslem countries. They were often thought to be connected to political intrigues in Protestant countries. They were referred to as “\_\_\_\_\_.”

The Jesuits were outlawed in many countries.

## II. ASSASSINATIONS

The cause of Roman Catholicism was helped by assassinations by Roman Catholics of leaders who promoted Protestantism or religious liberty. Henry IV of France (Edict of Nantes) and William the Silent of Holland were killed by loyal Catholics.

Admiral D’Coligny of France, Queen Elizabeth of England, and King James of Scotland and England (the Gunpowder plot) survived assassination attempts. The papacy and particularly the Jesuits were often considered to be directly behind these attacks.

## III. THE COUNCIL OF TRENT

The Council of Trent was the nineteenth recognized council of the Catholic church. It met three different times over an 18 year period. This council was devoted to \_\_\_\_\_.

The Council clarified Catholic doctrine about salvation and the sacraments. It confirmed that salvation could be found \_\_\_\_\_. It also confirmed the Catholic canon which included the Apocrypha (which was rejected by the Protestants).

Protestantism and all non-Catholic Christianity was officially condemned. The Roman Catholic church was confirmed as \_\_\_\_\_. Purgatory was made an official doctrine of the Catholic church. The concept of indulgences was upheld.

## IV. INQUISITION AND INDEX

The Inquisition was a Roman Catholic inspired program to deal with \_\_\_\_\_. Councils were formed to investigate those accused of heresy. These tribunals had the right to arrest suspected heretics, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Many of these tribunals were led by Jesuits.

Reformation leaders in Italy and Spain were killed and Roman Catholicism maintained control of these countries. Within fifty years, \_\_\_\_\_ were executed in connection with Inquisition tribunals.

The Index was a list of forbidden books. There were criminal penalties, including capital punishment, for reading books listed in the Index.

## V. SAINT BARTHOLOMEW’S DAY MASSACRE

On August 24, 1572, the bloodiest massacre of Protestants took place. French Protestants called \_\_\_\_\_, were making great progress in France. Catherine de Medici, Queen Regent of France, led the king to approve a massacre of Protestants. Early on a Sunday morning, French troops and armed civilians began a 23 day slaughter of French Protestants. Men, women and children were mercilessly slaughtered. \_\_\_\_\_.

Pope Gregory XIII ordered \_\_\_\_\_ and a special hymn was sung in honor of the killers. A gold medal was issued to honor “\_\_\_\_\_.” France was to remain under Roman Catholic control.

## **VI. THE INFLUENCE OF THE REFORMATION**

- A. Roman Catholic power was limited – it never recovered control of Europe.
- B. Protestant Bibles, translated from a pure text, became popular in many European countries.
- C. Protestant Bibles \_\_\_\_\_ in many European countries.
- D. Nation states, no longer dominated by the papacy, became stronger.