

The Counter-Reformation

Catholicism Transformed

- The Catholic Reformation
 - First phase (c. 1490s)
 - A movement for moral and institutional reform within the religious orders
 - Papacy showed little interest in this movement
 - Influence of northern humanists (Erasmus and More)
 - Encouraged the laity to lead lives of simple but sincere religious piety

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 - Second phase (c. 1530s)
 - More aggressive phase of reform
 - New style of papal leadership
 - Excessive holiness
 - Accomplished administrators
 - Reorganized papal finances

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 - Third phase: the Council of Trent (1545–1563)
 - Reaffirmed Catholic doctrine
 - Good works declared necessary for salvation
 - The seven sacraments
 - Papal supremacy
 - Bishops and priests were forbidden to hold more than one spiritual office
 - Establishment of theological seminaries
 - Established the Index of Forbidden Books (1564)

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 - Saint Ignatius Loyola (1491–1556)
 - Spanish nobleman wounded in battle (1521) became a spiritual soldier of Christ
 - Ecstatic visions
 - The *Spiritual Exercises*
 - Practical advice on how to master the will
 - A program of meditations on sin and the life of Christ

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 - The Society of Jesus (Jesuits) founded at Paris in 1534
 - Formally constituted as a holy order by Pope Paul III (1540)
 - A company of soldiers sworn to defend the faith
 - Eloquence, persuasion, and instruction
 - The suppression of individuality
 - Proselytized Christians and non-Christians alike
 - Established schools
 - Became an international movement

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- The Catholic Reformation
 - Counter-Reformation Christianity
 - Defended and revitalized the faith
 - Spread literacy and intense concern for acts of charity
 - New religious orders
 - New importance given to religious women
 - Saint Teresa of Avila (1515–1582)
 - The Ursulines and the Sisters of Charity

Conclusion: The Heritage of the Protestant Reformation

- Consequences
 - Increasing power of Europe's sovereign states
 - The growth of German cultural nationalism
 - Worldwide competition for souls and resources