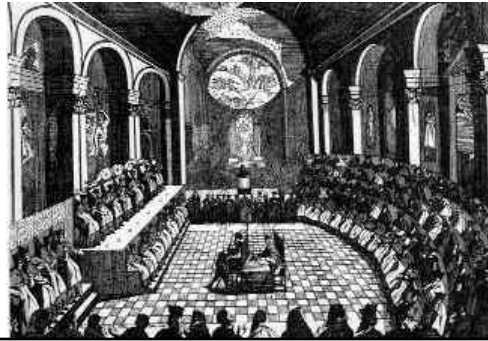


The Counter Reformation: The Catholic Church's Response



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.

Early Reformers

- Girolamo Savonarola

- Monk who tried to change the church from within.
- Excommunicated and Executed in Florence.



New Religious Orders

- Jesuits

- “Society of Jesus”
 - Renewed church’s emphasis of spirituality and service.
- Founded by Ignatius of Loyola
 - Basque Nobleman and former soldier.

New Religious Orders

• Jesuits

- Concentrated on education as a means of combating the Protestant Reformation.
- Built schools, sailed with explorers & fought the spread of Protestantism.
- Spread Catholicism across Africa, Asia & the Americas.

The Council of Trent

- A council of Church leaders that met to discuss the state of Catholicism & the spread of Protestantism
- 1545, Church members decided to redefine some religious doctrines of the Catholic Church.

The Council of Trent

- Clarified Catholic teaching
 1. Addressed Abuses
 2. Addressed Corruption
 3. Training of Priests regulated
 4. Addressed Financial Abuse
 5. Sale of Indulgences was abolished

The Council of Trent

- Outcomes:
 - Humans could interpret the Bible
 - Faith + Good Works = Salvation
 - Ritual & Tradition were still important
 - The Pope was head of the Church
 - Outlawed Indulgences and Simony
 - Opened Seminaries to train priests
 - Reinstated the Inquisition

The Catholic Inquisition

- Three Parts of the Inquisition:
 - Roman Inquisition (1542)
 - Spanish Inquisition (1478)
 - Portuguese Inquisition (1536)



The index of forbidden books included

- Protestant Bibles
- Scientific Writings
- Galileo
- Copernicus
- John Locke
- John Milton
- Rene Descartes



The Roman Inquisition

- The Roman Inquisition tried people for:
 - Being Protestant
 - Witchcraft
 - (Malleus Maleficarum) “Hammer of Witches”
 - Breaking with Church Law

The Spanish Inquisition

- King Ferdinand II & Isabella I of Castile
- Tried to convert:
 - Jews
 - Muslims
 - Protestants
- Many accounts of torture and executions!
- Index of Forbidden Books= censorship



The Portuguese Inquisition

- Established by Portuguese King John III.
- Headed by Grand Inquisitor D. Diogo da Silva, Bishop of Ceuta
- Main target:
 - Jews who had converted to Catholicism
 - Called “Conversos” or “New Christians”

The Counter Reformation's Long Term Effects

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!

Expulsion of Jews & Muslims

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

Censorship in the Church

- The Index Librorum Prohibitorum
 - The Forbidden Books were a list of books that people should not read.
- You could lose your soul by reading these books.
 - Contained Reformer's writing and some secular works.

Political Effects

- States and businesses want church to become less involved with political affairs.
- Political power becomes increasingly separate from the church!