The Counter-Reformation

Preview

- Main Idea / Reading Focus
- Reforming the Catholic Church
- Map: Religions in Europe
- Religious and Social Effects
- Religious Wars and Unrest
The Counter-Reformation

Preview, continued

- Quick Facts: The Reformation
- Visual Study Guide / Quick Facts
- Video: The Impact of the Renaissance and Reformation
The Counter-Reformation

Main Idea

Catholics at all levels recognized the need for reform in the church. Their work turned back the tide of Protestantism in some areas and renewed the zeal of Catholics everywhere.

Reading Focus

• What reforms were made in the Catholic Church?
• What were the religious and social effects of the Counter-Reformation?
• What wars occurred because of the Counter-Reformation?
Renaissance and Reformation  
Section 4

Reforming the Catholic Church

Others dissatisfied with the Catholic Church
Before Luther, some Catholics working toward reform
Counter-Reformation, series of reforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Reformers</th>
<th>Bonfire of the Vanities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monk Girolamo Savonarola tried to change church from within</td>
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<td>1400s, preached fiery sermons against abuses of church</td>
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<td>Called for church to melt down gold, silver ornaments, buy bread for hungry, poor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savonarola convinced people to gather, burn jewelry, trinkets</td>
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<td>Known as “bonfire of the vanities”</td>
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<td>Pope Alexander at first allowed Savonarola’s work, eventually excommunicated him</td>
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Pope Alexander thought Savonarola was spreading dangerous ideas. In 1498, Savonarola was executed at Florence.
Jesuits

New Religious Orders

• Other leaders formed new religious orders whose members worked to reform church

• Work renewed church’s emphasis on spirituality, service

• Most influential of these, the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits

Loyola

• 1534, order founded by Ignatius of Loyola, Basque nobleman, former soldier

• Loyola ran Jesuits like military organization, emphasizing obedience to church above all

• Jesuits concentrated on education as means for combating Protestant Reformation; established missions, schools, universities
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
Several important figures helped carry out Council of Trent reforms

- **Charles Borromeo**
  - Archbishop of Milan
  - Built new school for educating priests

- **Francis of Sales**, in France
  - Worked to regain district of Savoy, which had largely turned to Calvinism
  - Founded religious teaching order for women
Renaissance and Reformation

Women and the Church

• Renaissance women in religious orders took more active roles
• Before Renaissance, lived in secluded convents
• By late Middle Ages, acceptable for nuns to help poor, orphaned, sick
• Italian nun Angela Merici began Company of Saint Ursula, dedicated to teaching girls; Jane of Chantal and Francis of Sales began Visitation of Holy Mary, trained women to be teachers

Mary Ward

• England’s Mary Ward began European network of girls’ schools
• First denounced because ideas about women considered dangerously new
• Later missionary influence formally recognized by church

Teresa of Avila

• Teresa of Avila most famous female spiritual leader
• As nun decided convent practices too lax, followed own strict rules
• Reformed Carmelite order
• Deep spirituality, visions, fervor inspired many to remain Catholic
The Inquisition

**Roman Inquisition**
- 1542, to counter Reformation, church established church court
- Roman Inquisition tried people accused of being Protestants, of practicing witchcraft, of breaking church law

**Spanish Inquisition**
- Spanish monarchs set up, controlled much harsher Spanish Inquisition, 1478
- Used Inquisition to impose religious uniformity, especially on converted Jews, Muslims, later on Protestants

**Abuse of Church’s Power**
- Church tried to stamp out rebellion through *Index of Forbidden Books*
- Church warned reading these books would cause people to lose souls
- Accounts of torture, executions by courts damaged church’s image
Summarize

What methods did the Catholic Church use to stop the spread of Protestantism?

**Answer(s):** spreading Catholicism through mission work and education reforms of the Council of Trent; Inquisition put people on trial, punished them.
The Counter-Reformation affected the whole world, because policies of the Catholic Church influenced governments and societies wherever the church existed.

**Changes in Religion**
- Renewed zeal for Catholic faith spread the religion to other continents, largely through work of Jesuits
- Jesuit influence softened harsh colonial rule in North America, elsewhere
- Protestants broke away from Catholic Church, split into many factions
- Religious turmoil increased as Catholics persecuted non-Catholics, non-Catholics persecuted Catholics and one another

**Conflict and Turmoil**
- Rifts soon opened among various Protestant churches
- Martin Luther, followers, denounced radical ideas of Anabaptists, Zwingli’s followers
- Calvinists disapproved of ideas on which Lutheranism based
- Martin Luther’s theses had opened door to religious freedom
- Religious freedom brought equal proportion of conflict, turmoil
Persecution and Hysteria

- Catholics and Protestants viewed Jews, Muslims as heretics
- Jews in 1492, Muslims in 1500, forced to convert to Catholic Christianity or leave Spain; many Jews resettled in eastern, southern Europe
- Some places, Jews forced to live in ghettos, walled in, gates closed
- Jews who had converted, were members of educated elite, stayed in Spain

Witchcraft

- Many Europeans feared witches roamed land, killing children, cattle
- Fears increased in times of poor harvests, other hardships; fears inspired hysteria in which accused witches tried for alleged wrongdoing
- Penalty for practicing witchcraft, death; many innocent victims executed
- Majority of executions between 1580 and 1660; thousands, mostly women and poor, killed
Political Effects

Rising sense of national identity interwoven with decline in power of Catholic Church

- Protestant Reformation indirectly encouraged formation of independent states, nations
- Rulers, merchants both wanted church less involved in state, business affairs
- Political power became separated from churches
- Nations, churches still often aligned with one another to increase influence in a region
Generalize

How did religious turmoil affect society during the 1500s?

**Answer(s):** caused changes in religion, fear and persecution of different religious groups, the creation of independent states.
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
### Tide of Protestantism

#### Charles V
- Holy Roman Emperor Charles V was determined to turn back tide of Protestantism
- 1546, began war against Lutheran princes of Germany

#### Peace of Augsburg
- After years of battles, enthusiasm for war waned
- 1555, Peace of Augsburg signed

#### Agreement
- Charles scorned religious compromise, would not attend
- Agreement allowed each prince to choose religion subjects would practice

#### Seeds
- Only choices for religion were Catholicism, Lutheranism
- Subjects had no say in choice
- Still, seeds of religious freedom had been planted
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
The Reformation

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.
Identify Cause and Effect

What factors led to the Peasants’ War?

**Answer(s):** peasants' high taxes, lack of power; Reformation ideas of freedom
## Visual Study Guide

### People of the Renaissance
- **Lorenzo de Medici**: Ruler of Florence and patron of many artists.
- **Leonardo da Vinci**: Italian artist, engineer, and scientist.
- **Michelangelo**: Italian painter and sculptor.
- **Baldassare Castiglione**: Italian writer and courtier.
- **Niccolo Machiavelli**: Italian political writer and statesman.
- **Albrecht Dürer**: German painter.
- **Johannes Gutenberg**: German creator of movable type.
- **Desiderius Erasmus**: Christian humanist, philosopher, and writer.
- **William Shakespeare**: English playwright and poet.
- **Martin Luther**: German religious reformer.
- **John Calvin**: Swiss religious reformer.
- **Henry VIII**: King of England.
- **Elizabeth I**: Queen of England and daughter of Henry VIII.
- **Ignatius of Loyola**: Spanish monk and founder of the Jesuits.
- **Teresa of Avila**: Spanish nun and reformer of the Carmelite order.

### Events of the Renaissance
- **mid-1300s**: Italy experiences a rise of city-states.
- **1435**: Alberti writes an explanation of perspective for other artists.
- **1455**: Gutenberg develops a printing press with moveable type.
- **1506**: Dürer returns to Germany from a trip to Italy.
- **1508**: Michelangelo starts painting the Sistine Chapel.
- **1517**: Luther posts his Ninety-Five Theses at Wittenberg.
- **1518**: Castiglione completes *The Courtier*.
- **1533**: Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn.
- **1537**: Teresa of Avila runs away from home to join a convent.
- **1540**: Ignatius of Loyola founds the Jesuits.
- **1542**: The Inquisition is established.
- **1545**: Pope Paul III convenes the Council of Trent.
- **1558**: Elizabeth I comes to the throne of England.
- **1593**: Shakespeare appears in London records.
Renaissance and Reformation

Section 4

Video

The Impact of the Renaissance and Reformation

Click above to play the video.