

7.57 Analyze how the Catholic Counter-Reformation revitalized the Catholic Church and the forces that fostered the movement, including St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, and the Council of Trent

Catholic Reform

- Pope Paul III
 - Most important pope in reforming Church
 - Challenged Protestantism
 - Appointed ethical clergy
- Next 4 popes continue reforming Catholic Church (aka Catholic Counter-Reformation)

St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits

- Ignatius (1491-1556)
 - Founder of new religious order
 - Organized new order in military fashion
 - Believed in spiritual exercises



St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits

- Society of Jesus (1540) (aka the Jesuits)
- 3 goals
 - Reform Church through education
 - Gospel to pagans
(non-Christians)
 - Fight Protestantism



Council of Trent

- 3 sessions (1545-1563)
- Established Catholic dogma (practices and beliefs) for next 4 centuries
- Equal validity of Scripture, Church traditions, and writings of Church fathers
- Salvation by both “good works” and faith



Council of Trent

- 7 sacraments valid (baptism, reconciliation, eucharist, confirmation, marriage, holy orders, anointing of the sick)
- Transubstantiation (bread and wine becomes body and blood of Christ) reaffirmed
- Monasticism, celibacy of clergy, and purgatory reaffirmed



Council of Trent

- Church reforms:
 - Sale of indulgences ended
 - Sale of Church offices ended
- Bishops given greater control over clergy
- Seminaries established to train priests

Results of Reformation

- Unity of Western Christianity shattered
- Religious enthusiasm rekindled
- Abuses remedied
- Religious wars in Europe for over a century