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 <u>reforming</u>
 Church
 - Challenged <u>Protestantism</u>
 - o Appointed ethical clergy
- Next 4 popes continue reforming Catholic
 Church (aka <u>Catholic Counter-Reformation</u>)

St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits

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



St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits

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



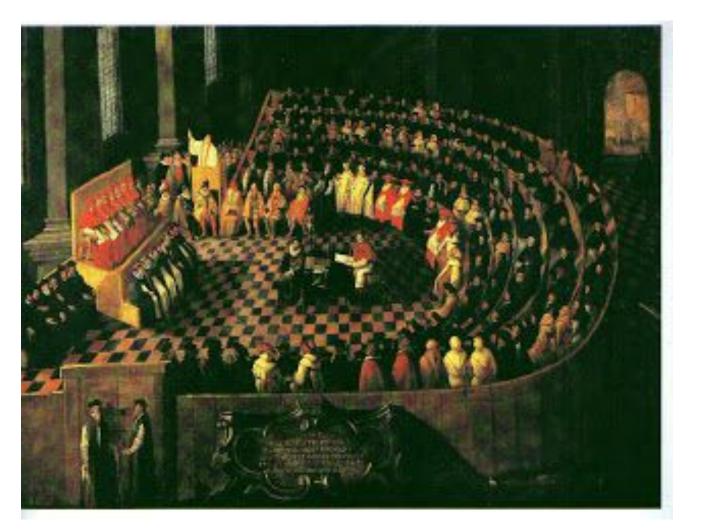
Council of Trent

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



Council of Trent

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



Council of Trent

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

Results of Reformation

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