How should the Catholic church respond to Protestant Reformation?

Counter-Reformation

A. Ignatius of Loyola-

- Wrote *Spiritual Exercises* - day by day plan of meditation, prayer, and study.
- 1540- Pope made Ignatius's company a new monastic order known as the Society of Jesus (more commonly known as the Jesuits)
- Emphasis on absolute discipline and obedience. Willing to go/do anything for the Pope

B. Reforms by the Church

- Listed books he considered dangerous to the Catholic faith
- Directed council of cardinals to investigate on abuses within the Church
- Approved the Jesuit orders
- 1541- called for Council of Trent
  - Pope's interpretation of the Bible was final.
  - Christians were not saved by faith alone, but by faith and good work
  - The Bible and Church tradition shared equal authority for guiding Christian life.
  - Indulgences, pilgrimages, and venerations of holy relics were all valid expression of Christian piety.

Women in the church

Inquisition

- Church court established by the Catholic church
- Tried people who were accused of being Protestant, practicing witchcraft, or breaking church law.

3) Religious Intolerance & Anti-Semitism Increased

- Renewed zeal for Catholic faith
- Persecution and hysteria
  - **Heretics**
  - witchcraft
- Political Effects
  - Rising sense of nationalism
  - Protestant Reformation encouraged the formation of independent states & nation
  - Separation of church & state

Were the Reforms by the Catholic Church effective in response to the Protestant Movement?

- What suggestions would you offer to the Catholic Church?
- Did the break up of Christianity help or hurt the people in Europe?