

Bell Work

As Protestantism spread in the later 1500s and 1600s, Catholic leaders responded. **Their effort to stop the spread of Protestantism and to reform the Catholic Church from within was known as the Catholic Reformation, or Counter-Reformation.**

If you were a leader in the Catholic church, what measures would you take to reform the Catholic church? Write at least 3 complete sentences.

The Catholic Reformation

I can explain how the Catholic Counter-Reformation revitalized the Catholic Church.

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. (C, H)

Catholic Culture in Spain

- Even before the Catholic Reformation, Spain's rulers had been battling to drive non-Catholic people from their lands.
- In 1492 the king and queen defeated the last Muslim forces in Spain.
- All Muslims and Jews were forced to convert to Catholicism.
- The Spanish monarchs also ordered the Spanish Inquisition to find and punish any Muslims or Jews who converted, but secretly kept their old beliefs.
- Once the Inquisition punished all Muslim, Jewish, and Protestant believers, Spain's Catholic Church had no opposition.



Catholic Reforms

- In other parts of Europe, Catholic leaders were responding to criticisms of Protestants.
- Catholic reformers created new religious orders, or communities in southern Europe.
- These orders wanted to win people back to the Catholic church.

Catholic Reforms

- The first of the new orders was founded in 1534 by Spanish noble, Saint Ignatius of Loyola.
- This new order was the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits.
- Ignatius had fought as a knight, and the Jesuits were trained to be as disciplined as soldiers in their religious duties.
- By teaching people about Catholic ideas, Jesuits hoped to turn people against Protestantism.



The Council of Trent

- Many Catholic leaders felt more change was needed.
- They called together the Council of Trent, a meeting of church leaders in Trent, Italy.
- Clergy from across Europe came to discuss, debate, and eventually reform Catholic teachings.
- The council restated the importance of the clergy in interpreting the Bible, but it created new rules that clergy had to follow.
- One rule ordered bishops to live in the areas they oversaw. The council also officially rejected the ideas of the Protestant leaders.

The Council of Trent



- Some Catholic Reformation leaders wanted to punish Protestants as heretics.
- To lead this campaign, the pope created religious courts to punish any Protestants found in Italy.
- He also issued a list of books considered dangerous for people to read, including many by Protestant leaders.
- People reading books on this list could be excommunicated from the Catholic Church.

Catholic Missionaries

- Many Catholics dedicated their lives to helping the church grow.
- They became missionaries, traveling to foreign countries to spread their faith.
- As this missionary activity greatly increased during the Catholic Reformation, Catholic teachings spread around the world.
- Many of the new missionaries were Jesuits.
- Around the world Catholic missionaries baptized millions of people. Through their efforts the Catholic Reformation reached far beyond Europe.

Table Top Tweet



- Each group will read the article and write a tweet on the bottom of the article that summarizes it.
- When I call time, you will rotate the papers counter clockwise.
- By the end, every group should have read every single article and written Tweet summarizing it.

Exit Ticket

- Do you think the Council of Trent and Jesuits revitalized the Catholic church? Write a paragraph explaining your answer.