

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Birth of New Ideas: The Catholic Reformation

### Key Terms and People

<b>Catholic Reformation</b> 16 <sup>th</sup> -century Catholic reform movement in response to the Protestant Reformation	<b>Heretic</b> someone accused of having a religious belief contrary to the teaching of the Church	<b>Jesuits</b> members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola
<b>Ignatius of Loyola</b> Spanish noble who founded the Jesuits	<b>Council of Trent</b> meeting of Roman Catholic leaders to rule on doctrines criticized by the Protestant reformers	<b>Nation-state</b> independent geopolitical unit of people having a common culture and Identity

### EARLY REFORMERS

#### What was the Catholic Reformation?

Protestant churches grew all over Europe. To keep Catholic believers loyal, the Catholic Church took steps to change itself. This was called the [ 1 ].

One Catholic reformer was a Spanish noble named [ 2 ]. He founded a new group in the Church based on deep devotion to Jesus. Members of this group, called the [ 3 ], started schools across Europe. They sent missionaries to convert people to Catholicism. In addition, they tried to stop the spread of Protestant faiths.

Two popes of the 1500s helped bring about changes in the Church. Pope Paul III set up a kind of court called the Inquisition. It was charged with finding, trying, and punishing people who broke the rules of the Church. He also called a meeting of church leaders, the [ 4 ]. The council, which met in 1545, passed several doctrines. These doctrines stated that the Church's interpretation of the Bible was final. A person who substituted his or her own interpretation was a [ 5 ], or a person who held religious beliefs contrary to the Church. Unlike what Luther and Calvin taught, Christians needed to perform good works to win salvation. They also gave the Bible and the Church equal authority in setting out Christian beliefs. Finally, while they supported indulgences, selling indulgences was outlawed.

The next pope, Paul IV, put these doctrines into practice. They helped revive the Church and allowed it to survive the challenge of the Protestants.

### WOMEN REFORMERS

#### How did women play a role in the Catholic Reformation?

A number of women played a role in religious reform. Beginning in the late Middle Ages, women in religious orders began to work among the poor or sick. Previously, women remained secluded in convents.

Teresa of Avila inspired many people with her personal example of fasting and prayer. In fact, she inspired many would-be Protestants to remain in the Catholic Church. Other women reformers included Angela Merici of Italy, who dedicated herself to teaching girls, and Mary Ward of England, who also began a network of schools for girls.

### LEGACY OF THE REFORMATION

#### What was the legacy of the Reformation?

The Reformation had an enduring impact on society. In the wake of the movement, Protestant churches flourished. Meanwhile, the Catholic Church became more unified as a result of the reforms started at the Council of Trent.

Women thought that their status in society might improve as a result of the Reformation. However, this did not happen. Women were still mainly limited to the concerns of home and family.

the concerns of home and family. In politics, the Reformation caused an overall decline in the authority of the church. As a result, individual monarchs and states gained greater power. This in turn led to the development of modern [ 6 ]. In the years to come, nation-states would grow in power.

Finally, the questioning of beliefs and authority that marked the Reformation laid the groundwork for even more changes in society in the centuries to come.

7. What happened at the Council of Trent?

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8. Who were two women who played important roles in the Reformation?

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9. What was the result of the declining authority of the church?

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**Directions:** After you finish reading about the Catholic Reformation complete the table below.

**Reformers attempted to change and preserve the Catholic Church.**

<b>What was the role of Ignatius of Loyola and Popes Paul III and Paul IV during the Reformation?</b>	<b>10.</b>
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**Women played a role in reform.**

<b>How did women play a role in reform?</b>	<b>11.</b>
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**The Protestant and Catholic Reformations had a lasting impact.**

<b>What were some important effects of the Reformation?</b>	<b>12.</b>
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