Catholic Reformation

- “Counter Reformation”
- Strategy by leaders of Catholic Church to
  o Defend itself from Protestant Reformation
  o Reform its abuses

Tools of the Catholic Reformation

- The Inquisition
  o Church court
  o Heretics on trial
  o Roman Inquisition
    ▪ No torture
- Catholic Index
  o List of books Catholics not allowed to read
    ▪ Especially Luther and Calvin
  o Banned books
- Persecution of the Jews
  o Scapegoats
  o “Murders of Christ”
  o Usury
    ▪ Illegal to charge interest on loans
      • Restricted trade because no one could get a loan
      • Changed to charging exorbitant interest
- Society of Jesus
  o Jesuits
  o Organized by St Ignatius Loyola
    ▪ Scholarly Priest
  o Mission: Spread Catholicism and halt Protestantism
- Counter Fraternities
  o Organizations of laymen
    ▪ Not clergy
  o Religious clubs

Council of Trent

- 1545-1663
- Organization where leaders of the church would discuss problems of the church
- To Clarify the position of the church
  o Reaffirmed
    ▪ Authority of the Pope and Bishops
    ▪ 7 Sacraments
    ▪ Transubstantiation
    ▪ Belief in Purgatory
    ▪ Celibacy of clergy
    ▪ Monasticism
      ▪ Monks separate from society
      ▪ Saints
      ▪ Most of old catholic doctrine
  o Made VERY FEW CHANGES
    ▪ Justification by faith AND works
    ▪ Limited sale of indulgences
    ▪ Condemned pluralism
- Condemned behavior of bishops
- Established seminaries
  - Schools for priests
- Reformed monasteries

**Baroque Art**
- Only in Catholic countries
- Emotion
  - Religious ecstasy
- Twisted
- Darker Colors
- Caravaggio, Gentileschi, Bernini

**Significance of Catholic Reformation**
- Renewed sense of religious seriousness
- New line of reforming Popes
- New religious orders and missionary activity
- Led to the Wars of Religion

*The Denial of Saint Peter, Caravaggio, 16th Century*

![](image)

*Religious Situation in Europe, c. 1560*