

Counter- Reformation

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



The Denial of Saint Peter, Caravaggio, 16th Century

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



Religious Situation in Europe, c. 1560