

I. The Catholic Reformation

A. First phase (c. 1490s)

- A movement for moral and institutional reform within the religious orders
  - Papacy showed little interest in this movement
- Influence of northern humanists (Erasmus and More)
  - Encouraged the laity to lead lives of simple but sincere religious piety

B. Second phase (c. 1530s)

- More aggressive phase of reform
- New style of papal leadership
  - Excessive holiness
  - Accomplished administrators
  - Reorganized papal finances

C. Third phase: the Council of Trent (1545–1563)

- Reaffirmed Catholic doctrine
  - Good works declared necessary for salvation
  - The seven sacraments
  - Papal supremacy
- Bishops and priests were forbidden to hold more than one spiritual office
- Establishment of theological seminaries
- Established the Index of Forbidden Books (1564)

D. Saint Ignatius Loyola (1491–1556)

- Spanish nobleman wounded in battle (1521) became a spiritual soldier of Christ
- Ecstatic visions
- The *Spiritual Exercises*
  - Practical advice on how to master the will
  - A program of meditations on sin and the life of Christ

- The Society of Jesus (Jesuits) founded at Paris in 1534
- Formally constituted as a holy order by Pope Paul III (1540)
  - A company of soldiers sworn to defend the faith
  - Eloquence, persuasion, and instruction
  - The suppression of individuality
  - Proselytized Christians and non-Christians alike
  - Established schools
  - Became an international movement

#### E. Counter-Reformation Christianity

- Defended and revitalized the faith
- Spread literacy and intense concern for acts of charity
- New religious orders
- New importance given to religious women
  - Saint Teresa of Avila (1515–1582)
  - The Ursulines and the Sisters of Charity

#### II. Conclusion – Consequences of the Reformation

- A. Increasing power of Europe's sovereign states
- B. The growth of German cultural nationalism
- C. Era of religious wars and competition worldwide