

Aim: How did the Church counter the Reformation?

I. Effects of the Reformation

1. Loss of religious unity in Europe
2. Paved the way for future revolutions
3. Religious conflicts
4. New denominations: Lutherans, Amish, Quakers.
5. Many wars occurred
6. Church lost power

II. Religious Wars

1. French wars of religion 1562-1598
2. Huguenots (French Protestants) vs. Catholics
3. 1598- Edict of Nantes
4. This allowed Protestants to practice in Catholic France
5. Also granted Protestants certain rights in France

○ England

1. Henry VIII Wanted a male heir
2. He was denied annulment by the pope
3. Started the Anglican Protestant Church or Church of England
4. Elizabeth I (Protestant) vs. Mary I (Catholic) Mary I also known as Bloody Mary
5. After Mary's death Elizabeth makes England Protestant again
6. Anglo-Spanish war 1585-1604
7. Spanish Armada 1588 (England wins) Phillip II vs. Elizabeth I.
8. James I declares truce with Spain 1604

○ Thirty-Years War

1. Last religious war
2. 1618-1648
3. Catholics vs. Protestants in Germany
4. Ended with the Treaty of Westphalia which allowed princes to choose their religion

III. The Counter Reformation

1. 16th century Church reforms
2. Banned the sale of Indulgences
3. Creation of the Society of Jesuits by Ignatius of Loyola
4. Used to restore faith in the teachings of Christ
5. Catholics should do good works and have faith

IV The Council of Trent

1. Council of religious leaders that met from 1545-1563
2. The Church condemned Protestantism
3. Specified Catholic doctrines on salvation, the sacraments and the Biblical canon.
4. They also set out to reform the abuses of the Church

V. The Inquisition

- i. Established by Pope Paul III in 1542
- ii. Used to end heresies against the Church
- iii. Created the Index of Forbidden Books
- iv. List comprised of books that go against Church teachings