

4. (a) Briefly describe Calvin's idea of the elect and their place in society. (b) How were Calvin's political ideas different from Luther's?
5. How did Calvinism become the official religion of Scotland?
6. Where in Europe did Lutheranism become the official religion?

### **Critical Thinking**

7. (a) What did Thomas More mean by his statement, "I die the king's good servant, but God's first"? (b) How does this statement show the dilemma that many people faced in the 1500's?

## **The Catholic Church made reforms.**

# 3

While Protestants won many followers, millions of Catholics held fast to their traditional beliefs. Catholics in the 1500's had their own religious reformers. One great champion of Catholic reform was Ignatius (ig-NAY-shus) of Loyola, later canonized as Saint Ignatius.

### **Ignatius began the Jesuits.**

Born in 1491, Ignatius grew up in his father's castle in Loyola in eastern Spain. The great turning point in his life came in 1521 when he was in the Spanish army fighting the French. A cannonball shattered his right leg, leaving him an invalid for months. During his recovery, Ignatius thought about his past sinfulness and the events of the life of Jesus. His daily devotions seemed to cleanse his soul. In 1522, he began writing a book. Titled *Spiritual Exercises*, his book laid out a day-by-day plan of meditation, prayer, and study.

Over the next 18 years, Ignatius gathered a band of followers. Eventually, he won the support of Pope Paul III. In 1540, the pope made Ignatius's company a new monastic order called the Society of Jesus. Those who later joined the order were commonly called Jesuits (JEHZ-uh-wuhts).

What made the Jesuits unique was their emphasis on absolute discipline and obedience. They were like a spiritual army. These disciplined

Catholics were willing to go anywhere in the world in the service of the pope.

The Jesuits concentrated on three activities. First, they founded superb schools throughout Europe. Jesuit teachers were rigorously trained in both classical studies and theology. Priests who attended the Jesuit schools were far better educated than many other priests.

The second mission of the Jesuits was to convert non-Christians to Catholicism. Jesuit missionaries risked their lives preaching Christianity in the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

The Jesuits' third goal was to prevent Protestantism from spreading. The zeal of the Jesuits overcame the drift toward Protestantism in Poland and southern Germany (Bavaria). These regions today are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic because of the work of the Jesuits.

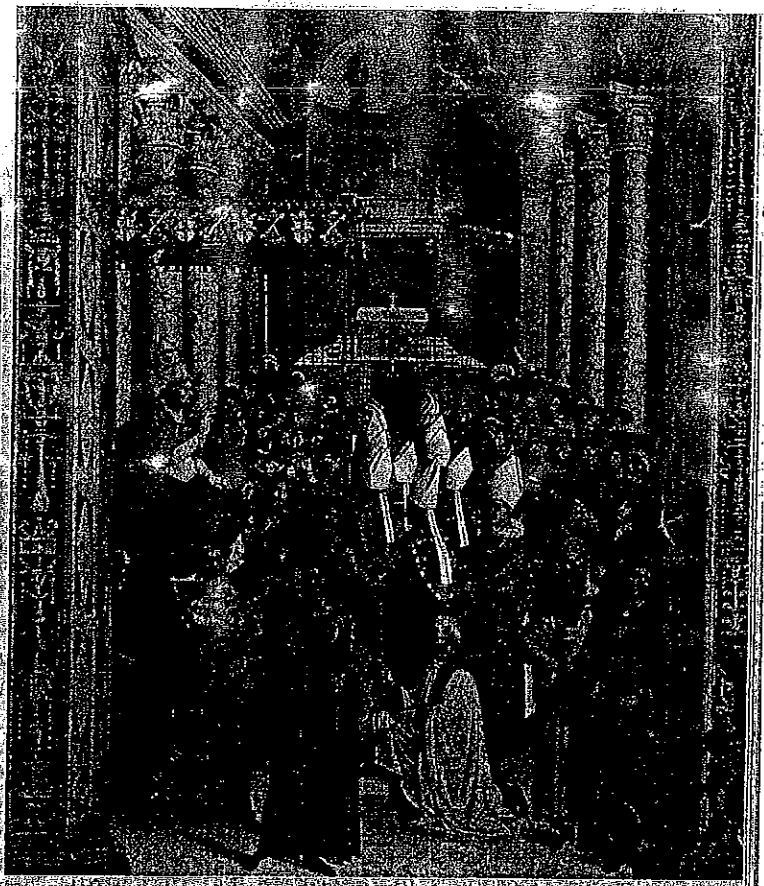
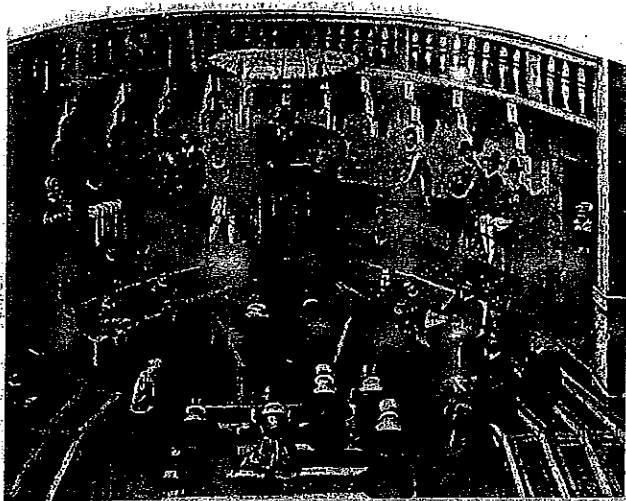
### **Reforming popes led the Church.**

Two popes of the 1500's, Paul III and Paul IV, took the lead in reforming the Catholic Church. They had two goals. One was to strengthen and purify the Catholic Church for its own sake. Their other goal was to combat Protestantism.

Pope Paul III (1534–1549) took three important steps in reforming the Catholic Church. First, he directed a council of cardinals to make a thorough investigation of simony, indulgence selling, and other abuses within the Church. Second, he approved the Jesuit order. Third and most important, he decided to call a great council of Church leaders.

In 1545, Catholic bishops and cardinals met in the town of Trent in northern Italy. After much heated discussion, they agreed on the following doctrines:

1. The pope's interpretation of the Bible was final. Any Christian who substituted his or her own interpretation was a heretic.
2. Christians were not saved by faith alone, as Luther argued. They were saved by faith *and* by good works.
3. The Bible and Church tradition shared equal authority for guiding a Christian's life.
4. Indulgences, pilgrimages, and veneration of holy relics were all valid expressions of Christian piety. (But the false selling of indulgences was banned.)



The picture above shows the interior of a Protestant church with the minister at the pulpit. At the right is a ceremony in a Roman Catholic church. Bishops are gathered in front of the pope. What differences do the pictures show between the two styles of worship?

Another reforming pope, Paul IV (1555-1559), vigorously carried out the council's decrees. In 1559, he drew up a list of books that he considered dangerous to the Catholic faith. This list was known as the *Index of Forbidden Books*. Catholic bishops throughout Europe were ordered to gather up the offensive books (including Protestant Bibles) and burn them in great bonfires. In Venice alone, 10,000 books were burned in one day.

Historians have given two different names to this wave of reform in the Catholic Church. Protestant historians have generally called it the **Counter-Reformation** because, they argued, its goal was to stamp out Protestantism. Catholic historians usually called this period the Catholic Reformation. They stressed the sincere desire of popes, cardinals, nuns, and monks to end Church corruption.

**Religion divided Europe.**

While the popes tried religious measures to strengthen the Church and crush Protestantism, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V turned to military measures. In 1544, Charles finally felt safe enough from his French and Turkish enemies

to take up arms against the Protestant princes of Germany.

These Protestant rulers had joined together in a defensive group called the Schmalkaldic (shmahl-KAHLD-ik) League. In 1547, Charles's troops met the Schmalkaldic princes in battle and badly trounced them. However, the Catholic princes of Germany refused to join Charles in his war against Protestantism.

Weary of fighting, Charles ordered all German princes, both Protestant and Catholic, to assemble for an Imperial Diet in the city of Augsburg. At that meeting, the princes agreed that the religion of each German state was to be decided by its ruler. This famous religious settlement, signed in 1555, was known as the Peace of Augsburg.

By the terms of the Peace of Augsburg, German princes could choose either Lutheranism or Catholicism. Calvinism and other forms of Protestantism were outlawed.

From the point of view of Charles V, the Peace of Augsburg was not a happy settlement. After all, it led to religious division, not unity. All his life, Charles V had been deeply attached to the great institutions of the Middle Ages—feudalism, chivalry, and the Catholic Church. As Holy Roman emperor, he had hoped to preserve these

## Cause and Effect

### THE REFORMATION

#### Long-Term Causes

Worldliness of Renaissance popes  
Abuses and ignorance among lower clergy  
Spread of religious ideas through printing  
Devout people's demand for reform

#### Immediate Causes

Selling of indulgences  
Luther's questioning of Church teachings  
Posting of 95 theses  
Diet of Worms  
Spread of Luther's ideas

#### REFORMATION

Luther and followers break with pope  
and become Protestants

#### Immediate Effects

Spread of Protestantism in Europe  
Rise of Calvinism and Presbyterianism  
England's Henry VIII breaks with pope  
and heads Church of England

#### Long-Term Effects

Counter-Reformation  
Forming of national identities  
Religious wars and persecution in Europe  
Strengthening of authority of state  
Netherlands' revolt and independence

institutions. However, the forces of historical change were too powerful for him to stop.

Charles was sick of troubles. He was eager to give up his crown, which had brought him little but grief. To his son, Philip II, he gave Spain,

parts of Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain's holdings in the Americas. He turned over the Holy Roman Empire to his brother, Ferdinand. Then Charles V, once ruler of the largest empire in the world, retired to a monastery in Spain. He died there in 1558.

## Section REVIEW 3

**Define:** Counter-Reformation

**Identify:** (a) Ignatius Loyola, (b) Society of Jesus, (c) Council of Trent, (d) Index of Forbidden Books, (e) Peace of Augsburg

**Answer:**

1. (a) Who were the Jesuits? (b) What were their goals and achievements?
2. How did each of these popes strengthen the Catholic Church? (a) Paul III (b) Paul IV
3. What conclusions did the Council of Trent reach?
4. How did the Peace of Augsburg affect the states of Germany?

#### Critical Thinking

5. (a) What are the two names for this period of reform in the Catholic Church? (b) How do these two names show different attitudes on the part of historians? (c) Why might such differences arise?

## Scientists challenged old assumptions. 4

Protestant leaders such as Luther and Calvin challenged accepted ways of thinking about God, salvation, and the soul. As you have seen, their ideas ignited a revolution in religious thought known as the Reformation. While the Reformation was taking place, another revolution in European thought was also occurring. It started when a small group of scholars began to question accepted ideas about Earth and the universe.

Before 1500, scholars generally decided what was true or false by quoting an ancient Greek or Roman author. Whatever Aristotle said about the material world was true unless the Bible said otherwise. Few European scholars tested Aristotle's ideas by looking at nature for themselves.