



■ Essential Question:

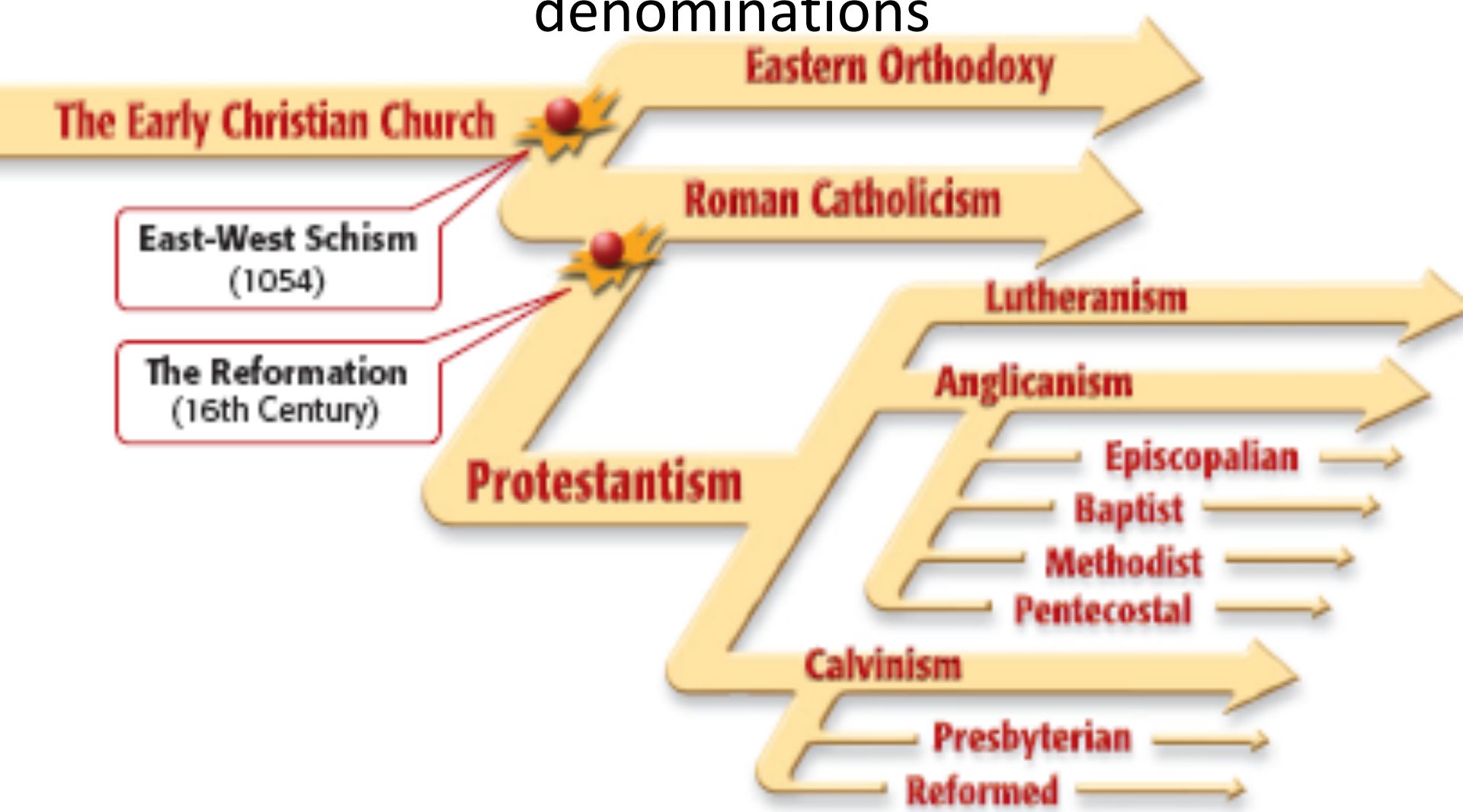
–How did the leaders of the Catholic Church respond to the Protestant Reformation?

■ Warm-Up Question:

–What are the basic beliefs of:

- Lutheranism?
- Calvinism?
- Anglicanism?

During the Protestant Reformation, religious reformers called protestants broke from the Catholic Church & started new Christian denominations



Religious Beliefs and Practices

	Roman Catholicism	Lutheran	Anglican	Presbyterian
Leadership	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Bishops govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
Salvation	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
Bible	Church and Bible tradition	Bible is sole source of revelation	Bible is sole source of revelation	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
Worship Service	Worship service based on ritual and preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
Interpretation of Beliefs	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason

Martin Luther began the Reformation & believed in Justification by Faith

Salvation by faith alone

God has predetermined who will be saved

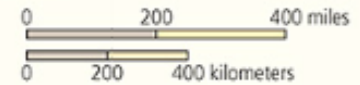
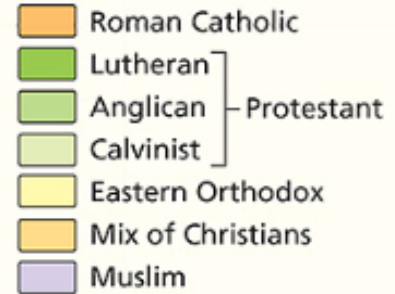
John Calvin believed in predestination a strict code

Henry VIII, not the Pope, was the head of the Anglican Church

But, most Europeans, especially in Spain, France, Portugal, & Italy stayed with the Catholic Church which remained the largest religion in Europe but it had lost much of its power & influence

Reformation Europe

Predominant Religion, 1560

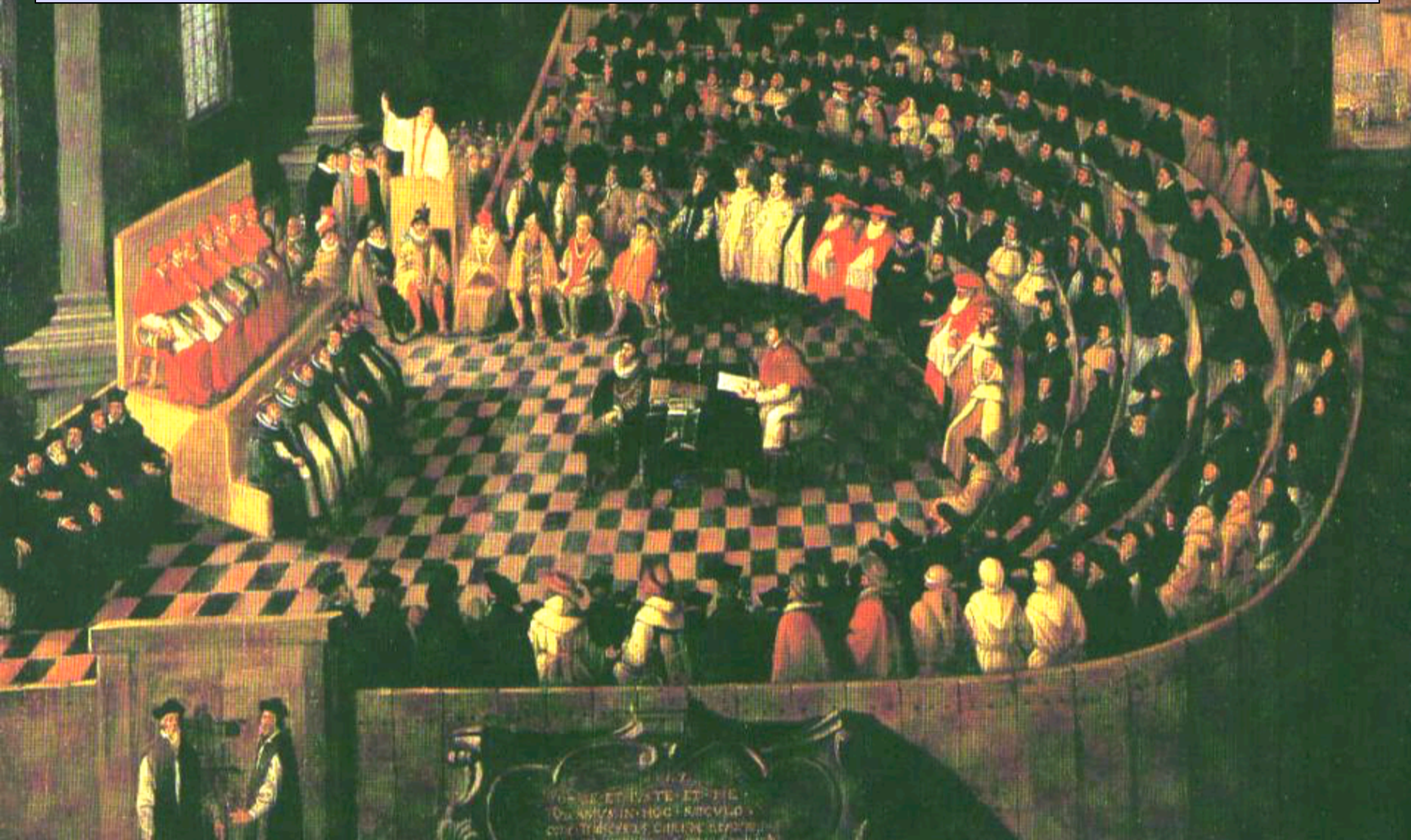


How did leaders of the Catholic Church respond to the Reformation?

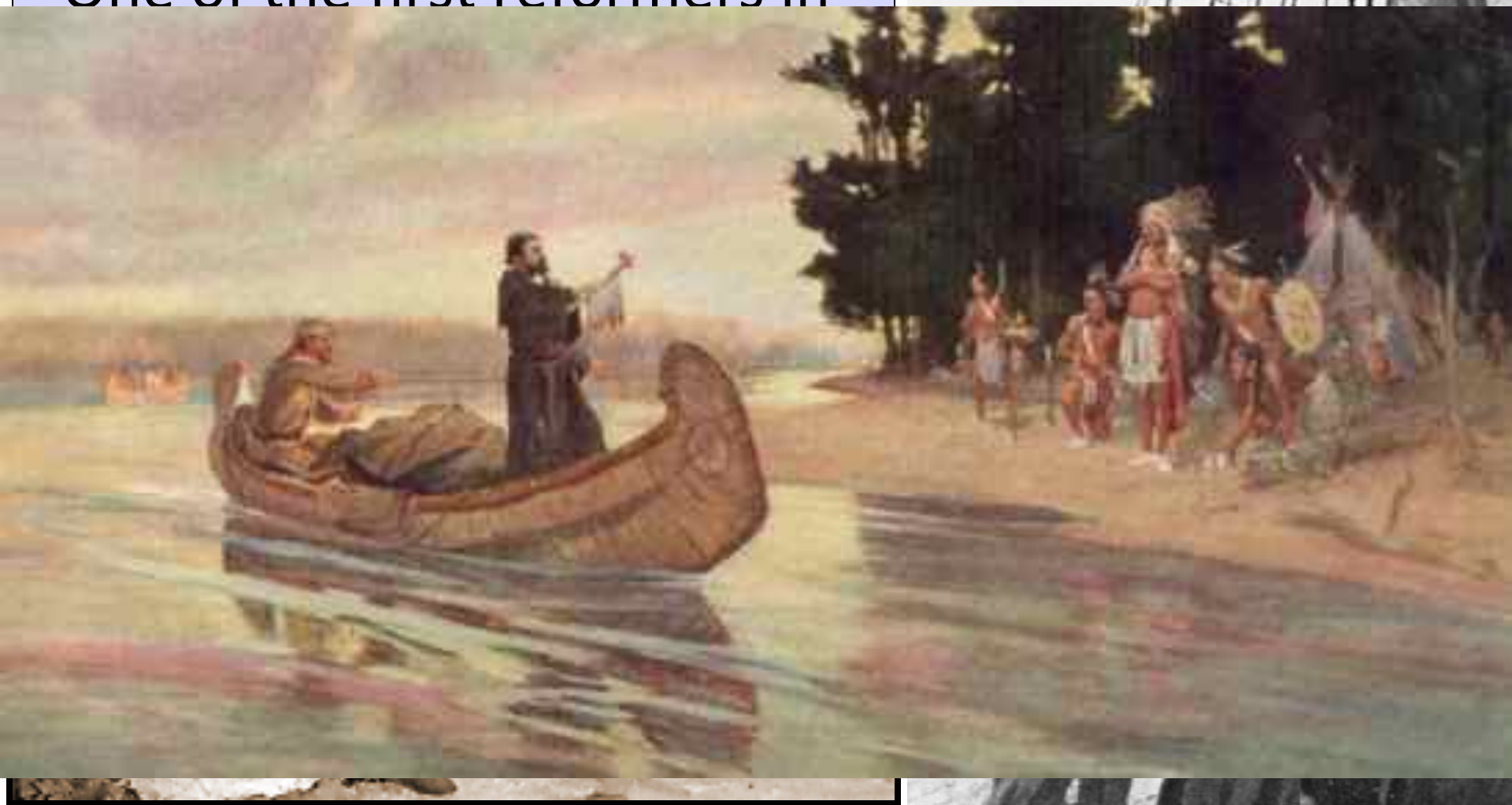
- Assume the role of a Catholic bishop attending the Council of Trent in 1545 & develop a response to the Reformation
 - Brainstorm solutions to this problem
 - Identify positive & negative consequences of each possible solution
 - Rank order your solutions
 - Be prepared to discuss



The response of the Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation became known as the Counter-Reformation (or the Catholic Reformation)



One of the first reformers in



Jesuits sent missionaries around the world to convert non-Christians to Catholicism



In 1545, Pope Paul III created a committee of Catholic leaders to review church practices, known as the Council of Trent



Over the next 18 years, the Council of Trent made a series of reforms

The Catholic Church stopped selling false indulgences

New schools were created to educate



The Council of Trent also reaffirmed several core Catholic beliefs & practices

Salvation is gained through faith in God & good works

All seven Holy Sacraments are legitimate means to gain God's grace

The Church's interpretation of the Bible is final & all others who interpret the Bible are heretics (non-believers)



To enforce these beliefs, the Church used the Inquisition to accuse, hold trials, & punish heretics

The Church banned & burned all offensive books, including Protestant bibles



The Impact of the Reformation

The Protestant Reformation left Europe religiously divided

Numerous religious wars were fought between Catholics & Protestants

The weakened authority of the Pope helped kings gain power & form nations

The Reformation encouraged education & the questioning of long-held beliefs

Missionaries converted non-Christians throughout the world



Closure Activity

