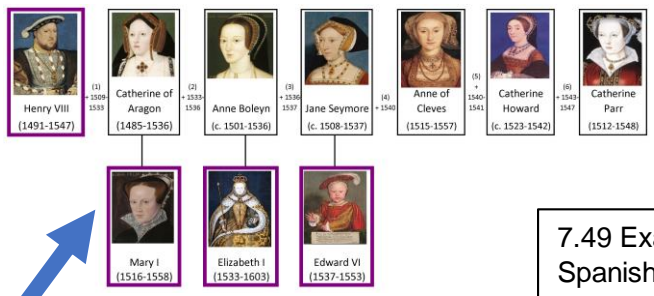


# Tudors and Counter-Reformation

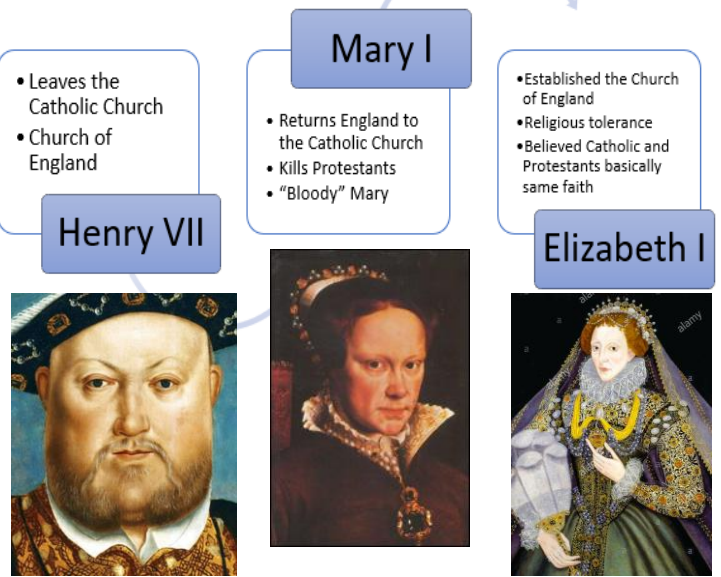
7.47 Explain the political and religious roles of Henry VIII and Mary I in England's transition between Catholicism and Protestantism.



- sought to divorce Catherine and marry Anne Boleyn
- Split with Catholic Church based on parts of Martin Luther 95 Theses
- Established the Church of England
- Act of Supremacy making Henry VIII head of the Church of England and removed England from the control of the Catholic Church
- King Henry VIII sold Catholic Church property
- Pope loses influence and power in England
- gave support to the spread of Protestant ideas by leaving the Catholic Church

7.49 Examine the Golden Age of the Tudor dynasty (i.e., Queen Elizabeth I), including the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the rise of English power in Europe

Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII was a committed Catholic. When she came to the throne she vowed to return England to Rome and Catholicism. She reunited the English Church with Rome and in 1555 banned English translations of the Bible. ... She had people executed for being Protestants in England



Queen Elizabeth I – Golden Age of the Tudors  
After the defeat of the Spanish Armada

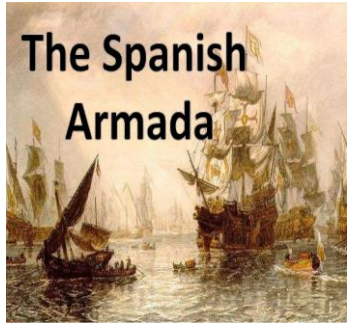
- England's Tudor Golden Age Flourished even more
- England became one of the major dominant world power
- Elizabeth's skillful leadership kept England out of European wars.
- England started a colony in North America



- ✓ Elizabeth became Queen in the November of 1558
- ✓ believed in tolerating the views of others, and sincerely believed that Catholics and Protestants were basically of the same faith.
- ✓ She established the Church of England

Spain's Phillip II sent Spanish Armada to Attack England

- England spotted Spanish ships as they sailed into the English Channel and reacted quickly
- English ships smaller and more maneuverable, giving a speed advantage
- Spanish ships stocked with soldiers not sailors because intention of invading England
- Spanish ships blown off course by hurricane force winds
- English ships newer and more technology and better weapons.



7.48 Analyze how the Catholic Counter-Reformation emerged as a response to Protestantism and revitalized the Catholic Church, including the significance of: St. Ignatius of Loyola, the Jesuits, and the Council of Trent.

**COUNCIL OF TRENT:** Between 1545-1563, the Catholic Church held meetings known as the Council of Trent to address the problems in the Catholic Church brought to the public's knowledge by Martin Luther and other reformers. This council of men not only instituted reforms but also a plan to spread the Catholic religion and provide clarifications of church doctrines and beliefs.

Some Decisions made by the Council of Trent.

- Reaffirmed important doctrines of Scripture
- Reaffirmed the seven sacraments
- Reaffirmed that the Church is the ultimate interpreter of Scripture
- Reaffirmed that the Bible and the Church are equal authorities
- Reaffirmed practices such as the veneration of saints and relics.
- Banned the selling of indulgences.
- Bishops must live in the areas they oversee



- Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556) was a soldier and Spanish reformer who sought to create a new religious order.
- He fused the best of the humanist tradition of the Renaissance with a reformed Catholicism that he hoped would appeal to powerful economic and political groups, that is, those types of people now attracted to Luther, Calvin. (Protestantism) Founded in 1534, the Society of Jesus or the Jesuits, formed the backbone of the Catholic or Counter Reformation. The Jesuits combined the ideas of traditional monastic discipline with a dedication to teaching and preaching. **Why they did this is pretty clear -- they wanted to win back converts [to the Catholic Church].** As a brotherhood or society, the Jesuits sought to revive the Catholic religion not only in Europe but internationally.

**Counter Reformation** = the Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation

- The Church need to renew people's faith in the Catholic Church

*Counter-Reformation*

- ✦ A Historical Debate: An internal Catholic reform or a result of Protestant criticism?
- ✦ Council of Trent (1545-1563)
  - Called by Pope Paul III, met three times
  - Discussed the abuses of the Catholic Church
  - Discussed other debates in the Catholic Church

Council of Trent		
Recognizing the need to redefine the doctrines of Catholic faith, Pope Paul III convened the Council of Trent in 1545. Delegates examined Catholic practices and clarified teaching on important points.		
Reforms	Mystery	No Compromise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delegates addressed abuses</li> <li>• Reforms addressed corruption of clergy</li> <li>• Training of priests regulated</li> <li>• Financial abuses curbed</li> <li>• Sale of indulgences abolished</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rejected Protestants' emphasis on self-discipline, individual faith</li> <li>• Argued church help believers achieve salvation using mystery, magnificent ceremonies to inspire faith</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compromise between Catholicism, Protestantism</li> <li>• Bold action great boost to Catholicism, renewed energy, confidence</li> <li>• Jesuit schools expanded scope of church worldwide</li> </ul>

