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**To Jesus Through Mary**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Eighth Grade Religion ID's

**Chapter Eight: *The Counter-Reformation (1545 -- 1648)***

1. Counter-Reformation

The movement in the Catholic Church to reform the abuses in the Church and to answer the objections of the Protestant reformers. Also known as the Catholic Reformation or the Catholic Restoration.

2. Trent

Trent is a little city high in the Alps on the border between Germany and Italy.

3. Council of Trent

This council will spearhead the Counter-Reformation and bring about the much needed reform of the Catholic Church. Its influence lasted into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4. Pope Paul III

He was very instrumental in organizing the Council of Trent and making the Counter-Reformation begin. Surrounded himself with reform-minded cardinals, appointed a task force to investigate areas of abuses, spent 8 years preparing for the council. Opened the first session of the council I 1545. Suspended the council in 1547 due to outside pressure.

5. Pope Julius III

Reconvened the council for its second session in 1551. Very much encouraged the work of the council. Upon his death the council was suspended in 1553.

6. Pope Marcellus II

Served as papal legate to the council and most likely would have reconvened the council for its third session but died a few weeks after his election.

7. Pope Paul IV

He was 80 years old when elected as pope. He thought he didn't need the council to carry out the work of reform. Thought he could do it all alone. Almost wrecked the Counter-Reformation.

8. Pope Pius IV

Reconvened the council for its third and final session. Brought the council to its successful conclusion, approving of all its decrees.

9. Tridentine Popes

The popes who had the huge responsibility of putting the reforms of Trent into practice and finishing the work of the council are called the Tridentine Popes.

10. Pope Pius V

He was the first of the Tridentine Popes. He was a Dominican friar before being elected pope. Continued wearing a white cassock. Since his time, the popes have worn white cassocks. Carried on the work of the Council of Trent by publishing a catechism and a missal.

11. catechism

A catechism is a book which contains all of the teachings of the Catholic Church and explains all the doctrine of the Church. A missal is a book containing the scripture readings and prayers used each day at Mass throughout the year.

12. Pope Gregory XIII

He was a promoter of Catholic education. To fully understand the Catholic faith you need to be educated. He was a promoter of foreign missionaries to the new worlds of America, Africa and Asia. He started the papal diplomatic corps. He created the modern calendar that we use today.

13. nuncios

A papal ambassador is called a nuncio.

14. Sixtus V

The last of the Tridentine Popes. He rebuilt much of Rome. He created an administrative structure and organization for the curia.

15. Society of Jesus/Jesuits

Is the first of a new type of religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola. They would become instrumental in carrying out the decrees of the Council of Trent and in bringing the Counter-Reformation into the lives of Catholic people. This new style of religious life is called Apostolic Religious meaning do the works of the Apostles; the works of charity. Also known as Active Religious orders.

16. Ignatius of Loyola

He was a Spanish nobleman/warrior who founded the Jesuits. Originally wanted the Jesuits to go off to the Holy Land to convert the Muslims, but the pope asked them to undertake the work of the Counter-Reformation. It takes as many as 10 years to fully be trained as a Jesuit. They take a special vow of obedience to the pope, meaning they will undertake any work he gives to them.

17. Francis Xavier

He was a co-founder of the Jesuits. He will be known as the Apostle of the Indies as he does missionary work in India, Japan and dies on his way to China.

18. Isaac Jogues/Jean de Br beuf

They were French Jesuit missionaries to New France, including upstate New York. They will be martyred by the Iroquois Indians. They are known as the North American Martyrs. They are the first to be martyred in North America.

19. Edmund Campion

An English Jesuit who suffered a martyr's death in England while trying to preserve the Catholic faith there.

20. Peter Canisius

He is known as the Second Apostle of Germany because of his success of reconverting many Protestants in Germany back to Catholicism.

21. Robert Bellarmine

He was one of the greatest theologians of the Counter-Reformation. He was a Jesuit scholar.

22. Capuchins

They are a reform of the Franciscans who returned to the strict observance of the vow of poverty. Choose to work among the uneducated poor.

23. Vincent de Paul

He was a Frenchman who founded the Congregation of the Missions. He said the rural countryside of France was missionary territory.

24. Congregation of the Missions

A new religious order founded by Vincent de Paul to bring the Gospel to the neglected peasants in the rural areas of France. Known today as the Vincentians. They are another example of Apostolic Religious order. They also run seminaries today.

25. Teresa of Ávila

She is one of the greatest spiritual writers of all time. Ávila is a city in Spain. She led the reform of the Carmelite Order.

26. *The Interior Castle*

This book written by Teresa of Ávila speaks of how God dwells within each of us. The spiritual journey for everyone is to go deeper and deeper into our own hearts to discover God who dwells within. The value of religious life is that it reminds us all of this life prayer is necessary for us. She was the first woman to be honored as a Doctor of the Church.

27. cloistered religious

Cloistered religious live and work within their convent devoting themselves entirely to a life of prayer. Non-cloistered religious are able to take up apostolic work outside of their convent/monastery.

28. Angela Merici/Order of St. Ursula

She founded the Order of St. Ursula which has become the largest teach order of women in the Catholic Church today. One of the first women's religious orders to be non-cloistered. Also known as the Ursulines.

29. Jane Frances de Chantal/Order of the Visitation

She had hoped that her new religious order for women, the Order of the Visitation, would be an active order, non-cloistered, but she didn't receive permission to be so. Ended up as a traditional cloistered order.

30. Louise de Marillac/Daughters of Charity

She was a friend of Vincent de Paul and with his help she founded the Daughters of Charity to work among the poor as teachers and nurses. Many of the sisters came from among the poor too since no dowry was needed to join the Daughters of Charity. It too was one of the first non-cloistered religious orders for women and is another example of this new Apostolic form of religious life.

31. William Allen

He is an English Catholic priest who established a seminary to train English priests in exile in Belgium.

32. Douai

Douai is a city in Belgium where William Allen had his seminary.

33. Douai priests

Douai priests were sent back into England to secretly celebrate Mass, hear confessions, preach, anoint the sick, baptize and marry all against English law.

34. Cuthbert Mayne

He was the first of the Douai priests to be martyred. During the last 30 years of Elizabeth I's reign 440 Douai priests were sent to England. 98 of them died as martyrs.

35. Gregory XIII

Pius V had already excommunicated Elizabeth I after the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Unification and told English Catholics that she was not their legitimate ruler. Gregory XIII complicated the position of Catholics in England when he organized two unsuccessful invasions of England by King Philip of Spain, Mary Tudor's husband. These were the two Spanish Armadas. The sticky question for English Catholics was "To whom are they loyal?" Queen or Pope?