

Topics

- Introduction & Context for the Reformation
- Desiderius Erasmus and the Humanists
- Martin Luther & Germany
- Huldrych Zwingli & Switzerland
- Reformation Radicals
- John Calvin & Geneva
- The Reformation in England
- The Reformation in Scotland
- Roman Catholicism during the Reformation
- Results of the Protestant Reformation



www.rpchurchmanassas.org/drupal/ReformationChurchHistory

Overview

- Counter Reformation
- Catholic Reformation
- The Council at Trent – Integration of Counter Reformation and Catholic Reformation
- Summary

Counter Reformation

- Repression and Execution

- Reformation viewed as another heresy/blasphemy (Christians deliberately espousing teachings against the Church; treason against God)
- Catholics (like Protestants and Anabaptists) believed the definition of genuine Truth is at stake
- Proper Response
 - ❑ Instruct heretics in the Truth, punish, then set free
 - ❑ If that fails then threaten, execute (**Leviticus 24:13-16**)



- Arguments against Protestants

- Primacy of Consensus and Custom
 - ❑ Church guided by the Holy Spirit (**Matthew 18:19-20**)
 - ❑ Centuries of the Church vs. an upstart Monk
 - ❑ “The custom of the people of God has the authority of God” – Augustine
- Primacy of Ecclesiastical Authority over Scriptural Authority
 - ❑ Traditions beyond Scripture handed down via revelation (**John 21:25, John 14:25-26**)
 - ❑ The Church determined what was Scripture in the first place
- Contradiction among the Reformers
 - ❑ Doctrinal discord = error; need an authority to interpret Scripture
- Heresy will lead to political subversion and moral decay
 - ❑ Subverting the church will lead to subverting all authority
 - ❑ Salvation by faith alone is a pretext for immorality



Johannes Eck

Catholic Reformation - Early Grass Roots Efforts

- Objectives
 - Faith, devotion, and action beyond passive implicit faith
 - Overcome inertia against reform of institutional abuses
- Devotion
 - Increase in devotional writings and preaching
 - More frequent receipt of the sacraments (especially confession and communion)
 - Continue Processions, Pilgrimages, Veneration of Saints
- Action
 - Confraternities – communities dedicated to well being of members and performing good works
 - New Religious orders emphasizing acting on faith
 - ❑ Capuchins (1528) – Follow the Rule of St. Francis – poverty and preaching
 - ❑ Ursulines (1535) – Consecrated female virgins dedicated to teaching
 - ❑ Jesuits (1534)



Ignatius of Loyola
1491-1556

The Jesuits (Society of Jesus)

I Corinthians 9:19-23

- Established by Ignatius in 1534
- Sanctioned by the Pope in 1540
- Poverty, Chastity, Obedience (especially to the Church and Pope)
- *The Spiritual Exercise* – Practical guide to deepening one's faith and commitment
- Later emphasis on education and teaching
- Fierce opponents of the Protestant Reformation
- Missions to South America, Asia, Africa



Teresa of Avila
1515-1582

Teresa of Avila

“Thank God for all the things I do not own”

- *The Interior Castle* – Quest for deepening fellowship with God as God enters the rooms of the soul
- Teresa combines life of mystical contemplation and action
- Reformed several Carmelite convents in Spain

Catholic Reformation – Difficulties at the Institutional Level

- Overcoming inertia against reform of institutional abuses is hard
 - Lateran V (1512-1517) – Long on prescription but lacking action
 - ❑ Popes benefiting from abuses so why change?
 - Popes reticent to hold more councils fearing loss of authority
- Things are so bad we need a council to resolve this ... but what kind?
 - Charles V – Emperor led, held within the HRE, Protestants invited
 - Francis I – No way, that would strengthen my rival the HRE
 - The Popes – Pope led, held in Italy, no Protestants
- Pope Paul III (Pope 1534-1549) pushes the ball forward a bit
 - 1536 - Italian clergy creates *Proposals Concerning the Reform of the Church*
 - ❑ Hard hitting – Addresses ordination of unfit priests, selling of church offices, non-residence of clergy, decadence of some of the monastic orders, need for Rome to set an example
 - ❑ Recommendations hit too close to home for Paul III but he does relent and convene a council to address reformation at the **Council of Trent** in 1545
- 1541 – Colloquy at Regensburg (Ratisbon) called by Charles V
 - Goal is a final attempt to reconcile Roman Catholics and Lutherans
 - ❑ Agreement is reached on several issues including a complex statement on Justification
 - ❑ Several disagreements remained (church authority, the Lord's supper, etc.)
 - The Catholic – Lutheran dispute in the HRE progresses to the Schmalkaldic War (1546-1547)



Adrian VI – Pope
1522-1523



Cardinal
Contarini

Philip
Melancthon

Trent (1545-1564) – Integration of Counter Reformation and Catholic Reformation

- Location – Trent (Holy Roman Empire, modern day Italy)
- Purpose
 - Extirpation of heresies
 - Reform of morals within the church

Held in 3 Phases between 1545 and 1564

- Phase 1 (1545-1547; Pope Paul III)
 - Source of Religious Authority
 - Affirmation of Canon
 - Decrees on the Sacraments
 - Decrees on Justification
- Phase 2 (1551-1552; Pope Julius III)
 - The Eucharist
- Phase 3 (1562-1564; Pope Pius IV, HRE Ferdinand I)
 - Church discipline, organization, and practice

“Here the Holy Spirit spoke for the last time.” – Inscription on a wall at Santa Maria Maggiore Church after the Council of Trent

Trent (1545 – 1564) - Doctrine

- Results summarized in the *Profession of the Tridentine Faith*

Topic	Result
Authority	Scripture and Tradition are both parts of God's revelation
Justification	Condemns justification by faith alone and total corruption of free will Faith is necessary and requires grace from God but humans can and must cooperate with God's grace
Canon / Bible	Affirmed the Greek Apocrypha as part of the OT canon Approved the sufficiency of the Latin Vulgate. Did not prohibit <i>approved</i> translations to common languages.
Number and Nature of the Sacraments	Affirmed the Seven Sacraments as channels of God's grace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baptism - Confirmation - Eucharist – Reaffirmed transubstantiation, views of all of the Reformers condemned - Penance (John 20:23) - Extreme Unction (James 5:14-16) - Marriage - Confirmation of the Clergy
Indulgences	- To be retained by the Church but use in moderation “lest by excessive facility, ecclesastical discipline be enervated.”
Pilgrimages, relics, veneration of saints	All were affirmed however misuse and superstition were prohibited

OUR DOCTRINE IS FINE!

Trent (1545 – 1564) – Discipline, Organization, Practice

Topic	Result
Papacy	Pope as a positive moral example, focused on ecclesiastic issues Papacy emerges from the council with greater authority
Hierarchy – Cardinals to Bishops	Cardinal committees set up to address ongoing and new issues Bishops seen as the key layer in implementing reform Ongoing synods established Episcopal visitations encouraged Training Avoid even small moral shortcomings
Priests	Must live in their assigned district Training Avoid even small moral shortcomings
Laity	Follow along (better behaving and better trained Priests would benefit laity) Increased frequency of Penance/confession and the Eucharist
Religious Orders	Heads of monasteries must live by the rules of their order

OUR BEHAVIOUR NEEDS SOME FIXIN',
WE EVEN RELUCTANTLY ADMIT THE
REFORMATION HELPED POINT THIS OUT!

Summary

- Two pronged effort undertaken by Catholics during this period
 - Crush heresies (i.e., Protestantism)
 - Reform institutions within the Church (idea pre-dated the Reformation)
- Several grass roots efforts to increase devotion emerged in the first half of the 16th Century
- Political events delayed convening of a council to address issues from the top of the Church and secular hierarchies
- Colloquy of Regensburg fails in the last attempt to reconcile Catholics and Lutherans
- Council of Trent ranks as one of the three most important councils of the Catholic Church
 - Formally documents Catholic Church doctrine and casts the division with Protestants in concrete
 - Initiates institutional reform within the Catholic church

Trent (1545 – 1564) – Discipline, Organization, Practice

BACK-UP SLIDE – DID IT WORK?

Topic	Positive Results	Difficulties
Papacy	Overall the papacy emerges strengthened Never get Popes as bad as the six in the late Medieval, early Renaissance period Improvement in moral tone of Popes and Cardinals More focus on pastoral duties Continued effort to rebuild Rome and oversee religious life there	Secular rulers were increasing in power and some (Spain, France) reluctant to cooperate in implementing reforms.
Hierarchy – Cardinals to Bishops	<i>Success varies based on the enthusiasm and effectiveness of the Bishops</i> - Borromeo of Milan is so successful with his synods, training and visits that the Church tells him to slow down	Less energetic Bishops effect little or no change
Priests	Importance of Priests is re-emphasized Education and training improves (seminaries established)	<i>Pace of success is slow and varies widely</i> - Generally good in Italy and Spain - Generally slower in France and Netherlands
Laity	Better clergy = Better laity Success more pronounced in urban areas	Not all laity wanted reform Illiterate rural populations less receptive
Religious Orders	Jesuits emerge as important source of teachers, theologians, advisers, and playwrights Some reform – e.g. Teresa among Carmelites	