The Reformers and the Catholic Church

_____ – Theologian born in 1509, raised as a Roman Catholic, but became a Protestant in the 1530's; involved with the Protestant uprising in Paris and ended up in Geneva.

_____ – known as the Father of Presbyterianism; exiled from Scotland; served as Pastor of a church of refugees in Geneva; returned to Scotland in 1560 and witnessed very rapid reform of the church (spread of the Gospel); died in 1572

_____ – series of meetings that took place in the 1540's thru the 1560's between high ranking bishops, arch bishops and cardinals.

John Knox **Council of Trent** **John Calvin**

1. The Catholic Reformation is also known as the _____
2. Three Pillars of the Catholic Reformation:
   - _____
   - _____
   - _____ (Office of the Pope)
3. Jesuits were started by _____ of Loyola.
4. Ignatious was originally a _____ who was wounded on the battlefield, had a spiritual conversion and became a _____ in 1537.
5. Ignatious' followers took a vow of _____ to the Pope.

6. **Causes** of the Catholic Reformation:
   - Widespread corruption and _____ (Selling of Indulgences)
   - _____ (speaking out against the church)
   - Spread of _____ Teaching

7. **Effects** of the Catholic Reformation:
   - Putting _____ in Key Posts
   - Affirmation of _____ views
   - Set up New _____ (used education to spread their message)
   - "Active Society of Jesus" aka _____

8. **Results of the Council of Trent:**
   - Decided that BOTH _____ and good works were needed for salvation.
   - Maintained all _____ sacraments.
   - Upheld _____ (Priests should not get married)
   - Belief in _____ strengthened
   - _____ were forbidden

LIVEWORKSHEETS