

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