The Counter-Reformation: How the Catholic Church Revived

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Name the 7 Sacraments of the Catholic Church:

    1. _____
    2. _____ (First Communion)
    3. _____
    4. _____ (confession)
    5. _____
    6. _____
    7. _____ (Commitment to God and the Church)

2. All Catholics were to live by both faith and practice _____ as their path to salvation.
3. The Counter Reformation used the Papal Index and the declaration of power over marriage to take Catholicism from a point of _____ and actually expanded it power.
4. The Jesuits founded schools where humanistic education thrived alongside religious _____.
5. In addition to reforming Catholicism in Europe, the Jesuits undertook _____ the faith as a regular part of their mission.
6. Through the Jesuits, Catholicism became a _____ religion, reaching India, Japan, and Africa.
7. The Jesuits wanted to convert souls, but they also wanted to shape the way that young people _____.
8. The Counter Reformation revitalized the Catholic Church and reaffirmed its hierarchical structure, clerical _____, and devotion to the Virgin Mary and the Saints.
9. What you learn about shapes the way that you _____.
10. Protestants smashed ornate statuary of the saints and the holy family and instead created _____, unadorned places of worship, while Catholics embrace _____ religious interiors, enhancing religious figures through the use of light and shade in _____ of Jesus, angels, saints, and the royalty surrounding the Divine.
11. The Jesuits learned many _____ before approaching people and in many cases took elements from local beliefs and tried to persuade those they wished to convert that Catholic beliefs were basically _____ to local ones.
12. In China, there were _____ converts to Catholicism by 1633, and by 1650 there were over _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. The Jesuits became an early version of industrial _____ when it came to producing porcelain, reporting back from China to Europe about the processes that went into making high-quality porcelain.

Matching:

1. _____ - Spanish mystic nun who escaped the confines of her home where she was recuperating from one of her many, and lifelong bouts of illness to join the Carmelite order of nuns.
2. _____ - Ignatius' followers were named this by the Pope in 1540
3. _____ - the act of hitting one's self with a whip in imitation of Christ's suffering at the cross
4. _____ - New style in the Catholic Church that emphasized the majesty of the divine
5. _____ - a list of books that Catholics were forbidden to read.
6. _____ - books that were written by Saint Teresa about her spiritual experiences
7. _____ - a charismatic Spanish nobleman who after being shot as a soldier in one of Spain's wars, took up the challenge to fortify (strengthen) Catholicism.
8. _____ - shoeless or barefoot
9. _____ - a painting that shows a biblical heroine and her maid getting revenge on the general Holofernes who threatened her peoples survival; it evoked the senses and showed an emotional connection to God's word.
10. _____ - Catholic response to the Reformation; also known as the Catholic Reformation; aimed to address the theological, administrative, and cultural challenges posed by the Protestant Reformation
11. _____ - a comprehensive document that provided presentation of Catholic doctrine, serving as a guide for priests instructing their congregations.

Counter-Reformation **Ignatius of Loyola** **Self-Flagellation**

"Judith Slaying Holofernes" **Saint Teresa of Avila** **Baroque**

Roman Catechism **"Way of Perfection" and "The Book of Foundations"** **Discalceate**

Society of Jesus ("Jesuits") **Papal Index**

LIVEWORKSHEETS