

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

The Counter-Reformation

- Reformed movement caught Catholic hierarchy off-guard
- _____ ideas dominant in German lands, Switzerland, Netherlands, England – spread as far east as Poland.
- Church _____ response in 1530s

Council of Trent

- 1545-1563
- Led by Pope Paul III
- Reaffirmed Doctrine of _____, _____, clerical celibacy
- Cracked down on simony, nepotism, clerical abuses
- Clarified Catholic dogma

The Society of Jesus (“Jesuits”)

- Founded 1540 by Ignatius of Loyola
- Intellectual advance force of the _____ Reformation
- Excellent _____
- Always a controversial order (suppressed for a time in 18th century)

The Inquisition

- Papal and Spanish (15th century)
- Dated to 1200s, reorganized 1542
- Lasted until _____
- Index of Forbidden Books (1559-1966)

The Witchcraft Craze, ca. 1560-1700

- Over _____ prosecuted
- _____% of accused women
- Tens of thousands executed
- Trials in England, Scotland, Switzerland, Germany, France, Holland, and Colonial America
- *Maleficium*
- Last outbreak: _____, Mass., 1692-18 hanged

Political Problems of the Reformation

- “One God, One King, One Country”
- Importance of rituals
- Church organization:
 - _____ (hierarchy; Church of _____)
 - Synod (Presbyterians)

- Congregationalists (the Calvinists, "Puritans")
- Huguenot challenge to "_____ Right of Kings"
- Tolerance not a virtue till 18th century

Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

- Failure of Peace of _____, 1555
- Every major European country involved
- Fought mainly in German lands of H.R.E.
- Dutch war against Spain dragged in as well
- Treaty of _____, 1648

Results of the Reformation

- Religiously divided _____
- Rise of England and the Netherlands
- _____ hunts (1400s-1700)
- National wealth
- _____ clergy
- Rise in _____