

# CATHOLIC REFORM AND REACTION



# TWO DISTINCT REFORM MOVEMENTS

## ✘ Catholic Reformation

- + Began before the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- + Sought internal reform
- + Ex: Christian Humanists

## ✘ Counter-Reformation

- + Began during the 1540s
- + Reaction to the rise and spread of Protestantism
- + Ex: Roman Inquisition



# THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

- ✘ Calls for reform within the church:
  - + Conciliar Movement
  - + Christian Humanists
    - ✘ Erasmus
  - + Rise of lay mysticism
    - ✘ Thomas a Kempis
  - + Rise of new religious orders
    - ✘ Theatines
    - ✘ Capuchins
    - ✘ Ursulines
    - ✘ Oratorians



# SLOWNESS OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

- ✗ Renaissance Popes!
  - + Neglected reform due to their preoccupation with political affairs in Italy and their growing secular interests
  - + Resisted calls for the creation of a church council



# COUNCIL OF TRENT (1545-1563)

- ✘ Called by Italian Pope Paul III in order to reconcile Lutheranism and Catholicism
- ✘ 2 main problems:
  - + Int'l politics cast a shadow over the proceedings
  - + Persistence of the conciliar theory of church government



# ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF TRENT

- ✘ Reconfirmed traditional beliefs
  - + Scripture and tradition have equal authority
  - + 7 sacraments, including transubstantiation
- ✘ Tridentine Decrees
  - + Suppressed pluralism and simony
  - + Forbade the sale of indulgences
  - + Establishment of seminaries



# BATTLE FOR HUMAN SOULS

- ✘ Purpose of counter-reformation: to convince or coerce Protestants to reconvert
  - + Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office
    - ✘ Roman Inquisition
    - ✘ Index of Forbidden Books
  - + Society of Jesus
    - ✘ Founded by Ignatius Loyola
    - ✘ MOBILITY!
    - ✘ Machiavellian struggle for the souls of God's children



# CATHOLIC CRUSADE OF PHILIP II OF SPAIN

- ✘ Charles V abdicated in 1556, and his son Philip became King of Spain
  - + Inherited the role of int'l defender of Catholicism
- ✘ Leader of the Holy League against the Ottoman Turks
  - + Defeated the Turkish navy at the Battle of Lepanto (Greece) in 1571
  - + Now, he could devote all his resources to continental Europe



# PHILIP'S DUTCH PROBLEM

- ✘ Church Reformation → Struggle for Independence
- ✘ Low Countries
  - + Loose federation of 17 autonomous provinces
  - + South – Wool industry
  - + North – Banking and Shipping
    - ✘ Spread of Calvinism among the middle classes
- ✘ Region of Flanders remained loyal to Charles, but they viewed Philip as a foreigner



# REVOLT IN THE NETHERLANDS

- ✘ 1559 – Philip’s sister Margaret brings inquisition to Netherlands
- ✘ 1566 – high grain prices and high taxes lead to Calvinist revolt
- ✘ Duke of Alva sent to “pacify” Netherlands
  - + “Council of Blood”
  - + Only served to increase tension between Dutch and the Spanish



# THE REVOLT IN THE NETHERLANDS

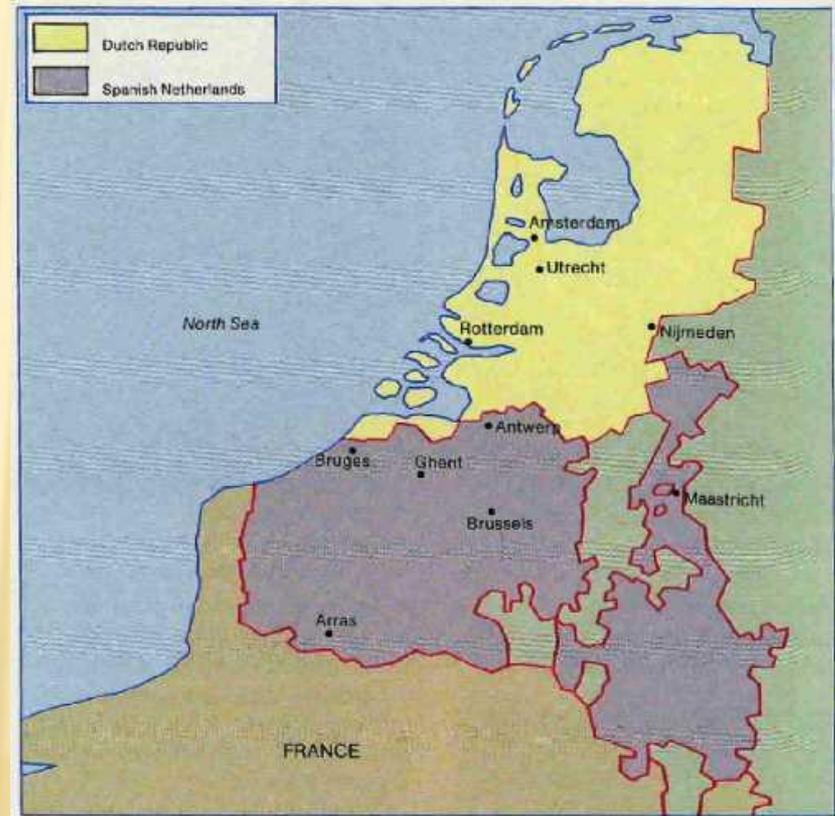
- ✘ 1576 – William the Silent of Orange unites the provinces
  - + 1579 – Pacification of Ghent
- ✘ Alexander Farnese regains southern territory as far north as Antwerp
  - + Exploited the southern nobles in order to make peace with them
- ✘ Division of the Low Countries becomes permanent



# DIVISION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES

- ✘ Spanish Netherlands
  - + 10 Southern Provinces
  - + Catholic
  - + Land-based nobility
  - + Today, Belgium
- ✘ United Provinces
  - + Formed in the Union of Utrecht
  - + 7 Northern Provinces
  - + Calvinist
  - + Merchant aristocracy
  - + Today, Netherlands

**Low countries divided by Union of Utrecht**



# ENGLISH INVOLVEMENT IN DUTCH-SPANISH WAR

- ✘ United Provinces seek support of England
  - + Elizabeth did not want war with Spain, but...
- ✘ 3 things led to war:
  - + Current war hurt the English economy
  - + Murder of William of Orange hurt Dutch cause
  - + Collapse of Antwerp signaled possible Dutch defeat and invasion of England



# GROWTH OF ENGLISH-SPANISH TENSION

- ✘ Elizabeth replaced Philip's wife, Mary I
  - + Elizabeth refused to marry Philip
- ✘ Mary Queen of Scots was executed by Elizabeth in 1587 for involvement in Catholic plots of regicide
- ✘ Pope Sixtus V promised to pay Philip for his invasion and reconversion of England



# THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA (1588)

- ✘ Philip sent 130 ships and 30,000 men to Flanders to escort Farnese's army across channel
- ✘ Met by 150 smaller, more mobile English ships that had more firepower
  - + While fleeing back to Spain, Protestant wind wrecked over 50 ships on coast of Ireland



# EFFECTS OF THE SPANISH ARMADA

- ✘ Spain's navy regrouped, but United Provinces were able to withstand Spanish invasion
- ✘ 1609 – Philip III agreed to a truce with United Provinces
- ✘ For England, the battle represented its arrival on the stage of European dominance



# PHILIP'S LEGACY IN SPAIN

- ✘ Spain's problematic economic system
  - + Nobles owned most of land, and middle class began to shrink
  - + Influx of silver from New World caused inflation
  - + Borrowed money at high interest rates to fight his religious wars
  - + Left Spain bankrupt 3 times during his reign
  - + His son Philip III did not have the personality to fix his problems

