

HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD
MODULE-1
RISE OF THE MODERN WORLD



TOPIC-COUNTER REFORMATION
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BACKGROUND



- The catholic church made an attempt to reform itself from within
- This movement is known as Counter Reformation or catholic Reformation
- The name ‘ Counter Reformation’ was given to this movement by Protestant historians-It was a movement to oppose the protestant reformation
- The task of reform was accomplished through three main stages

THREE MAIN AGENCIES



The Council
of Trent

The
Inquisition

The society
of Jesus

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT (1545-63)



Represented the catholic Reformation in Europe



It was a long conference of catholic church held at Trent in Northern Italy



It redefined and clarified the catholic doctrines



Aiming at moral reforms within the church, it provided for the better education of clergy through seminars



Proposed reforms in the central of government of church



As a part of strict censorship, it published an Index of books not to be read by catholics



The council of Trent was noted for both positive and negative reforms

THE INQUISITION



Ferocious weapon of the counter Reformation

Tribunal of the Roman catholic church to try the cases of heresy

Established in the middle of 13th cy

It operated notably in countries like Italy, Spain, France & Holy Roman Empire

Its punishments included fines, flogging, imprisonment, and death by burning

It contributed much to spoil the glory of the catholic church

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS



- Missionary and educational activities formed an important programme of counter-Reformation
- The society of Jesus founded by Ignatius Loyola (1493-1556)
- The society, approved by the pope as a monastic order in 1540
- Secured a privileged position in the states of Italy, Spain, and France
- It attempted to regain the lost power of the catholic church by opening schools and organizing missionary work
- The members of the society, who were called the ‘Jesus’
- It was deadly against free- thinking
- Rigid centralization, strict discipline and unquestioning obedience were its characteristic features
- It actively cooperated with the inquisition in its brutal methods of trial

IMPACTS



- The counter-Reformation succeeded in stemming the tide of Protestantism
- It also helped to raise the spirituality of the catholic church in popular view
- It created an ever-increasing anti-protestant believers
- It led to many religious wars like thirty years war
- The ‘religious wars’ of this period brought the ruin of many towns in countries like Germany, Bohemia and Denmark

GENERAL EFFECTS OF REFORMATION



- The most important effect of the reformation was the division of the Christian world into a number of hostile camps.
- With this started an era of religious conflicts and wars in Europe.
- The Protestant moral ideas were encouraging to the commercial and industrial middle class.
- It contributed to the enterprise culture, and hence to the growth of capitalism.
- The German sociologist Max Webber's much debated thesis establishing a link between Protestantism and rise of capitalism.
- Reformation was an important element in the rise of modern nationalism.



- It also strengthened the power of monarchs in Europe.
- Reformation promoted the education of the masses as various groups established schools for spreading their faith.
- Another effect of the Reformation was that it led people to re-examine old ideas and institutions.
- Both Catholics and protestants insisted on faith rather than reason.
- Some protestant reformers insistence on simplicity and the removal of images and pictures from churches tended to create an anti-art mentality.
- Lutheranism is facilitated to the growth of absolute monarchy.
- Calvinism has been credited with giving impetus to constitutionalism and Anabaptism has been considered one of the sources of modern socialist thought.



THANK YOU