

2.5 The Catholic Reformation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **Catholic Reformation** 天主教改革.

You must be able to:

- state what the Catholic Reformation reaffirmed and what it reformed
- describe the role of new religious orders
- explain the instruments used against dissent
- avoid describing it as purely reactive

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Reaffirmed and reformed

Doctrine under challenge was reaffirmed and defined more precisely; at the same time clerical education, discipline and pastoral practice were reformed. Both halves belong in an answer.

■ New orders

New orders combined education, missionary work and discipline, and gave the church a mobile, trained body answerable to central authority rather than to local patrons.

■ Against dissent

Censorship of printed material and judicial procedures against heresy were used to limit the spread of reform arguments. These were instruments of policy and should be named as such.

■ Not purely reactive

Reform of clerical training and pastoral care had been demanded before the Protestant challenge. Treating the whole movement as a reaction misses that continuity.

2 Practice

2.1 State what the Catholic Reformation reaffirmed and what it reformed.

[2]

2.2 State two functions of the new religious orders. [2]

2.3 A student describes the Catholic Reformation as "purely a reaction".

(a) State why this is incomplete. [1]

(b) State the evidence against it. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 New orders gave the church [1]

- **A** local patrons
 - **B** a trained body answerable to central authority
 - **C** printing presses
 - **D** territorial sovereignty
-

3.2 Censorship of printed material is best described as [1]

- **A** a doctrine
 - **B** an instrument of policy
 - **C** a sacrament
 - **D** a reform of clerical training
-

3.3 Reform of clerical education is cited as evidence of continuity.

(a) State the continuity. [1]

(b) Explain why it matters to how the movement is described. [2]

4 Go further

- work through the **2.5 The Catholic Reformation** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Age of Reformation** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 it reaffirmed and defined doctrine under challenge; it reformed clerical education, discipline and pastoral practice.

2.2 any two of: education; missionary work; discipline; providing a mobile trained body under central authority.

2.3 (a) reform of clerical training and pastoral care had been demanded before the Protestant challenge. (b) the existence of those earlier demands.

3.1 B. central answerability distinguished them from locally patronised clergy.

3.2 B. it is a means used to limit the spread of arguments.

3.3 (a) demands for reform predate the Protestant challenge. (b) the movement was not only a response, so describing it as purely reactive misstates its origins.