

2.5 - The Catholic (Counter) Reformation

Table of Contents

- [1. 释义](#)
 - [2. 中文释义](#)
 - [3. pure](#)
-

1. 释义

Okay, now in 1517, Martin Luther 马丁·路德 **nailed** (v.) his 95 Theses 论文；命题 **to** the Wittenberg door 维滕贝格教堂大门, starting the Protestant Reformation 新教改革 and cracking (v.) the facade ((建筑物的) 正面，立面；假象，伪装) 打破表象 of a unified European church 统一的欧洲教会. And the Catholics were... uh... none too pleased (a.)高兴的，满意的 about 对.....不太满意 the Protestants.

About 30 years after the Protestant Reformation started, the Catholics started rethinking (v.) things. I mean, don' t get me wrong 不要误解我 — Protestants 新教徒 are still dumb (a. 哑的；不能说话的;<非正式>愚蠢的) 新教徒仍然是愚蠢的 — but you know, maybe some of their complaints are valid 正当的，合理的,有道理的.

So in this video, we' re going to look at what the Catholics did in response to 回应 these Protestant complaints. So if you' re ready to get them brain cows milked, let' s get to it.

Example 1. 案例

facade

→ 来自face, 脸。

So **in response to** Protestant complaints against the Catholic Church, the Catholics underwent (v.)经历 their own reformation, and it' s known as the Catholic Reformation 天主教改革, or sometimes you' ll hear (v.) it called *the Counter 反面的, 对立的 Reformation* 反宗教改革 or *the Catholic Counter Reformation*. You know, same thing.

So now the Protestants were clearly **gaining (v.) ground** (地, 地面;充分的理由, 根据) 取得进展 in Europe, and maybe more importantly, **gaining power** 获得权力. How would the Catholic Church respond?

Well, one of the first initiatives 举措,倡议 ; 新方案 was the establishment of *the Jesuit order* ((按照一定的规范生活的) 宗教团体 ; (尤指) 修会) 耶稣会. This was a group established by *Ignatius of Loyola* 依纳爵·罗耀拉 whose purpose was to educate (v.) the church.

They established (v.) some of the finest educational institutions 教育机构 across Europe /**on the assumption 假定, 假设 that** 在假定的情况下,如果 Catholics were better able to use (v.) their thinky <罕, 非正式> 趋于思考的 ; 激发思考的-thinking parts, they **would be less likely to fall (v.) prey 猎物, 捕获物 ; 受害者, 受骗者 to** (受.....影响) 他们就不太可能成为...的牺牲品 Protestant doctrine 教义.

Example 2. 案例

be/fall 'prey (n.) to sth

(formal)

(1) (of an animal动物) **to be killed and eaten** by another animal or bird 被捕食 ; 成为猎物

(2) (of a person人) **to be harmed or affected** by sth bad 受害 ; 受坏影响

The Jesuits 耶稣会成员 , 耶稣会士 were also **responsible for** the Roman Inquisition 罗马宗教裁判所, which was established **to root out** 根除 heretics 异教徒 among the church. And by "root out," I mean... well... anyway.

The Inquisition was **responsible for** creating (v.) the Index of Prohibited Books 禁书目录, which is exactly what it sounds like. It was a list of all the books that the church said were forbidden 禁止的 for Catholics to read. Not surprisingly, all the Protestant reformers **made it on the list** 被列入名单, 榜上有名, as did ...也 (如此) folks like Galileo 伽利略 and even Erasmus 伊拉斯谟.

Example 3. 案例

all the Protestant reformers **made it on the list**, **as did** folks like Galileo and even Erasmus.

"made it": 字面是 “成功做到” , 但在这里引申为 “被列入” (类似 "got included") 。

"on the list": 指前文提到的 《禁书目录》 (Index of Prohibited Books) 。

合起来: “成功上榜” → 即 “被列入禁书名单” 。

"as did" 是一个 省略结构, 用于避免重复前文已提到的动词短语, 相当于 “...也 (如此)” 或 “...同样 (做了某事)” 。

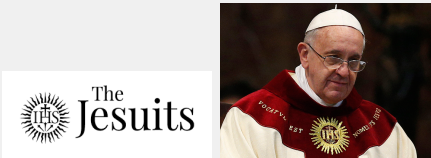
"as": 这里是连词, 表示 “和.....一样” (= in the same way that) 。

"did": 指代前文的动词短语 "made it on the list", 避免重

复。
完整还原：“as [did = made it on the list] folks like Galileo...”
→ “就像伽利略等人也上了名单一样”。

- "She loves reading, as does her brother."（她爱读书，她弟弟也是。）

The Jesuits



Header 1	Header 2
使命	<p>耶稣会, 是天主教会中最大的宗教团体，在教育、慈善、人道主义行动和全球政策方面, 发挥了重要作用。</p> <p>耶稣会成员宣誓“永远保持贫困、贞洁和服从”，并“承诺在传教方面特别服从教宗”。耶稣会士应完全服从其上级，服从命令前往世界任何地方，即使需要在极端条件下生活。其主要创始人依纳爵是一位拥有军事背景的贵族。</p> <p>仿效军队编制，成员需发 绝对服从教皇 的“第四愿”（其他修会无此誓愿）。</p>
名字争议	<p>耶稣会士在天主教会内部一直备受争议，并经常与世俗政府和机构发生冲突。自 1759 年起，天主教会将"耶稣会士"驱逐出欧洲大多数国家及其殖民地。</p> <p>中世纪时期建立的 Religious orders 修会(即宗教团体), 通常以某些人物的名字命名：</p> <p>Francis of Assisi (Franciscans) 阿西西的方济各（方济各会）；</p> <p>Domingo de Guzmán / Saint Dominic (Dominicans) 多明各·德·古斯曼（后被封为圣道明会）；</p> <p>以及 Augustine of Hippo (Augustinians) 希波的奥古斯丁（奥古斯丁会）。</p>

Header 1	Header 2
	依纳爵·罗耀拉及其追随者, 盗用耶稣之名, 命名他们的新修会, 这激起了其他修会的不满 , 他们认为这种做法过于傲慢。
业绩	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 耶稣会参与了"反宗教改革", 后来又参与了第二次梵蒂冈大公会议的实施。 • 他们派遣传教士到世界各地, 向那些尚未听到福音的人们传播福音. 虽然最初成立的目的并非如此, 但他们的目标是阻止"新教"的传播, 并保持与罗马和教皇的共融。
名人	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 利玛窦 (Matteo Ricci) (1552—1610年), 就是天主教"耶稣会"意大利籍神父. 以 "文化适应" 策略在华(明朝)传教, 融合儒家思想与天主教义。 • Ferdinand Verbiest 南怀仁(1623—1688年), 比利时天主教"耶稣会"修士。

And there were other orders (秘密) 社团, 集团, 结社 established as well.

- The Jesuits were all dudes 哥们 (俚语, 男人), but the Ursulines 乌尔苏拉会, who were a female order 女性修会, had much the same purpose. Like the Jesuits, they focused on educating (v.) Catholics, especially young girls. And like the Jesuits, the Ursulines had a missionary impulse 传教冲动 **to carry the teachings 教导; 教义; 学说 of Christ throughout the world** in missionary effort 传教活动.

和耶稣会一样, 他们专注于教育天主教徒, 尤其是年轻女孩。和耶稣会士一样, 乌尔苏拉修女也有一种传教的冲动, 要把基督的教义传遍世

界。

- Then came *Saint Teresa* of Avila 阿维拉的"圣特蕾莎", who reformed 改革 the Carmelite Order 加尔默罗会 of the church. Under Teresa' s leadership, the Carmelites rejected (v.) the affluence 富裕 后定 that had corrupted 腐蚀 the church /and adopted a life of prayer and poverty (n.) 祈祷和清贫的生活.

Example 4. 案例
Religious order

religious order 宗教团体是大型教派社群中的一个分支，其生活方式高度虔诚，成员构成清晰明确。宗教团体通常追溯其受人尊敬的导师的传承，崇敬其创始人，并制定一份描述其生活方式的文件，称为“生活准则”。世界上许多宗教都存在这样的团体。

例如在佛教社会中，中国著名的佛教团体包括禅宗的古代少林寺。

Religious orders 和 religious congregations 有什么区别呢 在天主教会中，"Religious Orders"（修会，或译为“宗教修会”）和 "Religious Congregations"（修会团体，或译为“宗教修会团体”）是两种不同类型的奉献生活机构（Institutes of Consecrated Life）。历史上，它们之间有着明确的法律和神学区别，尽管在现代教会法中，这些区别已有所模糊，但传统上仍有其意义。

核心区别：誓愿的性质（Solemn Vows vs. Simple Vows）
即它们之间最主要的区别，在于其成员所发誓愿的性质：

Religious Orders (修会)	Religious Congregations (修会团体)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 成员发"隆重愿" (Solemn Vows)。• 历史上，"隆重愿"被认为是不可解除的 (indissoluble)，并	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 成员发"简愿" (Simple Vows)。• "简愿"在历史上被认为是"可解除"的，并且在法律上的影响不如"隆

Religious Orders (修会)	Religious Congregations (修会团体)
<p>且在法律上产生更深远的影响，例如发“隆重愿”的成员不能拥有个人财产（所有权和使用权都归修会）。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这些修会通常历史更悠久，大多是在宗教改革之前（16世纪以前）成立的，比如本笃会（Benedictines）、方济各会（Franciscans）、道明会（Dominicans）、加尔默罗会（Carmelites）等。 • 男性成员通常被称为“修士”（monks 或 friars），如果是司铎，则被称为“修士司铎”或“教士”（religious priests）。女性成员通常被称为“修女”（nuns），她们通常过着更严格的隐修生活（cloistered life）。 	<p>重愿”那么严格。例如，发简愿的成员，通常保留个人财产的所有权，但将其使用权和管理权交给修会。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这些修会团体，通常是在“宗教改革”之后（16世纪以后），为了回应新的牧灵需求而成立的，比如耶稣会（Jesuits，虽然他们发“隆重愿”中的贫穷愿，但他们在教会法分类中，是一个特殊情况，通常被认为是“修会”而非“修会团体”）、慈幼会（Salesians）、圣母无染原罪传教修女会（Missionaries of Charity）等。乌尔苏拉会（Ursulines）通常也被归类为修会团体。 • 男性成员通常被称为“修士”或“教士”（brothers 或 priests），女性成员通常被称为“修女”（sisters），她们通常从事更活跃的牧灵或社会服务工作。

历史演变与模糊化：

- 1917年《天主教法典》（1917 Code of Canon Law）：正式确立了“隆重愿”与“简愿”的区别，并将“修会”专指发“隆重愿”的团体，将“修会团体”专指发“简愿”的团体。
- 1983年《天主教法典》（1983 Code of Canon Law）：虽然保留了“隆重愿”和“简愿”的名称，但取消了它们在法律效力上的大部分区别，特别是关于财产和誓愿不可解除性的区别。这意味着，从法律效果来看，两种誓愿之间几乎没有差异了。

新法典引入了一个更广泛的术语——“奉献生活机构”（Religious Institute），用来指代所有发公开誓愿，并过团体生活的修会和修会团体。

因此，尽管传统名称仍在日常使用中，但在现代教会法中，“修会”和“修会团体”之间的法律界限已经变得模糊。很多时候，这两个词可以互换使用，或者“修会”被更宽泛地用来指代所有这类奉献生活团体。

简而言之：

- 传统上：
Religious Orders = 发“隆重愿”，历史悠久，通常更偏向隐修或修道院生活。
Religious Congregations = 发“简愿”，历史较新，通常更偏向活跃的事工（教育、医疗、传教等）。
- 现代教会法中：虽然名称保留，但誓愿的法律效力上的区别，几乎消失，都统称为“奉献生活机构”。然而，在日常交流和历史语境中，人们仍然习惯使用这些传统名称，来区分不同的修会。

所以，当你提到耶稣会、乌尔苏拉会，和加尔默罗会时，尽管它们在严格的法律定义上，可能有所重叠或模糊，但根据其历史起源、神恩，和主要生活方式，人们通常会区分它们：

“加尔默罗会”通常被视为传统的“修会”（特别是“赤足加尔默罗会”），

而“耶稣会”虽然是新教士团，但其特别的“第四愿”和历史地位，使其被认为是“修会”，

“乌尔苏拉会”则通常被认为是“修会团体”。

So you can see that /the Catholic Church is busy cleaning up its own house 整顿内部事务 with the establishment of new religious orders 宗教修会.

But probably 主 the most significant manifestation (显示；表明；表示)表现形式 of the Catholic Reformation 系 was *the Council* 地方议会；会议；(教会的)集会 of Trent 特伦托会议, whose goal was to resolve (v.) the differences 解决分歧 between Protestants and Catholics.

Now let' s **remind** ourselves **of** some of the complaints 后定 that the Protestants leveled (v.) (尤指用枪)瞄准, 对准 against 对.....提出批评 the Catholic Church.

- They complained about the practice of simony (n.)买卖圣职, which was the buying and selling of church offices 教会职位.
- They complained about the immorality 不道德 of priests and bishops 主教.
- And most of all, Protestants complained about the sale of indulgences 赎罪券, which people bought to secure (v.) the forgiveness of their sins 确保罪得赦免 and, **on the flip** (使)快速翻转, 迅速翻动 **side** (反面；相反的一面) 另一方面, which also financed (v.)资助 church building projects.

Example 5. 案例

flip

1.to turn over into a different position with a sudden quick movement; to make sth do this (使)快速翻转, 迅速翻动

[V]

•The plane flipped and crashed.飞机猛地翻转，撞毁了。

(figurative)

•She felt **her heart flip** (= with excitement, etc.) . 她感到心潮澎湃。

[VN]

•He **flipped the lid 盖子 open** and looked inside the case.
他猛然开盖，朝箱里看。

——see also flip over

2.[VN] ~ **sth (on/off)** : to press a button or switch in order to turn a machine, etc. on or off 按（开关）；按（按钮）；开（或关）（机器等）

SYN flick

•**to flip a switch** 按开关

•She reached over and flipped off the light. 她伸过手去关掉了灯。

3.[VN+ adv./prep.] to throw sth somewhere using your thumb and/or fingers （用手指）轻抛，轻掷

SYN toss

•They **flipped a coin** to decide who would get the ticket. 他们掷币决定谁得这张票。

•He flipped the keys onto the desk.他把钥匙轻抛到桌上。

4.[V] ~ (out)(informal) to become very angry, excited or unable to think clearly 十分气愤；异常激动；神志不清

•**She finally flipped** under the pressure. 她在这种压力下终于发疯了。

So by 1545, Pope Paul III 教皇保罗三世 called *the Council of Trent* to address (v.)处理 these issues. This council met (v.) intermittently 间歇地,断断续续地 until 1563, and the council **took a hard look at** 认真审视 the church /and made a few significant decisions.

- First, they suppressed (v.)禁止,镇压 ; 阻碍发展 the practice of simony.
- Second, they reestablished (v.)重新确立 the celibacy 独身 of the priesthood 神职人员.
- And third, they **cleaned up** the practice of the sale of indulgences. They didn' t say indulgences could not be sold, but they did say that /they couldn' t be sold to pay for the Pope' s beach house 海滩别墅.

So at this point, you know, it' s looking like the Catholics and the Protestants are **on the same page** 意见一致,达成共识, and I' m sure a healing of this great rift (人际关系) 不和 , 分歧 ; 裂缝,裂痕 is **at hand** 近在手边,即将到来. Yeah, no.

In addition to 除.....之外 cleaning up these corrupt practices 腐败行为, **the Council of Trent** also reaffirmed (v.)重申 , 再次确认 traditional Catholic doctrine 天主教传统教义.

- They affirmed that **salvation 救赎 comes (v.) by faith and works** 信仰和行为, not just faith like the Protestants claim.
- They affirmed the doctrine of transubstantiation (实体变换 , 体变 (指面饼和葡萄酒经祝圣后变成基督的体血 , 只留下饼酒的外形))圣体圣事教义, which said that /主 the bread and wine 后定 served in the mass 弥撒中的饼和酒谓 actually became the flesh and blood of Christ 耶稣的身体和血, which the Protestants denied 否认.

- They affirmed the seven sacraments (圣事, 圣礼 (如婚配、圣洗或圣餐等)) 七大圣礼 of the church, whereas the Protestants only affirm (v.) two.
- They affirmed the equal authority 平等权威 of the Bible and church dogma 教会教义, whereas the Protestants only **believed in** the ultimate authority 最终权威 of the Bible alone.

Example 6. 案例 transubstantiation

→ trans-, 转移, 转变, substance, 物质, 实体。用于指基督教祝圣仪式中面包和葡萄酒, 经祝圣变成基督的体血, 只留下面饼的外形。

"变体论"是天主教会内部的一个神学术语, **指的是在圣餐** (也称为"圣餐"或"主的晚餐" Holy Communion or the Lord' s Supper) 期间, **面包和酒, 会转化为耶稣基督的身体和血液**。然而, **这种转变是感官无法察觉的, 面包和酒仍然保留着它们的外观。**

sacrament

an important religious ceremony such as marriage, baptism or Communion 圣事, 圣礼 (如婚配、圣洗或圣餐等)

→ sacra-, 神圣的, -ment, 名词后缀。引申诸相关词义。

So with these affirmations 肯定, 维护 of the Council of Trent, 主 that *giant ecclesiastical 教会的 hug* (n.) 拥抱 后定 Catholics and Protestants were about to give each other 谓 was torn apart 撕裂, 被撕成碎片. And so would the Council of Trent. 主 The split 分裂, 裂口, 裂缝 between the Catholics and the Protestants 谓 was made permanent 永久化.

随着"特伦特大公会议"的这些肯定, 天主教和新教之间的巨大拥抱, 被撕裂了。特伦特会议也是如此。天主教徒和新教徒之间的分裂, 成为永久的。

All right, you should definitely go right here next and watch the rest of my videos on Unit 2. Click here to grab my AP Euro review pack 美国大学预修课程欧洲历史复习资料包, which is going to carry you to 带你获得 an A in your class and a five on your exam in May. I' ll catch you on the flip-flop. I' m Larouche.

2. 中文释义

好的，在1517年，马丁·路德（Martin Luther）将他的《九十五条论纲》（95 Theses）钉在了维滕贝格（Wittenberg）教堂的门上，开启了“新教改革”（Protestant Reformation），打破了欧洲统一教会的表象。而天主教徒们……呃……对新教徒们可太不满意了。**在“新教改革”开始大约30年后**，天主教徒们开始重新思考一些事情。我的意思是，别误会——新教徒们还是很“傻”——但你不知道的，也许他们的一些抱怨是合理的。所以在这个视频里，我们要看看天主教徒们是如何回应新教徒们的抱怨的。所以，如果你准备好获取知识，那我们开始吧。

所以，**为了回应新教徒对天主教会（Catholic Church）的批判，天主教徒们进行了他们自己的改革**，这被称为天主教改革（Catholic Reformation），有时你也会听到**它被叫做“反宗教改革”（Counter Reformation）或“天主教反宗教改革”（Catholic Counter Reformation）**。你知道的，都是一回事。所以现在新教徒们在欧洲明显地扩大了影响力，而且更重要的是，获得了权力。天主教会会如何回应呢？

嗯，首先采取的**行动之一是建立“耶稣会”（Jesuit order）**。这是由依纳爵·罗耀拉（Ignatius of Loyola）建立的一个团体，**其目的**

是对教会进行教育。他们在欧洲建立了一些最优秀的教育机构，他们认为如果天主教徒能更好地运用他们的思考能力，就不太可能成为"新教教义"的追随者(即将强天主教"意识形态教育"，抵御新教思想)。耶稣会还负责建立"罗马宗教裁判所" (Roman Inquisition)，其目的是清除教会中的异教徒。而我说的“清除”，我的意思是.....嗯.....不管怎样。宗教裁判所负责制定《禁书目录》 (Index of Prohibited Books)，听名字就知道是干什么的。这是一份教会规定"天主教徒"禁止阅读的所有书籍的清单。毫不奇怪，所有的"新教改革者"都在这份清单上，像伽利略 (Galileo) 甚至伊拉斯谟 (Erasmus) 这样的人也在上面。

此外还建立了其他修会。耶稣会的成员都是男性，但**乌尔苏拉会 (Ursulines) 是一个女性修会**，有着大致相同的目的。和耶稣会一样，他们专注于教育天主教徒，尤其是年轻女孩。**和耶稣会一样，乌尔苏拉会也有传教的冲动，努力将基督的教义传播到世界各地。**然后是阿维拉的圣特蕾莎 (Saint Teresa of Avila)，她改革了教会的加尔默罗会 (Carmelite Order)。在特蕾莎的领导下，加尔默罗会摒弃了腐蚀教会的财富，选择了祈祷和贫穷的生活。

所以你可以看到，天主教会通过建立新的"宗教修会"，来忙着整顿自身。但天主教改革最显著的表现，可能是"特伦托会议" (Council of Trent)，其目标是解决"新教徒"和"天主教徒"之间的分歧。现在让我们回想一下新教徒对天主教会提出的一些抱怨。他们抱怨"买卖神职" (simony) 的行为，也就是买卖教会职位。他们抱怨牧师和主教的不道德行为。最重要的是，新教徒抱怨买卖"赎罪券" (indulgences) 的行为，人们购买"赎罪券"来确保自己的罪行得到宽恕，另一方面，这也为教会的建筑项目提供了资金。

所以在1545年，教皇保罗三世 (Pope Paul III) 召集了"特伦托会议"来处理这些问题。这个会议断断续续地开到1563年，会议对教

会进行了严格审查，并做出了一些重要决定。首先，**他们抑制了买卖神职的行为**。其次，他们**重申了神职人员的独身制度**（celibacy of the priesthood）。第三，他们**整顿了买卖赎罪券的行为**。他们没有说“不能买卖赎罪券”，但他们表示赎罪券不能用来支付**教皇的海滨别墅费用**。所以在这一点上，你知道的，看起来天主教徒和新教徒达成了一致，但我敢肯定，这场巨大的裂痕并没有得到弥合。是的，并没有。

除了整顿这些腐败行为，特伦托会议还：

- **重申了传统的天主教教义。他们确认救赎是通过“信仰”和“善行”实现的(即意志和行动都要有)，而不是像新教徒声称的那样仅靠信仰(不靠行动)。**
- 他们确认了圣体圣事（transubstantiation）的教义，即弥撒中使用的面包和葡萄酒，实际上变成了基督的肉和血，而新教徒们是不承认这一点的。
- 他们确认了教会的“七大圣礼”（seven sacraments），而新教徒只承认其中的两项。
- **他们确认了《圣经》和教会教义的平等权威，而新教徒只相信《圣经》的最终权威。**

所以，随着特伦托会议的这些确认，天主教徒和新教徒之间本可能的和解被彻底撕裂了。特伦托会议也未能让双方弥合分歧。天主教徒和新教徒之间的分裂成了永久性的。

好的，你绝对应该接着[点击这里](#)，观看我关于第二单元的其他视频。[点击这里](#)获取我的美国大学预修课程欧洲历史复习资料包，它会帮助你在课堂上取得A，在五月份的考试中拿到5分。我们下次再见。我是拉鲁什（Larouche）。

3. pure

Okay, now in 1517, Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses to the Wittenberg door, starting the Protestant Reformation and cracking the facade of a unified European church. And the Catholics were... uh... none too pleased about the Protestants. About 30 years after the Protestant Reformation started, the Catholics started rethinking things. I mean, don't get me wrong — Protestants are still dumb — but you know, maybe some of their complaints are valid. So in this video, we're going to look at what the Catholics did in response to these Protestant complaints. So if you're ready to get them brain cows milked, let's get to it.

So in response to Protestant complaints against the Catholic Church, the Catholics underwent their own reformation, and it's known as the Catholic Reformation, or sometimes you'll hear it called the Counter Reformation or the Catholic Counter Reformation. You know, same thing. So now the Protestants were clearly gaining ground in Europe, and maybe more importantly, gaining power. How would the Catholic Church respond?

Well, one of the first initiatives was the establishment of the Jesuit order. This was a group established by Ignatius of Loyola whose purpose was to educate the church. They established some of the finest educational institutions across Europe on the assumption that if Catholics were better able to use their thinky-thinking parts, they would be less likely to

fall prey to Protestant doctrine. The Jesuits were also responsible for the Roman Inquisition, which was established to root out heretics among the church. And by "root out," I mean... well... anyway. The Inquisition was responsible for creating the Index of Prohibited Books, which is exactly what it sounds like. It was a list of all the books that the church said were forbidden for Catholics to read. Not surprisingly, all the Protestant reformers made it on the list, as did folks like Galileo and even Erasmus.

And there were other orders established as well. The Jesuits were all dudes, but the Ursulines, who were a female order, had much the same purpose. Like the Jesuits, they focused on educating Catholics, especially young girls. And like the Jesuits, the Ursulines had a missionary impulse to carry the teachings of Christ throughout the world in missionary effort. Then came Saint Teresa of Avila, who reformed the Carmelite Order of the church. Under Teresa's leadership, the Carmelites rejected the affluence that had corrupted the church and adopted a life of prayer and poverty.

So you can see that the Catholic Church is busy cleaning up its own house with the establishment of new religious orders. But probably the most significant manifestation of the Catholic Reformation was the Council of Trent, whose goal was to resolve the differences between Protestants and Catholics. Now let's remind ourselves of some of the complaints that the Protestants leveled against the Catholic Church. They complained about the practice of simony, which was the buying and selling of church offices. They

complained about the immorality of priests and bishops. And most of all, Protestants complained about the sale of indulgences, which people bought to secure the forgiveness of their sins and, on the flip side, which also financed church building projects.

So by 1545, Pope Paul III called the Council of Trent to address these issues. This council met intermittently until 1563, and the council took a hard look at the church and made a few significant decisions. First, they suppressed the practice of simony. Second, they reestablished the celibacy of the priesthood. And third, they cleaned up the practice of the sale of indulgences. They didn't say indulgences could not be sold, but they did say that they couldn't be sold to pay for the Pope's beach house. So at this point, you know, it's looking like the Catholics and the Protestants are on the same page, and I'm sure a healing of this great rift is at hand. Yeah, no.

In addition to cleaning up these corrupt practices, the Council of Trent also reaffirmed traditional Catholic doctrine. They affirmed that salvation comes by faith and works, not just faith like the Protestants claim. They affirmed the doctrine of transubstantiation, which said that the bread and wine served in the mass actually became the flesh and blood of Christ, which the Protestants denied. They affirmed the seven sacraments of the church, whereas the Protestants only affirm two. They affirmed the equal authority of the Bible and church dogma, whereas the Protestants only believed in the ultimate authority of the Bible alone.

So with these affirmations of the Council of Trent, that giant ecclesiastical hug Catholics and Protestants were about to give each other was torn apart. And so would the Council of Trent. The split between the Catholics and the Protestants was made permanent.

All right, you should definitely go right here next and watch the rest of my videos on Unit 2. [Click here](#) to grab my AP Euro review pack, which is going to carry you to an A in your class and a five on your exam in May. I'll catch you on the flip-flop. I'm Larouche.
