


St. Therese Catholic Church

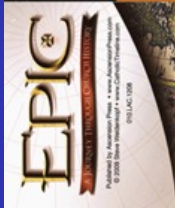
Church History
Fr. Leonard Andrie

April 5, 2022

1

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Epic: Timeline Bookmark (12 Periods – Color Coded)

WEAK LEADERS & SCHISM	PROTESTORS & DEFENDERS	THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION	REVOLUTIONS & MODERNISM	A WORLD AT WAR	THE NEW SPRINGTIME	THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE
Black: <i>Dark Time of the Church</i>	Oranges: <i>William of Orange</i>	Gold: <i>Holy Saints Reform the Church</i>	Grays: <i>Clouds of Industry & Intellectual Confusion</i>	Bright Red: <i>Color of Fascism and Communism</i>	Bright Green: <i>The Springtime of Renewal</i>	Marian Blue: <i>Pope John Paul II & Mary Our Lady of Hope</i>
1300–1499	1500–1544	1545–1699	1700–1913	1914–1957	1958–1977	1978–Present
Vienne (1311–1312) Constance (1414–1418) Florence (1431–1445)	Lateran V (1512–1517)	Trent (1545–1563)	Vatican I (1869–1870)		Vatican II (1962–1965)	
	Mustard Yellow: <i>Parable of the Kingdom of God [Mt. 4:30 – 32]</i>	Dark Red: <i>Blood of the Martyrs</i>	White: <i>Empire Clothed White in Christ</i>	Purple: <i>Royalty of the Holy Roman Emperor</i>	Navy Blue: <i>Color of France; Land of Crusaders</i>	
	33–99	100–312	313–499	500–999	1000–1299	
			Nicaea I (325) Constantinople I (381) Ephesus (431) Chalcedon (451)	Constantinople II (553) Constantinople III (680) Nicaea II (787) Constantinople IV (869)	Lateran I (1123) Lateran II (1139) Lateran III (1179) Lateran IV (1215) Lyons I (1245) Lyons II (1274)	

<https://ascensionpress.com/products/epic-a-journey-through-church-history-timeline-bookmark>

2

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The Great Divorce (Part II)

- Read chapter 7 (pages 376 - 425)
- John Calvin
- Establishing a Theocracy - Geneva
- Radical Reformers
- English Reformation
- Mary Tudor & Elizabeth I
- Political Effects of the Protestant Reformation

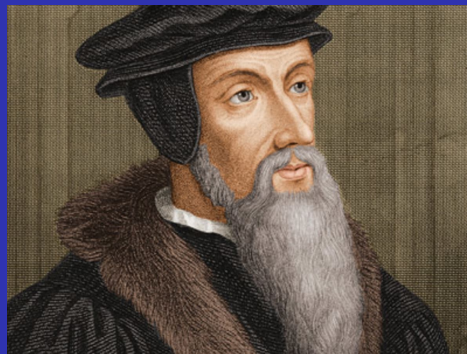


3

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John Calvin

- Martin Luther was the voice of the Protestant Revolution.
- However, it was John Calvin who was the great organizer and ensured that Protestantism would continue in a systematic way. He was the muscle!



<https://www.biography.com/religious-figure/john-calvin>


4

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John Calvin

- John Calvin came from the northern area of France, from “the people that have no vineyards.” He was born in the town of Noyon, about sixty miles north of Paris (377).
- He was a bright, diligent, high-strung young man who was “cold and resolute, reserved, but capable of terrible violence and as severe to others as he was to himself” (377).
- Although Calvin’s life and work would be intertwined with Martin Luther’s, no two different men have ever been connected (377).

5

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Luther and Calvin

Martin Luther	John Calvin
Highly volatile, rude, gregarious, and emotional	Ruled by logic, reason, and overwhelming seriousness
Writings string insults and turns of phrases	Scholastic, measured, serious, and intellectual

- Wittenberg was in the boondocks. Geneva was in the center of commerce. The latter becomes the real dynamic place of Reformation thought. Lutheranism did not spread that far, but Calvinism spread all over France (Huguenots), parts of Germany, England (Puritans), Holland, etc.

6



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John Calvin

- Calvin was eight years old when Luther published the 95 thesis. He was a layman, not a dissatisfied priest and religious like Luther (377).
- John was sent to the University of Orléans to study law. Four years later, Calvin was at the University of Bourges, engaged in legal studies as well as learning Greek (377).
- In 1536, Calvin was twenty-six years old when he published a book known as the *The Institutes of Christian Religion* wherein he systematized Protestant theology (5 editions).

7



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John Calvin

- Calvin's work was the first to organize Protestant belief into a single volume. The *Institutes* espoused the main Protestant teachings of *sola fide*, *sola scriptura*, the depravity of man, the sacraments (baptism and Eucharist), the Church, and Calvin's unique interpretation on predestination and the elect (379).
- Calvin created the narrative that the Church had become corrupt and, therefore, represented a radical departure from the early Church. He believed his interpretation of Divine Revelation represented a return to the true Church. The Church is the body of Christian believers throughout the whole world (380 - 381).

8



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John Calvin

- Calvin also asserted in the *Institutes* that humanity was divided into two groups, the elect and the damned: “Scripture clearly proves that God, by his eternal and unchanging will, determined once for all those whom he would one day admit to salvation [the elect] and those whom he would consign to destruction [the damned]” (381).
- There was no way to know whether you were part of the elect or the damned. However, if one was material blessed, it could be a sign that person is a member of the elect, whereas the poor or downtrodden manifest God’s disfavor and rejection from the elect (381).

9



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John Calvin

- **T** – **Total Depravity**: Man is totally depraved (dead). Born in original sin, we are at enmity with God (Rom. 8:7).
- **U** – **Unconditional Election**: God chooses to give some people eternal life and rejects others before the world was made.
- **L** – **Limited Atonement**: Christ’s atonement is limited to the elect of God (Jn 10:11).
- **I** – **Irresistible Grace**: God’s cannot be resisted (Jn 6:37).
- **P** – **Preservation of the Saints**: God preserves His people so that they cannot be lost; “Once you are saved, you are always saved.”

10

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Geneva



<https://landmarkevents.org/assets/email/2019/09-02-history-highlight/>

11

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Geneva

- Calvin moves to Geneva, Switzerland, which had recently become a fully, independent, self-governing city-state republic. A wall enclosed the city of ten thousand souls (381).
- Calvin's aim was to establish a theocracy wherein the Church and her laws are the same as those in the secular world. In short, the Church is the government. This was a new concept in the West as Church and State were always separate.
- In 1537, the City Council mandated citywide attendance at weekly church services. An "overseer" presided over each quarter of the city to report moral faults of citizens to ministers.

12



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Geneva

- Citizens rebelled from Calvin's overreach and the city government exiled him for three years. He went to Strasbourg where he married a widow name Idelette de Bure (383).
- With Calvin's departure, Geneva descended into political instability so they asked him to return. Returning in 1541, Calvin mounted the pulpit and continued the commentary on the Bible at the exact passage where had been forced to stop years before (383).
- In 1541, the City Council declared Calvin's *Institutes* as Holy Doctrine which no one could speak against.

13



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Geneva

- Every aspect of the personal lives of the people of Geneva were under Calvin's direct jurisdiction, a situation that Hilaire Belloc describes as the "war against joy" (384).
- Calvin required Genevans to confess their sins to a civil magistrate in a court of law and established biannual visitations, where a commission of ministers and elders visited every house to check on the spiritual lives of their citizens (384).
- Ledgers were kept, wherein people were marked as pious, lukewarm, or corrupt. Adultery, pregnancy out of wedlock, blasphemy, idolatry, heresy, and striking a parent were capital offenses (385).

14



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Geneva

- There were prohibitions against dancing, singing, staging or attending theatrical plays, wearing jewelry, lace, or makeup. There were restrictions on the length of women's hair. In short, Calvin tried to exercise minute detail of people's lives.
- Between 1542-1546, a city of 10,000 people, there were 58 executions, 73 exiles, and 900 imprisonments for dissent against Calvin's teachings.
- In short, Calvin did not free people from the yoke of Rome, but instead put them under his own heavy yoke.

15



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John Calvin's Influence

- John Calvin is important because:
 - **Produced a Church:** Luther was a revolutionary, but not an organizer. Calvin created a church separate from Rome.
 - **Creed:** By systematizing Protestant theology, he provided a manual for studying Protestant teachings. He influenced John Knox and later Puritans (mimicked Geneva) (386).
 - **A way of life:** His teachings on predestination and belief that material blessings were a sign of God's favor created the "Protestant work ethic" for centuries (388).

16



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Radical Reformers

- With no central authority to interpret Sacred Scripture, each person can create what they want in terms of doctrine. Very quickly people began to break off with the Radical Reformation.
- Two radical camps emerged with Ulrich Zwingli in Switzerland (who lived a notoriously immoral life as a Catholic priest) and the Anabaptists.
- Zwingli moved to Zurich where he banned the celebration of the Mass in 1525. He debated Luther on the Eucharist in 1529. For Zwingli, the Eucharist was only a symbol (no presence). He was killed in the battle of Kappel in 1531 (391).

17



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Radical Reformers

- The Anabaptists, also in Zurich, believed that baptism should not be administered to infants or children. Instead, they advocated adult baptism and performed “re-baptisms” on adults who embraced their heretical teachings (391).
- Believing they were the only true Christians, this group became violent wherein they seized Münster in 1534. They destroyed all Catholic Churches and embraced the Old Testament practice of polygamy.
- **Key:** As one moves away from central authority, it is a matter of time before someone rebels against your interpretation.

18



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English Accident

- The “English Accident” occurred due to a king who wanted a divorce. The story of England in the sixteenth century is crucial to understanding of the Reformation as a whole, for if England had not fallen, the Protestant movement may not have become permanent (393).
- The Tudors were an upstart family to the English Monarchy (1485). King Henry VII died in 1509 and his son Henry, became king. Henry VIII (1509 – 1547) was a passionate man who exhibited little self-restraint (394).
- King Henry VIII was strongly attached to the Catholic faith and had a strong devotion to the Blessed Sacrament (394).

19



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English Accident

- Henry married his brother Arthur’s widow, Catherine of Aragon, in 1509, after receiving a dispensation (Lev. 20) from Pope Julius II. Arthur died four months into the marriage. Catherine maintained that the marriage was never consummated.
- Catherine was friends with everybody and always smiling; universally popular and at the same time busy in all her employments as Queen. She was pious, as for that matter Henry was too, after his fashion, and her servants and dependents were devoted to her. She ruled her household well (Belloc, 33).
- King Henry VIII and Catherine had one child, Mary Tutor.

20

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King Henry VIII

- King Henry VIII's leading characteristic was his inability to withstand impulse.
- He was passionate for having his own way – which is almost the opposite of having strength of will.
- He was easily dominated, always being managed by one person or another in succession.

~Belloc, 23.



21

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King Henry VIII

- King Henry VIII was faithful to Catherine for the first decade of their marriage, but then began to pursue other women. Most of his mistresses were content with royal attention and affection, but Anne Boleyn wanted to be queen. She completely controlled Henry.
- Cardinal Lorenzo Campeggio observed, "This passion of the King's is a most extraordinary thing. He sees nothing, he thinks of nothing but his Anne, he cannot be without her for an hour, and it moves one to pity to see how the King's life, stability and downfall of the whole country, hang upon this one question (394).

22

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Anne Boleyn

- Ann had very long dark glossy hair and powerful black eyes. Beautiful in any ordinary sense of the word she certainly was not.
- But she had a strange and not healthy power of fascination, at least over certain types of men.
- She refused to be Henry VIII's mistress, but would envisage marriage if he would get rid of Catherine. ~Belloc, 42.



23

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Path to Schism

- The pope allowed Cardinal Wolsey to initiate a marriage tribunal in England to gather evidence and provide a report to the pope, who would make the final decision (395).
- All the bishops were present at the marriage tribunal. At one session, Catherine renewed her undying love for and loyalty to the king. She requested an end to the trial.
- The bishops voted and every bishop except John Fischer sided with the king and recommended that the pope grant a declaration of nullity. The case was brought to Rome (395).

24



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Path to Schism

- King Henry VIII took his anger out on Wolsey and ordered him to resign as chancellor. The position was given to St. Thomas More. Wolsey died in 1530, admitting: "If I had served God as diligently as I served the king, he would not have deserted me in my old age" (396).
- Thomas Cromwell, recognizing an opportunity, suggested that the king threaten the pope with schism unless his marriage with Catherine was annulled.
- The king assembled the clergy demanding that they agree to laws granting the king authority over the Church.

25



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Path to Schism

- At first, the clergy resisted, but eventually, they caved under royal pressure. The following day, after submission of the clergy, Thomas More resigned his position as Lord Chancellor (396).
- In 1533, Thomas Cranmer (1489 – 1556), archbishop of Canterbury (a secret Lutheran), opened a marriage tribunal and pronounced Henry's marriage to Catherine invalid and witnessed the king's "marriage" to Ann Boleyn (397).
- Ann, already pregnant at the wedding, later gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1533 (397).

26

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Thomas Cromwell

- A genius of the first order
- Architect of the English Reformation; break with Rome
- Instigated a reign of terror where he arrested anyone who withstood the schism
- Direct author of looting monasteries for personal gain; not religious, but he repented at end



27

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Two Pieces of Legislation

- In 1535, Pope Clement VII issued his decision on the king's marriage to Catherine as valid. Henry called Parliament to issue several pieces of legislation.
 - **Act of Succession** (April 1534): King's "marriage" to Anne was valid and daughter Elizabeth was legitimate heir. Any slanderer was imprisoned and property confiscated.
 - **Oath of Supremacy** (November 1534): Declared the king the supreme head of the Church in England. English subjects had to take an oath, and refusal to swear to it was treason, punishable by death (397).

28

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English Carthusian Martyrs

- In London, Carthusian monks made a three-day spiritual preparation for the arrival of commissioners.
- They went to confession and celebrated Mass of Holy Spirit.
- Put on trial and acquitted, but Cromwell threatened the jury with death. Three Carthusians were hanged, drawn, and quartered.

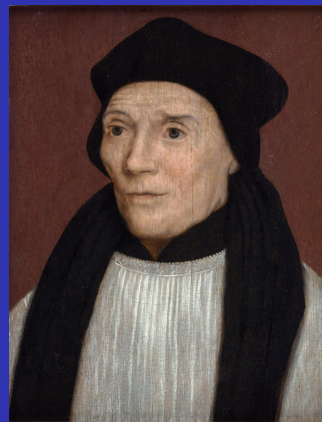


29

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St. John Fisher

- Sole bishop who defended King Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine
- Rejected Henry's claim to be the supreme head of the Church of England
- Sent to the Tower of London, where he remained 14 months without trial
- Pope made John Fisher a cardinal; beheaded on June 22, 1535; his head was mounted on London Bridge.



30

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St. John Fisher

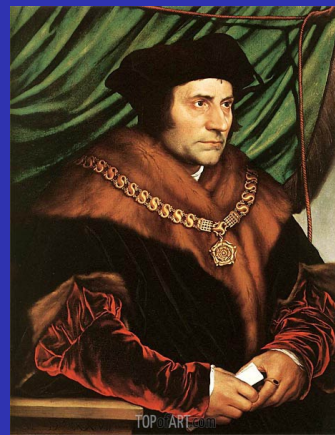
- A half hour before St. John Fisher's execution, Cardinal Fisher opened his New Testament for the last time and his eyes fell on the following words from St. John's Gospel:
- *"Eternal life is this: to know You, the only true God, and Him Whom You have sent, Jesus Christ. I have given You glory on earth by finishing the work You gave me to do. Do You now, Father, give me glory at Your side"* (Jn 17:3-4).
- Closing the book, he observed: "There is enough learning in that to last me the rest of my life."

31

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St. Thomas More

- Exceptional lawyer and given office of lord Chancellor of England
- Resigned office when he saw the winds moving against the Church; he lost friends, income, and his home
- Imprisoned in the Tower of London when refused to take the Oath of Supremacy. He was beheaded on July 6, 1535.
- **Final words:** I die the king's good servant, but God's first.



32

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Catholic Defenders



St. Thomas More - Tomb



St. John Fisher – Holding Cell
Tower of London

33

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Reign of Terror

- King Henry VIII grew tired of Anne Boleyn. His affections turned toward Jane Seymour, one of her ladies-in-waiting.
- In 1536, Cromwell brought charges of adultery and incest against Anne. The king's lackey, Thomas Cranmer, declared their marriage null and void. On May 19, 1536, Anne Boleyn was beheaded (399).
- Henry attacked the Church by dissolving all of England's monasteries. It was motivated by greed and resulted in a complete stamping out of monasticism throughout England. All lands were redistributed to Henry's loyal supporters (399).

34



Catherine of Aragon

- Below is the last letter of Catherine to Henry VIII (Jan. 7, 1536)

My most dear lord, king and husband, the hour of my death now drawing on, the tender love I owe you forceth me, my case being such, to commend myself to you, and to put you in remembrance with a few words of the health and safeguard of your soul which you ought to prefer before all worldly matters, and before the care and pampering of your body, for the which you have cast me into many calamities and yourself into many troubles.

Source: Hanson, Marilee. "Letter of Katharine of Aragon to her husband, King Henry VIII 7 January 1536" https://englishhistory.net/tudor/letter/letter-of-katharine-of-aragon-to-king-henry-viii/, February 8, 2015

35



Catherine of Aragon

- Below is the last letter of Catherine to Henry VIII (Jan. 7, 1536)

*For my part, I pardon you everything, and I wish to devoutly pray God that He will pardon you also. For the rest, I commend unto you our daughter Mary, beseeching you to be a good father unto her, as I have heretofore desired. I entreat you also, on behalf of my maids, to give them marriage portions, which is not much, they being but three. For all my other servants I solicit the wages due them, and a year more, lest they be unprovided for. Lastly, I make this vow, that mine eyes desire you above all things.
~Katharine the Queen.*

Source: Hanson, Marilee. "Letter of Katharine of Aragon to her husband, King Henry VIII 7 January 1536" https://englishhistory.net/tudor/letter/letter-of-katharine-of-aragon-to-king-henry-viii/, February 8, 2015

36

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King Henry VIII's End

- King Henry's reign lasted 39 years.
- Ultimately, he had six wives: divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived.
- Henry weighed nearly 400 pounds when he died in 1547. He suffered painful ulcers on his legs and had trouble walking or standing.



Ice Cream? Meow.

37

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King Henry VIII: Summary

- If the evil powers had had to choose their instrument, assigning to it the right proportions of violence and weakness, incomprehension, passion and the rest, they could hardly have framed a tool more serviceable to their hands than that which did – without full intention – effect the main tragedy in the modern history of Europe (Belloc, 27).
- In short, King Henry VIII was a man without Lent.



38



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England Embraces Heresy

- King Henry VIII was succeeded by his son Edward VI, who was his son by his third wife, Jane Seymour. Edward was nine years old when his father died (reigned 6 years) (403).
- During Edward's reign, England moved from schism to heresy. A wave of iconoclasm broke out in 1548.
- The House of Lords authorized clerical marriage and divorce for adultery. Cranmer's *Book of Common Prayer* was revised and intended to replace the Mass. All references to the Mass as a sacrifice were removed and Eucharistic processions and adoration were outlawed (403).

39



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England Embraces Heresy

- Laws were also passed to prohibit people from attending Catholic Mass; the punishment was six months to life in prison (404).
- Cranmer changed the fundamental understanding of priests as acting *in persona Christi* and that they sacramentally re-present Christ's sacrifice on the Cross at Mass.
- Cranmer's changes in the ordination of priests and theology of the priesthood broke the chain of apostolic succession in England. Pope Leo XIII confirmed this break in the nineteenth century when he declared Anglican orders null and void. Hence, when Episcopalian ministers convert, they must be ordained.

40

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Mary Tudor

- Mary Tudor was 37 years old when she became queen; she was unmarried and childless.
- She married the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V's son, Philip, who was 26 years old on July 25, 1554.
- Mary loved Philip, but he did not love her in return, and he disliked living in England (405).



<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/myth-bloody-mary-180974221/>

41

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Restoring Catholicism

- Mary was raised in the Catholic faith by her mother Catherine. She was devout and commented that she "would far rather lose ten crowns than put my soul in peril" (406).
- Mary believed that God had placed her on the throne to restore the Catholic faith in England. A large-scale catechetical effort was needed to undo the effects of a half-decade of Protestant propaganda (406).
- The man responsible for the Catholic restoration was Cardinal Reginald Pole (1500 – 1558), cousin of the queen and papal legate to England (406).

42

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Restoring Catholicism

- Cardinal Pole encouraged Parliament to return England back to the faith. Parliament voted to return to the Church on November 30, 1554, and asked Cardinal Pole for absolution for the schism and adoption of heresy, which he granted in the name of the pope (407).
- Mary also desired to root out Protestant revolutionaries who were a threat to her reign. Protestant propaganda gave her the nickname “Bloody Mary.”
- The government operation (not the Church) rooting out Protestant revolutionaries resulted in the execution of 228 men and 56 women for their Protestant beliefs between Feb. 1555 and Nov. 1558 (409). Mary remained popular in England despite the executions.

43

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Elizabeth I

- When Mary Tudor died, the next legitimate should have been Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots). She was great niece of King Henry VIII.
- However, Elizabeth, the daughter of King Henry VIII and Ann Boleyn, came to the throne and reigned forty-five years.



<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Elizabeth-I>

44



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Persecuting Catholics

- Elizabeth was controlled by William Cecil (Secretary of State), a vile man who hated the Catholic Church.
- Cecil instituted an extensive intelligence system wherein he instituted and maintained a reign of terror with the intent to crush the Mass from English soil (412).
- Cecil shrewdly carried the myth that one couldn't be a Catholic and a loyal Englishman. There was "no more dedicated, brilliant, indefatigable, and deadly enemy of the Catholic Church...than William Cecil (412).

45



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Persecuting Catholics

- Legislation was passed to eradicate the Catholic faith:
 - All clergy were required to take an oath that Elizabeth was the chief Governor of all spiritual and ecclesiastical affairs in England;
 - Every citizen must attend Church of England services;
 - Punishable by death to convert and Englishman to the Catholic faith and a capital offense to convert oneself;
 - A crime to harboring or assist Jesuit priest (rebellion) and punishable by death to enter England as a priest.
- **Key:** Not since the Roman Empire has Catholics seen such persecution.

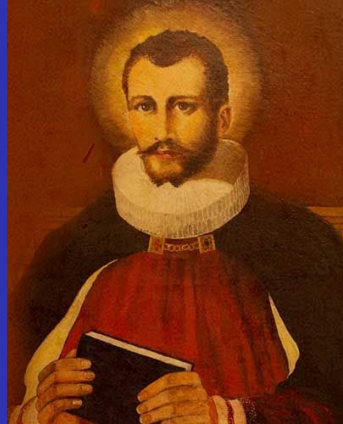
46



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Fr. Edmund Campion

- Ordained a priest in the Church of England in 1568.
- Had a conversion and secretly began studying for the Jesuits.
- Entered back into England where he wrote a defense for the faith (Campion's Brag).
- Betrayed, imprisoned, suffered cruel tortures, hanged in 1581.



47




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Margaret Clitherow

- A joy-filled wife and mother 30 years old who had been raised Protestant but converted to the Faith.
- She refused to attend Church of England services and arrested four times for her Catholic activities.
- She hid priests, an act of treason. She was executed while pregnant with her fourth child by being pressed to death on the feast of the Annunciation, March 25, 1586.




48

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Elizabeth Excommunicated

- Pope Saint Pius V (r. 1566 – 1572) attempted to end the persecution of Catholics under Elizabeth by issuing a bull of excommunication in 1570.
- The bull absolved the English people from loyalty to Elizabeth, in hopes the rebellion would force her from the throne (417).
- Unfortunately, Elizabeth and her advisors exploited the bull as proof that one could not be both Catholic and a loyal Englishman (417).
- It ensured England would continue the path toward Protestantism.

49

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Paths Lead Somewhere

Belloc's Stages	Explanation
<u>Stage 1</u> : Confusion (King Henry VIII)	King Henry VIII moves into schism; does not intend to form counter-Church; most clergy take oaths of Succession and Supremacy; Sts. John Fisher and Thomas More martyred
<u>Stage 2</u> : Counter-Church (Edward VI)	Cromwell and Cranmer moved Church in England from schism to heresy (sola fide and sola scriptura, iconoclasm, clerical marriage, Common Book of Prayer (new liturgy)
<u>Stage 3</u> : Destruction (Elizabeth I)	Cecil passes legislation requiring oath to queen, must attend Church of England services, punishable to convert others or convert oneself, harbor priests, etc.

50



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Political Effects of Protestantism

- **France:** Protestant teachings infiltrated the traditional Catholic country causing religious wars fought between 1562 to 1598. Henry of Navarre (King Henry IV) renounced Protestant teachings in order to be recognized as king. He defended his conversion saying, "Paris is worth a Mass." Edict of Nantes granted freedom to Protestants (421).
- **Spain:** Shielded from Protestant movement given the inquisition and a reform movement had begun in the late fifteen century (421).
- **Germany:** Charles V was embroiled in conflicts with the Ottoman Turks and France and unable to give attention to Protestantism. Secular rulers determined the religion of their region ("whose religion, his religion") sowing seeds of conflict in the 16th century (423).

51



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Theological Effects of Protestantism

- The Church was viewed no longer as *the Church*, but as *a church*. The Catholic Church was no longer the guardian and interpreter of God-given objective truth, and produced indifferentism (all religions viewed the same), religious skepticism, and secular humanism (424).
- The Protestant movement led to a focus on the individual, isolated the soul, and destroyed the communal quality of the Christian faith as lived in the society of Christendom (424).
- Religion became separated from politics and religious belief became privatized. The societal shift produced a *rights-based* worldview, rather than a worldview established on God-given objective truth (424).

52

The Great Reform

- Read chapter 8 (pages 427 - 468)
- Council of Trent (1545 – 1563)
- Society of Jesus
- Reforming saints: Mystics, Activists, Missionaries
- Missionary Activity
- Struggle against the Turk

