**THE COUNTER-REFORMATION (COUNCIL OF TRENT + FORMATION OF THE JESUITS)**

**Note: The Counter-Reformation was one of the consequences of the Reformation**

* The Counter-Reformation was a period when the Catholic Church fought back against the spread of Protestantism. These decisions brought discipline and unity to the Church.
* Pope Paul III made two important decisions – (a) to set up the **Council of Trent** and (b) he agreed to the formation of the **Jesuits**.

**THE COUNCIL OF TRENT**

* The Council of Trent was a meeting of leading cardinals and bishops that was held in the north of Italy in 1545. At this meeting they made a lot of important decisions about Church discipline and Catholic doctrine (beliefs).
* They ended the abuses and controlled the sale of indulgences (PAINS)
* They came to an agreement about what it was that Catholics should believe and how these beliefs differed from Protestants.
* They also drew up a list/i**ndex** of books which Catholics were forbidden to read.

**THE JESUITS**

* The Jesuits were a new Catholic religious order approved by Pope Paul III in 1540.
* They were founded by Ignatius Loyola who modelled the Jesuits on an army. He was the Superior General.
* Members were taught to be loyal to the pope and to follow Loyola’s book called the Spiritual Exercises.
* They carried out missionary work converting Protestants back to the Catholic Church – won back parts of Poland, Austria & Hungary.
* They were famous for the schools they founded. They had advanced views on education. They ensured that the children of wealthy and powerful people were loyal Catholics.
* Unlike Protestant churches, Jesuit churches were colourful and held many statues and paintings.