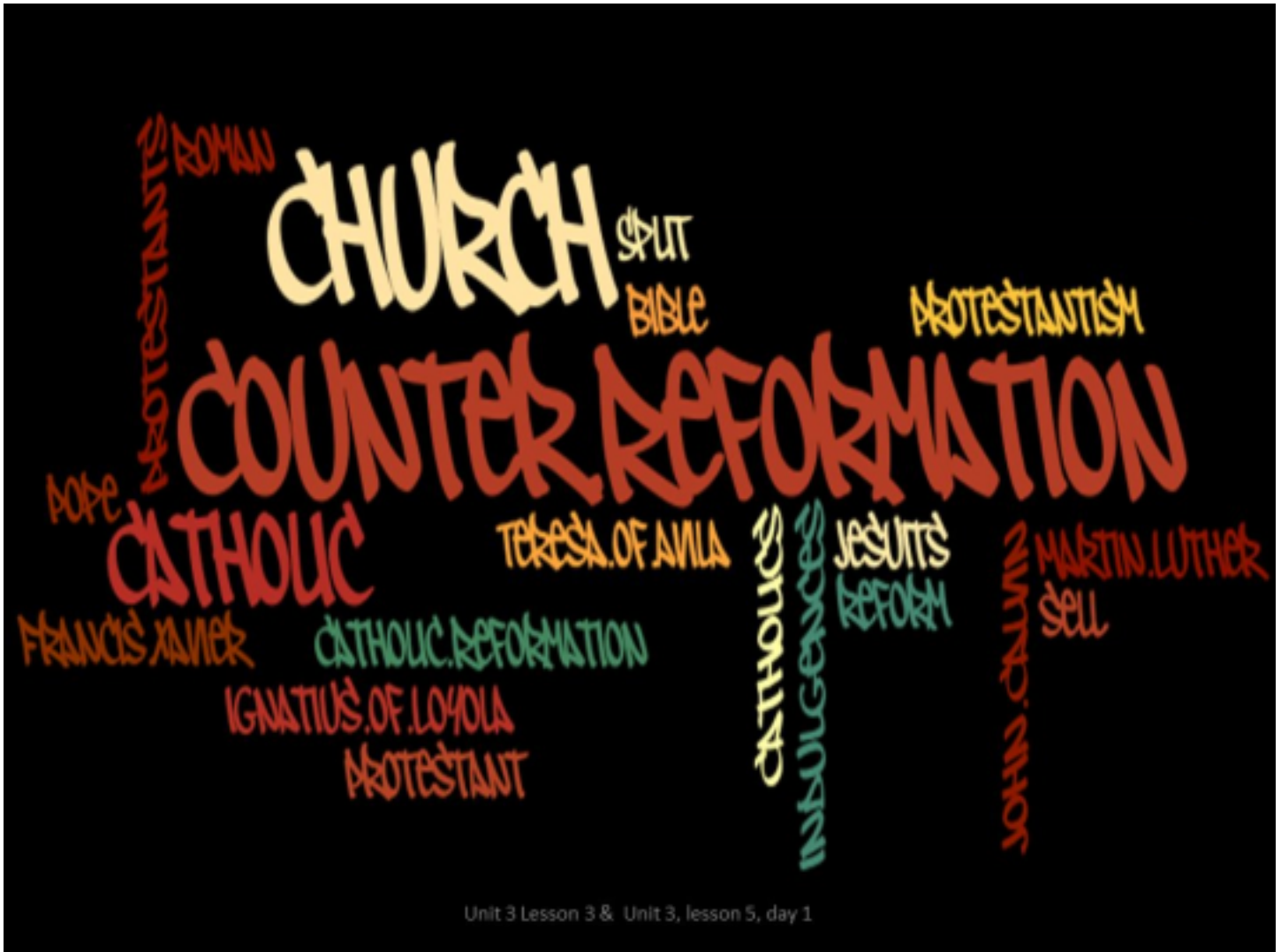


Public Page

Slide1



Unit 3 Lesson 3 & Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

This week

## This week

Today: Finish Unit 3 Lesson 5 & Unit 3 Lesson 5 take home quiz...finish study guide for hw

Tomorrow: Go over study guide & review for test

Weds: Writing project on Unit 3

Thursday: Test on Unit 3

Friday: Unit 4

Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

Slide4

# Classroom Expectations

- Please participate
- Do not log out before class is over
- Answer exit tickets



Unit 3, lesson 5, day 2



Quick review!

## Quick review!

### ***What did the Reformation lead to?***

- A. The division of Christianity into Catholic and Protestant faiths
- B. Religious reformers escaping persecution

### ***What was the Catholic Church's response to the Reformation?***

- A. The Pre-Reformation
- B. The Counter-Reformation

Use your  
polling tools!

Unit 3, lesson 5, Day 2

## The Catholic Church Responds

# The Catholic Church Responds

- Catholic leaders set out to correct bad practices and clarify the teachings of the Catholic Church

## The Catholic Church Responds

# The Catholic Church Responds

- Pope Paul III
  - Preached Jesus' message of love for one's neighbor
  - Found good, honest men to serve as Bishops for the Church
  - Encouraged people to become monks and nuns and devote their lives to helping the sick and poor
  - Held the Council of Trent (gathering of bishops) where many great changes were made

Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1



## The Council of Trent

# The Council of Trent

- Did away with sale of indulgences
- Wrote a new statement of beliefs to summarize the teachings of the Catholic church
- Encouraged priests to live modestly and care for the poor
- Affirmed that the pope should lead the church



Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

#4 in Student  
Pages – pg. 74

Who were they?

# Who were they?

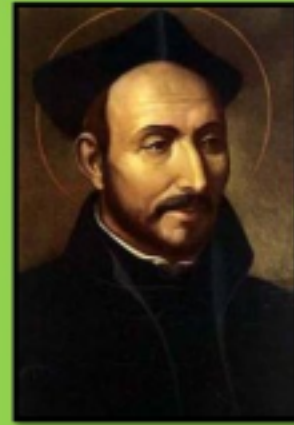
## Teresa of Avila

- Spanish spiritual leader and nun who founded over 20 convents



## Ignatius of Loyola

- Spanish priest who founded the Society of Jesus



Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

## Teresa of Avila

# Teresa of Avila

*Austere* means severely simple, without any comforts.

Teresa, who was now in her 40s, decided to begin a new group of nuns, the Discalced Carmelites. She planned for her nuns to live austere lives of prayer. Teresa spent years seeking help to start her new convent at Avila. Her brother-in-law helped buy a building where the nuns could live and pray. In 1562, her Convent of St. Joseph, home of the Discalced Carmelites, opened with just four nuns in residence.

Life in St. Joseph's was stricter and less comfortable than in many other convents and monasteries—and that is how Teresa wanted it. She believed that worldly things distracted from prayer. Through prayer and suffering, she said, her sisters could come closer to understanding why Jesus Christ endured tortures on the cross.

## Teresa of Avila

# Teresa of Avila



Once St. Joseph's was established, Teresa felt driven to establish more convents and monasteries throughout Spain. She moved from town to town, finding old buildings, befriending nuns and priests who shared her principles, and convincing wealthy citizens to fund her projects.

Between 1567 and her death in 1582, Teresa traveled all over Spain. She founded 21 new convents and monasteries. She wrote seven books about her life and beliefs.

Unit 3, lesson 5, Day 2

Teresa of Avila

# Teresa of Avila

Why did Teresa of Avila want life at her convents to be strict and very simple?

She didn't want people to be distracted  
wanted them to focus on prayer

What contribution did Teresa of Avila make to the Catholic faith?

she established 21 convents  
wrote 7 books

Unit 3, lesson 5, Day 2

## Jesuits

# Jesuits

- Priests who were the members of the Society of Jesus
- Educated the young
- Spread their message to Africa, China, Japan, and the American colonies

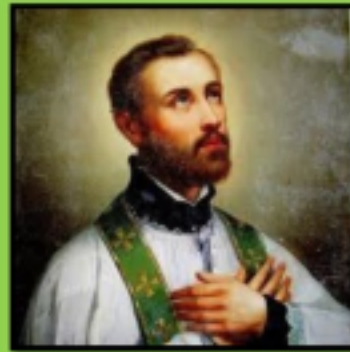
Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

Who were they?

# Who were they?

## Francis Xavier

- Jesuit missionary who carried the gospel to India and the Far East



Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

Slide16

- Who founded the Society of Jesus?
- A. Erasmus
- B. Ignatius of Loyla
- C. Francis Xavier
- D. John Calvin

Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1



## Containing the spread of Protestantism

## Containing the spread of Protestantism

- To hold back the rising tide of Protestantism, the Catholic Church tried to reform itself and expand its reach.
  - Index of Forbidden Books
    - A list of books and publications that loyal Catholics should not read
  - Arrest heretics and bring them before the Inquisition
    - The Church court that examined people and punished those whose beliefs went against Church teachings

Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

## Slide18

- Teresa of Avila is best known for
  - A. leading the inquisition
  - B. creating over 20 convents and hundreds of nuns
  - C. preaching the Christian faith as far away as India
  - D. she made a mean lasagne

Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

## Slide19

- One of the most harsh responses to the reformation was the \_\_\_\_\_.  
It involved trials, torture, even execution
- A. Inquisition
- B. Kobayashi Maru
- C. Jesuits
- D. Nuns

Unit 3, lesson 5, day 1

Slide20



Circle the birthplace of the Protestant Reformation in red

Circle the Headquarters of the Catholic Church in blue

Circle the name of the country where John Calvin started promoting Reformation ideas in green

Circle the city in Switzerland that became a center of Protestantism under John Calvin in black

Circle the place where a special meeting or diet was held so that Martin Luther could recant his Ninety-Five Thesis in orange

Circle the country that was home to both Teresa of Avila and Ignatius of Loyola in purple

Let??s review your reading??

## Let's review your reading...

- The war of ideas between the Catholic church and Protestant reformers led to a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- A great deal of land and money were at stake in these religious fights.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ owned a lot of property.
  - If a ruler decided to break away from the Catholic Church, then he could seize all Church properties in his country.

Unit 3, lesson 5, Day 2

Pg. 75, #11-12

## Religious Wars

# Religious Wars

- In the German lands of the Holy Roman Empire:
  - The Holy Roman Emperor led Catholic forces against a league of Protestant states.
  - At first he was victorious, but Protestant states quickly recovered and fought back.
  - In 1555, the emperor agreed that each German prince could choose his state's official religion, Protestant or Catholic.

Unit 3, lesson 5, Day 2

Pg. 75, #13

## Religious Wars

# Religious Wars

- Catholics and Huguenots:
  - Between 1562 and 1598, fighting broke out in \_\_\_\_\_ nine times.
  - The conflict peaked with the massacre of more than 10,000 Huguenots in 1572.
  - Many Huguenots left to practice their religion in neighboring Protestant countries.

## Religious Wars

# Religious Wars

- Religious conflict in the Netherlands:
  - The Netherlands had been ruled by \_\_\_\_\_, but Protestants waged a long and bloody revolt.
  - The Protestants wanted \_\_\_\_\_
  - They eventually set up an independent Protestant Dutch state.



## England??s Official Religion

## England's Official Religion

- After King Henry VIII, England swung back and forth between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, depending on the preferences of the king or queen in power.
- Under the rule of \_\_\_\_\_, England became a solidly Protestant nation.

Awesome job ?



Awesome job 😊

## Homework:

Unit 3 Lesson 5 take home quiz in sapphire  
(remember you can use your notes/the book)

Check kmail later for Study Guide- please fill it out.



Unit 3, lesson 5, Day 2