# Formation Toward Christian Ministry (FTCM)

# Church History 2

# Session 1 – Make Up

Name:		
Location Registered:		
Date of Original Class:		
I have personally read all of the red following worksheets.	quired reading, vio	ewed the make-up video, and completed the
	Signature	
	Date	

Why was the Counter-Reformation (also known as the Catholic Reformation) necessary?

Write about a paragraph.

With	reference to A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present pp. 18-25 (From beginning of Chapter 2 through the end of the section "Reforming Popes")
(a)	Who were the significant leaders of the reform movement within the Catholic Church in Spain in the 15th and 16th centuries? What were some of the key elements of that reform?
(b)	Who were the great reformers of Carmelite Religious life in the 16th century? What did they emphasize? What influence did that have on the wider Church?
(c)	What were the origins and foci of the Capuchin reform in Franciscan life? What effect did that have on the wider Church?
(d)	What were the origins of the Jesuits and what impact did they have on the wider Church in the 16th century?
(e)	What popes carried out reform attempts in the 16th century? How did they go about their efforts?

reference to A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present –  Section entitled "The Council of Trent" pp. 25-27
When, where, and for how long did the Council of Trent meet? Who convoked it and who brought it to a conclusion?
What is meant when one distinguishes between disciplinary and doctrinal decrees from the Council of Trent?
What are some key disciplinary decrees from the Council of Trent?
What are some key doctrinal decrees from the Council of Trent?

(e) What Pope was key in implementing the decisions of the Council of Trent and what were some his actions?

With reference to *A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present* – Chapter 3, pp.28-37

	chapter o, pp.25 or
(a)	What was the "line of demarcation" and what impact did it have on Christian missionary activity in the 16th century?
(b)	What was the Spanish <i>encomienda</i> system and how did it relate of missionary activity?
(c)	What did the first European missionaries to India encounter, much to their surprise?
(d)	What approach did Francis Xavier and the Jesuit missionaries take in China and Japan that was significantly different from the approach of their contemporaries in the Western Hemisphere and why?

## Lesson 1 – Handout 4 Church History 2 – Lesson 1 – Worksheet 5

With	reference to <i>A History of the Christian Tradition: From the Reformation to the Present</i> – Chapter 4, pp. 38-42
(a)	What political events in England in the 17th century affected the practice of Christianity there?
(b)	Wat was the focus of the Counter-Reformation in France in the 17th century?
(c)	What was Jansenism? Where and when did it originate and what influence did it have?
(d)	What effect did the Thirty-Year's War have on religious practice in Europe?

With	reference to	The $A$	History	of the	Christian	Tradition:	From the	Reformation	to the	Present	_
			-		Chapter	5, pp. 43-54		-			

(a)	What was the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith? What problems did it attempt to address and how did it do so?
(b)	What were the two things that most seriously hampered European Christian missionary work in Africa in the 17th century?
(c)	What marked the Jesuit approach to evangelization in Asia in the 17th century and why was this approach eventually suppressed?
(d)	What was the religious landscape of the English North American colonies in the 17th century?

• How did the Council of Trent fit into the overall project of the Catholic Counter-Reformation?
Church History 2 – Lesson 1 – Worksheet 8
Write about a paragraph answer to at least one of the following questions:

- 1. What, if any, relevance do you see to the Council of Trent as it applies to your lived life of faith today?
- 2. New religious orders and reform movements within existing religious orders had a profound impact on the experience of the Counter-Reformation in the wider church, far beyond the actual members of those institutions. What movements or groups within the Church today exercise a similar level of influence on the overall direction of the Church?