

## 1 **The Counter-Reformation**

- The Catholic Church was slow to respond to the Reformation.
- The papacy was consumed with political conflicts with monarchs, especially the Holy Roman Emperor.
- After a devastating attack on Rome by the emperor's army, many, including the pope, decided that God was judging the Church for its corruption, and that reform was needed.

## 2 **In 1537, an official report was made that called for many reforms in the Church.**

- Greater attention to the Church's spiritual mission instead of political affairs
- A stronger stance against sin
- A fight against the abuse of things such as the doctrine of indulgences

## 3 **The Church went on the offensive against Protestantism.**

- The Inquisition was given renewed power to suppress "heresy."
- Protestant writings and Bibles published by Protestants were placed on the Index of forbidden books.
- Eventually, the Church was successful in stamping out or restricting the growth of Protestantism in Spain, Italy, France, and Eastern Europe.

## 4 **The Thirty Years' War**

- Beginning in 1618, war raged through central Europe, largely between Protestants and Catholics.
- The war was finally ended in 1648 by the Peace of Westphalia, which gave some religious freedom to Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists in Germany.

## 5 **In France, the Huguenots were suppressed by the Catholics after a long and violent struggle.**