




CHAPTER FOUR

*The Late Middle Ages
Reformation and
Counter-Reformation
(AD 1300-1650)*



- The Avignon Papacy
- The Great Western Schism
- Internal Challenges & Spiritual Awakening
- The Protestant Reformation and its leaders
- The Counter-Reformation
- The Council of Trent
- Mysticism and Missionaries
- Pope Pius V and Islam



St Teresa in Ecstasy by Bernini
at Santa Maria della Vittoria, Rome

Avignon Papacy

- The Author describes **Pope Boniface VIII** papacy as vibrant, but this does not mean it was not controversial. **He was a strong Pope who interfered in the secular affairs of France and Italy.**
- **King Phillip IV, of France** so resented him that he had **the Pope arrested and tortured** for three days - beating him badly.
- After **Boniface VIII** — **King Phillip IV** forced a deadlocked conclave to **elect French Clement V as pope in 1305**, who refused to come to Rome and instead moved his court to **Avignon**, which sits on the banks of the River Rhône.
- **There the papacy remained for seven popes, under the influence of the French crown. (1309 to 1376).**



- The Avignon Papacies were unremarkable, but extravagant in luxury. Meanwhile, Rome fell into decay.
- Finally, at the prompting of St Catherine of Siena, who personally travelled to Avignon, Pope Gregory XI returned the Papal chair to Rome in September of 1376.
- *Unfortunately, this was not the end of French intervention.*

Great Western Schism

- When French Gregory XI died in Rome, and a Roman Pope Urban VI was elected, the French cardinals revolted and declared the concave invalid - setting instead Robert of Geneva on the throne, again in Avignon, as Clement VII.
- Clement VII was succeeded by Benedict XIII, while Pope Urban VI was succeeded in 1406 by Pope Gregory XII.

★ Later, seeking to end the schism, many cardinals met in Pisa (1409) and elected yet a third pope Alexander V, who was quickly succeeded by a John XXIII.

(note: Cardinal Roncalli of Milan also took the name John XXIII in 1958).



Great Western Schism

- This first **John XXIII** called for a **Council in Constance in 1414**, in relatively **neutral Germany** - that ultimately **accepted**:
- A voluntary *abdication* of **Pope Gregory XII** and the *dismissals* of Avignon's Benedict XIII as well as Pisa's John XXIII.



- Thus the **Western Schism ended** when “**after two years,**” the **Council** duly elected **Pope Martin V in 1417** to rule as the **single legitimate Pope**.
- ★ **Pope Martin V** is buried in the **Confessio**, in front of the **Papal Altar and Papal Chair at St John Lateran** — *a continuing reminder of the importance of having a duly elected Pope instead of a Schism.*

Challenges and Awakening



- The Black Plague (1346 to 1353) had far reaching effects in Europe.
 - Estimates suggest **between 75-200 million people died** - some **overnight** from **fleas that were carried by rats**. The mortality rate reached as high 75% when contracted.
- ☑ It stands as the most fatal **pandemic** in recorded history.
 - ✱ **Many of the clergy died** from contracting the plague, while administering the sacrament of anointing. **Some priests abandoned their people**. This contributed to a **less educated clergy** to rapidly fill vacancies.
 - ✱ **Some Deacons** were **temporarily empowered in some dioceses** to administer **the anointing of the sick**.

Hail + Mary

- Until the Black Plague the rosary was prayed using the existing form of the **Angelic Salutation** and the **Evangelical Salutation**: *“Hail Mary full of grace, the Lord is with you. — Blessed are thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.”*

- * The second half of the Hail Mary was added **during the plague** “since it seized upon the two decisive moments of life: *“now”* and *“at the hour of our death.”*”
- * The people needed to know that she would pray for them **not only at the hour of their death** (*which with the plague could be the next day*), but also **“now”** so as to not succumb to the plague.

generally from, page 53 **Champions of the Rosary**
by Fr Donald H. Calloway, MIC



Challenges and Awakening

- As a result of the plague - Some priests were later ordained to only celebrate Mass, but they *could not preach a Homily*
 - Others were ordained but *could not hear confessions*
 - In short, faculties were often limited in scope
 - A shortage of educated priests took its toll.
- The end result was a **decline in Scholastic Theology** and the birth of **Nominalism** - the idea that absent knowledge of the faith a person is a Christian in name only - ie: mindlessly and only culturally Catholic.
 - ★ **Mysticism** was born and spread. (see pages 67-69).

Protestant Reformation

- ◆ The Protestant Reformation did not occur in a vacuum.
- A rise in **Nationalism** after the Schism and Pandemic - left **Popes without ability or funds to exact reforms.**
 - **Revenues** were extracted in **exchange for ecclesial offices.**
 - **Simony** - was rampant - including the **sale of indulgences** to raise funds for building projects and the administration of parishes.
 - **Clergy lined their pockets with these ill gotten funds.**
- **Celibacy** suffered as clergy lived **openly with women.** The laity suffered rampant **Nominalism.** **Something had to give!**

Protestant Reformation



- Enter **Martin Luther** an **Augustinian monk**, and **professor of Scripture** at the University of Wittenberg in Germany.
- Suffering from **scrupulosity disorder**, he never **felt forgiven**, and thus concluded salvation was impossible unless **faith alone** was sufficient.
- In support of this theory, he added the word “**alone**” to Paul’s letter to the Romans at **Rom 3:28**, so that it read “**allein durch den Glauben.**” “... a person is justified by faith **‘alone’** apart from **works of law.**” He simply reasoned that St Paul had intended it.
- Refusing to be corrected, **Luther was eventually excommunicated.** He added to his heresy that “**Scripture Alone**” was the sole rule of Christian authority - thus legitimizing his rebellion.



- **John Calvin** studied Theology and Law in Paris, but converted to the principles of the Reformation started by Luther.
- Like Luther, **Calvin retained Baptism** and the **Lord's Supper**, as he founded the **Reformed Church movement** in **Geneva, Switzerland**.
- Calvin believed in **Five Solas**: **Sola Fide**, **Scriptura**, and **Gratia**, **Solus Christus**, and **Soli Deo Gratia**. Unlike the Lutherans, there were **no priests**, only ministers who served “the Lord's Supper” without a consecration on a table.
- Calvin's view of **Predestination** flowed from the error of his Solas - in that we are **totally depraved** and without any merit in our salvation, **God's election** being the **sole** factor. (cc. I Tim 2:4).

◆ **All rituals and sacraments** were thus rendered **useless** for salvation!



- **Ulrich Zwingli** departed even further from the Catholic Church, extending the Reformed Church beyond even Luther or Calvin.
- Now the **Lord's Supper** was nothing other than a **commemorative meal** - essentially the **modern mainstream Protestant belief today**.
- **Luther** bitterly disagreed with **Zwingli**, *mindful* that his Reformation movement was getting further away from what he had started.
- The **Anabaptist Movement in Zurich** condemned the baptism of babies, **believing** as do modern US Protestants that **the baptized person must personally assent to the faith**. Inspired by **Zwingli**, civil authorities implemented the penalty of **death to Anabaptists by drowning** - *a cruel parody of their doctrine*.



- **King Henry VIII** concerned about the **lack of a male heir**, sought an annulment from wife **Catherine of Aragon**.
- **Clement VII - (1523-1534)** *not the Avignon antipope*, (second to bear the name) on Oct 7, 1529 refused to annul the marriage.
- **Henry VIII broke away** from the Church desperate for a male heir. He **persuaded Parliament** to separate the English Church from Rome, and make the **English Monarch head of the Anglican Church**.
- ★ **Henry VIII** relied on **Oliver Cromwell's legal argument** that as **head of state**, **Henry VIII** had **inherent authority to declare marriages legal and illegal**, because such authority had existed in Europe, **even before** the **Holy Roman Empire** was formed.

Counter-Reformation

- The **Catholic Counter-Reformation** was the response of the Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation.
- It included education of clergy to develop a new holy, zealous and celibate clergy. Seminaries were the answer.



- The formation of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) under the leadership of Ignatius of Loyola - established a new defense against militant Protestants such as the French Huguenots.
- There was a necessity for internal reforms, missionary efforts to distant lands, and a renewed popular piety focused on saints and the Virgin Mary.

- **A Council was required to define and implement reform**

Council of Trent

- The **Council of Trent** was the **ultimate** and single most important response to the Protestant Reformation
 - This 19th ecumenical council of the Church was held in three parts over 18 years from 1545-1563.
 - ☑ **Pope Paul III** was instrumental in organizing the Council, fixing the location to Northern Italy, after **infinite patience** and **much diplomacy** in dealing with the emperor, kings, prelates and princes - many who now were ruling in places where there was a substantial Protestant presence, or even a majority
- ◆ Over the 18 years, the Council *would also be gaveled* by Popes Julius III, Marcellus II, Paul IV, and Pius V. — The Council reforms would be *finally* implemented by the papacy of **Pope St Pius V.**

Trent + Holdings

- ▶ Clarification of Doctrines and Immediate Reforms were simultaneously treated.
- * The Nicene Creed was affirmed and again accepted
- * The Canon of the Old and New Testament was fixed as previously approved in the Fourth Century
- * The Latin Vulgate translation was declared primary for use in doctrinal proofs - *contrasting* with Protestant insistence on a Hebrew canon
- * Sacraments were fixed in number at seven
- * The Nature and Consequences of Original Sin were defined.

Trent + Holdings

- * Luther's doctrine of **justification by Faith Alone** was **anathematized**, and the cooperation with divine grace that God gratuitously bestows for salvation was defined
- * The authority of **Scripture Alone** was also **anathematized** in favor of authority by both Scripture and Tradition
- * **Bishops** were enjoined to **reside in their respective sees** to avoid plurality of bishoprics
- * **Transubstantiation**, and the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist was defined, and clarified to be in **opposition** to **Luther's consubstantiation** and **Zwingli's interpretation**
- * The Council defined dogmatically that **Christ was entirely present in both consecrated species** of the Eucharist.

Trent + Holdings

- * The **Mass** was affirmed as a **true sacrificial representation** of Christ's sacrifice at Calvary
- * The Council finally issued doctrinal statements on **Holy Orders, Matrimony, Purgatory, Indulgences**, and the **proper veneration of Saints, images and relics**
- * **Uniformity of the Mass** was prescribed with specific forms of liturgy and even music
- * Every **Diocese** was to provide proper **education of clerics**
- * A **Catechism of Trent** was ordered to **instruct the faithful**, along with a **Missal for Mass** and a **Breviary for Liturgy of the Hours**.

Mystics & Missionaries

Mysticism - A belief that **union with God**, via a spiritual understanding of knowledge otherwise inaccessible to the intellect, may be attained through contemplation and self-surrender

- ★ A legitimate **concern** regarding **mysticism** revolves around the possibility that it is the **product of imagination**.
- Not the case with **Carmelite nun Saint Teresa of Avila** (1515-1582) or the fruit of her inspiration, **Carmelite priest St John of the Cross** (1542-1591) both **Doctors of the Church**
- **St Teresa** is most known for **The Interior Castle**, a spiritual guide using the illustration of **7 mansions within the Castle of the Soul**.
— **Fellow Carmelites** observed her several times **levitating in ecstasy** while praying.

★ Designed and completed by Gian Lorenzo Bernini from 1647-1657

- Sculptured from white marble it is elevated in the Chapel that bears it, slightly above eye level.
- It is considered one of Bernini's Masterpieces. St Teresa is portrayed swooning in a religious state of ecstasy, while an angel holding a spear stands over her.



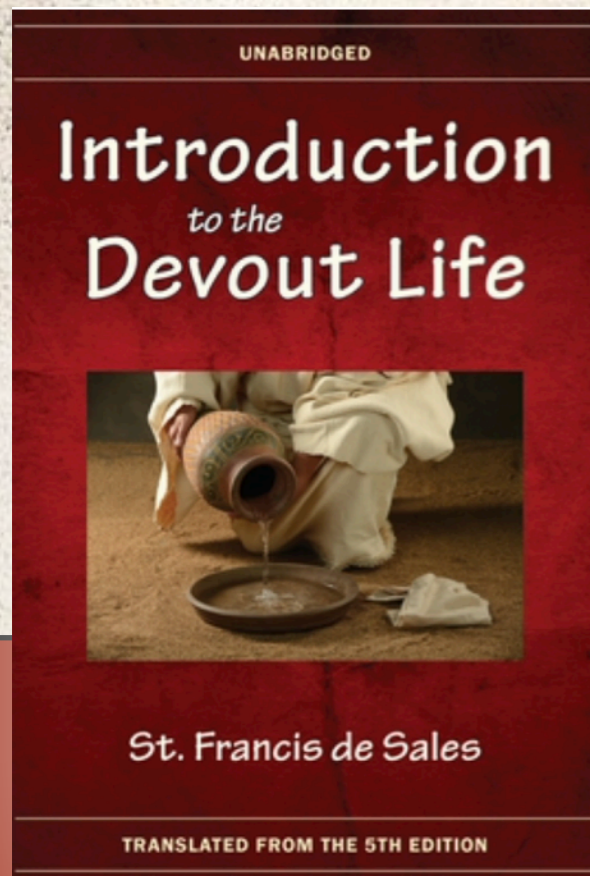
St Teresa in Ecstasy by Bernini
at Santa Maria della Vittoria, Rome

Mystics & Missionaries

- **St John of the Cross** focused on the **dryness of his spirit and prayer**, seeking a closer relationship to God - **when God appeared to withhold consolation**. This Dark Night of the Soul, captured in poetic form was rich in imagery
- **St John** was influenced heavily by the Bible. Scriptural images are common in both his poems and prose. Some recognize the influence Thomas Aquinas in the scholastic framework of his writings.
- ★ **Saint Mother Teresa of Calcutta** is a modern saint who is said to have experienced the same dryness. She was canonized by Pope Francis on Dec 15, 2017.



Mystics & Missionaries



- **St Francis de Sales**, from Savoy Italy became bishop of Geneva, Switzerland in 1602.
- He was a **friend to the Jews, conciliatory to Calvinist Protestants**, and **founder of a famous Oratory**. He motivated others to **seek and practice sanctity in the world**.

His book “Introduction to the Devout Life” - **is highly recommended as a great read**. Widely read during the 17th and 18th Centuries, it is **still available and in demand today!**

- **Bishop Francis de Sales** would knock on doors with Tracts, explaining the faith in a **diocese that was controlled by Calvinists**. He preached **with love**. Of the **77,000 Calvinists** in his diocese in 1602 **-less than 20,000 remained so**, at the time of his death in 1622.

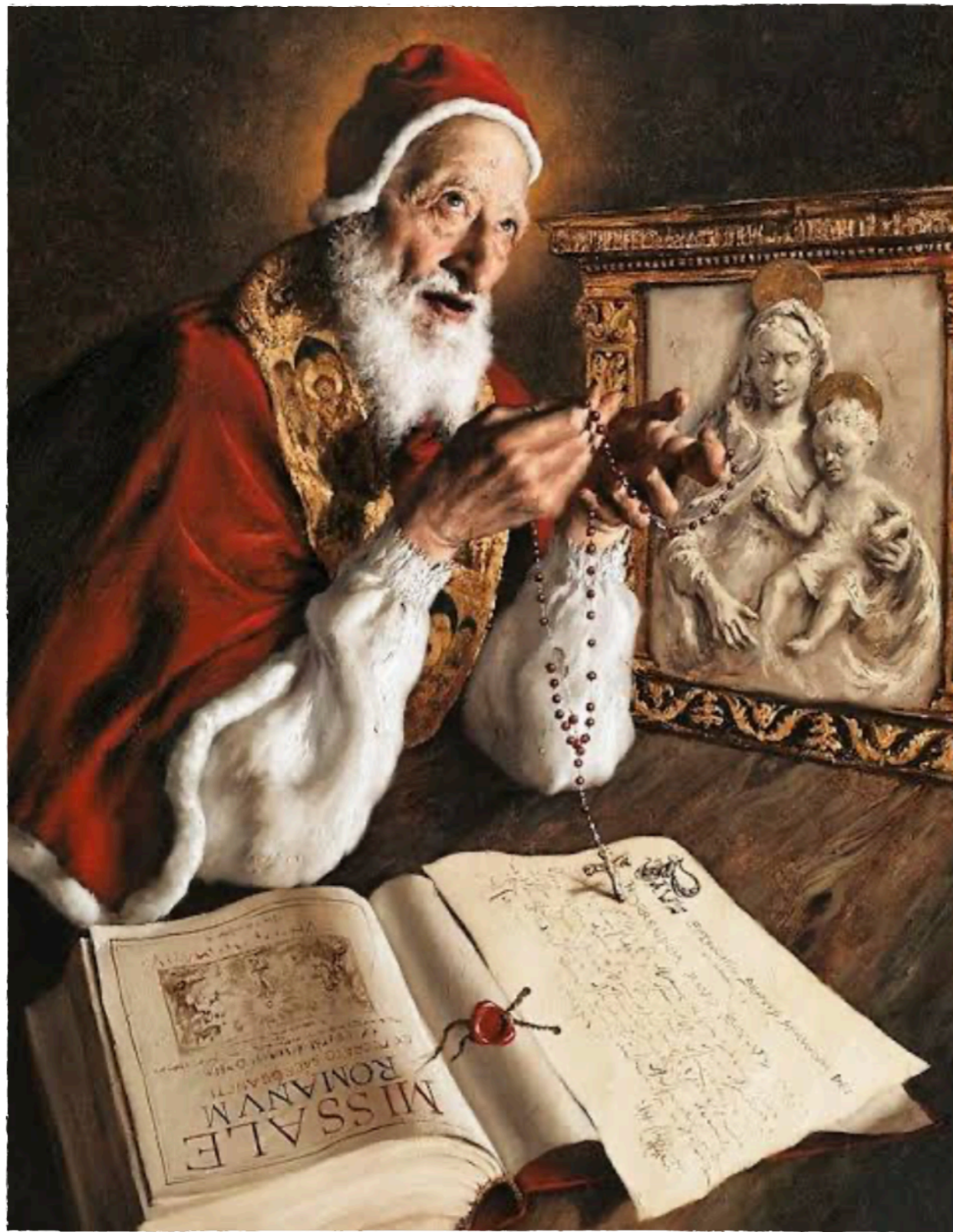
Mystics & Missionaries

- It can be safely said how ever many Catholics, the Protestant were converting in Europe, was more than offset by the number of new members to the faith from the New World.
- The maritime powers of **Spain and Portugal** remained strongly Catholic, and essentially **immune to the Protestant chaos in the Germanic countries of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.**
- The fruit of **New World colonization** included all of the Americas (with perhaps the US as sole exception), much of *Africa due to the colonization of areas to support trade with India*, and even some of the Far East including areas of **China, Japan and the Philippines.**
- **The British Empire** also colonized parts of the World, introducing local conquests to **Anglican faith** - *which many still saw as a sect substantially faithful to the Catholic tradition.*

Pope Pius V

1504 - 1572





A Great
Post
Reformation
Pope
(1566-1572)

Early Life

- Born **Antonio Ghislieri** in January 1504 - **13 years before Martin Luther** nailed the 95 theses on the door of Castle Church in Wittenberg.
- Born of a **poor** noble family - should have followed a trade.



★ At age 14, he entered the **Dominican order**.

- **Ordained a priest** in 1528. (Age 24).
Thereafter, taught Philosophy and Theology for 16 years.

Episcopacy

- Known for his virtue of **fasting** and **penance**, and **other monastic virtues**.
- Spent long hours of the night in **prayer**.
 - ★ In 1556, at the **age of 52 elevated to bishop** by Pope Paul IV.
 - ★ Immediately appointed **inquisitor of Milan and Lombardy**.
 - ◆ A year later, 1557 - elevated to **Cardinal**

Zeal as Cardinal

- **Unflinching zeal** for the faith, at a time it was challenged.
 - ★ In same year, (1557) elevated to **Inquisitor General for all Christendom.**
- Formed strong relationships with Catholic **France & Spain.**
 - **Promoter of faith and discipline** - **opposed Pius IV** appointment of 13 year old Ferdinand de' Medici, to college of Cardinals.
 - **Prevailed against Maximilian II**, *Emperor of Germany*, and his efforts to abolish ecclesiastical celibacy.

Election

- On the death of Pius IV - hid in **Santa Sabina**, hoping to avoid conclave vote to Papacy.
- ☑ Despite efforts to avoid Papacy, in **1566** was elected as **Pius V** and crowned on Jan 17, on his 62nd Birthday.
- His great friend **Cardinal Charles of Borromeo**, was sent to persuade him to accept the keys of Peter.
 - “I am not worthy.”
 - “Yes, but the Church needs you.”
- He became Pope for 6 years.



Papacy

- Discipline - Compelled **residence** among clergy. Eliminated prostitution houses near residencies.
- Required **Bishops to live in their diocese.**
- Promoted 1570 Edition of the **Roman Missal, with a universal Liturgical liturgy for the Celebration of Mass.**
 - Unchanged for 400 years, the liturgy of this Mass became known as the **Tridentine + Mass.**
- Required **Daily recitation of the Office**, as the norm for clergy. Supervised the implementation of the new **Breviary.**

Papacy

- **Dismissed** 6 heretical French bishops and one Cardinal.
- Introduced a **Roman Catechism** for the faithful.
- Supervised the **Reforms of the Council of Trent**.
- Spoke on the dogmatic certainty of the **Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary** in Nov 1570- almost 300 years before Pius IX promulgated the dogma.
- Elevated **Thomas Aquinas** to status of **Doctor of Church**.

Papacy

- **Excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I of England** and supported Catholic **Mary, Queen of Scots**.
- In 1570 issued *Regnans in Excelsis*, where he declared **Elizabeth a heretic** and released her subjects from their need to have allegiance to her.
 - This unfortunately led to the persecution of Catholics by the crown
 - When Mary Queen of Scots was executed in 1587, **King Philip II, of Spain** - sent the **Spanish Armada** against **England**.

Lepanto

- Formed **Holy League** (French, Spanish and Italy -some Austrians and Germans) against the **Islamic Turks**.
— A Catholic affair, with no Protestant participation
 - Pius V Supported Knights of Malta with money, and they held off the Turks
- ◆ **Battle of Lepanto (Oct 7, 1571)**
 - **The Holy League** was led by **Don Juan of Austria**.
 - No soldiers of evil life.
 - ◆ **Call to public prayer - recitation of the Rosary.**

Lepanto

- **Holy League** - 206 small galleys and only **6 gallasses**
- **Ottoman Empire** - 230 galleys and **56 gallasses**
 - **Gallasses** - are large galleys with superior artillery
- ★ **Against Don Juan's wishes**, once the Sultana was overrun, **Ali Pasha** was beheaded and his head put on a pike.
 - **The Turks saw this as a sign and retreated.**

Lepanto

- **Holy League** lost 50 galleys and lost 13,000 men, but freed 13,000 +/- Catholics slaves who had been compelled to man the Turkish galleys against their own.
- ◆ Turks lost 210 ships, 25,000 killed and 3,500 captured.
- ★ The Holy League also captured and retained 130 Turkish galleys - guaranteeing that that the Ottoman Empire would not strike again for 50 years
 - An overwhelming and complete victory.

Lepanto

- Before he had heard the news, **St Pius V** was recorded as **jumping up at a meeting**, opening a window and declaring:
 - *“Our great task it to thank God for the victory he has given the Christian Army.”*
- He then burst into **tears**.
 - ◆ Later his pronouncement was confirmed by a message from the fleet.

Rosary

- The victory was achieved on **Oct 7, 1571**
- In memory of the Victory, **Pope Pius V** declared **October 7** as a **feast day to Nostra Signora della Vittoria**, translated **“Our Lady of Victory.”**
 - Today we know this feast by a more common name: **“The Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary.”**
- **Pope Pius V** also added **“Help of Christians”** to the Litany of Loretto. (The litany of the Virgin Mary).

White Papal Garment

- When elected Pope, **Dominican Antonio Ghislieri** submitted initially to the **red garments** traditionally worn by popes.
- Later in his pontificate, **he removed the red** and returned to the **white habit of the Dominican Order**. As a compromise, he wore the **red cape of the Papacy** over his robe.
 - When he died, he was succeeded by **Gregory XIII**, who *though not a Dominican*, **continued the practice of wearing the white habit** in honor of **Pope Pius V**.
 - Popes have done so, ever since.

Death

- **Pope Pius V** died on May 1, 1572 - 443 years ago. Last words: "**O Lord, increase my sufferings and my patience!**"
- ☑ Beatified in 1672 - He was Canonized in 1712. **His Feast Day is April 30**
- He is interred at the **Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore** in the **Sistine Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.**



Santa Maria Maggiore

- His body is venerated through a glass coffin, which has a bronze cover that can be opened or closed.





T.12

Pope Pius V

1504 - 1572