

Exercise walk-through

The Catholic Reformation ■ 2.5

eXercise

You must be able to

- state what the Catholic Reformation reaffirmed and what it reformed
- describe the role of new religious orders
- explain the instruments used against dissent
- avoid describing it as purely reactive

Method — Reaffirmed and reformed

Doctrine under challenge was reaffirmed and defined more precisely; at the same time clerical education, discipline and pastoral practice were reformed. Both halves belong in an answer.

Method — New orders

New orders combined education, missionary work and discipline, and gave the church a mobile, trained body answerable to central authority rather than to local patrons.

Method — Against dissent

Censorship of printed material and judicial procedures against heresy were used to limit the spread of reform arguments. These were instruments of policy and should be named as such.

Method — Not purely reactive

Reform of clerical training and pastoral care had been demanded before the Protestant challenge. Treating the whole movement as a reaction misses that continuity.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what the Catholic Reformation reaffirmed and what it reformed.

Solution 2.1

Method: Reaffirmed and reformed

Worked steps

it reaffirmed and defined doctrine under challenge **B1**; it reformed clerical education, discipline and pastoral practice **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State two functions of the new religious orders.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

any two of: education; missionary work; discipline; providing a mobile trained body under central authority **B2**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A student describes the Catholic Reformation as “purely a reaction”.

- (a) State why this is incomplete.
- (b) State the evidence against it.

Solution 2.3

Method: Not purely reactive

Worked steps

(a) reform of clerical training and pastoral care had been demanded before the Protestant challenge **B1**. (b) the existence of those earlier demands **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

New orders gave the church

- A** local patrons
- B** a trained body answerable to central authority
- C** printing presses
- D** territorial sovereignty

Solution 3.1

Method: New orders

- A local patrons
- B a trained body answerable to central authority 
- C printing presses
- D territorial sovereignty

Worked steps

B. central answerability distinguished them from locally patronised clergy.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Censorship of printed material is best described as

- A** a doctrine
- B** an instrument of policy
- C** a sacrament
- D** a reform of clerical training

Solution 3.2

Method: Against dissent

- A a doctrine
- B an instrument of policy 
- C a sacrament
- D a reform of clerical training

Worked steps

- B. it is a means used to limit the spread of arguments.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Reform of clerical education is cited as evidence of continuity.

- (a) State the continuity.
- (b) Explain why it matters to how the movement is described.

Solution 3.3

Method: Not purely reactive

Worked steps

(a) demands for reform predate the Protestant challenge **B1**. (b) the movement was not only a response **B1**, so describing it as purely reactive misstates its origins **B1**.