

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Department of History
Semester II, 1985-1986

History 335 (The Catholic Reformation)

Mr. Kingdon

Books to be purchased:

A. G. Dickens, THE COUNTER REFORMATION (Norton)
Natalie Z. Davis, THE RETURN OF MARTIN GUERRE (Harvard)
Garrett Mattingly, THE ARMADA (Houghton-Mifflin)
SIXTEENTH-CENTURY JOURNAL, XI (1980), 2 (CATHOLIC REFORMATION ISSUE)

optional: Jean Delumeau, CATHOLICISM BETWEEN LUTHER AND VOLTAIRE
(Westminster)

Titles starred (*) will be found on reserve in Helen C. White Library.

For general reference:

NEW CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA (In both the Helen C. White Reference Collection
and in the Memorial Library General Reference Room).
CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW

Source collections:

B. A. Gerrish, ed., FAITH OF CHRISTENDOM: A SOURCE BOOK OF CREEDS AND
CONFESSIONS
John C. Olin, ed., THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION: SAVONAROLA TO IGNATIUS LOYOLA
*Philip Schaff, ed., THE CREEDS OF CHRISTENDOM, 3 vols.
Henry Joseph Schroeder, ed., CANONS AND DECREES OF THE COUNCIL OF TRENT

General Surveys:

In Augustin Fliche and Victor Martin, eds., HISTOIRE DE L'EGLISE
vol. XVI, E. de Moreau, Pierre Jourda, & Pierre Janelle, LA CRISE
RELIGIEUSE DU XVIIe SIECLE
vol. XVII, Léon Christiani, L'EGLISE A L'EPOQUE DU CONCILE DE TRENTE
vol. XVIII, P. Leopold Willaert, APRES LE CONCILE DE TRENTE: LA
RESTAURATION CATHOLIQUE, 1563-1648
A. G. Dickens, THE COUNTER REFORMATION
Pierre Janelle, THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION
H. O. Evennett, THE SPIRIT OF THE COUNTER-REFORMATION
B. J. Kidd, THE COUNTER-REFORMATION, 1559-1610
Marvin R. O'Connell, THE COUNTER-REFORMATION, 1559-1610
A. D. Wright, THE COUNTER-REFORMATION: CATHOLIC EUROPE AND THE
NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD

Aspects:

Popes: *Ludwig von Pastor, THE HISTORY OF THE POPES, FROM THE CLOSE OF THE
MIDDLE AGES, 40 vols.

Groups:

H. Boehmer, THE JESUITS
James Brodrick, S.J., THE ORIGINS OF THE JESUITS
---- THE PROGRESS OF THE JESUITS
E. A. Peers, STUDIES OF THE SPANISH MYSTICS

Leaders:

- James Brodrick, S.J., THE LIFE AND WORK OF BLESSED ROBERT FRANCIS
CARDINAL BELLARMINE
---- ST. PETER CANISIUS
---- ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA, THE PILGRIM YEARS
- Richard Douglas, JACOPO SADOLETO, 1477-1547: HUMANIST AND REFORMER
H. O. Evennett, THE CARDINAL OF LORRAINE AND THE COUNCIL OF TRENT
Dermot Fenlon, HERESY AND OBEDIENCE IN TRIDENTINE ITALY: CARDINAL POLE
AND THE COUNTER REFORMATION
- Michel François, LE CARDINAL FRANCOIS DE TOURNON
E. A. Peers, SAINT JOHN OF THE CROSS
---- SAINT TERESA OF JESUS
- Anne Jacobson Schutte, PIER PAOLO VERGERIO: THE MAKING OF AN ITALIAN
REFORMER
- Richard Simpson, EDMUND CAMPION
Evelyn Waugh, EDMUND CAMPION, JESUIT AND MARTYR
Donald Weinstein, SAVONAROLA AND FLORENCE

Council of Trent and Theology:

- *F. Dvornik, THE ECUMENICAL COUNCILS
*Hubert Jedin, ECUMENICAL COUNCILS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
---- A HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL OF TRENT, 4 vols.
---- PAPAL LEGATE AT THE COUNCIL OF TRENT: CARDINAL
SERIPANDO
- Hans Küng, THE CHURCH
George H. Tavard, HOLY WRIT OR HOLY CHURCH: THE CRISIS OF THE
PROTESTANT REFORMATION
- Thomas N. Tentler, SIN AND CONFESSION ON THE EVE OF THE REFORMATION

Inquisition:

- Paul F. Grendler, THE ROMAN INQUISITION AND THE VENETIAN PRESS,
1540-1605
- Henry A. F. Kamen, THE SPANISH INQUISITION
Henry C. Lea, A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF SPAIN

Economic, Political and Social Impacts:

- Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, THE PRINTING PRESS AS AN AGENT OF CHANGE
Jean-Louis Flandrin, FAMILIES IN FORMER TIMES: KINSHIP, HOUSEHOLD, AND
SEXUALITY IN EARLY MODERN FRANCE
- Wilbur K. Jordan, PHILANTHROPY IN ENGLAND, 1480-1660
Robert M. Kingdon, THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF PETER MARTYR VERMIGLI
---- CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN REFORMATION EUROPE
- John T. Noonan, THE SCHOLASTIC ANALYSIS OF USURY
---- CONTRACEPTION: A HISTORY OF ITS TREATMENT BY THE
CATHOLIC THEOLOGIAN AND CANONISTS
- Steven Ozment, WHEN FATHERS RULED: FAMILY LIFE IN REFORMATION EUROPE
Brian Pullan, RICH AND POOR IN RENAISSANCE VENICE: THE SOCIAL
INSTITUTIONS OF A CATHOLIC STATE, TO 1620
- Thomas M. Safley, LET NO MAN PUT ASUNDER: THE CONTROL OF MARRIAGE IN
THE GERMAN SOUTHWEST, 1550-1600
- Quentin Skinner, THE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT
Lawrence Stone, THE FAMILY, SEX AND MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND, 1500-1800

Reformations Conflict:

In England:

John Bossy, THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC COMMUNITY, 1570-1580

Thomas H. Clancy, S.J., PAPIST PAMPHLETEERS

*John Gerard, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A HUNTED PRIEST

Robert M. Kingdon, ed., William Cecil, THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE IN ENGLAND and William Allen, A TRUE, SINCERE, AND MODEST DEFENSE OF ENGLISH CATHOLICS

Garrett Mattingly, THE ARMADA

---- CATHERINE OF ARAGON

William R. Trimble, THE CATHOLIC LAITY IN ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND

In France:

Frederic R. Baumgartner, RADICAL REACTIONARIES: THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF THE FRENCH CATHOLIC LEAGUE

A. N. Galpern, THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY CHAMPAGNE

De Lamar Jensen, DIPLOMACY AND DOGMATISM: BERNARDINO DE MENDOZA AND THE FRENCH CATHOLIC LEAGUE

Ruth Kleinman, SAINT FRANCOIS DE SALES AND THE PROTESTANTS

A. Lynn Martin, HENRI III AND THE JESUIT POLITICIANS

Victor Martin, LE GALLICANISME ET LA REFORME CATHOLIQUE

---- LE GALLICANISME POLITIQUE ET LE CLERGE DE FRANCE

Donald Nugent, ECUMENISM IN THE AGE OF THE REFORMATION: THE COLLOQUY OF POISSY

J. H. M. Salmon, SOCIETY IN CRISIS: FRANCE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Alfred Soman, ed., THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW

In Germany:

Robert Bireley, RELIGION AND POLITICS IN THE AGE OF THE COUNTER REFORMATION: EMPEROR FERDINAND II, WILLIAM LAMORMIANI, S.J., AND THE FORMATION OF IMPERIAL POLICY

R. J. W. Evans, THE MAKING OF THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY, 1550-1700

---- RUDOLF II AND HIS WORLD: A STUDY IN INTELLECTUAL HISTORY, 1576-1612

In the Low Countries:

P. Geyl, THE REVOLT OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1555-1609

In Italy:

William J. Bouwsma, VENICE AND THE DEFENSE OF REPUBLICAN

LIBERTY: RENAISSANCE VALUES IN THE AGE OF THE COUNTER REFORMATION

Eric Cochrane, FLORENCE IN THE FORGOTTEN CENTURIES, 1527-1800

Conflict Resolved:

*Roland H. Bainton, THE TRAVAIL OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

Joseph Lecler, S.J., TOLERATION AND THE REFORMATION

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Department of History
Semester II; Year 1985-1986

<u>COURSE NO.</u>	<u>COURSE TITLE</u>	<u>INSTRUCTOR</u>
335	Catholic Reformation	Kingdon

COURSE DESCRIPTION

History 335 is the second half of a two-semester sequence on the history of Europe during the Reformation period. It may be taken either as a sequel to History 334 (the Protestant Reformation) or as an independent course.

History 335 begins with an analysis of the Catholic Reformation proper, a movement for internal reform within the Roman Catholic Church, involving attempts to initiate moral reforms, define doctrines more precisely, and deepen spiritual life. It moves on to analysis of the Counter Reformation, the measures taken by the Roman Catholic Church to meet the challenges posed by the growth of Protestantism. It will examine closely the steps taken at the Council of Trent, both to reform and to meet the Protestant challenge. It will then examine steps taken under the leadership of militant popes to roll back the Protestant tide and recover much of Europe for Catholicism.

LECTURES

There will be two lectures a week for all students. A separate discussion section may be created for graduate students, if there are enough to warrant it.

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS AND EXAMINATIONS

All undergraduates will be asked to write three examinations, two during the term, the third at the end of the semester. Those students taking the course for four credits will also be asked to consult with the instructor periodically to work on a project that will lead to a term paper and perhaps panel discussions. Graduate students will be asked to submit a separate series of oral reports and papers.

GRADING SYSTEM

For three credits: 25% for each midterm test; 50% for final examination

For four credits: 25% for term paper; 19% for each midterm test; 37% for final examination

Graduates: separate grading of oral reports and papers

REQUIRED READINGS

A. G. Dickens, THE COUNTER REFORMATION
Natalie Z. Davis, THE RETURN OF MARTIN GUERRE
Garrett Mattingly, THE ARMADA
SIXTEENTH-CENTURY JOURNAL, XI (1980), 2 (CATHOLIC REFORMATION
SPECIAL ISSUE)

Trent's Decree on Scripture
and Tradition

(783)

95 The holy, ecumenical, and general Council of Trent, which has lawfully assembled in the Holy Spirit and is presided over by the same three legates of the Apostolic See, has always as its purpose to remove error and preserve in the Church the purity of the gospel that was originally promised by the prophets in Sacred Scripture and first promulgated by the Son of God himself, our Lord Jesus Christ. He, in turn, ordered his apostles, who are the source of all saving truth and moral teaching, to preach it to every creature (see Matt. 28:19f.; Mark 16:15). The council is aware that this truth and teaching are contained in written books and in the unwritten traditions that the apostles received from Christ himself or that were handed on, as it were from hand to hand, from the apostles under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and so have come down to us. The council follows the example of the orthodox Fathers and with the same sense of devotion and reverence with which it accepts and venerates all the books both of the Old and the New Testament, since one God is the author of both, it also accepts and venerates traditions concerned with faith and morals as having been received orally from Christ or inspired by the Holy Spirit and continuously preserved in the Catholic Church. It judged, however, that a list of the Sacred Books should be written into this decree so that no one may doubt which books the council accepts. The list is as follows.

(784)

96 The Old Testament: five books of Moses, that is, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy; Josue, Judges, Ruth, four books of Kings, two of Paralipomenon; the first book of Esdras and the second, which is called Nehemias; Tobias, Judith, Esther, Job, David's Psalter of one hundred and fifty psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, the Canticle of Canticles, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Isaias, Jeremias with Baruch, Ezechiel, Daniel; the twelve minor prophets, that is, Osee, Joel, Amos, Abdias, Jonas, Micheas, Nahum, Habacuc, Sophonias, Aggeus, Zacharias, Malachias; two books of Machabees, the first and the second.

The New Testament: the four Gospels, according to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; the Acts of the Apostles, written by the Evangelist Luke; fourteen epistles of the Apostle Paul; to the Romans, two to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, two to the Thessalonians, two to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews; two epistles of the Apostle Peter, three of the Apostle John, one of the Apostle James, one of the Apostle Jude; and the Apocalypse of the Apostle John. Moreover, if anyone does not accept these books as sacred and canonical in their entirety, with all their parts, according to the text usually read in the Catholic Church and as they are in the ancient Latin Vulgate, but knowingly and willfully condemns the traditions previously mentioned: let him be anathema. And so, let all understand the order and the procedure the council itself will follow after placing this foundation of profession of faith, and what sources and arguments it will especially rely upon in strengthening dogmas and restoring morals in the Church.

(785)

97 Moreover, since the same sacred council has thought that it would be very useful for the Church of God if it were known which one of all the Latin editions that are in circulation is the authentic edition, it determines and decrees that the ancient Vulgate, which has been approved in the Church by the use of many centuries, should be considered the authentic edition in public readings, disputations, preaching, and explanations; and that no one should presume or dare to reject it under any pretext whatever.

(786)

98 Furthermore, to keep undisciplined minds under proper control, the council decrees that no one should dare to rely on his own judgment in matters of faith and morals affecting the structure of Christian doctrine and to distort Sacred Scripture to fit meanings of his own that are contrary to the meaning that holy Mother Church has held and now holds; for it is her office to judge about the true sense and interpretation of Sacred Scripture. Nor should anyone dare to interpret Sacred Scripture contrary to the unanimous agreement of the Fathers, even though such interpretations are never going to be published.

Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation, Chapter II (Vatican II)

8. And so the apostolic preaching, which is expressed in a special way in the inspired books, was to be preserved by a continuous succession of preachers until the end of time. Therefore the apostles, handing on what they themselves had received, warn the faithful to hold fast to the traditions which they have learned either by word of mouth or by letter (cf. 2 Th. 2:15), and to fight in defense of the faith handed on once and for all (cf. Jude 3). Now what was handed on by the apostles includes everything which contributes to the holiness of life, and the increase in faith of the People of God; and so the Church, in her teaching, life, and worship, perpetuates and hands on to all generations all that she herself is, all that she believes.

This tradition which comes from the apostles develops in the Church with the help of the Holy Spirit. For there is a growth in the understanding of the realities and the words which have been handed down. This happens through the contemplation and study made by believers, who treasure these things in their hearts (cf. Lk. 2:19, 51), through the intimate understanding of spiritual things they experience, and through the preaching of those who have received through episcopal succession the sure gift of truth. For, as the centuries succeed one another, the Church constantly moves forward toward the fullness of divine truth until the words of God reach their complete fulfillment in her.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Department of History
April 1984

History 335

Mr. Kingdon

Trent's Decree on Scripture and Tradition

SESSIO IV (8. Apr. 1546).

RECIPIUNTUR LIBRI SACRI ET TRADITIONES APOSTOLORUM

Sacrosancta oecumenica et generalis Tridentina Syn- 783
odus, in Spiritu Sancto legitime congregata, praesidentibus in ea eisdem tribus Apostolicae Sedis Legatis, hoc sibi perpetuo ante oculos proponens, ut sublatis erroribus puritas ipsa Evangelii in Ecclesia conservetur, quod promissum ante per Prophetas in Scripturis sanctis Dominus noster Iesus Christus Dei Filius proprio ore primum promulgavit, deinde per suos Apostolos tanquam fontem omnis et salutaris veritatis et morum disciplinae omni creaturae praedicari [Mt 28, 19 sq; Mc 16, 15] iussit: perspiciensque, hanc veritatem et disciplinam contineri in libris scriptis et sine scripto traditionibus, quae ab ipsius Christi ore ab Apostolis acceptae, aut ab ipsis Apostolis Spiritu Sancto dictante quasi per manus traditae ad nos usque pervenerunt, orthodoxorum Patrum exempla secuta, omnes libros tam Veteris quam Novi Testamenti, cum utriusque unus Deus sit auctor, nec non traditiones ipsas, tum ad fidem, tum ad mores pertinentes, tanquam vel oretenus a Christo, vel a Spiritu Sancto dictatas et continua successione in Ecclesia catholica conservatas, pari pietatis affectu ac reverentia suscipit et veneratur. Sacrorum vero librorum indicem huic decreto adscribendum censuit, ne cui dubitatio suboriri possit, quinam sint, qui ab ipsa Synodo suscipiuntur.
Sunt vero infra scripti