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## SH:8 – Catholic Reformation — Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Witness to the Faith by Seton Chapters 20-21, Church History by Fr. John Laux. Section 3, First Period Chapters 3-5.*

- 1) This Spanish soldier founded the Jesuit religious order and was a leader of the Catholic counter-reformation.
- 2) This Anglican clergyman befriended was a friend of Elizabeth I before he became a secret Jesuit missionary in England, and was executed for treason.
- 3) When this alleged conspiracy to blow up Parliament was exposed, the government of James I passed many laws to oppress Catholics.
- 4) This critical naval battle for control of the Mediterranean, fought in 1571, was a signal victory for Christians over the Ottoman Turks.
- 5) This bishop of Milan, remembered as one of the great leaders of the counter-reformation, was a nephew of Pius IV and presided over the Council of Trent.
- 6) This pope is known for his leadership during the Council of Trent, and for organizing the Holy League naval fleet that prevailed against the Ottomans at Lepanto.
- 7) This Jesuit theologian, the patron saint of Catechists, wrote a famous Catechism based on the Council of Trent.
- 8) This Jesuit novice died attending the sick during the plague and is the patron saint of Catholic youth.
- 9) This Jesuit, one of the original founders of the Society, traveled throughout Europe counseling princes and clergy and working for reform of the Church.
- 10) Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, wrote this famous book of prayers and meditations to aid in spiritual formation.
- 11) This Carmelite mystic and poet was the confessor of St. Teresa of Avila and is noted for his spiritual writings, including Dark Night of the Soul.

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- 12) This Spanish abbess and mystic reformed the Carmelite order and wrote the spiritual classics 'Way of Perfection' and 'Interior Castle'.
- 13) This bishop of Geneva, known for his spiritual writings, worked tirelessly to return Protestant Switzerland to the Catholic faith.
- 14) This Italian missionary priest founded the Congregation of the Oratory in order to minister to the sick and the pilgrims of Rome.
- 15) This French saint, known for his charitable works, founded the Daughters of Charity and the Lazarist Religious Orders.
- 16) This book containing liturgical prayers and sacramental services of the Anglican Church was first published by Archbishop Cranmer during the reign of Edward VI.
- 17) After this English martyr was arrested for hiding priests, she refused a trial in order to protect her children, and was crushed to death.
- 18) The persecution of Catholics during the reign of Elizabeth became much worse after this failed rebellion by Catholic nobles.
- 19) This notorious persecutor of English Catholics tortured many of his victims during their interrogations and was said to have a torture chamber in his home.
- 20) This powerful minister, the chief advisor to Elizabeth for 40 years, was the real mastermind of the conversion of Catholic England to a Protestant country.
- 21) This person was one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot during the reign of James I, and was caught guarding the explosives.
- 22) This edict was issued by Henry IV and granted civil rights and freedom of religion to the Calvinist Protestants of France.
- 23) This nobleman served the Spanish Hapsburgs in the Netherlands, but eventually became the leader of the Protestant rebels and the founder of the Dutch Republic.
- 24) Thousands of Huguenots were killed during this incident of mob violence, thought to be instigated by the French Queen Catherine de Medici.