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## Counter Reformation

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policy. The council aims to develop new approaches to, and an understanding of, international relations. It does not, however, support or oppose any course of action.

The council encourages the publication of books on foreign affairs. The authors of these books need not be council members. However, they receive advice from study groups made up of experts who are members. Since 1922, the council has published a quarterly magazine called *Foreign Affairs*.

The Council on Foreign Relations sponsors about 150 meetings yearly for members. Leading government officials and experts in foreign affairs address the meetings. The council offers fellowships to selected individuals to broaden their knowledge of foreign affairs.

The council was established in 1921 and has over 2,500 members. It selects members for their experience and interest in foreign affairs. More than 35 committees on foreign relations in cities throughout the United States are associated with the council. The Council on Foreign Relations has headquarters at 58 E. 68th Street, New York, NY 10021.

Critically reviewed by the Council on Foreign Relations

**Counseling.** See *Guidance; Psychotherapy*.

**Counselor.** See *Lawyer*.

**Count** is a title of honor going back to the days of the Roman Empire. The Latin word *comes* means *companion* or *follower*, and was used to indicate the companions of the Roman proconsuls. From this came the Spanish title *conde*, and the French *comte*. *Count* came into the English language as a translation of foreign titles equal to the English *earl*.

**Counter Reformation**, also known as the Catholic Reformation, generally refers to a period of Roman Catholic Church history in the 1500's and 1600's. The Counter Reformation consisted of two related movements: (1) a defensive reaction against the *Reformation*, a movement begun by Martin Luther in 1517 that gave birth to Protestantism, and (2) a Catholic reform.

**Counteracting Protestantism.** The Roman Catholic Church called the Council of Trent partly as a defense

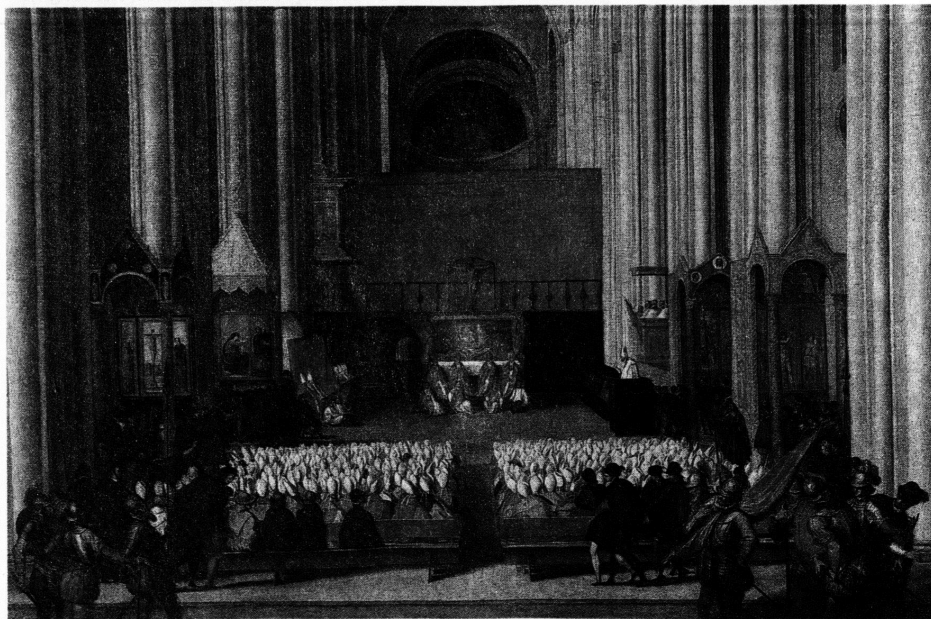
against Protestantism. The council met in sessions between 1545 and 1563 in Trent, Italy. It defined Catholic doctrine on questions disputed by Protestant theologians. The questions included original sin, grace, free will, the seven sacraments, the Mass, and the relation between Scripture and tradition. The council arranged for the pope to issue a catechism and books on *liturgy* (acts of worship), so there would be greater uniformity in church teachings. The church also published a list of books Catholics were forbidden to read because the books were considered harmful to faith or morals. In 1542, the church reorganized the Inquisition in Italy to help the courts fight Protestantism more effectively.

A number of wars resulting from religious conflicts broke out as Catholic governments tried to stop the spread of Protestantism in their countries. Such attempts led to civil war in France from 1562 to 1598 and rebellion in the Netherlands between 1565 and 1648. Religion was an issue in the fighting between Spain and England from 1585 to 1604. It was also a cause of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), which centered in Germany, but eventually involved most of the nations of Europe.

**Catholic reform.** The movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church started even before the Reformation. In Spain during the late 1400's and early 1500's, Cardinal Francisco Ximénes de Cisneros made efforts to end abuses that had developed in the church. The Council of Trent tried to stamp out abuses by the clergy. It ordered bishops to live in their dioceses, visit their parishes, and set up seminaries to train priests.

During the Counter Reformation, many religious orders experienced reform and considerable growth. The Capuchins played a major role in the renewal movement through their preaching. The Jesuits and the Dominicans led a revival of philosophy and theology at Catholic universities. Jesuit colleges trained many members of upper-class Catholic families in Europe. Prayer and religious devotion intensified. Books teaching meditation and personal reform, such as those by Saint Ignatius Loyola and Saint Francis de Sales, became popular.

The Louvre, Paris (Giraudon/Art Resource)



**The Council of Trent** was a key event of the Counter Reformation. Church leaders met in Trent, Italy, between 1545 and 1563 to define Catholic beliefs and to counteract Protestant teachings. The council also established many reforms in church practices. This painting by an unknown artist was completed about the time of the council.



Church (begun 1568) by Giacomo da Vignola and others; SCALA/Art Resource

**The art of the Counter Reformation** emphasized drama and emotion. The interior of the Church of the Gesù in Rome combined arches, columns, and sculpture to create a stirring feeling.

Large numbers of schools were set up in order to teach catechism.

Missionaries brought new peoples to Catholicism. Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits, and members of other orders worked among the inhabitants of Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

The Counter Reformation also affected art and literature. It inspired an enthusiasm and emotionalism that is represented, for example, in the works of the English poet Richard Crashaw in the mid-1600's. The Jesuits staged elaborate dramas at their colleges and influenced such artists as the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens and the Italian sculptor Gian Lorenzo Bernini.

John Patrick Donnelly

See also **Reformation**; **Roman Catholic Church** (The Counter Reformation); **Pope** (Renaissance and Reformation); **Trent, Council of**; **Baroque**; **Jesuits**.

#### Additional resources

Dickens, Arthur G. *The Counter Reformation*. 1969. Reprint. Norton, 1979.  
O'Connell, Marvin R. *The Counter Reformation, 1559-1610*. Harper, 1974.

**Counterfeiting** is the unauthorized duplication of any object, especially money, with the intent to *defraud* (cheat someone). The printing and coining of money is the responsibility of national governments. In the United States, the Secret Service works to prevent the counterfeiting of U.S. currency.

The manufacture of imitation brand-name goods, in-

cluding clothes, computers, and automobile parts, is called *trademark counterfeiting* or *pirating*. Counterfeit products are almost always inferior to the genuine products. Consumers are defrauded when they buy counterfeit goods, because they believe they are getting the real ones. The Trademark Counterfeiting Act of 1984 made it illegal to make or sell counterfeit goods.

George T. Felkenes

**Counterpoint** is a musical term for two or more independent melodies performed at the same time. Counterpoint is also called *polyphony*.

There are two basic types of counterpoint, *imitative* and *free*. In imitative counterpoint, a fragment of a theme called a *motive* is performed in different parts successively, often overlapping. The song "Three Blind Mice" is an example of imitative counterpoint called a *round*. Other examples include the *canon* and the *fugue* (see **Canon**; **Fugue**).

Free counterpoint combines two different melodies. In one type of free counterpoint, melodies are performed over a repeated pattern in the bass part. Compositions of this type include the *chaconne* and the *passacaglia*. In another type of free counterpoint, one melody is performed against a countermelody. The German composer Johann Sebastian Bach treated hymns in his chorale preludes in this style.

Counterpoint developed in Europe about A.D. 850. One peak in the use of counterpoint occurred in the 1500's in the works of William Byrd of England, Giovanni Palestrina of Italy, and the northern European composer Josquin Desprez. Another peak in the use of counterpoint occurred in the 1700's in the compositions of Bach.

R. M. Longyear

See also **Music** (Harmony).

**Counting**. See **Arithmetic**.

**Country** is a defined geographic territory under the authority of an independent government. The term may also be used to refer to the government of such a territory. A country may also be called a *nation* or a *state*. In 1994, there were 191 countries in the world, more than ever before. The number of countries has increased since the mid-1900's as more colonies have gained independence and large countries, such as the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, have split up. In size, the countries of the world range from the Vatican City, which covers  $\frac{1}{8}$  square mile (0.4 square kilometer), to Russia, which covers 6,592,850 square miles (17,075,400 square kilometers).

There are 9 huge countries in the world, each with an area of more than 1 million square miles (2.6 million square kilometers). There are 65 large countries with areas from 100,000 to 1 million square miles (260,000 to 2.6 million square kilometers). There are 30 countries with areas from 40,000 to 100,000 square miles (100,000 to 260,000 square kilometers), and 56 countries with areas from 3,000 to 40,000 square miles (7,800 to 260,000 square kilometers). Thirty-one small countries cover areas of less than 3,000 square miles (7,800 square kilometers) each.

For lists of the countries of the world, see **World** (table: Independent countries of the world). See also the various continent articles such as **Africa** (table: Independent countries).

Kevin R. Cox

See also **Nation**.