

A Few Examples of answers on Exam #1 descending from a Full; 'A' to about a 'B-'

3) The Jansenists were a strict moral Catholic Sect (Heresy?) that were influenced by Calvinism" (O'Connell). The Jansenists held to a very strict moral code, and believed only those who led morally righteous lives should be allowed to receive the sacraments, and then only on a limited basis. The Jansenists railed against what they considered lax moral standards in the Catholic Church; at the same time Pascal wrote on the importance of salvation by faith. The Jansenists had a distinct dislike for the Jesuit order, who they believed practiced casuistry, or the logical wiggling out of moral standards in their roles as confessors. They thought that the Jesuits were much too casual and lax about holding people to moral obligations and behavior, and they excused clear breaches such as drinking, gambling, or in the extreme, assassination of protestant leaders. (One can't make an omelet, etc.). With the emphasis on reason and moral behavior, the Jansenists could never have gotten along well with the Jesuits, but I think that the Jansenists picked up on the Jesuits as everything that was wrong with the Catholic Church. Sometimes being the embodiment of a religious movement is a double edged sword.

(Good point 11.0. Think if I were there, I would be more sympathetic to the Jesuits, but.....)

2) The Jesuits are an excellent example of Counter-Reformation Mentality. They were first founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534 and were later granted legitimacy by the pope in 1540. They were organized in a militaristic fashion under generals. In addition to the regular orders taken, Jesuits took a special oath to obedience to the Pope. Their motto was: "For the greater glory of God." Jesuits, while disliked and disparaged by other sects, were frontrunners in education, forming schools and universities. They acted as missionaries, doing extensive work in Japan where they converted probably 100,000s of people. They lived in utter obedience to Papal authority, going where needed to spread the church and her teachings.

(Good. Expand! 10.0)

2) The '39 articles' insured were a document that affirmed the beliefs of the Anglican Church. The articles described the general beliefs of the Anglican Church, but believers did not need to accept every part of that document to be part of the Anglican Church. The beliefs of the church were mix of the Protestant ideas, and the Catholic ideas. The articles were very broad, so pretty much, any Christian group could be part of the Anglican Church.

(Examples ?)

The book of the common prayer was a book published during the reign of Elizabeth, which consisted of directions on how to conduct a service in the Anglican Church. It was a Catholic mass with less emphasis given to the Sacraments, and the altar was replaced by a table, and the Eucharist was more of a remembrance rather than a reenactment of the

sacrifice of Christ. The books were a reflection of what the Anglican Church called itself, “the Protestant Church, reformed to the Ancient Catholic church.”

(A few more examples. 9.0)

2) The order of the Jesuits began as a pious fraternity in France, led by saint Ignatius of Loyola. When they were embraced by the Papacy a short time later, they became the foot-soldiers of the Catholic counter-reformation.

The Jesuits had a passion for reform and a drive to Evangelize. They lived in Austerity (**Well...**) and took oaths to be sworn to the Pope will, becoming role-models of self-discipline and loyalty to the authority of the church. Under the leadership of Ignatious and Saint Francis Xavier, they led a revolutionary trend of world missions throughout Asia, the Pacific, and South America. They set up many communities around the world where they helped the poor and spread the Christian faith.

(It’s apparent you have studied the book! But...you need to expand. 7.5)