

The Council of Trent

1545-1562

XIX. COUNCIL OF TRENT

Years: 1545-1563

Summary: The Council of Trent lasted eighteen years (1545-1563) under five popes: Paul III, Julius III, Marcellus II, Paul IV and Pius IV, and under the Emperors Charles V and Ferdinand. There were present 5 cardinal legates of the Holy See, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, 235 bishops, 7 abbots, 7 generals of monastic orders, and 160 doctors of divinity. It was convoked to examine and condemn the errors promulgated by Luther and other Reformers, and to reform the discipline of the Church. Of all councils it lasted longest, issued the largest number of dogmatic and reformatory decrees, and produced the most beneficial results.

Further Reading: www.newadvent.org/cathen/15030c.htm

“The fortified church.” (Pope John XXIII, caller of the 2nd Vatican Council 1963.)

The “counter reformation” in action. Result: The answer is “no” to the reformation. church practices are decreed. No major changes to the decrees of Trent for 400 years.

The Protestant Reformation, a religious movement that began in the sixteenth century, brought an end to the ecclesiastical unity of medieval Christianity in western Europe and profoundly reshaped the course of modern history

1st. Nicene creed becomes baseline document for all Catholics

2nd. Issues with canon of scriptures addressed. Apocrypha canonized, LXX is used to promote these books.

Teaching of Thomas Aquinas guides the thinking of the council of Trent.

Humanism

3rd. Purgatory and indulgences affirmed.

Thomas Aquinas

What has been called the classic formulation of the doctrine of purgatory, namely the means by which any unforgiven guilt of venial sins is expiated and punishment for any kind of sins is borne, is attributed to Thomas Aquinas^[6] although he ceased work on his *Summa Theologica* before reaching the part in which he would have dealt with Purgatory, which is treated in the "Supplement" added after his death. According to Aquinas and the other scholastics, the dead in purgatory are at peace because they are sure of salvation, and may be helped by the prayers of the faithful and especially the offering of the Eucharist, because they are still part of the Communion of Saints, from which only those in hell or limbo are excluded.

[6]

Second Council of Lyon

At the Second Council of Lyon in 1274, the Catholic Church defined, for the first time, its teaching on purgatory, in two points:

1. some souls are purified after death;
2. such souls benefit from the prayers and pious duties that the living do for them.

“In the New Testament, arguably the clearest reference to purgatory comes in Matthew’s Gospel (12:32), where Jesus states that “whoever speaks against the Holy Spirit will not be forgiven, either in this age or in the age to come” – implying that there are at least some sins that can be forgiven in the next life.”

-4th . The five solas of the reformation answered.

1. Sola Fide = faith alone
2. Sola Gratia = grace alone
3. Sola Christas = Christ alone
4. Sola Scriptura = Scripture alone
5. Sola Deo Gloria = to the Glory of God alone

5th . Holy Language (latin) only for the scriptures. Translation into the common language of people discouraged. The ministry of a common man (role and importance of priestly ministry limited to priests only) and the priesthood of the believer is refuted. Access to God's throne needs a priest. Proper handling of the scriptures requires a calling, training, dedication, and church approval.

6th . Individuals who teach expository, and with only a calling are labled corruptors are forbidden to handle the scriptures.

7th . Orginal sin and baptism addressed.

8th . 7 Sacraments installed of the safe guarding for lives of practicing Catholics.

The Seven Sacraments of the Church

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Sacrament	Minister	Scripture	Required State	Frequency	Effect	Form	Matter
Baptism CCC 1213-1284	Ordinary: a Bishop, priest or deacon; Extraordinary: any person if necessary (CCC 1256)	Mt 28:19-20; Jn 3:5; 4:1-2; Acts 2:38; 22:16; Rom 6:3-4; Mk 16:16; Titus 3:5; Eph 5:26; 1 Peter 3:21	Unbaptized pagan, convert to the Christian Faith, newborn infant (CCC 1246-1255)	Only applied once (Eph 4:5; CCC 1272)	Removes Original and Actual sin (CCC 1263); causes New Birth ("born again") (CCC 1265); incorporates into Christ (CCC 1267); is the doorway into the Church (CCC 846, 1213)	"I baptize you in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." Mt 28:18-19; CCC 1240)	Water (Immersion, Infusion, or Sprinkling) (CCC 1278)
Confirmation CCC 1285-1321	Ordinary: the Bishop; Extraordinary: a Priest (CCC 1313, 1318)	Acts 8:14-17; 9:17- 19; 19:6; Heb 6:1-6	Baptized but unconfirmed; needed Completion of Baptismal grace (CCC 1285); Baptized Christians from other traditions incorporated into the fullness of the Catholic Church	Only applied once (CCC 1304)	Sign of consecration (CCC 1294); spiritual seal (CCC 1293); completion of baptismal grace (CCC 1285); full outpouring of the Holy Spirit (CCC 1302-1303)	"Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit." (CCC 1300)	Holy Chrism (Blessed Oil) and the Laying on of hands by the Bishop or a delegated priest (CCC 1288, 1294, 1300)
Eucharist CCC 1322-1421	The Priest (CCC 1411)	Jn 6:1-71; Mt 26:26-28; Mk 14:22-25; Lk 22:7-20; 24:13-53; Acts 2:42-47; 20:7; 1 Cor 10:16-21	All Catholics are encouraged to participate (CCC 1417); Baptized believers in Communion with the Catholic Church (CCC 1396-1401) and devoid of Mortal Sin (CCC 1415)	Minimum of once a year, as frequently as daily (CCC 1389; 1417)	Intimate union with Christ (CCC 1391); Receiving Christ; nourish spiritual life; medicine of immortality, separating us from sin, removal of venial sin, spiritual strength, unites the Body into One (CCC 1391-1401)	"This My Body which will be given up for you. Do this in memory of Me ... Take this, all of you, and drink from it: this is the cup of my Blood, the Blood of the New and Everlasting Covenant. It will be shed for you and for all so that sins may be forgiven. Do this in memory of me." (CCC 1412; 1 Cor 11:24-25)	Bread and Wine (CCC 1333)

Sacrament	Minister	Scripture	Required State	Frequency	Effect	Form	Matter
Confession, Penance or Reconciliation CCC 1422-1498	The Priest (CCC 1461)	Jn 20:23; Mt 16:18-19; 18:15-18; James 5:14-15	In Mortal Sin; desiring the Grace of Confession; in need of spiritual guidance (CCC 1446)	Minimum of once a year; or as frequently as necessary (CCC 1457-1458)	Forgiveness of serious sin, reunification with the Church, cleansing of conscience, restores grace (CCC 1468-1470)	"God, the Father of mercies, through the death and resurrection of his Son has reconciled the world to himself and sent the Holy Spirit among us for the forgiveness of sins; through the ministry of the Church, may God give you pardon and peace, and I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." (CCC 1449)	Sins; Contrition and confession; priestly words of absolution (CCC 1480)
Marriage CCC 1601-1666	The Spouses, with the priest or deacon as witness (CCC 1623)	Gen 1:27-28; 2:18-25; Mt 19:3-12; Jn 2:1-11; Eph 5:25-32;	Each spouse must be a baptized man and woman with no impediment to marriage (CCC 1625)	Once and to one spouse as long as the spouse is living; again only if the spouse dies (CCC 2382)	The two become one flesh (Eph 5:31; perpetual and exclusive covenant partners (CCC 1638-1640)	The "I do", by which both spouses indicate their mutual consent to the marriage covenant (CCC 1626-1628)	Mutual Consent and Covenant to live together as husband and wife (CCC 1626); and the consummation of the Marriage (CCC 1640)
Holy Orders CCC 1536-1600	The Bishop (CCC 1576)	Acts 6:5-6; 13:3; 14:23; 20:28; Jn 20:21-23; 1 Tim 3:1; 4:14; 2 Tim 1:6; Titus 1:5; Phil 1:1	A Baptized man who has been called for ordination by God; in the Western rite, with the exception of permanent deacons, the ordained must be celibate (CCC 1577-1580)	Only once; separate ordination for Deacon, Priest, and Bishop (CCC 1582)	A special relationship to Christ to lead and serve the Church; indelible spiritual character imprinted on the soul (CCC 1581; 1594)	The Bishop's "specific consecratory prayer asking God for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and his gifts proper to the ministry to which the candidate is being ordained" (CCC 1573)	Laying on of the Bishop's hands with the consecratory prayer (CCC 1538)
Anointing of the Sick, Extreme Unction, and Last Rites CCC 1499-1535	Only a Bishop or Priest (CCC 1516)	Mk 6:13; Jn 20:23; Mt 16:18-19; 18:15-18; James 5:14-15	Seriously ill; at the point of death or before a serious operation or for the elderly whose frailty becomes more pronounced (CCC 1541f.)	Repeatable; at the point of grave illnesses or before a serious operation (CCC 1514f.)	Sins forgiven; grace to face trial; spiritual preparation to die; and if God's will, physical healing (CCC 1520-1523)	Prayer of the Priest over the sick person for the grace of the Holy Spirit and the forgiveness of sins (CCC 1513, 1519)	Anointing with Holy Oil and Imposition of Hands (CCC 1513, 1519)