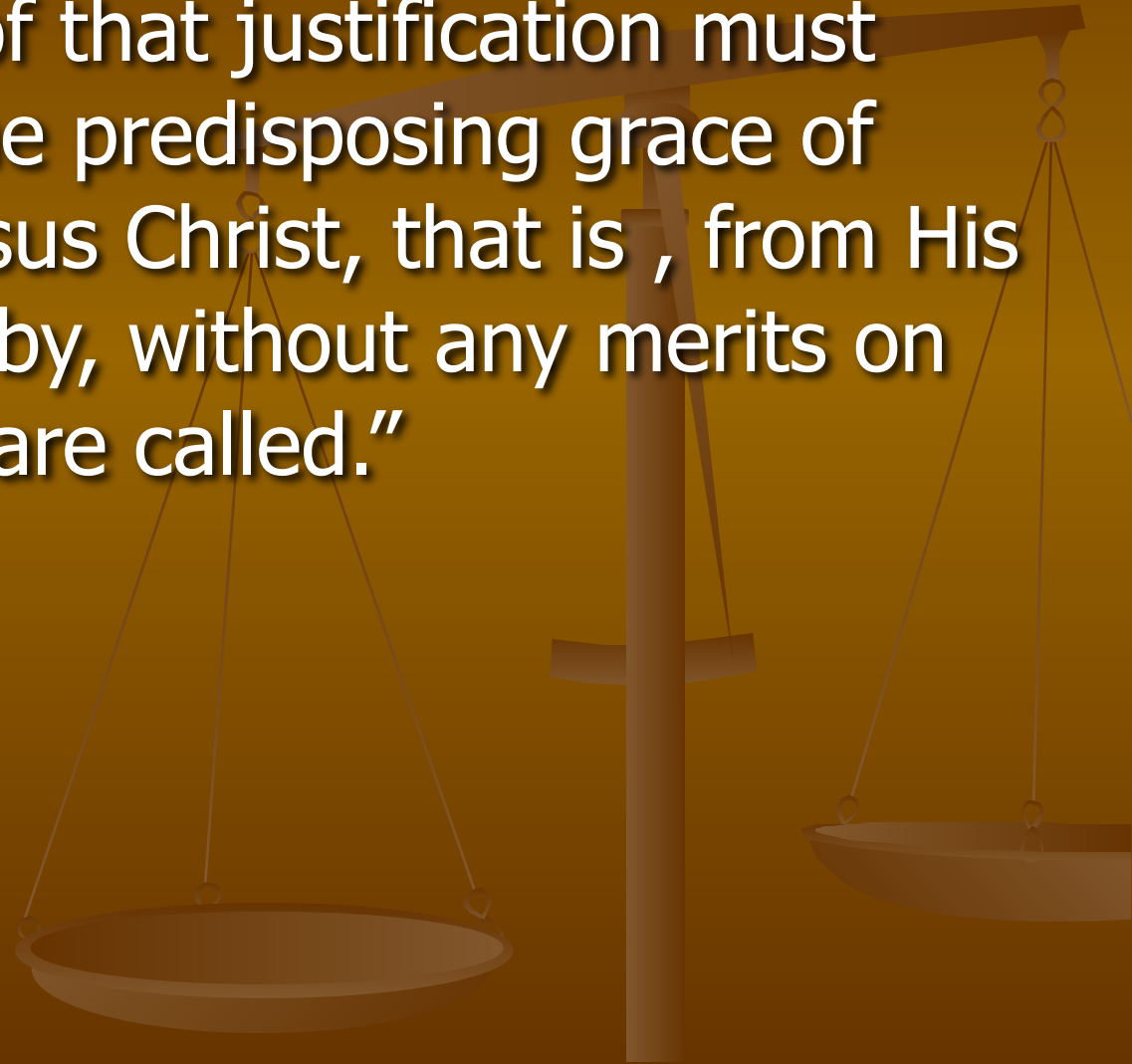


The Catholic Renewal



On Justification of the sinner

- The beginning of that justification must proceed from the predisposing grace of God through Jesus Christ, that is, from His vocation, whereby, without any merits on their part, they are called.”



I. Papal Reform Commission, 1537



**A. Pope Paul III
(1534-1549) –
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**B. Gasparo Contarini
- 1537**

- one of the “Spirituali”
- looking to reform the church through spiritual renewal



I. Papal Reform Commission, 1537

A. Pope Paul III

B. Gasparo Contarini

C. Final report

- praised the Pope for encouraging reform
- criticized the corruption among papacy and cardinals



Consilium de Emendanda Ecclesia

“The first abuse in this respect is the ordination of clerics and especially of priests, in which no care is taken, no diligence employed, so that indiscriminately the most unskilled, men of the vilest stock and of evil morals, adolescents, are admitted to Holy Orders and to the priesthood,...”

II. Colloquy of Regensburg, 1541

A. Reached agreement on doctrine of “justification”:

- Protestants – based solely on the merits of Christ, which are *imputed* to the believer
- Catholics – sanctification as part of a process of justification
- Agreed: justification was attributed to the imputation of Christ’s righteousness; justifying faith must result in righteous acts



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 - Luther called it a "patched up thing"
 - Rome rejected "By faith alone we are justified."
-

II. Colloquy of Regensburg, 1541

- A. Reached agreement on doctrine of “justification”
- B. No agreement on the Eucharist



III. The Inquisition, 1542

A. Reforms by Queen Isabella of Spain



III. The Inquisition, 1542

- A. Reforms by Queen Isabella of Spain
- B. Sacred Congregation of the Roman and Universal Inquisition
- C. Task: "To maintain and defend the integrity of the faith and to examine and proscribe errors and false doctrines"



IV. Theresa of Avila



Theresa de Avila

- A. Mystical approach to the Christian life
 - B. Reformer of the Carmelite order
-

V. Council of Trent, 1545-1563

A. Called by
Pope Paul III



V. Council of Trent, 1545-1563

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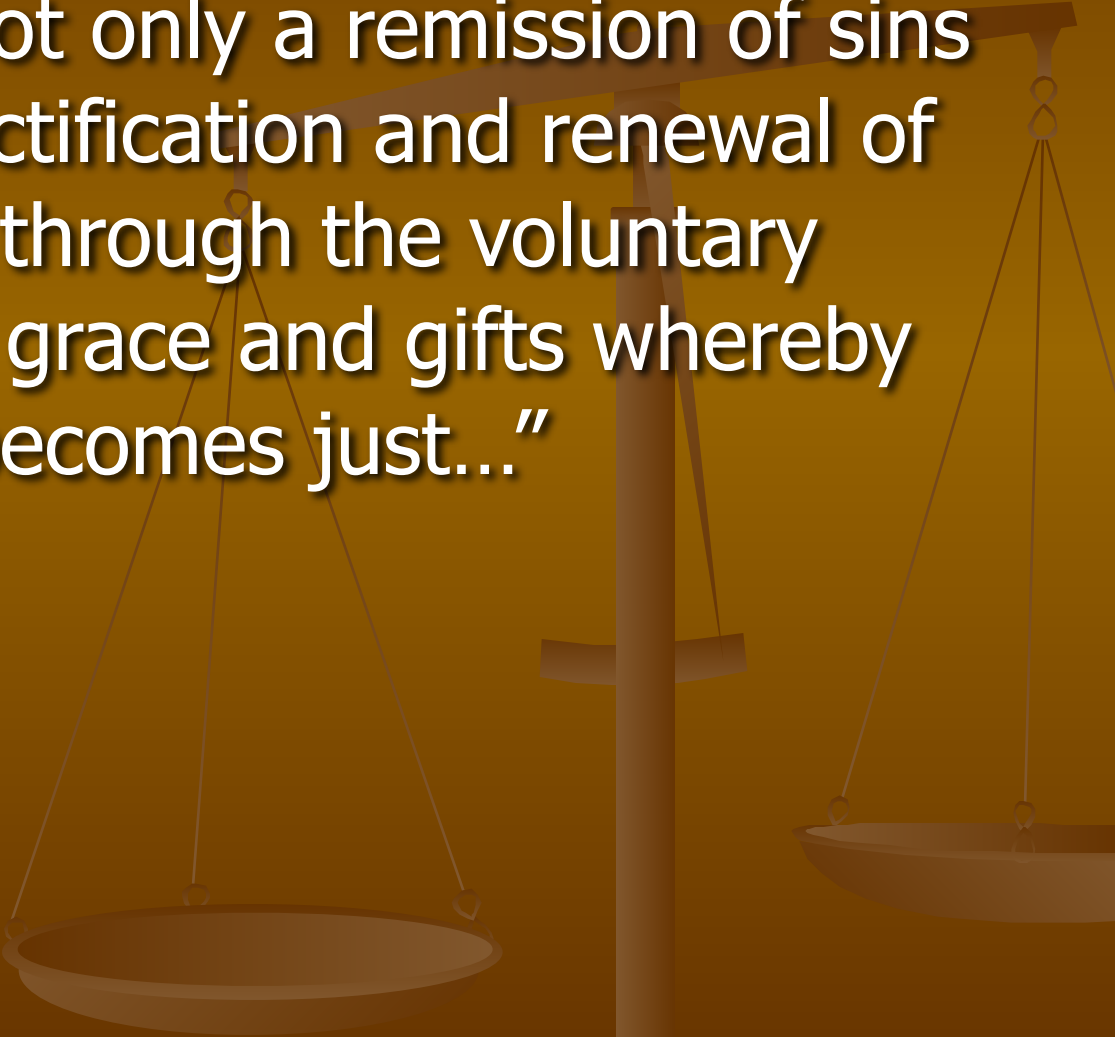
B. Rulings of the Council:

1. Authority: Unwritten traditions and the Bible were of equal authority
 2. Translations: Primacy of the Vulgate over all other translations
 3. Interpretation: Must be according to what the Church teaches
 4. Justification: Process in which the sinner is made righteous
-

Decree Concerning Justification

-from the Council of Trent

“Justification...is not only a remission of sins but also the sanctification and renewal of the inward man through the voluntary reception of the grace and gifts whereby an unjust man becomes just...”



V. Council of Trent, 1545-1563

A. Called by Pope Paul III

B. Rulings of the Council

C. Impact of the Council

1. Created a new Catholic orthodoxy
 2. Transformed theology from scholastic to dogmatic
 3. Ended the possibility of reconciliation with the Protestants
 4. Brought about stricter discipline and morals
-

VI. Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits



A. Spiritual crisis

VI. Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits



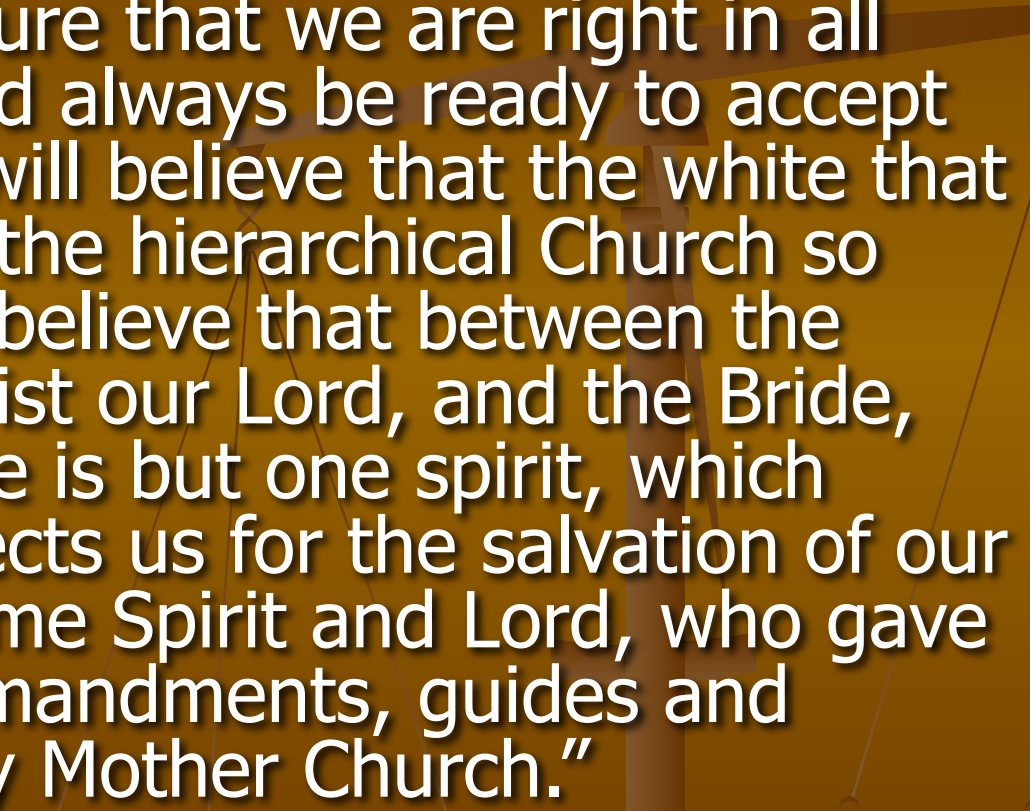
M. D. XLVIII.

Alex. à Nozetta

- A. Spiritual crisis
- B. Wrote the book, *Spiritual Exercises*

Rules for Thinking with the Church

“If we wish to be sure that we are right in all things, we should always be ready to accept this principle: I will believe that the white that I see is black, if the hierarchical Church so defines it. For, I believe that between the Bridegroom, Christ our Lord, and the Bride, His Church, there is but one spirit, which governs and directs us for the salvation of our souls, for the same Spirit and Lord, who gave us the Ten Commandments, guides and governs our Holy Mother Church.”



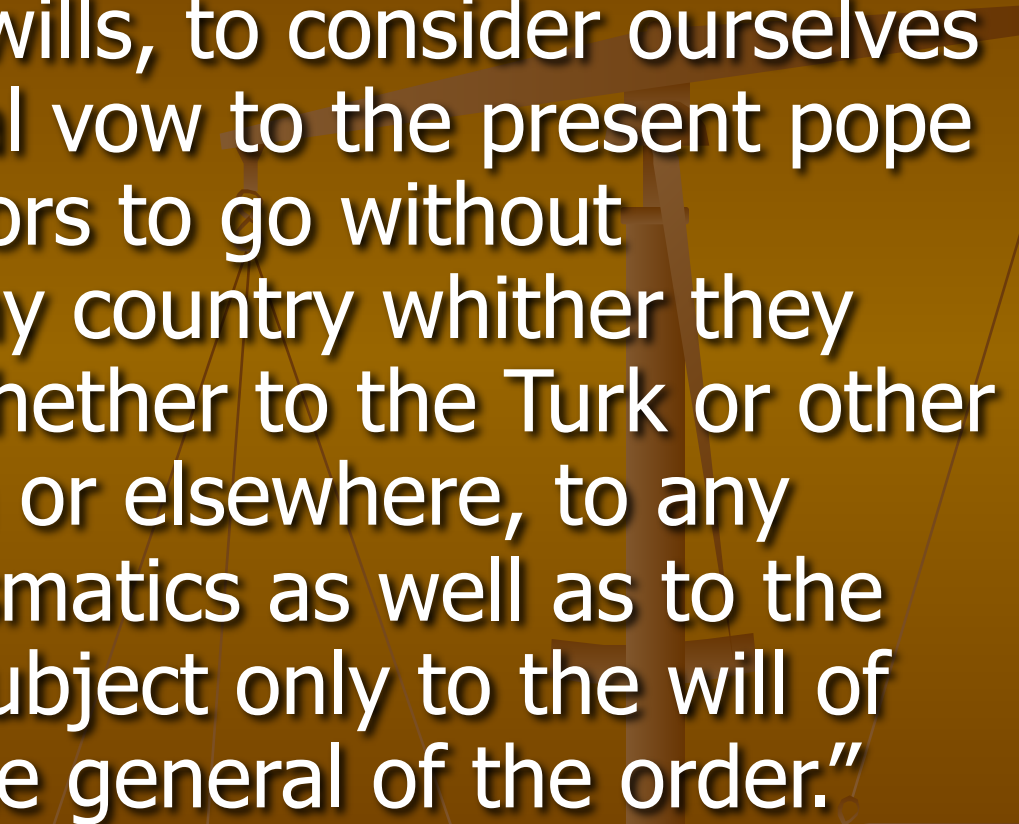
VI. Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits



- A. Spiritual crisis
 - B. Wrote the book, *Spiritual Exercises*
 - C. Formed the Society of Jesus [aka Jesuits]
-

Jesuit vow

“To abandon our wills, to consider ourselves bound by special vow to the present pope and his successors to go without complaint, to any country whither they may send us, whether to the Turk or other infidels, in India or elsewhere, to any heretics or schismatics as well as to the faithful, being subject only to the will of the pope and the general of the order.”



Pilgrim's Progress (p. 26-40)

1. What are the qualities of a person who can be trusted to guide a Christian on their journey through difficult places?
2. Why does the sweeping cause choking but sweeping after the room has been sprinkled with water leads to cleanliness?
3. Why is Patience's disposition better than Passions?
4. Why was it important for Interpreter to take Christian to the backside of the wall to explain why the fire burned higher and hotter even though being doused with water?
5. What do you think theologically of the man locked into the cage of despair?