

every ten years but the next two or three times when there was to be one, the Pope found some excuse to put them off or to call them, have it meet only three times and then an epidemic broke out or something or some excuse and they got the thing stopped. Well now they didn't want to start it again. And so Charles V for twenty years was urging and working and pushing to get a General Council and the Popes were resisting and Paul III sent Ruggerio up to see Luther in order to see if a General Council could be worked out in such a way as to satisfy Charles V to have one and yet as to keep it so the Pope could control it. Well the Protestants by this time saw that a General Council wouldn't be a real General Council - it would be something that the Pope would control and therefore there was no reason they should participate. But eventually they did get a General Council held and when it was held, it was held in such a way that instead of being an instrument to unite the church, it became an instrument for division. It became an instrument which tightened up the Romanist views, gave them a banner, a slogan, a standing point and was actually a help to them. But that was partly because of Paul III's astuteness in the way he called it and the way he handled it and more particularly because in the second and third sessions of the Council the Jesuits were an active force - not in the first session. But the Jesuits used the Council for their purposes. So we have to discuss the Council of Trent some - at this point I'm only mentioning the attitude of the Papacy toward it. Now after Paul III's death, he was succeeded by Julius III who was not particularly important in the development, and then Marcel II only was Pope 22 days before he died, but then after his death, the man elected was Caraffa himself. Caraffa became Paul IV in 1555 and he reigned for four years. And here was a man who was himself tremendously interested in religion, a man who had active, vital purposes and interests and they were in line with the medieval viewpoint. And so he greatly strengthened the Counter-Reformation.