

at the beginning of the Council of Trent, if the Pope had made a state-<sup>ment</sup> like that, at least two-thirds of the members would have risen up in horror and said, "We are determining this creed, we are establishing this basis for the church, we're going to put it in plain language and if we don't, we're the ones to ask what we mean, not the Pope." "But by the end he had them so completely in his hands that they made no resistance. ( Student question) There are many historians who have written on the Reformation, many Protestants and many Romanists and I think that everything that I have said, perhaps not some of the general gatherings together of importance, but each specific thing that I have said, you will find given in many books. But you won't find all the things that I have said given in any one book. (Student question) What specific thing were they interested in? Well, from their viewpoint, it did turn out fine - from the viewpoint of the present Romanist Church it turned out excellently. For you to convince them of the contrary you'd have to lead them to believe in other doctrine. But if you wanted to simply convince them that at the time there were large groups of Romanist leaders who took a different view, that should not be difficult. Any extensive account of the Council ought to tell something and ~~it would be a right~~ <sup>(8.75)</sup> for you to present it. Well, the Council then was a very, very important part of the preservation and strengthening of Roman Catholicism as an organization standing in the world opposed to the great fundamental doctrines of Lutheranism and Calvinism and Augustinianism. The Council of Trent you might say is one of the great things that made that possible. And it was the Jesuits that made the Council of Trent become not what the Pope feared it would be - something to hurt them, they put it off as long as they could, they didn't want to come. When finally they had to have a council, they looked to it with misgivings, they didn't want it.