The Council of Trent

In 1517, Martin Luther posting the _____ started the Protestant Reformation.

Discussions on Church Council started in _____.

The Council of Trent was called by _____.

Three monarchs that were genuinely concerned about reforming the church were _____, _____, **and** _____.

In _____ The Council of Trent was called in _____ (the ideal compromised location).

Pope Paul III emphasized that the council should not criticize _____ but only incorrect doctrine.

The most important reform issue that was addressed in the Council of Trent was whether the Pope should _____ in their diocese.

_____ – ecumenical council of the Catholic Church held in discontinuous sessions between 1545 - 1563 in response to the Protestants Reformation.

_____ – a conference of ecclesiastical dignitaries and theological experts gathered to discuss and settle matters of Church Doctrine and practice in which those entitled to vote are called.

3 Periods of Council of Trents:

- 1545- _____
- 1551- _____
- 1562- _____

_____ was in charge of the **FIRST** Period from 1545 – 1547.

Accomplishment of the First meeting was to establish the difference between Catholics and Protestants which were Rule of _____ and _____ (rule for preaching and catechizing).

The next issue was the question of _____ and its effect on human nature, which led to the question of _____.

Pope Paul III _____ in 1549, just two months after suspending the council.

The **SECOND** Period of the Council of Trent was led by _____ from 1551 – 1552.

During the second meeting gathered the Council of Trent. King Henry II was afraid that the council might promote _____ in Germany.

The emperor held the German bishops hope of getting permission for Protestants to attend with the right to _____.

The Pope was willing to allow Protestant theologians to _____ but refused to give them the right to vote.

Emperor Charles V wanted to suspend the council when he heard of the alliance between Henry II and the _____.

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_____ led the **THIRD** Period of the Council of Trent from 1562 – 1563.

The Emperor Ferdinand and the King of France were both in favor of the Council meeting again, but wanted it to be held in Germany, and not at Trent b/c they wanted to meet as a _____, and not a continuation of the earlier meeting.

The secular rulers made contradictory and _____ demands. At the same time warm debates were held by the fathers on the question of the _____ of residence and the relations of the bishops to the _____.

On _____**,** the twenty-third session was held. It promoted the decree on the _____ of Orders and on the Ecclesiastical _____ and a decree on reform.

The disciplinary decree treated the obligation of residence, the conferring of the different grades of ordination, and the _____ of young clerics (seminarists).

The significance of the Council of Trent:

1. The heart and soul of the _____ (authentic reform of the church).
2. The definitive moment of the _____ (reaction against the Protestant Revolt)

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