

We have often noted that the Roman church is a different unit after Trent. This is strictly accurate in the expression of unity of power and decree. But by now the thoughtful student should be able to show a number of changes and declensions in the supposed catholic church through the years. A wise student will refresh his mind on this point and an unwise student may be given opportunity to retake the course at some later time.

From a practical point of view, the Council came up with some notable items. These were in the areas of more rigid discipline, better clergy training, absolute insistence on celibacy, and a new expression of the worship instruments as noted. There was improvement made in the celebration of the mass, more music, etc., and a few other points to increase public appreciation for worship in cathedral style.

Heretics were to be suppressed and their works burned. This latter decree helped fortify the "Index" concept and we will study that later.

#### Prominent Roman Leaders

The counter-reformation actually achieved a good bit that protestants hate to admit. Most of this was done through a few strong, reformatory and committed leaders. Of these we may mention only the following:

Charles Borromeo---(1538-1584) was the reforming archbishop of Milan and one committed to rigid discipline and order in the church. He was active in the third session of Trent and was largely responsible for the election of Pius V (1566-1572), perhaps the most successful of the "reforming" popes. Charles was the father of the "modern seminary movement" in the Roman church and founded three schools geared to prepare men for a pastoral ministry...previously monastic life and study and sometimes direct holy orders were the ingredients. He was deeply devotional, unswerving in his persecution of protestants and other dissidents, and committed to morality and the suppression of clerical abuse.

Philip Neri (1515-1595) established a new reformatory movement (the Oratory) in Rome, et al., and was remarkable in the giving of himself to the sick and needy. He was known for a sense of humor and his laughter occasionally made him suspect to the drier members of the fraternity. Neri strongly opposed simony, nepotism, and moral abuse in the Roman church