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Transcription of 34000DTE030

A34

I-A\10\11

Politics, political power, religion (the longer cycle of decline?)

[20 leaves that may form a unit, perhaps in church history with special reference to political power: Enlightenment, French Revolution, English Reformation, Calvinism, Counter-Reformation, missions, Luther, etc. And quite possible that these pages are a unit with preceding items in this folder, which treat messianism political and spiritual, eschatology, etc. All in BL's hand. Clearly the pages as in Archives are not in the right order. I have left them in the order in which I have found them.]

Theoria iuris divini: potestas directe a Deo, positis conditionibus

Grotius: contract between people & sovereign - contractus formalis good rule: obedience

Leo XIII: No gov't [no matter what its constitution or the intentions of the legislators] is immutable and irreformable de jure

May an usurper gain the right to rule by prescription?

1 Sovrannitas in tali casu est 'res nullius': Rosmini

α At[?] is it 'res nullius'; it may be 'res populi'

β At [?] sovrannitas, unlike things obtained by usucapio, is not destined for individuals

2 Distinguish the possession & the exercise of sovrannitas

former remains with the people: latter goes to gov't

Usurper may be tolerated as a less evil than another revolution

Then if he maintains this position by force & despite continuous opposition he remains an usurper

But if he is tolerated without opposition, then he secures right

But this is not by prescription but by popular consent

Is sovereign power divisible or not?

[reverse of page one]

Power 'iuris divini' secular immediate to monarch or mediate through people.  
James I: King a secular & ecclesiastical authority: directly from God. If people not satisfied, even grave injustice, pray & do penance.

Catholics: admit limits to kingly power – Leo XIII says 'non repugnat, positis conditionibus a populo, Deus dat regi auctoritatem.'

3 May 1892 - Letter - not denying common opinion of theologians

Constitution of Austria: 'ius venit a populo.'

Switzerland 1929: art. 48

Jugoslavia 1931: Titulo: Alexander gratia Dei et voluntate populi rex

Spain 1931: art 1. Potestas a populo//art 59

Mexico : sovranity [sic] essentially & originally from people

Panama, Paraguay,

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Potestas suprema est illimitata: comparable to man's absolute dominion of self.

Non existunt iura contra legem.//false: there are intrinsic rights independent of positive law.

Hegel: status est potentia absoluta in terra: fons omnis iuris; aliud jus non potest concipi

status est voluntas divina manifestata in modo concreto.

Why then can not the law say that homicide or swindling is good.

Limits 1 Natural law: state cannot override natural law; rights of individuals families

State cannot override faith & morals

2 The end of the state

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Suprema potestas - delegatur ad gubernium a populo ad tempus; ad libitum revocabili

1 Sovrannus nequit sibi superiorem dare

2 Sovrannus populus nequit alicuare suam voluntatem quae est principium

legum

3 Una generatio nequit obligare sequentes

Non agitur de sibi constituendo superiorem aut de alienando voluntatem; at de efformando materiam, faciendo societatem iam in potentia

[page 2]

Rousseau - sentimentalist - *reditus ad naturam* (agricola bonus - city man corrupt)  
- 'Contrat social' had great influence but no meaning - success due to attack on monarchic idea.

Critique of antireligious movement - effects still palpable - Tocqueville said that outside France the masses were not affected by infidelity - Political tracts read in U.S. but not antireligious tracts - In France the higher class had dragged part of the masses into infidelity. What was wanted was a new state based on Reason alone. Thus church was the bulwark of the monarchy. The revolution was consequently fierce against Church. From 1750 appreciation of supernatural hard to find - antireligious minds common. Tocqueville says disdain of rlg was what more than all else made revolution horrible. Antireligious created a human pervert. Foreigners admired state of France, its progress but French solely occupied w criticism. Revolution not a matter of improvements but absolute liberty. Séquiers: foundations of state already gone; men accept philosophers' right to think as they please and to rule, to begin rule by destruction of the past.

Church - paid for elementary & middle education (30,000,000 a year) - against nuns not a word said.

Bps. all nobles [revolution agst nobility ... agst higher clergy] 150; hardly 12 seemed unworthy; 40 surpass mediocrity in talent & worthiness; large number incompetent; favour to nobility; Dominic de Brienne sample of bp. given too much to social improvement, forming [farming?] methods. 2 great evils:  $\alpha$  opposition between rich & noble higher clergy and lower poor (indecently poor) clergy.  $\beta$  abbés: large number - benefices - not ordained - immoral cf Sicard; de la Gorce [Sunday not observed before revolution; not enough preaching; literature needed; some bps 15 yrs in office not yet arrived in diocese]

Public debt of no importance 40,000,000 livres. Clergy offered to pay it - revolution refused wished to destroy rlg influence

[reverse of page 2]

Influence on Cath Chur: History study improved - Positive theology.

Enlightenment did not touch rank & file - faith preserved in France by women - in Germany by popular missions in 18th century - *Lumen emollivit homines nimis*.  
superficial religion = naturalism too much in 18th century

Antireligious Enlightenment: Origin in England: there kept to higher social circle - e.g. Bolingbroke - France otherwise: Bayle 1700 - Voltaire '94-'78 the Erasmus of 18th century adored critic of his age throughout Europe.

Letters to Fred II: 12 men to spread Xtianity: one to destroy it. Where is there a prince like Fred II to see through impositio[?] full cause of all evils of 17 centuries. Denies immortality of soul. Superstition. Tu es verus et delectus antichristus. Christ morgue. Superstition the contradictory of Science.

Method: multa breviter - 20 tomes do nothing - fly sheets - nothing abstract, jokes & wit;

Voltaire wanted state to be one social power. Wished to retain absolutism.

Equality, liberty, chimerical. Enlightenment not for the mass - la foule est stupide.

La Pucelle: full of fornication - bestial - worst of all a chaplain - nuns

'55 denied authorship a few later published it under his own name saying that many bps had put forth worse works.

Encyclopedists: Holbach's circle.

Fred II ... of Encyclopedia began to withdraw from movement: what he wanted was to be rid of a church that was independent of state: his idea was sacerdos est inimicus throni - considered people to need rlg.

Political theorists: had no acquaintance w real politics; [Tocqueville makes much of this]

Montesquieu: much good but only his criticisms read - Physiocrats large propaganda - favour strong central government & equal citizens - opposed to property - communistic equality of all but not liberty - what is being put into practice by Soviets - agst seigneurie & crown - looked for rapid renovation of state -

[page 3]

'86-'89 Importance of accidents in accounting for course of public events.

'86 one of most important of reforms in whole history: decentralization ordered & carried out - most beneficial- Parliament opposed to crown & had support of nobility & 3 état - Atomization of higher stratum.

Convocation: leads to unprece - conflict of états - first since - question of procedure: votes in classes or individual - Question discussed not reform but Equality & Liberty.

3rd état elected indirectly; curés directly; other clergy inc. bps indirectly

Greatest distance & opposition between clergy & nobility

clergy 296: 47 bps, 12 canons, 6 vicar generals; 23 abbés professors; 200 curés

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États→ National assembly: 3 État suggests that distinction of États be dropped and all vote together. Wks of debate. Nobility opposed, 133 clergy agst; 3rd État declared it was the National Assembly - Beginning of Revolution

30 June - Oath in jeu de paume to write a constitution

Majority of clergy join National Assembly - Recognized by King

When King dismissed Necker, people in arms agst crown & nobility - psychological foundation of revolution

Attack on Bastille. 14 July Opposition of rural to nobility born of revolution.

Real power now in National Assembly.

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Abolition of privilege. 4-5 Aug. Nocturnal session. Decreed. Rejoicing. Titles abolished. Importance was principle. *Bona esslesiastica sunt status non ecclesiae* Salaries assigned clergy; thus subordinated to state.

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Rights of man.→ prelude to constitution. Catholicism was still the religion of state - 26 Aug. decreed. The natural and inalienable rights of man - born free; social distinctions conventional; liberty, property, equality, security, opposition to oppression.

Power ultimately in hands of people.

Liberty is doing freely what does not harm others

Rights in detail determined by laws. All have right to legislate indirectly. All eligible for office except talent & virtue. No one to be bothered ... religion. Free thought & free speech.

[reverse of page 3]

Some attribute this Declaration of Rights of Man to 18th century writers

Montesquieu Voltaire Rousseau

Others attribute it to Protestantism and ideas of USA & colonies

At least example of U.S.A. caused a declaration of Rights of Man - Lafayette 1776 *Credimus per se evidentes esse has veritates: hominem haec habere iura* freedom equality

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Thomas More's 'Utopia': freedom of religion - public reverence to God; immortality of soul must be believed to be eligible for office - No union between church & state - no state church.

Hobbes - Spinoza - Hume make more of state; Locke gave rlg greater freedom, he wrote constitution for Carolina, was a Deist & to him all religions tolerable none

right; liberty of conscience is not liberty of atheism - atheism antisocial; exclude from citizenship religious individuals that do not recognise supremacy of state  
Locke is practically U.S.A. system - southern states were Anglican Established - Northern were theocratic Puritan - height of intolerant - Maryland first free & Catholic, later dominated by Puritans - Pietism & illuminism but especially immigration of some to other states weakened Puritan intolerance in 18th century  
All real points of Declaration in English 'Common Law' 'Magna Charta' 'Habeas corpus'

American Declaration of Independence was declaration of tradition & indictment of King to justify rebellion - Freedom of religion contained only 'in obliquo'  
American Constitution art 6. No obligation to religious oath No public support of religion cf Beck

[page 4]

[At very top of page:] Expenses of court small - possible reduction of 20,000,000  
[and above this:] 600,000,000

Nobility 140,000 - 1 family in 100

Court nobles - rich but not very - real wealth with mercantile & industrialists

Rural nobles - corrupt - fought for privilege of tax exemption to be able to live.

Clergy 13,000 curés - 60,000 vicaires. 23,000 rlg. 37,000 nuns. Nuns far superior to rlg in virtue

Chapter canons 28,000 - 5,600 canonici collegia - 150 dioceses.

France then 20-25 millions - Germany today same number of Catholics

150 dioc. 20,000 cur,s 12,000 rlg 81,000 nuns

Privileges: honoris, - cultus publici = state religion, freedom from taxation but every tenth year gave its stuff freely to gov't - Necker said they paid as much as any

Income L 180,000,000 - Much but Church did much.

Lower clergy really poor L 300 - L 1200 Prelates too rich L 10,000 - f 10,000,000

800 'in commendam' - philosophes depend upon these & so did not decry them.

Bourgeoisie: mercantile & commercial interests - law.

Land 10% clergy 30% seigneurs 20% Bourgeois 40% Peasants - Latifundiae all but unknown

Nowhere in Europe was the peasant so much a proprietor

Tocqueville attributes revolution in France to the larger liberty of the peasants

Wage earners in industry poorly paid - Craftsman better off than a curé

Bourgeoisie the cultural equals of nobility but no intercourse

Flow from country to the town, esp. to Paris - in revolution Paris set the pace for whole of France.

Finance Louis XIV left in bad state - Card. Fluroy '2x[?]-'43 set in order -

Taxes: heavy but cannot be compared to those of today. Taille changed yearly: abused open to injustice

Clergy not tax free. All fluid capital in industry tax free

Treaty of Paris 1763 - following change of policy w Austria agst England - great cause of Revolution

American war of independence - favourable to France but not right idea

Navy 325 ships in time of Louis XV - much more powerful than in time of

Napoleon - ruined by revolution

Cahiers: universal cry of complaint - Jan Feb 1799 - 3/4 of population illiterate -

Those in favor of revolution made standard forms - a lot not genuine - the rest probable exaggerate

Archives of France of 18th century quite contrary

[reverse of page 4]

of opposition in favour of Jansenism against Cath & against Crown. Posts in parliament were hereditary. Law not valid unless inscribed by Parliament; right of refusal; crown could force Parliament but this step was obviously a last resort.

Conflicts: against privilege of nobles & clergy - against all new taxes - out for popular applause - maintained everything obsolete: a weapon agst King.

These conflicts greatly weakened King. Louis XV had suppressed Parliament.

Louis XVI made mistake of restoring it

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Louis XIV 1643-1715 cf. E-M du L: madame Elizabeth

Louis XV 1715-1774

Louis XVI [plus or minus?] 1793 // Louis XVIII - 1824 - Carol X - 1830-1836 - Elizabeth & Marie Antoinette

→Maria Theresa 1778-1854 Ludov. D [plus or minus?] '89 Louis XVII 1795 filia [arrow drawn to MT]

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Louis XV not sensual incapax - influence of first mistress not good - influence of Pompadour bad in religion good for state - de Barrie [?] a whore thoroughly bad influence

Louis XVI vowed at beginning of revolution he would never suppress by shedding blood of his people

bono et sobrio intellectu - clear sighted - but not the advisers of 17th

Internal policy: le soulagement du people

Marie Antoinette 19 yrs - summe intelligens - omnibus placens - desire to be wife and mother - Louis XVI could not correspond - first child after 8 yrs.  
But popular report very bad - people against M Antoinette because Austrian.  
England real enemy  
Writers foul - Necklace F 1,600,000 made by German jewelers for du Barrie -  
Louis XV died - M.A. refused necklace - a warship needed.  
Rohan piqued against Antoinette's criticism of his loose living. La Motte approached Rohan

[page 5]

Causes of Revolution - the Determinants proportionate to effects - extreme hostility spec. ref. to church  
Was it economics politic - or cultural & religious - by abuses in which order.  
I Conditions economic & political in 18th century  
II Religious & Cultural conditions  
III History of years '86-'89  
vols XVI-XIX some German work  
Taine Les Origines de la Pensée Contemporaine  
cf Tocqueville France in 18th Century

Omnis revolutio tries to decry the earlier times: French did it in the grand style  
I Economico Political.  
α Organisation of state á Gov't β Louis XV XVI Marie d Etats e

α Revolution did not create but perfected & in its way purified [old absolutism] & centralism- King did not rule w nobility - but w aristocracy of ministers - Louis XIV set ball going for exclusion of nobles from government. France had had a decentralized gov't - Seigneur a paterfamilias and his district practically autonomous - in 18th century State in opposition to Seigneurs: power in hands of King & his 32 [word?] who are omnipotent in their district - 15 yrs before revolution everyone of 32 was honourable & scrupulous - not brilliant of course - they were not nobles - but bourgeois (jurists) - yet did not rank in high society, not invited by nobles - nobles no effective power.

Revolution destroyed nobles ... [?] who had no office - completed centralisation & gave power to those who already had it

Hence Louis XIV change from feudal to centralised state prepared Revolution  
No basis for any charge of despotism - lettres de cachet rarissimae. Paucissimi found in Bastille - Young claimed that France's gov't [word?]

Press freer than in England - in fact a bolder criticism of gov't than in any 19th century monarchy

But a multitude of obsolete laws still on statute books - conflict of gov't & parliament.

Jurisdiction in France better than elsewhere - freedom of appeal etc. - 12 supreme courts = parlements

1/3 of France under Parlement of Paris which was first in rank - This parlement was centre

[reverse of page 5]

1789-1815

I Destruction of Feudalism - i.e. hierarchic state division of people

Replaced by centralised government and egalitarianism → liberalism politicus  
French Revolution did this in France and prepared way for it in Europe & America

II Church hardly distinct from State under feudal regime - clergy one of the political corporations of France - in Germany Bishops are princes, rule 10% of territory, firmest basis of Imperial crown.

French Revolution changed all this everywhere [recently in Spain]

Church clearly distinct from state, has to protect its rights by action of its members, confiscation of church goods & deposition of prince Bishops in Germany

III Catholics can make use of Political Liberalism to defend Catholic moral principles & rights of Catholic church - e.g. Lammenais - Zentorum [?] Germany  
IV Revolution guided by & propagated the rationalist philosophy of 18th century. This liberalism (cultural & religious) not necessarily connected w political liberalism

V Released - immediately - nationalism: the state's the thing - Italian revolution & modification of Pope's status. Pope's effective authority from 1740-1800 is at a minimum.

VI Revolution - by captivity of Pius VI - by renovation of whole episcopate [word?] concordat - [most terrific act of jurisdiction in history] - captivity of Pius VII: read letters of latter to Napoleon; justice & liberty of Church the plea [?] - All enhanced authority of pope - especially: the removal of the support of the state directed every bishop to find support and guidance at Holy See - in Germany from 1803

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Clemens VII seriously ill. Wolsey had ambitions upon tiara. Clement lingered. Wolsey tried again for powers unsuccessfully -- settled to business. Catherine appeared twice in court to protest & appeal.

Mooted in consistory if bigamy might be allowed -- Negative  
Clement's policy to wait till king changed his mind -- only 1534 declaration of validity of marriage

Cranmer Lutheran - married - out to do king's pleasure  
[Intrigue of Cromwell & Boleyn against Wolsey - summoned to trial - died - ]  
Universities favoured Henry All in England - some in France ... Francis I politics  
- Protestant in Germany  
January 1531 - Bill to have king head of church in England  
1 Clerus obsecundavit in quantum lex Xti permisit - Rex contentus  
2 Paulo post respuat hanc sententiam sed serius[?]  
King declares invalidity & marries Anne Boleyn  
Fisher: matrimonium validum sed successionem Annae filiorum agnoscit

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Wolsey wished power to settle marriage case in England

- 1 Henry VII sought dispensation: but attributed to petition of Henry VIII
- 2 Reason peace England & Spain
- 3
- 4 Isabella died
- 5
- 6 Dispensation for a matrimonium consummatum
- 7

None of these reasons invalidate dispensation

Wolsey wished nullification of marriage if one of those reasons valid -

Wolsey wished power to settle case in England - sent messengers to Rome who entered daily into long discussions w Pope

Papa nimis pacis studiosus - threat of schism - did not yield to Wolsey gave Bulla commisoria entrusting affair to Wolsey in England with no appeal to Pope from Spain or England - Pope did not say one reason would invalidate dispensation nor did he undertakt to recognise English verdict

Wolsey & Campeggio would have to send their conclusions to Rome & Pope would pronounce

Wolsey considered this Bulla insufficient - sought another by which Pope could not intervene. Wolsey not Henry's agent but seeking to justify King's fiducia  
Wolsey said he would not execute Bulla only wished to have to show to King  
Campeggio came w a Bulla - No one ever saw it save Henry Wolsey Pope & Campeggio

1 Bull to remain secret

2 To be burnt if Wolsey or Henry saw it

3 Case never to be tried according to it since contrary to right

Campeggio showed & burnt it. Wolsey not satisfied. Examination of Camp's baggage pointless

[page 7]

1534 English people obliged to "Oath of Supremacy"

Accepted by all except Fisher, More, Franciscans Observant, Carthusians, though no restriction as to lex Xti - nothing in Gospel to attribute to a Roman bishop a higher jurisdiction in England than an English bishop.

Reason: Fear.

Henry sought relations w Luther.

'36 10 Articuli - Lutheran - 3 sacraments - justification - against indulgences

'39 6 Articuli - brought rlg back to pure schism - Eucharist transsubstant communion 1 species - matrimonium interdicatur sacerdotibus - vows of chastity valid - private mass - Friday abstinence. sub poena mortis

'38 Pull Excommunication.

Plunder of monasteries & financial benefit kept king in schism

Sedition gave Pope hope

c.1118

Corpus Reformatorum - 59 [word?] re Calvin - ad fin 59i tomi invenitur

Bibliographia

D.T.C. IV col 1377-1422 - art Calvini.

Doumerge - Paris 1899 - Jean Calvin - (calvinist point of view; but indispensable)

Kampschulte - Goetz - (Catholic point of view) - author 'Old Catholic'.

b 1509 at Noyon - noble connections - never a popular figure - restrained, solid - good moral character - studied at Univ. Paris - 1523-227 - certain met Lutherans.

'27 new ideas come to him '33 most concerned

[reverse of page 7]

Institutio Religionis Christianae - 1536 - Contains all the constitutive ideas of Calvinism - Not changed. Principium formale fidei - Fons - S. Script - Cognoscitivum: Luther -  
Humana natura totaliter & substantialiter depravata.  
Voluntas libera non est - ad bonum nisi grata quae solus[?] electio datur  
Opera infidelium ne in optima sunt peccata  
Opera justorum sunt peccata sed gratia imputatur  
Omnes eodem modo  
Indulgentiae sunt inventiones humanae  
Sequitur: Deum velle malum et ad damnationem praedestinari  
Justificatio praecedat poenitentiam ut causa effectum  
Reprobatio est quod homini in statu lapsa correspondet  
Peccatum Adae est opus Dei: Vocantur omnes evangelio sed evocatio reprobis est major causa damnationis - Voluntas Dei est ultima ratio.  
Deus potest convertere homines. Cur non? Quia non vult  
Retinet Bapt & Euchar. [word?] 1 Elementum = signum 2 Alimentum - gratia pro solis electis  
Ecclesia per se visibilis - organisatio aristocratica - democratica - firma et independens  
etsi Calvinistae in majoritate - civilis status subordinatur - theocratia  
Calvinus ecclesiam apostolicam

Praecesserat in Helvetia reformatio Zwingliana  
Zwingli 1484 - cleric - sacerdos humanist above all else - summe intelligens but w/o profundity - non integer morum  
Non [word?] sed aemulus [word?] - Pantheismus Lutheranus rationalizatus  
Nullus symbolismus externus & una auctoritas [?] - church & state one +

Calvin never would hear of any reconciliation with Rome - the only one - most virulent

[page 8]

Henry VIII '09 - popular because of his talents & qualities but proud & grasping  
Thomas More - si this lion becomes conscious of his strength, then beware  
Wrote de septem sacramentis agst Luther D.F.  
Policies in '15 w Charles against Pope - threatened schism as a political weapon  
1509 Married Cath after crowning Cath 23 years  
2 sons 2 daughters - all died except Mary Tudor.  
Catherine holy but early lost charm & beauty - sickly - not much hope of heir  
Henry exceptionally sensual, avaricious, passionate - many escapades.

1524 Suspends marriage relations. Scruples about incest

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Henry VII 1485-1509 First Tudor

1 Arthur + 1502 – Cath 2 Henry VIII + '47 3 Marguerite – Jac IV

-Catherine Jacob V

Maria Catholica '53-58 Mary Stuard

-Anne Boleyn James VI

Elizabeth '58-'03

-Jane Seymour

Edward VI '47-'53

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1 Condition of church in England c 1500

2 Henry VIII's marriage problem

3 " " schism

4 Calvin & Calvinism

5 Anglicanism under Henry & Elizabeth

Bibl. of CM Hist II - Constant + I p1-w Hgrth III 529 Pastor IV 2

Letters & Papers of Henry VIII - 21 vols - Calendars (foreign correspondence)

Barnet - Hist. of Reform. - Chaplain Carolus II - Anglican - ed Pocock - 7 vols

Elses - Catholic German - Vatican documents on H's marriage

Dixon - Hist Church Eng. - High Church

Herbert - Life of Henry VIII

Hyde-Hgrth - IX marriage of Henry - Pastor - Constant

[reverse of page 9]

Religious Conditions in England c. 1500

Problem: how could King change religion in short time? in parliamentary state?

(1) Commons: gentry & city representatives

Lords: higher nobility, bishops, archbishops.

Highest tribunal - grants taxes - abrogates laws

(2) Explanation: 1 Alienation from Holy See since 100 years war. Prae???? 1353

Henry's schism the culmination of this.

de facto c. 1500 English relations w Holy See better than before.

2 Political condition - Relation of Church & State within England

Plantagenets till 1400 - York white rose - Lancaster red rose - Lancaster

succeeded to throne & maintained it by war. When war failed, York w nobility

fought war of roses (????tisimum) against Lancaster.

A nobles' war - city life unaffected.

York held throne - fratricide alienated in '83 - new war.

Leader of war is Henry Tudor of Richmond -

Gentry & people w York and Henry - Higher nobility all but exterminated exhausted

Henry put in House of Lords w power his followers - bishops nominated by King

House of Commons had real power & opposed King but not in religious matter

Why was Commons w King.

Clerus ruralis - indoctus & immoralis ex parte magna -

Magna pars superiorum tempore suppressione monastic [?] ejected from Lord

Bishops King's appointees w few exceptions

[Wolsey born of merchant class of York & Westminster served in commendam

[?] son & daughter 150000 ducats a year

Real hatred of Catholicism (not of Holy See) in House of Commons/1515 Wolsey had to suppress parlia

Humanism had influence (in this class)

Economic change '15-'50 from agriculture to industry/sheep metal

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Calvinism

1 Hatred of Rome

2 Calvin's personality

3 Independence of State

Older heresies & schisms left constitution of church unchanged

Reformation fundamentally attacked constitution of church

Problem

1 A tolerantia ad intolerantiam

2 A ecclesia invisibili ad visibilem et civili potestati subjectam

3 Protestantism under influence of 'De jure naturae'

4

1 Ponit sacerdotium universale - illuminatio immediata auctoritate independens.

Luther a complete utilitarian - Later illumination had to correspond w his own - else from devil

2 Ponit ecclesiam invisibilem electis solis constitutam - then Baptism and/or

Eucharist made criterion - others, prayer, suffering - etc - finally gave jurisdiction

to State or left it essentially any [word?] with that of state. Princes appointed colleges or consistories which were agreeably subservient

3 De jure naturae α Jus et status pacto non jure naturae stant

β Status utilitas est ultima rerum norma

Ecclesia manet potestas in interna - quodcumque externum statui subjacet.

Hence protestant princes claim right upon Catholic churches.

4 α Up to 1800 Monarchs with other Catholic or Protestant subjects

Revolution & Napoleonic wars rearrange all - Luther no theory for this state of affairs

β Absolute monarchs → constitutional → republic [another flaw in Lutheranism]

[reverse of page 10]

Calvinism Church independent of state which deals only with 'terrena'

Church is regnum Dei & its real inception on earth - hence his theocracy when poss

separation of church and state as soon as Calvinists a minority

New England first an ideal Calvinist state - when this not possible later, then full separation

Reformation - 1 scissio in Germania qua in uno populo profundior amor novi [?] esse nequit

2 quoad Ecc. Cath. maxima post inceptam clades est Reformatio α in se England Scandinavia β in missionary field Asia & Africa

3 Protestantism the path to modern incredulity and paganism

Up to 1800, fides Protestanica non mutatur - e.g. Suarez generally read[?] - agreed about a God, divinity of Xt, etc.; followed Catholic theology;

in 18th century Aufklärung

in 19th century Protestantismus ideam rationalismi accepit quod vulnus adhuc non sanavit

Hence present lack of fixed & certain faith - hence paganism.

[page 11]

Counter-Reformation Praeambulum

Restauratio E. et renovatio vitae cath. non tantum post reformationem.

Autochthonous development, esp. in Spain. Reformation not a Providential Act for amelioration of church - a blasphemous view. First fruitio antedates Reformation and appears in Spain & Italy. Reformation of church undertaken by Pope in

middle 16th and in full flower in closing 16th. Church would certainly have recaptured 3/4 of Germany were it not for political squabbles and 30 yrs. war. At end of war 2/3 protestant, lasted till present time. In England 1560-1570 the crisis. Work of missionaries beginning in 1570 (every 3rd priest a martyr) only saved those who were not already lost. Proportion lasted for 2 centuries. Scandinavia entirely lost. Poland got rid of Calvinism Hungary Bulgaria kept faith despite Turkish domination - Missionary work (foreign) universal.

I Schürer: 'XV & XVI ad munus culturae occidentalis Hispania denovetur: [word?] ex traditione medii aevi.' In Spain Renaissance & Middle Age not in conflict. Spain's faith and reverence not diminished despite knowledge of Roman abuses & corruption in [?] Rome. Spain's clergy no better than clergy elsewhere - cf Astrain

1 Nimiae divitiae - Arch. Toledo 8,000 ducats - enormous, fabulous

2 Nimia in politicis occupatio - of noble birth - place for natural sons - e.g. Fonseca resigned his Archbishopric in favour of Alfonso's natural son. - all bishops were warriors - Ximenes, for all his culture, led his troops to battle

3 Abundantia cleri non docti et non vocati - ratione divitiarum →

Concubinatus

Restoration α Isabella β Ximenes cf Devotio moderna et nova ascetica - independens a Isabella

Isabella - mulier sancta - reformationem episcoporum vult - vult dignos - effecta est res [word?] vindicavit sibi potestatem nominandi episcopos - Sancta Sedes nec bene facere potuit nec [word?] Hinc initia potestatis regiae in episcopos

[Reverse of page 11]

Ximenes 1426-1516 studied in Rome - Archbishop of Toledo - Cardinal - governed Spain in interregnum Ferdinand Charles V. Reformed his chapter. Restored diocesan synod and one every year were held under him. Required of his priests an exposition of Gospel every Sunday & feast. Register of Baptism & Confession. Had parochus report. Was imitated by many bishops. Census of families in each parish. Sets himself against ambitious clerics. Real success in his reforms: 'dioceses regenerata.' Reformed Franciscans in all Spain: success. About 1000 Franciscans apostatized to Moslem - Similarly Dominicans, Carmelites, Augustinians; Good Shepherd work for exposed girls 'fructus inauditus.' 3 Spanish Saints for charitable work in this period. Ximenes in Spain succeeded while others in other countries failed - His work general esp Relig. orders - Religious orders not so far gone in Spain. Spain as a

Catholic country had a big work on hand then - Granada - America. Need makes men.

New asceticism: New modern devotion from Belgium & Holland; John Avila, Louis Granada, Teresa, John of Cross; *culmen mysticae vitae*: Ignatius: Nominalism elsewhere - Francis Victoria, Dominic Soto, Melchior Cano, Salmaticenses, Suarez - Univ Paris also contributed - council of Trent otherwise inexplicable.

New Religious Orders Precede Lutheran revolt.

under Alex VI - confraternities - sacraments, prayer, works of charity to prepare for reform & attract others

e.g. Genoa - 1 Oratoria Divini Amoris c. 1495 - c. 1517 Oratorium Romanum - 60 men several others founded in various cities - comparable to 3rd order of St Francis in 13th

?. Cajetan - Vicenza - maxime amabilis - Caraffa: Neapolitan vehemens ad excessivum = Paul IV Caraffa - at Papal court, in relations w England & Spain - Theatines Did not imitate old orders in externals - were looked down upon by people

Strict poverty - Missions at home - too select to be numerous or of great effect - supplied Bishops

Similarly: Barnabites. work of excellent bishops in their dioceses; individuals from old orders. Capuchins: Reformed Franciscans Spain little effect in Italy.

Math da Bascio, founder; begins w return to old habit; 1525 sees Pope; preaching to simple

Franciscan general objects; many Franciscans go over to Capuchins;

1550 S.J.; no thought of Prot.; *subjectio & servitium auctoritati Papali*; *monarchia stricta & centralis*; *sat magna libertas pro individu in vita et opere*; *universalitas actionis* - *principatum: scholae et educatio*

[page 12]

## Missions

Spain then dominant in military, political, economic sphere

Enormous territory - from Old Mexico to Patagonia - all a Spanish State - no parallel.

Coincidence of victory over Moors with discovery of America - Crusade- in '86, '94, Spanish crown then given control of bishoprics & benefices

Church gave Crown 1/3 of perpetual tithes in Granada & Spain

Hence New World not counted as colony but part of Spanish State - [word?]  
under Spanish rule

A field for a Crusade or missionary work - Crown ruled ecclesiastical elements in  
New World

Alex VI Julius II granted all this to King.

Just as Spanish rule & eccles. patronage extended to Granada, so extended to New  
World.

Missions a New Crusade under the King - this their legal status - granted by Pope  
because he could not himself do it

Vicariatus Hapsburgs Charles V Philip II III IV Charles II Patronatus pro  
evangelizatione sed non solum patronatus sed etiam vicarii papae 'word?' pro  
novis terris: because expenses exceeded returns. Persuasio erat et factum.  
Solarzano: 1 every bishop & priest instituter a rege - preventive exercise  
confirmation not effective 2 3 no nuncii apostolici 4 Pope deals w N.W.  
through Spain

Good at beginning; Evil at End; in between?

Not the same viewpoint as would have Cong. Prop. Fid.

Send priests who had misbehaved in Spain - all priests sent by Crown. Native  
clergy? Election of bishops

From Mexican boundary to Patagonia [exclude Brazil] 60000000 of which  
56000000 Catholics

[reverse of page 12]

1513 Leo X

1521 Adrian VI

1523 Clement VII

1534 Paul III

1549 Julius III

1555 Marcellus II

55 Paul IV

59 Pius IV

65

Council of Trent ends 1564

Leo X: 1513-22: filius 2s Lorenzo di Medici; not opposed to reform; but given to pleasure; son of Renaissance

not disturbed in his pleasures by thought of Turk or heretic; urbanus & elegans

Clement VII Adrianus VI 22-23: Faced w thorough aversion to Rome & ecclesiastical rule; no support in Cardinals or in Bishops

Clement VII                      Medici

Lorenzo Magnifico              Giuliano +1478

Giovanni Leo X                  Clemens VII

Integerrimus morum; indefatigabilis; inter optimos papas - tamen Pastor  
'perniciosissimus pontificatus'

timidus - mutabilis in politicis scdm mores Renascentiae - nulla ei fides

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1st period of Restoration

Paul III - Alexander Farnese - made his way by beauty of his sister who attracted

Alexander VI - had 2 sons Luis Allesandro and 1 daughter Costanza

Hispanis & Gallis saltem non ingratus - versatissimus in politicis & diplomaticis - saved schism in Trent-Bologna

scdm [word?] vitam erat Renascentiae - fere semper etiam pro familia egit - Vita et mores urbis Renascentiae

scdm essentialia omnis Restorationis.

Renovavit collegium cardinalium - Confirmavit S.J. - Convocavit Concilium Tridentinum

First class men - favoured humanists but also required religious spirit. Caraffa Contarini Morone

Transformed it in 6 years into an efficient and worthy body - Never so many excellent men in college

Julius III Nec superbus [word?] - religiosissimus but as much as possible at feasts & carnivals - Return of Renaissance

carried on essential work

Marcellus II [word?] bonorum - post II dies mortuus

Paulus IV [Caraffa] 79 yrs old on election - impulsive - pertinacious - obstinate - had mediaeval ideas on Papal authority treated Kings as pupils and subjects -

nepotism - appointed Carolus Caraffa to Head of Papal State - brought Pope into alliance w France against Spain - disastrous - totus restorationi vivit - contra

abusus inveteratus ejus violentia necessaria - permanently knocked it on the head

Pius IV Medici Most interesting conclave in history of Church [Carlo Caraffa at bottom of it ... wished to practically elect Pope and so secure favour] Medici of

Milan not Florence - not positive ingratus - had children before cardinalate - some nepotism but O.K. ... mostly in favour of Carolo Borromeo

Policy of conciliation with all - Strictly kept up reforms achieved - Closed and

confirmed Council of Trent

Many practical reforms - Rules for clergy - Fiscal -  
Dataria

[page 13]

Trent - greatest & most important work under greatest difficulties  
Soc. Guerresiana - ed. Elses hist. conc. - Pollavicini - La Plat 7 vols -  
I Antecedents. 1535 Vergilii set forth to Pope whole condition in Germany  
1535 January - Nuncios sent to Spain France Germany about council  
National council would only increase confusion if not betray all to Reformers  
Spaniards & French would refuse to attend council in Germany  
Luther said council unnecessary - Protestants refused council convened by Pope.  
Francis I against council - it would fix up things in Germany & so increase  
Charles' power

Protestants wanted a lay council. quasi a third party - to arbitrate between church  
& reform

II Paul III did not give up. 1537 Convocation to Mantua - Convocation formula  
modified to show greatest indulgence to Germans - No success - Schmalkaldic's  
unparalleled contempt to Nuncio in Saxony - New war between Charles &  
Francis - 1538 Peace but little good to Council

Frederico Gonzaga - Duke of Mantua - demanded an armed guard for Council -  
too expensive & destroy liberty - then at Milan proposal but no bishops came  
Interim politics in Germany.

III 1541 Paul III & Charles at Lucca - proposed Trent - Morone  
Date set for 1 Nov 1542 - to anticipate national councils of France & Germany  
Francis I protested against Trent as Charles' - refused bishops permission  
Italian bishops financially dependent on Pope attended  
Suspended till 6 Jul 1543

IV Charles & Francis made permanent peace - Date March 1545  
Neapolitan prince forbade attendance of bishops - Luther wrote furiously against  
Pope - Calvin also published dangerous attack - Charles V planning a war against  
Protestants - wished council after war - but consented ... he borrowed ready cash  
from Pope.

[reverse of page 13]

Dec 1545 - June 1546 - Initia exigua - counting Pope's legates 34 - never 1/3 of  
Cath bishops present. 1 only from Germany - French legates of Francis came in  
June.

Bishops rather democratic - later Paul IV vetoed any discussion of Primacy.  
Did abbots have a vote - the 3 given one vote to represent order - same for other orders.

Was it a question of dogma or of practical reform - Pope insisted on both simultaneously.

1st session arrangements 2nd & 3rd

4th & 5th SS. - Trad., Peccato Originali

Politics - thought Charles V do much power [sic] - Trent threatened by German war

Jan '47 - sess 6th - 7th Justification Most famous of all sessions of all councils

Disputes so acrimonious that doctors called in - beards plucked - Magnificent decree - Justification 1o supernatural 2o intrinsic 3o non sola fides sed viva 4o nemo securus de salute

e.g. 10 theological commissions and opinions of Sorbonne & Salamanca had on 2o intrinsic.

Council moves to Bologna logo [space] ergo feeling of Charles' power

Suspension ... no small danger of schism between Pope & bishops at Bologna and Charles w Bishops at Trent

Julius III - Council resumed at Trent saving face - Cardinals went to Trent from Rome not Bologna

Card Farnese to gain his family Parma & Piacenza agst Charles intrigues w French. Henry II of France recalled legate, leagued w Turk, threatened National Council w Huguenots. Bp. Tournon saved situation.

Sessions on Eucharist [word(s)?]

Suspension - German Protestant victory - Protestants had sent delegates shortly before - probably to conceal military action

Paulus IV - Caraffa left Council suspended - regarded it as rather futile - not a man of discussions. Also looked on Council as a rival to his power-

Pius IV Reopened council. Difficulties 1o Philip II wanted a free field for dealings w Elizabeth. 2o Ferdinand I had his eye on Protestants 3o France weak King Huguenots: danger of national council - voluit continuare cum approbatione et adiutorio magnarum potentiarum

Period of absolute monarchs. - France objected to Trent suggested Constance for Huguenots - wanted a new council not a continuation of Trent - thus Trent would be nullified. Philip II said 1 Peace first to settled. 2 new place 3 Reformations first e.g. chalice - sacramental marriage 4 Protestants present and heard - Philip II for Trent & continuation

Revolutio numquam comprimitur concessionibus

Convocation Nov 1560 - France would refuse if Ferdinand would so same - Ferdinand feared another Protestant invasion - Pius IV stuck to his guns. Justified by events. France not represented but had not formally protested. Philip II & Spanish Bishops offended by conciliatory tone of Convocation formula. Restrictiones non pure mentales non adhibere erat stupidum.

Residentia juris divini - 15 months disputation - Philip II decided issue by bidding his bishops prescind from question - Lainez: 1 iuris divini: status & ordo 2 jurisdictio episcopalis a Deo est sed a Romano Pontifice collata et auferri potest. Final result of canon 8 sess 22a.

Ferdinand's: Libellus de Reformatione - French - Question of National churches. Morone dispatched to Ferdinand

Practical Reforms 1 Clerics 2 Bishops 3 Cura Pastoralis i.e. Parochus 4 Benefices 5 Financial Abuses 6 Cautiones 7 Capitula Canonorum 8 Synods 9 Eccl. Tribunals 10 Poenitentia 11 Matrimony 12 Principes. sess 25 c 20

1  $\alpha$  choice  $\beta$  their life & conduct of religious

Middle Ages. 1 bishoprics too decentralized - chapters almost independent - divided into archdeaconates - not only orders but confraternities exempt - Trent met this. 2 Greater part of vice & evil in clergy from benefice without work. Fixed benefices fast disappearing

Philip II wanted Trent to continue - [words?] - end favoured by French & Ferdinand

[reverse of page 14]

Greg XIII 1572 Sixtus V 1585-90

30 yrs. war.

1614-1629 1629 Hapsburgs at peak of power. 1648 peace Westphalia

Protestants & Catholic princes aequalis iuris - ius reformandi scdm normam status

1624 vigentis

etc as 1555 Augustana pax

1 Defects moral extraordinary of clergy

2 Pride and [space] of nobles

4 Catholics unorganized

Aug 1560 - Illegal parliament destroyed Catholicism - this turned out [word?]

1558-1603 - One Protestant to 100 Caths on Eliz. accession

1570 all lost - Catholics the rustics

Elizabeth's foreign policy the height of astuteness

Change of religion  $\alpha$  forcible  $\beta$  gradual

Catholics excluded from any form of public life

" without leaders, organization, support.

1570 Pius V's Bull excommunicating & deposing Elizabeth without any ground to work on.

A Political effort. 1 Bull - should have been preceded 1 year by admonition - should have abstracted from question of Elizabeth's legitimate right to throne - ...

Bull thought invalid by Catholics - Catholics bound not to obey to Elizabeth: they could not themselves; this was changed in a few years -

1588 Philip II sent Armada beaten by superior artillery on sailing vessels vs [word?] triremes

Duke of Alba against expedition ... Belgium - English work in America decided [?] Philip

[page 15]

A causticis [?] 1521 - Confessionum Augsburg 1530

1521 Saxonia

1525 Albert Brandenburg

1526 Philip Ausbach

Rationes victoriae latae

1 Praxis Lutheri et collaboratorum silendi mutationum substantialum

Expressly advocated by Luther & Melanchthon esp Mass in externals which at first not changed. 'Put on as many surplices and have as many processions a day as you please' Luther

Lent observed in Brandenburg

2 Lingua religiosa Lutheri et praedicatio - e.g. Explicatio Pater Noster Ave

Magnificat a Luthero secundum modum devotionis modernae cf Ignati

[Negative elements insufficient cf Bolshevism / Luther does not follow out his theology in devotional works]

Non multi qui primo Lutherani postea Catholici conferre sunt [atque?] allectos a

devotione Lutherana - bona fide adhaerebant. Praesertim ubi mores Catholici non bene stabant.

3 Modus propagationis - Opera Lutheri immensa - fascinantia

4 Libertas moralis a Luthero propugnata – ‘quam jucundum non jam rejuvandum, celebrandum etc. - celibacy - Homo castus manere non potest - ad matrimonium et factus et obligatus - multi in clero et monasteriis erant sine vocatione

5 Spoliatio monasteriorum

6 Vis adhibita - vim per principem adhibiscit contra minoritates

Nulla idea tolerationis - Luther ‘Mea fides vera; falsae expugnandae’

Beneficia non cleri sed principis

7 Conditio [space] Leo XII ex Hollandia, devotissimus, educator Caroli V

[reverse of page 15]

Chierigai [?], aptissimus vir, ad comitia missus ut conciliaret et enunciaret firmam ecclesiae reformandae propositionem

‘Nos omnes praelati et clerici a via justitiae devigavimus’ papa

Protestantes confirmantur hac confessione. Animi videri turbati quam ut redirent

Res politicae - Hapsburgs vs France - ‘21 Capture of Francis I; ‘26 peace of nimis gravis per Fran I - no intention to observe it - juvamentum ait non valere

Relatio inter Imp et papam difficilis

Clades in Roma - finis renascentiae ibi

Pax de Cambrai

Imperator de Germania fere nihil curare poterat -

Luther depended on princely power - princes afraid of people

Omnem auctoritatem ecclesiasticam et civilem in populo (?)

Bellum rusticorum Bavaria

Ordinary revolutionary excesses - Luther advocated violent repression

Omnes dicunt Lutheri magnam esse culpam hujus revolutionis

Luther’s diatribes against authorities - Pope. Emp. princes.

Ex hoc tempore Luther non jam caput [?] motus popularis sed university done with princely patronage

Religious Liberty now over - all in power of princes

Danger of civil war

Comitia Augustana.

Confessio Augustana, nullo modo theologia Lutherana, magis accedit ad Cath

Externals as Catholics: theology a compromise

Luther

[page 16]

Protestants: those who protested against toleration of Mass since it was idolatry  
Luther: Baptism - a rite to excite faith which justifies - did not attempt to change practice of infant baptism - Anabaptists pointed out inconsequence - Luther solved by miracle

Lutheri [word?] & Systema Religiosum

Insunt oppositiones inaudita et irreconciliabiles.

Donis magnificis et intellectus et cordis praeditus aequalis omnium erat

Teste amico intimo, erat L. bonus religiosus in suis primis annis. sic Jansens, Grisar

A master of popular eloquence, racy expression, simple illustrations, heartfelt & moving sincerity

Large & profound religious culture & development

cf. Grisar II pp 232-244

Prolific writer & indefatigable at it - also preaching, teaching - generous to poor - ipse pauco contentus - married professed nun K. Bora - no extramarital excesses known

Deus, Trinity, Incarnation, Baptism, Eucharist, Virginity of Mary, till '27 Immaculate Conception

Superbus ad immanitatem [?] - Meum iudicium est Dei iudicium - se super omnes episcopos et papam

adversarius etiam in suo circulo - nulla mensura - saevit- cf. Luther to [word?]

Homo rixarum - detractor - will to dominate all

Systema

Principium formale - Revelatio est quae quisque experitur - If disagrees, then adversary inspired by devil

Scriptura per se ipsa probat - rejecit [?] epist Jacobi - criterium: illuminatio subjectiva.

Principium materiale - fides fiducialis - opera bona ejus effectus est - necessary connection. Pecca fortiter sed crede fortius - scil data fide fiduciali, peccatum non nocivum

Decalogue a civil not a divine law.

Rom 3.20 8 4.15 3.20 Per legem cognitio peccati 4.15 lex iram operatur: Luth nihil [word?] iram 3.28 per fidem sine operibus legis 3.15 propitiationem - vestiariam justitiam.

Clare negat liberum arbitrium - contra Erasmus - qui ad 1524 Luth defendit

Dist. deus revelatus et deus absconditus vi predestination. Deus vult peccatum et

causat

Melanchthon worked out a theory of cooperation against Luther.

[reverse of page 16]

Mors - naturalis certo - ictu cordis probabiliter - plura testimonia de morte

Tended to an introspective study of rlg experience to discover if justifying fides fiducialis

Practically a symbol of faith & a rule

Sacraments - symbols for moving faith - Usus sacramentorum ad lib. pro fructu.

Consubstantiationem - Xtus Eucharisticus nihil est quam sicut omnipraesentia

Dei. Sacerdotium universale - omnes sacerdotes - negat ordines - negat

sacrificium missae. [arrow drawn from 'Sacerdotium to → Exinde periit

Eucharistia

Ita acerbius contra missam quam contra Papam.

e.e. circ '26 'maxima et horribilis abominatio' missa

Zelus animarum fere restringitur ad eos qui religione excitati – 'Eant ad diabolum ceteri'

Vix me credere facere potui papam et fratres erravisse de fide - Multos scrupulos de theoria fidei

Ex eo quod homo agere nequit Deus omnia facit: copulam necessariam:

mulieribus aut ad matrimonium aut ad fornicationem utendum est; divortium

perfectum ex adulterio - polygamia concessit - '24 Philip - prince: divortium

negetur - polygamia concessa. - De Matrimonio nimis libera - et ioca non digna

fundatoris religionis - Table Talk

Qua Xtiani omnes obligantur ad strictam povertatem [sic] - Qua ens sociale debet providere pro familia

Religio separatur a vita sociali - id quod permanet.

Odium in Papam - calumniae - etc - anomaly in Luther – 'Non possumus quin Papae maledicamus'

'Papa abominatio desolationis in loco sancto' - Scripta sunt talibus plenissima

Proximus morti exclamavit 'Merior in odio Papae' -

Luther's indecency of language not normal at the time - not normal to the extent Luther took it

cf. contra Henry VIII 1522 & esp. contra Papam 1545

Violence of language a concomitant of anguish of scruples. [agoniam vocat]  
Had a complex that he was persecuted by devil.  
All his confreres suffered from his melancholia & moods.  
In 1545 Luther wanted to become a mendicant wandering till death

[page 17]

Schmalkalden: locus ubi liga formatur defensiva offensiva inter principes  
Germanos post rogationem imperialem de fide

Imp. recessit a postulationibus -

contra Carolum V - Franciscus I - Porta Ottomana - Schmalkaldiana

Catholici - parum uniti - magis metuerunt Hapsburgos quam Protestantes

35 Bellum

36-38 "

Clement VII 1522-34 Paulus III 1535-49

Protestant principes bona ecclesiae abrepta dedere noluerunt

Disputatio 1a Worms

Carolus credebatur scissionem esse intra Catholicum et ultimatim se iri  
compositum. Usque ad '48 ita viam cognovit. Postea too late. Antea adiutium  
potuit compari.

Victoria Nuremberg non sine auxilio militari et financiero Pauli III reportata  
tantam dedit Carolo potestatem quantam antea imperator [word?] fere nemo post  
plura secula.

Semper Papae diffidebat Carolus quippe qui favorem in Galliam haberet

Tridentinum incepit '45 eo anno quo bellum Caroli -

Carolus non tam concilium quam imperialia comitia habuit Tridentinum

Concilium translatum in Bologniam quae non esset sub imperio

Cardinalis [word?] imperio manuerunt Tridentini - schisma timebatur

[reverse of page 17]

Conditionis reversionis in Tridentum a patribus latae clare ostenderunt de ipsa  
fide essentialique religioni agi

Papa suspensit concilium Bononiae ne fiat schisma

Carolus deduxit rem religiosam se ipsum compari in Germania et pacem inivit  
mere politicam.

Etiam si vi rem religiosam Germanicam [word?] componere C. ex feroci  
oppositione Germanica in [word?] elucet jam interasse protestantismum ita ut vi  
nihil assequi posset.

‘52 Completa victoria protestantica militaris

Conditio catholicorum [word?] - a fuit imperator - deerant principes catholici -  
principes protestantes cum militibus aderant ubique minantes se atrocissimum  
bellum redintegraturos

1 Iura aequalia pro utraque religione - pro principibus

Cujus regio ejus religio

Exceptio urbibus imperialibus - quippe auctoritas apud cives

2 Forma ecclesiastica anno ‘52 mensura

3 Non valet iurisdictio ecclesiastica

4 Liberum sit ad omnem episcopum vel principem ad reformationem transire -  
liberum sit protestantibus in territorio catholico religionem protestanticam  
exercere

Quod potestatum a rege Ferdinando mutatum uti in territoriis ecclesiasticis haec  
libertas esset protestantibus

Etiam episcopus apostata amitteret dignitatem potestatem etc

Hae mutationes a protestantibus non aguilae

Fructus erat bellum centum annorum

Nulla toleratio introducta -

[Along the left margin of this page:]

Mali minoris principum legitimat approbationem Catholicarum principum -  
etiam duplex effectus - constitutio imperialis imponebat obligationem salvandi  
quantum fieri poterat rem Catholicam arcendi [word?] quoad fieri posset.

Fecerunt quod potuerunt. Favebant cooperatio propagationem heresis - formaliter

N. Subjecti catholici poterant exire territorio

Maxima tentatio apostasiae - at gravissima ratio ne tota res Catholica perdit  
[word?] - cf Peter Canisius t. V

[page 18]

Luther n. 10 Nov ‘83 Eisleben (St Gertrude, Card Rohannes) Sine eo, Henricus  
VIII non ausus esset separari

Tota doctrina Calvinii ex Luthero

Initium ejus defectionis?

Durities matris et magistri

Magdeburg Eisenach [St Elizabeth] schola [space] in schola F.F. vitae communis

Non audimus de malis ejus; ex ipso de bonis; familiaritate cum sacerdotibus  
Missa quotidiana

Non auditur eum interfuisse cleris pravis; dixit postea se talia non suspicat

Juvenis a corruptione intactus videtur

Conjunctis circulis humanisticis - mag. boni catholici - amice utebatur  
humanismo posteriori (acatholico)

Condiciones morales inter studentes malas; ipse indulsisse videtur

6 Jul '05 ingressus ordinem Augustinensem quia sese desperavit - votum vovit  
tempestate ne moriretur in monasterio contentus diligens - novitius non  
difficultates sensit

'07 ordinatus - '08 Erfurt. magister - gaudebat bona fama

→1 Scdm Prot. ut Deum propitium haberet Lutherus opera externa monachalia in  
se sumpsit - jejunium - officium - etc. quae vitae internae nocuerunt ita ut Luth. ea  
respuit

Ipse Lutherus ita post '30 explicat rem - Exaggerat quod fecerat

- Tamen omnes authores illius aevi asserunt naturam supplementariam et  
subordinatam vigiliarum, jejuniorum, etc. - cum mensura et discretione, prudentia  
adhibenda

- Regula - auctore Staupitz - valde rationabilis et mitis - Si peccaverunt superiores  
fuit nimis indulgendo.

- Bonus mag. nov. - laudolatur postea a Luth.

- Bonus et contentus religiosus. - Staupitz multum eum amavit

- Staupitz nimis Luth urgebat ad successus externos. Ante illum annum numquam  
taliam dixit sed de peccato et gratia

→2 Idiis humanisticis nimis scholasticis parum operam dabat

Morbi psychici - aspectu crucis -

Prov. ei dixit - Non Deus te sed tu Deo irasceris - bona directio

Valde superbus et huic non pugnabit - iracundus, immodestus

Scripta et dicta hujus temporis Catholica Romae versatus est - missus ut  
procuraret unionem observantium et non-observantium

Falsum impressionis Romanas ejus gignere ideam Reformationis Romae ab  
observantia ad non observantiam transiit -

Italiae remanere volebat - facultas negata quia permissio ex Germania deficit

[reverse of page 18]

Luther p. 3

Optime se instructum in theologia existimabat et aiebat L. concedunt omnes  
miserrime errasse Lutherum; mirandum quantum erravit - e.g. confundit opus  
naturaliter bonum et supernaturaliter meritorium

thinks he teaches destruction for first time - distinctio common after Pelagius  
'Concupiscentia ita remittitur non ut non sit sed ut non imputetur' falsely  
attributed to Augustine - confundit justitiam et virtutem socialem et ut gratiam  
sanctificantem in citationibus e catholicis -

→ aut ignorans aut non verax aut utrumque L.

Given to reading of mystics: Reads into them a doctrine of quietism & faith

This theology (1515) was regarded as 'inaudita', 'animos movet'

Bucer pupil

Staupitz satisfied w L's success

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Initium reformationis

non ex causa indulgentiarum

non ex idea reformandae ecclesiae corruptae de qua nihil audimus

non ex tormentis ei in monasterio inflictis

non ex desiderio inveniendi Deum propitium Rom.

115,16 17

'justitia Dei in evangelio revelatur' ne torquebat - omnis theologia ita docuit -  
inquit L. Denifle examined all commentaries from Patristic to Luther's time  
including humanists & Luther himself. Affirms that without exception all explain  
this verse as Deus propitius. Denifle attests that the idea of God as merciful &  
generous predominant at that time. Harnack says Luther revealed 'Ego salus  
vestra sum' - bunk

Denifle points out two currents of 15th century - the corrupt clergy flowed into  
marsh of false principles about impossibility of chastity - the good made for  
counter-reformation - Luther changed from one to the other - theory: Luther not  
humble enough to confess & do penance - thought out theology to save face. A  
reader of his commentary on Romans gets impression Luther defending self. His  
neuroses had influences around '30 - question if round '15 - Grisar.

[page 19]

Labore obstructus - Professor - Superior - Praedicator

Non ordinarius successus - in omnium admiratione - students etc

Labor non relinquit tempus ad exercitia spiritualia - Missam saepissime omittit

Graves tentationes iracundiae superbiae castitatis.

Confessio [word?] quia non contritionem perfectam elicere

Verba contra alios acerbia?? et superba

Gratiae Systema

I Doctrina de Concupiscentia - ante 1513 sicut aliae - post 1515 identificat  
 peccatum originale cum concupiscentia - concupiscentia non peccatum sed poena  
 qua non sine difficultate homo potest obedire mandatis -  
 α Baptismus non aufert peccatum originale sed tantum aufert imputationem  
 β Natura in se lapsa non tantum debilitata sed perversa et corrupta - quippe si pec.  
 orig. est concupiscentia saepe insuperabilis  
 γ Cum cupiscentia [sic] in omni peccato actu - omnis actus peccatum grave  
 δ Gratia et peccatum simul in eodem homine esse possunt  
 ε Gratia non interne vivificat sed externe imputat justificationem  
 ζ Negatio libri arbitrii et doctrina de praedestinatione mox sequuntur.  
 1515 in sermone - Justus simul in peccato et gratia - componi simul castitas et  
 libido.  
 ? finished 1515 Commentarium ad Romanos  
 in Rom 114 - Deus hominem ad peccatum necessitat  
 Deus non det omnibus gratiam sed cui vult et omnibus non vult - sine culpa ergo  
 damnatus  
 Voluntas Dei est summum bonum ergo bonum exsequi voluntatem Dei  
 Rom 9.6f [Quae agunt de electione et reprobatione Iudaeorum ut populi] Luth  
 'solum miserentis est Dei ut singuli salvuntur etc  
 Qui solo in peccato sunt non habent liberum arbitrium  
 'Tot sunt justi quot Deus justos reputat; pessima ergo definitio Arist.  
 Assecla Occami profitebatur Lutherus - multum legit Gabriel Biel  
 Invenit multum quod repudiabat, multum quod [word?] placebat et [word?] forma  
 affirmabat  
 Sola sacra scriptura - nimis rationalismi in scholasticis - Revelatio solvit veram  
 contradictionem in philosophia - nimis naturae parum gratiae - [at omnes  
 Occamistae naturam sufficere negant] - Deus absconditus - positive cognosci  
 nequit - Occamistae docent internam justificationem sed tenent posse Deum  
 justificare hominem sola externa et forensica justitia - Occamistae tenent  
 transsubstantiam - posse consubstantiam - Luth esse consubstantiam. In schola  
 Augustinicensi fuerunt elementa quae [word?] Luthero dederunt  
 Revocat ad Augustinum sed non eum intellexit –

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Luther p 4

Indulgentiae

N. Paulus - 2D.A. II 720f.

1514 Albertus Moguntinus [?]

fee for confirmation of appointment & pallium 14000 ducats [x 50 lire x 6 value  
 extraordinary privilege

inauditum lad of 24 to have 2 archdioceses 10000 ducats for connivance to avoid simony 10000 not paid to Dataria - 10 year indulgence to begin with installation - 10000 to accrue to Rome for various of indulgence out of Albertus have (1/2) [sic] of proceeds of indulgence

Leo X did not wish to have anything to do with whole business

May '14 approbation of appointments March '15 promulgated w [?] indulgence  
Bank immediately paid 10000 ducats

1541 in opere polemico L. negat se scire quid sit indulgentia

Jul. 1516 sermo de indulgentiis - utiles quamquam abusus - omnia in manu Papae  
... licit

[arrow to 'sermo'] melius & clarius scribi non potest - inquit Luther  
Karlstadt

Tetzel - when the money hits the till, the soul flies off to heaven.

L. non tam abusus quam indulgentiarum doctrinam adortus est in thesibus

Pastor: humanismus anticatholicus, imitatio nationalis et revolutio religiosa in hac disputatione [word?] concreverunt

Luther: Ad nobilitatem Xtianam – 'rapit lectorem etiam hodie'

Omnes Xtiani sunt sacerdotes etiamsi munus non exercent

Omnes subsunt jurisdictioni civili

Omnes legant S.S. Script

Ecclesiastical abuses flayed - Abolish Feasts - Fasts - Pilgrimages - Canonizations  
- Money - Ceremony - Celibacy - Papal Jurisdic

De captivitate Babylonica Ecclesiae

Sacraments - Eph 532 Matrimony (not Catholic argument)

Pope = antiXt

Fides fiducialis - Rom 117 Revelatio in [word?]

α Sic about theology cf Denifle

β Even if God [propitious?] non sequitur fides fiducialis DZ 1741 s.

Bishops afraid of people; did not publish Bull

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## F. Revolution

IIa Dominion of state over church - found all over Europe - cf Charles:

Gallicismus est oppressio potestatis ecclesiae a laico et summi Pontificis a clero -

18th century heresy was that church had nothing much to do least of all w state:

everything visible under the state: church had soul. Pithou: Lex Galliae a Papa

independens est & its consequences. cf. Patronatus & Vicariatus of Spanish

Crown

In Germany: Catholic princes wanted to run church the way Protestant princes ran theirs.

Austria - Joseph II - 1780-90 - system: King's power extended to Bishop's letters - new diocese without reference to Holy See - no censure without his permission - education of clergy under him

Everything visible under the state & under no one else: ... e.g. No ecclesiastical property

cf. wholesale confiscation in Germany of church property without any scruple: the most pious minister in Bavaria only by an afterthought had a scruple. Only state could determine diriment impediments to marriage: some canon jurists agreed. Similarly, liturgical matters as number of candles, to be determined by state. cf Clement XIII XIV Pius VI cf Pastor's 1800 pages on the issue. Seizure of all Jesuit property by gov'ts without any permission of Pope and without intervention on his part possible.

Gallicanism ecclesiasticus - episcopatus in Gallia melior 1750-1800 quam 1700-1750

Then no jansenist bishops, & few bishops admitted jansenist priests

Many jansenists in parliament - cf DB. 133?2 Council above Pope - Pope's pronouncements not irreformable - subject to approval of Church

1763 Auxiliary Bp. of Treves? Honheim [?] sub nomine Febronius - postea retractavit

to find a way for bringing back Protestants: restrict Pope's power - Much read Richer French jurists c 1700 duPin Gerson Bossuet Claude Fleury Puffendorff

Bishops all equal - Pope primus inter pares - no more power than necessary -

Germany Bishops opposed Honheim ... he appealed to people

at Vatican Council 2/3 of French bishops for infallibility - only 4 German bps for infallibility

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Jansenism: theologically is Calvinism brought into church: extreme rigorism esp Sacraments

Bitter fight: Bp. vs. Bp. in same territory; exhausted intellectual efforts; better agst rationalist [sic]

Hardly anyone escaped its influence entirely: from priests to people - lasted till c. 1850

Richerianismum: according to Gallicism [sic] - state power - cur,'s descendants of 72 disciples

power of passing laws lies w universal faithful. [parochismus] priest = pope.

First Jansenists support & supported by Bps. when King appoints anti Jansenist

Bps they turn to Richer. parochus habet jurisdictionem potentiam directe a Deo

Rousseau

Aufklärung: not a complete system - nor mere rationalism

Lumen = notio intentio desiderium quam plurima secundum rationem ordinandi

sine respectu ad historiam, etc. Never was history less known

praebet bona positiva, emendationem juris civilis, scholarum, national literature & history

Such doctrines always preached but not practiced

Intellectualismus super modum; critical of church; un-understanding past.

It is the movement that atheism widespread & based secular state.

Fontes Enlightenment: very difficult to indicate; at least

1 Mathematical science [e.g. maths. phys, astron, geology. chemistry] 18th century ideas still dominant

Science undertook to solve the problem of life. Supernatural, original sin, etc.,

became incredible. Man intoxicated w his discoveries. Lenin same conception:

man a molecule in vast machine. Natural science had first place in 18th century - church had put itself in the wrong over Galileo -

2 Rationalism: Protestant reformation had negative effect - a) schism b) led way for disputing church

c) religious wars d) protestants divide among selves - consequent type of man: sought a higher synthesis above quarrels. cf. esp. Coornhert [?] (Dutchman, very imp., 16th), Bodinus , [natural religion sufficient] ... Man is good [liberalism]

Reason is the measure of all things. Mystery a fake

α H. C. F. of religion is sufficient

3 Subjectivism: = Utilitarianism: what is the good of it = Philanthropy (Golden Rule)

Hence rupture in Protestantism: Tradition vs Liberalism