

justify the means. And so these two ideas - the end justifying the means and the probability - while they did not originate with the Jesuits, they originated with others, they adopted them later and carried them to such an extent that they came to be much disliked throughout the Romanist church for many of the things they did and yet their power was such that it was long before anything could be done against them and when it was, when they finally were suspended and the order was disbanded, an order to be ended forever by one Pope, another Pope re-established them which we'll look at a little later when we come to it. But I think this covers sufficiently the foundation of the Jesuit Order. Now Number 3 is the Council of Trent. Now this Council is a very interesting matter because ~~Charles V~~/ Luther appealed to a Council to be called. The leaders in the University of Paris were strongly in favor of the medieval doctrines but they said the authority in the church is a Council - the Pope is just an executive officer. And Charles V wanted a Council and for years he was trying to get a Council. And the Pope put it off on one excuse after another - the getting of a Council. And what Charles V wanted was a Council which would find decisions which would be agreeable to all the professing Christians and keep the church united - that's what he wanted. And that's what he was anxious to have and that's ~~the~~ the last thing the Pope wanted. And when the Council was finally called in 1545 - for 25 years Charles V's pressure was resisted and the pressure of others - and finally in 1544 the Pope, Paul III, agreed to call a Council. They had once or twice before pretended to call one and then dismissed it on some excuse or other. Charles V wanted it to be in Germany. He was anxious to have all the Germans together in one church. And one thing that led Paul III to give his willingness to have a Council was the fear that if he