

~~xxxxxxx~~ There is nothing in the Bible about it. And hunting for a something on which to defend it, they found a verse in First Macabee, which they thought was a defense. And of course, not only that, but in ~~xxx~~ defending their views against the protestants, ~~a~~ occasionally they would quote from the Apocrypha, and when they did, ~~theyxxxxxx~~ the protestants would say, that is not part of the Bible. And when they did that, it was an easy reaction to say, you are wrong, it is a part of it.

So, in the Council of Trent, when they met, the people were pretty well divided how they were going to do it, what they were going to decide on. But the party that won out was the party that said, these are part of the Bible. And they not only won out, but they secured the adoption of a position ruling out of the church anyone who held to anything else, and then the others all capitulated and said, all right. We didn't know it was right, but now we understand. And from that time on it has been ~~xxxxxx~~ carried on.

Well, I didn't expect to spend so much time on the Apocrypha, but it is a thing worth knowing about. It is very important. It is more ~~xxxxxx~~ important actually than the rise of monasticism. ~~xxx~~ But that also is very important.

(question) You see, the thing was that in the Middle Ages, the rank and file of the people, the Bible was to a large extent forgotten. And they didn't know what the original Bible was. But when it came to the discussions with protestants in the time of Luther and Calvin, in the discussions, the protestants were going back to the original and the protestants were taking what they were accustomed to. And in the council they decided to hold to that position. And today, if a good Roman Catholic scholar ~~xxxx~~ brings out a translation of the Bible, you can be sure that he will study the Greek and the Hebrew ~~xx~~ and try to make it as near as he can. But in the one cover he will ~~say~~ say, from the Latin Vulgate. He has to make that clear, to show his orthodoxy. And then, of there is a sharp difference between the Vulgate and the Greek and Hebrew, he is apt to put the Greek and Hebrew in a marginal note, but he has to keep the other. Where there is a slight difference, he is apt to follow the Greek/ and Hebrew, and hope that it won't be noticed. And if he is a real scholar, he is interested in getting