

The Summa Theologiæ ranks among the greatest documents of the Christian Church, and is a landmark of medieval western thought. It provides the framework for Catholic studies in systematic theology and for a classical Christian philosophy, and is regularly consulted by scholars of all faiths and none, across a range of academic disciplines. This paperback reissue of the classic Latin/English edition first published by the English Dominicans in the 1960s and 1970s, in the wake of the Second Vatican Council, has been undertaken in response to regular requests from readers and librarians around the world for the entire series of 61 volumes to be made available again. The original text is unchanged, except for the correction of a small number of typographical errors.

The original aim of this edition was not narrowly ecclesiastical. It sought to make this treasure of the Christian intellectual heritage available to theologians and philosophers of all backgrounds, including those who, without claiming to be believers themselves, appreciate a religious integrity which embodies hardbitten rationalism and who recognise in Thomas Aquinas a master of that perennial philosophy which forms the bedrock of European civilisation. Because of this the editors worked under specific instructions to bear in mind not only the professional theologian, but also the general reader with an interest in the 'reason' in Christianity. The parallel English and Latin texts can be used successfully by anybody with a basic knowledge of Latin, while the presence of the Latin text has allowed the translators a degree of freedom in adapting their English version for modern readers. Each volume contains a glossary of technical terms and is designed to be complete in itself to serve for private study or as a course text.



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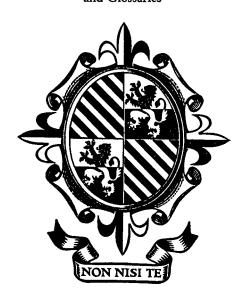


Frontmatter More information

ST THOMAS AQUINAS

SUMMA THEOLOGIÆ

Latin text and English translation, Introductions, Notes, Appendices and Glossaries





JOANNIS
PP. XXIII

DICATUM



IN AN AUDIENCE, 13 December 1963, to a group representing the Dominican Editors and the combined Publishers of the New English Summa, His Holiness Pope Paul VI warmly welcomed and encouraged their undertaking. A letter from His Eminence Cardinal Cicognani, Cardinal Secretary of State, 6 February 1968, expresses the continued interest of the Holy Father in the progress of the work, 'which does honour to the Dominican Order, and the Publishers, and is to be considered without doubt as greatly contributing to the growth and spread of a genuinely Catholic culture', and communicates his particular Apostolic Blessing.



To MARK
... the elder brother's
Life all laced in the other's



ST THOMAS AQUINAS SUMMA THEOLOGIÆ

VOLUME 35

CONSEQUENCES OF CHARITY

(2a2æ. 34-46)

Latin text, English translation, Introduction, Notes, Appendices & Glossary
THOMAS R. HEATH O.P.



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Thomas R. Heath O.P.

Frontmatter

More information

CONTENTS

xii	Editorial Notes		
xiv	Introduction		
	QUESTION 34. HATRED		
3	Article 1. is it possible for anyone to hate God?		
5	Article 2. is hating God the worst sin?		
9	Article 3. is every kind of hatred for neighbour a sin?		
II	Article 4. is hatred the worst sin of all against our neighbour?		
13	Article 5. is hatred a capital sin?		
15	Article 6. does hatred come from envy?		
	QUESTION 35. SPIRITUAL APATHY		
21	Article 1. is spiritual apathy a sin?		
25	Article 2. is spiritual apathy a special kind of vice?		
29	Article 3. is spiritual apathy a mortal sin?		
31	Article 4. should spiritual apathy be counted a capital sin?		
	QUESTION 36. ENVY		
37	Article 1. is envy discontent?		
41	Article 2. is envy a sin?		
43	Article 3. is envy a mortal sin?		
47	Article 4. is envy a capital sin?		
	QUESTION 37. DISCORD		
51	Article 1. is discord a sin?		
55	Article 2. is discord an offspring of vainglory?		
	QUESTION 38. CONTENTIOUSNESS		
59	Article 1. is contentiousness a mortal sin?		
63	Article 2. is contentiousness an offspring of vainglory?		
	QUESTION 39. SCHISM		
67	Article 1. is schism a special sin?		
71	Article 2. is schism a worse sin than denial of faith?		
75	Article 3. do schismatics have any power?		
77	Article 4. is excommunication a fit punishment for schismatics?		
	QUESTION 40. WAR		
81	Article 1. is it always a sin to wage war?		
85	Article 2. may clerics and bishops engage in warfare?		
	35—A* ix		



978-0-521-02943-8 - Summa Theologiae: Volume 35 - Consequences of Charity,

(2a2ae. 34-46)

Thomas R. Heath O.P.

Frontmatter More information

CONTENTS

89	Article 3.	is it lawful to use subterfuge in war?
93	Article 4.	is it lawful to fight on feast days?
	QUESTION 4	II. BRAWLING
95	Article 1.	is brawling always a sin?
97		is brawling the offspring of anger?
	OUESTION A	2. SEDITION
103		is sedition a special sin distinct from others?
105		is sedition always a mortal sin?
	OUESTION A	43. SCANDAL
109	Article 1.	is this a good definition of scandal: something less
,		right in word or action which gives occasion to a fall?
115	Article 2.	is scandal a sin?
117	Article 3.	is scandal a special sin?
121	Article 4.	is scandal a mortal sin?
123	Article 5.	
125	Article 6.	-
127	Article 7.	
133	Article 8.	should we forgo temporal goods because of scandal?
	QUESTION 4	44. THE COMMANDS TO LOVE
139	Article 1.	should any command to love be given?
143	Article 2.	should two commands to love have been given?
145	Article 3.	are two commands to love enough?
147	Article 4.	is loving God 'with all your heart' well commanded?
151	Article 5.	was it well to add to the words, 'you shall love the
		Lord your God with all your heart' these others, 'and
		with all your soul and with all your strength'?
153	Article 6.	is it possible in this life to carry out this command to
		love God?
155	Article 7.	is the command to love our neighbour well put?
157	Article 8.	does the order of preference in charity come under
		the command?
		45. THE GIFT OF WISDOM
161	Article 1.	
		Holy Spirit?
165	Article 2.	
167	Article 3.	is wisdom contemplative only or practical too?



978-0-521-02943-8 - Summa Theologiae: Volume 35 - Consequences of Charity,

(2a2ae. 34-46)

Thomas R. Heath O.P.

Frontmatter More information

CONTENTS

- 169 Article 4. can wisdom be with mortal sin and without grace?
- 173 Article 5. is wisdom in all who have grace?
- 175 Article 6. does the seventh beatitude correspond to the gift of wisdom?

QUESTION 46. FOLLY

- 181 Article 1. is folly the opposite of wisdom?
- 183 Article 2. is folly a sin?
- 185 Article 3. is folly an offspring of lust?

APPENDICES

- 189 1. Spiritual apathy
- 193 2. War
- 198 3. Sedition
- 200 4. The Gift of Wisdom
- 203 Glossary
- 207 Index of Scriptural References
- 210 General Index
- 217 Volumes



978-0-521-02943-8 - Summa Theologiae: Volume 35 - Consequences of Charity,

(2a2ae. 34-46)

Thomas R. Heath O.P.

Frontmatter More information

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE TEXT AND TRANSLATION

THE Leonine text found in the Marietti Edition, Rome, 1952, published under the guidance of Peter Caramello, has been the first basis of the translation. A comparison was made with the Piana text found in the Ottawa Edition, 1941, edited by the Institute of Medieval Studies of Ottawa, and most variations were noted. Frequently the text from the Scriptures used by St Thomas differs slightly from the Vulgate text. Some of these variations have been noted. The spirit of the translation is the same as Robert Frost's definition of freedom: feeling comfortable in harness.

FOOTNOTES

Those signified by a superior number are usually the references given by St Thomas and tracked down by the Leonine Commission, with the exception of no. I to each article which refers to parallel texts in his writings. Those signified alphabetically are editorial references and explanatory remarks.

REFERENCES

Biblical references are to the Vulgate; Patristic references to Migne (PG, Greek Fathers; PL, Latin Fathers). When the English titles are well known, references to the works of St Thomas and Aristotle are in English. Titles of St Thomas's works are abbreviated as follows:

Summa Theologiæ, without title. Part, question, article, reply; e.g. 1a. 70, 1 ad 2. 2a2æ. 25, 4.

Summa Contra Gentiles, CG. Book, chapter; e.g. CG 11, 14.

Scriptum in IV Libros Sententiarum, Sent. Book, distinction, question, article, solution or quæstiuncula, reply; e.g. 11 Sent. 15, 1, 1, ii ad 3.

Compendium Theologiæ, Compend. theol.

Scriptural commentaries (lecturæ, expositiones reportata): Job, In Job; Psalms, In Psal.; Isaiah, In Isa.; Jeremiah, In Jerem.; St Matthew, In Matt.; St John, In Joann.; Epistles of St Paul, e.g. In 1 Cor. Chapter, verse, lectio as required.

Philosophical commentaries: Aristotle, Peri Hermeneias, In Periherm.; Posterior Analytics, In Post. Anal.; Physics, In Phys.; De Cælo et



EDITORIAL NOTES

Mundo, In de Cæl.; De Generatione et Corruptione, In de Gen. et Corr.; De Anima, In de Anima; Metaphysics, In Meta.; Nichomachean Ethics, In Ethic.; Politics, In Pol. Book, chapter, lectio as required, 1, also for references to Dionysius, De divinis Nominibus, In de Div. Nom. References to Aristotle include the Bekker numbering.

Quæstiones quodlibetæ, Quodl.

Complete titles are given for other works.

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T. R. H.



INTRODUCTION

IN the following questions Thomas first takes up ten vices against charity (qq. 34-43); then the commandment to love (q. 44); the gift of wisdom which corresponds to and completes charity (q. 45); and its contrasting vice, which is folly (q. 46). Although there is an obvious emphasis on the vices against charity, fourteen articles, some of them quite long, or more than a quarter of the articles in the entire tract, are on the positive matters of the commandment to love and the gift of wisdom. The question on the commandment to love, for example, has eight articles, while only one question on the vices has that many; the question on wisdom has six and, again, only one question on the vices has that many. All the rest are made up of two, three or four article questions. This will explain why we have given this volume the title, 'Consequences of Charity' rather than the more forbidding, 'Vices against Charity'.

The text in the New Testament which seems to be guiding Thomas here appears in Paul's letter to the Galatians. There Paul contrasts the fruits of the Spirit, 'love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, trustfulness, gentleness and self-control', to those of the flesh, among which we find 'feuds and wrangling, jealousy, bad temper and quarrels, disagreements, factions and envy' (Galatians 5, 20–2). One cannot fail to see a similarity between this list and that proposed in the treatment here of the vices against love and the two immediate effects of love, joy and peace. These vices are hatred, apathy, envy, discord, contentiousness, schism, war, brawling, sedition and scandal. Paul and Thomas are both talking about vices that destroy love in us and in the community built up on love.

The differences in the listing are best explained by Thomas himself. Commenting on the *Galatians* text he notes that the listing used by Paul is not dictated by the demands of science but of the apostolate. 'It should be recognized that when the Apostle presents his enumeration of the various vices it is not his intention to put down all the vices in perfect order and according to the rules of art, but only those which predominate in the persons to whom he is writing.' In his own theological exposition of the vices against love Thomas sees no need, then, to follow Paul's text

¹Super Epistolas S. Pauli Lectura. ed. R. Gai, Rome, 1953; ad Galatas v, 5, cf Commentary on Saint Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, trans. F. Larcher, Albany, 1966



INTRODUCTION

literally. His job is to work out a more orderly list, 'according to the rules of art'.

But even in this endeavour he runs into trouble. Now one of the most intriguing aspects of this section of the Summa is the shift of plan in its treatment of the vices. In q. 34 we find his initial division. This is modified somewhat in q. 35; remade in q. 37; and remade again in q. 39; and when the author has finally presented his plan we see that the order has changed again from his final statement of it in q. 39. His intention in q. 34 is clear: to discuss the vices opposed to charity; first hatred as standing against love, then spiritual apathy and envy as standing against the joy of charity, then discord and schism as standing against peace, and finally offensiveness and scandal as standing against beneficence and fraternal correction. In q. 35 he refines his thinking about spiritual apathy and envy, seeing the first to be against the joy we should have in the divine good and the second against the joy we should have in our neighbour's good. But in q. 37, when he opens his treatment of discord he hits upon another order. He sees that discord and schism do not exhaust the vices against peace. What of war? What of sedition? So he conceives of another principle of division. The vices against peace may be of three kinds; against peace in the heart (discord); on the lips (contentiousness); and in deeds (schism, war and sedition). In q. 39 he sees yet another vice, brawling, which belongs with the last three, and he indicates he will treat all four in this order: schism, brawling, sedition and war. But then his actual treatment switches the order, placing war second rather than last. And in the meantime he has dropped offensiveness which appeared in his first division, standing against neighbourliness (beneficentia), probably because brawling, sedition and war cover most of the sins against charity in deed; and he discusses scandal as standing against neighbourliness rather than against fraternal correction.

This, as we have said, is intriguing. Yet it brings out rather clearly two aspects of Thomas's thought. The first is the vital, one might almost say the vivacious, quality of his thinking. His mind was ever flexible, ever open to better plans, clearer ways of setting out the material. It bespeaks life, a living struggle to grasp the whole truth and to say it as clearly as possible.

The second aspect is somewhat more conjectural, but I should never have even been able to make the conjecture if I had not talked with the Belgian Dominican, Peter Gils, who has worked with the Paris-Saulchoir Leonine Commission for many years and has become an expert on the autograph of the Angelic Doctor. During the fall of 1970 he and I were together in New Haven, I working on this translation, he working with the Leonine Commission at Yale University. One night he casually remarked



INTRODUCTION

that a clear conclusion he had drawn from his work was, *Thomas was a man in a hurry*. Then, at my request, he showed me how he had come to that thought.²

The autograph of St Thomas, he explained, is devilishly hard to read. For example, what many experts read for years as *ubi sic canitur* was really *nisi peccaverit*. Why such a horrendous misreading? Thomas wrote in a hurry. He never went back to cross his t's or dot his i's with meticulous care. The manuscript had all the crosses and the dots, everything was there, but the reader had to 'back them up' to the proper places. The big job, then, in reading the handwriting of St Thomas is to match his crosses and dots with the right t's and i's. This is much too simple an explanation for all the symbols and abbreviations in the Gothic script, but it does illustrate a principle one must use.

Thomas was a man in a hurry. This principle would hold for his dictation as well as his script, and I submit it could explain the division of the present section of the Summa. If he had leisure he could have gone back after he had done the introduction to q. 37 and re-written q. 34's introduction, or re-written q. 37's introduction after he had discovered 'brawling'. But he had immense work in front of him and so little time, so little time. He would leave the rearranging to those who would follow and who would see what he meant, anyhow. He had to get on with his work.

Among the vices here treated, I have thought three worth separate appendices: spiritual apathy, since it is an affliction widespread in the world and in the Church today; war, since those many scholars dedicated to peace in these times of war will find it helpful to know the historical roots of Thomas's teaching; and sedition, since so much theology is being done today on the subject of revolution. I have included a fourth appendix on the gift of wisdom.

In quoting the scriptures my method has been to use the Jerusalem Bible (J) whenever its sense is substantially the same as the Latin text cited. Otherwise I use the Douay version which is almost a literal rendering of the Vulgate. I have also used the notes from the Jerusalem Bible as giving a fairly recent consensus on the interpretation of the many texts used. I feel no obligation in a volume of this sort to make an exhaustive study of the various modern interpretations of each text, though occasionally I have cited texts and notes from the Jerome Biblical Commentary (JBC), the Revised Standard Version (RSV), the Oxford Bible (OX) and the New American Bible (NAB).

²See P.-M. Gils, 'Textes inédits de S. Thomas: Les premieres rédactions du Scriptum super Tertio Sententiarum', *Revue des Scien. Phil. et Théol.* 45 (1961) 201–28; 46 (1962) 445–62 and 609–28



INTRODUCTION

It seems to me that along with Galatians 5, 20-2 already cited in this Introduction the mood of this section of the Summa is also captured by what Saint Paul says earlier in that same chapter. 'My brothers, you were called, as you know, to liberty; but be careful, or this liberty will provide an opening for self-indulgence. Serve one another, rather, in works of love, since the whole of the Law is summarized in a single command: Love your neighbour as yourself. If you go snapping at each other and tearing each other to pieces, you had better watch or you will destroy the whole community.' (Galatians 5, 13).

In the following Questions Thomas comments with great brilliance on the implications of this text. One who desires to understand the dynamics of hatred, schism, war, scandal and things like that 'which destroy the whole community' as well as apathy and envy which destroy the individual in the community, will surely profit from reading this volume.