

Abstract

This thesis presents diocesan clergy reformed by the Council of Trent in a way of historical-liturgical probe: requirements set on secular clergy and external expression of these demands with the clerical dress – cassock. The work knowingly preserves historical and theological planes: firstly it brings basic points for institution of the sacrament of priesthood (Levitical priesthood of the Old Testament, priesthood of the New Covenant and its further rethinking), then it comes with contextual establishment of the Council of Trent (convening, process, discussed themes, follow-up reception of the Council decrees) and its results mainly in a relation to the clergy (theological grasp of the clergy). The thesis subsequently outlines position of the clergymen as a state, upon which society and country put certain clearly defined requirements. The treatise itself then shows individual demands laid on clergymen from the Church reformed by *Tridentinum* (formation in seminary, self-conception of the clergy). All these specific demands are reflected in a stringently designed form of the clerical clothing meant for everyday wear. In this context the work brings inspiration both for creation of the professional clerical clothing and its influence on appearance of the religious habits and finally comparison with other traditions. The author simultaneously studies History on Philosophical Faculty of Charles University in Prague.

Keywords

Council of Trent, Priesthood, History of the Roman Catholic Church, History of Clothing, Cassock