

gether until after the Reformation. The last effort to spread the Gospel from England was led by Sigefrid, Archdeacon of York. With a large band of devoted priests, he visited Norway and Sweden, and his mission proved most successful. After the Norman Conquest, however, the Crusades took the place of missionary enterprises, and the exchange was by no means helpful to spiritual life or beneficial to the Church.

*Q.* What was the last public act of the last legitimate Saxon King?

*A.* To witness and take part in the consecration of Westminster Abbey, where all the Kings of England since 1066 have been crowned.

*Q.* What were the Conqueror's first acts?

*A.* To depose Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, and three other bishops, and to place heavy restrictions on the clergy so as to make the priesthood unpopular.

*Q.* Who was contemporary with William the Conqueror?

*A.* Hildebrand or Gregory vii., who desired, under cover of the False Decretals to act as universal arbiter and supreme pontiff.

*Q.* What was Rome's policy at this time?

*A.* To engender strife between Churchmen and their sovereigns, so as to bring both parties as appellants to the Papal Court and enrich its Coffers by accepting bribes.

*Q.* Whose cause did the Pope usually espouse?

*A.* Almost always that of the sovereign or monastics as against the Episcopate and Clergy.

*Q.* How was the conquest of England regarded at Rome?

*A.* As likely to effect the affiliation of the National Church, hith-

erto considered as severed from papal influences.

*Q.* Was the claim to complete homage recognised by William?

*A.* No, he said to Gregory, "Homage to thee I have not chosen, neither do I choose to do. I never made a promise to that effect; neither do I find that it was ever promised by my predecessors to thine."

*Q.* How did the Norman Bishops act?

*A.* They swept the secular clergy from the Cathedrals, silenced the old Gregorian music in favour of a new system, removed many ancient sees to places of greater importance, introduced new orders of marks, and sought in every way to weaken and destroy Anglo-Saxon Christians.

*Q.* What benefits occurred to the Church from the Norman Conquest?

*A.* A more complete organization, better government, and the erection of some magnificent piles of buildings, for hitherto architectural science was almost unknown.

*Q.* How was uniformity of ritual brought about?

*A.* By the introduction of the "use of Sarum," a book of singular merit, compiled by Osmund, Bishop of Sarum. It was afterwards approved by Lanfranc and came into general use and it still survives in an expurgated and enlarged form as our Book of Common Prayer.

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