

Holland, they derived their name from *lollen* to sing, because of a low chanting they used at services.

Q. What is charged against the Lollards after Wycliffe's death?

A. They were accused of creating political discussions and were looked upon as revolutionists.

Q. How were they treated?

A. They were bitterly persecuted. Parliament strove to put down religious error by brute force.

Q. What law was passed in Henry IV's reign?

A. A statute enacting that all persons convicted of teaching heresy must either renounce their errors or be burnt before the people.

Q. Who was the first victim of this cruel law?

A. William Sawtre, a London priest, who suffered death at Smithfield, in March, 1409.

Q. What was the results of this persecuti<sup>o</sup>n ?

A. The Lollards were imprisoned by hundreds and many suffered death, among others, Lord Cobham in 1417.

Q. What revenge was taken on Wycliffe's dead body?

A. It was dug up and burnt, and the ashes cast into the stream at Lutterworth. But the seed sown by Wycliffe ultimately produced the fruits of the Reformation.

Q. What measures were taken to nullify Wycliffe's teaching?

A. The reading of the Scriptures in his version was forbidden and all unlicensed preaching was silenced.

Q. Who was Reginald Pocock?

A. Bishop of Asaph in 1444, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester. A strong Romanist, and, a somewhat unscrupulous divine,

who is sometimes classed among the Lollards.

Q. Explain his peculiar views?

A. He strongly maintained the supremacy of the Pope and argued in favour of money payments to Rome. But though he rejected transubstantiation, he denied some of the chief doctrines of Christianity.

Q. When examined in 1457, what was the result?

A. He exalted the Pope over Councils, but subsequently abjured his opinions and was permitted to end his days in peace at Thorney Abbey.

Q. Show some marks of improvement in Church matters in this age.

A. It was now that the "Imitation of Christ" was written and widely circulated. Savonarola was waging war against vices, in Italy: Ximenes was working earnestly to reform abuses in Spain. At three Councils, Pisa (1409) Constance (1415) and Basle (1431) earnest attempts were made to effect reformation.

Q. Still how does this period close?

A. On a scene of general depravity. Bellarmine says of it there was "in morals, no discipline, in sacred literature no erudition, in divine things no reverence: religion was almost extinct."

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