

streets—we call them boys and girls—and introduce them within the influence of the church, for alas! it is hard indeed to reach them when they have ripened into carelessness and sin.

CHURCH HISTORY.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES.

Q. Before whom was Wycliffe summoned to explain his strictures?

A. Before the Primate and Courtenay, Bishop of London.

Q. What was the next step?

A. A bull was sent to Oxford ordering the suppression of Wycliffe's teaching.

Q. What saved him from the vengeance of the Papacy?

A. The schism which followed on the death of Gregory XI.

Q. What finally led to Wycliffe's expulsion from Oxford?

A. Evidently his denial of the doctrine of Transubstantiation.

Q. On this subject did Luther recant or change his views?

A. Most certainly not, judging from his confession of faith.

Q. What expression does he then make use of?

A. He says "the sacrament of the altar is very God's Body in form of bread." He thus upheld the doctrine of the Real Presence.

Q. During his retirement at Lutterworth, what was his chief work?

A. The *Dialogue*, a doctrinal treatise.

Q. How does he speak of the Pope?

A. No man, he says, should follow the Pope except so far as he

followed Christ, and he advised the Pope to leave his worldly lordship unto worldly lords, and move speedily all his clergy to do the same.

Q. What is the true value of his work as a reformer.

A. He was simply a pioneer, who in clearing away rubbish some times attempted to sweep away what was beneficial.

Q. What is the chief merit of his system?

A. He set up a religion of individuality based on the Scriptures, and taught his followers to rely solely on the Saviour's atoning merits.

Q. What special error did he hold disallowed in our Articles?

A. That the ministrations of clergy who are in mortal sin are null and void. See Article xxvi.

Q. To what did he ascribe most of the evils in the Church?

A. To the existence of endowments.

Q. What did he argue concerning them?

A. "That it was a greater sin in Constantine to endow the Church than it was in Paul to persecute it." *Dialog*, iv; 17, 18.

Q. What other errors are charged against Wycliffe?

A. He seems to have supposed that priests and deacons were the only orders instituted in primitive times.

Q. What were some results of Wycliffe's teaching?

A. The great increase of Lollardism and the spread of erroneous doctrine.

Q. Who were the Lollards?

A. The earliest *Protestants* of England who opposed Romish errors. Coming originally from