

were greatly felt by patrons of livings?

*A.* Those known as "provision" and "reservation"—by the former a living not yet vacant was provided with its *future* incumbent by the Pope; while by the latter, benefices were claimed and reserved for his special use.

*Q.* Give instances showing these evils pressed heavily upon the people?

*A.* Edmund Rich, 1240, the primate and a papal nominee protested against both Pope and King until despair drove him from the Kingdom.

At the Council of Lyons, 1245, a relaxation of what was called the "execrable extortions" of the Pope was demanded, but in vain.

In 1246, the *whole* Parliament sent a list of grievances to the Pope, which was accompanied by special letters from King, clergy and people.

*Q.* Who was at this time the main protector of the Church?

*A.* Robert Grosseteste, who had been appointed Bishop of Lincoln in 1235.

*Q.* Give some particulars of his work as a Reformer?

*A.* He resisted the avarice and ambition of the Pontiffs; preached strongly against the corruptions of the Papal Court; would not allow monk; to meddle in his diocese; supported friars and religious houses; set aside both royal favourites and papal nominees if deemed unsuitable for livings, strongly enforced the discipline and reformation of manners among the clergy, and on his death-bed denounced the Papacy as Anti-Christian.

*Q.* What were the results of Edward the First's reign?

*A.* He resisted the Pope, and though little was done to lighten the burdens of the clergy, yet on the whole the reign was favourable to their interests.

*Q.* Contrast his reign with that of previous Kings.

*A.* Both John and Henry were vassals of the Pope; while Edward distinctly declared his realm was independent of all foreign powers.

*Q.* What celebrated acts were passed in his reign?

*A.* The Statute of "Mortmain," and that known as "De Religiosis" in 1279.

*Q.* What was the Statute of "Mortmain"?

*A.* The word means "dead hands." The clergy had grown so greedy that they desired to buy up all the land possible. They paid nothing to the government in taxes, and therefore this act was passed requiring the King's permission for the purchase or sale of lands to the clergy, in order to prevent its falling into "dead hands."

*Q.* What was the result of the act "De Religiosis"?

*A.* It gave a great impulse to universities and learning generally, as it prevented bequests to monastic corporations, and these were handed over to the great institutions of learning instead.

*Q.* Had this any effect on the monasteries, or did it interfere with their growth?

*A.* Yes, very few were founded. More religious houses were established in the reign of Henry III than for the next two hundred years.