

retain the names of Gallican Saints and Bishops.

(d) In each country the same date was adopted for the observance of Easter.

Q. When does British Christianity pass from the region of conjecture to that of history?

A. At the very beginning of the fourth century.

Q. Who was the first British martyr for Christ?

A. S. Alban, who suffered at Verulamium A. D. 303.

Q. What writers allude to this fact?

A. Gildas and the Venerable Bede.

Q. Under what Roman Emperor did this event take place?

A. Diocletian.

Q. After the persecution what quickly followed?

A. The calling of a large Ecclesiastical Council.

Q. When was it held?

A. At Arles in France A. D. 314.

Q. With what object?

A. To pronounce upon the Donatist heresy.

Q. Were any English Bishops at the Council?

A. Yes, three, York, London, and Caerleon.

Q. What writers indicate the presence of British Bishops at the Council of Nicœa A. D. 325?

A. Athanasius.

Q. Name another Council where Bishops from Britain were present?

A. Ariminum A. D. 359.

Q. Against what heresy were its decrees directed?

A. The Arian opinion that Christ was not of one substance with the Father.

Q. What is related respecting

the conduct of the British Bishops here?

A. They "stood firmly uncontaminated by all the contagion of the detestable heresy." (Hilary.)

Q. What heretical doctrine had its widest acceptance in Britain?

A. That of Pelagius who taught that the sin of Adam affected only himself and that man can of his own free will choose good as well as evil, and so secure happiness apart from Christianity.

Q. Whose assistance did the British Church obtain in counteracting this heresy?

A. Germanus and Lupus, two Bishops from Gaul.

Q. What success had they?

A. By vigorous teaching of the truth those who had been led astray were reclaimed.

Q. When was Pelagianism finally condemned?

A. Council of Carthage 412; Ephesus 431, and Orange 529.

Q. What have we shown about the early British Church?

A. 1. That it existed long prior to the Mission of Augustine.

2. That its Bishops attended several councils.

3. That it was afflicted with heresy—Pelagianism.

4. That it suffered persecution and had at least one noted martyr, S. Alban.

Q. How did the early British Church differ from Rome?

A. 1. Regarding the time of holding Easter.

2. Regarding the mode of administering Baptism.

3. Regarding the method of consecrating Bishops—a single Bishop being considered sufficient to perform the act.