

doing, he restored to the Church and the world, that bright spot in human society, the pastor's home.

In 1520 the pope anathematized Luther, declared his writings heretical and solemnly pronounced upon him the ban of excommunication. Luther, in the public square of Wittenberg, in the presence of a great company of students, professors and citizens burned the pope's decree. The Sorbonne (which was the great Academy of Paris), under Romish influence, declared "that flames, and not reasoning, ought to be employed against the arrogance of Luther." The papal ban included not only Luther and his writings but all his protectors and followers and commanded that he be seized forthwith, and delivered up for punishment. But God and his friends protected him.

King Henry VIII. of England wrote a volume against him. This pleased the pope. He decorated the King with the title *defensor fidei*, "defender of the faith." The title is still retained by the sovereigns of England. The first letters of it may yet be seen on the coins of Great Britain and elsewhere. England was at that time wholly under the pope of Rome, but ready for the Reformation which soon followed.

Printing had now been discovered. The doctrines which Luther taught flew as though on angels' wings. North, south, east and west the Reformation spread.