

against him, and had commanded the King of France to invade England, he became as abject as before he was arrogant and yielded to the Pope.

*Q.* How was this conduct looked upon in England?

*A.* With great indignation. The barons despised him, even Langton was displeased. So earnest were they that the King was obliged to restore the Magna Charta, or great charter to his subjects.

*Q.* What was one of its provisions?

*A.* "We have granted to GOD in and by this and our present Charter and have confirmed for us and our heir forever, that the Church of England should be free and have all her rights and liberties inviolable."

*Q.* What does this show?

*A.* That the Church of England has always been independent of Rome, except when overpowered by deceitfulness or conquered by a more powerful foe.

*Q.* What then happened?

*A.* Rome took the King's part, annulled the charter, suspended Langton, and ex-communicated the barons, but these sentences were disregarded.

*Q.* How was peace brought about?

*A.* By the death of both King and Pope, by the defeat of the French King who had landed at Thanet, and by the promise secured at Rome by Langton, that the legate should be suffered to enter England.

*Q.* What new rules were established by Innocent III?

*A.* At the Lateran Council held just before his death in 1216, many of the modern practices of the

Roman Church became established and unscriptural and arbitrary practices were compelled. Among these were compulsory confession to a priest and the celibacy of the clergy.

*Q.* What were the chief traits in Innocent's character?

*A.* He was a very strong and powerful prelate under whose vigorous control the Papacy attained its acme of aggrandizement. Though pious and holy, he was most ambitious and put forth such terribly bold pretensions that very shortly Romish influence began to waver and lose its power both in England and other parts of Europe.

*Q.* Give a brief account of the Albigenses and Waldenses, noted sects of this period.

*A.* The Albigenses appear to have denied the doctrine of the resurrection, accepted no sacraments and held that there were two first causes, one good, the other evil. Innocent III instituted a kind of crusade against them and the nobles of France oppressed them with terrible severity.

*Q.* What of the Waldenses?

*A.* They were also known as the poor men of Lyons and were harmless pietists, whose special aim was to prohibit warfare, lawsuits and the accumulation of wealth, and to bring back an ideal Apostolic age. Their system was one merely of negation, or denial and protest, which experience proves generally ends in infidelity.

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