

began to infuse a new spirit of activity; the modern languages were cultivated and formed; and a tone of chivalrous and devotional enterprise was engendered by the Crusades. The seats of learning then in existence, or springing into life, exercised a powerful and beneficial influence upon the mind of Christendom. Among these, the University of Paris certainly appears to have attained a leading status. It is recorded that the most ancient part of this University was the faculty of Arts or Philosophy. "But," says Malden, "the event which gave a new life to the University of Paris, and from which in fact its existence as a University must be dated, was, that from the beginning of the twelfth century Paris became the resort of learned men, who attached themselves in some sort to the existing school of Arts, but leaving to inferior teachers this preliminary learning, delivered public lectures in theology." Among the most celebrated of the theologians who flourished in the reign of Louis VII., was Peter Lombard, whose book of sentences became a text-book in scholastic theology.(*q*)

In the primitive stage of the study of theology, there does not seem to have been any very definite form of theological instruction adopted, nor any prescribed course required for obtaining the dignity of a teacher. If the reputation for eloquence, learning and industry, of a student under the theologians who taught in the schools, was sufficient to attract an audience, he undertook to expound the scriptures. Restrictions of a wholesome nature were speedily imposed however; the more learned and celebrated teachers asso-

*q.* Filesac.—Hallam's *Middle Ages*, chap. ix. part 2.