

the Missionaries who came from the British religious houses of Ireland and Scotland.

When William of Normandy seized the throne of England he introduced Norman manners and customs.

The Norman Kings dispossessed the Church of her English Bishops, and put in their places foreigners who were in subjection to the Roman See.

Thus the Pope of Rome came to have great power over the Church of England.

The history of the period between the Norman Conquest and the Reformation is the history of a continuous struggle, wherein the Church of England strove to shake off the usurped supremacy of the Bishop of Rome. In this struggle she was sometimes aided, but more often hindered by the Crown. She was constantly pillaged by the Crown or by the Pope.

She never entirely lost her independence, and was at each and every period just what she is now—the Church of England.

At the Reformation she was enabled by the historical providences of the times, to accomplish that for which she had so long struggled.

She succeeded in casting off the usurpation of the Bishop of Rome, and became again what she had been in the first thousand years of her life, independently governed by her own Bishops.

During the short reign of Queen Mary the Church of