

period here of 45 years which was a period of disappointment and frustration for those Protestants of England who were not merely men who repeated a few verses

(10.5) and went to the service and heard the Word of God and were satisfied, but people who wanted the Word of God to really mean something in their lives and wanted the Bible to be the foundation of their existence. She always maintained the claim of being truly Protestant and in the forms and ceremonies of the church which she insisted upon, there were definite statements of the great doctrines of Protestantism. There is enough of true Gospel in the forms of the Episcopal Church here today to save a soul if a man will listen to those wonderful statements which Archbishop Cramner wrote which are repeated in our Episcopal churches all ~~xxx~~ around here Sunday after Sunday. There is plenty of Gospel in them to save a soul. Of course in our country in most cases after we finish going through that wonderful ceremony, then the minister gets up and preaches ~~in~~ a sermon that denies everything that they've just been saying in the beautiful forms. But of course it wasn't that way then. There was no denial of the word of God. What sermons there were were presenting the Word of God telling of the way of salvation. But to get further into the Bible and find out what it really means and study it and apply it in life, who knows what that might lead to. Elizabeth didn't want that. She wanted uniformity, she wanted loyalty. She was Protestant, they taught salvation by faith, they denied the power of the Bishop of Rome, they did not believe in Maryolatry, any of the superstitions of the Church of Rome. There was a real advance in Protestantism during this period. It spread over the country and the young men who were trained up, many of them were real true and vital Protestants as seen by the fact that the Puritan power - they called them Putitans because they were men in the church who wanted to Purify it of forms and ceremonies that they considered to smack of Romanism, so they called them Puritans for that reason. They didn't like the name themselves but it gradually was fastened to them. But the Puritan power at the end of Elizabeth's reign was far stronger than at the beginning. The majority of Parliament, the majority of most people of the country who had much interest in religion, wanted a real Protestant church with the much along the lines of Calvin's