

already there ready to do it. In Rome it was not that way and Paul III introduced it in Rome. And the Roman Inquisition was never on as large a scale as the Spanish but it was devoted specifically to dealing with Protestants, it was not a political one as the Spanish was. Yes?

(Student question - when you say established the Inquisition what is the difference when they don't have it or when they do - I mean they're always against heretics? Yes, but this

(7.5) It was an establishment of a thing not as an act that was done occasionally by officers who had other things as their primary functions but the setting up of this special tribunal to devote itself to

But he established ~~it~~ before that there would be cases where they would

for the condemnation of the heretics but now they speak of the Inquisition being established in the sense of the set-up of a special bureau to act upon it and they acted vigorously.

And they did not now merely take a case ~~(8X)~~ where a man was openly attacking them but they would seek out people. For instance I told you about the bishop in northern Italy - Ruggerio - who had been the representative of Paul III in going up to see Luther and how they found he was preaching salvation by faith. And he was ^{to be} brought before the Inquisition and examined. He knew others who had been killed by it and he simply fled. Also I mentioned to you the head of the Spanish Church, who had come over with Philip II to England and how he was suspected in his book of saying something that sounded like salvation by faith and his statement before Charles V at his death was suspected of showing belief in salvation by faith, he was brought before the Inquisition and examined and questioned and kept in the dungeon and was 16 years in the dungeon before a decision was reached on his case. And finally the de-