

which was in fact celebrated for a long time although if you read a present-day Romanist encyclopedia, it will say that as soon as the Pope heard the real facts of what had happened, he was very much disgusted and very much opposed to what had happened. They don't mention the fact that he struck this special medal for it

End of Record 120

ordinary French citizens to the same protection as other French citizens. And when Richlieu said this, the Protestants resisted. They knew what had happened in other nations. They remembered some of them ~~of~~ the bitterness of the of the previous century, they resisted but there were many of them who were rather passive in it - they said, "For 50 years we've never been attacked, that's in the old days, they persecuted Protestants - they don't do that anymore. There's nothing to worry about that - we live in an enlightened day and they wouldn't think of persecuting us. It's quite reasonable that we should ~~(shouldn't)~~ have our own army." And so the result was that it was a small part of them who insisted, "We must retain our army, retain our protection, retain our . Rome is still Rome and what has been done in the past, may be done in the future." But many of the people were apathetic. They said, "We don't need to worry about it - they don't mean to ." And so the result was that Richlieu ordered them to give up their garrisons and to tear down their fortifications and when they did not do it, he sent an army against them and he had quite a battle of it, he had two or three rather severe battles but he was able to succeed against those who were resisting which were by no means all the Huguenots. And France wasn't stirred by it anymore- it was 50 years after the meeting of the Board of Religion was over and the nation wasn't stirred much. Most people said, "Well, they're entitled