

Why should you question his sincerity?" And that was the attitude of the Jesuits and they urged the Pope to give the word that Henry should be received. And against considerable opposition, which would have lead simply to the continuance of the war (8.50) against that opposition the Jesuits won out and Henry was received. Of course they took special means to be sure that he wouldn't go back on his word. He had to make very fine public protestations of his belief, he had to receive a Romanist confessor and they saw to it that it was a Jesuit and he had to put his children into training to be brought up as Romanists. And the Jesuits trained his children and a Jesuit acted as his confessor and the result was that within a few years they had the control of France so that from their viewpoint it was completely successful. Now Henry when he became King of France he was sincerely anxious to help the other Huguenots and the King made a treaty with the Huguenots, who were about a third of the people of France, he made a treaty with them guaranteeing them forever the absolute safety in the carrying on of their religion, saying that in their areas where they were in the majority, they had absolute freedom and that elsewhere in France, there was to be one village in every section where it would be allowed to have Protestant services - that was the rule that Catharine had introduced a little before, you will remember, and in the cities there was to be allowed at least one church in every city. There was a very large measure of freedom granted to them and then some of them said, "How do we know that this will be permanent. That's very good for a king to say that we can do this and even to give us a treaty but his children are being brought up by the Jesuits - how do we know but that the next king will revoke all this?" Well Henry said, "You don't need to worry about anything like that. I'll put it in the treaty, in the Edict of ~~NANTES~~ Nantes that you have the right, the Protestants have the right to