

which spread ~~through~~ through Germany and from there all over Europe. Second, it is a period of the great movement which centered around Geneva in Switzerland, which took certain aspects of Luther's reformation and developed them, and which displaced the Lutheran reformation in most of Western Europe, I don't know whether I should say that it displaced it, but they were very close together, but they came to look to Geneva instead of to Germany for their center. It is a period in which England changed from a country, England was a country in 1500 which was as loyal to the pope as any country in Europe, and by 1600 England was a country in which the pope hardly even sent a representative. It was completely protestant as any country in Europe by 1600. So ~~in~~ 1500 to 1600 is the reformation center the time of the tremendous change. When through the greater part of northern Europe the church officials lost that leading control they had in religion before, and it came a matter for individual religious life and ~~individual~~ individual study than it had ever been before. And when the ~~new~~ Gospel, which had been believed by many people, before the reformation, expressed ~~so~~ much more than it had ever been before, and consequently there were far greater numbers of people who really believed.

Well, your great reformation century is 1500 to 1600. Well, now there were more changes in the church between those two dates than there have been since 1600 to the present, undoubtedly. But from 1600 to the present we have had the development of our present denominations, we have had their extension, the great missionary strength through many parts of the world, we have had a great ~~many~~ development of study; we have had a clarification of many ~~religious~~ religious ideas, we have had the rise of modernism in the last century, with its tremendous spread in denominations, and we had in this period, an entirely different ~~the~~ Roman church than there was before. Between 1500 and 1600 was the first of the Roman Catholic Church as we know it today.

During the Middle Ages some people recognized the bishop of Rome as the head of the Church, others didn't at all. He was able at some times to exert almost complete influence, other times comparatively little. He came to exert more and more. But during those periods we had traditions changing and