

discuss it and then others would criticize. They felt it was very beneficial to all of them in their work. Archbishop Grindel, who was the Archbishop of Canterbury, said that ~~x~~ he thought it was a most useful and helpful exercise, but Queen Elizabeth gave orders to Archbishop Grindel, "The prophesying must be stopped; they must be strictly ~~fx~~ forbidden. Let the ~~xxxx~~ ministers carry on their service in proper fashion, but let them not get together for discussions and comments and listening to one another speak in a way that might arouse sedition." Archbishop Grindel remonstrated with her and declared that there was nothing seditious, nothing even political in the slightest in these prophesyings, but they were merely discussing the Bible together and coming to understand it better. But Elizabeth's answer was to order Archbishop Grindel confined to his episcopal palace, and cut off from connection with the world for a period of a few years, during which subordinates whom she appointed carried on the direction of the church in England. So the development of the Reformation in ~~English~~ England was greatly hindered by these oppressive ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ measures which Elizabeth introduced, and still more ~~x~~ by certain oppressive measures which her successor, James, introduced, for James had been King of Scotland and had had to do with the Calvinists there, and he said, "No bishop, no king" and he was quite determined that he should not see the clergy exercising influence in England that it ~~did~~ did in Scotland. Nevertheless, the Reformation effects were so great in England that during this period there was a very active activity in studying the Bible, in writing commentaries and discussions of the Bible, and in spreading the knowledge of salvation to the people. It all reached a point of extreme heat when in 1640 it came to open arms and struggle between the Puritans and the forces of King Charles I who was determined the English church completely