point of that particular movement, this fourth century is perhaps as important and as interesting as any century in the whole course of Ch. hist. Alt is important because while it had been growing steadily during the previous three centuries, exempts much of the growth has been difficult to trage. It has always been, that is until the last part of the third century, it has been contrary to the law of the Roman Emprie. And so we find an evidence here and an evidence there, all of a sudden, at the latter part of the second century we find Emmissional Emprication at the latter part of the second we learn that there are strong important churches in France. And before that we had heared a little about persecutions in France, switz so there were Christinas there, but we didn't know much about them. And then at the end of the century we find very active and powerful churches, even though they were probably not more than twenty of the whole lower population.

And so we have seen a view here and a view there of the church which probably had a history of fifty years before, of which no thread has been left. But in this century we find the Christian church strong enough at the beginning that it is able to resist the greatest persecution that the church has ever had. The efffort of one of the greatest Roman emperors, to waix entirely destroy it, and effort which was to continue to about ten years, and manufactor resulted in the killing of most of the prominent, or many of the prominent leaders which were specifically singled out. The church was large enough and strong enough to resisit this, and to reach the point where the emperors decided they had to give it up. They could not tear out the Christian church without tearing into their people, and so they had to give up the persecution.

However, the century begins with the Christian church a sect somewhat despised, a sect which had large buildings, most of them destroyed by Diocletian's persecution, but at the beginning of the persectuion; they had large and impressive churches, and had had quite a province, but certainly not more than a third of the votes of the people of the Empire who were professing