exclsuion from certain sections of the Christian world. But in other sedtions, it spread even more than it had before, after that, and during the last decentury and a half, it has found its way into those sections of the wordl from which it was excluded at the time of the reformation. One hundred years ago you would have practically none of it in the U.S., and today it is a very active factor in this country. So, we need to know a good deal about it.

To anyone who is interested in x religion, he needs to know a godxdexixx hist.

good deal about it. And it is important in the mix of the Christian ch.

And so we are taking up F, the beginning of Monasticism. It did not reach its not full flower in the 4th cent. It did mix then assume the pull that it has today, in the fourth century. But it x became a very powerful movement, in the 4th cent.

(question) There is some similarity, perhaps, between this practice which Cyprian strongly opposed, and monast. There are those who say that monast. has its beginning in the Gospels, where you find that Mary or Martha was out coooking the meal, and the other one devoted herself to the contemplative life, sitting at the Master's feet, instead of taking part in the activities of the household. And thus you will find similarities of it, and different aspects of it in different books. It is not strictly an aritimization artificial thing. It has in it certain appeals to certain very real desires of the human hear.t It would not have spread if it did not. And it is this thing to which Cyprian opposed. It If it had spread and become quite a movement, it might have been considered to be the beginning of monast., but as tix it is, it simply was the idea of people taking asceticism or the idea of retirement for religious purposes, but I don't have any evidience that they carried it far EXEGUXXENSEXXX enough to call it menast. And of course, Cyprian jumped in with both feet to put an end to such a thing at the time.