

in England, betrothed to the brother, expected to marry him, but was left here and a large dowry had been brought for her from Spain. The father didn't like to lose the dowry. An arrangement was made for her to marry the younger brother somewhat younger than she was. So she married the younger brother, and this proud Spanish princess, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, Katherine of Aragon, became the wife of this young man interested in literature and music and beloved of the young scholars of the day. So in ~~19~~ 1509 when Henry VIII became king the humanists felt that the dawn of great things had come in

England. His father had been a miserly sort of fellow who had taken the country, one which had been ~~xxxx~~ impoverished and bankrupt and by squeezing his pennies and governing with very close management and had gathered a large treasury and put the country on its feet financially. Now this young man set out with a liberal hand to squander what his father had saved. That always endears one at least at first to the people.

So this young man, Henry VIII, seemed to promise great things for England. actually he probably had as great an influence on ~~the~~ course of English history as any king in the whole history of England. He probably had a greater influence on Christian history than any other king in the history of Christianity with the possible exception of the emperor Constantine himself. So that he is a man who is of tremendous ~~xxxx~~ importance to church history. Now about the time that Henry VIII became king, Henry desired to be a real king, not just a scholar or musician. He was going to be ~~xxx~~ a king and a king has to fight, of course. A king or a dictator always has to make war. As long as you have kings with power or dictators with authority you are going to have war because that is the nature of kings and dictators. And Henry VIII was at this time very far from being a dictator. He became one later but he was a real king. He was only 21 years of age, that is two or three years after he became king, but it was time for him to go to war. Pope Julius, whom ¹⁵⁻³¹ seems to praise as one of the finest of all the popes, was mixing in European politics with the idea of