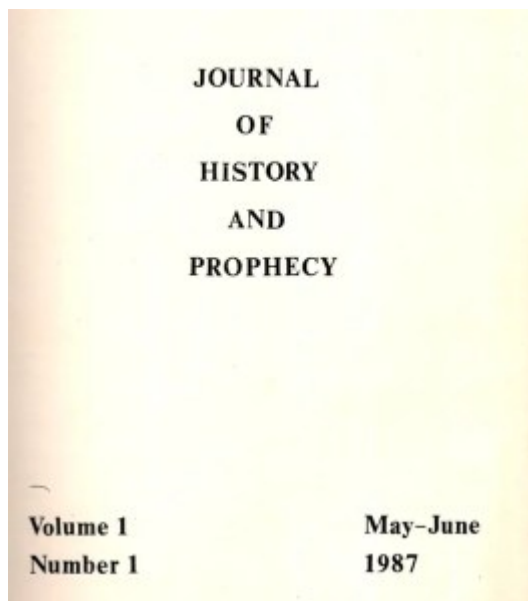


America's Debt to Martin Luther



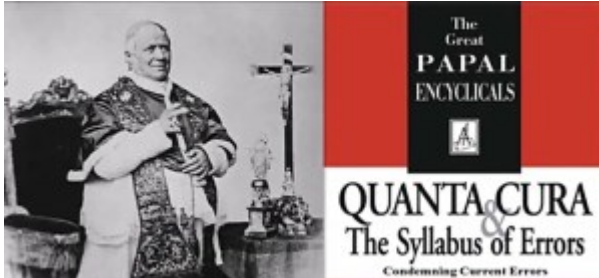
While all civilized peoples share Luther's heritage, yet especially here in America have we fallen heir to it. The principles of human freedom for which he battled have been embodied in our institutions as in no other country.

Premillennial Historicism by Dr. Oral Collins



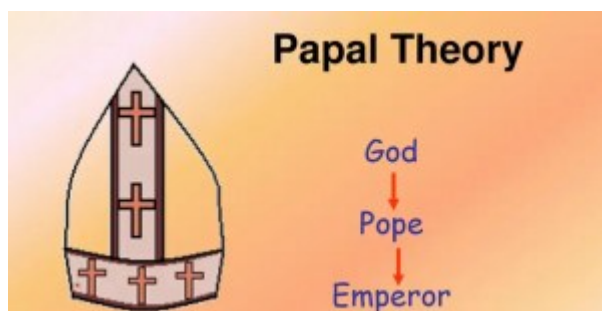
The term "premillennialism" does not belong to the futurists. It has been used for centuries within the historicist school.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Appendix



Bishop's oath. The encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX. The pastoral letter of the Second National Council of Baltimore about "Relations of the Church to the State." The Syllabus of the Principal Errors of Our Time – by Pope Pius IX.

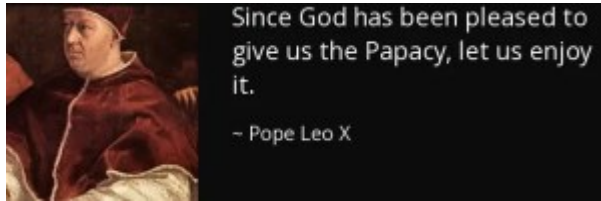
The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XXIII. The Papal Theory of Government



–No Other Religion than the Roman Catholic allowed.–Heresy made a Crime against the State.–Modes of punishing Heretics.–These Laws required by the Church. The State Heretical without them.–The Protestant System.–Separates the Church and the State.–Is in Obedience to the Example of Christ and the Apostles.–The Harmony they established between the Spiritual and Temporal Powers disturbed by the Popes.–The Consequences of disturbing this Harmony.–Papal Doctrines in the United States.–They subject the State to the Government of the Pope

The Papacy And The Civil Power –

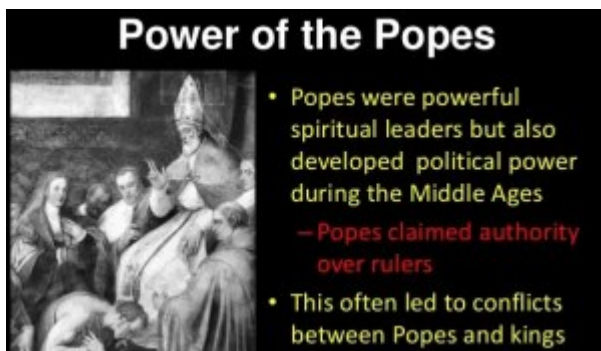
Chapter XXII. The Papacy Always Exclusive



The Laity and the Church.—They once aid in Election of Popes.—Gregory VII. takes away this Power, and vests it in the College of Cardinals.—His Object is Universal Dominion.—The Papacy necessarily Intolerant.—Never satisfied with Freedom of Conscience.—Condemned in Syllabus of Pius IX.—Denounced when introduced in Austria.—He excommunicates all Heretics.—Magna Carta.—Religious Toleration in Maryland.—The Colony Part of Virginia.—English Supremacy established by Law in Virginia.

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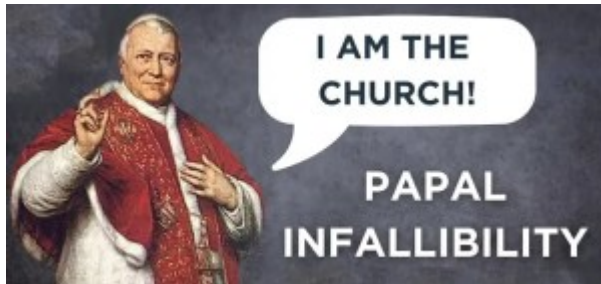
Chapter XXI. Disputes About Papal Authority



The Condition of the Church at the Time of the Councils of Basel and Florence.—Council at Pavia fixed by that of Florence.—Approved by Martin V.—Transferred to Basel.—Meets there, and is presided over by Legate of Eugenius IV.—It is Ecumenical—Agrees with that of Constance about its Power over the Pope.—Eugenius IV. endeavors to defeat It.—His Proceedings against It.—Organizes a Factious Assembly at Ferrara.—Proceedings of the Council against Him.—He pretends to yield, and approves its Decrees.—He violates his Pledge.—He draws the Greeks to Florence, and calls the Meeting there a Council.—It is not Ecumenical; the Council at Basel is at first, when its Decree against the Pope's Infallibility is passed.—It represents a Majority

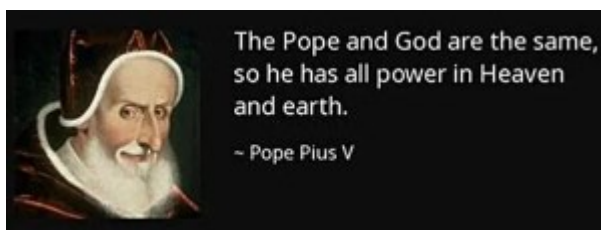
of Christians.—The Council at Florence is mainly Italian.—The Pope's Agreement with the Greeks about his Primacy.—Limited by Decrees of Councils and Canons of the Church.—The Greeks reject the Agreement, and it falls.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XX. Papal Infallibility



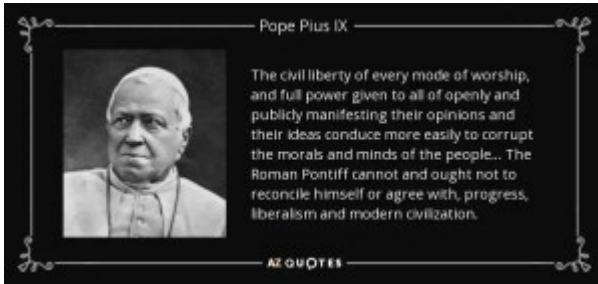
Infallibility formerly in General Councils and the Popes conjointly.—Doctrine of French Christians on that Subject.—They deny the Infallibility of the Pope.—The Doctrine denied both in England and Ireland.—The Pope's Infallibility a new Doctrine.—Denied in the Catechism.—Distinction between the Church and the Papacy.—Infallibility in the Church during the Early Times.—The Greeks never admitted the Infallibility of the Pope.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XIX. The Claimed Rights of the Papacy Over Governments



The Rights of the Papacy not lost by Revolution.—No Legitimate Right acquired by it.—Revolutions always Iniquitous.—Christopher Columbus.—He takes Possession of the New World in the Name of the Church of Rome.—He thereby expands its Domain.—The Popes claim Jurisdiction in Consequence.—Illegitimate Power obtained by Revolution cannot destroy this Right of Jurisdiction.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XVIII. Resistance to Civil Power




Adrian IV and the grant of Ireland to England.—Ireland brought within the jurisdiction of Rome in the twelfth century.—Enlargement of the papal power.—Secular power administered by commission from the Pope.—Gregory VII and Innocent III.—The Fourth Lateran Council establishes the faith that institutions prejudicial to the Church should not be observed.—Papal doctrine in regard to oaths. Urban VI, Eugenius IV, and Innocent III.—Nature of the oath exacted by Innocent III from King John.—Subjects all governments to the Pope.—Effect in the United States.—Constitutional oath of allegiance.—Its obligation.—The papal theory on that subject.—Oaths opposed to the welfare of the Church not binding.—Unlawful oaths not binding.—What are lawful, and what are unlawful.—The papal principle applied to the government of the United States.—The papal argument by Balmes. Resistance to civil power usurped.—When it is usurped.—When legal, and when illegal.—Governments *de jure* and *de facto*.—Obedience to the last not obligatory.—May be recognized from prudential motives.—Government of the United States is *de facto*.—The monarchies of Europe, when obedient to the Pope, are *de jure*.—The doctrine of consummated facts denied.—Illegitimate authority cannot become legitimate by time.—Rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's only requires obedience to legitimate governments.—Legitimate governments are only such as are based on the law of God.—That of the United States is not legitimate.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XVI. Henry VIII. Part 2



Edward VI. the first Protestant King.—He does not persecute Papists.—Gives the Crown to Lady Jane Grey.—Mary, the Rightful Heir, proclaimed Queen.—Her Promise to the Reformers that they should not be disturbed in their Religion.—She refuses to be bound by her Promise.—The Teachings of Rome.—Mary's Measures all Papal. Her Persecution of Protestants.— Her Marriage to Philip of Spain.—The Result of the League between Pope Paul III. and Charles V.—Cardinal Pole.—Dictates Policy of the English Government.—Persecutions continue.—Hooper, Latimer, and Ridley.— Elizabeth.—She persecutes both Papists and Protestants.—Is educated in the School of Rome.—Only seeks to substitute Imperial Protestantism for Imperial Romanism.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XVI. Henry VIII. Part 1



Henry VIII of England

- Wished to divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn
- Pope refused to grant it
- Henry dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome
- declares himself head of the Church of England, or Anglican Church

Religious Persecution antedates Protestantism.—Lucius III. and Innocent III. persecute the Waldenses and Albigenses.—The Fourth Lateran Council.—The Third Canon provides for extirpating Heretics, and taking away their Country.—Law of the Church.—Acted upon in the Fifteenth Century by Innocent VIII.—The Practice of Innocent III. under it.—Persecution made a Religious Duty.—Reformation in Germany.—Luther and the Pope.— Henry VIII. and the Pope quarrel about Supremacy, not Faith. Protestants do not assist Him.—The Pope releases his Subjects from their Allegiance.—Their Adherents persecute each

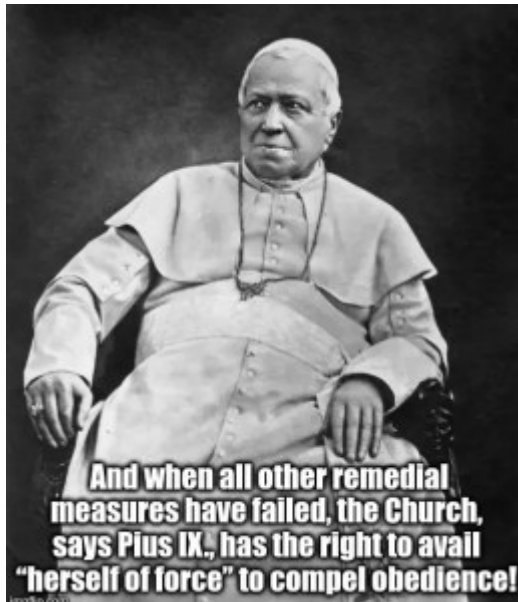
Other.—More and Fisher.—Henry VIII. always a Roman Catholic in Faith.—He persecutes Reformers and Papists.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – **Chapter XV. The English Barons**



The Pope turns England over to France.—Resistance of the Barons.—John resigns the Crown to the Pope.—Barons form a League.—Magna Carta.—John swears to obey it.—The Pope releases Him, and annuls the Charter. He claims England as a Fief.—Foreign Mercenaries.—Henry III.—Italian and Foreign Priests. Immunities of Clergy.—They murder with Impunity.—House of Commons established.—Civil War.—The Barons defeated.—Their Treatment by the King and Pope.—Edward I. confirms the Charter.—The Lollards.—Law for burning Heretics.—William Sawtre and Thomas Badby burned.—Lollards attacked.—Clergy exempt from Punishment in Secular Courts. Corruption almost Universal.—The Fruits of the False Decretals.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – **Chapter XIV. The Native Britons Part 2**



—The Norman Conquest.—Harold. William of Normandy.—The Decision of Alexander II. upon his Claim.—Consecrated Banner and a Hair of St. Peter.—Battle of Hastings.—Influence on England.—Celibacy introduced.—Example of the Legate of Honorius II.—Innocent III. and King John.—He releases the Subjects of John from their Allegiance.—Holds all Disobedient Kings to be Traitors to God.—His Claim of Power and that of Pius IX. the Same.—Church and State united.—Cardinal Antonelli to Papal Nuncio at Paris.—He approves the Bull *Unigenitus* of Clement XI.—His Theory of the Indirect Power.—Its Effect.—A Heretical King forfeits his Kingdom.—The Pope chooses a King for a Heretical Nation.

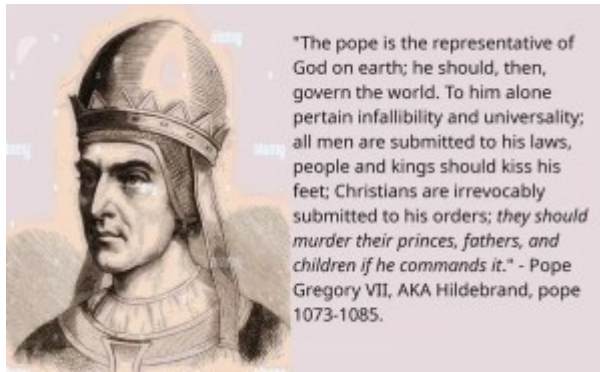
The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XIV. The Native Britons Part 1



The Native Britons.—Their Religion before Augustine.—Gildas and Bede.—Augustine holds Synod with British Bishops.—His Threats against Them.—Conversion of Ethelfied.—Battle of Carlegeon, and Murder of Monks of Bangor.—Roman Religion introduced.—The Effects of It. Offa murders Etlielbeit, and the Pope pardons Him.—He establishes Peter-pence.—He accepts a Code of Canon Laws from Adrian I.—The Native Britons and the Saxons.—Their Customs and Religion are imparted to each Other.—Saxon Kings willingly accept

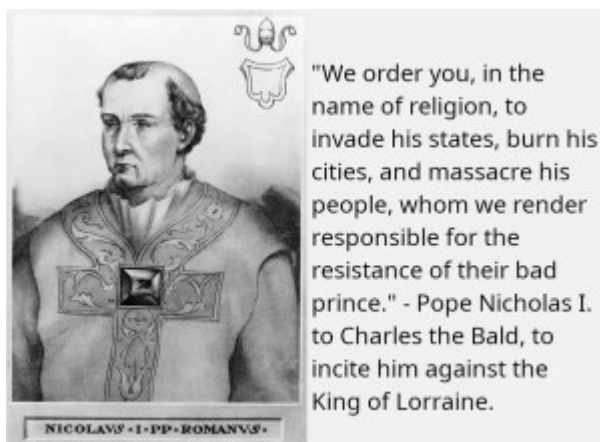
Super alpidem & baltisam
ambrosio, & concubino leo
niti & dracopem.

180.
Vna lra, & d' Peto.
Lra mra, & Peto.
Lra



Nicholas I. governed by Them.—His Character. Adrian II.—John VIII.—John XII.—Benedict IX.—Three Popes at Same Time.—German Emperors create Popes.—Leo IX.—Hildebrand.—He becomes Pope as Gregory VII.—Principles established by Him. His Quarrel with Philip of France.—His Bull against Henry IV.—He adopts the False Decretals.—Pius IX. does the Same.—Gregory VII. stirs up Revolt in Germany.—The Emperor Henry IV.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XII. The Ninth Century



The Popes Subjects of the Eastern Empire.—The Ninth Century.—The Emperor Leo V. and Pope Pascal I.—Image-worship.—Church of St. Cecilia in Rome.—Louis le Debonnaire.—Factions at Rome.—Constitution of Lothaire.—Eugenius II. and Valentine.—Gregory IV.—Sergius. —Death of Pope Leo IV.—The Alleged Popess Joan.—Peter-pence. East separates from West.—Nicholas I. claims Universal Power.—His Manner of exercising it.—Boniface VI. poisoned by Stephen VII.—Trial of Dead Pope.—The Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals.—Victor I. and the Celebration of Easter.—Polycarp and Anacetus.—Ireneus.—The Character of the Decretals.—The Papal System based upon them.—All False and Forged.

The Papacy And The Civil Power –

Chapter XI. Pepin



Temporal Power.—None possessed by Peter.—Alliance between Pepin and Zachary.—Double Conspiracy.—The Pope released the Allegiance of the French People.—Made Pepin King.—The Lombards in Italy. —The Pope bargained with Pepin, and was guilty of Revolt against the Empire.—Pepin seized Territory from the Lombards, and gave it to the Pope.—Both were Revolutionists and Traitors.—The Pope usurped what belonged to the Empire.—Pepin did not conquer Rome.—The Divine Right of Kings.—Pepin's Second Visit.—Pope sent Letters to him from the Virgin Mary, Peter, etc.—He re-affirmed his Gift to the Pope.—Charlemagne.—Adrian I.—He absolves the Franks from all Crimes in Bavaria.—Makes Charlemagne Emperor.—He completes the Papal Rebellion against the Empire.—Charlemagne confirmed Pepin's Gift.—He did not grant any Temporal Dominion in Rome.

The Papacy And The Civil Power –

Chapter X. Part 2 The Council of Nice



The Council of Nice.—The Pope had Nothing to do with It.—Called by the Emperor. The Pope did not preside by his Legates.—He did not approve the Decrees as Necessary to their Validity.— Constantine was the Master Spirit. He dictated the Creed.—He fixed Infallibility in the Council.—The Council did

not decree the Primacy of the Bishop of Rome.—It enacted only Twenty Canons.—All other pretended Ones are Forgeries.

The Papacy And The Civil Power — Chapter X. Part 1 Constantine



Churches Independent before Constantine.—Victor I. endeavored to establish the Supremacy of Rome.—Ambition of the Popes.—Aided Constantine to overthrow Maxentius.—Consequences.—Constantine a Usurper.—Maxentius the Lawful Emperor.—Constantine baptized just before his Death. His Motives.—Influence upon Roman Clergy.—Arianism.—