

Study Questions for A Hind Let Loose.

PERIOD IV.

70. Previous to this period, what was the nature of the conflict? Against whom?

71. From the year 1570, according to Shields, what testimony was carried on during this period?

72. Wherein does the peculiar glory of the testimony of this period stand?

73. What were the corruptions and usurpations against which they contended, during this period?

A. _____

B. _____

74. What fault does Shields find with the King James translation? Why?

A. _____

B. _____

75. What did many of the noblemen hope to accomplish by introducing hierarchical bishops?

76. What were the strategies they employed to reach their goal?

A. _____

B. _____

77. What were these early hierarchical bishops nick-named? To what did that refer?

A. _____

B. _____

78. What was John Knox's response to the introduction of this "office"?

79. What important document was framed and adopted in 1581?

80. When and how was this confirmed?

81. According to Shields, in those days the enemies of God sought not only to set up Diocesan but more particularly what kind of prelacy?

82. In 1584, what did parliament enact that was an affront to the faithful ministers?

83. What did David Lindsay get for bringing the petition of the faithful to the king?

84. What, according to James Melvin (Melville), was the result of these acts of parliament in Scotland?

85. What did the faithful attempt in the year 1605 to counter these encroachments on the church's spiritual independence? What was the result?

86. According to John Welch, what were the two points for which he was imprisoned?

A. _____

B. _____

87. What were the "steps" which led to the "high bench" of the Roman antichrist that needed to be utterly abolished?

88. What did the Five Articles of Perth enjoin upon the Church of Scotland?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

89. How long was there a contest between the Five Articles of Perth and the faithful? What event marked the end of that controversy?

90. What was the matter of the testimony for which the faithful suffered, during this period?

91. Why did it not extend, at that period, against tyranny?

92. What famous quote of Mr. Andrew Melvin (Melville) does Shields lay before the reader to explain the doctrine of the church's spiritual independence from the civil magistrate?

93. When was the National Covenant of 1581 renovated? According to Shields, was it very significant?

94. What argument, based on the practice of those worthies, does Alexander Shields anticipate from the conformists of his day?

95. What two considerations would Shields have us to reflect on before adopting this line of argumentation?

A. _____

B. _____

96. In the open proclamation of 1624, what charges were leveled against the faithful who conducted private meetings at Edinburgh?

97. Is it scandalous to resort to a minister lawfully deposed from his office? Is it scandalous to resort to a minister who, though not deposed (because there is no access orderly to do it), deserves to be?

98. What was John Welch's judgment concerning such ministers as expressed in writing to Robert Bruce?

99. What point, concerning the oath of supremacy, does Shields note when he seeks to demonstrate that the witnesses of this period were strict and precise in their prosecuting the cause of Christ's testimony? Why?

100. What examples concerning the faithful ministers prayers and praise are given to demonstrate their strictness concerning things which would seem trivial to many of his readers?

101. What is the first example of this period for confirming the doctrine of resistance of wicked superior powers?

102. Why was there little occasion to question the king's authority, during this period?

103. In 1609, how did king James define the tyranny which may be resisted?
