

Scotland had become Protestant, Poland was almost half Protestant and they were the leaders of the nation of Poland. Austria was perhaps nine-tenths Protestant, practically all of Germany was. In Hungary a very large group was following Calvin. In France a third of the people were Protestant and it was

(1.75) in France. The Netherlands were pretty largely swept with Protestantism. It looked as if all Europe would become Protestant and the Roman Church would disappear entirely. Within the next 50 years Protestantism was completely wiped out of Spain and of Italy, almost entirely wiped out of Poland, Czechoslovakia which had been almost entirely Protestant in the next hundred years was made 95% Romanist. France which had been a third Protestant and looked as if it would all become Protestant - within the next 150 years was made 95% Romanist. And I would say one-third of the area which had become solidly Protestant was won back to Romanism. And a solid wall was stretched across Europe across which Protestant doctrines could not penetrate again to any extent for the next 250 years. Apolly(?) remarks early in the 19th century - 100 years ago about - he says how this great Protestant movement swept over so much of Europe and then of that territory which had been overwhelmingly Protestant, one-third of it was won back. And in that one-third during the next two centuries he says there wasn't a whisper hardly of Protestantism found in it. Large areas would give up their Romanist faith and become completely atheist, then they would go back overwhelmingly to Romanism again and then go back to almost complete atheism. And they would go back and forth but never an entrance of Protestantism ideas whatever. So thoroughly, so completely did the Counter-Reformation succeed in its work. Humanly speaking if the Counter-Reformation had gotten under way immediately when Luther began issuing the

(3.75), Protestantism would have been