THE RISE OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

I HE ORUNOR AND INE EM	LIL	D •			
					PAGI
Subordination of the church under Christian e	mpe	rors			13
Gregory II. defies Leo the Isaurian	•	•	•	•	2
THE CHURCH AND THE CARLOV	ING	IANS			
Allegiance of the church transferred from Cons	stan	tinopl	e to t	the	
Franks	•	•			3
Alliance between Pepin le Bref and Rome	•	•	•		32
Charlemagne carries out his father's policy					3
But maintains at all points the supremacy of	the s	secula	r pov	ver	3
Advantage to the church of reviving the West	ern	Empi	re		3
Louis le Débonnaire maintains the subordinat				rch	4
Lothair I. represses the attempted papal eman					43
Opportunities of the church in the failure of c			nmer	ıt .	4
THE FALSE DECRETAL	s.				
Frequent use of forgery by the church .		•			4
Riculfus of Mainz probably the originator of th	e Fa	alse D	ecret	als	4
The Canons of Ingilram					4
Charlemagne disregards the new doctrines					56
They become established in the anarchy consecutive	ıuen	t on t	he di	vi-	
sion of the empire					5
Speculations concerning the False Decretals		-	-	•	5
Their influence on European institutions .		·	•	•	5-
Their pretensions still maintained by the chur	ol.	•	•	•	55
inei dietensions sun maintained by the chui	VIII				



THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

		PAGE
Subordination of the church under the Barbarians		61
Secular supremacy enforced by Charlemagne and his descendar	ıts	62
Adverse theories of the forgeries		67
Immunity of the clergy from secular accusation and trial.		69
Spiritual jurisdiction—its origin and extension		74
Asserted in the Forgeries and favored by the decline of t	he	
royal power		82
Episcopal investiture—election in the primitive church .		87
Nomination of bishops by the Merovingians		89
And by the Carlovingians		92
Disputed by the church after the middle of the ninth centu	ry	97
The popes endeavor to obtain the nominating power .		98
The bishops also strive to secure it		99
The metropolitans likewise take advantage of the general co	n-	
fusion		102
Division of the spoils between the sovereigns and the papa	сy	104
Episcopal oaths of fidelity		107
Their binding force under Charlemagne		107
The bishops endeavor to escape them		109
m . p		
THE PAPACY AND THE CHURCH.		
Local autonomy of the primitive churches		112
Causes of the gradually increasing power of Rome		113
Yet local independence is preserved in theory		116
A central head becomes necessary		117
General councils prove insufficient for this		117
Opportunities afforded to Rome by the quarrels of the East	•	118
The rise of the Constantinopolitan church		119
Conflicts between Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople		120
Triumph and downfall of Alexandria		121
Failure of Rome to reduce Constantinople to obedience .		122
It is more successful in the West	•	123
Vicissitudes of the struggle		124
Universal appellate jurisdiction claimed for Rome		125
It has no foundation in the primitive church		126
But is temporarily granted by the council of Sardica .		129
The Sardican canons destitute of authority		130
Rome attempts to attribute them to the council of Nices		133

		PAGE
Appellate jurisdiction over Gaul obtained by Rome	•	. 135
Valentinian III. confers universal jurisdiction on the	Roma	n
church	•	. 136
But it is refused by the East		. 137
And by the Barbarian conquerors of the West .		. 140
Use of the Pallium introduced to strengthen the papal au	thorit	y 142
St. Boniface endeavors to make the pallium obligatory		. 144
The Frankish prelates resist its introduction .		. 144
Special privileges accorded to render the pallium attraction	ctive	. 146
Application for it enjoined on all metropolitans .	•	. 148
Appellate jurisdiction claimed in the False Decretals		. 149
Futile attempts to exercise it		. 151
It is vigorously enforced by Nicholas		. 152
Evils of the new system		. 155
Efforts of the church to escape from it		. 157
Finally established by Innocent III		. 158
Corruptions and injustice wrought by it		. 159
PAPAL OMNIPOTENCE.		
Applications of the power to bind and to loose		. 161
Supremacy of the papacy over secular rulers	•	. 164
The donation of Constantine		. 165
Nicholas I. reduces to practice the principles of the Fal	se De	
cretals		. 168
Papal omnipotence established by the case of Lothair and	l Teu	t-
berga		. 169
· •		
Benefit of Clergy.		
Importance of the privilege of clerical immunity		. 177
Importance of the privilege of clerical immunity .	•	. 178
Claim of its origin in the council of Nicæa	·	
Partial and temporary immunity granted by some of the	ie en	. 179
perors	•	. 179
Disallowed by others	•	
Justinian allows restricted immunity in certain cases	•	. 181
Successful efforts of the popes to obtain it	•	. 182

		PAGE
It is refused by the Burgundians and Wisigoths		183
Admitted by the Christian Britons		183
And by the Franks		184
But is practically disregarded		185
Restored in principle by the early Carlovingians		186
But not admitted in practice		187
Charlemagne and Louis maintain the supremacy of secular la	w	188
Charles le Chauve forced to admit clerical immunity .		190
Persistence of the church in asserting its claim to immunity		191
Finally acceded to throughout Europe		193
Legislation of England		195
Benefit of clergy not abolished until the nineteenth century		199
Legislation of Germany—triumph of the church		200
Naples and Sicily—restrictions imposed on immunity .		202
Lombardy—tardy recognition of the privilege		203
Spain—the privilege finally established		205
France—prolonged struggle to obtain clerical immunity .		206
Abuses of the system—ineffectual efforts at reform .		209
Compromise between the church and the state		212
Cases illustrative of the protection afforded to criminals		213
Protests of the church against encroachments of the state		217
The church maintains its ground until the Reformation .		219
Corruption in the church caused by immunity		220
Attacks of the reformers		221
The church attempts internal reform		223
Remonstrances of the orthodox at the council of Trent .		224
Efforts of the council to evade the demand for reform .		225
Conservative policy finally adopted		226
Resolute determination to maintain abuses		227
Corruption consequently flourishes unchecked		228
Independent spirit aroused in the laity-restrictions laid	n	
clerical immunity		229
The church maintains its pretensions to the present time		231

EXCOMMUNICATION.

					PAGE
Power arising from the control of the sacrament	ts	•	•	•	235
PRIMITIVE DISCIPLINE	٠.				
The doctrines of the Gospels					236
Temporary character of the apostolic regulation	s				238
Nature of the Eucharist in the primitive church	h—tl	ne ag	apæ		239
Substantial character of the Eucharistic repast					241
It becomes the symbolic bond of union .					243
Its deprivation entails expulsion from the chur	rch a	nd s	egreg	a-	
tion					244
Necessity of coercive legislation within the chur	rch				245
Growth and application of spiritual penalties					247
The church interposes between man and God					248
Expulsion from the church entails perdition					248
Temporal penalties—segregation			•		249
Repentant excommunicates—penitence					252
Simplicity of penance in the early church					253
Gradual increase of severity					254
The church assumes the functions of a lawgiver	•				255
Prolongation of penitence-disabilities connecte	d wi	th it			256
Refusal of death-bed communion-varying police	y of	the e	churc	h	258
The church assumes complete control over salva	tion				259
Commencement of belief in purgatory					262
Variation of practice as to death-bed reconciliat	ion		•		262
Its insufficiency in cases of recovery			•		263
Excommunication of the dead-varying practice	of th	ie ch	urch		264
Limitations on use of excommunication					266
Formal trial required					267
Lex talionis applied to unsuccessful prosecutor.					269
Disregard of these rules—abuses					270
Excommunication degraded by its frequency .			•		271
Interference of the state to prevent abuses .				•	272
Police of the church—litteræ commendatitiæ .					273
Enforcement of respect for excommunication .		•			274
Policy of the church towards heretics—persecuti	on	•			276
The organization of the church gradually becom	es de	spot	ic		277

		PAGE
Minute supervision of the hierarchy		279
Control acquired over potentates—Synesius, Chrysostom.		280
St. Ambrose—excommunication of Theodosius		282
His example not imitated—subordination of the church .		285
Courtly toleration of imperial sins		286
THE PAPACY.		
Transmutation of spiritual into temporal power		288
Rendered effective by concentration in the papacy		289
Sources of papal authority-original and appellate jurisdiction	ıs	289
No supreme jurisdiction in the early church		290
Gradual assumption of supremacy by Rome		291 .
Ineffectual rivalry of Alexandria		292
Struggle between Rome and Constantinople		292
Papal use of excommunication in the East-humiliation of Cor.	1-	
stantinople		293
Papal use of excommunication in the West-Maximus of Salon	a	298
THE CHURCH AND THE BARBARIANS.		
Dissociation of the clergy from the laity	٠	300
Necessity of supernatural protection for the clergy	•	301
Increased use of excommunication consequent thereon .	•	302
Miraculous interpositions for the protection of the church	•	304
Reverence inculcated for relics and for the Eucharist	•	308
Fearful punishment for disregard of excommunication .	•	309
Use of excommunication to control the Merovingians .	•	310
Difficulty of enforcing obedience—introduction of the Interdict	•	311
Commencement of interpellation of secular power	•	313
Secularization of the church under the later Merovingians	•	314
CARLOVINGIAN RECONSTRUCTION.		
Use made of the church as a civilizing agent	•	315
The state undertakes to enforce the censures of the church	•	316
Especially with respect to its control over marriages	•	318
And to protect it from spoliation	•	324
Yet Charlemagne restrains the abuses of excommunication	•	325

CHURCH AND STATE.

		PAGE
Louis le Débonnaire allows the church to control him .		326
Confusion of secular and spiritual jurisdiction		327
Lothair I. pledges the power of the state to enforce excommu	ıni-	
cation		328
Increased authority of the church-degradation of Louis	le	
Débonnaire		329
The church claims the right to call upon the secular power		331
Spiritual censures disregarded in the increasing anarchy.		333
The state seeks support from the church		33 4
And relies on excommunication for enforcement of the law		337
Yet still controls the jurisdiction of the church		338
Prerogatives enuring to the church from its alliance with	the	
state		339
ar a r		
THE CHURCH AND FEUDALISM.		
Struggle of the church for self-preservation		342
Ferocity of anathema arising from desperation	•	343
Interposition of Providence to vindicate the anathema .	•	348
Case of Robert the Pious of France	·	349
Opportunities of the church in the reorganization of society	•	354
Use made of conflicting interests to break down each in the	ırn	001
and establish the theories of the Forgeries—Case	of	
Henry IV		355
Cases of Hugh of Gapençais and Philip I. of France .		373
Triumph of the church over the empire	•	377
Power acquired to intervene in the affairs of states		381
And to nominate to clerical preferment		383
Illimitable authority thus conferred on the church		384
Concentrated in the person of the pope		385
Who is regarded as a God on earth		387
Corruptions arising from this irresponsible power		391
oor aprions arising from this mrosponsial portor	•	-
TEMPORAL PENALTIES.		
The 1994 and 1 and 1 and to died 1 among a complete		200
Disabilities and punishments inflicted on excommunicates	٠	392
Segregation—penalties for intercourse with excommunicates	•	393

									IAGE
Secular legislation punish	ing e	excom	mun	icates-	-in	Eng	land		396
in France		•	•						399
in Spain						•		•	405
in Germany	•			•	•				408
in Italy.	•		•			•			413
in Poland		•	•	•		•	•		415
in Sweden		•		•			•		415
in Hungary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	416
Abuse	ог Е	Exco	MMU	NICAT	101	N.			
Power of oppression confe	erred	by ex	com	munica	tion	ı .			416
Insufficiency of monitions	s to b	e gua	rded	in its	use				417
It is valid however wrong	fully	abus	ed						418
Its prostitution for privat	e end	ds							419
Secularization of its pena	lties	•					•		422
Refusal of sepulture .		•	•	•			•		423
Subjection of nature to t	he ai	nather	na	•	•		•		426
It becomes simply a ban	or cu	rse	•			•	٠	•	427
Excommunication of anim		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	428
Its use in supplementing							•	•	435
Employed for recovery of		_	pert	у.	•	•	•	•	437
And for the collection of				•		•	•	•	
Aggravation of abuses ca							•	•	449
And by ipso facto excomn	unic	ations		•	•	•	•	•	457
	ЕмА	NCII	ATI	on.					
Impossibility of internal									459
Gradual tendency to resi		-		-	•	•	•		460
Complaints of the abuses						•	•	•	462
Reactionary spirit of the				it.	•	•	•	•	465
Conservative character of				•	•	•	•	•	466
Rapid growth of insubor			ward	ls the	chu	rch	•	•	469
Final emancipation of the			•		•	•	•	•	471
Benefits to the church	froi	m the	ab	olition	of	its	temp	oral	
power	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	474
Reactionary efforts of its	lead	ers	•	•		•	•		475

THE REFORMED CHURCI	HES	
---------------------	-----	--

									PAGE
Inevitable insubordination	n c	f heretic	s						479
Wickliffe's views on exco	mn	unicatio	n						479
Followed by Huss .		•							480
Lutheran doctrine and pr	ract	ice .							480
Calvinist practice in Fran	ıce								494
in Scot	lan	d-abuse	e o	f power	by	the c	hurch	٠.	498
The Anglican Church—a				_			•		508
THE EARL	Y	Churc	н	AND	Sı	LAVE	RY.		
Slavery in Rome .	•			•					524
Influence of Christianity		•							537
The Eastern Church .		•							549
The Latin Church .		•				•			553
The ordination of slaves									571