

Church History Sr. 3

The emperor in the Eastern Church, for political reasons, found it desirable to try to get the friendship of the Bishop of Rome who was now in a much higher position than he'd been shortly before, and the--Rome was in fairly good condition now, 1043 to 1059. The emperor tried to get the friendship of the Bishop of Rome. The Bishop of Rome <sup>be</sup> would be very friendly with the emperor of the East and in fact it was he who recognized him as head of all Christendom and the patriarchs in Constantinople refused to do this. And so this brought the controversy into flame again and a man named Cerularius, who was patriarch in Constantinople from 1043 to 1059 addressed a letter in 1053 to a bishop in Northern Italy and through him to the Bishop of France and to the Bishop of Rome himself. He didn't recognize the Bishop of Rome to the extent of putting him first. He sent a letter to them saying that the churches of the west were following the practice of the Jews and contrary to the usage of Christ were employing unleavened bread in the eucharist, and he said that they were fasting on Saturday and lent but they were eating things, blood and things strangled in violation of the decree of the council of Jerusalem and he said during the fast they don't seem to have a leader and he invented a new name for the heresy of using unleavened bread instead of common bread and he didn't mention the matter of the procession of the Spirit in this but Pope Leo IX then sent three delegates to Constantinople with counter charges. He said Cerularius called himself ecumenical patriarch and wished to subject the patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch to him, that like the Nicolaitanes they permit their priests to live in wedlock, they neglect to baptize their children before the eighth day after birth. They let their children get eight days old before they baptize them, and he said they cut out of the symbol of the Nicæan creed the procession of the Spirit from the Son. The pope not so long before had said it was wrong to put it in. Now he's condemning the Eastern church for leaving it out. The three legates from the Church of Rome were received by the emperor who wished to be on friendly terms with the Church of Rome but Cerularius refused to have anything to do with them, and so on the 18th of July, 1054, they placed on the altar of the leading church in Constantinople, the church of , they placed there a statement that in the name