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suggested, "Why should we in France have any recognition of the Bishop of Rome at all?" and at the council in Reims he tried to get the Church of France to recognize that he was head of the church and that the Bishop of Rome had no authority over them whatever, but the monks from Cluny's finally opposed it and urged that the authority of the Bishop of Rome be recognized as the head of the church and they succeeded in persuading the church not to follow Hugh Capet's desires, for all Hugh Capet was the first of the kings of France and was not extremely powerful, though he had built up considerable power and the power of the French kings gained from that time on. He did institute a system whereby no action of the pope would be recognized in France without the king having approved of it and the king had a tremendous amount of control over the church in France from that time on, right to the very end of French history. He never would let the church do anything in France without his approval but the monks of Cluny were looking for a spiritual authority which would be superior to the secular authority with whom they who they so often found had no appreciation whatever of the real purpose of the church. Now it's very strange that this attitude of the monks of Cluny, which in itself would have been powerless to change the church of Rome, or to get it into the hands of men of any character or ability at all, should have been united with the desires of men of entirely different character. I mentioned the tremendous harm that was done in a way to the whole history of Europe by Charlemagne's actions in making himself emperor and reviving the idea of a Western empire. In Germany there were various districts in Germany as in France each of which was pretty much independent but these were larger than the districts in France and in France the king gradually got control of all the districts. In Germany, several of these large districts joined together into-- to have an empire with a man who would have a nominal authority over them all and would lead them in opposing any common adversary. They didn't want to give too much power to this man but they felt the desire of having one with an authority over them and they took up this idea of the emperor, the emperor of the Holy Roman empire,