

C. Development of the Papal States

(In our next section, I think, we will note in some detail the path followed by the Roman church as it came into supremacy in the west. At this point I want only to check the growth in this limited way.

1. Gregory I. (604)
2. Zachary/Stephen and the agreement with Pepin (752-754)
3. Leo IV (855)...Note on Alfred the Great
4. John XII..(964)

D. Major Disputes

1. Eucharist

Well...this refers to the mystery of the Lord's Supper and the participation therein. The mystery concept develops from John 6, et al, and the "eating of my body", "drinking of my blood" expressions. Just how the worshipper is affected and how those terms are to be understood has been an ongoing problem in the Christian community. The early church never resolved this and there are four basic ideas that stem from that period:

--**transubstantiation**..the elements become the very body and blood to the worshipper

--**consubstantiation**..the body and blood are present but are not the very elements.

--**incarnation participation** ..the worshipper is participating in Christ's humanity.

--**corporate obedience**..the idea being that as a body the church was honoring the Lord in a commemorative sense.

There are variations to all of these but what the role of grace was in all these things was not treated well in the early church and the mediaeval church now put out to resolve it so some extent.

At the monastery of Corbie, Radbert put out a work in 831 espousing transubstantiation. (The Body and Blood of the Lord)