

b. ethnic and societal disparity:

Less critical in some ways..but the east was closer to the vast numbers of non-Romans in the world and more sensitive to their feelings and needs..consequently the eastern church did more in developing ethnic churches with the use of a national language and, in general, incorporated more of the social concepts than did the west. This produced a fierce rivalry in places such as Bulgaria and Romania..and even up into Poland and such rivalries always have repercussions that are not pleasant.

c. Papal claims

These are more fully treated in the next few pages but the bishops of Rome regularly claimed superiority to Constantinople and tried to prove it with heresy trials, mere assertions, etc.

d. The "filioque" clause.

Added by the western church to the creed of 381 it identified the Holy Spirit as coming from the "father and the Son." The irritating thing was not so much theological as practical in suggesting that a creed could be changed unilaterally in a detail tha was supposedly settled forever.

e. The Great Schism.

Fostered in 1054 after Leo IX and Michael Cerularius excommunicated one another..a move that have been brewing for about two centuries.

f. Crusader triumphalism.

No small point..the Crusaders tended to treat the Orthodox church about the same way they treated the Islamics: with great cruelty. The Kingdom set up in Jerusalem compelled Orthodox priests to yield to Rome and imprisoned and killed some who did not. The contemptuous attitude of the crusading western armies did a lot to consolidate the separation.