

## c. Filial Loyalty

And I have touched on it before...it is seen more common when one's existence depends on it and that was frequently true.

4. Societal Influence

## a. Education:

For whatever it was worth, the church was the educating factor in the western world. We mention in particular:

- the monastic manuscript projects
- the cathedral schools
- the work of Alcuin (school of Charlemagne)
- Resultant schools of Alfred, etc.

It was not all phenomenal but it was of the religious and spiritual world and as such gave the religious institution a facade of educational interest and success.

## b. Culture:

the preservation of art, literature, etc., in a minimal way and chiefly through the building of the religious establishments.

## c. Development of religious life

The church did not drag its feet on this but through new teachings, celebrations, canonizations, etc., kept the public in its care. The doctrines grew from tradition and understanding and I note that, while it is only a generalization, the attachments of doctrines (teachings) will always tend to keep the populace occupied..there is always something new to be done. Western religious accretions grew somewhat like this and the dates are very general:

- veneration of images, etc --400
- veneratiof of Mary (official feast, etc., in time of Gregory I) --600
- immaculate conception, 1854
- bodily assumption, 1950