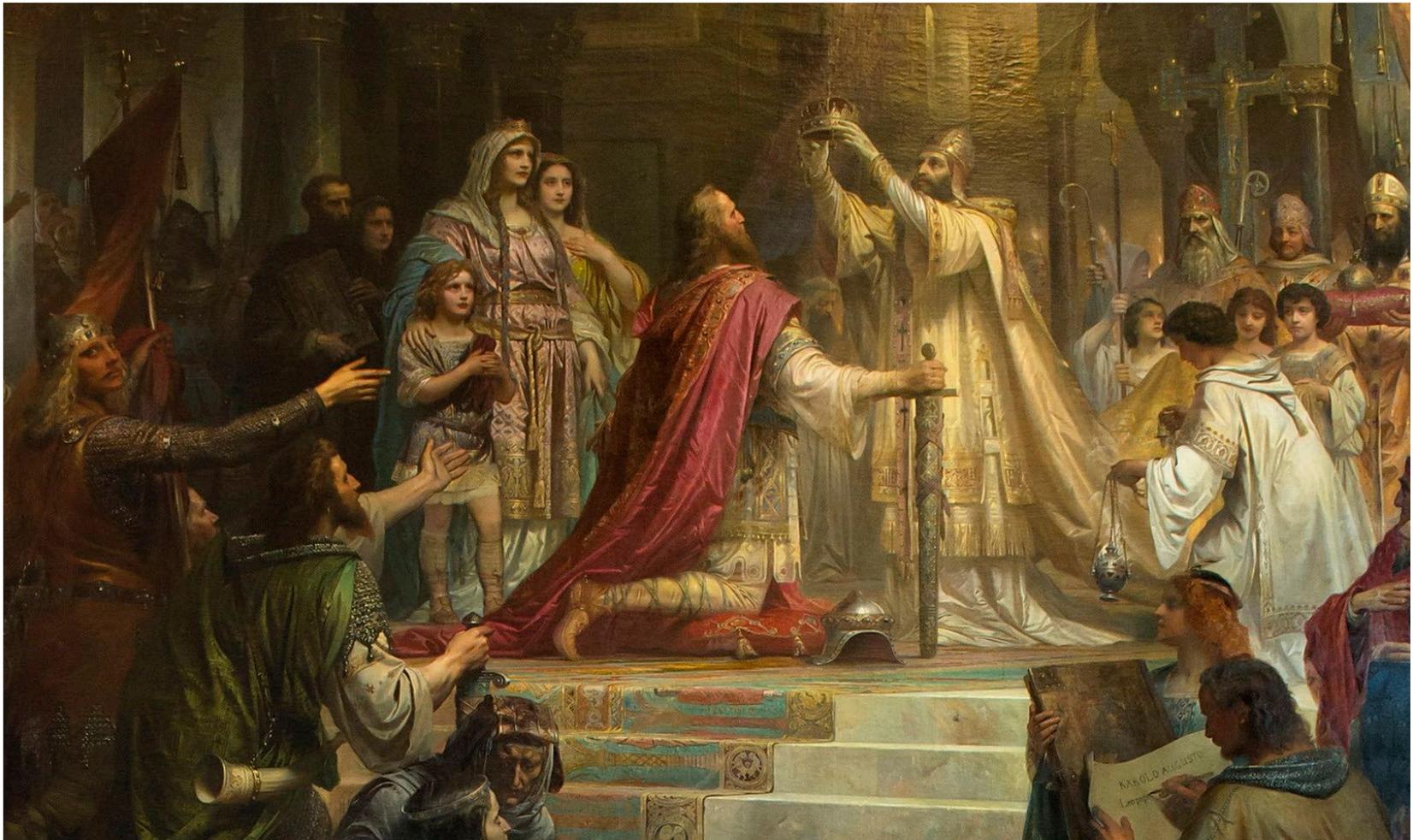- 1. The Fall of Jerusalem (70)

- 2. The Council of Nicaea (325)

- 3. The Council of Chalcedon (451)

- 4. Benedict's Rule (530)

- 5. The Coronation of Charlemagne (800)

- 6. The Great Schism (1054)

- 7. The Diet of Worms (1521)

- 8. The English Act of Supremacy (1534)

- 9. The Founding of the Jesuits (1540)

- 10. The Conversion of the Wesleys (1738)

- 11. The French Revolution (1789)

- 12. The Edinburgh Missionary Conference (1910)

- 13. The Second Vatican Council (1962–65)

A Christmas Present

- Charlemagne attended worship Christmas day, 800
  - at the old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome
  - he is crowned king of the Romans (and the Franks) by Pope Leo III (750-816), 795-816
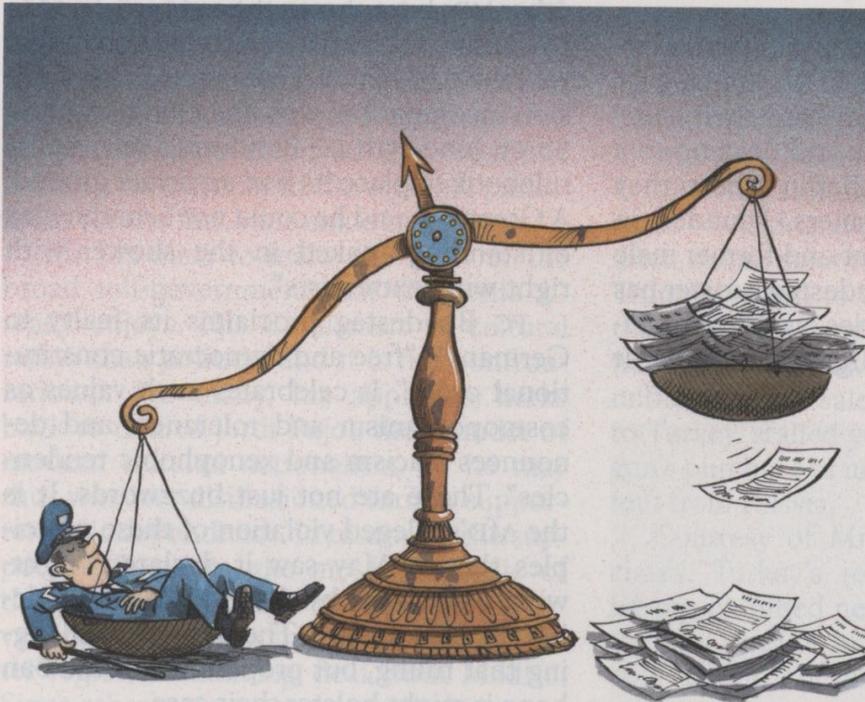
Questions

- Who was Charlemagne?

- Who were the Franks and how did their king rise to be known as the Holy Roman Emperor?

- How was it that the leader of Christ's church, the recognized successor to one of Jesus' disciples acquired sufficient secular power to be crowning kings?

- How did this new relationship between the pope and the greatest ruler of northern Europe shape the centuries-long period of Western history usually referred to simply as Christendom?

CHARLEMAGNE
The sleeping policeman at the heart of Europe

How enforcement of EU law became an afterthought

F OR A CONTINENT with a masochistic penchant for regulation, Europe is oddly not very good at crafting it. Over 2,500 new legal acts come out of the European Union machinery in any given year, or roughly one every hour of every working day (the summer offers some respite, but not much). A belated realisation that this regulatory fire-hose may have dampened growth has resulted in a slew of recently adopted EU rules being sunk before they

2023, but managed to offload just 5,000 or so. This is largely because places like Greece in effect refuse to take migrants back, fearing no consequence for their defiance. The response from Brussels has been an ear-shattering shrug.

The EU project that requires most rule-crafting—and thus enforcement—is the single market. In theory it should allow the free movement of goods, services, labour and capital across the bloc. Not so in practice. National capitals often do a shoddy job of "transposing" the laws into their domestic statute books; authorities in each member state later enforce them differently. It ought to be possible, say, for a tin of paint made for the Spanish market to be sold in France, much as one made in Ohio can be sold in Michigan. But national regulation around recycling labels to be included on each tin—different in Spain and France, for no good reason—means that in practice each place needs its own tin design. A compendium of such cross-border niggles compiled by the European Round Table for Industry, a business lobby group, runs to 290 pages of undiluted frustration.

It is the commission's job to crack down on such misbehaviour. It bills itself as "guardian of the EU treaties", a sort of lesser superhero in the Marvel universe. It can embarrass governments by publicly airing their dodgy ways and apply to EU courts to levy fines. Two decades ago it used to bring several thousand "infringement proceedings" every year against countries disobeying rules. Now the figure is down to the mere hundreds and still falling. Enforcement of single-market rules is down by 75% since 2011.

What happened? Flagging enforcement is not likely to be down to less rule-breaking. Instead, the commission is less inter-

The Rise of Charlemagne

- Charles (748-814), 800-14 later the Great
  - was king of the Franks, who
    - were an alliance of several small Germanic tribes
    - occupied current Netherlands and Belgium, early 4th century
    - gradually gained control over other Germanic tribes mostly by conquest
    - increasing their territory to most of western Europe

Legend:

- Frankish Territory in 481
- Conquests of Clovis 481-511
- Conquests 531-614
- Conquests 714-768
- Conquests of Charlemagne 768-814
- Dependent territoiries
- *Avars* Peoples tributary to Charlemagne
- Kingdom of Siagrius in 486
- Visigothic kingdom of Toulouse in 507
- Boundaries of the empire in 814

Obotrites

810

Veleti

FRISIA

734

SAXONY
777-97

Süntel
782

Sorbs

805

Elbe

Oder

Tournai

Cologne

Aachen

Fulda

531

THURINGIA

774

Czechs

Moravians

AUSTRASIA

Tertry

Metz

Rhine

Soisson
486

Reims

Paris

SWABIA

502

Regensburg

Seine

NEUSTRIA

486

Strasburg

Danube

BAVARIA

788

Salzburg

CARINTHIA

788

Bretons

Nantes

Tours

Loire

Avars

796

Autun
532

536

Danube

Vouillé
507

BURGUNDY

533

Poitiers

Lyon

Genève

AQUITAINE

507

Milan

Pavia

Venice

Croats

Bordeaux

Rhône

Po

531

LOMBARD
KINGDOM

774

Ravenna

Serbs

GASCONY

Roncevaux
778

Toulouse

SEPTIMANIA

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PROVENCE

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Corsicans

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  - Charlemagne wanted recognition that
    - he was officially king of the Franks and king of the Romans
    - he was appointed by God
    - not that this was somehow a gift of the Pope

The Rise of the Papacy

- Bishop of Rome became the Pope gradually, partly by leadership, partly by rhetoric
  - frequently involved in doctrinal or institutional developments
  - Victor (110/120-199), 189-98, key in fixing date for Easter
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- Offices named
  - διακόνος (diákonos) deacon
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Titus 1:7 For an **overseer**, as God's steward, must be above reproach. . .

Phil. 1:1 To all the saints in Christ Jesus who are at Philippi, with the **overseers** and deacons . . .

1Tim. 3:1-2 If anyone aspires to the office of **overseer**, he desires a noble task. Therefore an **overseer** must be . . .

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Matt. 16:18 *And I tell you, you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.*

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    - independence from Constantinople
    - recognition of papal authority
    - Charlemagne to accept Leo's innocence to charges of adultery and corruption

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NORTH SEA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPE

•Aachen

FRANKISH EMPIRE

Tours 732 ✗

PYRENEES 721 720

KINGDOM OF THE VISIGOTHS

714

•Toledo 712

•Lisbon 711

•Cordoba 711

711 ✗

Carthage 697

ATLAS MOUNTAINS

NORTH AFRICA

SAHARA DESERT

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Tripoli 647

Barca 643

B Y Z A N T I N E

720

720

720

E M P I R E

Constantinople 717

ANATOLIA

Rhodes 654

TAURUS MTS.

670, 674, 717 654

654 649

Damascus•

Jerusalem 638 ✗

Alexandria 642 ✗

Al-Fustat (Cairo)

EGYPT

Nile R.

RED SEA

BLACK SEA

Danube R.

Euphrates R.

CASPIAN SEA

CENTRAL ASIA

ARAL SEA

Lake Balkas

Talas River ✗ 751

SOGDIANA

Bukhara• •Samarkand

Nineveh 627 ✗
Mosul•

•Samarra

•Baghdad

Qadisiya 636 ✗

ZAGROS MTS.

IRANIAN PLATEAU

•Isfahan

Tigris R.

SASANIAN EMPIRE

•Nishapur

•Herat

•Balkh

Indus R.

THAR DESERT

SOUTHWEST ASIA

Persian Gulf

•Hormuz

•Kandahar

SOUTH ASIA

Ganges R.

ARABIAN DESERT

•Medina

Badr 624 ✗

•Mecca

ARABIAN PENINSULA

ARABIAN SEA

	Muslim lands by 634 CE
	Muslim lands by 656 CE
	Muslim lands by 756 CE
→	Muslim raid
✗	Muslim victory, with date
✗	Muslim defeat, with date
656	Date of Muslim conquest
→	Further expansion of Islam
	Byzantine Empire, 610 CE
	Sasanian Empire, 610 CE
	Frankish Empire, 610 CE
•	City

Niger R.

0   500   1000 Miles

0   500   1000 Kilometers

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      - taught Latin, grammar, and theology

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EUROPE
at the death of Charles the Great (814 AD)

Atlantic

Ocean

North Sea

Finno-Ugric Tribes

Northmen

Scots

Picts

Irlanda

Welsh

England

London

Swedes and Goths

Baltic Sea

Baltic Tribes

Prussians

Pomoryans

Veleti

Poles

Slavic Tribes

Poles

Volga Bulgars

Bashkirs

Mordvins

Turkish Tribes

Pechenegs

Khazar Khanate

Empire of Charles the Great

Cologne

Aachen

Mainz

Rheims

Soissons

Verdun

Metz

Orleans

Tours

Strasbourg

Poitiers

Chalons

Lyon

Bordeaux

Toulouse

Arles

Marseilles

Czechs

Avar Kingdom

Vienna

Magyars

Kingdom of Asturia

Oviedo

Vasconia

Emirat of Cordova

Lisbon

Toledo

Zaragoza

Barcelona

Cordova

Karsa

Balearic Islands

Sardinia

Corsica

Pavia

Verona

Genoa

Florence

Ravenna

Rome

Croats

Serbs

Slavic Tribes

Serdica

Kingdom of the Bulgars

Hadrianopolis

Constantinople

Black Sea

Georgian Kingdoms

Albania

Armenia

Azerbaidjan

Caspian Sea

Duchy of Beneventum

East Roman Empire

Tyrrhenian Sea

Adriatic Sea

Sicily

Crete

Cyprus

Aleppo

Hims

Baghdad

Damascus

Jerusalem

Alexandria

Mediterranean Sea

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- Capital of the Empire moved north
  - old Roman Empire: Rome
  - Clovis (first king of the Merovingian dynasty): Paris
  - Charlemagne: Aachen, Germany
  - the focus of the Roman church moved north

The Christianity of Christendom

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  - symbolized by Leo III and Charlemagne
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Mark 16:16 Whoever believes and is baptized will be saved

John 6:53 So Jesus said to them, "Truly, truly, I say to you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, you have no life in you.

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