The emergence of the cult of saints

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Abstract
The continuity of the veneration of saints was shaped by the events of the secular world and the emergence of new peoples invading Europe from Asia and providing a challenge to monks especially with a missionary zeal to bring the new emerging nations into the Christian world of Europe and the Eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.

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A cult of saints played a key part within Anglo-Saxon Christianity, a form of Roman Catholicism practiced in Anglo-Saxon England from the late sixth to the mid eleventh century. Ecclesiastical authors produced hagiographies of many of these saints. These texts were aimed largely at an ecclesiastical audience, although some were also aimed at royalty and nobility, and outlined how to live an ideal Christian life. The Cult of Saint-Denis and Capetian Kingship - As the home of the principal Apostle of Gaul and the first bishop of Paris, it had a symbolic importance for the whole of France, independent of the monarchy itself. The representation of Saint Denis as a national saint, guiding, protecting and promoting the well-being of the monarchy, was a monastic theme from the ninth-century forward. Bernard Guenee noted recently that the emerging states of western Europe invoked God as their patron less frequently than their own national saints...God could not be monopolized...the first stirrings of national sentiment among the young states of Europe are expressed, strengthened, and given specific content through the choice of a protective saint whose special responsibility is to oversee the destinies of.