

Church History 4

D) Theological Movements

From Presbyterians to Episcopalian (180) – then from equality of bishops to a hierarchy

Constantine (305) and the Battle of the Milvian Bridge (Maxentius) – End of persecution, Growth of Caesaropapism – edict of Milan

Changing view of Baptism – sign and seal to salvific

Apostolic succession (2nd century) – bishop to bishop

Growth of the importance of the Roman Bishop (Pascha controversy)

Syncretism – Christianity Adopts Pagan customs

Vestments (post Constantine) *"Four main periods may be distinguished in the development of the Christian priestly dress. The first embraces the era before Constantine. In that period the priestly dress did not yet differ from the secular costume in form and ornament. The dress of daily life was worn at the offices of the Church."* – *From the RC Encyclopedia*

Holy days (Late Second century on)

Candles, incense, garlands (Roman religion)

From the Pagan Gods to Saints, Martyrs, and Mary – the growth of the Cultus

Relics, Tomb

From House Churches → to Simple Churches (Basilica) → to Cathedrals

Shift in the power base, West → East → West

313 Edict of Milan: Christianity was made legal

Rome sacked by Alaric (410 AD) Visigoth – West begins to fall into the dark ages

North Africa falls to the Barbarians - Hippo sacked – Augustine dies in 430

The triumph of the Barbarian tribes leads to the intermingling – spread of Christianity amongst the Barbarians.

Augustine/Pelagius: Augustine (354-430)

Soteriology, Does God Save Sinners or Do Sinners Save Themselves?

Jerome's (345-420) translation of the Bible into the Vulgate Latin. Replaces the Old Latin books. Becomes the "official" version of the Bible – this is the version of the bible reaffirmed by Trent in 1546. LEADS TO MASSIVE PROBLEMS! *Diakasme* vs. *Iustificare*

Patrick (373-463): Born in Britain, captured and made a slave in Ireland. Escaped and returned in 432 and spent the next 30 years evangelizing Ireland and breaking the power of the Druids.

Columba (521-597): Born in Donegal, Ireland. Sailed to Iona (off Scotland - the Scots were also from Ireland) and created a monastery to evangelize the Picts. Also helped to remove the influence of the Druids and bring the Pictish rulers such as King Brude into the Christian fold.

Augustine of Canterbury (not of Hippo): Pope Gregory I's comment "Angels not Angles". Sent to convert the Angles in 597. Ethelbert gives him his own palace in Canterbury.

Leo I (440-61) and Gelaius I (492-96) and the power vacuum. Council of Chalcedon - *Ex Cathedra* – *"Peter has spoken through Leo!"* All Bishops must submit to the Pope (who is guided by God and St. Peter)

Pope Gregory the Great (590) negotiates with Lombards, concludes peace sans Imperial authorization.

Missionaries to the West – Civilizing the Britons

The growth of Asceticism – from In the World, to out of it. Hermits to Monks. Pachomius (320) Basil the Great (330-379) and the monastic rules. Benedict (d.547 at Monte Cassino) – Prayer and Work. Value of the Monasteries.

Celibacy amongst the clergy – Apostles and Paul, Gnostics, Roman Religion, 3rd century – celibacy=holiness, Origen and the extreme. 4th century moves made to restrict marriage after ordination. ABUSES – Concubines, homosexuality.

Eastern Christianity – Presbyters, Deacons allowed to marry BEFORE ordination, Bishops and Monks always celibate.

West finally makes celibacy the legal norm under Pope Gregory VII 1073-1085

The Conversion of the Barbarian Kings – Clovis of the Franks. Conversion → King → Tribes → PEOPLE.
Benefits & Problems

Celtic and Western Churches – from conflict to fusion – Whitby 664

622 AD ISLAM – sources and impacts – BEGINNING OF WORLD JIHAD – Charles Martel 732