

Pierson

CHURCH HISTORY

Outline

1st Century

Apostolic Council (Acts 15) (c.49) / bishops, priests, deacons (1Tim, 2 Tim, Titus)

Paul, Peter, James, Matthew, Mark, Luke, Jude, John (N.T. authors)

- ❖ Clement of Rome (?-99)—bp. / Peter's third successor
- ❖ Ignatius of Antioch (?-115)—bp. / Peter's second successor

Writings

New Testament

Non-canonical gospels, acts, etc.

“Didache” (late first / early second century?)—manual of Christian practice

Emperors

Nero (54-68)	Vespasian (69-79)	Domitian (81-96)	Trajan (98-117)	Hadrian (117-138)
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Issues

Church order

Christianity and Judaism / Jewish Revolt (66)

Christianity and “Paganism” / Philosophy

2nd Century

- ❖ Polycarp of Smyrna (c.69-c.155)—bp. / disciple of John the Evangelist
- ❖ Justin Martyr (?-c.165)—apologist / Logos doctrine

- ❖ Irenaeus of Lyons (?-c.200)—disciple of Polycarp / against Gnostics / theosis
- ❖ Clement of Alexandria (?-215)—philosophy and Christianity / Logos doctrine
- ❖ Tertullian (160-235)—Carthage / Latin author / Montanist from c.205

Emperors

Marcus Aurelius (161-180)	Septimius Severus (193-211)
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Issues

Gnosticism

Marcionism

Bar Kochba Revolt (132-135)

3rd Century

- ❖ Perpetua and Felicitas (203)—Carthage / Perpetua's diary
- ❖ Origen (c.185-254)—Alexandria / Caesarea (Palestine) / student of Clement
- ❖ Cyprian (c.200-258)—bp. of Carthage / church order, unity, and discipline
- ❖ Anthony of Egypt (c.250-356)—ascetic / a monastic founder

Writings

“Apostolic Tradition”—probably by Hippolytus

Emperors

Decius (249-251)	Valerian (253-260)	Diocletian (284-305)	Galerius (305-311)
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Issues

Martyrs / Confessors / Persecutions (Decian, 250-251)

Manicheism

4th Century

Theologians

- ❖ Eusebius of Caesarea (c.263-c.339)—bp. / theologian and church historian
- ❖ Eusebius of Nicomedia (r.338-341)—bp. of Const. / Arian leader
- ❖ Athanasius of Alexandria (c.300-373)—bp. / against Arius
- ❖ Ephrem the Syrian (c.306-373)—Syriac hymnody and poetry
- ❖ Cyril of Jerusalem (r.350-387)—bp. / True Cross / “Catecheses”
- ❖ Three Cappadocians (mid-4th cen.)
 - Basil of Caesarea (Cappadocia)—bp. / monastic rule / patron of charities
 - Gregory of Nyssa—bp. / Christianity and Philosophy
 - Gregory of Nazianzus—bp. / Trinitarian theology
- ❖ Ambrose of Milan (339-397)—bp. / baptized Augustine / church and state
- ❖ John Chrysostom (347-407)—bp. of Constantinople / liturgist / preacher
- ❖ Evagrius of Pontus (346-399)—1st prominent teacher of monastic spirituality
- ❖ Jerome (347-420)—Rome, Bethlehem / Vulgate Bible / monastic leader

Saints

- ❖ Helena (c.250-330)—mother of Constantine / remains of True Cross
- ❖ Nicholas of Myra (c.270-343)—bp. / wonderworker
- ❖ Nino of Georgia (296-c.340)—converted Mirian III of Iberia (Georgia)
- ❖ Macrina (c.327-379)—monastic leader / sister of Basil and Gregory of Nyssa

- ❖ Martin of Tours (c.336-397)—bp. / monastic leader in Gaul
- ❖ Olympias (c.365-408)—associate of Chrysostom / charity / woman's monastery
- ❖ Melania the Elder (c.342-410)—wealthy widow / monastic founder

Emperors and kings

Tiridates III (?-314)—king of Armenia / converted by Gregory the Illuminator

Mirian III of Iberia (265-?)—king of Iberia (Georgia) / converted by Nino (327)

Ezana (r. 4th cen)—king of Axum (Ethiopia) / converted by Frumentius

Constantine I (r.324-337)

- Follower of “Sol Invictus”
- Battle of Milvian Bridge (312)
- Organized Council of Nicea (325)
- Founded New Rome (at Byzantium) (330)

Julian the Apostate (r.361-363)

Theodosius I (r.378-392)—Christianity the official religion (380)

Councils

Council of Nicea (325)—Arianism condemned / “homoousios”

Council of Constantinople I (381)—three persons / one essence

Issues

Church and state / empire-wide unity

Arianism

5th Century

Theologians

- ❖ Augustine of Hippo (354-430)—bp. / prolific Latin author
 - Monica (mother) a Christian

- Manichee for nine years
 - Baptized by Ambrose (387)
 - Bishop of Hippo (395)
 - Letters, sermons, commentaries
 - “Confessions” (c.401)
 - “City of God” (c.413-427)
 - “On Grace and Free Will” (426)
- ❖ Pelagius (c.354-420)—Britain / against “Original Sin”
 - ❖ John Cassian (365-433)—Gaul / introduced eastern monasticism to West
 - ❖ Cyril of Alexandria (r.412-444)—bp. / against Nestorius
 - ❖ Nestorius (r.428-431)—bp. of Const.
 - ❖ Leo I (r.440-461)—bp. of Rome / papal claims / political role / “Tome”
 - ❖ Gelasius I (r.492-496)—bp. of Rome / “two powers” theology / papal claims
 - ❖ Dionysius the Areopagite (late 5th-early 6th cen?)—apophatic theology
 - ❖ Diadochos of Photike (5th cen.)—bp. / spiritual writer / Jesus Prayer

Saints

- ❖ Melania the Younger (383-439)—charities / monastic founder
- ❖ Symeon the Stylite (390-459)—northern Syria / “stylite” (pillar saint)
- ❖ Shenouda (c.350-c.466)—Egypt / monastic leader / associate of Cyril
- ❖ Mary of Egypt (5th cen.?)—repentant ascetic / “Life” attributed to Sophronius
- ❖ Patrick of Ireland (late 4th-late 5th cen.)—bp. / missionary / Armagh bishopric

Emperors and kings

Theodosius II (r.408-450)—called Council of Ephesus

Pulcheria (399-453)—sister of Theodosius II

Marcian (r.450-457)—with Pulcheria, called Council of Chalcedon

Clovis I (r.480-511)—King of Francia / converted to Orthodoxy (c.500)

Clotilde (475-545)—influential in conversion of husband Clovis / nun

Councils

Council of Ephesus (431)—Nestorianism condemned / “Theotokos”

Council of Chalcedon (451)—Monophysitism condemned

Issues

Decline of Roman government in West

- sack of Rome (410 and 455)
- last emperor (476)

Donatist heresy

Monophysite heresy

Original Sin and Free Will

6th Century

- ❖ Saba (439-532)—from Cappadocia / monk in Palestine / influenced emperors
- ❖ Caesarius of Arles (c.470-542)—bp. / Council of Orange (529)
- ❖ Benedict of Nursia (c.480-540)—monastic rule in the West
- ❖ Scholastica (c.480-543)—twin sister of Benedict / monastic founder
- ❖ Gregory I of Rome—bp. (590-604) / sermons / dialogues / presanctified liturgy
- ❖ Augustine of Canterbury (?-604)—bp. / missionary to England
- ❖ Columbanus (543-615)—Ireland / missionary to continent / monastic founder
- ❖ Romanos Melodos (1st half of 6th cen.)—Syrian / “kontakia” / hymnographer

Emperors and kings

Justinian I (r.527-565)—Hagia Sophia / “symphonia”

Reccared (r.586-601)—king of Spain / became Orthodox (587)

Ethelbert (c.560-616)—king of Kent / baptized (597)

Councils

Council of Constantinople II (553)

- Re-condemned Nestorian heresy
- Condemned heresies of Origen

Synod of Toledo (589)—Spain / “filioque” added to Nicene Creed

7th Century

- ❖ John Climacus (?-649)—abbot at Mt. Sinai / Ladder of Divine Ascent
- ❖ Sergius (r.610-638)—bp. of Const. / monothelite
- ❖ Sophronius (r.634-638)—bp. of Jerusalem / monk / against monothelite heresy
- ❖ Pope Honorius (r.625-638)—“one will” / condemned by Pope Martin I (649)
- ❖ Pope Martin I (r.649-653)—against monothelite heresy / exiled by Constans II
- ❖ Maximus the Confessor (c.580-662)—Carthage / against monothelite heresy
- ❖ Theodore of Tarsus (c.602-690)—bp. / unified English church
- ❖ Isaac of Nineveh (?-700)—bp. / from Qatar / spiritual writer

Emperors and kings

Heraclius (r.610-641)—defeated Persians / recovered True Cross

Constans II (r.642-668)—arrested Pope Martin I (653) / other abuses in Italy

Constantine IV (r.668-685)—called Council of Constantinople III

Councils

Council of Constantinople III (680-681)—affirmed Maximus' theology

Synod in Trullo (692)—completed canons of 5th and 6th councils

Issues

Imperial unity

Territories lost to Muslims

- Entered Jerusalem (638) / defeated at Constantinople (718)
- Entered Spain (711) / defeated at Tours, France (732)

8th Century

- ❖ Boniface (680-754)—bp./ missionary from England to Central Europe
- ❖ Andrew of Crete (c.660-740)—hymnographer (developed canons) / iconophile
- ❖ John of Damascus (c.676-749)—defended icons / hymnographer
- ❖ Theodore Abu Qurrah (?-c.820)—bp. of Harran / against non-Chalcedonians
- ❖ Theodore the Studite (759-826)—Constantinople / abbot / defended icons

Emperors and kings

Leo III (r.717-741)—Syrian / began iconoclastic controversy

Constantine V (r.741-775)—called iconoclastic council (754)

Constantine VI / Irene (r.780-797)—Irene called council of Nicea II (787)

Pepin III (r.751-768)—king of Francia / alliance with Pope Stephen II (754)

Charlemagne (r.768-814)—crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III (800)

- United much of Western Europe
- Council of Frankfort (794) condemned Council of Nicea II
- “filioque” used in his realm (Pope Leo III opposed “filioque”)
- Proposed marriage to Irene
- “Carolingian Renaissance”

Councils

Council of Nicea II (787)—Triumph of Orthodoxy (confirmation of icons)

Synod of Frankfurt (794)—against Council of Nicea and “worship” of images

Writings

“Donation of Constantine”

Issues

Iconoclasm

Muslim invasions

Division between East and West

Church and State in West

9th Century

- ❖ Nicephorus I (r.806-828)—bp. of Const. / iconophile / confessor / historian
- ❖ Pope Nicholas I (r.858-867)—papal claims / against Patriarch Photius
- ❖ Photius (r.858-867, 878-886)—bp. of Const. / against Pope Nicholas I
- ❖ John “The Scot” (c.810-c.877)—Greek scholar / trans. Dionysius the Areopagite
- ❖ Cyril and Methodius (mid-9th cen.)—sent on mission to Moravia (862)
- ❖ Clement of Ohrid (c.840-916)—bp. / associate of Cyril and Methodius

Emperors and kings

Leo V (r.813-820)—Armenian / renewed iconoclasm / debated with Nicephorus

Michael III (r.856-867)—mother called council (843) that reaffirmed Nicea II

Basil I (r.867-886)—negotiated with Photius, Ignatius, and Boris

Boris I (r.852-889)—king of Bulgaria / baptized in 864

Councils

(West) Constantinople IV (869-870)—Photius deposed / Bulgaria under Const.

(East) Constantinople IV (879-880)—Photius reinstated / “filioque” condemned

Issues

Relations with Western Church

Bulgaria

Bogomil heresy

Church and State

10th Century

- ❖ John of Rila (876-946)—monk / monastic leader / wonderworker
- ❖ Olga of Kiev (c.890-969)—convert to Christianity (957)
- ❖ Athanasius the Athonite (c.920-1000)—founded Great Lavra on Mt. Athos (963)
- ❖ Aelfric of Eynsham (c.955-c.1010)—Anglo-Saxon abbot and theologian
- ❖ Symeon the New Theologian (949-1022)—abbot of St. Mamas monastery

Emperors and kings

Symeon I (r.894-927)—king of Bulgaria / Golden Age

Wenceslaus I (r.921-935)—duke of Bohemia / Christian (c.920)

Mieszko I (r.962-992)—king of Poland / baptized (966)

Vladimir I (r.980-1015)—Grand Prince of Kiev / baptized (988)

Basil II (r.976-1025)—a high point of Byzantine power

Issues

Renewal of monasticism (Cluny 909 / Athos 963)

Secular powers dominate Pope in the West (Ottonian Germany)

Military gains for Byzantine Empire (Antioch recaptured 969)

Turkish incursions

Pressure in Central Europe between Germans and Slavs

11th Century

- ❖ Pope Leo IX (r.1049-1054)—died April 19 / initiated Great Schism (1054)
- ❖ Michael I Cerularius (r.1043-1059)—patriarch of Const. during Great Schism
- ❖ Anthony and Theodosius of the Kiev Caves (d.1073 and 1074)—monastics
- ❖ Pope Gregory VII (r.1073-1085)—Investiture Controversy / Gregorian Reform
- ❖ Nicetas Stethatos (c.1000-1090)—disciple of Symeon the New Theologian
- ❖ Anselm of Canterbury (1033-1109)—bp. / western theory of atonement

Emperors and kings

Olaf II (r.1016-1030)—king of Norway / organized church (1024) / martyred

Stephen I (r.997-1038)—king of Hungary

Constantine X (r.1042-1054)—attempted reconciliation with West

Henry IV (r.1056-1105)—king of Germany / invested bishops with authority

Alexius I Comnenus (r.1081-1118)—requested western military aid

Issues

Bulgaria annexed to Byzantine Empire (1018)

Schism

Norman Invasions

- Southern Italy and Sicily (early 11th cen.)
- England (1066)

Byzantine Empire—high point about 1025

Byzantine defeats: Manzikert / Bari (1071)

Investiture Contest

Monastic foundations / monastic reforms

Turkish incursion

Crusades

- Council of Clermont (1095)
- Capture of Jerusalem (1099)