Church History



Church History

- Introduction to Church History
- The Ancient Church
- The Rise of Christendom
- The Early Middle Ages
- The Age of Crusades
- The Renaissance
- Conquest and Reformation
- The Age of Enlightenment
- The Age of Revolution
- The Modern Age
- The Postmodern Age

- AD 1st-3rd centuries
- AD 4th-5th centuries
- AD 6th-10th centuries
- AD 11th-13th centuries
- AD 14th-15th centuries
- AD 16th century
- AD 17th-18th centuries
- AD 19th century
- AD 20th century
- AD 21st century



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- Introduction to Church History
- The Ancient Church AD 1st-3rd centuries
- The Rise of Christendom AD 4th-5th centuries
 - Constantine: The Thirteenth Apostle
 - The First Ecumenical Council
 - The Constantinian Line



The Constantinian Line

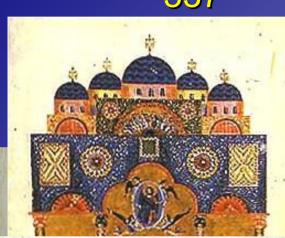
Constantine died at the age of 65 Prior to this, he commissioned 50 Bibles from Eusebius to be constructed and church he founded (now known as the of the Holy Apostles)

Bib s we know it was collated and bound together

This is also probably the source of the collection now known as the Codex copies of the Greek New ld) Testament

The leaves of the Codex Sinaiticus were rediscovered in the 19th at a monastery on Mount Sinai— supposedly, in a trash bin about to be

buirned



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VEHLY LINE STATEMENT

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The Constantinian Line
337 Constantine died at the age of 65
Among other factors, Constantine's death left the world in a state of flux
He divided his empire up between his sons Constantine II







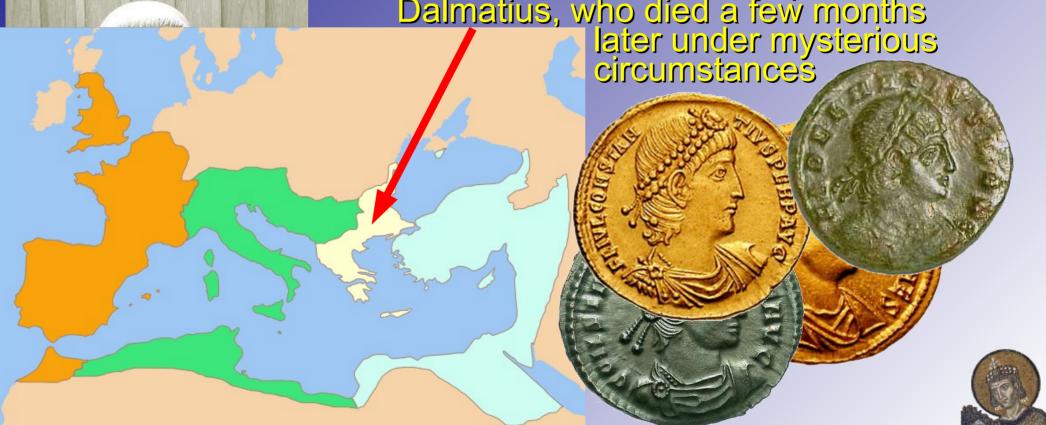
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He divided his empire up between his sons Constantine II, Constans I, and Constantius II



The Constantinian Line
337 Constantine died at the age of 65
Among other factors, Constantine's death left the world in a state of flux
He divided his empire up between his sons Constantine II, Constans I, and Constantius II, and his nephew
Dalmatius, who died a few months



The Constantinian Line 337 Constantine died

Constantine died at the age of 65

* Among other factors, Constantine's death left the world in a state of flux

* He divided his empire up

* Dalmatius' territory was then divided between Constant and Constantius with Constantine II serving as guardian



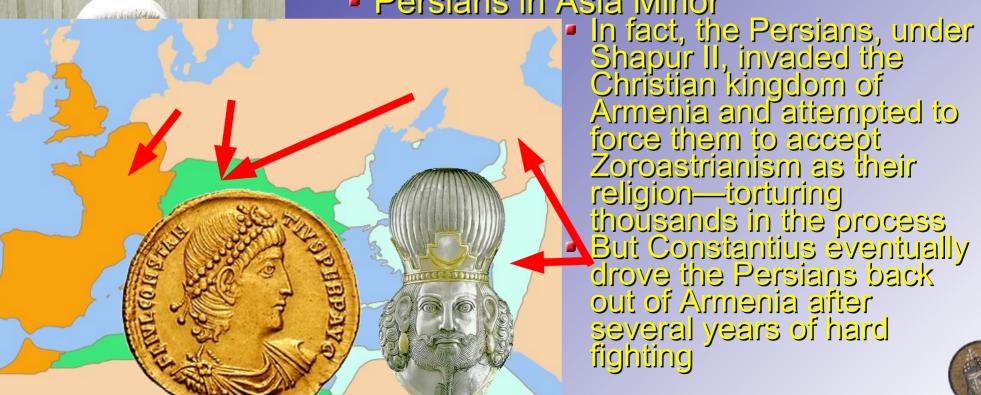
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Among other factors, Constantine's death left the world in a state of flux

There was constant warfare on all fronts
 Vandals and Franks in Gaul
 Sarmatians and Alemanni in Pannonia

Persians in Asia Minor

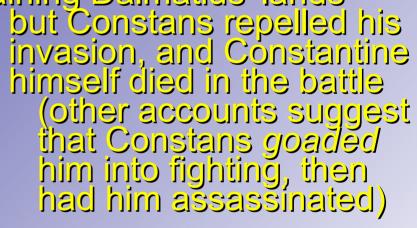


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Constantine II even decided to invade ltaly because he didn't appreciate Constant gaining Dalmatius' lands but Constant repelled his invasion, and Constantine himself died in the battle





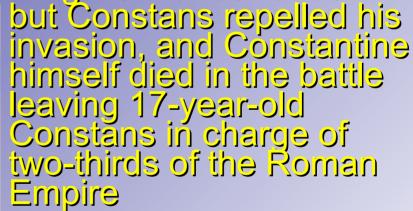


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The Constantinian Line

Constantine died at the age of 65
Constans ruled two-thirds of the Empire
Constans and Constantius began to chafe
Constans became more and more

powerful, and more and more powerful, and more and more corrupt

He hired barbarians as his personal guard, over the Roman Praetorians, and allowed them free reign over his people to demonstrate his power—as one commentator put it, "he has invaded his own empire"

He also flagrantly displayed his homosexuality with a constant stream of favorite lovers in court





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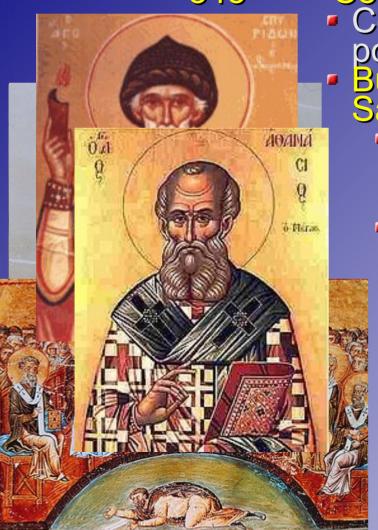
But he also called together the Council of Sardica to deal with Arianism again

 Constans supported orthodoxy, and recalled Athanasius from his exile (Constantine I had exiled him in 327)

Constantius supported Arianism, and commanded that Athanasius and

anyone following him should be summarily put to death Instead of settling the Arian dispute, the Council of Sardica actually served to officially put Christians at war with one another

FYI—Athanasius was nonetheless welcomed warmly by his bishopric upon his return to Alexandria



340

The Constantinian Line

Constantine died at the age of 65
Constant ruled two-thirds of the Empire
Constant and Constantius began to chafe
Magnentius took over
Sick of Constant' excesses and cruelty,
Praetorian captain, Magnentius, took over
Constant fled, but was soon
assassinated in Gaul—because
nobody liked him
But most people liked Magnentius,
since he was a war hero in Gaul and
consistently tolerant toward all

consistently tolerant toward all ethnicities and religions—including the pagans





The Constantinian Line

337 340 343 350

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Sick of Constant' excesses and cruelty,
Praetorian captain, Magnentius, took over
Constantius turned back from his war
against Persia to attack Magnentius
finally pushing him back to southern Gaul
where Magnentius was finally forced to
commit suicide in 353





The Constantinian Line

343 350 353

Constantine died at the age of 65
Constant ruled two-thirds of the Empire
Constant and Constantius began to chafe
Magnentius took over
Constantius now ruled the whole Empire
He named Claudius Silvanus military
governor of Gaul, then moved East to
deal with Shapur II again
He also again exiled
Athanasius, who fled to
a succession of homes and monasteries in



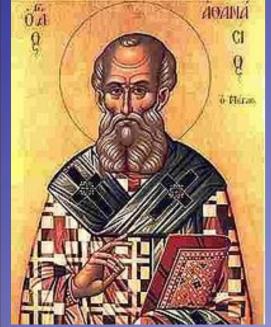




Funky little teaching moment—

As a result, Athanasius was able to write several books—including The History of the Arians, in which he equated Constantius with the Antichrist "After all these things, and now that the impiety has reached such a pitch of audacity, who will any longer venture to call this [Constantius] a Christian, and not rather the image of Antichrist? For what mark of Antichrist is yet wanting? How can he in any way fail to be regarded as that one?"

Thus, Bishop Athanasius and the emperor officially anathematized each other





The Constantinian Line

337 340

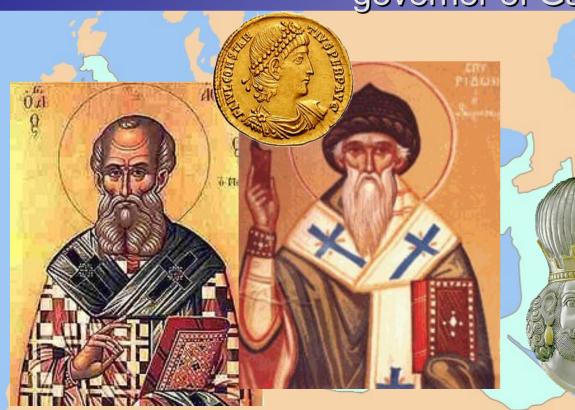
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Constantius began an
empire-wide purge of all
anti-Arians, while he
dealt with Shapur II
The supposedly
"Christian" emperor of
Rome institutionalized

the killing of other
["heretical"] Christians
—what precedent
did this set?



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empire-wide purge of all
anti-Arians, while he
dealt with Shapur II
He also had Silvanus

crack down on the growing presence of Manicheaism in Gaul which continued to grow in size and strength
There was even a

monastery in Rome



350 353

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Magnentius took over
Constantius now ruled the whole Empire
Silvanus declared himself Emperor in Gaul
He was quickly killed by another general
but it forced Constantius 343

to significantly reduce his persecution of orthodox Christians to deal with the

Constantius had Silvanus replaced in Gaul by his cousin, Julian—the last of the Constantinian line





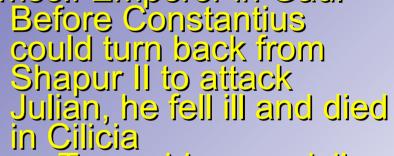
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Silvanus declared himself Emperor in Gaul
Julian declared himself Emperor in Gaul
Before Constantius



To avoid more civil war, Constantius declared Julian to be his lawful heir to rule the whole Roman **Empire**



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340 343

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353 355

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Constantius now ruled the whole Empire
Silvanus declared himself Emperor in Gaul
Julian declared himself Emperor in Gaul
Julian—though trained as a theologian
under Eusebius—had renounced his
Christian faith in 350 to become a

follower of Helios, the Sun god (like his paternal grandfather, Constantius I)

As emperor, he re-installed the Sol Invictus cult in Rome, supported paganism, and oppressed Christianity He thus became known in history as "Julian the Apostate"



360



The Constantinian Line

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At the far end of the known world, the

Rouran Empire was expanding, breaking the strength of the Eastern Jin in China and driving barbarian tribes like the Huns

westward, toward Rome...



