

## a. (Cont.)

bishop Alexander of Alexandria and trained. He studied as a ascetic in the desert, and became secretary and archdeacon to Alexandria. He was one of the most effective leaders at the Council of Nicaea and throughout his life remained firm on the Nicaen concept of God and Christ. He spent 20 years in exile for his stand.

b. He was an admirer of the hermits and wrote a life of St. Anthony which greatly stimulated the ascetic movement.

c. The Council of Alexandria (362)

In between exiles Athenaceous called a council to discuss the Trinity. Its biggest accomplishment was setting up a uniform translation into Latin of the Nicaen concepts. Athenaceous was well versed in both the Latin and Greek.

(1) The Greek "ousia" being or essence would be represented by the Latin "substantium".

(2) The Greek "hypostasis" would be represented by the Latin "persona" (originally used to mean the mask, worn by actors, then it came to be applied to an individual who can sign a contract of law) Thus there is one substantium but three personae.

## 4. The Cappadocians

a. Basil the Great - A good writer and a great organizer, Basil through his excellent administration strengthened Nicaen orthodoxy in the East. He encouraged the monastic movement by setting up groups of people to live and work and study the word together apart from the world.

## b. Gregory of Nissa

Although Gregory of Nissa ranked among the finest writers of the East, he was overshadowed by the administrating ability of his brother Basil, and the preaching of Greg. of Nazianzen.

## c. Gregory of Nazianzen

(1) Gregory was a close friend of Basil, who appointed him bishop of a small town in Cappodocia. He was a great student and great Christian, yet for a time he resented his appointment to so small a town and did no work in the village.