

person with two natures, not mixed, not divided, two complete natures, yet we can say there is one will, that there is one operations in Christ and this he said, will give a formula which they be willing to accept and come back into the church. Well, the emporer thought that was fine and he found out what some of the other bishops thought and Sergius wrote to the bishop of Rome, Honorius who was pope from 625 - 638 and whose name is very important to remember. (question 3 3/4) Sergius is not nearly so important as the pope Honorius, though in the actual events he was important but in relation to us he is much less. (question 4) Now Honorius was pope from 625 - 638 and Sergius wrote to Honorius and he said to him, don't you think this is a good idea and Honorius wrote back and said, I certainly don't see any harm in it. Of course, Christ has only one will, he says, it would be obsurd to say Christ has two wills, there is no objection to that and so Honorius wrote that to him and so the emporer issued a statement which Sergius drew up, a statement ~~the~~ which declared that Christ has one will and a great many Monofi. came back into the eastern branch of the Catholic church when that formula was given. (question) Extremely important. From all viewpoints, the most important person in this sentury is Honorius. From the Roman Catholic viewpoint, one that they would like to forget ever existed. He was the bishop of Rome. They call the others pope too, every priest in the eastern empire was called pope at this time, every one a bishop in the western, but Honorius wrote to him and he said, that is a very good idea. Besides I don't see any harm in saying there ~~is~~ one will and he wrote several letters along this line. Sergius wrote him at different times and so the emperor issued the statement there is only one will in Christ and then some of the poeple who were very attached to the Mono-fisite, to the counsêl of studied into it, and they said, look here, if Christ doesn't have a human will, how can he be a real man? (question 5 3/4) The emporer was the prime mover in this, not the bishop. The patriarch Sergius was acting in accordance with the emporer's desires and this would remind us again of a matter that I want to stress a great deal and that is that the one of the greatest reasons why the bishop of Rome acquired the power he did was