

I won't need to spell some of those for you as they are already spelled out for you here. Julian the first one and the one we are now discussing. Julian as we notice his religion - he was determined to bring back the glories of the ancient pagan religion. He himself did the divining - killing an animal, looking at its liver to see what it would tell about the future...whether he should do something on a certain date...trying to reestablish the pagan custom of old Rome and combining a thorough-going belief in the pagan customs and the pagan deities with a thorough study of the neo-platonic ~~and~~ philosophy one which was doubtless affected by Christianity to some extent, but which was very definitely anti-Christian. We have noticed the rise of the neo-platonic philosophy in the previous century. So Julian is said to represent one of the better representatives of paganism - that of neo-platonic philosophy. He was a man of sincerity - a man in many ways of very excellent character. He did not waste money even though he had all the resources of the empire at his disposal. He did not waste money in luxurious living. In fact he dismissed hundreds of pastry cooks and men of different types who were kept in Constantius time to cater to the physical pleasures of the emperor and his family. He said there was no sense in wasting the money on all this sort of thing. He lived a very frugal life. He spent whole nights in prayer to the gods of paganism. He had been disgusted and his uncle - really his cousin, he was older and was called his uncle - who was a determined Christian and did everything he could to injure the advance of paganism. He was also a determined Arian and who also in his life did not show many of the Christian graces. He was in many ways a very disagreeable person and held Julian under such restrictions that Julian blamed everything on Christianity and was determined to root it out.

### 3. Julian's attitude to Christianity

Julian recognized that Christianity was a great obstacle to the reestablishment of the pagan glories of Rome. He is often called Julian the Apostate - he was nominally a Christian and used to read the scripture in the church and had been ordained for that purpose. But his Christianity had always been something that he took on under compulsion and under fear of displeasure of his uncle and for fear of losing his life. So he ~~was~~ an apostate in the sense that he was a Christian