

So he apposed this Apollonarian view but you might say this was the last refuge of the Arians. As the Arians found themselves driven back with the increase of the beliefs of those who would not admit that Jesus was different from the Father, would not admit that he was merely of similar substance of the Father, so some men swung over into this Apollonarian view or perhaps it was some of the orthodox people who thought "now we have an explanation we can understand". Whatever it was, during these last few years of this period the Apollonarians increased and their views spread through many parts of the Christian section of the empire and they even began forming separate churches, trying to get Apollonarian bishops into various localities. So it became quite an issue. Now it is a far less serious thing than Arianism but here we have a new problem beginning to come to the front. So I mention it at this time because chronologically it belongs.

Now we go on to #5. #5 belongs here not only chronologically but logically because #5 is a very important aspect of this subject - the downfall of Arianism

#5 - The Capadotian Fathers

I am going to deal rapidly with the Capadotian Fathers but I hate to because they are very important. They are important but there is not a great deal of detail about them that we need to know. They are called the Capadotian Fathers because they came from the section of Eastern Asia Minor which is known as Capadotia. They were three men of very great ability, three men who next to Athanasias were the most important force in putting an end to Arianism. So these three men who were 40 years younger than Athanasias, in the next generation actually, these men were among the greatest forces in the downfall of Arianism and so I am calling #5 the Capadotian Fathers. If you were going to make a through study of this period you would want to spend several hours studying their activities. But I do think you should be aware of the names and nature of their activity. ~~Three of them were~~ One of them is called Basil and the other two are called Gregory. I will deal with Basil first - a. Basil the Great.

He is generally considered as the greatest of the three men. If you would go from here about a mile or a mile and a half in a northeasterly direction you