

CHURCH HISTORY (Pre-Reformation.)

IX. Leaders in Monasticism.

- A. Paul of Thebes - A.D. 250, he lived as a hermit in a cave. Influenced others.
- B. St. Anthony - Christian hermit who defended Athanasius.
- C. Athanasius - He wrote a life of St. Anthony.
- D. Basil the Great - Cappadocian father who tried to live an ascetic life.
- E. Pachomius - Contemporary of Anthony who started group monasticism.

X. Church Leaders.

- A. Jerome - Advanced monastic idea; wrote Vulgate; Origin controversy.
 - 1. Damasus I - Bishop of Rome. Encouraged Jerome to write the Vulgate.
 - 2. Ursinus - A deacon who tried to become bishop instead of Damasus I.
 - 3. Paula - Widow who was greatly influenced by Jerome's monastic ideas.
 - 4. Jovinian - He attacked monastic life. He abstained from marriage.
 - 5. Helvidius - He also opposed Monasticism.
 - 6. Vigilantius - He wrote against monasticism in stronger language than Jovinian.
- B. John Chrysostom - The great preacher. He was bishop at Constantinople.
 - 1. Libanius - Greek sophist, who taught Chrysostom and Basil the Great.
- C. Augustine
 - 1. Monica - Mother of Augustine.
 - 2. Valerius - Bishop who preceded Augustine at Hippo.
 - 3. Donatist Controversy
 - a. Mansurius - Bishop of North Africa who was succeeded by Caecilius.
 - b. Felix - Bishop (tradetor?) who ordained Caecilius.
 - c. Marcellinius - Roman governor who said the Donatists were wrong.
 - 4. Manichaean controversy
 - 5. Pelagian controversy
 - a. Pelagius - Human nature not inherently corrupt. Man basically good.
 - b. Coelestius - Lawyer and devoted follower of Pelagius.
 - c. Jerome - Wrote three books against Pelagianism.
 - d. Bishop John of Jerusalem - He took the side of Pelagius at a synod.
 - e. Orosius - He brought criticism against Pelagius at Council of Jerusalem.
 - f. Honorius - The emperor who persuaded Zosimus to turn against Pelagianism.
 - g. Julian of Eclanum - He presented the Pelagian views effectively & clearly.
 - 6. Semi-Pelagianism - They said man was not entirely corrupt.
 - 7. Semi-Augustinianism - General view of the Western Church.

The Fifth Century. 401-500 AD.

I. Pagans and Political Leaders.

- A. Arcadius - emperor of the Eastern Empire.
- B. Honorius - emperor of the Western Empire.
- C. Stilicho - Vandal leader who helped Honorius, but enemies had Stilicho killed.
- D. Alaric - 410 AD. Plundered Rome, but did not injure churches. Visigoth.
- E. Count Boniface - Roman general in Africa who invited Genseric to help him.
 - 1. Aetius - Lied to Boniface and his wife so that he eventually could be leader.
 - 2. Genseric - Vandal leader who conquered North Africa.
- F. Attila - Hun who invaded Italy but Leo I probably persuaded him to leave.
- G. Clovis - Leader of Franks who had a Christian wife and later became one, too.

II. Mission Work in the Fifth Century.

- A. Palladius - First missionary to Ireland, but failed in his mission.
- B. Patrick - Self appointed missionary to Ireland, who succeeded in his purpose.
(Germanus - Some say he was sent by Clestine I as a missionary to Britain.)

III. Bishops of Rome in the Fifth Century.

- A. Innocent I - He asserted his 'supreme official authority' on Pelagius controversy.
- B. Zosimus - He took side of Pelagius at first; but then turned against him.
- C. Celestine I - He wanted to win Ireland for the church so sent Palladius.
- D. Leo I - Claimed supremacy of Rome. Wrote a tome, included in Chalcedon act.
 - 1. Hilary - French leader who did not recognize authority of Leo the Great.
 - 2. Valentinian III - Emperor who gave decree to recognize primacy of Roman bishop.
 - 3. Priscillianists - Leo wanted to have this sect investigated.
 - 4. Pelagians - He said anyone who held to these views should be deposed.
- E. Gelasius I - Wrote to emperor Anastasius, & said priestly power above his power.