

+

To Jesus Through Mary

Name: _____ Per. _____ Date: _____
Eighth Grade Religion ID's

Chapter Three: *Faith of an Empire (313 – 476)*

1. Edict of Milan

In 313 Constantine issues the Edict of Milan, granting freedom of worship to Christians and ending the 250 years of systematic government persecution of the Christian Church. This takes place only 10 years after Diocletian's Great Persecution. Christian movement receives the rights and protections as other religions have in the empire. A major turning point for the Jesus Movement.

2. Constantine

He is not a baptized member of the Church until much later in his life. Will be baptized shortly before his death. He begins to show favoritism towards the Church and begins to place restrictions on pagan worship.

3. Theodosius I

He is emperor in 380. Makes Christianity the official religion of the empire. In 392 he outlaws all pagan religions.

4. Constantinople

Constantine moves the center of the Roman Empire eastward and establishes Constantinople as the new capital city. Built over the old city of Byzantium. Nicknamed the Second Rome. Will become the center of the Christian Roman Empire. Eventually the great church called Hagia Sophia will be built in Constantinople and be the main church in Christianity for nearly 1,000 years.

5. Catholic Charities USA

An example of a charitable organization in the United States. Provides charitable services worldwide.

6. Almsgiving

Means to give support and assistance to those who are poor and unable to care for all of their own material needs.

7. Pontifex Maximus

A title of the Roman emperors from the days of the Roman pagan religion. Literally means the supreme bridge builder. In the ancient Roman religion it meant that the emperor was the supreme priest or high priest of the religion. In the early Christian Roman Empire, the emperors began to use this title to refer to themselves as the head of the Christian Church.

8. Caesaropapism

Literally means Caesar is pope. In Church-state relationship it means that the supreme power in both the Church and the state is in the hands of the lay ruler. The Church is considered to be a department of government overseen by the government.

9. Fathers of the Church

A group of church leaders who made a great contribution to our understanding of Jesus, his Gospel and our Catholic theology. Theology means an understanding of who God is. Their time span stretches from the 1st century to the 7th century.

10. Patristic Literature

The writings of the Church Fathers is called Patristic Literature.

11. Patristics

Patristics is the study of the writings of the Church Fathers.

12. Apostolic Fathers

The Apostolic Fathers are the earliest group of Church Fathers. They either knew one of the Apostles directly or were taught by an immediate successor to the Apostles.

13. Clement of Rome and his letter to the Corinthians

Clement of Rome is an example of an Apostolic Father. His letter to the Corinthians is the earliest and oldest example we have of a local Christian community seeking guidance from the Bishop of Rome.

14. Apologists

Apologists are known as the Defenders of the Faith. To apologize literally means to explain your actions. These Church Fathers explained to the Roman world why they chose to be Christians despite its illegality.

15. Justin Martyr

He is an example of an Apologist. Lived in the 2nd century (100 – 165). Opened a school in Rome to teach and explain the faith. During a persecution he was arrested and martyred.

16. Irenaeus of Lyons

He is another example of an Apologist. He explained the faith not to the pagan Romans, but rather attempted to correct the Gnostics and their faulty understanding of Christianity. He was from Lyons in Gaul.

17. Origen

He is one of the Third Century Church Fathers. He is from Alexandria in Egypt, the center of the Christian movement in North Africa. He spent his life writing commentaries on the scriptures.

18. Tertullian

He too is one of the Third Century Church Fathers. He is also from North Africa. He designed a vocabulary (using Latin words) to help explain the Christian faith. Our understanding of the word sacrament comes from his writings.

19. John Chrysostom

He is one of the Church Fathers of the Golden Age during the 4th and 5th centuries. His name means Golden-Mouth. He was the Patriarch of Constantinople. He was an eloquent preacher. His homilies helped to broaden the understanding of scriptures.

20. Augustine of Hippo

Also from the Golden Age of Church Fathers. Hippo is a city in North Africa. As Bishop of Hippo his preaching, teaching and writings will challenge three major faulty philosophies. The theology that he establishes will have a major influence on Catholic theology down to this day.

21. Monica

Augustine's mother. Through her persistent prayer and efforts, Augustine will become a Catholic.

22. Ambrose

Ambrose is the Bishop of Milan and a great preacher/teacher. He will influence and guide Augustine. He will baptize Augustine.

23. Manicheanism

Manicheanism is the belief in two gods. The god of good and the god of evil. An individual person has no personal responsibility for his/her actions. If you do good, it is the god of good who did it through you. If you do evil, the god of evil worked through you. Augustine was a Manichean for 10 years.

24. Original Sin

Original Sin is a person's powerlessness to be the friend of God without God's help.

25. Grace

Grace is God offering to a person all he needs to achieve friendship with God.

26. Donatism

Donatism is a movement that sprung from the time of the Apostates in the 200's. At that time Bishop Donatus from North Africa rejected the claim that apostates could be forgiven. He went on to state that any sacrament performed by an apostate priest was invalid.

27. Sacramental grace

Sacramental grace means that the grace of the sacrament is always given and is always present. It is not dependent on the person bestowing the grace nor the person receiving the grace. For the grace of the sacrament to be effective, the person receiving the sacrament has to be cooperative with the grace bestowed. This is so because the sacrament is the action of Jesus not the minister of the sacrament nor the receiver of the sacrament.

19. Jerome

A Golden Age Church Father. He is younger day, Jerome was the secretary to the Bishop of Rome. In his later years, Jerome moves to Bethlehem in the Holy Land and spends the remaining years of his life translating the books of the Bible out of the original languages they were written in into the common language of the people of the empire. The common language is Latin.

20. Vulgate

The Vulgate is what we call Jerome's translation of the Bible into Latin. Vulgate is related to the word vulgar which means common. Latin was the common spoken language of the empire. A modern version of the Vulgate is the official translation of the Bible for the Catholic Church.

21. Ecumenical Council

Council means meeting. Ecumenical means general. An Ecumenical Council is a meeting to which all the bishops of the Church are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is discuss and deal with major issues challenging and facing the Church community. In contrast a synod is a gathering of a select group of bishops on a particular topic.

22. Council of Nicaea

The emperor Constantine called for the Council of Nicaea in 325. It was only 12 years since the Edict of Milan. Constantine gathered the bishops together in order to restore order and unity. There were major disagreements in the Church community over the question of who Jesus was. Was he human or divine or both? The Council of Nicaea is the first of the ecumenical councils.

23. Arius

Arius was a priest from Alexandria in Egypt. He was trying to understand who Jesus was. From the Jewish tradition we say there is only one God, but if the Father is God and Jesus is God, doesn't that give us two Gods? Arius began teaching that Jesus was not divine, only human. At the Incarnation, Arius said, God did not become a man. His teaching is known as Arianism.

24. Athanasius

Athanasius, a deacon from Alexandria, becomes the champion of the Council of Nicaea. He leads the bishops in defending the divinity of Jesus and the reality of the Incarnation. The bishops fine tune the Apostles Creed giving us the Nicene Creed declaring Jesus is God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, consubstantial with the Father.

24. Council of Constantinople

The Arian heresy doesn't disappear after being condemned by the Council of Nicaea. Whereas the western half of the Roman Empire embraces Catholicism, many in the eastern half still believe in Arianism. When Theodosius I comes the throne he is confused by the teaching of Arianism in Constantinople. He had been raised in Roman Iberia where Catholicism was taught. He called the bishops together for the Council of Constantinople in 381. This council reaffirmed the Nicene Creed. In 382, Theodosius made Catholicism the official religion of the Roman Empire. In 392 he outlawed all other religions.

25. Nicene Creed

This creed was formulated at the Council of Nicaea in 325. It has been used each Sunday since as our Profession of Faith during Mass.

26. Nestorius

Nestorius, the bishop of Constantinople was struggling with understanding how Jesus was both human and divine. He began teaching that Jesus' divine person was housed inside his human person, like a hand in a glove or a bouquet of flowers in a vase. Basically Nestorius is teaching that Jesus is two persons. His teaching is called Nestorianism.

27. Council of Ephesus

Nestorius wasn't sure of the correctness of his teaching so he called the bishops together for the Council of Ephesus in 431. The bishops declared Nestorianism a heresy. The true teaching is that Jesus is one person with two natures; a fully human nature and a fully divine nature. The bishops went on to proclaim Mary as the Theotokos, the God-bearing; the Mother of God. Mary is the mother of Jesus. Jesus is one person with a fully human nature and fully divine nature. Therefore Mary is the mother of God. We celebrate Mary as the Mother of God on January 1st each year.

28. Council of Chalcedon

The Council of Chalcedon was called in 451. An old monk from Constantinople named Eutyches was struggling with understanding the two natures of Jesus. He began teaching that Jesus' human nature was absorbed by his divine nature. Therefore Jesus was not fully human. The bishops at the Council of Chalcedon declared Eutyches' teaching as false and reaffirmed that Jesus is one person with two natures; fully human and fully divine.

29. Trinity

When we say God is a Trinity we mean that God is Triune. That is we believe there is one God who was revealed Himself as Three Persons. The Second Person of the Trinity has 2 natures. The Second Person of the Trinity was incarnated in Jesus and Jesus has two natures; fully divine and fully human. The three Persons are:

- Creator who we call Father (we were created to be God's friends).
- Savior (became a man to show us how to live in friendship with God) we call the Son who was incarnated in Jesus who is fully divine and fully human.
- Sanctifier (to sanctify means to make holy/helps us to become God's friend today) we call the Holy Spirit.

Mary is the Theotokos, the God-bearer; the Mother of God.