

Η ΣΥΝΟΔΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΠΑΤΕΡΩΝ



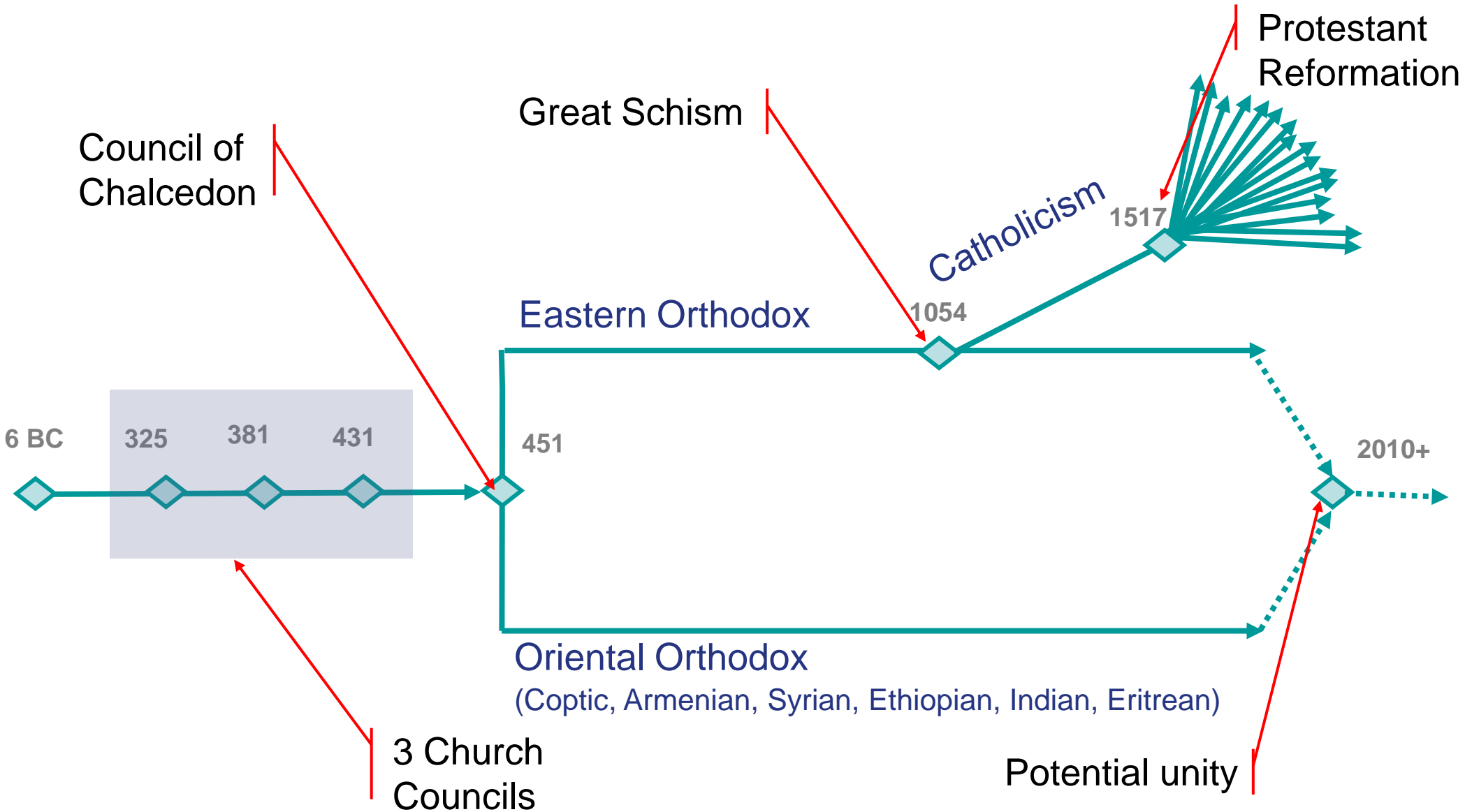
Council of Constantinople

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ΚΑΙ ΠΑΘΟΝΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΦΕΝΤΑ...

Learning's

- ❖ *Church History*
- ❖ *Bit of Theology*
- ❖ *Saintly Fathers*
- ❖ *Influence & role of the Coptic Church*

Church History Overview

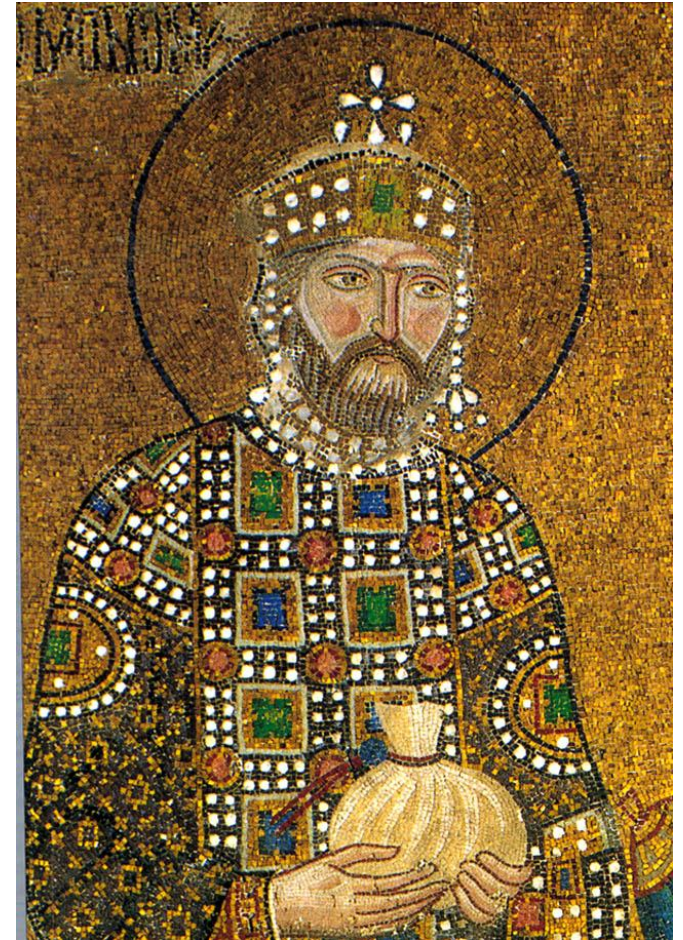


Review of Nicea

	Nicea
Year	325 AD
Number attending	318 Bishops
Location	City of Nicea
Presiding emperor	Constantine the Great
Heretics	Arius, an Alexandrian priest
Important persons in the council	St. Athanasius the Apostle, a deacon at that time Pope Alexander, Pope of Alexandria
The heresy	The denial of Christ's divinity. "The Son (Word) is not One with the Father in essence (Homo-ousios)."
Important laws issued by the council	The issuance of the Creed: "We believe in One God ... And we believe in the Holy Spirit".

Nicean Aftermath

- Nicea did not put an end to the Arian controversy
- Large middle party began to regret their decision because the term homo-ousios was used by Sabellian theologians
- They joined forces with the Arians to remove the term homo-ousios
- Gained the support of Constantine
- Constantine replaced Bishop Hosios as his spiritual advisor with the Arian, Eusebius of Nicomedia



Constantinople Lead up

- Athanasius exiled 5 times
- Boat story
- Put together list of the Bible books in festal letter
- Arians claimed St. Anthony supported them
- St. Athanasius said: *“in a few short days that Anthony was among them, more people became Christian than normally would do so in an entire year”*
- Athanasius died without seeing the end of Arianism but saw 3 young theologians continue his legacy



Years of exile

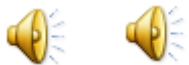
	St. Peter I	300-311
	Achillas	312-313
	St. Alexander I	313-328
	St. Athanasius I	328-373
EXILE	[Pistus]	335-337
EXILE	[Gregory]	340-346
EXILE	[George]	357-361
EXILE	[Lucius]	365, 375-378
	Peter II	373-380
	Timothy I	380-385
	Theophilus I	385-412
	St. Cyril I	412-444
	St. Dioscorus I	444-451, d. 454
	St. Proterius	452-457
	Timothy/Timotheos	457-460,
	II Eluros	475-477



The Cappadocian Fathers



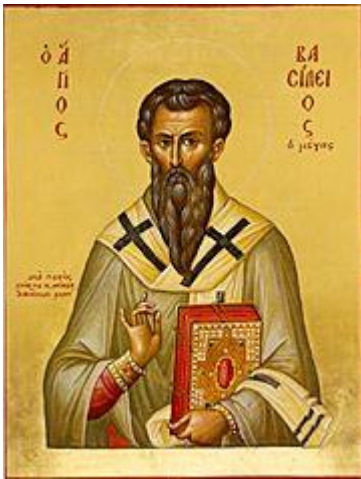
- St. Basil of Caesaria (St. Basil the Great)
- St. Gregory of Nazianzus (Friend of St. Basil)
- St. Gregory of Nyssa (Brother of St. Basil)



The Cappadocian Fathers

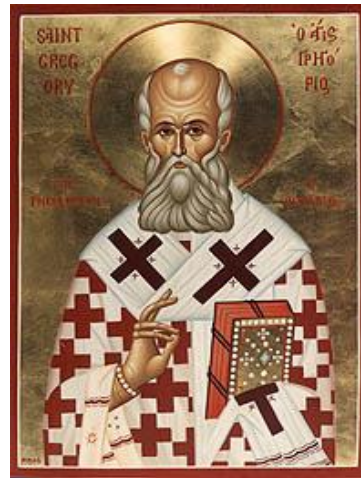
Cappadocian Fathers

St. Basil the Great



The man of action

St. Gregory of Nazianzus



The orator

St. Gregory of Nyssa

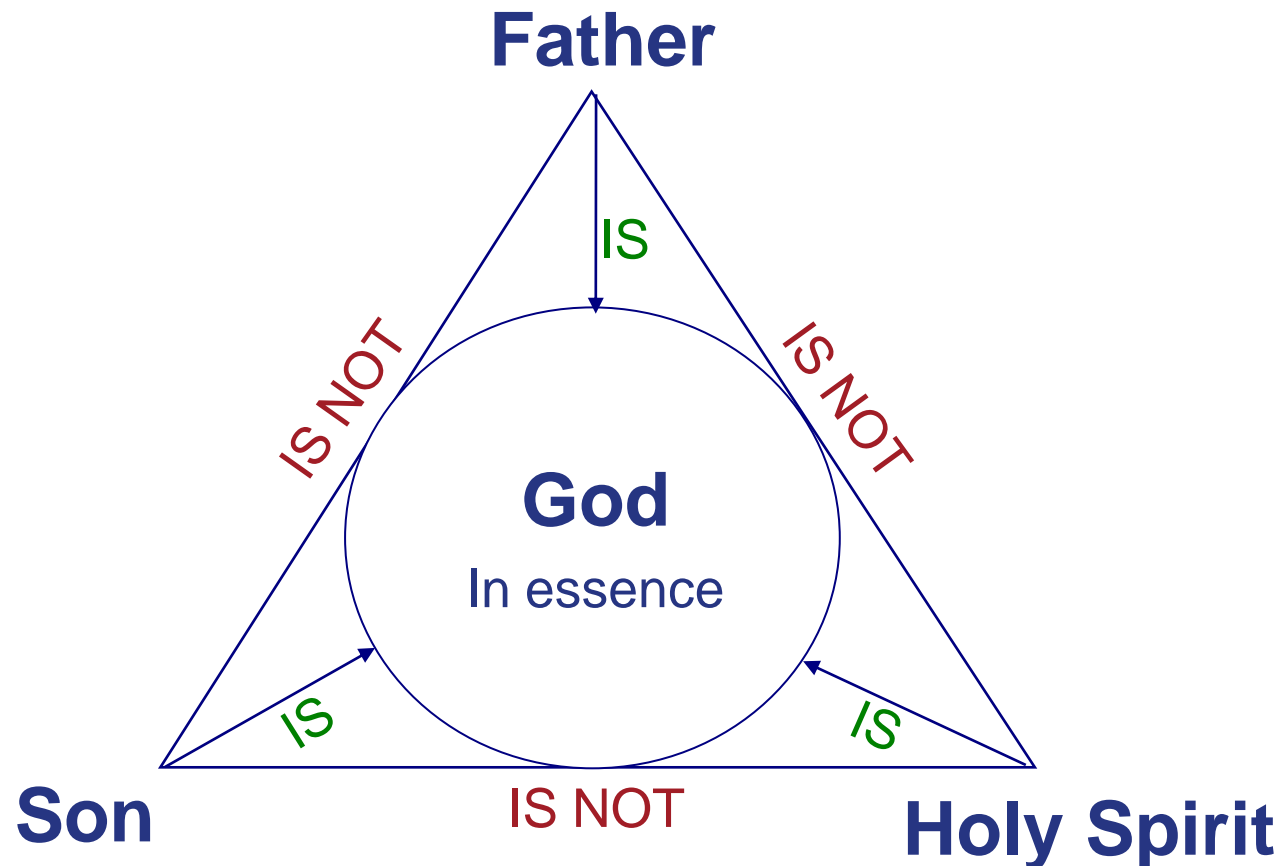


The thinker

Doctors of Trinitarian Theology

The Holy Trinity – clearer vocabulary

One in Essence (**Oussia**), distinct in Person (**Hypostasis**)



Exercise: describe the Holy Spirit

Correct	Incorrect

The Holy Trinity – fire example



- Flames, Heat, Light – the 3 are 1 Fire
- Heat & Light proceed from the flames
- Flames are different from the heat and is different from the light
- What would happen if there was no heat or no light?
- Why is a picture of a fire not a fire?

Old and new controversy

Old controversies:

- Arianism still active
- Sabellianism - God changing modes between the Father, Son and Holy spirit

New controversies:

- Is the Holy Spirit God?
 - Some said no – pneumatomachi (those who fight against the Spirit)
 - Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople
- Appolinarius
 - Christology heresy
 - Full God but not full Man



Macedonius

- Patriarch of Constantinople
- Denied divinity of Holy Spirit
- He said the Holy Spirit was inferior to the Son from the following verses:



- *“He will take of what is Mine and declare it to you.”* (Jn 16:14)
 - *“But when the Helper comes, whom I shall send to you from the Father, the Spirit of truth who proceeds from the Father He will testify of Me.”* (Jn 15:26)
-
- Hypostasis do not work separately
 - Many prophets claim that the Spirit spoke to them...what is the test? Holy Spirit must have certain characteristics

1 work, 3 hypostasis and 3 distinct roles

1 work	3 roles		
Work	Father	Son	Holy Spirit
Creation: (“Let Us make man in Our image”)	God said: let there be light...	The Word of God	Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters
Epiphany:	Father speaks: “this is my beloved Son...”	Jesus being baptised	Holy Spirit descends: the dove
Incarnation: 1st hour Agbia prayer	Father chose you	Son in humility was incarnated	Holy spirit overshadowed you

Apollinarianism

- Apollinarius bishop of Laodicia
- Christology debate begins – Union between Divinity and Humanity
- Apollinarius taught single nature of Jesus
- He attempted to apply man's trichotomy (Plato) to Christ

Man = body + soul + rational spirit

↳ Christ = body + soul + Logos (Divinity)

↳ Replaced the rational HUMAN spirit with the Divinity

↳ Thus he cancelled His full humanity

↳ We are not saved

*“only that which has been assumed by Christ can be saved in man”
(St. Gregory of Nazianzen)*

Apollinarianism

- Was distinguished for his stand against Julian the Apostate (Emperor who tried to bring back Paganism)
- Highly esteemed by St. Athanasius
- Beginning of the Christological debate
- Church was initially lenient with him



The Council

- After the death of the Arian Emperor Valens, In 380 emperor Theodosius made Nicene orthodoxy the state religion
- He appointed St. Gregory of Nazianzen as bishop of Constantinople
- He wanted to restore unity so he called for an ecumenical council in 381 in Constantinople
- 150 bishops attended
- Chaired by Pope Timothy of Alexandria
- St. Gregory Nazianzen and St. Gregory of Nyssa were present

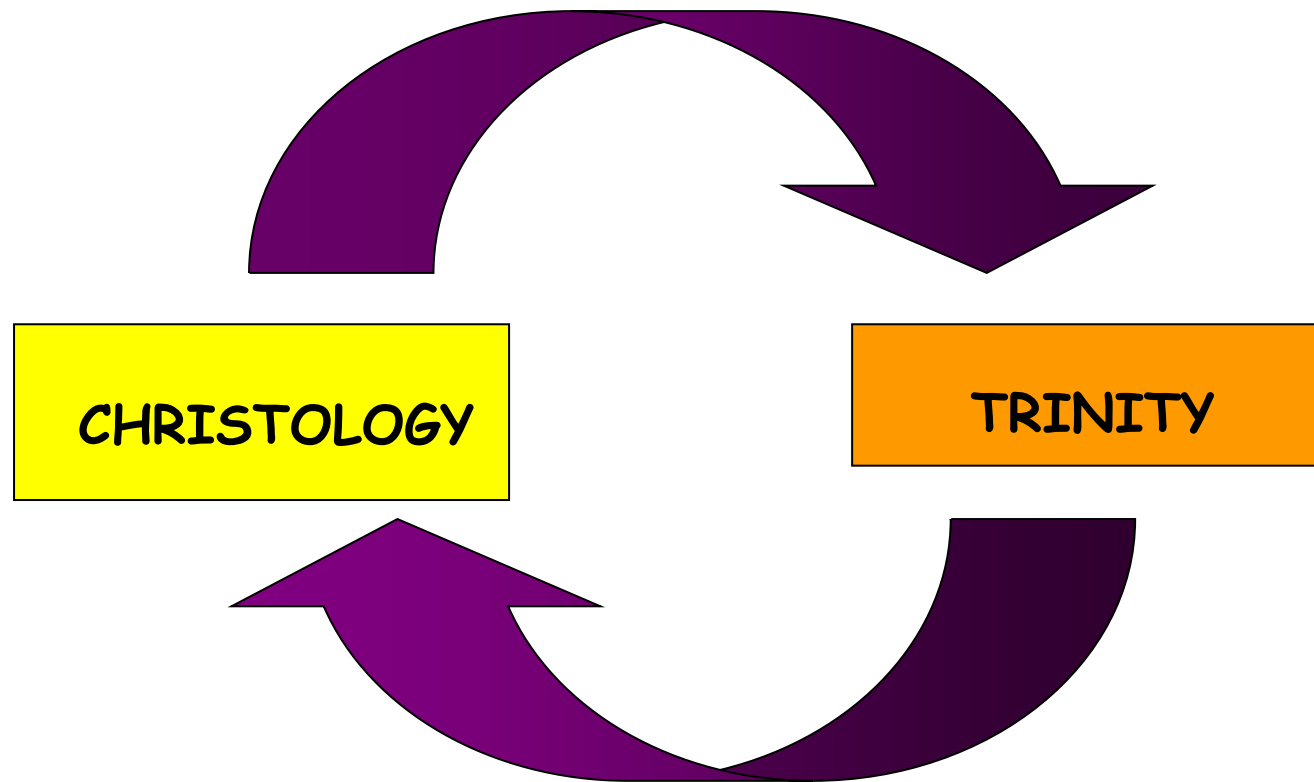


The Council decisions

- Condemned Macedonian heresy
- Added statement to the Nicene creed: *“We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord and Life giver, who proceeded from the Father, who with the Father and Son is worshipped and glorified...”* 📢
- Creed completed: Nicean-Constantinople Creed
- Appointment of St. Gregory of Nazianzen to Constantinople reversed due to Nicene canon - replaced by Nectarius
- St. Gregory accepted humbly
- Condemned Apollinarianism
- Arianism and Sabellianism (after his death) condemned
 - Arianism came to an end in the empire.
- Honour given to bishop of Constantinople due to civil importance
 - Start of friction between East and West



Trinitarian and Christological Theology



- Nicea & Constantinople established the following:
 - Jesus Christ is homo-ousios with the Father (fully God)
 - and homo-ousios with our humanity (fully man)
- But how did the humanity and divinity unite in Jesus?

Questions

&

Answers



Glory be to our God forever
Amen

