Church History: The Ecumenical Councils and the Medieval Church
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I. Finishing up the Early Church

A. Heretics:

i. Gnosticism: 2nd century. Mixing Christianity with _____.

ii. Montanism: 2nd century. Very similar to modern _____.

iii. Pelagianism: 5th century. _____ by free-will, God's law, Christ's example.

B. Heros:

i. Polycarp: 1st – 2nd century. Disciple of the _____.

ii. Tertullian: 2nd – 3rd century. "Father of _____."

iii. Irenaeus: 2nd – 3rd century. His magnum opus is _____.

II. The Seven Ecumenical Councils

A. The First Council of Nicaea (325 AD)

i. Where is _____ in the Creator-creature distinction? Arius: Creature; Nicaea: Creator.

ii. Nicaea rejected Arianism, affirmed Christ is God, of _____ w/ the Father

B. The First Council of Constantinople (381 AD)

i. Where is the _____ in the Creator-creature distinction?

ii. Constantinople affirmed the Nicene Creed, added a final stanza on the deity of the Spirit.

C. The Council of Ephesus (431 AD)

i. How are Christ's 2 natures related? Nestorius: Christ is 2 persons with 2 natures.

ii. Ephesus rejected Nestorianism (& _____), affirmed Christ is 1 person in 2 natures

D. The Council of Chalcedon (451 AD)

i. Again, how are Christ's _____ related? Monophysitism: mixed into 1 hybrid.

ii. Chalcedon rejected Monophysitism, wrote a Definition or Symbol to explain Christology.

E. The Second Council of Constantinople (553 AD)

i. Again rejected Nestorianism (& _____), affirmed 4 previous councils.

F. The Third Council of Constantinople (680 AD)

i. If Christ is 1 person in 2 natures, does he have 1 _____ (Monothelitism) or 2?

ii. This council rejected Monothelitism, b/c it ultimately means Christ's 2 natures are mixed.

G. The Second Council of Nicaea (787 AD)

i. Iconoclast controversy: What should Christians believe & practice with regard to icons?

ii. This council claimed Christians can make & "_____" images of Christ & saints

H. The Council of Hieria (754 AD): The true 7th ecumenical council

i. Followed early church & councils by rejecting the making of images for religious use.

ii. Not obvious at first, but this is a matter of _____, like other ecumenical councils

III. Trends and Development in the Medieval Church

A. Heretics:

i. The Paulicians, Bogomils, and Cathars: _____ groups flourished from 11th – 14th c.

1. Spirit-matter dualism, Creator of matter is evil, salvation is escape from matter.

ii. Neoplatonic Mysticism: Much more prevalent & accepted, not as extreme as Gnosticism.

1. Spirit-matter dualism, ascend to God through _____.

B. Heros:

i. Anselm of Canterbury: _____ century. Important book: *Why the God-man?*

ii. Peter Lombard: 12th century. Important book: _____.

iii. Thomas Aquinas: 14th century. Important book: _____.

iv. Peter Waldo: _____ century. French proto-Reformer. Followers: Waldensians.

v. John Wycliffe: 14th century. English proto-Reformer. Followers: Lollards.

vi. Jan Hus: 14th – 15th century. Bohemian proto-Reformer. _____ in 1415.

C. Great Schism (1054 AD):

i. Language barrier: Western Church spoke Latin; Eastern Church spoke Greek.

ii. Doctrinal tension: Western Church added "and the Son" to the _____ in 589.

iii. Political tension: The Bishops of Constantinople & Rome struggled for power and the claim to the title "Ecumenical Bishop" and head of all the churches.

D. The Pope:

i. Pope Gregory the Great (6th – 7th century): "Whoever calls himself, or desires to be called, Universal Bishop, is in his elation the precursor of _____."

ii. Avignon Papacy: From 1305 to 1417, there were as many as 3 popes at the same time!

E. Voluntarism and nominalism:

i. Voluntarism: God's will is basically _____ (e.g., William of Ockham).

ii. Nominalism: Names are _____, don't correspond to objective reality.

F. Salvation:

i. Semi-Pelagianism: God helps us _____.

ii. Gabriel Biel: "To the one who does what lies within himself, God will not deny grace."

iii. Augustinians: Gottschalk (9th c.), Anselm (11th c.), Lombard (12th c.), Bonaventure (13th c.), Wycliffe (14th c.), Hus (14th – 15th c.), Von Staupitz (15th – 16th c., Luther's mentor).

G. Sacraments:

i. Radbertus & Ratramnus: 9th century debate on the nature of the Lord's Supper.

ii. There were undoubtedly 2 sacraments (Baptism & LS), but 5 other church practices grew in importance (confirmation, penance, last rights, ordination, marriage).

iii. _____ (1215) formally adopted 7 sacraments & transubstantiation