

# Church History - 100-150 AD

Notes - [https://www.generationword.com/bible\\_school\\_notes/23.html#notes](https://www.generationword.com/bible_school_notes/23.html#notes)

## Anti-Christian Logic of Roman Empire

The Christians were despised and persecuted by the Romans for what the Roman Empire considered very logical reasons:

1. Romans considered the state the highest good. The Christians obeyed the state but held to a higher law and a higher good.
2. New religions were illegal and not permitted. Old, traditional religions were allowed to continue. Once Christianity was distinguished as a separate religion from Judaism it was illegal. If a Christian were of high rank in society they were banished, if they were of a lower social rank they were executed. This may be why John the Apostle was exiled instead of executed.
3. Rome was old and had traditional values. Christianity was bringing in new values that would undermine the traditions and the gods that had made Rome great.
4. Roman religion was practiced with altars, images (idols), sacrifices and temples. The Christians had none of these since their religion was internal. The Christians appeared to have no God and were considered atheists by the Romans.
5. The Christians refused emperor worship and instead worshipped what the Romans considered a rival king, Jesus.
6. The Romans accepted many Gods but the Christians only worshipped Jesus.
7. Christians considered all men equal but the Roman Empire enforced slavery.
8. Christians believed that all men should work to eat, but most Romans had slaves working and even preparing the food.
9. The spread of Christianity interfered with the sale of household idols which interrupted a major business in many Roman cities.
10. Rome knew the importance of family but some families were divided when one or more of their members became a Christian.
11. The Christians began meeting in secret to avoid public speculation and interference, but this only made the Christians look more secretive and suspicious.
12. The public's misunderstanding of the Lord's Supper led to the rumor that the Christians practiced cannibalism.
13. The practice of magic was illegal. The Christians appeared to practice magic with healing, casting out of demons and reading their magic books (Scripture).
14. Soon the problems in the Roman Empire were blamed on the Christians for having led the Roman population away from the traditional gods that had made Rome great.

### Church History's Pendulum

*Experience* -~~TRUTH~~- *Intellect*

**Montanism (150 AD)**

**(150-300) Gnosticism**

**Monasticism (269-900)**

**(1040-1300) Scholasticism**

**Mysticism (1300-1400)**

**(1517-1600) Reformation**

**Holiness (1600-1700)**

**(1850-1990) Liberalism**

**Pentecostal/Charismatic (1900's)**

**Next??**

<b>The Ten Major Periods of Roman Persecution</b>			
<b>Years</b>	<b>Emperor</b>	<b>Details: Why? Where? How?</b>	<b>Martyrs</b>
<b>64-68</b>	Nero	Persecuted only around Rome. Nero blamed Christians for burning Rome. Killed in Coliseum by animals; covered with pitch and burnt in Nero's courtyard; crucified	<b>Peter</b> crucified <b>Paul</b> decapitated
<b>90-96</b>	Domitian	Christians exiled as political enemies & for not offering emperor worship. Scattered in Rome and Asia	<b>John</b> exiled <b>Clement</b> drowned
<b>98-117</b>	Trajan	"Don't ask, don't tell" policy If accused, the Christian could renounce Jesus. If they refused after three times, they were executed. In Asia income at temples suffered because so many had become Christians.	<b>Ignatius</b> taken to Rome to be eaten by beasts
<b>117-138</b>	Hadrian	Hadrian's policy continued. Christians needed to prove loyalty to state by their act of offering a pinch of incense to the Emperor and calling him 'Lord'. False accusers were punished more severely. Hadrian put down a Jewish revolt in Israel (132-135).	
<b>165 - 177</b>	Marcus Aurelius	Christians were seen as being responsible for natural disasters. Marcus Aurelius, the great Stoic philosopher, personally disliked the Christian faith. Christians were not sought out. Justin Martyr lived in Rome & wrote a book, <i>Apology</i> , to Marcus Aurelius. In 165, Justin & six students beaten & beheaded in 177, persecution was severe in Lyons, Gaul. (France)	<b>Justin Martyr</b> <b>Students</b> <b>Pothinus</b> , disciple of Polycarp, 92 year old bishop, in Lyons <b>Blandina</b> , a slave girl tortured & crucified, Lyons <b>Sanctus</b> , a deacon, Lyons

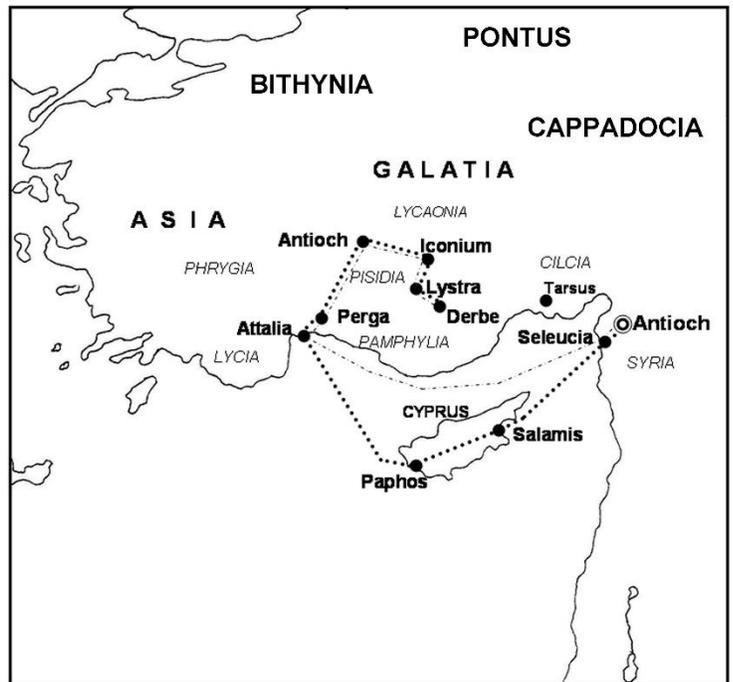
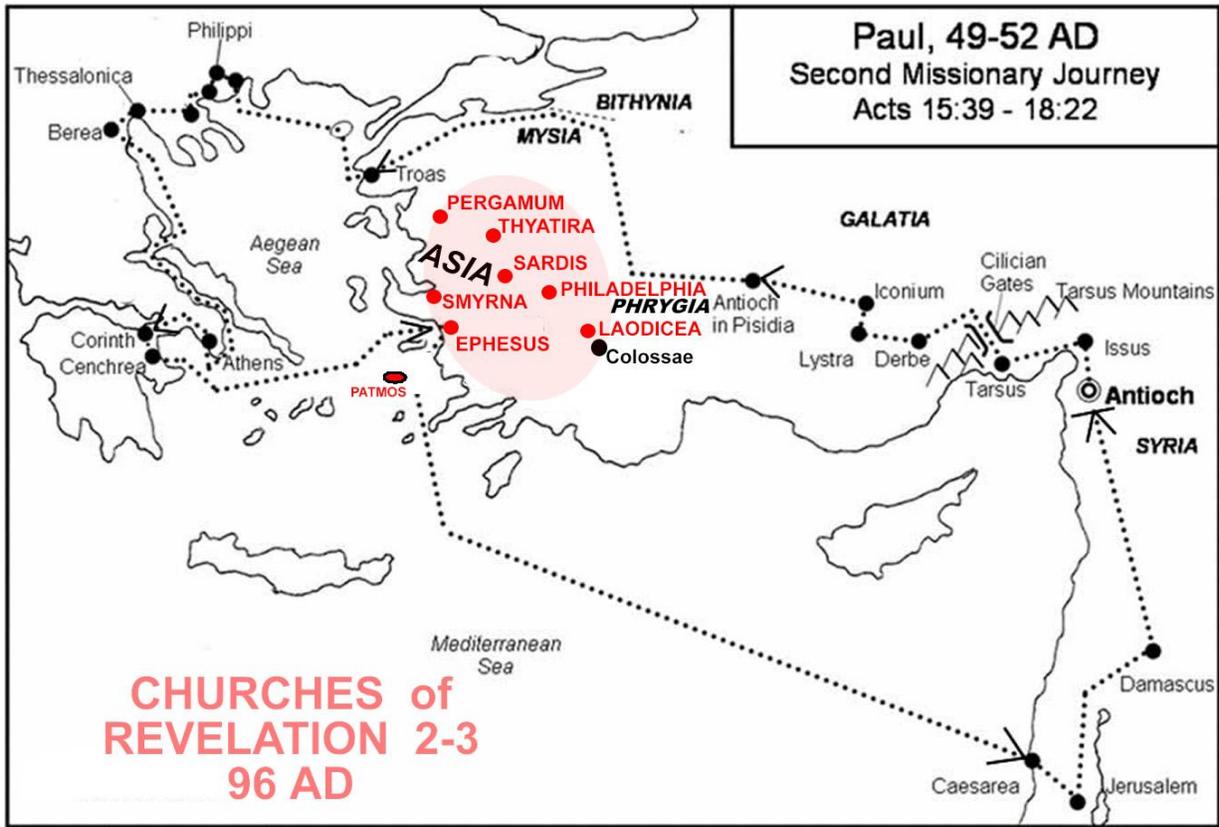
<b>The Ten Major Periods of Roman Persecution</b>			
<b>Years</b>	<b>Emperor</b>	<b>Details: Why? Where? How?</b>	<b>Martyrs</b>
<b>202-211</b>	Septimus Severus	Offering a pinch of incense to the emperor was a patriotic gesture, like saluting the flag. In Carthage, North Africa, two young mothers, Perpetua & Felicitas refused to offer the incense. They died in the arena. (200) In Alexandria, Egypt (202) Origen's father, Leonides, was martyred. Septimus Severus visited Britain in 208. Alban, a Roman soldier helped a priest escape and was martyred by the emperor.	<b>Perpetua Felicitas Leonides Alban Amphibalus</b>
<b>235-236</b>	Maximinus	Executed the church leaders Christians were persecuted because they had supported the previous Emperor who had been assassinated by Maximinus.	<b>Hippolytus Pontianus Ursula</b>
<b>250-251</b>	Decius	This was the first persecution that covered the entire Roman Empire. Rome was trying to return to their ancient gods and Christianity needed to be wiped out. Fabian, the bishop of Rome, was the first to die in this persecution in January of 250.	<b>Fabian</b>
<b>257-258</b>	Valerian	Church meetings forbidden Christian property seized by the state Saturninus was dragged to death by a bull in Toulouse, Gaul. (France) Valerian ordered the death of all Rome's church leaders. Sixtus and Lawrence were two deacons who died.	<b>Origen Cyprian Saturninus Sixtus II Lawrence</b>
<b>303-311</b>	Diocletian (303-305) And Galerius (305-311)	The most severe of the ten persecutions Christians seen as a threat to imperial unity Church leaders suffered torture and death by the rack, the scourge, roasting in fire, crucifixion and more. In 311 the dying emperor issued the edict of tolerance.	<b>Theodotus Timothy</b>

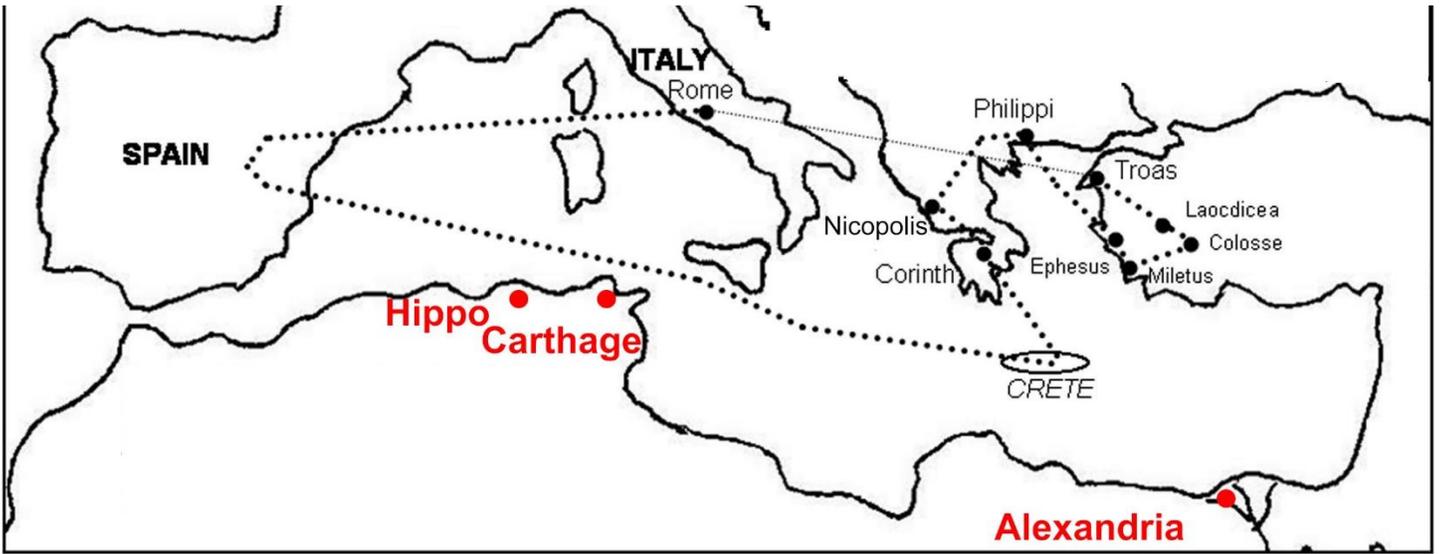
### Church Fathers from 150-300

Name	Years	Location	Life and Works
<b>Irenaeus</b>	115-202	Smyrna Gaul	Disciple of Polycarp (who was a disciple of John) Missionary, Bishop, Apologist 177 carried a letter to Rome concerning Montanism Opposed Gnosticism Premillennial Eschatology Wrote: <i>Against Heresies</i> , <i>Proof of the Apostolic Preaching</i>
<b>Clement</b>	150-215	Alexandria Antioch Jerusalem	Trained in Pagan philosophy Used the allegorical method of Scripture interpretation Was the head of the Alexandrian Christian school Trained Origen
<b>Tertullian</b>	150-212	Carthage	Son of a Roman officer and trained in law A great apologist Wrote against heretics, Gnostics and Marcion Explained the trinity Joined the Montanist
<b>Hippolytus</b>	170-236	Rome	Follower of the Novatian schism Believed a real difference between Son (logos) & Father Fell into disagreement with the incompetent Roman bishop Formed own church and became an antipope Banished to the island of Sardinia in 235 and died there

### Church Fathers from 150-300

Name	Years	Loction	Life and Works
<b>Origen</b>	185-254	Alexandria Caesarea	A student of Clement Advanced Allegorical interpretation of scripture Ruined most of eschatology and set stage for middle ages Extremely ascetic Exiled by church enemies Died in prison after Roman torture
<b>Cyprian</b>	200-258	Carthage	Was converted at the age of 46 in 246 Was made bishop of Carthage at the age of 48 in 248 Hides during Decian persecution. Others fled. He established these doctrines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is only one true church (his),</li> <li>• there is no salvation outside the one church,</li> <li>• the bishop was the high priest,</li> <li>• the church was the new Israel,</li> <li>• the Lord's supper (Eucharist) was the new sacrifice</li> </ul> Martyred in 258
<b>Gregory</b>	213-270	Palestine Asia Minor	Converted by Origen and became his student Known as the "wonder-worker" or "Thaumaturgus" Bishop in Neo-Caesarea, the capital city of Pontus in Asia,

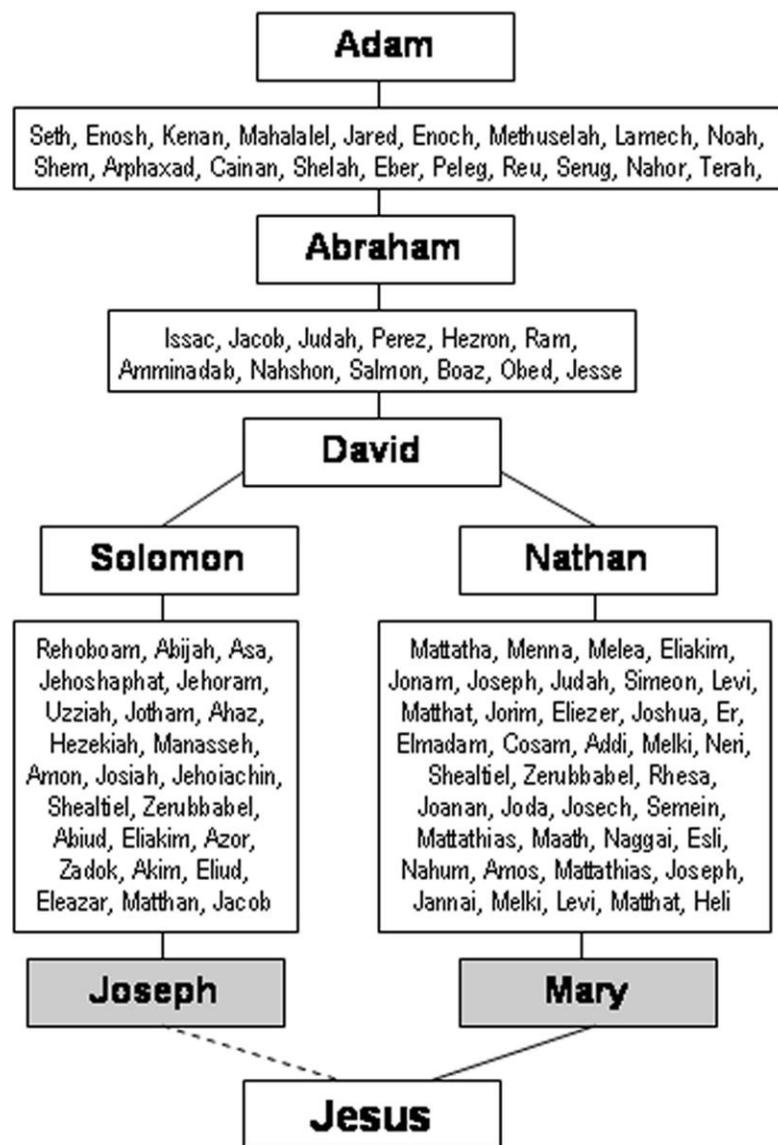




# Jesus Genealogy

## The Son of David, The Son of Abraham, The Son of Man

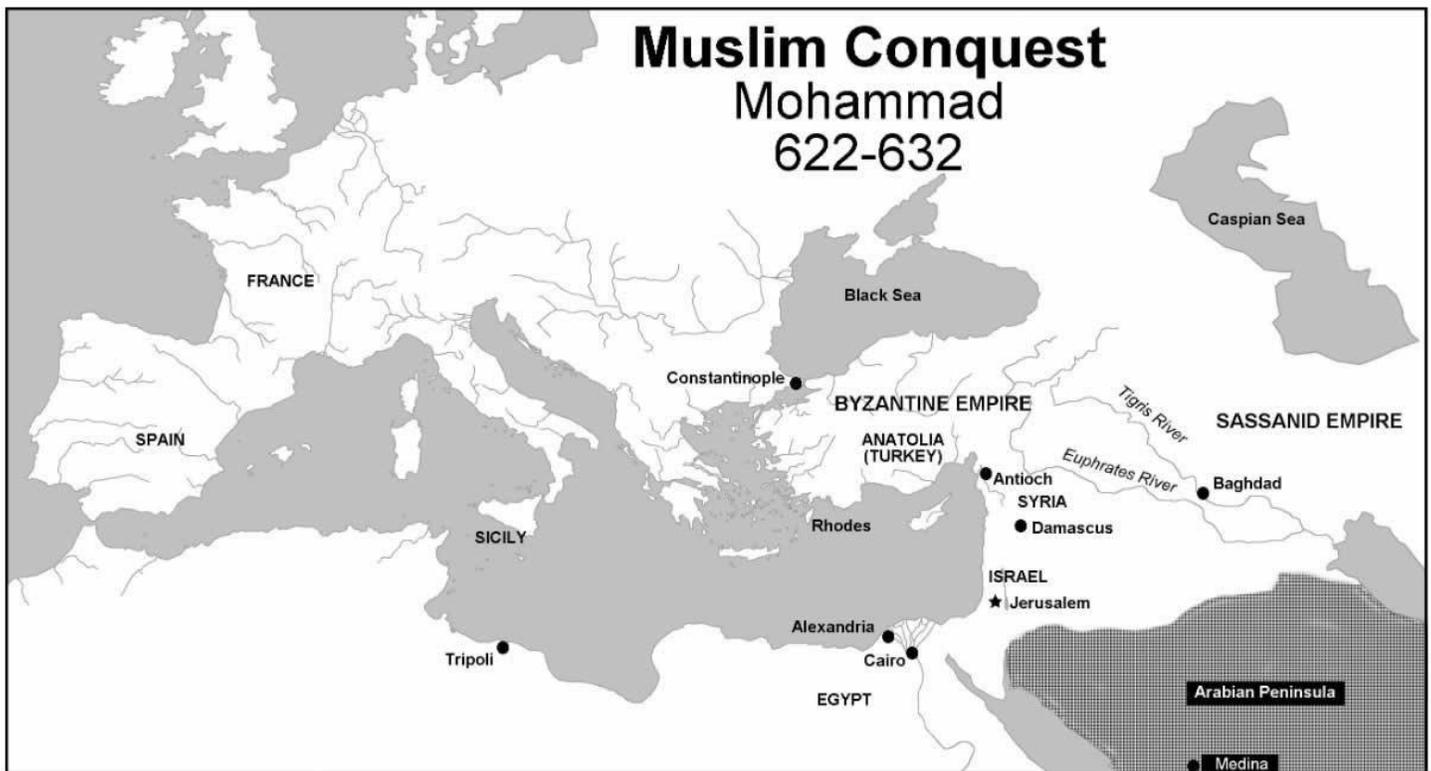
- Matthew's gospel records Jesus family tree from Abraham through David to show that Jesus was the King of the Jews. Luke records the genealogy back to Adam, even to God, to show that Jesus was the Son of Man.
- Matthew (Mt. 1) traces Joseph from David through the line of the kings descending from Solomon, but this line was told they would never have another king sit on the throne. (Jeremiah 36:30) Luke (Luke 4) traces Jesus lineage to Mary from David through David's son Nathan. This makes Jesus the legal heir to the throne with the blood line of Adam, Abraham and David, but by-passes the curse of Jehoiakim spoken by Jeremiah in Jer. 36:30. Indeed, Jesus was born King of the Jews.





<b>EMPEROR</b>	<b>Nero</b> (54-68)	<b>Vespasian</b> (69-79)	<b>Titus</b> 79-81	<b>Domitian</b> 81-96	<b>Nerva</b> 96-98	<b>Trajan</b> 98-117	<b>Hadrian</b> 117-138
<b>PERSECUTION</b>	<b>64-68</b>			<b>90-96</b>		<b>98-117</b>	<b>117-138</b>
<b>JERUSALEM</b>	<b>James</b> (30-63)	<b>Simeon</b> (63-107)			<b>Justus I</b> (107-113)	<b>Zaccheus</b> (113-?)	<b>Benjamin</b> (?-117)
<b>in ANTIOCH</b>	<b>Evodius</b> (53-66)			<b>Ignatius</b> (50-117)		<b>Heron</b> (117-127)	
<b>in EPHESUS</b>	<b>Timothy</b> (62-97)		<b>John</b> (66-98)				
<b>HIERAPOLIS</b>				<b>Papias</b> (60-163)			
<b>in SMYRNA</b>				<b>Polycarp</b> (70-155)			
	<b>60</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>120</b>
<b>in ROME</b>	<b>Peter</b> (63-64)	<b>Linus</b> (67-76)	<b>Anacletus</b> (76-88)	<b>Clement I</b> (88-97)	<b>Evaristus</b> (97-105)	<b>Alexander I</b> (105-115)	<b>Sixtus I</b> (115-125)
<b>OTHER LEADERS</b>	<b>Paul</b> (38-68)		<b>Hermas</b> (in Rome; 90)	<b>Quadratus</b> (Athens; died 129)		<b>Aristides</b> (Athens; died 134)	
<b>????</b>							
<b>HERETICS</b>	<b>Judaizers</b> (40-70)	<b>Simon Magus</b> (34-60)	<b>Nicolas</b> (30-70)	<b>Cerinthus</b> (30-100)		<b>Basilides</b> (125, Alexandria)	
<b>HERESYS</b>	<b>Justification by Mosaic Law</b> (40-70)	<b>Nicolaitans</b> (60-98)			<b>Ebionism</b> (50-135)	<b>Docetism</b>	<b>Adoptionism</b> <b>Gnosticism</b> (50-300)

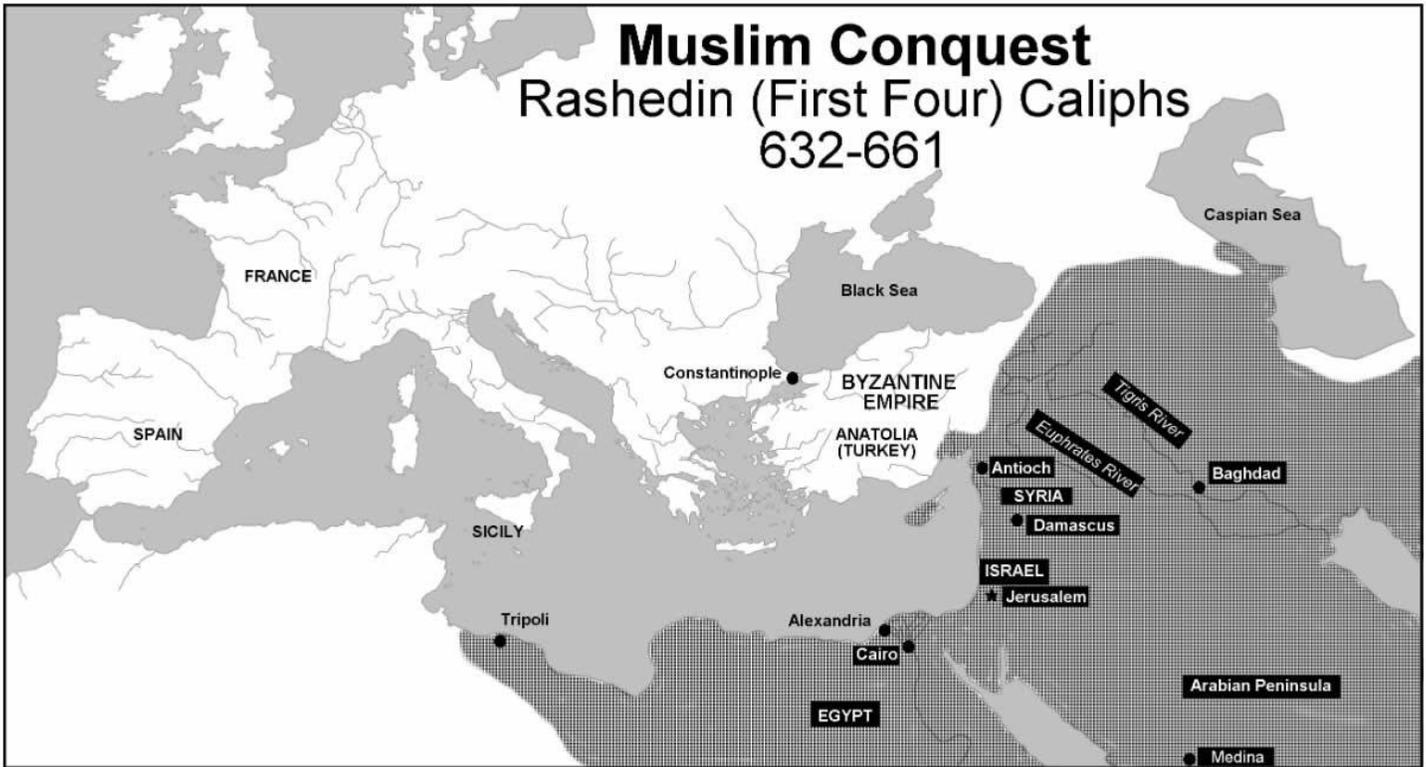
<b>EMPEROR</b>	Vespasian 69-79	Nerva 96-98		Hadrian 117-138	Antoninus Pius 138-161	Marcus Aurelius 161-180	Commodus 180-192
	Titus 79-81	Domitian 81-96	Trajan 98-117			Lucius Verus 161-169	Septimius Severus 193-211
<b>PERSECUTION</b>		90-96	98-117	117-138		165-177	202-211
<b>JERUSALEM</b>	Simeon (62-107)	Justus I (107-113)	Zaccheus (113-?)	Benjamin Tobias (?-117)	Judas (died 148, last Hebrew bishop)	Marcus (1st Gentile bishop in Jerusalem)	
<b>in ANTIOCH</b>		Ignatius (50-117)		Heron (117-127)	Cornelius (127-154)	Eros (154-169)	Theophilus (169-182)
<b>in EPHESUS</b>	John (66-98)						Polycrates (130-196)
<b>HIERAPOLIS</b>		Papias (60-163)					
<b>in SMYRNA</b>		Polycarp (70-155)					Melito (Sardis; d.180)
	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
<b>in ROME</b>	Linus (67-76)	Clement I (88-97)	Alexander I (105-115)	Telesphorus (125-136)	Plus I (140-155)	Soter (166-175)	Victor I (189-199)
	Anacletus (76-88)	Evaristus (97-105)	Sixtus I (115-125)	Hyginus (136-140)	Anicetus (155-166)	Eleutherius (175-189)	Zephyrinus (199-217)
<b>OTHER LEADERS</b>	Hermas (in Rome; 90)	Quadratus (Athens; died 129)	Aristides (Athens; died 134)		Justin Martyr (100 Samaria-165 Rome)	Irenaeus, Lyon, Gaul (126-202)	Tertullian (Carthage 155-220)
<b>????</b>						Clement (Alexandria, 150-215)	Origen (185-254)
<b>HERETICS</b>	Cerinthus (30-100)			Marcion (85-160; in Rome 138-144)	Montanus (Phrygia 155)		
	Nicolas (active 30-70)		Basilides (125, Alexandria)	Valentinus (140 in Rome)			
<b>HERESYS</b>	Nicolaitans (60-98)	Ebionism (50-135)	Docetism Adoptionism	Gnosticism (50-300)	Montanism (155) "Easter Conflict" (150-155)	- Modalism, - Patripassianism, - Monarchians (190-300)	Manichaeism (200-600) "Easter Conflict" (190-194)



# Muslim Conquest

## Rashedin (First Four) Caliphs

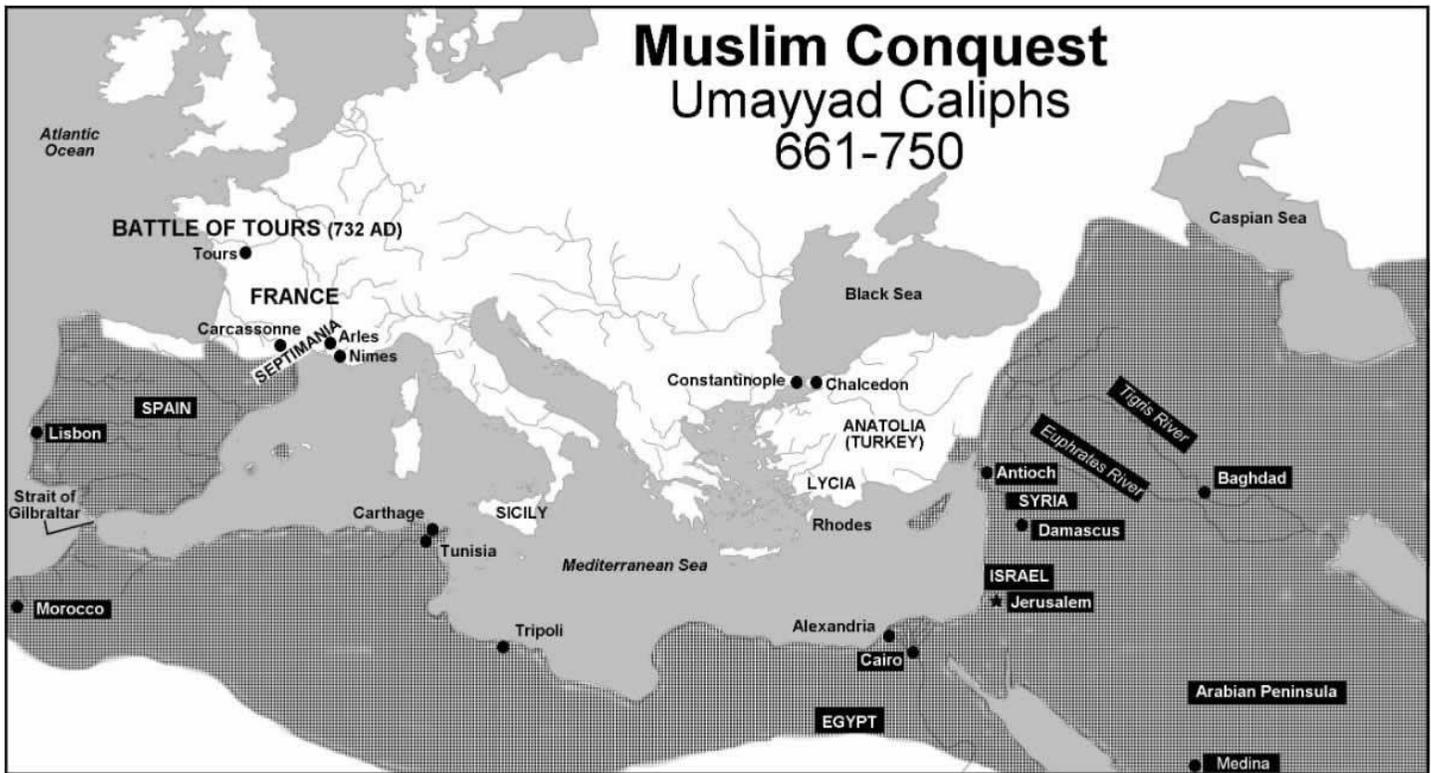
### 632-661



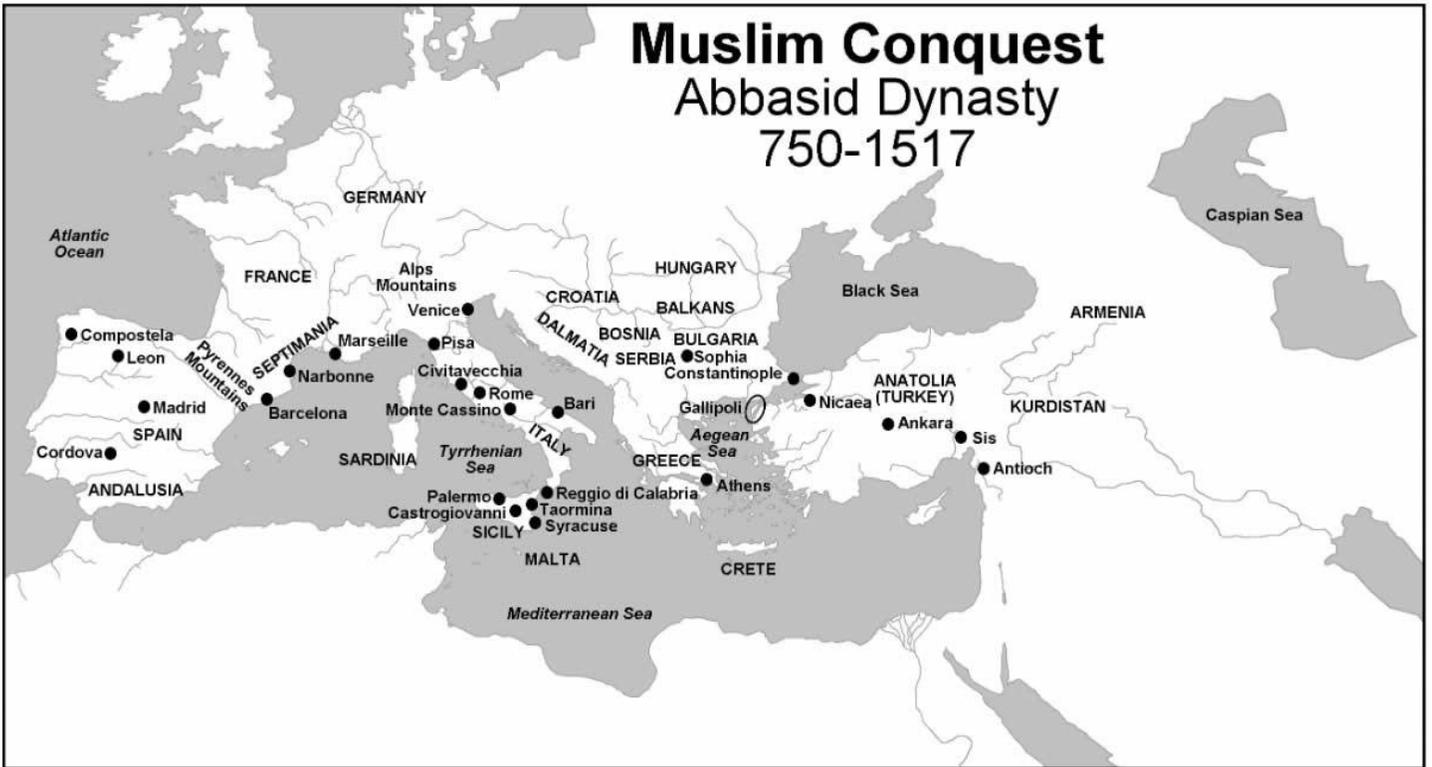
# Muslim Conquest

## Umayyad Caliphs

### 661-750



# Muslim Conquest Abbasid Dynasty 750-1517



# Muslim Conquest Ottoman Empire 1517-1923



## 632-661 - Second Generation takes Middle East and North Africa

### MUSLIMS



- 632 - Muslims conquer Meopotamia and Syria
- 634 - Muslims conquer Christians in Israel
- 635 - Muslims take Damascus from Christians
- 637 - Muslims conquer Jerusalem
- 641 - Muslims conquer north to Black Sea and Caspian Sea
- 642 - Muslims conquer Egypt

JERUSALEM, SYRIA, NORTH AFRICA,  
IRANIAN EMPIRE, ANTIOCH and ALEXANDRIA



- Israel
- Jerusalem
- Egypt
- Iranian Empire
- Antioch, Damascus, Alexandria
- Black Sea, Caspian Sea

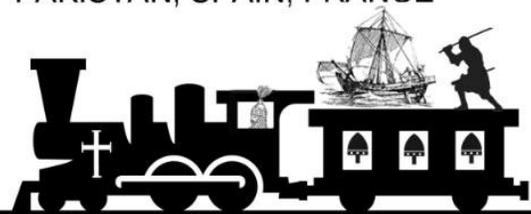
## 661-750 - Umayyad Caliphate Takes North Africa, Roman Empire

### MUSLIMS



- 655 - Muslims wins Naval Battle against Byzantine's Fleet
- 669 - Muslims conquer Christian North Africa to Morocco
- 672 - Muslims conquer Island of Rhodes
- 674 - Muslims conquer East into Pakistan to Indus River
- 676 - Muslims siege Constantinople
- 715 - Muslims conquer Spain
- 716 - Muslims reach Atlantic Ocean

NORTH AFRICA,  
MEDITERRANEAN SEA,  
PAKISTAN, SPAIN, FRANCE

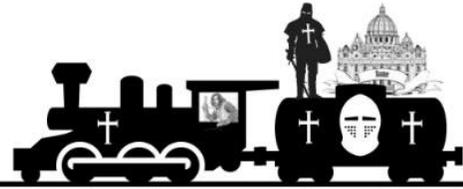
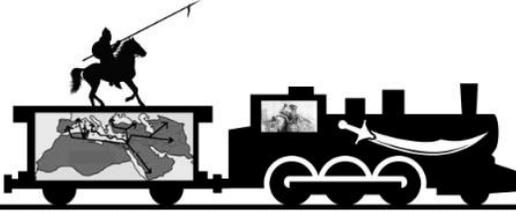


- Mediterranean Sea, Sicily, Rhodes
- Morocco
- Pakistan
- Constantinople
- Spain, France
- Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours

## 750-1517 - Muslims Attack Rome, Invade France, Bosnia, Armenia

ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, GREECE, TURKEY,  
PERSIA, SICILY, MALTA, CRETE, SARDINIA,  
ARMENIA, BALKANS, BOSNIA, CROATIA,  
DESTROY CHURCH OF HOLY SEPULCHER

### MUSLIMS



- 813-828 - Muslims attack Italy's West Coast for 15 years
- 838 - Muslims conquer Marseille France
- 846 - Muslims attack Rome and destroy churches
- 859-883 - Muslims conquer Sicily, Malta, burn Monte Cassino, Italy
- 939-1015 - Muslims plunder Madrid, Barcelona, Pisa, Sardinia
- 1009 - Muslims destroy Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem
- 1073-1084- Muslims conquer Ankara and Nicaea, Turkey and Antioch, Syria

### 1095-1272 - CHRISTIAN CRUSADES TO HOLY LAND

- 1375 - Muslims conquer Armenia
- 1382 - Muslims conquer in Bulgaria
- 1456 - Muslims conquer Athens, Greece
- 1463 - Muslims conquer Bosnia;
- 1493 - Muslims invade Croatia and Dalmatia
- 1501 - Muslims conquer Persia
- 1515 - Muslims conquers Anatolia and Kurdistan
- 1517 - Muslims conquer Cairo, Egypt

- Marseille, France
- Madrid, Spain
- Barcelona, Spain
- Antioch, Syria
- Sophia, Bulgaria
- Athens, Greece
- Dalmatia
- Constantinople
- Rome
- Cyprus
- Sardinia
- Nicaea
- Balkans
- Croatia
- Kurdistan
- Sicily
- Coast of Italy
- Pisa, Italy
- Holy Sepulcher
- Armenia
- Bosnia
- Venice
- Persia
- Malta

## 1517-1923 - Muslims Move into SE Europe; Holy Roman Empire

### MUSLIMS

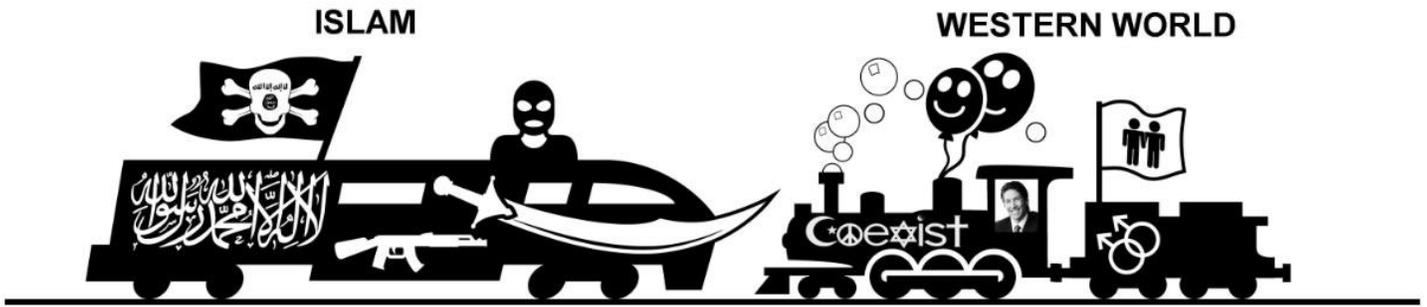
BELGRADE, HUNGARY, RHODES,  
INDIA, CYPRUS, VENICE, POLAND,  
HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, RUSSIA, GREECE



- 1521 - Muslims conquer Belgrade, largest city of Serbia
- 1521 - Muslims invade Hungary
- 1527 - Jihad against India
- 1546 - Muslims occupy Moldavia next to Ukraine
- 1560 - Muslims defeat Spanish fleet of ships
- 1570 - Muslims plunder city of Nicosia on Cyprus
- 1620 - Muslims defeat army of Poland
- 1663 - Muslims declare war on Holy Roman Empire and invade Transylvania
- 1711 - Muslims at war with Russia
- 1809 - Muslims make treaty with Britain
- 1822 - Muslims massacre inhabitants of Greek isle of Chios
- 1827 - Muslims enter Athens, Greece
- 1885 - Muslim Mahdi in Sudan kills British General; British evacuate Sudan
- 1914 - Muslims call for military jihad against France, Russia and Great Britain

- Belgrade, Serbia
- Vienna
- Crete
- War with Holy Roman Empire
- Rhodes
- Moldavia
- Athens
- Hungary
- Poland
- Turkey
- Russia

# Present Crisis??



2026

