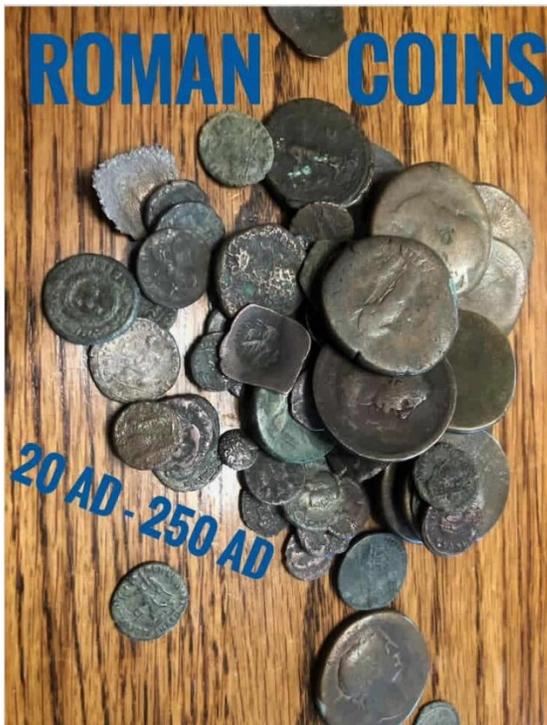


Church History 150-350 AD (page 258-274)

Online Bible School Notes - https://www.generationword.com/bible_school_notes/24.html



Online "Framework" book .pdf - https://www.generationword.com/Framework_text.pdf



< 250 AD Roman bronze Coins

marked with **SC** meaning decree of "**SENATUS CONSULTO**" for value.

The bronze in the coin had very little value, but the SC meant the Roman Senate created wealth by merely decreeing it had value.

This was inflation. The silver coin did not need a decree to be valuable because silver in itself has value.

More coins and artifacts from early church history - https://generationword.com/bible_museum/Church_History_100-1500AD.html



< 308-324 - Coin of **Licinius II**, Roman Emperor in the East (308-324).

The god Jupiter standing between an Eagle and a Captive. Reverse >



CONSTANTINE THE GREAT
 Roman Emperor 312-337
 AE, 18 mm, VG/VF
 OBV: CONSTANTINE
 REV: 2 Soldiers / 1 Standard
 West: 324-337
 313-Edict of Milan: tolerance to Christians
 325-Addressed Council of Nicea

< 312-337 - Coin of **Constantine the Great**, Roman Emperor 312-337.

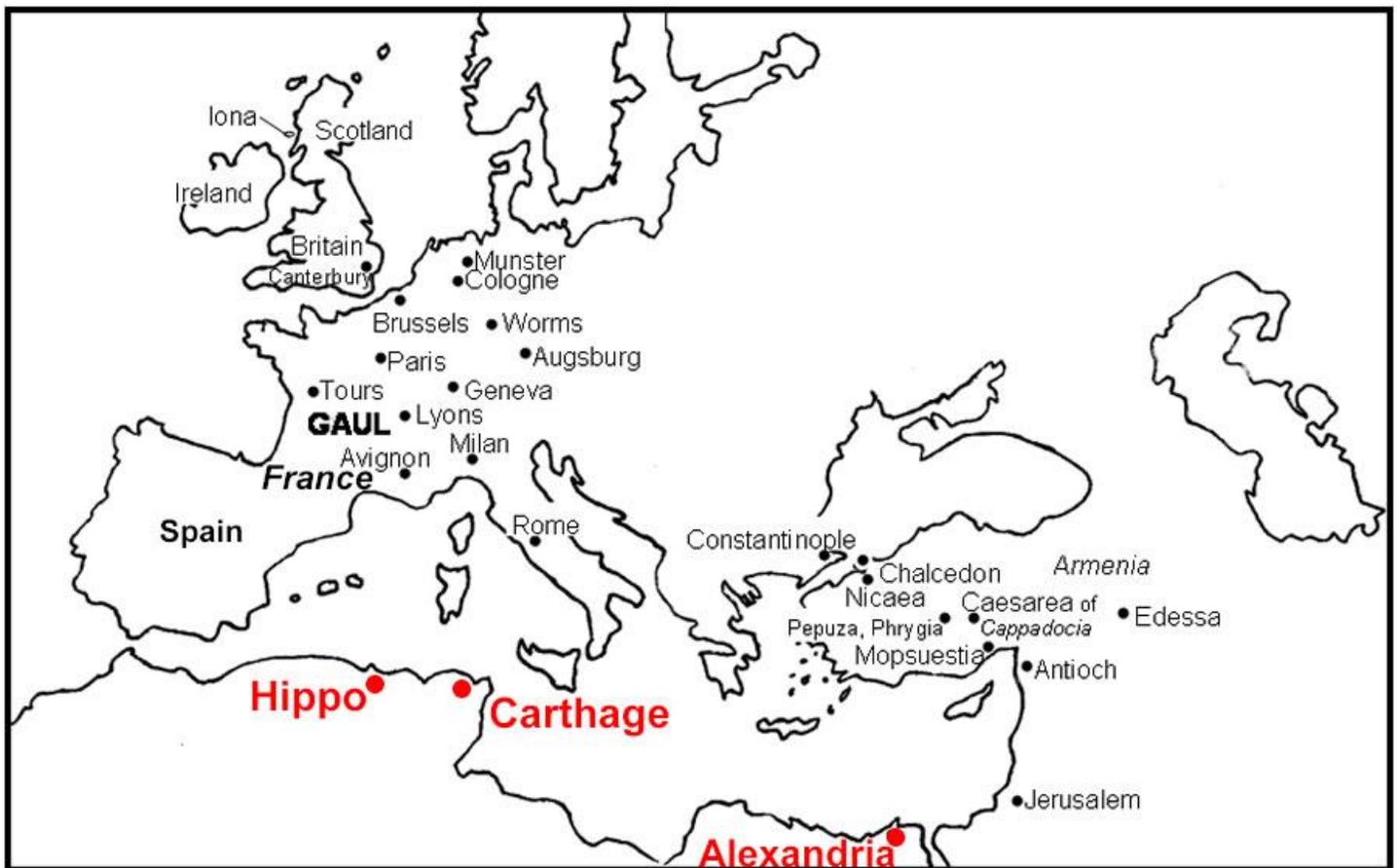


CONSTANTIUS II
 Roman Emperor 337-361
 AE, 15mm, F/aVF
 OBV: CONSTANTIUS
 REV: 2 Soldiers / 1 Standard
 "G" Standard
 Third son of Const. Great
 Arian Christian, Drove
 Athanasius into hiding,
 Shared power of father's emp.
 with brothers Constantine II
 and Constans I



337-361 - Coin of **Constantius II**, the third son of Constantine the Great, Roman Emperor 337-361. He was an Arian Christian and drove Athanasius into hiding. Shared his father's empire with his brothers Constantine II and Constans I. The **reverse side** of Constantius II coin shows 2 soldiers with one standard with a "G" on the standard referring to **Augustus** (*Augusti*, plural emperors).
GG = joint reign. Single "G" indicating a single emperor

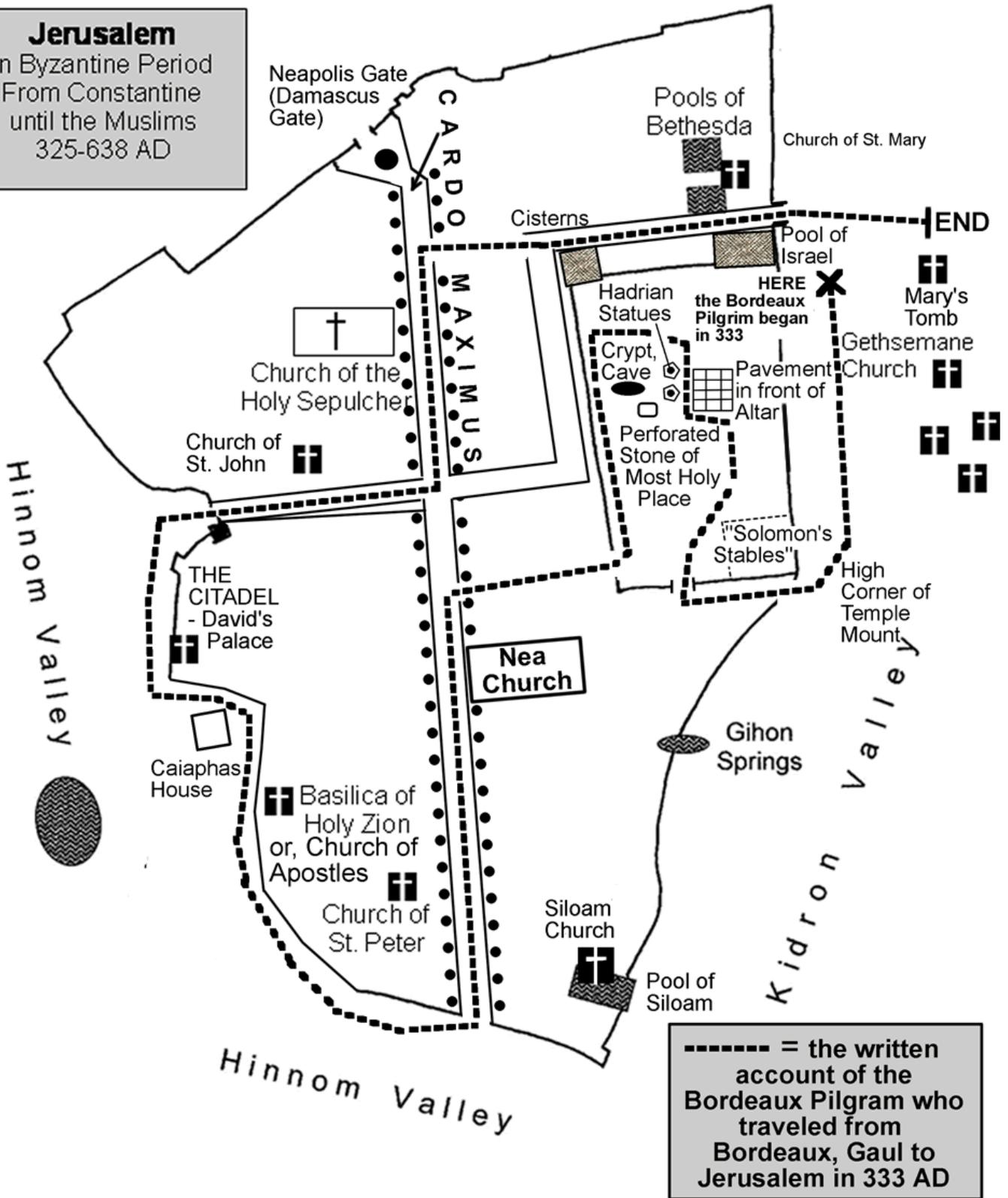
The Ten Major Periods of Roman Persecution			
Years	Emperor	Details: Why? Where? How?	Martyrs
64-68	Nero	Persecuted only around Rome. Nero blamed Christians for burning Rome. Killed in Coliseum by animals; covered with pitch and burnt in Nero's courtyard; crucified	Peter crucified Paul decapitated
90-96	Domitian	Christians exiled as political enemies & for not offering emperor worship. Scattered in Rome and Asia	John exiled Clement drowned
98-117	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.	Ignatius taken to Rome to be eaten by beasts
117-138	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).	
165-177	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)	Justin Martyr Students Pothinus , disciple of Polycarp, 92 year old bishop, in Lyons Blandina , a slave girl tortured & crucified, Lyons Sanctus , a deacon, Lyons



The Church Councils			
#	Location	Year	Issues
1	Council of Jerusalem	49	Circumcision, Jewish Law, Gentiles
2	Council of Nicea	325	Condemn Arianism
3	Council of Constantinople	381	Settle Apollinarianism
4	Council of Ephesus	431	Nestorian Controversy; Nestorius deposed
5	Council of Chalcedon	451	Eutychian Controversy
6	Council of Constantinople II	553	Monophysites Controversy
7	Council of Constantinople III	680	Doctrine of the two wills of Christ
8	Council of Nicea II	787	Sanctioned Image Worship
9	Council of Constantinople IV	869	Final Schism between East and West
10	Council of Rome I (Lateran I)	1123	Decide Bishops are appointed by popes
11	Council of Rome II (Lateran II)	1139	Effort to heal the East and West Schism
12	Council of Rome III (Lateran III)	1179	To Enforce Ecclesiastical Discipline
13	Council of Rome IV (Lateran IV)	1215	Bidding of Innocent III
14	Council of Lyons I	1245	Settle Quarrel with pope and Emperor
15	Council of Lyons II	1274	Attempt to Unite East and West
16	Council of Vienne	1311	Suppress Templars
17	Council of Constance	1414-	Heal Papal Schism; Burn Jon Huss
18	Council of Basal	1418- 1449	Reform Church
19	Council of Rome V	1512	Another Reform Effort
20	Council of Trent	1545- 1563	Counter Reformation; Latin Vulgate Sole Translation; Apocrypha Canonized; Reaffirm purgatory, relics, & more
21	Council of Vatican I	1869- 1870	Declare pope Infallible
22	Council of Vatican II	1962- 1965	Effort to bring Christendom into one Church

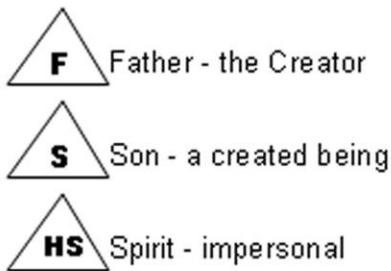
Jerusalem

In Byzantine Period
From Constantine
until the Muslims
325-638 AD

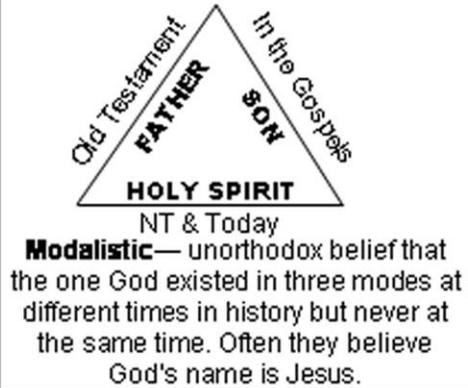


False Doctrinal Views of the Trinity

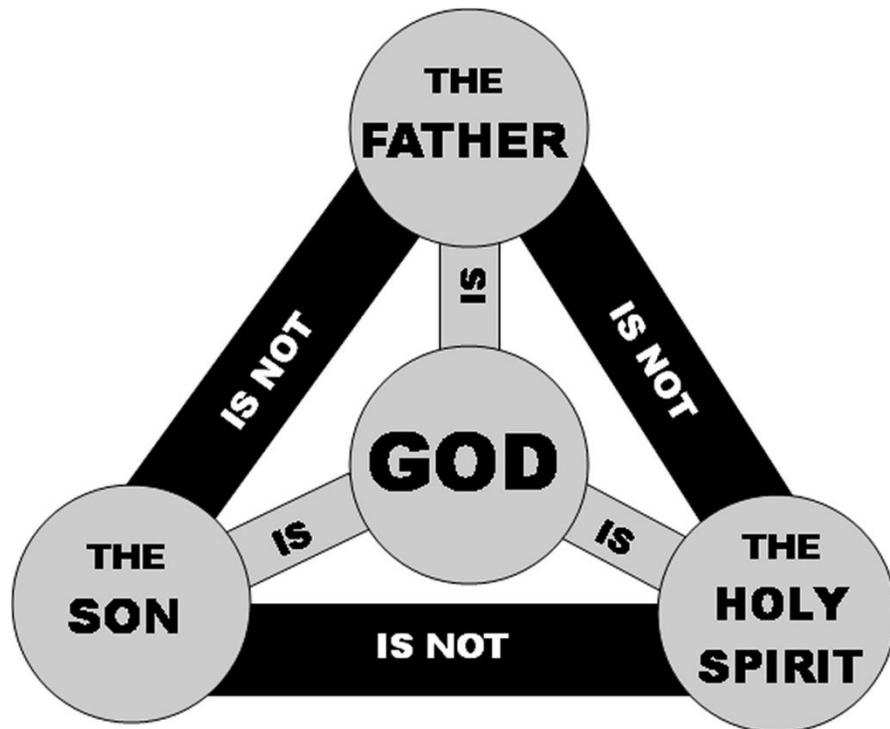
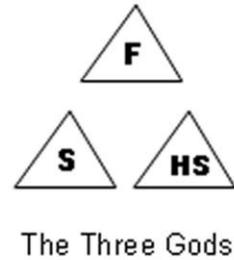
UNITARIANISM



SABELLIANISM



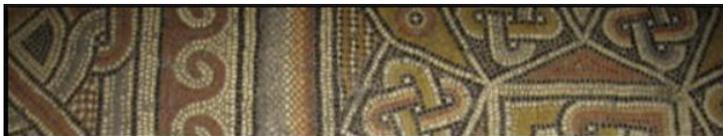
TRITHEISM



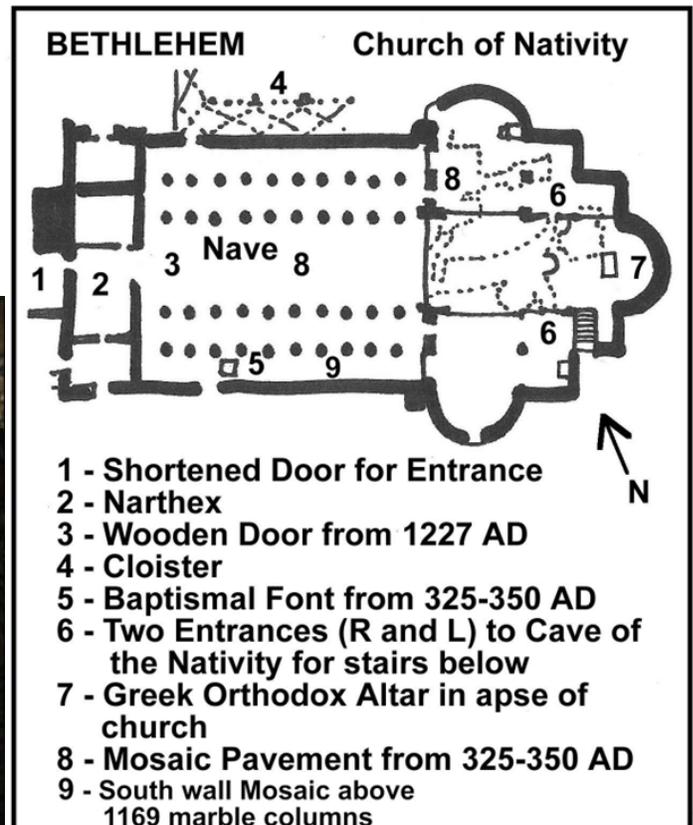
Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

- Dedicated by Constantine on May 31, 339
- Mosaic floor built in 325

In 135 AD Hadrian built a pagan shrine over a grotto honoring place of Jesus' birth. Instead of eradicating the memory of Jewish Messiah, Hadrian's actions marked the location for the Byzantine's to build the Church of the Nativity in 326 AD. The church had 3 entrances (2 are blocked today). The remaining Byzantine door is also blocked, but the original outline of 326 is still visible with only a small entrance that prevents looters on horseback. Inside is a long corridor with 4 rows of 10 pink limestone columns 19.5 feet tall under 11 arched windows with Crusader mosaics from 1100's AD. The cave of Jesus' birth can be accessed under the altar down stairs on either side. A recess in the wall of the cave has a silver star on the floor marking the place of Jesus' birth.



Mosaic floors placed here by Helena, Constantine's mother. The church was dedicated by Constantine on May 31, 339 AD. Mosaic floor built beginning in 325 AD in Church of the Nativity, the oldest surviving church. This church was not destroyed in 614 by Persians like most of the other Christian sites and churches.

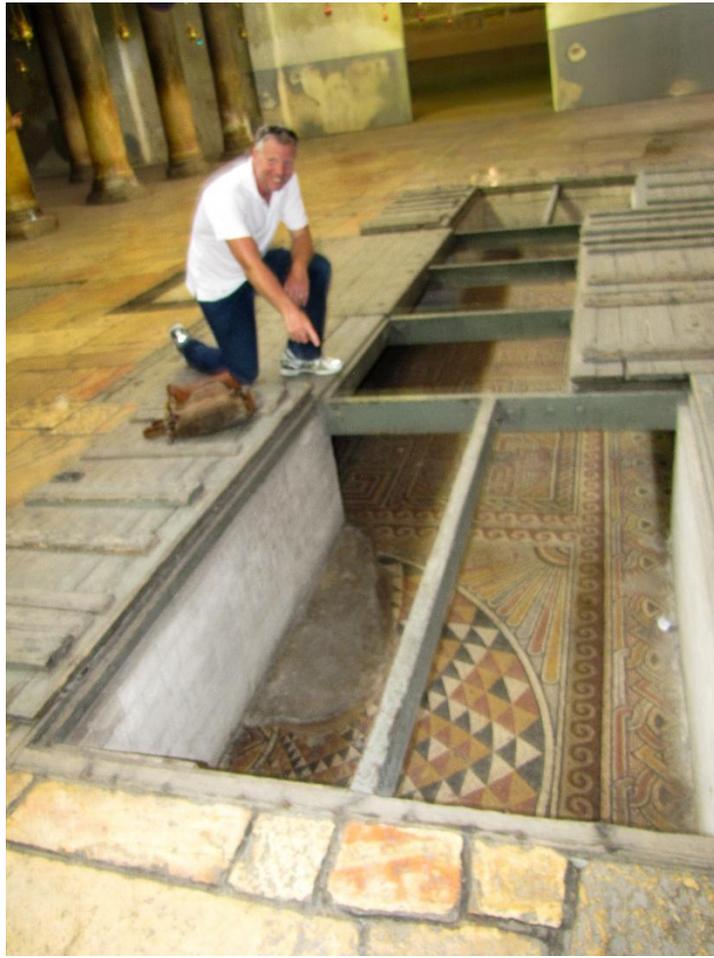


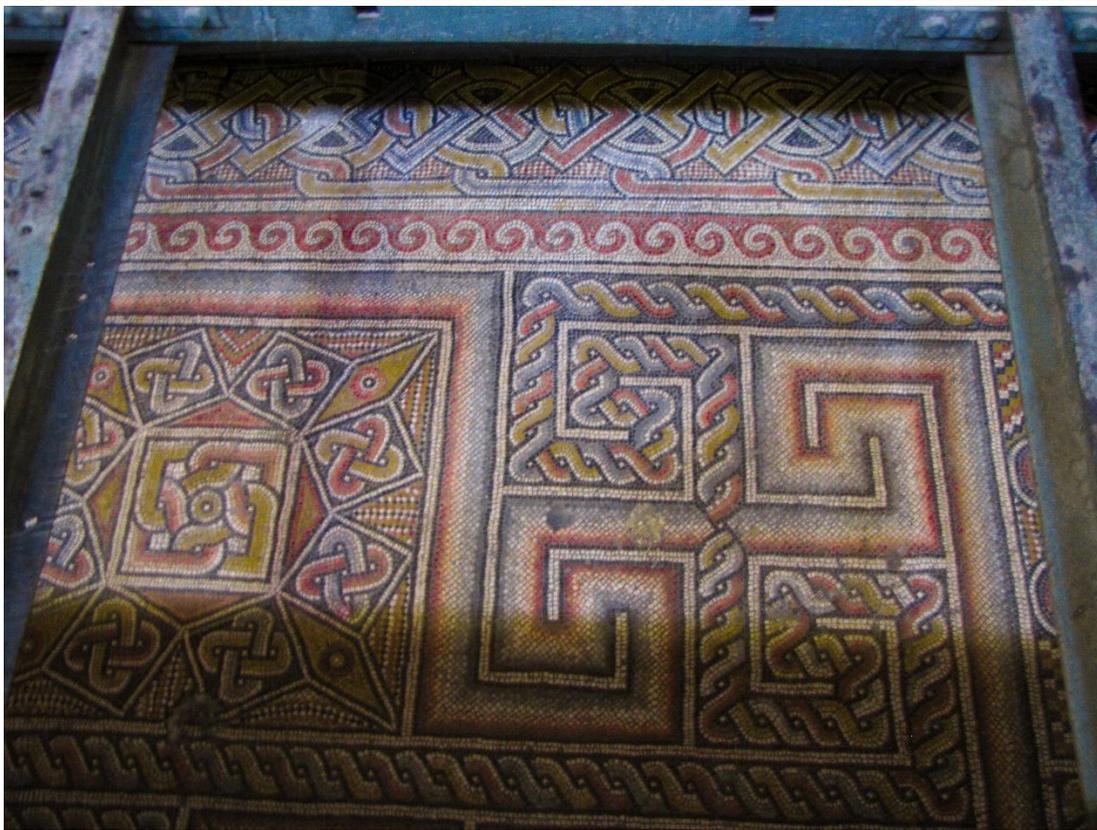


Baptismal font from
325-250 AD on the
south side





















**Baptismal font from
325-250 AD on the
south side**





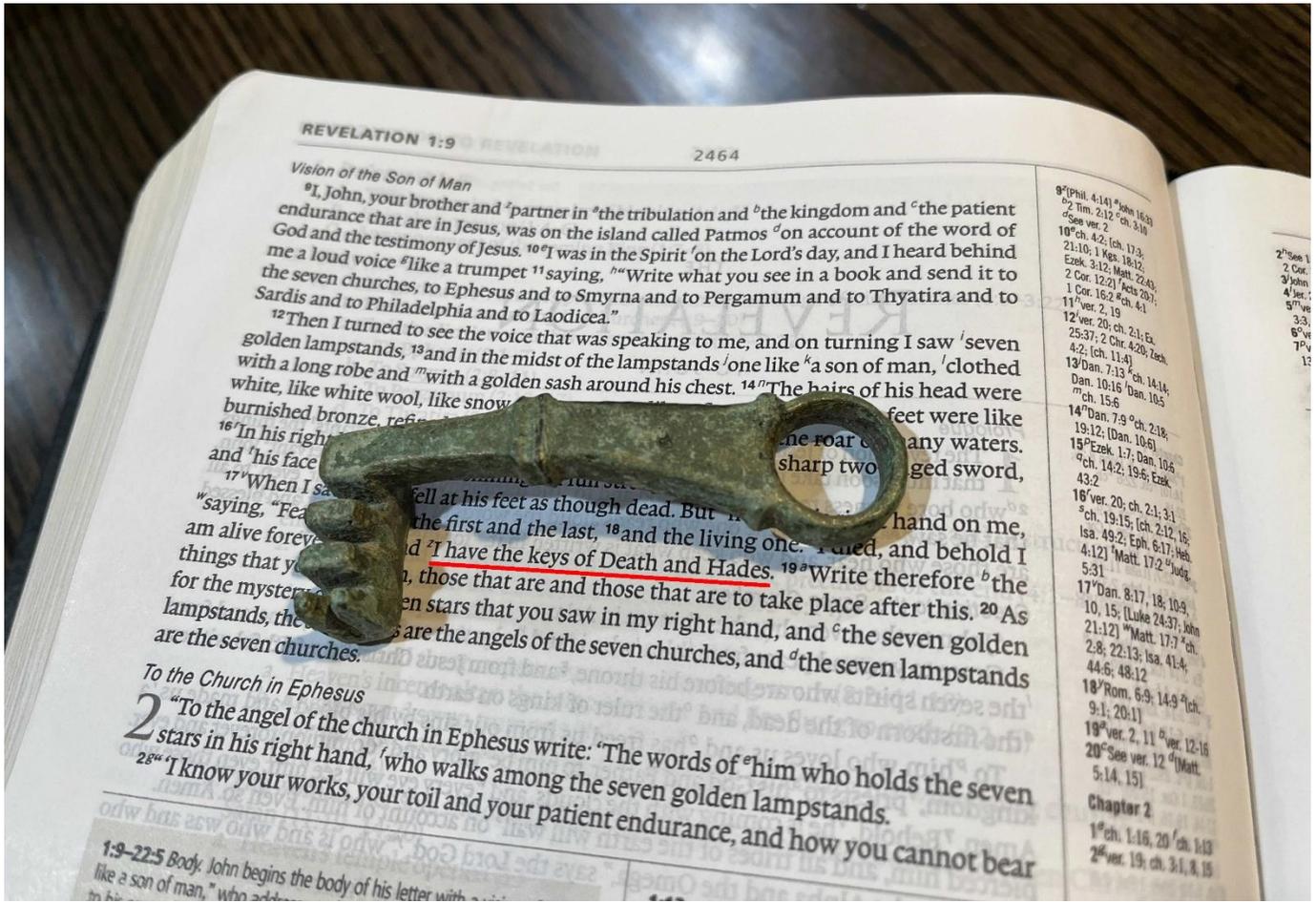




Roman Artifacts 90-350 AD



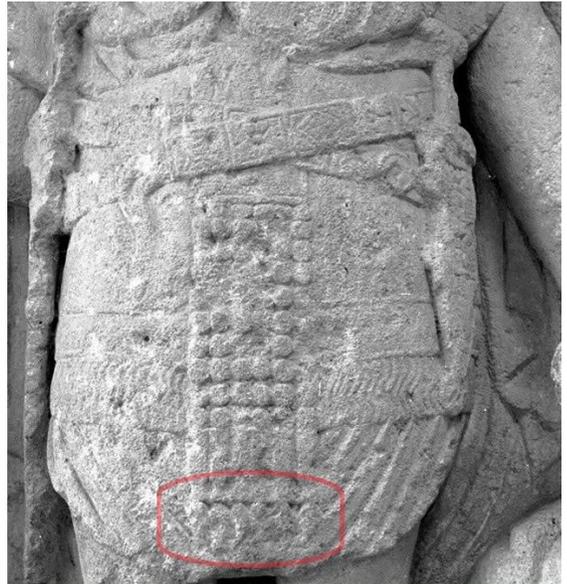
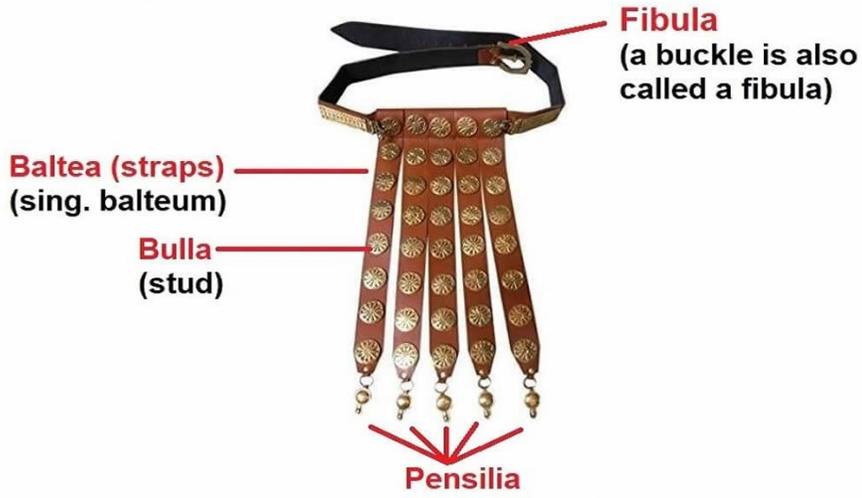
Roman Eagle of bronze in front of Roman block inscription in Latin "**LEXE-**" meaning "Law", "Rule"







NauticalMart Roman Legionary Belt Re-Enactment LARP
Role-Play Centurion Cingulum Brown



Monogram of the
of the leader
of the
slingers.



LATIN "P"
GREEK "RHO"



Bronze Mirror



