

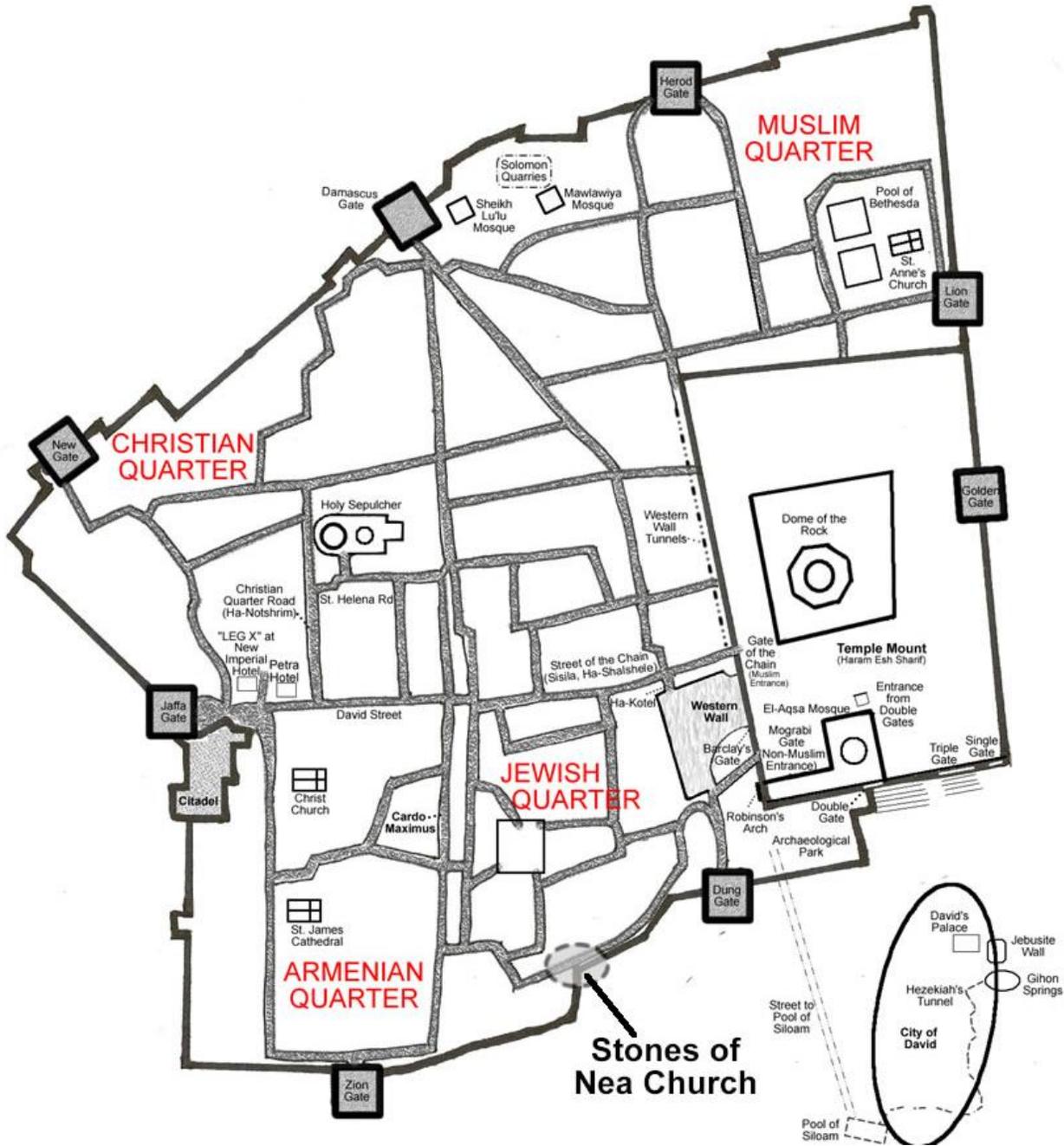
# Church History 325-600 (pages 268-285)

Online Bible School Notes - [https://www.generationword.com/bible\\_school\\_notes/24.html](https://www.generationword.com/bible_school_notes/24.html)  
 and, here → [https://www.generationword.com/bible\\_school\\_notes/25.html](https://www.generationword.com/bible_school_notes/25.html)

Online "Framework" book .pdf -  
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<b>The Church Councils</b>			
#	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 V (Lateran IV)	1215	Bidding of Innocent III
14	Council of Lyons	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 1431-	Reform Church
19	Council of Rome V	1449 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

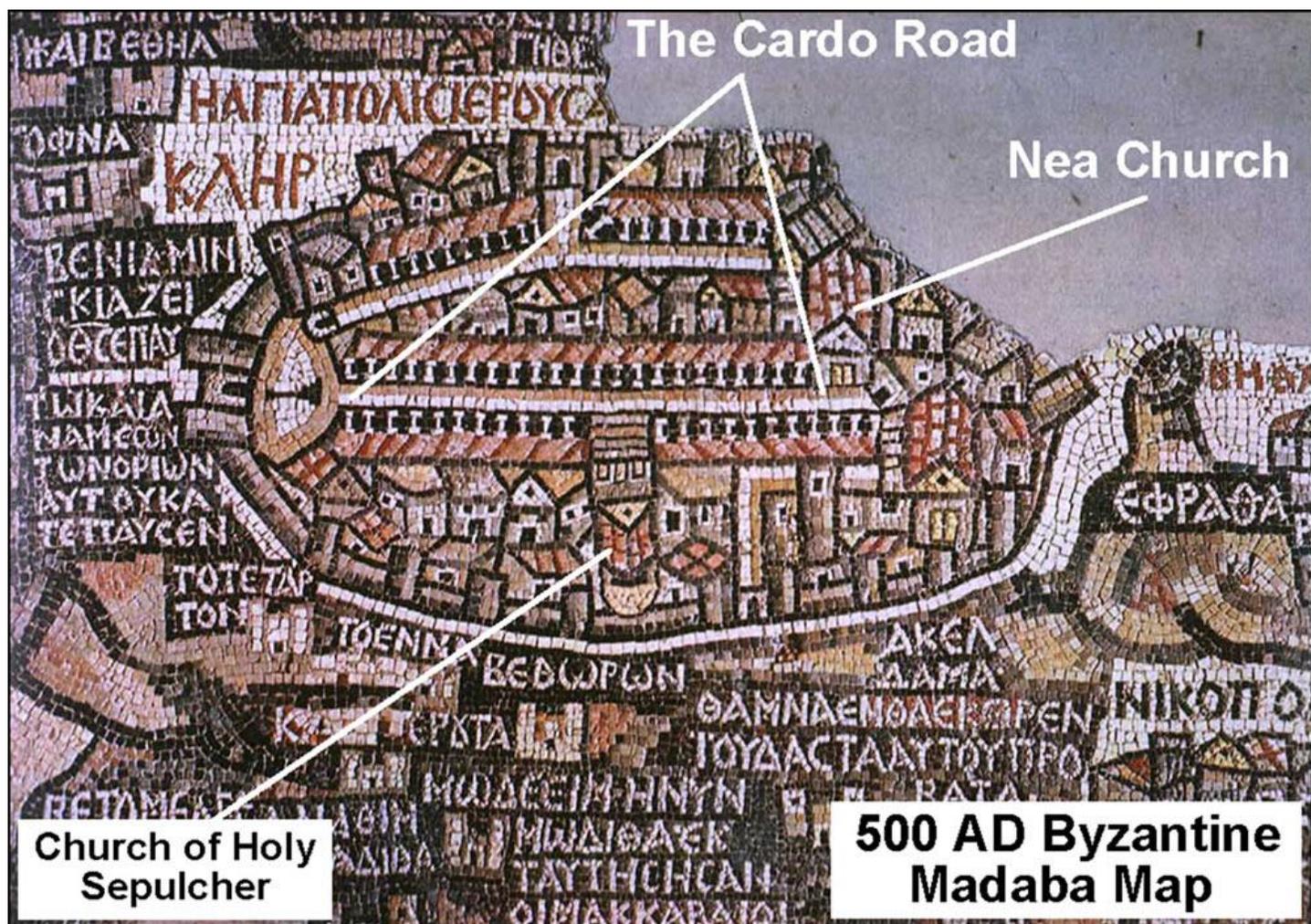
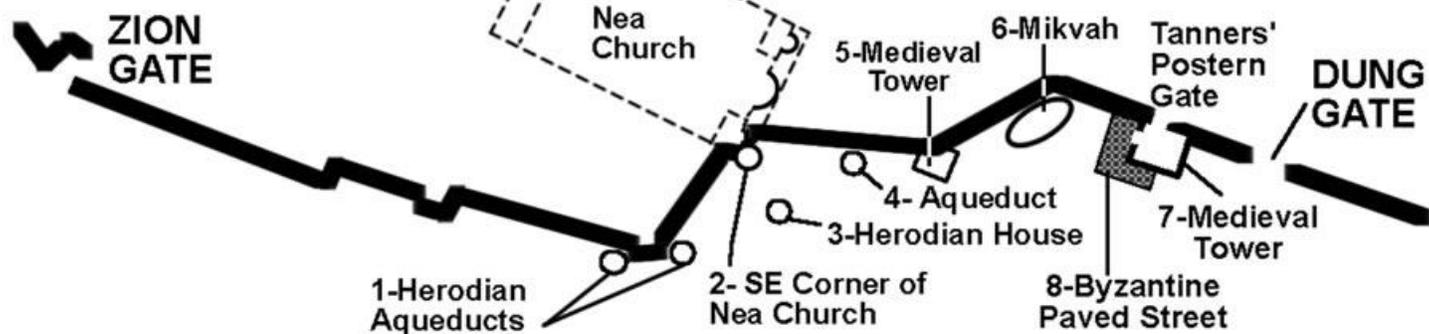


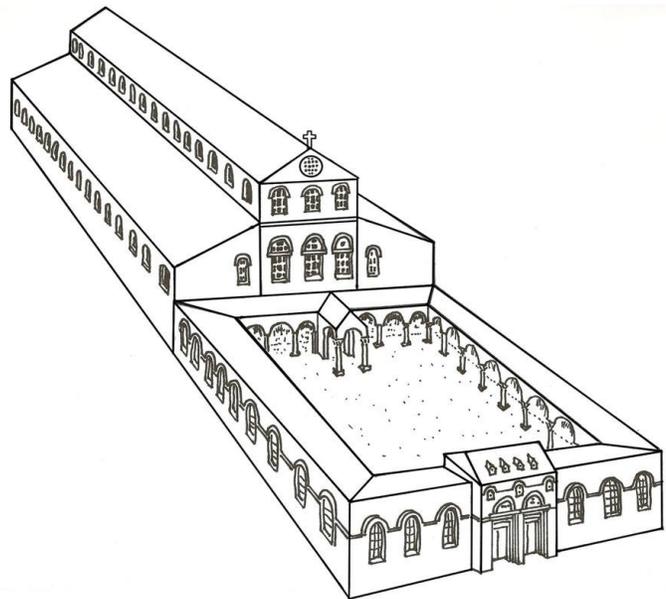
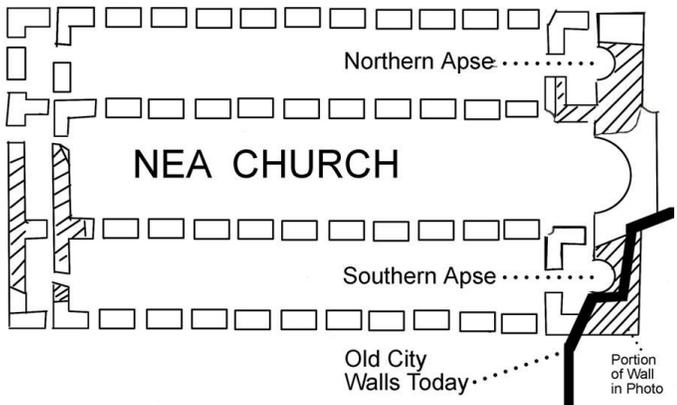


Nea Church details and photos → <https://www.generationword.com/jerusalem101/64-nea-church.html>

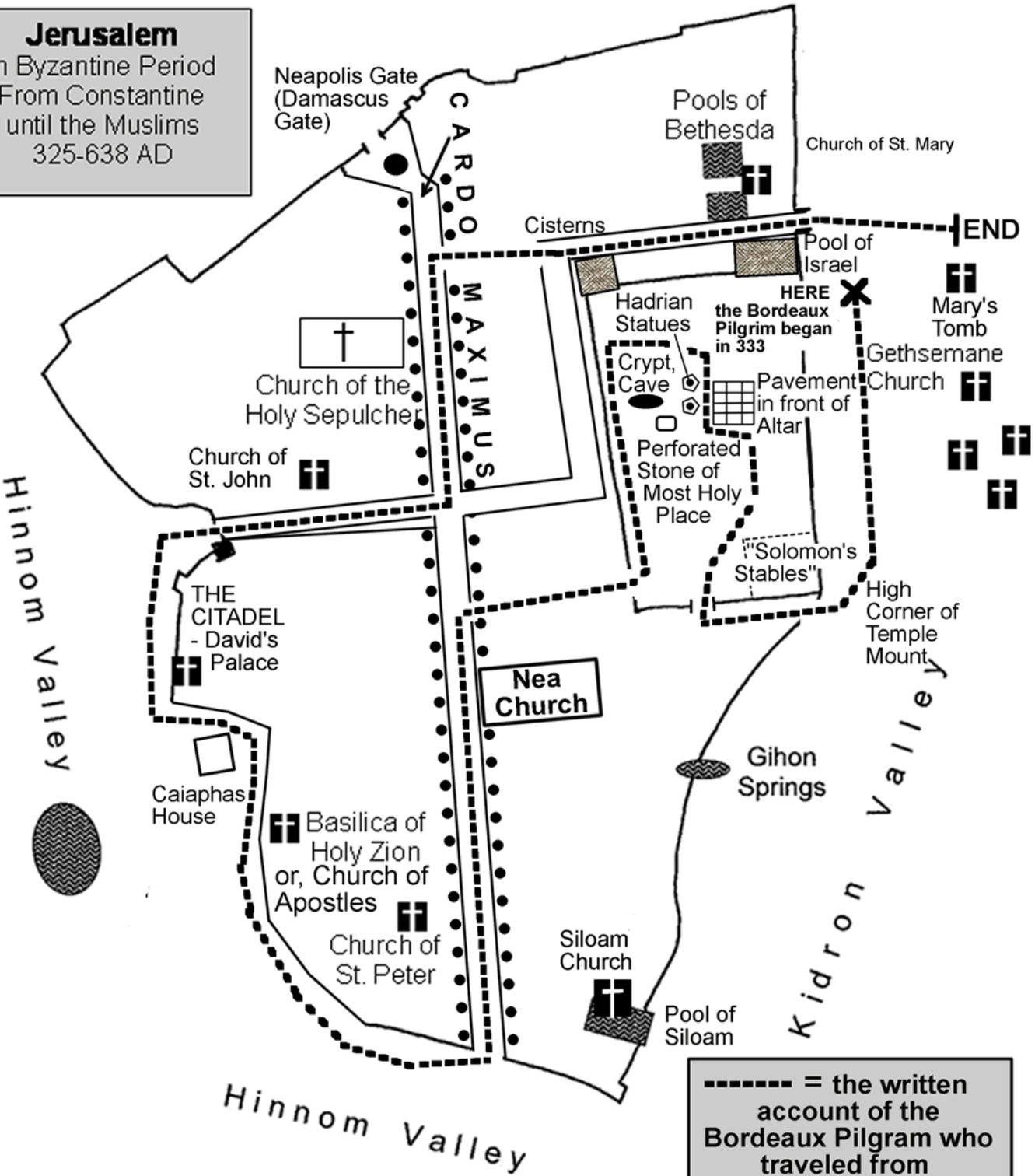
Nea Church built by Emperor Justinian I (r. 527–565) and completed in 543. The Persians destroyed it in 614 and the remains of the building material was reused by the second Muslim caliphate (Umayyads) in 661–750.

# SOUTH WALL OF OLD CITY





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



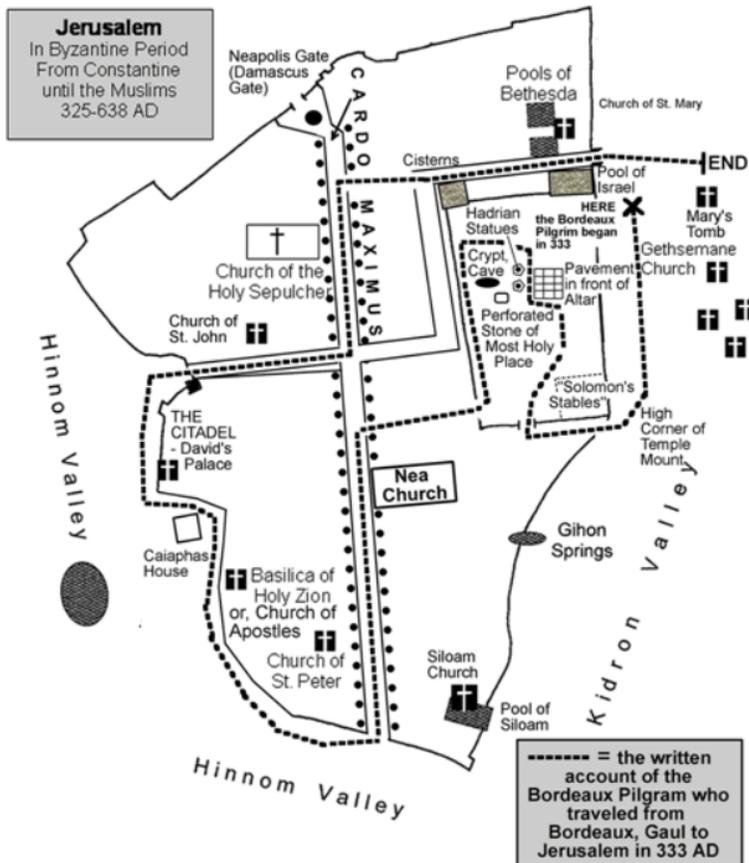
Details and photos of the Holy Sepulcher → <https://www.generationword.com/jerusalem101/52-holy-sepulcher.html>

**The Cardo, the main street connecting the Nea Church with the Holy Sepulcher from the south by the Pool of Siloam (South) to the Damascus Gate (North)**





**The paved street with the pillared sidewalk on both sides (with shops)**



### The Bordeaux Pilgrim

A Christian pilgrim who traveled to Jerusalem in the year 333 from Bordeaux in southwest France gives us a few interesting details about Jerusalem and the Temple Mount during the reign of Emperor Constantine. Below is what the Bordeaux Pilgrim wrote in 333 concerning what he saw in Jerusalem. Keep in mind that this is what he understood based on what he saw and what these locations were called at that time.

His descriptions include his understanding of theology, history and scripture which were obviously influenced by what the local residents (the Byzantine "tour guides" and religious leaders in Jerusalem) told him. Still, it is what it is and it is what he saw—a very rare recording of a firsthand eyewitness description of Jerusalem during the reign of Constantine at the beginning of the Byzantine Empire. As such, it is priceless. (Note that my comments are in parenthesis and are not italicized while the Bordeaux Pilgrim's writing is in bold italic text. The map to the left attempts to follow his description through the city.)

This is Jerusalem from the time of the Bordeaux Pilgrim's visit from Gaul in 333 until the Muslim invasion of 638. The Bordeaux Pilgrim's written account of his visit is traced with the dotted line beginning on the east side, just outside the Temple Mount.

## The Bordeaux Pilgrim's recorded account:

(found here - <https://www.generationword.com/jerusalem101/1-biblical-jerusalem.html#Jerusalem333ADBordeauxPilgrim> )

- ***Bordeaux Pilgrim's account in bold-italic text***
- My comments and explanation in regular text.

***There are in Jerusalem two large pools at the side of the Temple, that is, one upon the right hand, and one upon the left, which were made by Solomon;*** (Outside the NE corner of Temple Mount would be the Pool of Israel. Outside the NW corner of Temple Mount would be the cisterns or pools found in today's Western Wall tunnels.) ***and further in the city are twin pools with five porticoes, which are called Bethesda.*** (Bethesda, John 5:2-18) ***There persons who have been sick for many years are cured; the pools contain water which is red when it is disturbed. There is also here a crypt*** (This refers to a cave, or underground chamber; this cave is under the Dome of the Rock today and is undoubtedly connected to the network of 45 other cisterns, chambers, tunnels and caves that exist under the Temple Mount. It may also provide access to the legendary Well of Souls.) ***in which Solomon used to torture devils.*** (At this time King Solomon, due to his wisdom and the legends of the Jews, was known as a great magician and fighter of demons. Jars believed to

have been used by Solomon to hold demons were displayed in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.) **Here is also the corner of an exceeding high tower,** (SE corner of the Temple Mount) **where our Lord ascended and the tempter said to Him, "If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down from hence." And the Lord answered, "Thou shall not tempt the Lord thy God, but him only shall thou serve."** (Matthew 4:1-11) **There is a great cornerstone, of which it was said, "The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner."** (Matthew 21:42; Ps 118:22) **Under the pinnacle of the tower are many rooms, and here was Solomon's palace.** (Herod had built Solomon's Colonnade on the south side of the Temple Mount.)

**There also is the chamber in which he sat and wrote the (Book of) Wisdom;** (This chamber was called Solomon's Stables by the Crusaders and still is today.) **this chamber is covered with a single stone. There are also large subterranean reservoirs for water and pools constructed with great labor. And in the building itself, where stood the temple which Solomon built, they say that the blood of Zacharias** (Matthew 23:35; Luke 11:51) **which was shed upon the stone pavement before the altar remains to this day. There are also to be seen the marks of the nails in the shoes of the soldiers who slew him, throughout the whole enclosure, so plain that you would think they were impressed upon wax. There are two statues of Hadrian,** (One of Hadrian and the other of Antoninus Pius. The inscription stone of Antoninus' statue can still be seen today in the Southern Temple Mount Wall above the Double Gate) **and not far from the statues there is a perforated stone** (This is the bedrock of Mt. Moriah where the Ark of the Covenant sat in the Most Holy Place in the Temple of Solomon. This perforation, or carved out and leveled depression, can be seen inside the Dome of the Rock and is the same size as the Ark of the Covenant.) **to which the Jews come every year and anoint it, bewail themselves with groans, rend their garments, and so depart. There also is the house out of Jerusalem to go up Mount Zion,** (i.e., after leaving the Temple Mount and heading south out of the city on the main road, the Cardo Maximus) **on the left hand, below in the valley, beside the wall, is a pool which is called Siloe** (Pool of Siloam, John 9:1-11) **and has four porticoes;** (The four porches refer to Hadrian's reconstruction in 135 AD. The Church of Siloam, was built in 450 AD, and its pillar bases can still be seen today in the water when exiting Hezekiah's Tunnel.) **and there is another large pool outside it. This spring runs for six days and nights, but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, it does not run at all, either by day or by night.** (This pool called Siloe, or Siloam, was still being fed water from the Gihon Springs on the east side through Hezekiah's Tunnel. The flow of water from the Gihon Springs has always been known for gushing water intermittently. In fact, "gihon" means "to gush forth." The people of this time did not know of Hezekiah's Tunnel. In fact, Josephus himself always calls Siloam a spring of water indicating that the Jews of 70 AD had forgotten about Hezekiah's Tunnel even though it continued to supply water to the Pool of Siloam.) **On this side one goes up Zion,** (walking outside the city walls around the Westside along the Hinnom Valley and up Mount Zion) **and sees where the house of Caiaphas the priest was,** (just outside today's walls and part of the extended Armenian Quarter, Matthew 26:57- 68) **and there still stands a column against which Christ was beaten with rods.** (Matthew 26:67-68 records spitting, striking and slapping at the High Priest's Palace, but no rods.) **Within, however, inside the wall of Zion, is seen the place where was David's palace.** (This is the Citadel which was the fortress of the Maccabees, the palace of Herod, and the camp of the Tenth Roman Legion. Today this Citadel and its remains are just inside the city walls by

the Jaffa Gate.) ***Of seven synagogues which once were there, one alone remains; the rest are ploughed over and sown upon, as said Isaiah the prophet.*** (Isa 1:2.4-8; Micah 3:9-12) ***From thence as you go out of the wall of Sion, as you walk towards the gate of Neapolis,*** (This would be in the location of today's Damascus Gate and was the grand new, or "nea" entrance to the Cardo.) ***towards the right, below in the valley,*** (Kidron Valley) ***are walls, where was the house or praetorium of Pontius Pilate.*** (Fort Antonia, Matthew 27:11-31) ***Here our Lord was tried before His passion.*** (by Pontius Pilate.) ***On the left hand is the little hill of Golgotha where the Lord was crucified.*** (As the Pilgrim walked up the Cardo towards the Neapolis Gate, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was on his left, and the remains of Fort Antonia further on his right, Matthew 27:33-37) ***About a stone's throw from thence is a vault wherein His body was laid, and rose again on the third day.*** (The tomb and Calvary were in the same garden in the gospels and are located in the same Church of the Holy Sepulcher both today and in 333 AD, Matthew 27:57-60; 28:1- 10) ***There, at present, by the command of the Emperor Constantine, has been built a basilica, that is to say, a church of wondrous beauty, having at the side reservoirs*** (Cisterns were cut into the abandoned quarry. The remains of cisterns are found in the lower parts of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.) ***from which water is raised,*** (Holes in the arched ceiling were used to lower buckets on ropes from the homes above and can still be seen in the ceilings of these cisterns today.) ***and a bath behind in which infants are washed.*** (i.e., baptized). Also as one goes from Jerusalem to the gate which is to the eastward (the Golden Gate) ***in order to ascend the Mount of Olives, is the valley called that of Josaphat.*** (Kidron Valley) ***Towards the left, where are vineyards, is a stone at the place where Judas Iscariot betrayed Christ;*** (Gethsemane, Mount of Olives, Matthew 26,36-50) ***on the right carried off and strewed in the way when Christ came.*** (Matthew 31:8) ***Not far from thence, about a stone's-throw, are two notable tombs of wondrous beauty;*** (There are tombs in the Kidron known today as the tombs of Absalom and Zechariah, but they cannot be theirs since they were built in a Greek style with Egyptian and Syrian influence probably around 100 BC-30 AD.) ***in the one, which is a true monolith, lies Isaiah the prophet, and in the other Hezekiah, King of the Jews.*** (These tombs can still be seen today, but, although the identification was believed to be true at the time of the Pilgrim, it was not accurate.) ***From thence you ascend to the Mount of Olives, where before the Passion, the Lord taught His disciples.*** (Matthew 24-25) ***There by the orders of Constantine a basilica of wondrous beauty has been built. Not far from thence is the little hill which the Lord ascended to pray, when he took Peter and John with Him, and Moses and Elias were beheld.*** (This event occurred in Caesarea Philippi, in Matthew 17:1-8, not here on the Mount of Olives as the Bordeaux Pilgrim believed).

-----This ends the 333 AD account of the Bordeaux Pilgrim.-----

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Some Herodian ashlar have been found in the lowest levels of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The presence of these stones help affirm that this location is the site of Jesus' burial. The present church was built by Constantine in 325. His mother Helena visited Jerusalem and was shown the site where the current church stands. The fact that by 325 the site of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was inside the busy city of Jerusalem. It is clear from scripture and from ancient Jewish practice that Jesus was buried outside the city walls. The fact that Helena was shown this unlikely site in 325 gives it credibility. If the people had been guessing they would have pointed at some site outside the city walls. We now know from archaeology that the site of the Holy Sepulcher was:

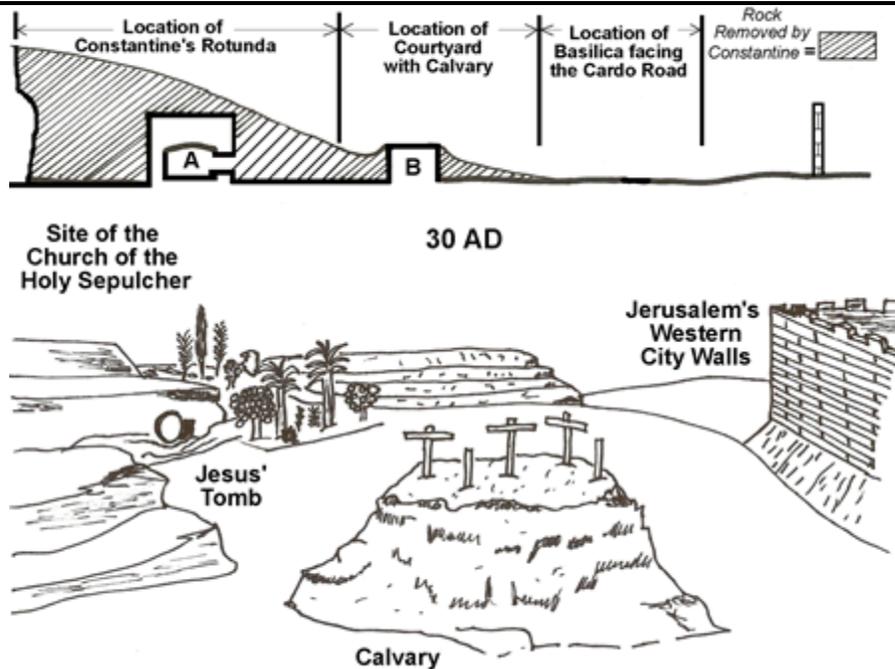
1. Outside the city walls of Jerusalem in 30 AD
2. Used for tombs in the first century (there are some clearly there yet today).
3. There is an earlier building on the site of Jesus burial that was built before Constantine and Helena.

Eusebius, the church historian from the time of Constantine (325) records that Emperor Hadrian (135 AD) had built a temple to Venus on the exact site that Constantine built the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Eusebius tells us:

***“He judged it incumbent on him to render the blessed locality of our Saviour’s resurrection an object of attraction and veneration to all. He issued immediate injunctions, therefore, for the erection in that spot of a house of prayer.”*** (XXV)

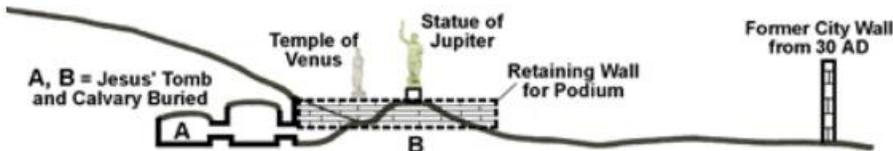
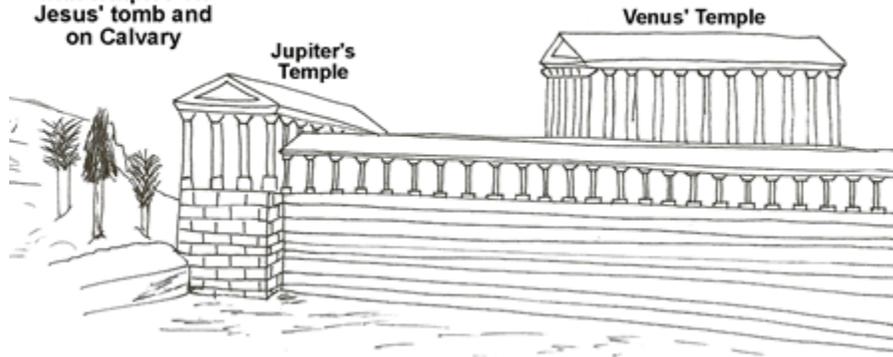
**“This sacred cave, then, certain impious and godless persons had thought to remove entirely from the eyes of men, supposing in their folly that thus they should be able effectually to obscure the truth. Accordingly, they brought a quantity of earth from a distance with much labor, and covered the entire spot; then, having raised this to a moderate height, they paved it with stone, concealing the holy cave beneath this massive mound. Then, as though their purpose had been effectually accomplished, they prepare on this foundation a truly dreadful sepulcher of souls, by building a gloomy shrine of lifeless idols to the impure spirit whom they call Venus, and offering detestable oblations therein on profane and accursed altars. For they supposed that their object could not otherwise be fully attained, than by thus burying the sacred cave beneath these foul pollutions.”** (XXVI)

(- from the Life of Constantine written by church historian Eusebius of Caesarea, 260-341, from XXV and XXVI)

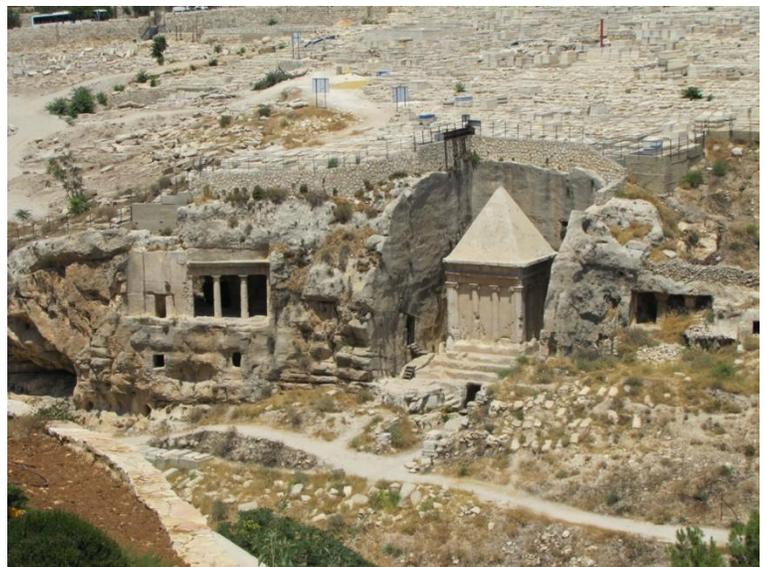


Hadrian's platform  
over the Site of the  
Holy Sepulcher  
with temples on  
Jesus' tomb and  
on Calvary

135 AD

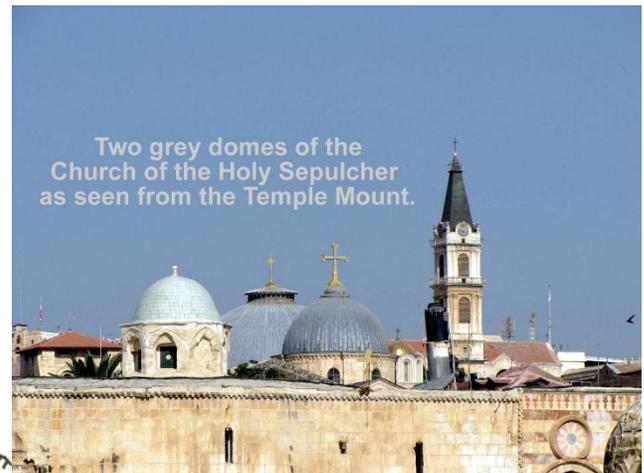
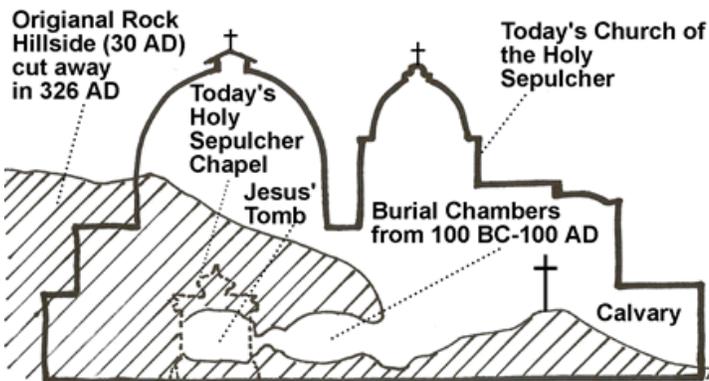
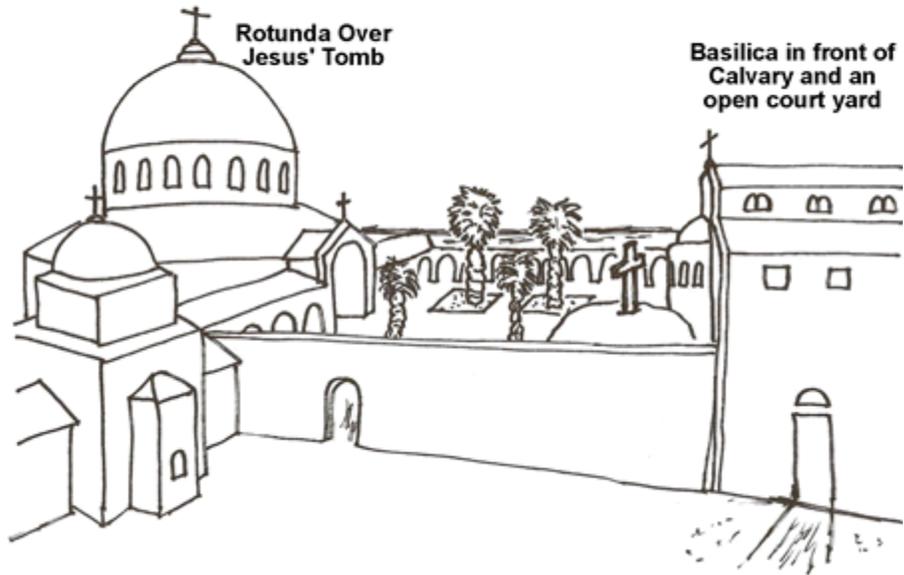


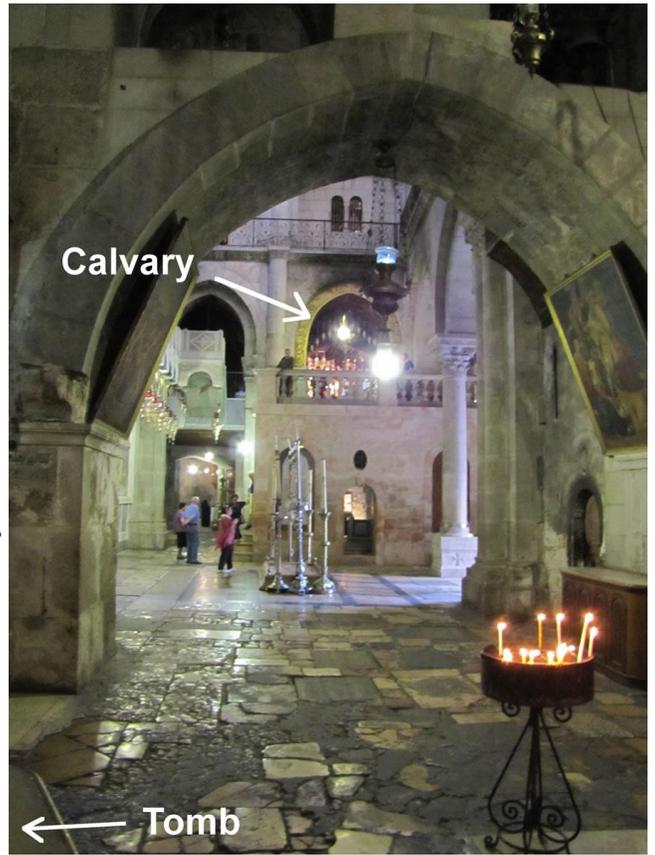
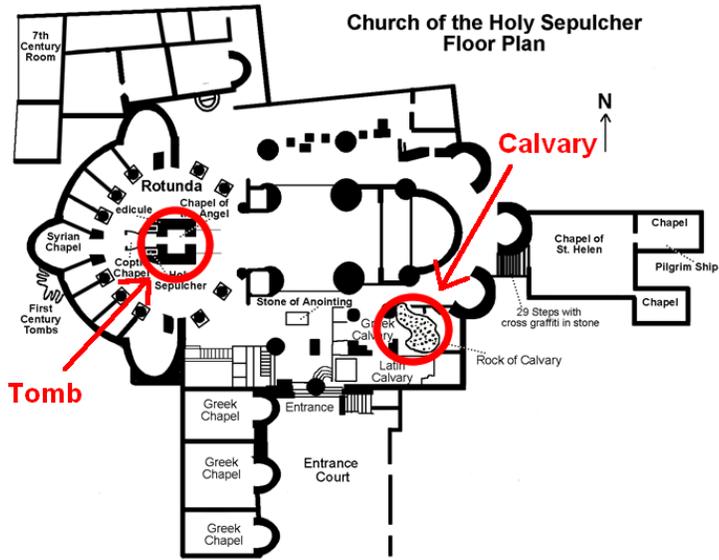
After Roman Emperor Hadrian squelched the Second Jewish Revolt in 135 AD, he desecrated the Temple Mount with pagan temples and a statue of himself. He also built a platform with pagan shrines on top of Calvary and the tomb of the Christian's God and Savior, Jesus. This made the Jewish Temple Mount and both of the Christian sites inaccessible to worshippers, yet at the same time, it preserved the knowledge of their location so that Constantine was able to build the Church of the Holy Sepulcher here.



Constantine's  
Church of the  
Holy Sepulcher

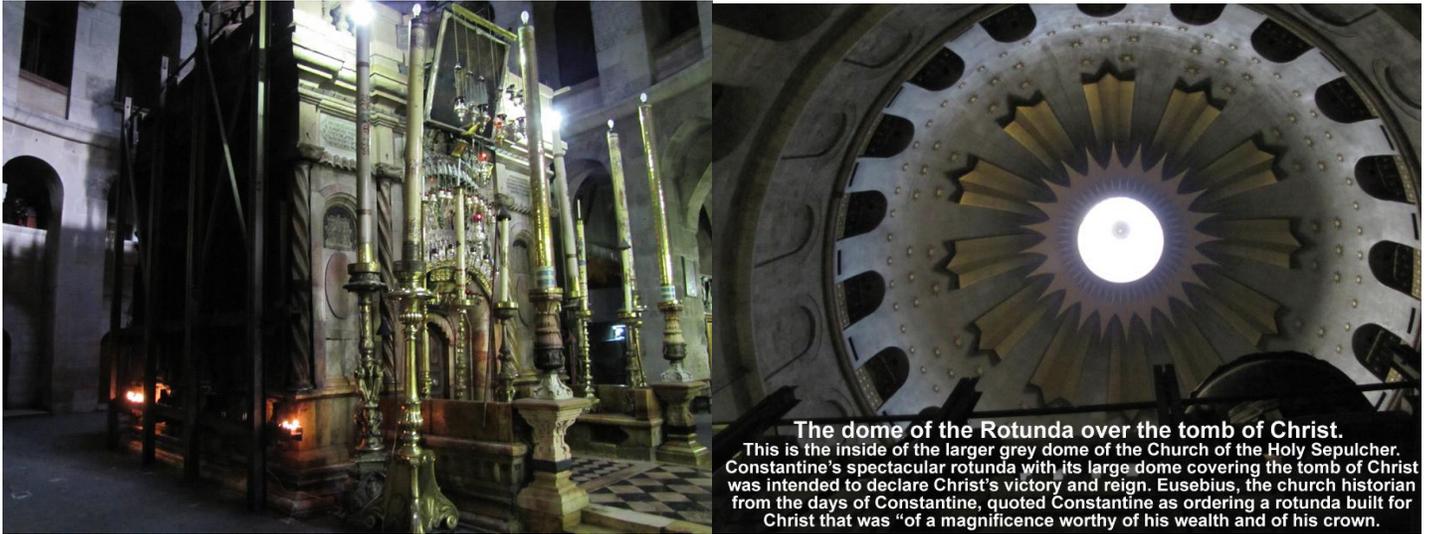
325 AD





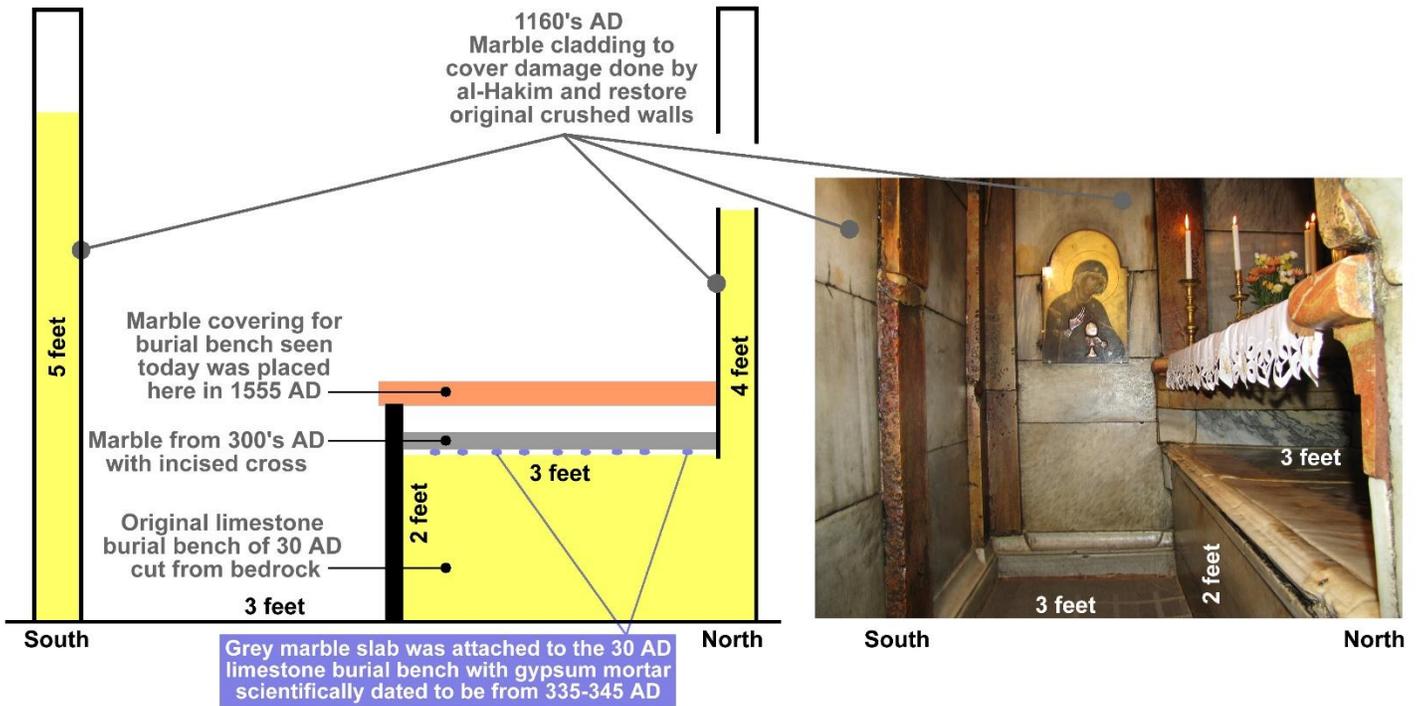
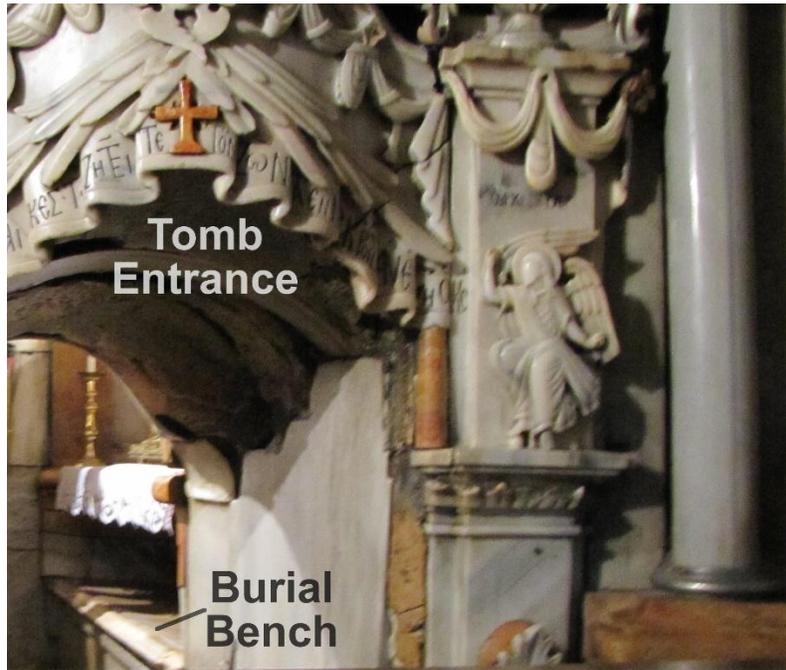


Stairs going up to Calvary and a view through glass at the bedrock stone of Calvary

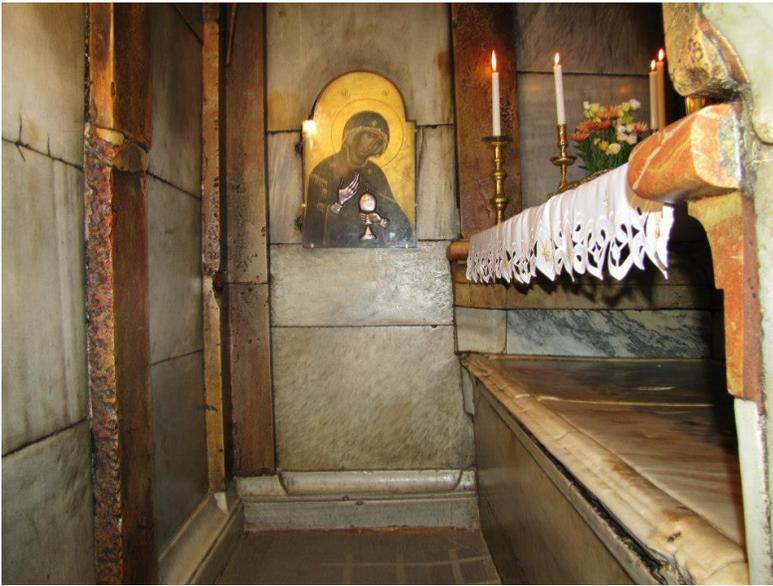


**The dome of the Rotunda over the tomb of Christ.**  
 This is the inside of the larger grey dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Constantine's spectacular rotunda with its large dome covering the tomb of Christ was intended to declare Christ's victory and reign. Eusebius, the church historian from the days of Constantine, quoted Constantine as ordering a rotunda built for Christ that was "of a magnificence worthy of his wealth and of his crown."

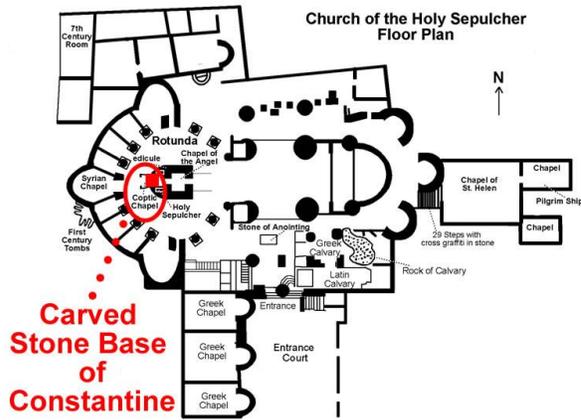
The Crusader rebuilt tomb over the burial bench; and, the dome over the rebuilt tomb



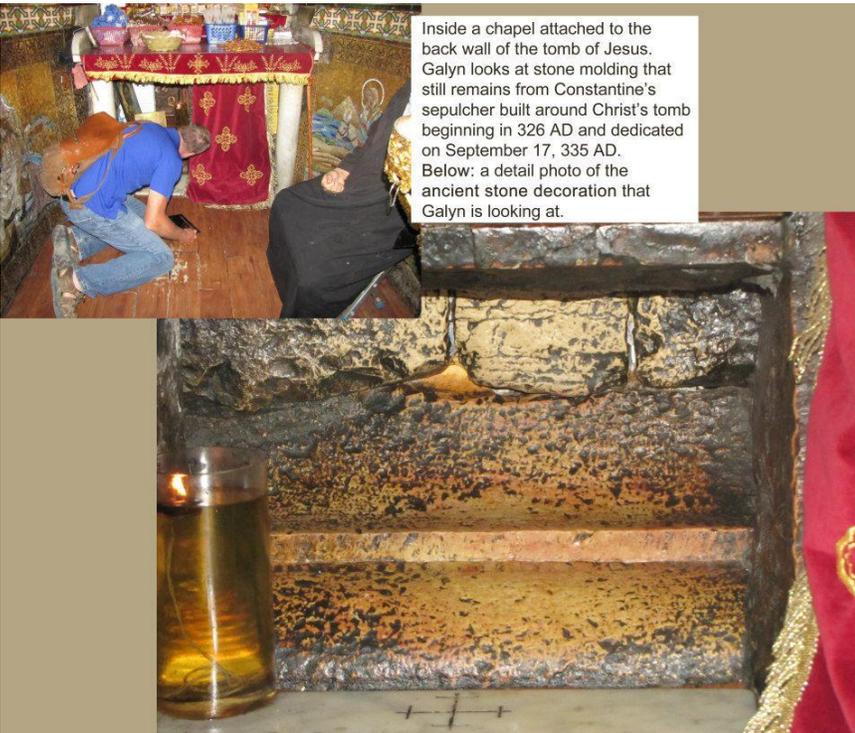
More Details and photos of the Holy Sepulcher from Generation Word → <https://www.generationword.com/jerusalem101/52-holy-sepulcher.html>



Marble stone (from 1555 AD) covering of original limestone burial bench (above);



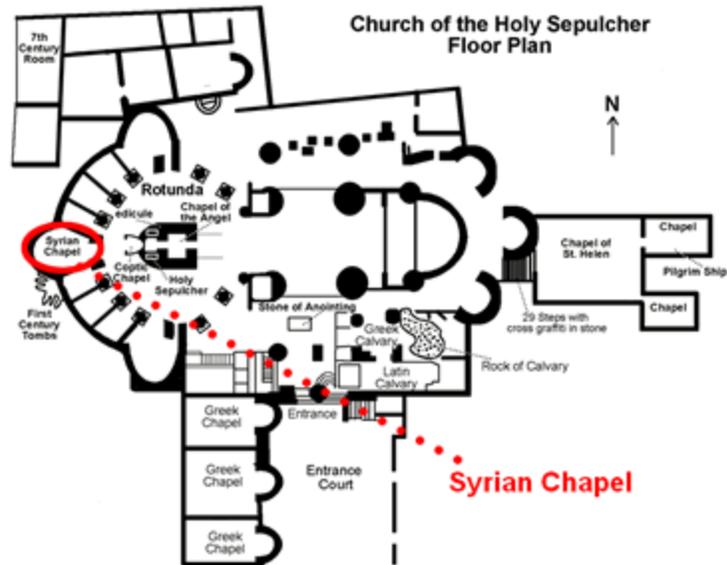
**This is a piece of the original cave** where Jesus' tomb had been carved. In 326 AD Constantine began to cut away the stone to form a rock cut tomb shaped out of the bedrock. This small piece of the stone carving is from the base on the back side of the rock cut tomb.



Inside a chapel attached to the back wall of the tomb of Jesus. Galyn looks at stone molding that still remains from Constantine's sepulcher built around Christ's tomb beginning in 326 AD and dedicated on September 17, 335 AD. Below: a detail photo of the ancient stone decoration that Galyn is looking at.



Original stone work of the back base of the remains of Constantine's Sepulcher cut into the original stone bedrock in 326 AD



First century tombs from time of Christ remain in bedrock in back of Holy Sepulcher

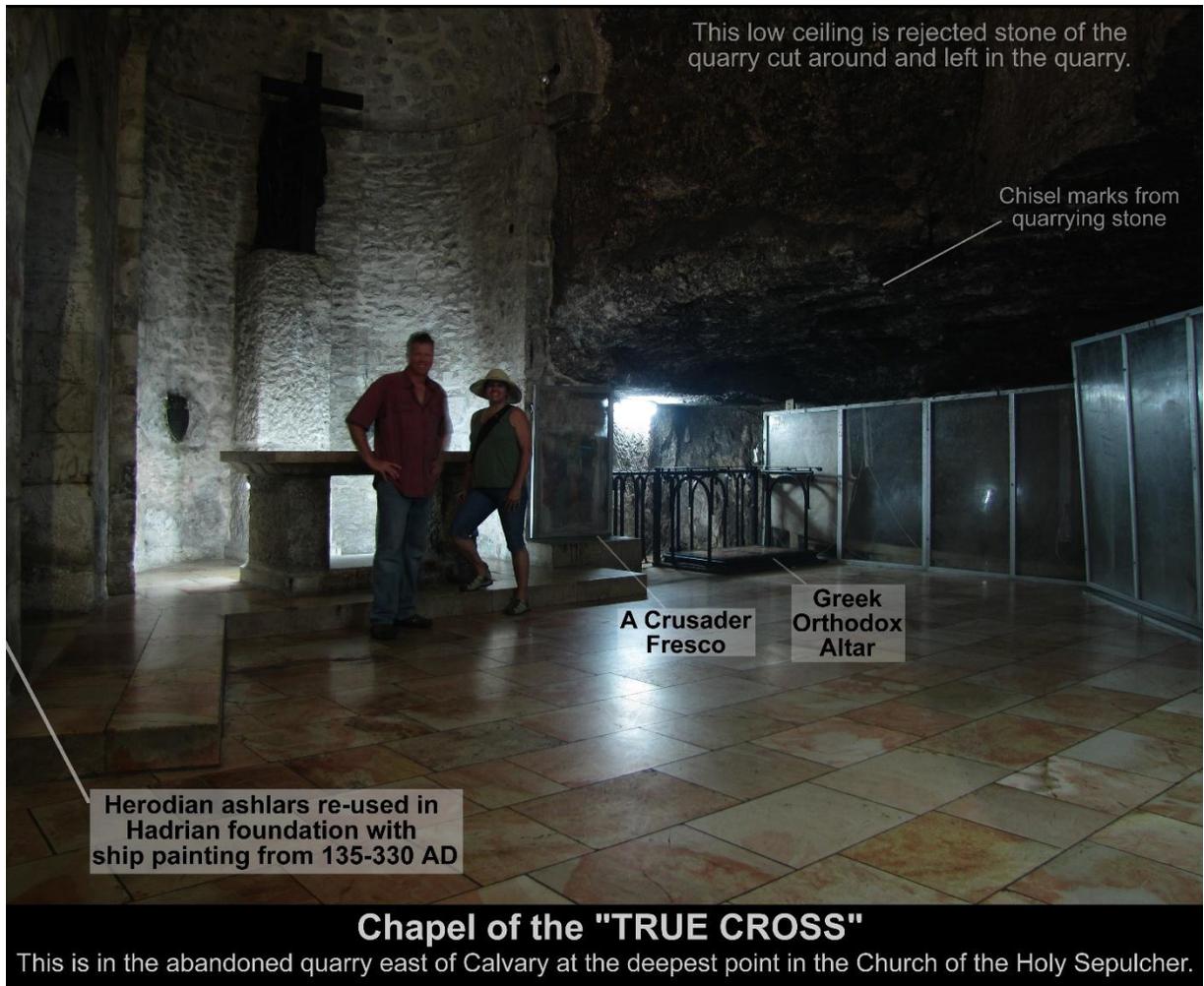




**Tombs from the first century, or the time of Christ, located in the back of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher that were cut into the same quarry as the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea that was used for Jesus. These tombs are Kokhim, or Loculi, tombs that were long narrow shafts cut into stone where the corpse was placed and closed with a stone slab.**



**Remains of Ancient Quarry under Calvary**





Entrance into Holy Sepulcher constructed by Crusaders



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



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 showing two soldiers with one standard with a "G" on the standard.



Picked up in Avdat, Israel the front of a 325-614 AD Avdat fragment left from Persian destruction of Christian Byzantine community in 614 AD



Bronze Rings

200-300 AD

630-668 AD

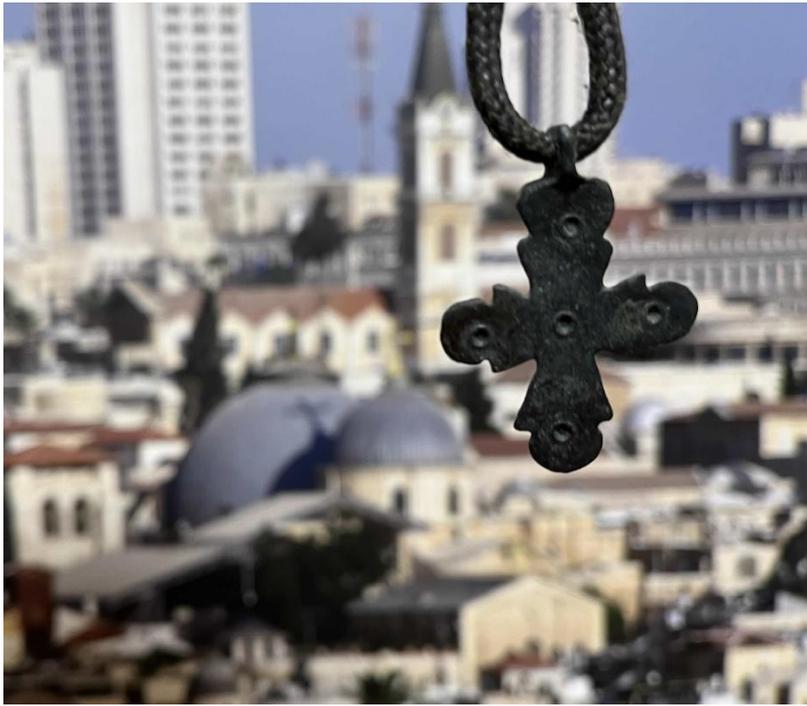
500-700 AD



1143-1180 AD - Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos IC for First and Last letters of JESUS in Greek. The cross is on a three-step pedestal - REVERSE, bronze coin







*ENGLISH TRANSLATION:*

*LATIN TEXT:*

† IHSUS  
XRIStuS  
bASILEu  
bASILE

† JESUS  
CHRIST  
KING of  
the KINGS



995 AD Latin says:  
"JESUS  
CHRIST  
KING of  
the KINGS"

†EMMANOUHA  
is romanized Hebrew of  
Immanuel, "God is with Us";  
the + is a "cross"

**Cross**, or cruciger (cross on orb),  
with 3 raised dots  
on each limb

**Nimbus  
(Halo)**

N  
O  
U  
H  
A

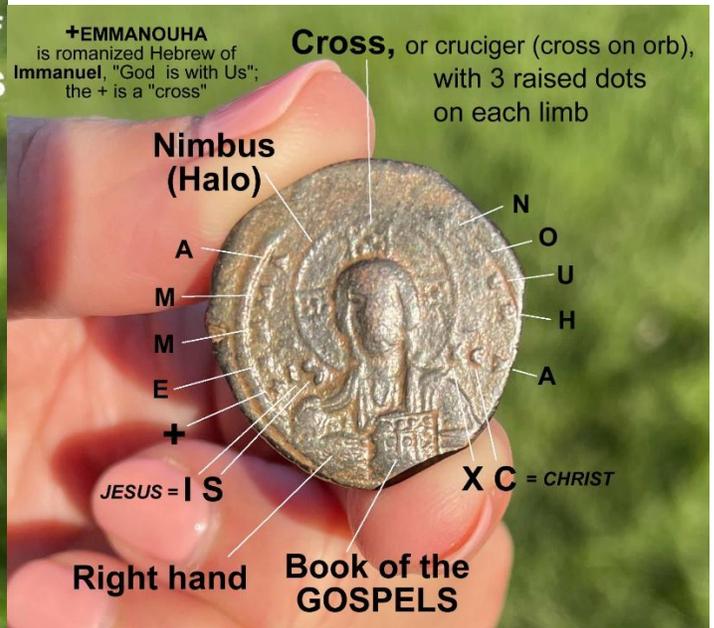
A  
M  
M  
E  
+

JESUS = I S

X C = CHRIST

**Right hand**

**Book of the  
GOSPELS**



More detailed Church History Artifacts from Galyn Wiemers, Generation Word:  
[https://generationword.com/bible\\_museum/Church\\_History\\_100-1500AD.html](https://generationword.com/bible_museum/Church_History_100-1500AD.html)