

**370**  
**Valentinian**  
 ruled West in Milan

**Valens**  
 ruled East in Constantinople



**JULIAN**  
 331-364



**JOVIAN**  
 363-364



**VALENTINIAN I**  
 364-375

**VALENS**  
 364-375

**330**

- ROMAN GENERAL
- RESTORED CHURCHES
- DIVIDED ROMAN EMPIRE INTO EAST AND WEST

- RULED WEST IN MILAN
- NICENE ORTHODOX

**360**

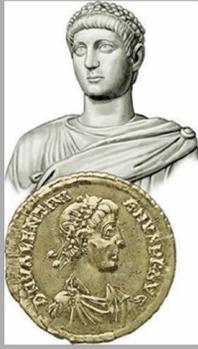
- RULED EAST IN CONSTANTINOPLE
- HELD TO ARIANISM
- PERSECUTED ATHANASIUS' VIEW



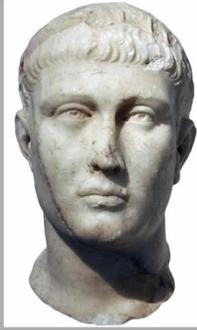
**PAGANISM** was persecuted  
**PAGANS** burnt alive  
**PAGANISM** died out



GRATIAN  
367-383



**VALENTINIAN II**  
375-392  
- ruled WEST with Gratian  
- had **AMBROSE** resond to Senator requesting Paganism be restored: (Ambrose's 4 reasons on PAGE 277)



**THEODOSIUS I**  
392-395  
- supported Nicene Orthodoxy  
- Council of Constantinople  
- Ended Gothic War  
- Laws against Christian Heritics  
- Pagans freedom  
- Christian Fanatics: (page 278)



ATHANASIUS LETTER  
January 7, 367

(Read Letter page 279)

- Condemned all forms of Arianism  
Imposed boundaries on bishops  
Declared Constantinople the new Rome  
Bishop of Constantinople is 2nd bishop after Rome



JEROME  
331-420

405

LATIN VULGATE  
page 281-282)

360

- oldest son of Valentinian  
- ruled in WEST  
- rejected Pontifex Maximus title  
- REMOVED: Altar of Victory  
Statue of goddess Victory  
Vestal virgins  
Public \$\$ support  
- Confiscated Pagan temples

COUNCIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE  
381

#	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 - Jesus God, not fully human
4	Council of Ephesus	431	Nestorian Controversy; Nestorius deposed - Two Natures
5	Council of Chalcedon	451	Eutychian Controversy - Mix of divine & human
6	Council of Constantinople II	553	Monophysites Controversy - God w/ human attributes
7	Council of Constantinople III	680	Doctrine of the two wills of Christ - Affirmed two wills - divine & human (Dyothelietism)
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

The Church Councils

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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

<p><b>AMBROSE</b> 374-397</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bishop of Milan</li> <li>- father a prefect</li> <li>- Ambrose lawyer, politician, governor</li> <li>- Bishop of Milan</li> <li>- Emperor Theodosius killed 7,000, Ambrose refused him communion</li> <li>- later Ambrose withheld communion from an entire community</li> </ul>	<p><b>AUGUSTINE</b> 354-430</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- father N. Africa Roman official</li> <li>- mother a Christian</li> <li>- 19 yr old joins Gnostics</li> <li>- taught rhetoric 11 years in Carthage and Rome</li> <li>- in Milan age 32 in 386 he read Romans 13:13-14 and repented, gave up his concubine, left his profession, and was baptized with 14 yr old son</li> <li>- a priest in 5 years; bishop in 10</li> <li>- writings became foundation for Christianity for next 1,000 years</li> </ul>	<p><b>POPE LEO THE GREAT</b> 440-461</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bishop of Rome in 440</li> <li>- first "Pope"</li> <li>- great leader negotiating with Attila and leading <u>Council of Chalcedon in 451</u></li> <li>- clarified doctrine of primacy of bishop of Rome (same position as Peter)</li> </ul>	<p><b>How the Church in Rome and the Roman Bishop Became Absolute</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Matthew 16:17-19</td> <td>Around 440 Leo I claimed that Jesus had given Peter authority over the whole church</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apostolic Succession</td> <td>The apostles established churches and church leaders. It was assumed that Peter had given his authority to the leader in Rome</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Head of Empire</td> <td>Rome was the head of the empire that the church began in so it was natural to look to Rome as the head of the church</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Size of Rome</td> <td>Rome's population, both pagan and Christian, was greater than any other city</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latin Language</td> <td>The Greek language offers more refined and precise expressions which was great for the preservation of scripture but could be very divisive at a church council. The western world's Latin was not as precise and so easier to align the splintered theological groups and build unity. The Greek in the East would create divisions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evangelism Success</td> <td>While the barbarians were conquering the West, the church was converting them. When the Muslims came into the East the eastern church did not equal the evangelism success of the West</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City of Peter and Paul's Martyrdom</td> <td>When the church began to seek after and honor the relics, the Roman church had the relics of the two superstars in their city</td> </tr> </table>	Matthew 16:17-19	Around 440 Leo I claimed that Jesus had given Peter authority over the whole church	Apostolic Succession	The apostles established churches and church leaders. It was assumed that Peter had given his authority to the leader in Rome	Head of Empire	Rome was the head of the empire that the church began in so it was natural to look to Rome as the head of the church	Size of Rome	Rome's population, both pagan and Christian, was greater than any other city	Latin Language	The Greek language offers more refined and precise expressions which was great for the preservation of scripture but could be very divisive at a church council. The western world's Latin was not as precise and so easier to align the splintered theological groups and build unity. The Greek in the East would create divisions	Evangelism Success	While the barbarians were conquering the West, the church was converting them. When the Muslims came into the East the eastern church did not equal the evangelism success of the West	City of Peter and Paul's Martyrdom	When the church began to seek after and honor the relics, the Roman church had the relics of the two superstars in their city
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<b>400</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>VANDALS</b> in Gaul, Spain	<b>PELAGIUS</b> and the Pelagian Controversy (page 282-283)	<b>COUNCIL OF EPHESUS</b>	<b>ATTILA the Hun</b> invades Italy, negotiates with Pope Leo	<b>481-511</b> <b>CLOVIS,</b> king of Franks - unites Germanic tribes - defeats last of Rome in Gaul - Married Christian Princess - Clovis converts to Roman Catholicism (not Arianism) - Defends Rome and Christianity
<b>410</b> <b>VISIGOTHS</b> destroy Rome	<b>425</b> <b>BARBARIANS</b> settle Roman Provinces	<b>432</b> <b>PATRICK</b> to Ireland	<b>436</b> <b>Roman Troops</b> leave Britian	<b>455</b> <b>Vandals</b> Capture Rome

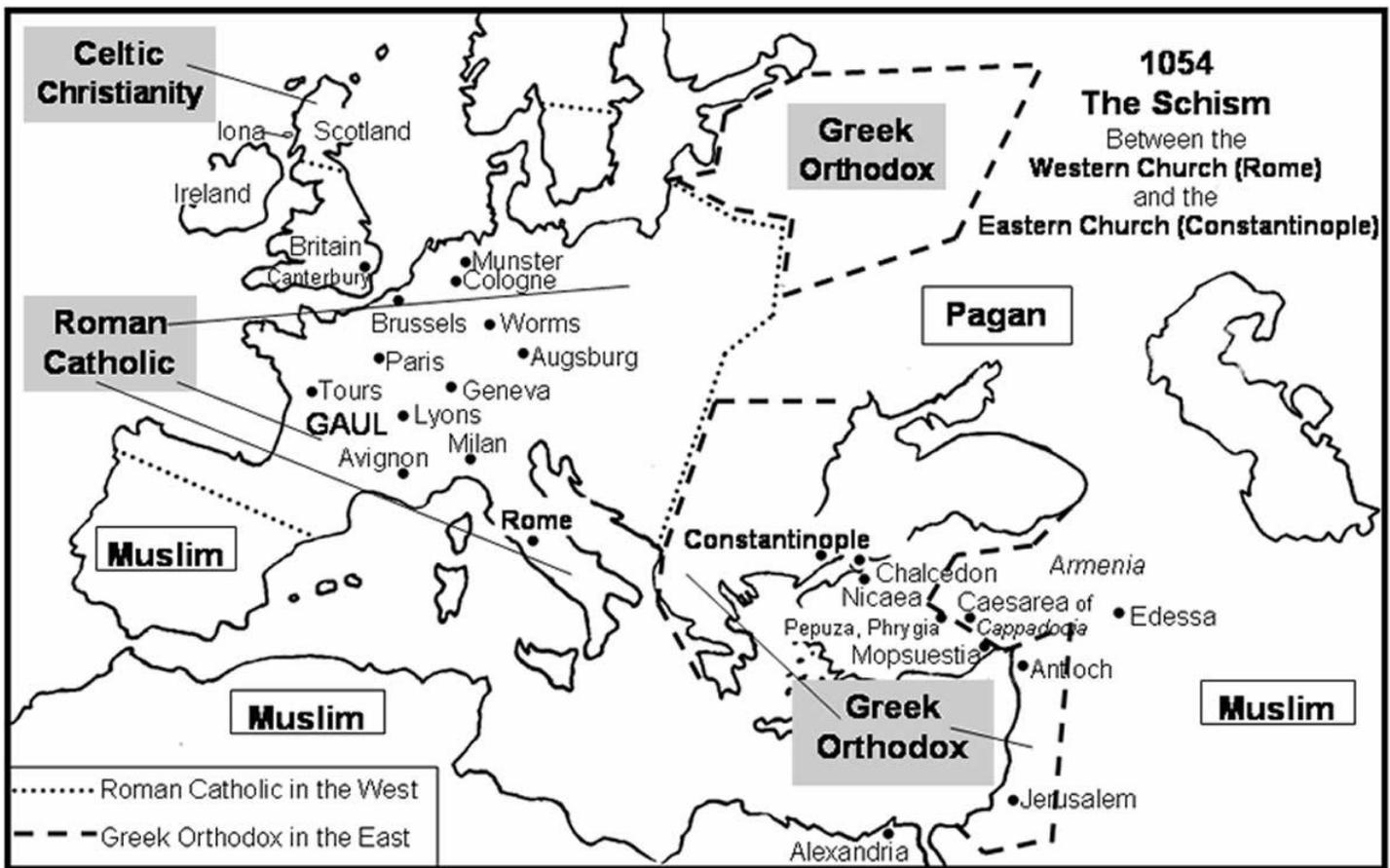
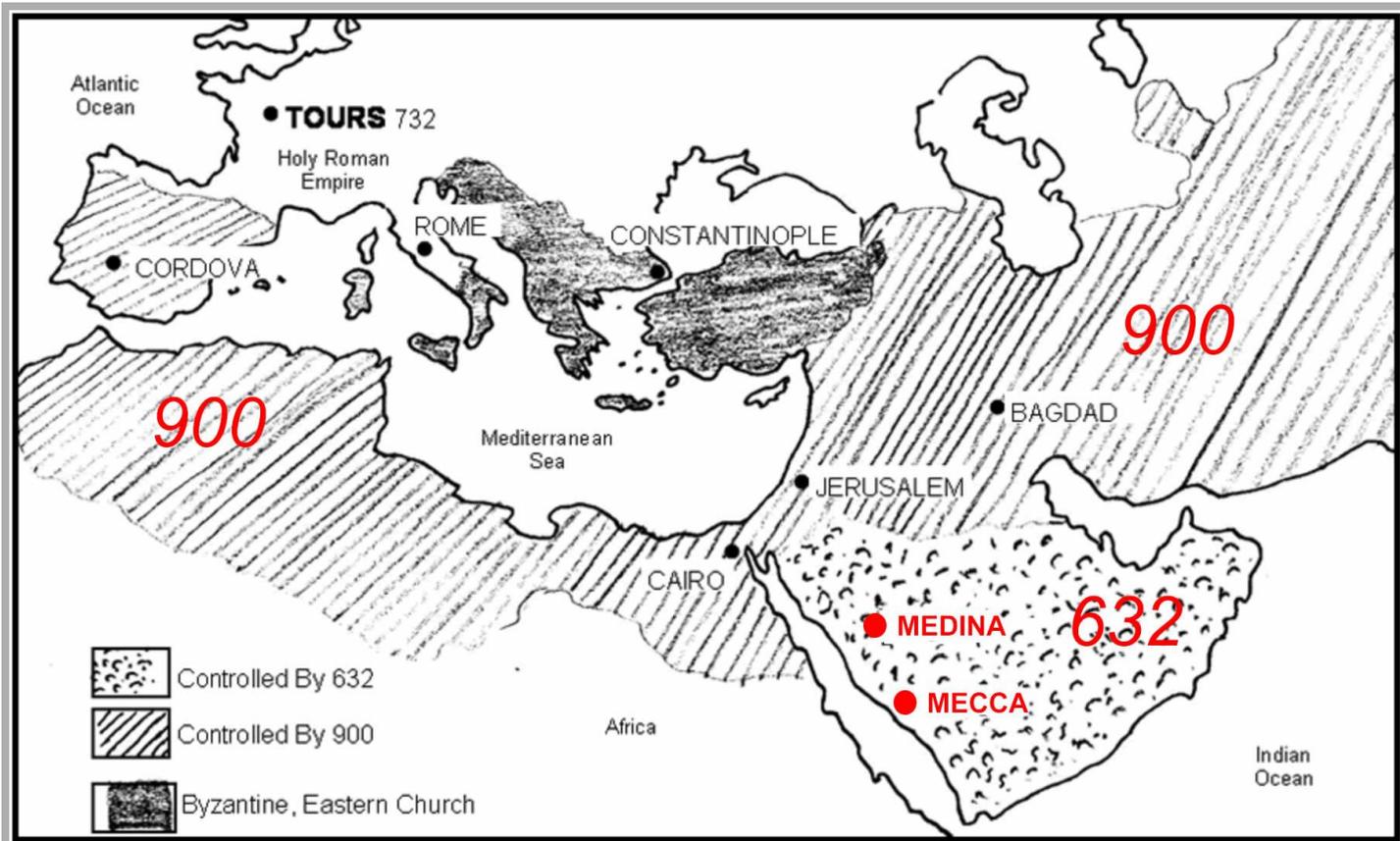
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## The Pelagian Controversy

<b>Pelagianism</b>	Man is born pure without a sin nature and is able to obey God and do what is necessary to gain salvation
<b>Augustinianism</b>	Man is dead in sin at birth, born with a sin nature. Salvation is given to man by God's grace and only given to the elect chosen by God
<b>Semi-pelagianism</b>	The grace of God works with the will of man to save the man, but the process is initiated by the man
<b>Semi-augustinianism</b>	The grace of God is offered to all men. This grace enables the man to choose and do what is required for the salvation of that man

<p><b>590-604</b> <b>Pope Gregory the Great</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- founded monastery</li> <li>- first medieval pope</li> <li>- Rome abandoned the WEST due to barbarians</li> <li>- Pope Gregory left to defend Rome</li> <li>- in exchange for forgiveness of sins Gregory tax people and built a military.</li> </ul>	<p><b>521-597</b> <b>COLUMBA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ireland in turmoil</li> <li>- Columba tall, strong, smart, combative and great speaker with humor</li> <li>- worked as priest until</li> </ul>	<p><b>570-632</b> <b>MUHAMMAD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 570 born in Mecca</li> <li>- 610 revelations begin</li> <li>- 613 preach revelations in Mecca but is rejected</li> <li>- 622 fled to Medina (Yathrib)</li> <li>- Jews of Medina reject revelations and new faith of Muhammad</li> <li>- at prayer one day Allah reveals to Muhammad not to face Jerusalem when they pray, but face 180 degrees away facing Mecca</li> </ul>
<p><b>500</b></p>	<p><b>543</b> <b>JUSTINIAN builds Nea Church in Jerusalem</b></p>	<p><b>700</b></p>

————— MUSLIM EXPANSION —————>





## 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



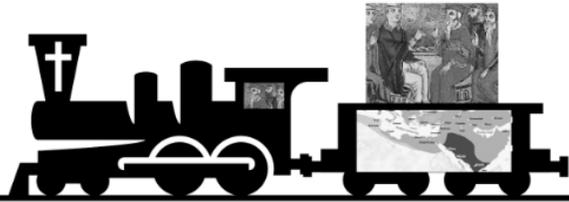
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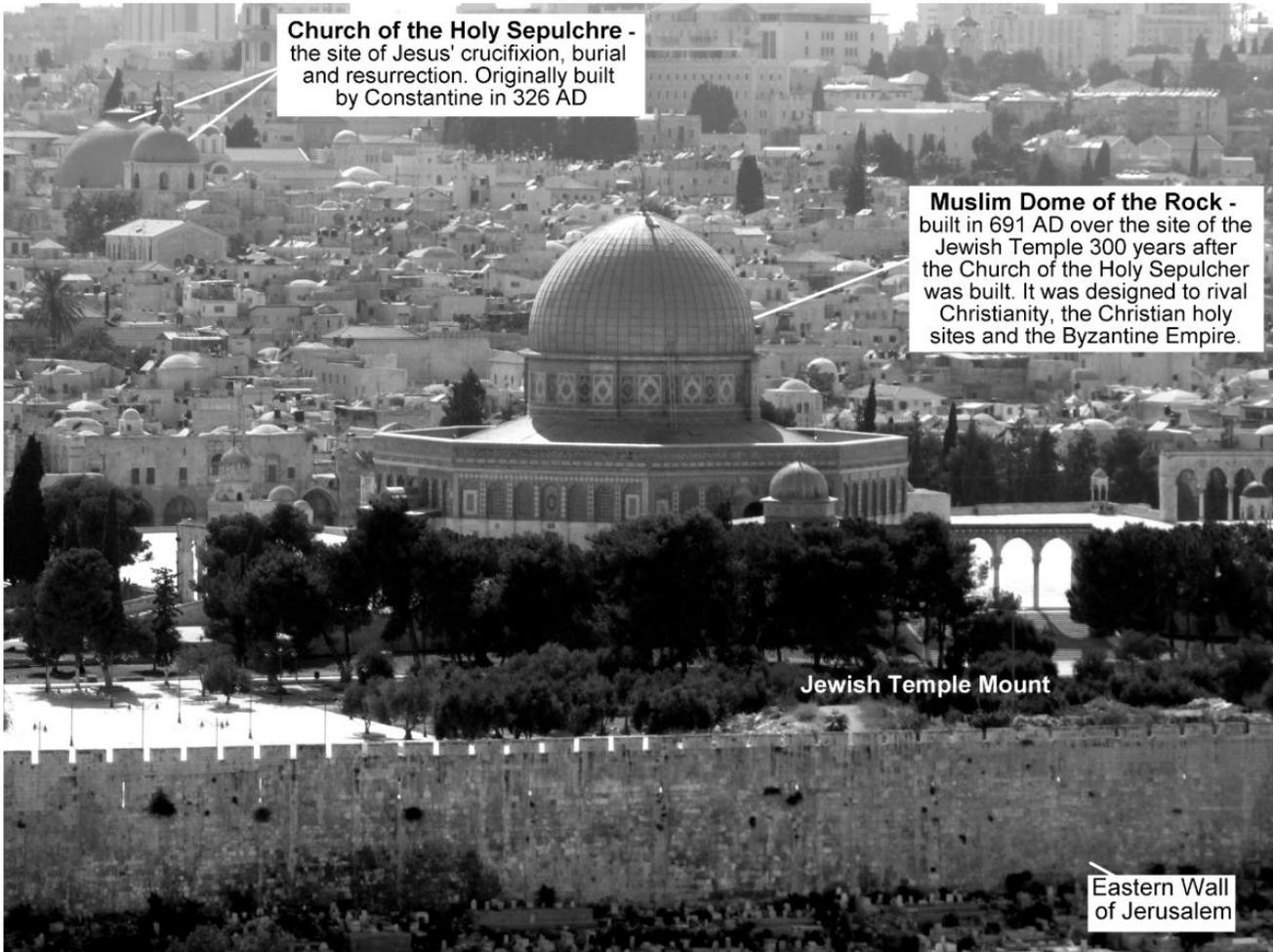
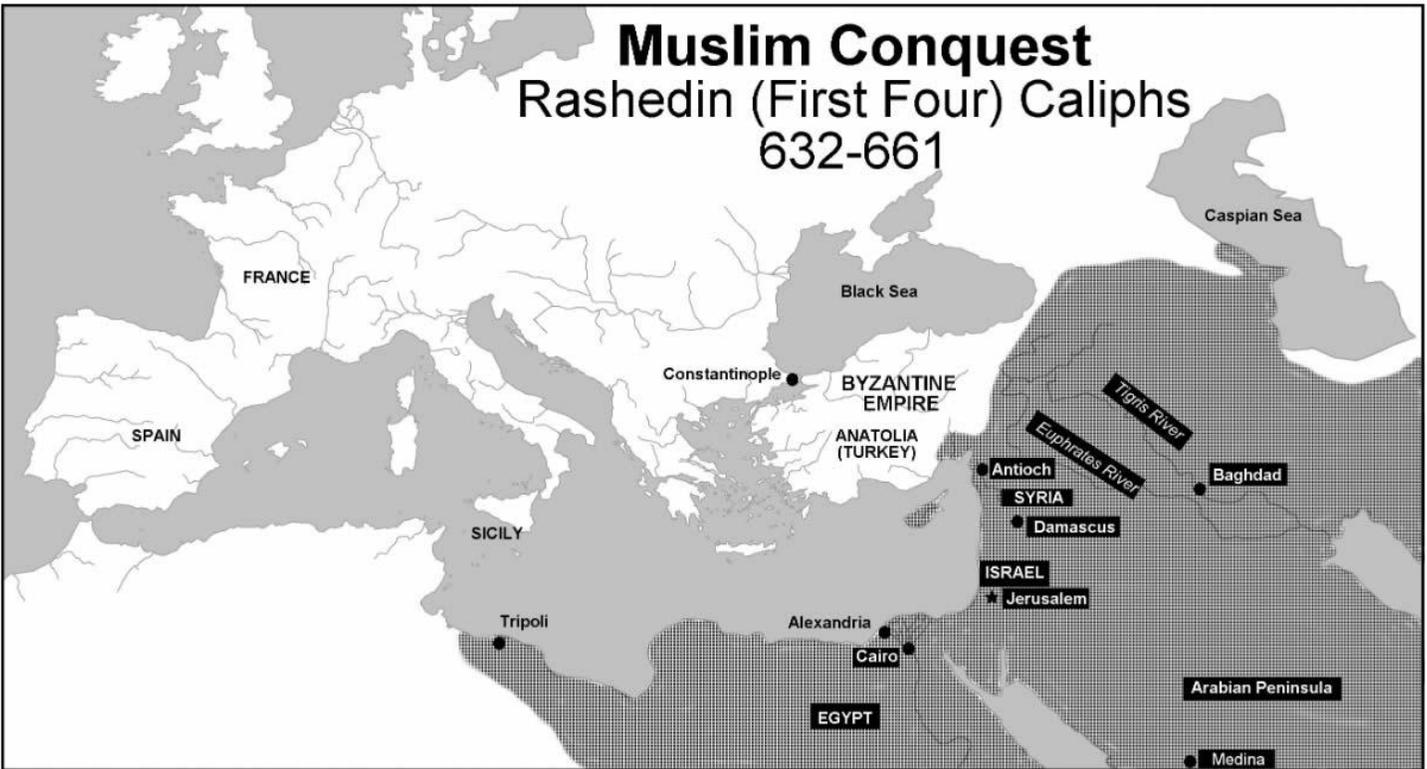


- Israel
- Jerusalem
- Egypt
- Iranian Empire
- Antioch, Damascus, Alexandria
- Black Sea, Caspian Sea

# Muslim Conquest

## Rashedin (First Four) Caliphs

### 632-661



**Church of the Holy Sepulchre** - the site of Jesus' crucifixion, burial and resurrection. Originally built by Constantine in 326 AD

**Muslim Dome of the Rock** - built in 691 AD over the site of the Jewish Temple 300 years after the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built. It was designed to rival Christianity, the Christian holy sites and the Byzantine Empire.

Jewish Temple Mount

Eastern Wall of Jerusalem

## 632-661 Rashidun Caliphate (Arabian Peninsula)

- 632-634 – Caliph AbuBakr ibn Qhuhafah conquers in Mesopotamia and Syria
- 634 - Caliph 'Umar conquers Byzantine Christians in Israel and Sassanid Empire
- 635 – Damascus is taken from the Byzantine Christians
- 636 – Muslims defeat and take land west of the Tigris from Sasanian Empire (the last Iranian Empire before Islam conquered the territory of the old Persian Empire)
- 537 – Jerusalem falls to Muslim forces and Caliph 'Umar enters Jerusalem in 538
- 641 – Muslims conquer to the north into the land south of Russia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea (Azerbaijan, Daghestan, Georgia and Armenia)
- 642 – Conquest of Egypt and defeat of Alexandria
- 634-644 - Caliph 'Umar conquers Egypt
- 644 – Muslims have totally conquered Egypt, Israel, Syria and, Mesopotamia
- 651 – The entire Persian empire has been conquered

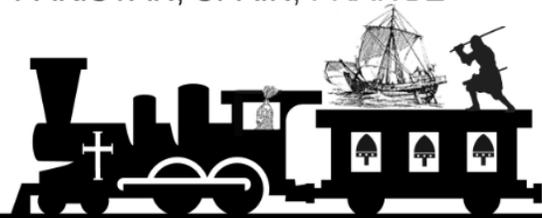
## 661-750 - Umayyad Caliphate Takes North Africa, Roman Empire

### 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

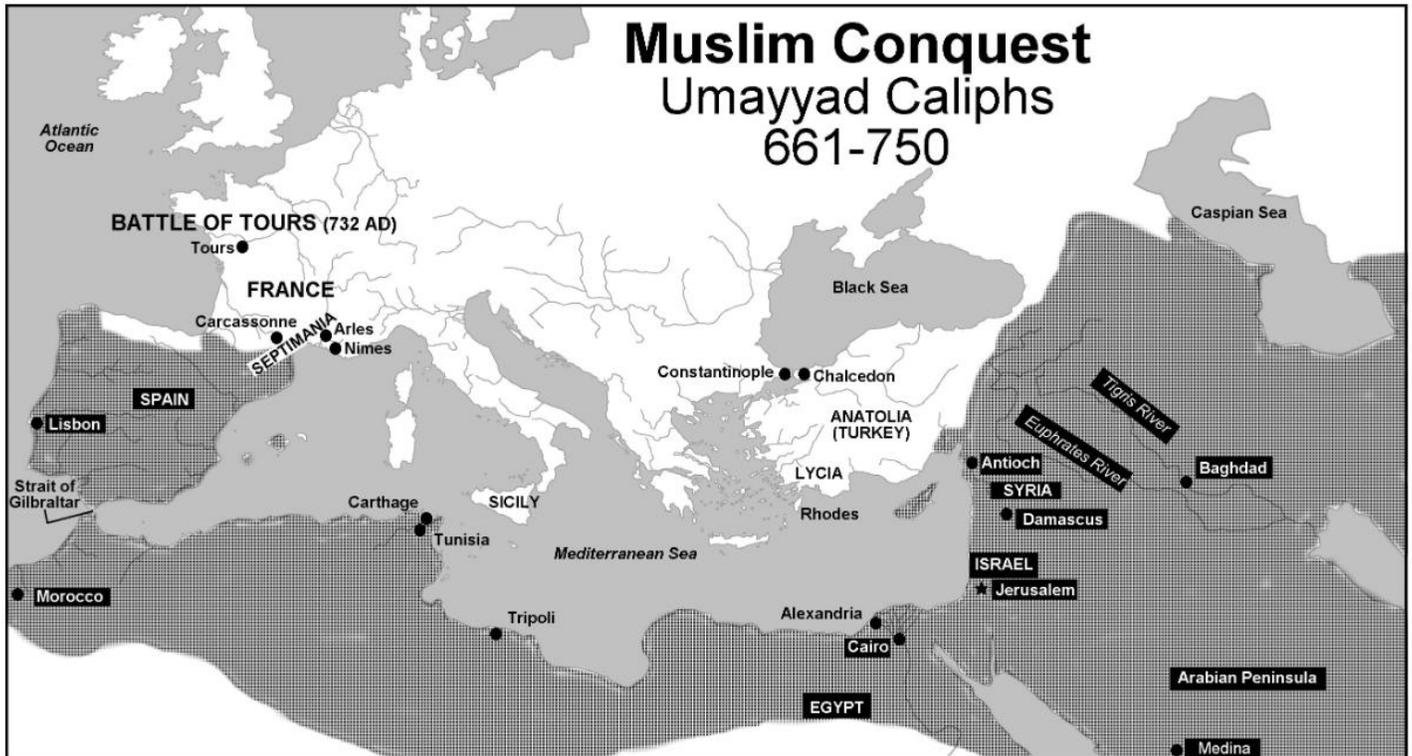
### NORTH AFRICA, MEDITERRANEAN SEA, PAKISTAN, SPAIN, FRANCE



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

## 661-750 Umayyad Caliphate (Damascus, Syria)

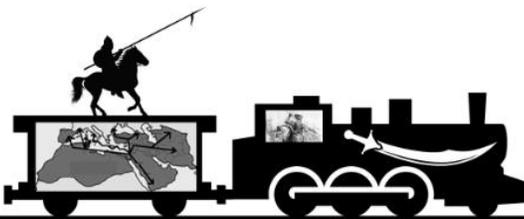
- 655 – Muslim naval victory in the Battle of the Masts when Byzantine forces are defeated off the coast of Lycia (southern Turkey in Mediterranean Sea)
- Muslims occupy Chalcedon; Sicily is attacked by Muslims sailing from Tunisia; Constantinople is threatened
- 669 – Islam conquers North Africa (Christian lands) all the way to Morocco
- 672 – Muslims conquer the Island of Rhodes (in Mediterranean Sea south of Turkey)
- 674 – Muslims conquer to the east, reaching the Indus River in Pakistan
- 674-678 – First Muslim siege of Constantinople
- 683 - Caliph Muawiyah II plunders Medina, destroys the Kaaba, shatters the Black Stone
- 692 – Caliph Abd al-Malik takes control of Shias in Iraq
- 692 – Caliph Abd al-Malik conquers Mecca
- 698 – Muslims capture Carthage in North Africa
- 700 – Muslims invade the island of Sicily just south of Italy (just 570 miles from Rome)
- 711 – Muslims cross the Strait of Gibraltar to enter Europe from North Africa
- 711 – Islam has now conquered all of the Old Persian Empire and most of the Roman World; the Roman Empire is confined to Italy and the northern lands of Europe that the Romans took from the Barbarians
- 715 – Spain is under Islamic control
- 716 – Muslims have reached the Atlantic Ocean when they conquer Lisbon, Portugal
- 717-718 – Second Muslim siege of Constantinople
- 719 – Muslims enter France and attack Septimania, an eastern province on the coast of ancient Gaul in Europe north of Spain
- 724 – Muslims raid southern France and conquer the Christian cities of Carcassonne and Nimes; churches and monasteries are destroyed
- 732 – Battle of Tours: A massive invading Islamic army (40,000-60,000 cavalry) invades France (the land of the Franks), but the Frankish leader Charles Martel stops the Muslim advance into Europe with 1,500 foot soldiers
  - Historian Edward Gibbon wrote in 1776 concerning the Battle of Tours: "*A victorious line of march had been prolonged above a thousand miles from the rock of Gibraltar to the bank of the Loire; the repetition of an equal space would have carried the Saracens (Muslims) to the confines of Poland and the Highlands of Scotland; the Rhine is not more impassable than the Nile or Euphrates, and the Arabian fleet might have sailed without a naval combat into the mouth of the Thames. Perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pupils might demonstrate to a circumcised people the sanctity and truth of the revelation of Muhammad.*"
  - Looking at the event from the Muslim point of view we find that Islamic history does not even record the name "Tours" or "Charles Martel". The battle is mentioned as a minor military engagement entitled "The Highway of Martyrs" (Balat-al-Shuhada)
  - This was a crucial victory, considering the fact that Charles Martel was the grandfather of the great Charlemagne who became the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (in 800), united Western Europe, and began the advance into the modern age for France and Germany. If Islam had won the Battle of Tours and conquered France it is easy to understand how different history would have been
- 735 – Muslims capture the French city of Arles on the southern coast of France and southeast of Tours
- 747 – Shia leader Abu Muslim attacks Sunnis in Afghanistan
- 749 – Umayyad dynasty is overthrown by Muslims



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

- 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