

Notes – Early Medieval 4



Christian Roman Empire

Tolerated

Official

Then sole legal religion except Judaism

Arianism

Donatists

Manicheans

Constantine died 337

When he died empire restored to former glory

Fourth century often seen through the lens of 410 sacking

Inequality one of signs/problems

Time of social mobility

Many paths open

Barbarians taking major positions in Roman Empire, especially in army

Sometimes empire divided sometimes not

395 Theodosius dies

After always two, east and west

Julian the apostate 360-363

Tried to restore traditional paganism

Intellectual of sorts

After his death no paganism

Marcus Aurelius was a philosopher

393 Theodosius made only

Christianity legal and small space for Judaism

The saints are a kind of substitute for polytheism

Rural people and intellectuals

Especially platonists

Chief occupation of emperors

Persians and on Danube Barbarians

Arianism

Christ different from God

Platonism emphasises the absolute

and the superiority of the spiritual

Material is mortal passes away

In Platonism

The one

The Demi-urge

Matched up with God the father

And son

There was a time when Christ was not
Nicean

All co eternal, members of trinity

Missionaries that converted barbarians were Arians

By time barbarians in empire

Arianism was gone

370s

Barbarians – generally Germanic

Tribes

320s Nicea

381 Constantinople a heresy

In west still Arianism

Donatists

If it turns out priest is bad

Had buckled under torture

Your baby was not properly baptised

Marriage didn't count etc

But if Bishop was fine but anointed by failed priest – not legitimate

Lends itself to sectarianism

Office greater than man?

Manichaeans

Teaching about good and evil

Have real existence

War between good God and evil one

Eg Devil

Or the God of the Old Testament

Also matter evil

Salvation means casting off the flesh

What's wrong

God is limited

Takes away individual responsibility

Roman emperors had to intervene

Frustrating for emperors as can't kill the heretics

He was afraid of upsetting God

Didn't want to let it go

Also frustrated with Arianism

Considered it over subtle and trivial

Summoned bishops in Nicaea 325

God and Christ are the same essence but different persons

Begotten but not made – not in time

Athanasius

Constantine was baptised just before he died

He was a moderate Arian later in life

Augustine introduced child baptism

330s understanding that Christian no longer a sinner

Why read confessions?

An autobiography

Intimate

Anxiety, desires, doubts

Shows the fluidity of religious scene

First Platonist

Then a Manichaeon

Then Christian Manichaeon

Then Christian Platonist

Then Orthodox Christian

More time is spent on stealing pears than his concubine

A lot of prayers, quotations from scripture

Platonism

More interested in the one and trying to apprehend the one

Superiority of spirit over material

Unlike Manichaeans material not

Sinful it is good but inferior

Platonic love –

Platonism is a turning away

Loving physical more

Result of poor education



http://caleboloan.me_generika_cialis_rezeptfrei.uk/wp-content/plugins/pdf-print/images/print.gif
alt="image_print" title="Print Content" />