

What happened to Athanasius, Arius, and Constantine between the Council at Nicaea in 325 and the Council at Constantinople in 381?

Who were the main participants in the Council at Constantinople?

What key issues divided the church in the East and West?

How did various bishops define the Holy Spirit and His place in the trinity?

What issues continued to arise concerning the consubstantiality of Father and Son?

What was the Long-lined Creed, and why was it important?

What was the Creed of Antioch? Why was it important?

How did Athanasius come into conflict with Constantius?

Who were the Anomeans?

What was the Dated Creed of 359, and why was it important?

See page 97: what is “ominous” about the paragraph quoted, “But whereas . . . in all things . . .”?

What happened between the two factions, Nicenes and Arians, at Rimini?

How did Julian use the “squabbling Christian factions” to undermine the church? What happened to bishops, to church hierarchy under Julian?

Who was Apollonaris, and how did he influence Christology? How did his theology differ from that of Arius and that of Athanasius?

Who were the Tropici, and what did they believe? Who were the Macedonians, and what was their heresy? Who were the Pneumatomachians, and what was their heresy?

Why is Basil particularly important to this period in church history? What did he contribute? Who were Basil’s brothers, and what did they contribute?

Who was Valens, and how did he respond to church squabbles?

Upon the death of Athanasius in 373, who became bishop of Alexandria? Was he Nicene or Arian? How did he use Maximus the Cynic?

What is significant about the battle of Adrianople in 378?

Gregory of Nazianzus distinguished among Father, Son, and Holy Spirit how?

What was “unecumenical” about the Council of Constantinople? When did the council meet? Why? What is the lost Tome?

See page 122: What do we learn from this creed? How does it differ from that produced at Nicaea? What are its main concerns?

What issues concerning the body of Jesus did the Council address? With what results? (See page 124.)

The Council reached what conclusions about the Holy Spirit—see p. 126?

What does it mean to say, with the Apollinarians (p. 127) that “the Word fulfilled in the sentient flesh of Jesus the function of the rational soul”?

What are the four principal sees—and why are these four more important than others? What are the secondary sees? How did this hierarchy come to exist?

When we review the chronology on pp. 131-132, why do we see “Eusebian” so frequently?

Why was Emperor Theodosius important to Christians?

What has the church gained and lost between Nicaea in 325 and Constantinople in 381?