

**5-3-1**

1. What was the attitude of the aristocracy toward Christianity prior to Christianity becoming the official religion of the Roman Empire?
2. How did the conversion of Constantine leave its mark on Christian worship?
3. Who was the founder of cenobitic monasticism?
4. What was the reason for the repeated clashes between Ambrose and Empress Justina?
5. What important church doctrines were settled by the Second Ecumenical Council at Constantinople in 381?

**Answers**

1. The aristocracy thought that the Christian faith was most appropriate for the ignorant, and the impoverished.
2. Christian worship became ever more formal, in part imitating the usage of the court.
3. The founder of cenobitic monasticism was Pacomius.
4. Empress Justina was a defender of Arianism, a teaching which denied that Jesus was "God of very God".
5. The Second Ecumenical Council condemned Arianism and confirmed the Trinitarian doctrine.

**3-Definition**

1. basilica: A typically Christian architecture of a type of church.
2. the lapsed: those who had fallen away from the church in the hard times of persecution.
3. Pelagianism: the doctrine that stressed human initiative in salvation.

This chapter discusses the many changes in the church as a result of the new found freedom gained with the conversion of Constantine. Those who did not accept these changes which were taking place removed themselves, and took up the monastic way of life, Others separated from the church insisting that they were the true church. The church faced many doctrinal challenges, however, competent church fathers such as Athanasius of Alexander, and others came forward and defended the teaching of the church.