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Gonzalez 5-3-1  
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## Chapter 2

Questions: (5)

1. How was Christian worship affected by Constantine's 'conversion'?
2. What were two ways that Christians responded to the empire tolerating the religion?
3. What were some of Julian's decisions as emperor?
4. What were some of the teachings of Arianism?
5. How did the fall of Rome affect Christianity, as noted at the end of this chapter?

Answers:

1. It became more like the court, formalizing in structure, organization, and program.
2. Some believed it was God bringing empire and church together (Eusebius) while others fled and began a new monastic lifestyle.
3. He removed privileges previously given to Christians, although did not persecute them. He also tried to reinstitute paganism and model it after the Christian church.
4. Arian (of Arianism) believed that God was eternal, but the Son was not, and that the Word was not truly of God.
5. Gonzalez notes that the "idea of a Christian empire" held on beyond Rome's collapse. The conflict and marriage of church and state has continued to be an issue since the late 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Terms: (3)

*Cenobitic*: "life in common"

*Restoration of the lapsed*: "Those who had fallen away during hard times of persecution"

*Pelagianism*: "a doctrine that stressed human initiative in salvation"

Summary: (1)

As Christianity became accepted in the empire, power and prestige began to affect the religion, causing Christians to leave the main group and start their own communities. For example, monasticism became more common and spread quickly. Many different groups sprung up, creating theological and social controversies within the church such as Arianism, which the church struggled to quell and clarify.