

Alex Worthington  
History of Christianity  
Gonzalez Ch. 2, 5-3-1  
2/14/23

**Questions:**

- 1) The policies favorable towards Christians that were put in place by Constantine and his successors led to which class of society coming to the church in greater numbers?
- 2) What form of Christian spirituality associated with solitude and asceticism grew in the period of the Christian empire?
- 3) Who was the North African bishop who wrote against many heresies and developed the doctrine of predestination?
- 4) Which major doctrine which was being clarified throughout the 4th century was confirmed definitively at the Council of Constantinople in 381 AD?
- 5) What was the name for the first meeting of all Christian bishops that took place in Nicea in 325?

*Answers:*

- 1) *The aristocracy.*
- 2) *Monasticism.*
- 3) *Augustine of Hippo.*
- 4) *The doctrine of the Trinity.*
- 5) *First Ecumenical Council.*

**Terms:**

Basilica- the building style from Roman architectural which became used for churches during Constantine's reign

Donatism- a Christian sect that emphasized the purity and continuity of the life of clergy to maintain spiritual authority

Arianism- the heresy which denies the divinity of Jesus and instead sees Jesus as the first created being

**Summary:**

Once Christianity became the official religion of the Roman empire, the church continued to face the issue of heresies as it had in the previous period, and was faced with enculturation as a new central issue as well. The church responded in many different ways: some fled to live a monastic lifestyle, some split off like the Donatists, some embraced the empire like Eusebius. Others like Athanasius and Augustine fought to maintain the purity of the church amidst outside influence and continue to develop orthodoxy. With new challenges the church had to find new responses, the legacy of which we still have today through the Nicene Creed and works like Augustine's *Confessions*.