

## TH 605 - 5-3-1 – Gonzalez, Ch 3

Danny Furuyama  
February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2023

### Questions:

1. Who did the invasion of the “barbarians” invade and impact?
2. What impact did St. Benedict make on monasticism?
3. Due to the controversies, what two dissident and independent churches arose that continue to this day?
4. Which new threat arose in the middle of this period and conquered important cities?
5. What was the final act that led to the rupture between the East and the West in 1054?

### Answers:

1. The “barbarians” had a much deeper impact on the Latin-speaking Western church than on the Eastern and Greek-speaking branch of Christianity.
2. In 529, St. Benedict created a “rule” which included physical labor and vows of obedience, chastity, poverty, and stability—he also established the practice of gathering eight times a day to pray and read Scripture and other inspirational books.
3. The Nestorians are strongest in Iran, Iraq, and Syria. The Monophysites continue among the Armenians, Egyptians, and Ethiopians.
4. Islam arose as a new threat to the church and conquered vast territories and cities that until then had been important centers in the life of the church – Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, Carthage, etc.
5. Cardinal Humbert, representing the Pope, declared that the Patriarch of Constantinople was a heretic.

### Terms:

1. Nestorius claimed that there are two natures and two persons in Christ, one divine and one human.
2. Monophysism: the doctrine that there is only a divine nature in Christ, for the human is absorbed into divinity.
3. Monothelism: the doctrine that there is in Christ only one will, although there are two natures united in a single person.

### Summary:

There was a growing divide between the Latin-speaking Western church and the Eastern and Greek-speaking branch of Christianity. The Western church faced political unrest with the invasion of the barbarians, but it increased the church’s power. The Eastern church had political stability but faced various theological controversies that clarified Christological doctrines. Islam became a new threat to the church and overtook many important Christian centers. In 1054, the Western and Eastern churches split from each other.