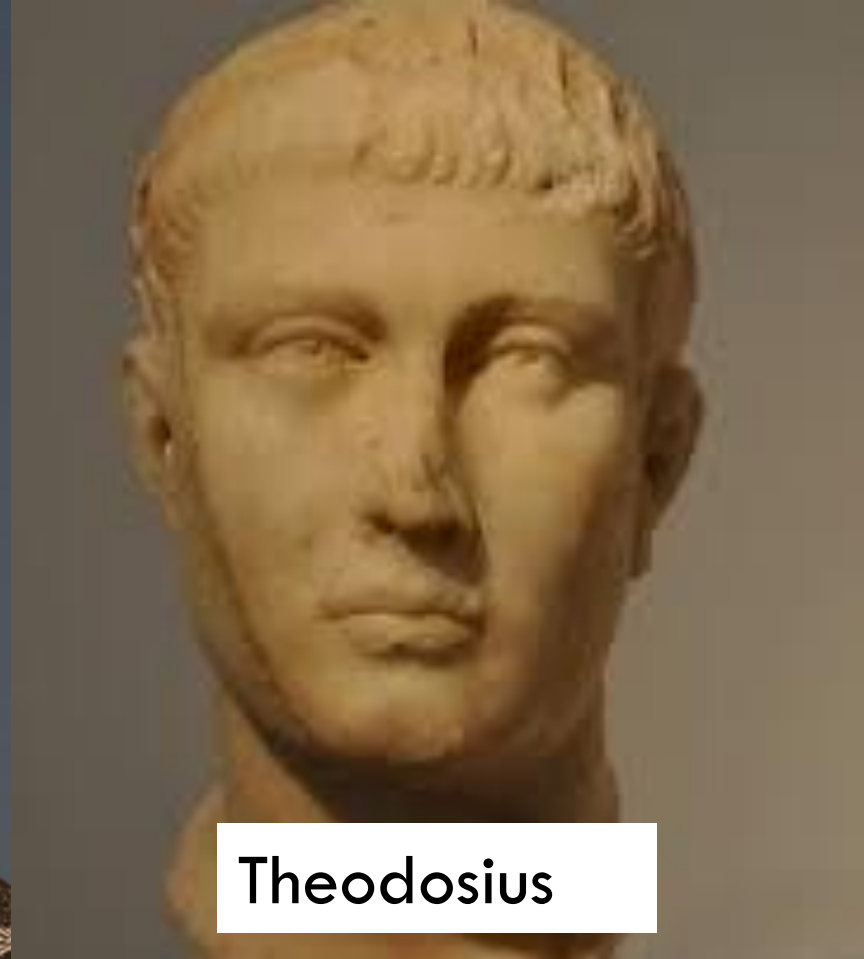


Galerius



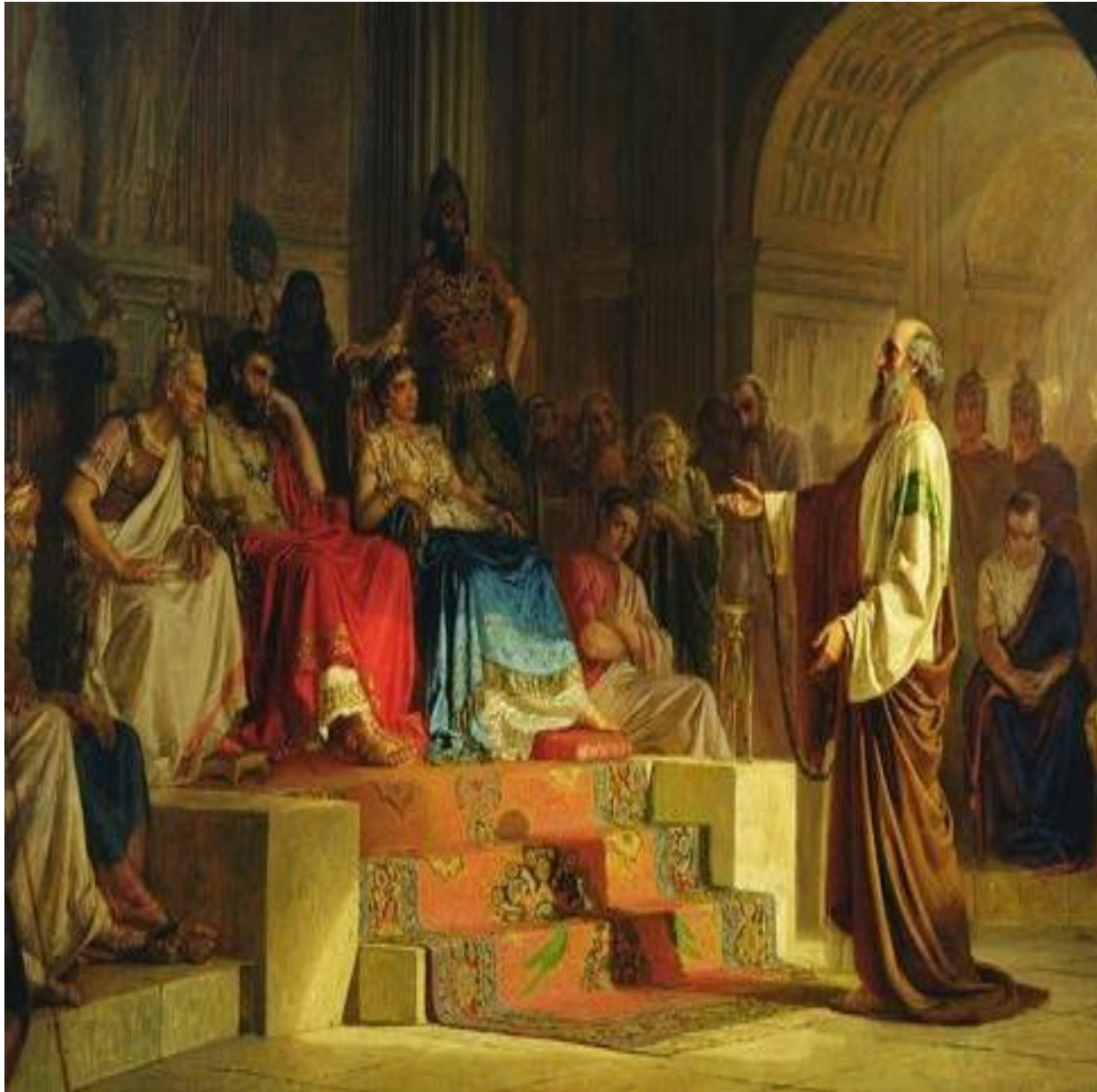
Constantine



Theodosius

**AIM: HOW DID CHRISTIANITY
SPREAD DURING THE ROMAN EMPIRE**

Do Now: What was
the significance of
Paul?



PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS: CHRISTIANS RESPONSIBILITY TO THEIR EARTHLY RULERS

- 1) Who does Paul say is the highest power?
- 2) From whom do authorities draw their power?
- 3) What is the meaning of verse #5?
- 4) Explain the meaning of verse #7 as it would apply to a Roman citizen living at the time Paul wrote.
- 5) What is the only thing that one person owes another?
- 6) How does Paul, in verse #9, sum up the Ten Commandments (part of the Jewish Bible)

ROMANS PROSECUTE JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

Jews

In 70 AD the Romans destroyed the Jewish temple complex all that remains is the western wall (Which today is the holiest Jewish site)

Romans would kill hundreds of thousands of Jews who were fighting for freedom.

Diaspora – Jews being exiled out of their homeland over 1,800 years (Israel)

Christians

Were also killed for not worshipping Roman gods (Going against Roman rule).

Christians were executed, burned, or crucified.

Many were seen as **Martyrs – Someone who sacrifices their life for the sake of beliefs**

Mid Assessment

- 1) Why is this area ideal for the spread of religion?
- 2) How is it being spread?



EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Christian Hierarchy

Why would the church want to have a hierarchy in power?

- 1) Pope – Father or head of the Christian Church
- 2) Bishop – supervised several small churches (also a priest)
- 3) Priest – Local level (leads small group)
- 4) People – the followers

Create a hierarchy triangle in your notebook



Apostle Peter – become the first bishop of Rome – all priests and bishops trace their authority to him. Eventually Roman bishops will say Peter was the first Pope. Since Rome is the capital of the empire it makes sense that the head of the church would be in Rome.

SINGLE VOICE

Disagreement over Christian practices led to Church leaders getting together and combing the Gospels, the Epistles of Paul, and other documents into the New Testament which would be added to the Hebrew Bible

325 AD Constantine called Church leaders to define the basic beliefs of the Church.

They wrote the **Nicene Creed** – which would define Church beliefs and practices.

The Nicene Creed

We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, of all that is, seen and unseen.

We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, of one Being with the Father. Through him all things were made.

For us and for our salvation he came down from heaven :by the power of the Holy Spirit he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary, and was made man.

For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; he suffered death and was buried. On the third day he rose again in accordance with the Scriptures; he ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father.

He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead, and his kingdom will have no end.

We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son. With the Father and the Son he is worshipped and glorified.

He has spoken through the Prophets. We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church. We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins.

We look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come.

Amen.

ROMAN EMPIRES BEGAN TO ACCEPT CHRISTIANITY

311 AD Emperor Galerius makes a formal declaration of toleration of Christians.

312 AD Roman Emperor **Constantine** marched his troops to battle at the Milvian Bridge. He prayed for divine help and saw the image of a cross (symbol of Christianity). He had artisans put the symbol on his soldier shields. After victory he accepted the Christian God and a year later ended the persecution of Christians and approved the religion by passing the edict of Milan.

380 AD Emperor Theodosius made it the empire's official religion

Analyzing issues make a two-column chart: List what Galerius offered the Christians in one column and what he asked for in return in the other. Then write whether or not this edict was fair

Why might Emperor Galerius give in to Christianity in the Empire?

What is the significance of how he wants them to pray?

MAKE AN ARGUMENT WHY ROMAN EMPERORS HAD TO ACCEPT CHRISTIANITY USING THE MAP



FINAL ASSESSMENT

- 1) How did Christians adapt to the Roman Empire according to Apostle Paul's: Christians Responsibility to their Earthly Rulers.
- 2) How did the Roman Empire adapt to the spread of Christianity according to Emperor Galerius's Edict of Toleration.

The Baptism of Constantine

