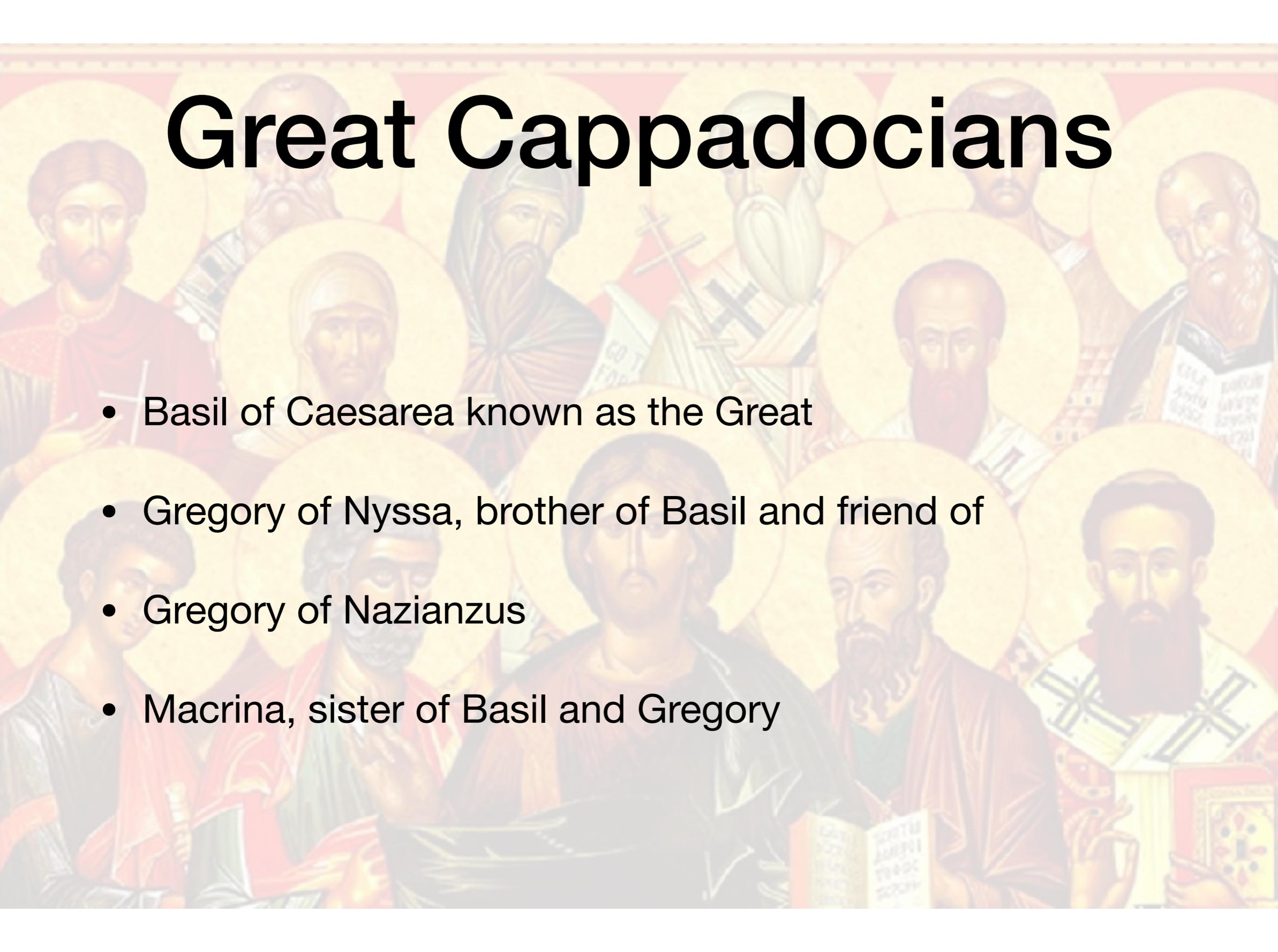


# Great Cappadocians

The background of the slide features a detailed illustration of several saints, likely the Great Cappadocians and other prominent figures in early Christian history. The figures are depicted with halos, wearing traditional robes, and some are holding books or symbols of their faith. The style is reminiscent of Byzantine or medieval religious art.

- Basil of Caesarea known as the Great
- Gregory of Nyssa, brother of Basil and friend of
- Gregory of Nazianzus
- Macrina, sister of Basil and Gregory

# Macrina

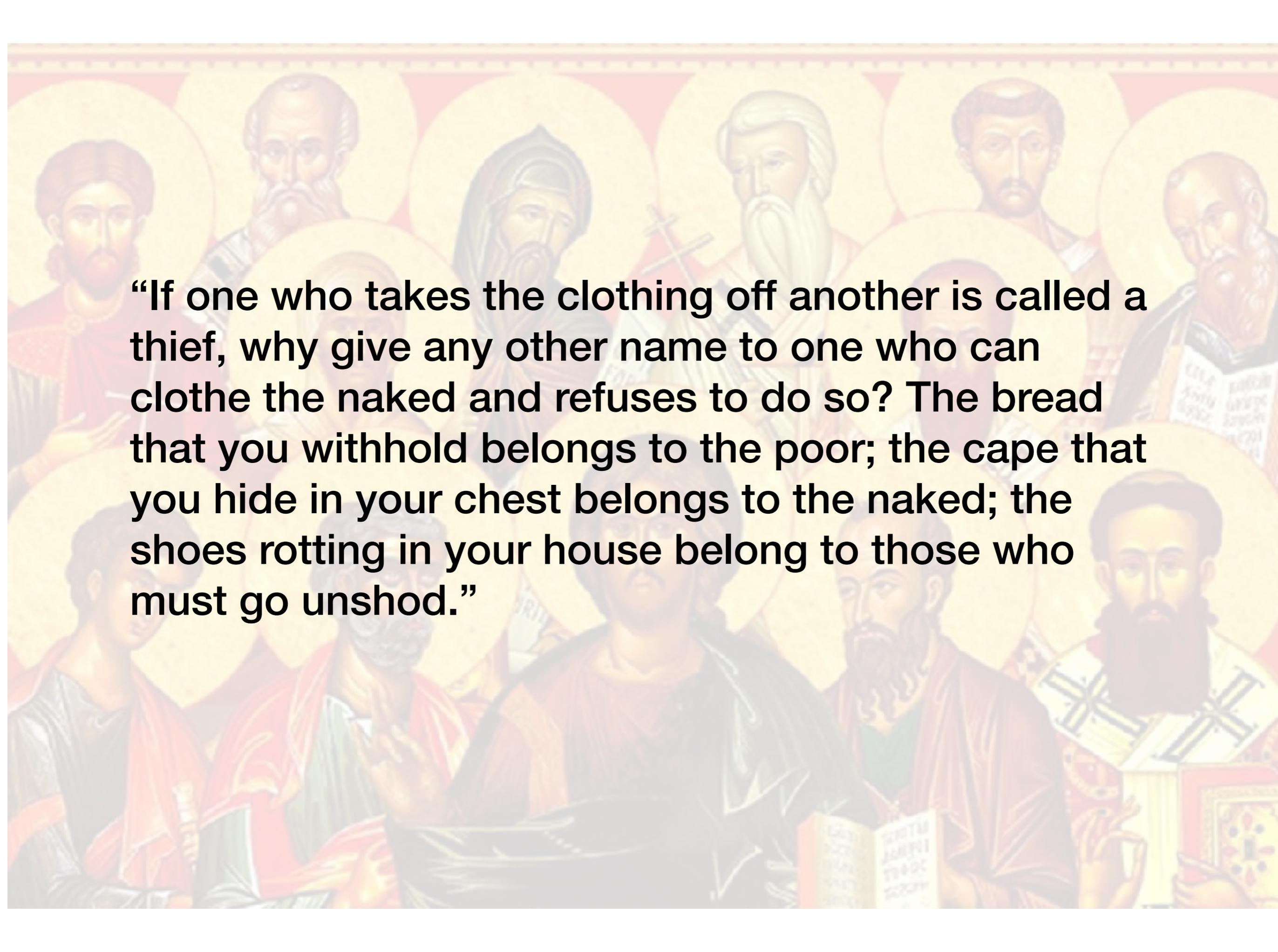
The background of the slide is a collage of numerous circular icons of saints, likely from the Eastern Orthodox tradition. Each icon depicts a different saint with various attributes, such as beards, halos, and specific symbols like crosses or books. The overall color palette is warm, with gold, red, and brown tones.

- Family Christians for 2 generations on both sides
- Vowed life of celibacy for contemplation
- Instrumental in Basil's development
- became known as The Teacher

# Basil the Great

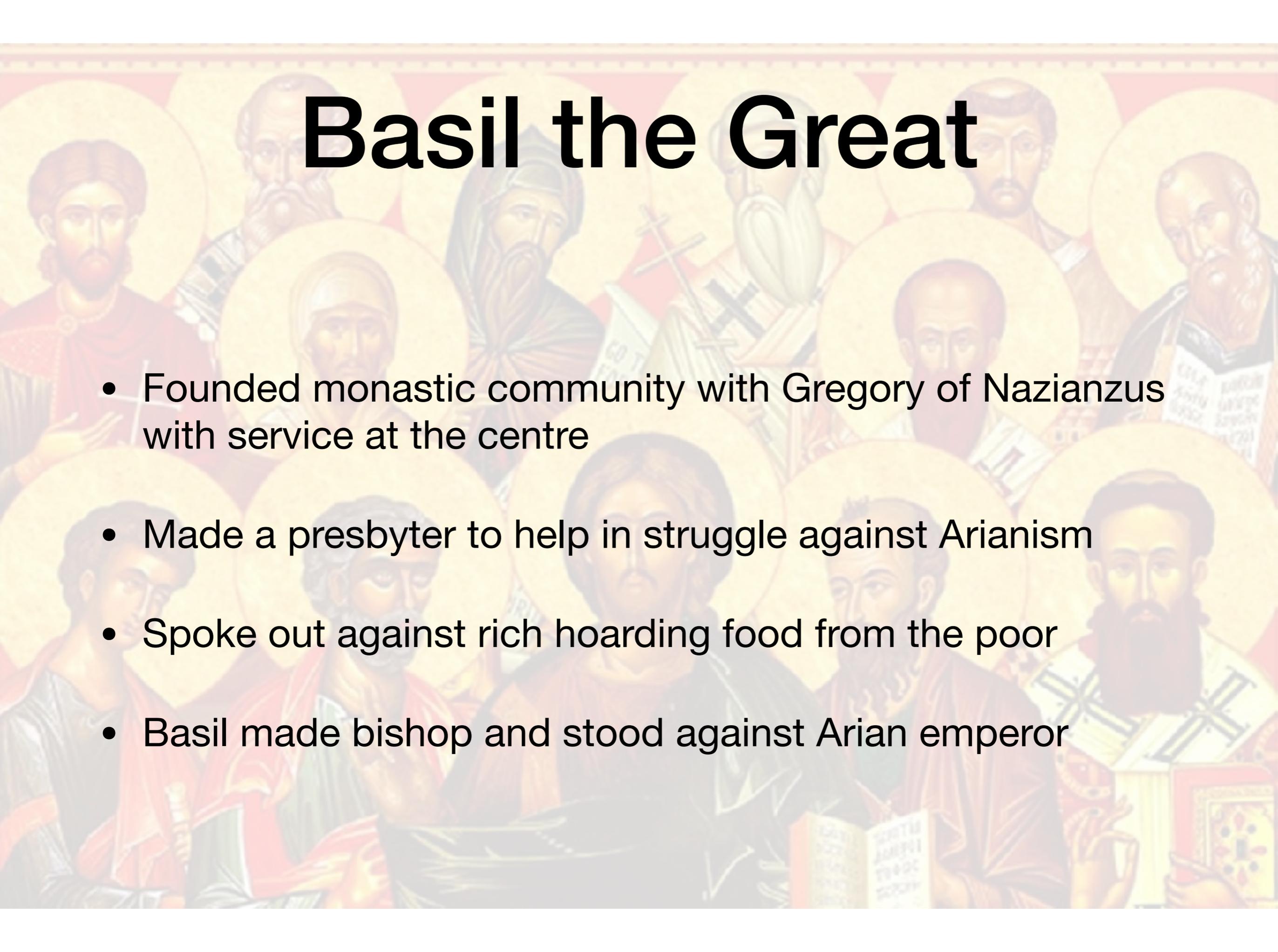
The background of the slide is a mosaic-style illustration of various saints. The figures are depicted with halos, wearing traditional ecclesiastical or monastic robes. Some are holding books, while others have specific symbols like crosses or staffs. The overall color palette is warm, dominated by gold, red, and brown tones.

- Founded monastic community with Gregory of Nazianzus with service at the centre
- Made a presbyter to help in struggle against Arianism
- Spoke out against rich hoarding food from the poor

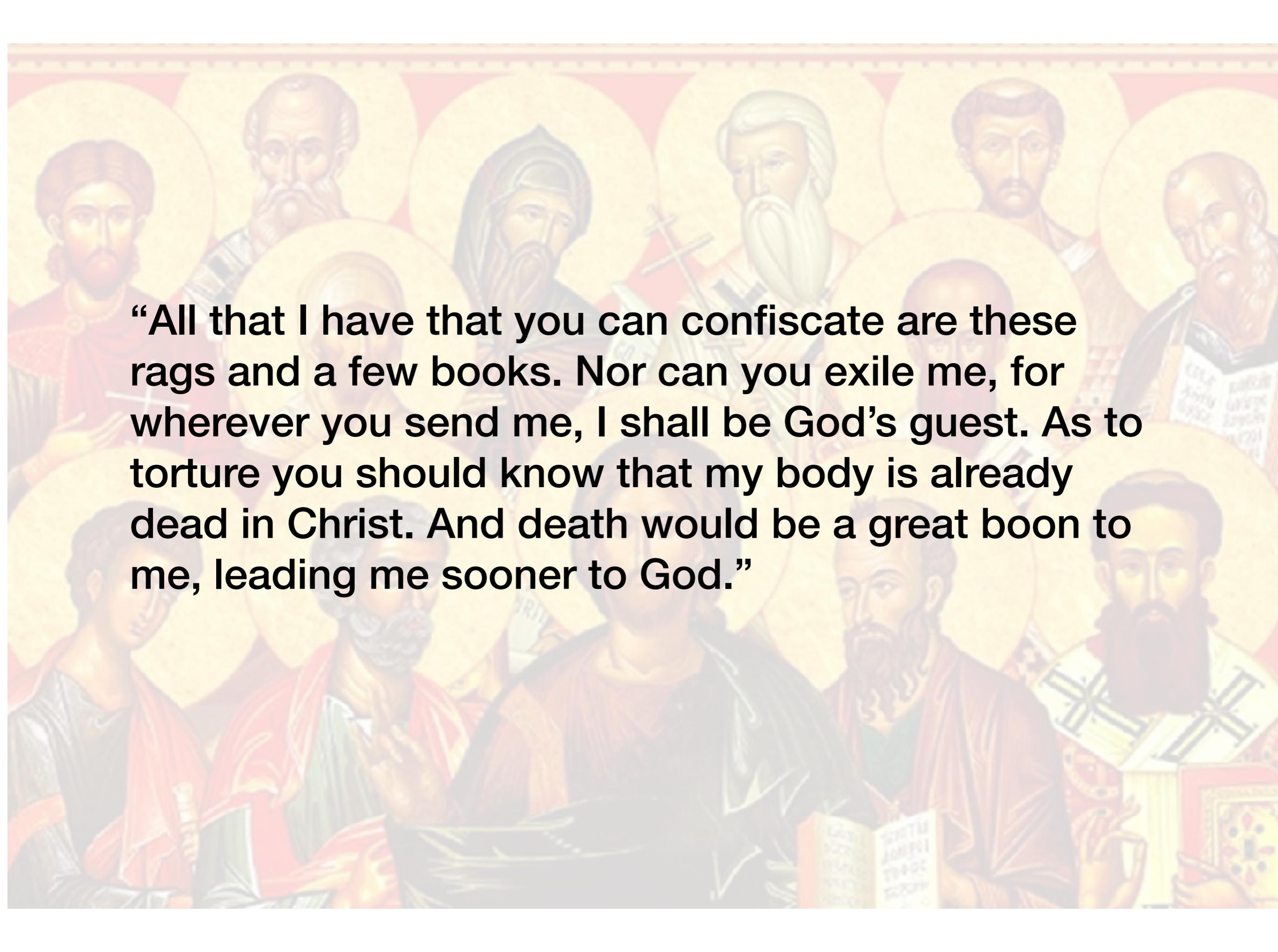


**“If one who takes the clothing off another is called a thief, why give any other name to one who can clothe the naked and refuses to do so? The bread that you withhold belongs to the poor; the cape that you hide in your chest belongs to the naked; the shoes rotting in your house belong to those who must go unshod.”**

# Basil the Great

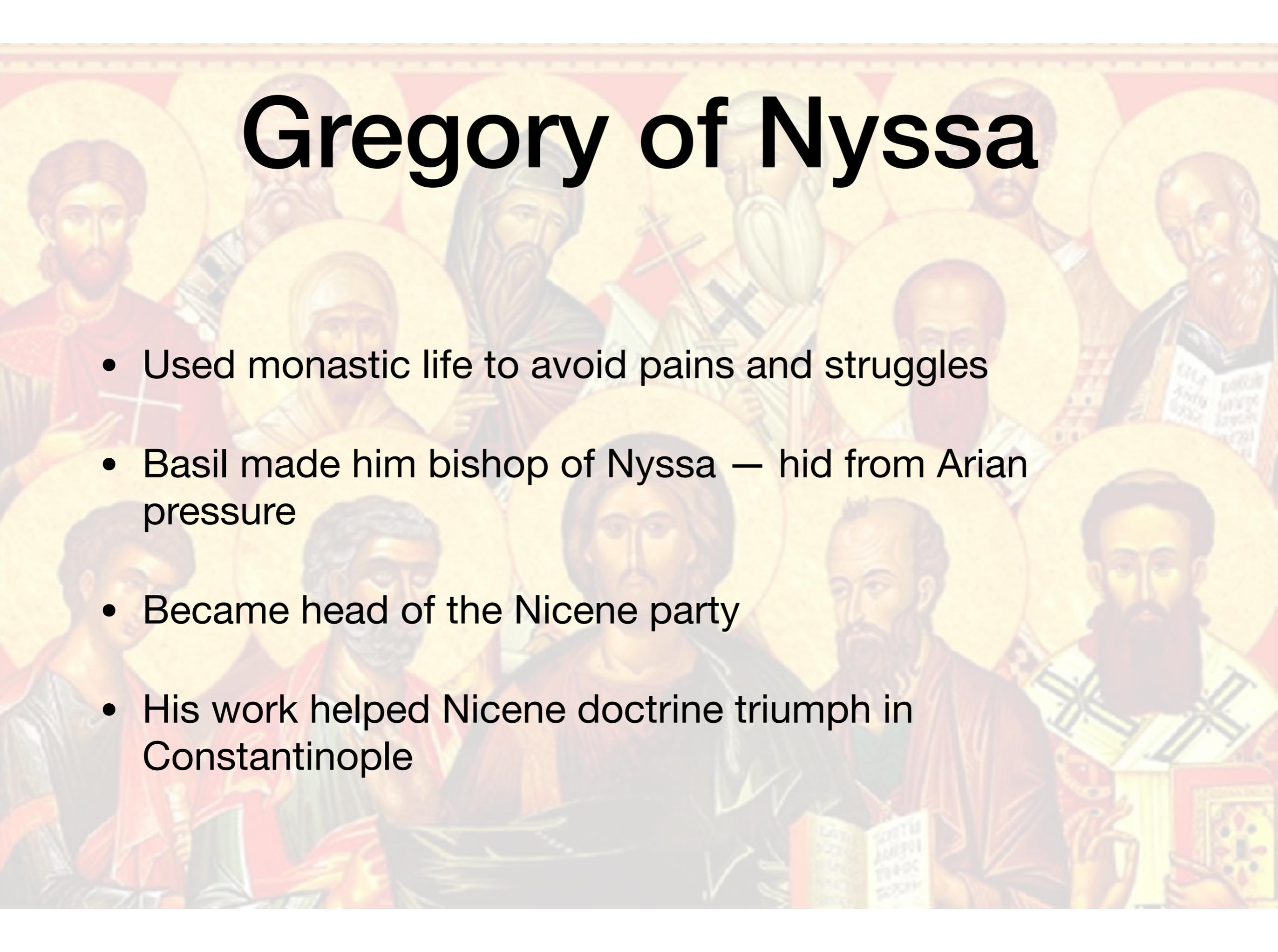
The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of circular icons of various saints. Each icon depicts a different figure, likely from the early Christian church, with distinct features such as beards, halos, and specific attributes like crosses or books. The overall style is reminiscent of traditional religious art.

- Founded monastic community with Gregory of Nazianzus with service at the centre
- Made a presbyter to help in struggle against Arianism
- Spoke out against rich hoarding food from the poor
- Basil made bishop and stood against Arian emperor



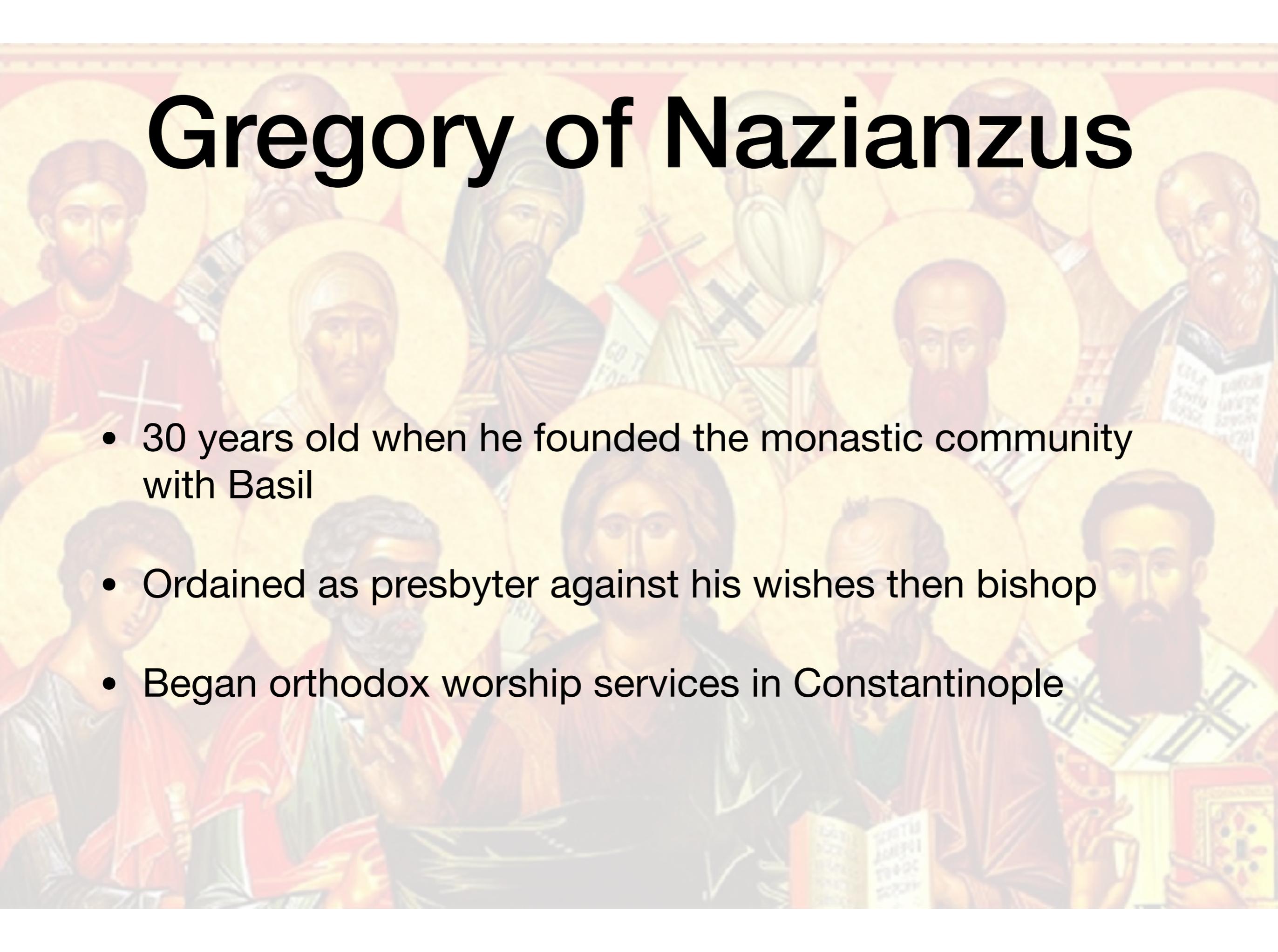
**“All that I have that you can confiscate are these rags and a few books. Nor can you exile me, for wherever you send me, I shall be God’s guest. As to torture you should know that my body is already dead in Christ. And death would be a great boon to me, leading me sooner to God.”**

# Gregory of Nyssa

The background of the slide features a detailed illustration of various saints and figures, likely from the Nicene Council, seated around a table. They are depicted with halos, wearing traditional ecclesiastical robes, and some are holding books or scrolls. The style is reminiscent of Byzantine or medieval religious art.

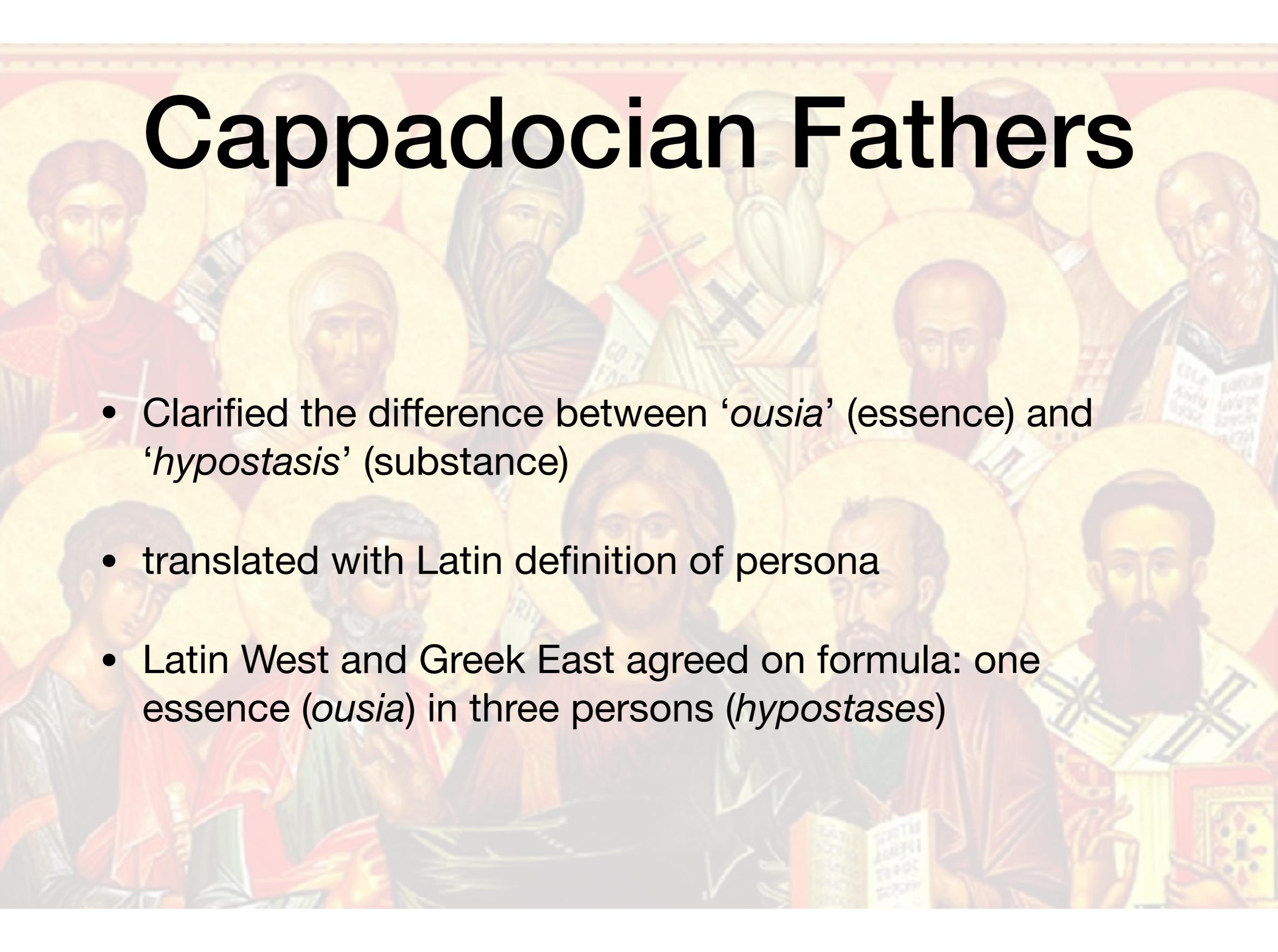
- Used monastic life to avoid pains and struggles
- Basil made him bishop of Nyssa — hid from Arian pressure
- Became head of the Nicene party
- His work helped Nicene doctrine triumph in Constantinople

# Gregory of Nazianzus

The background of the slide features a faint, repeating pattern of various saints. Each saint is depicted with a golden halo and is shown in traditional religious attire. Some are holding books, while others have specific symbols like crosses or staffs. The overall style is reminiscent of Byzantine or Orthodox iconography.

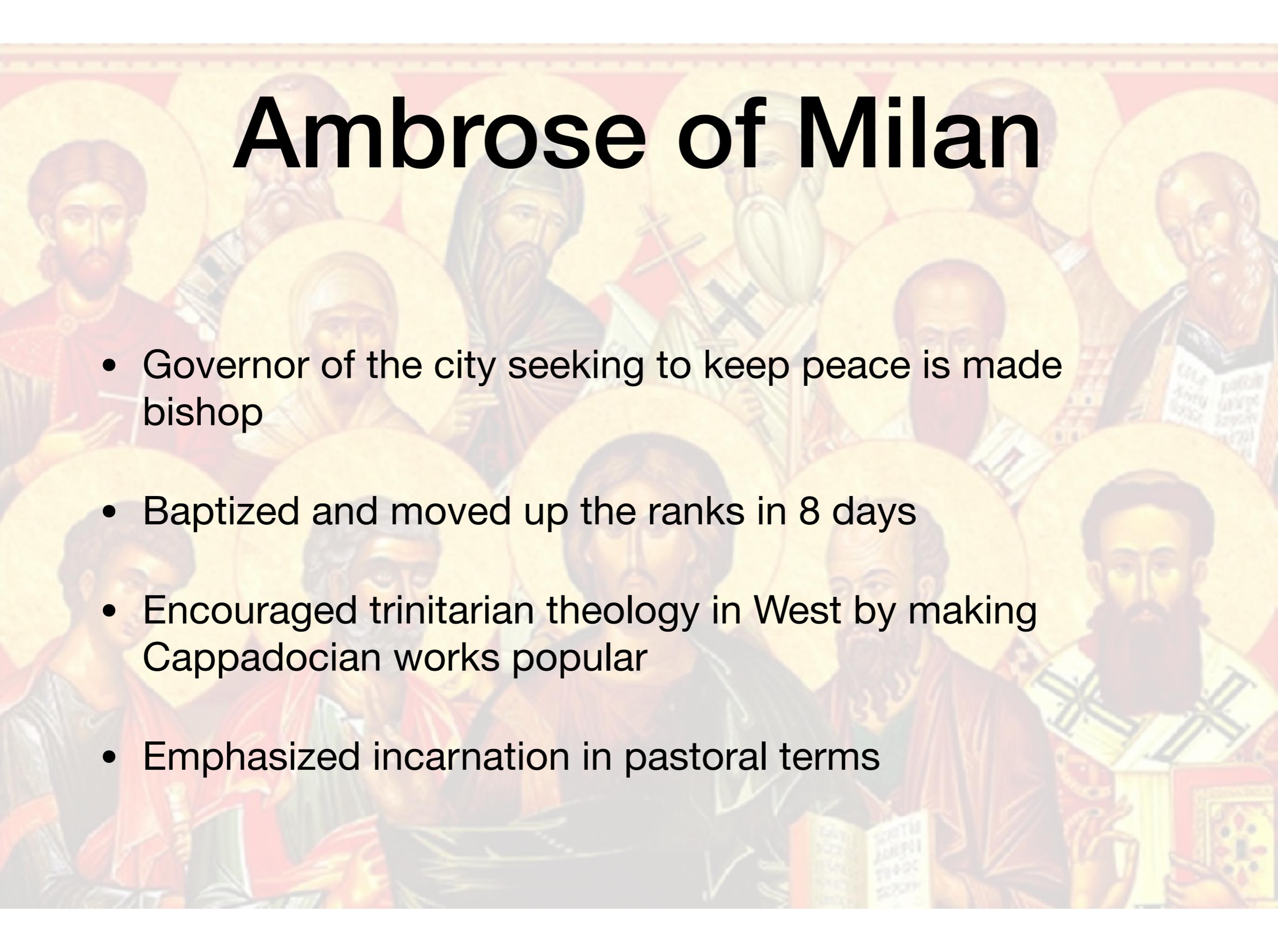
- 30 years old when he founded the monastic community with Basil
- Ordained as presbyter against his wishes then bishop
- Began orthodox worship services in Constantinople

# Cappadocian Fathers

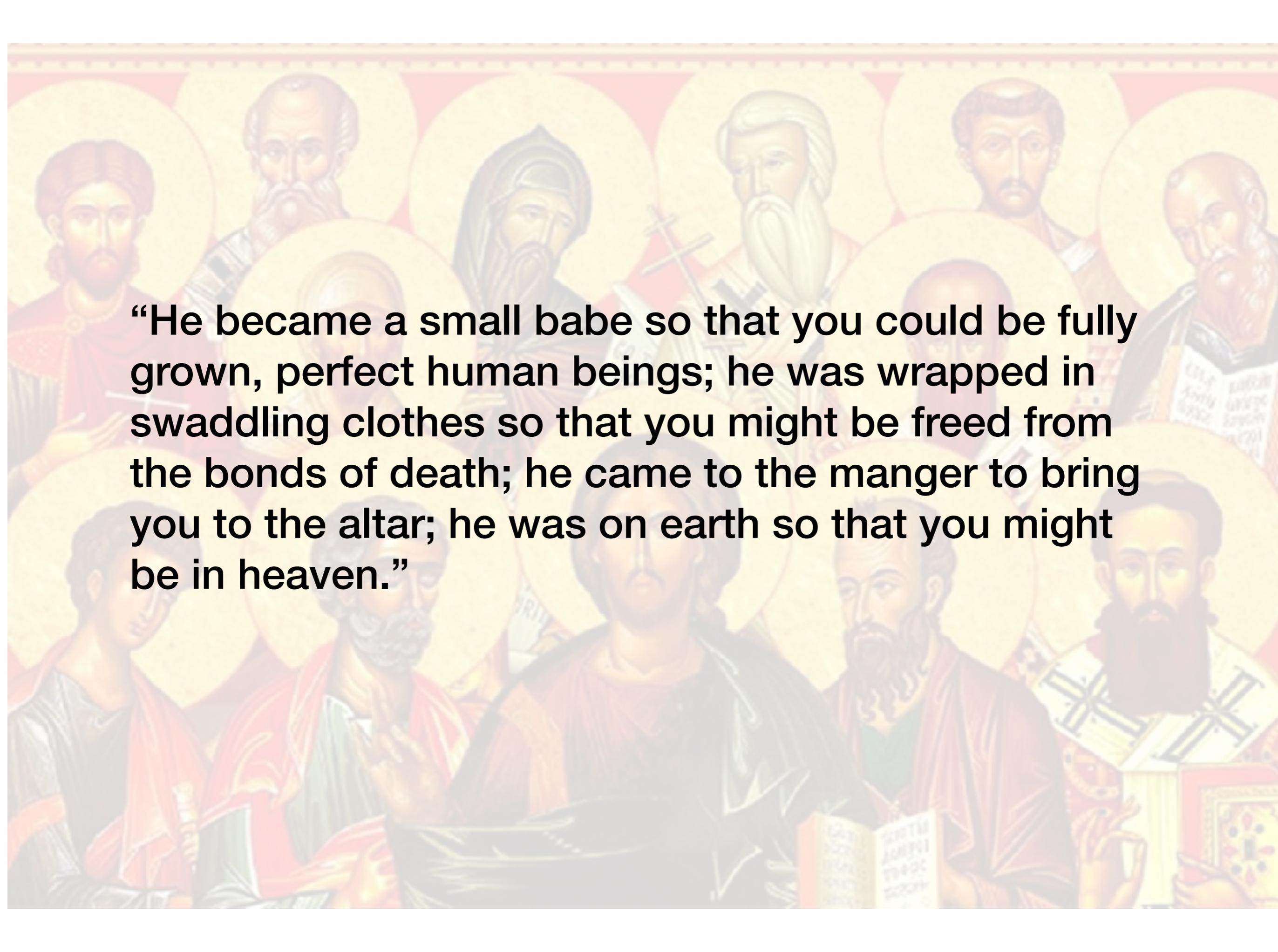


- Clarified the difference between '*ousia*' (essence) and '*hypostasis*' (substance)
- translated with Latin definition of persona
- Latin West and Greek East agreed on formula: one essence (*ousia*) in three persons (*hypostases*)

# Ambrose of Milan

The background of the slide features a collage of various saints and figures, each depicted with a golden halo. The figures are rendered in a style reminiscent of traditional religious art, with some holding books or symbols. The overall color palette is warm, dominated by gold, red, and brown tones.

- Governor of the city seeking to keep peace is made bishop
- Baptized and moved up the ranks in 8 days
- Encouraged trinitarian theology in West by making Cappadocian works popular
- Emphasized incarnation in pastoral terms

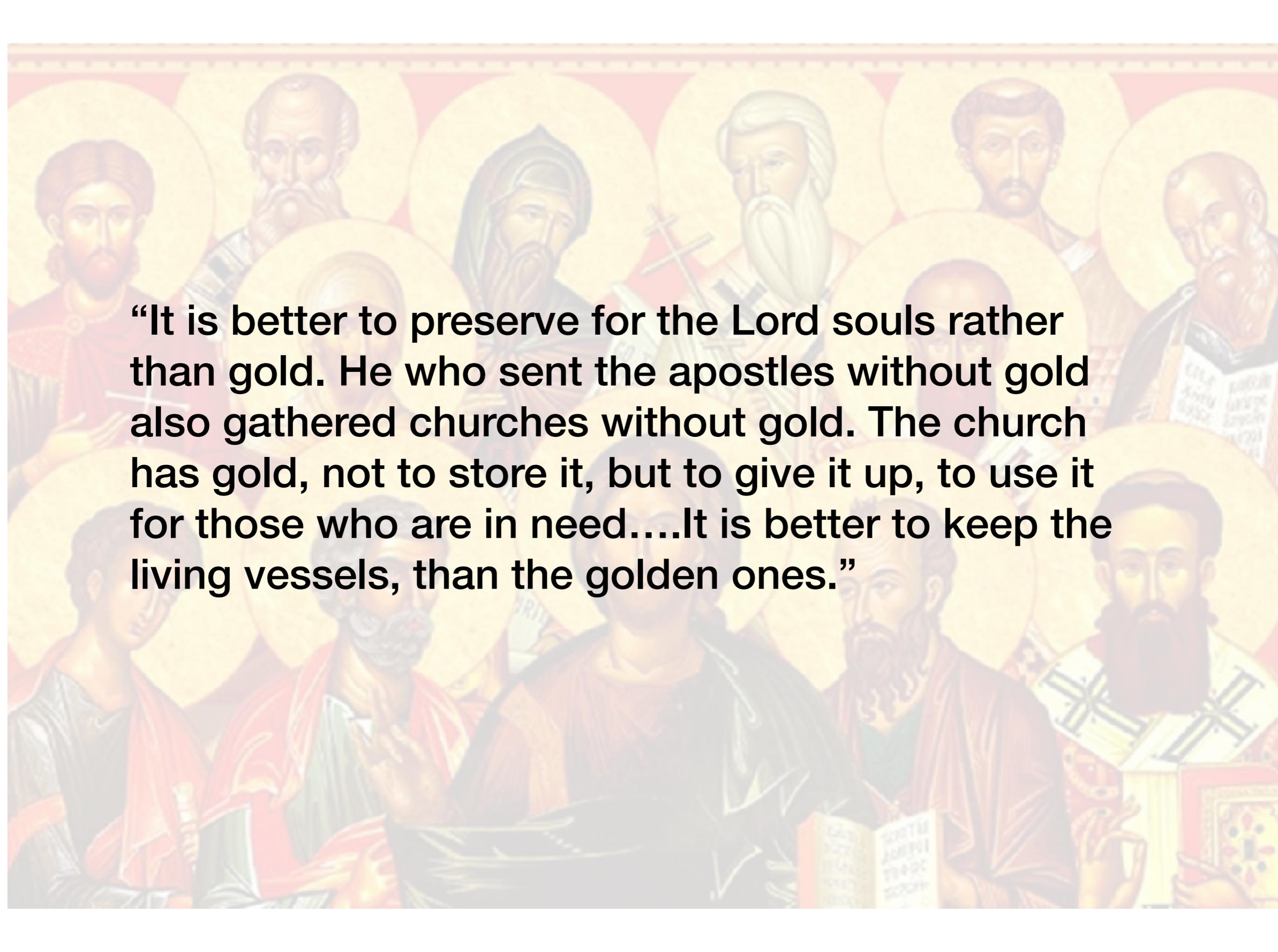


**“He became a small babe so that you could be fully grown, perfect human beings; he was wrapped in swaddling clothes so that you might be freed from the bonds of death; he came to the manger to bring you to the altar; he was on earth so that you might be in heaven.”**

# Ambrose of Milan

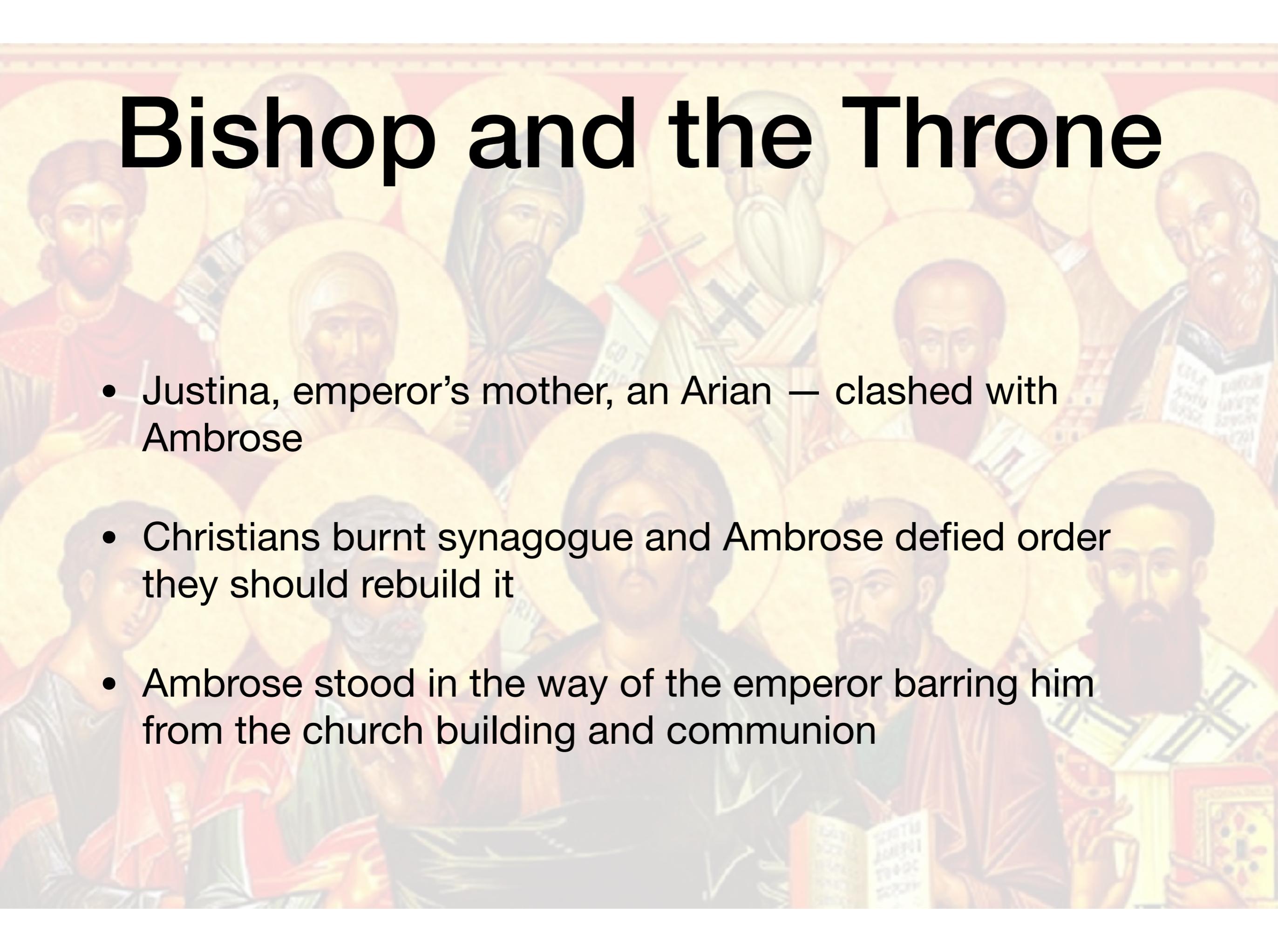
The background of the slide features a collage of numerous saints, each depicted with a golden halo. The saints are shown in various poses, some holding books or crosses, and are rendered in a style reminiscent of traditional religious art. The overall color palette is warm, with gold, red, and brown tones.

- Governor of the city seeking to keep peace is made bishop
- Baptized and moved up the ranks in 8 days
- Encouraged trinitarian theology in West by making Cappadocian works popular
- Emphasized incarnation in pastoral terms
- Melted church gold to aid refugees and captives



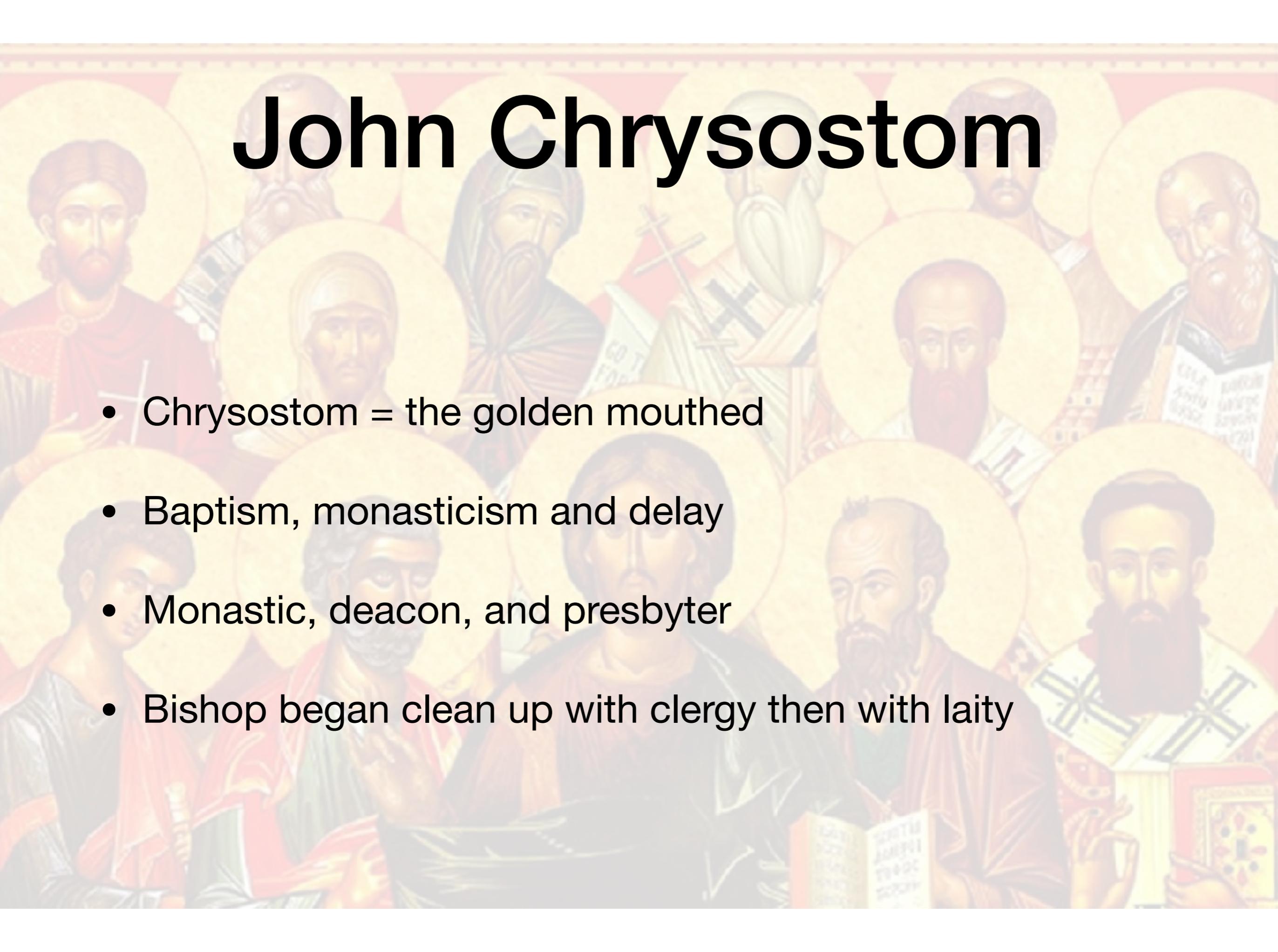
**“It is better to preserve for the Lord souls rather than gold. He who sent the apostles without gold also gathered churches without gold. The church has gold, not to store it, but to give it up, to use it for those who are in need....It is better to keep the living vessels, than the golden ones.”**

# Bishop and the Throne

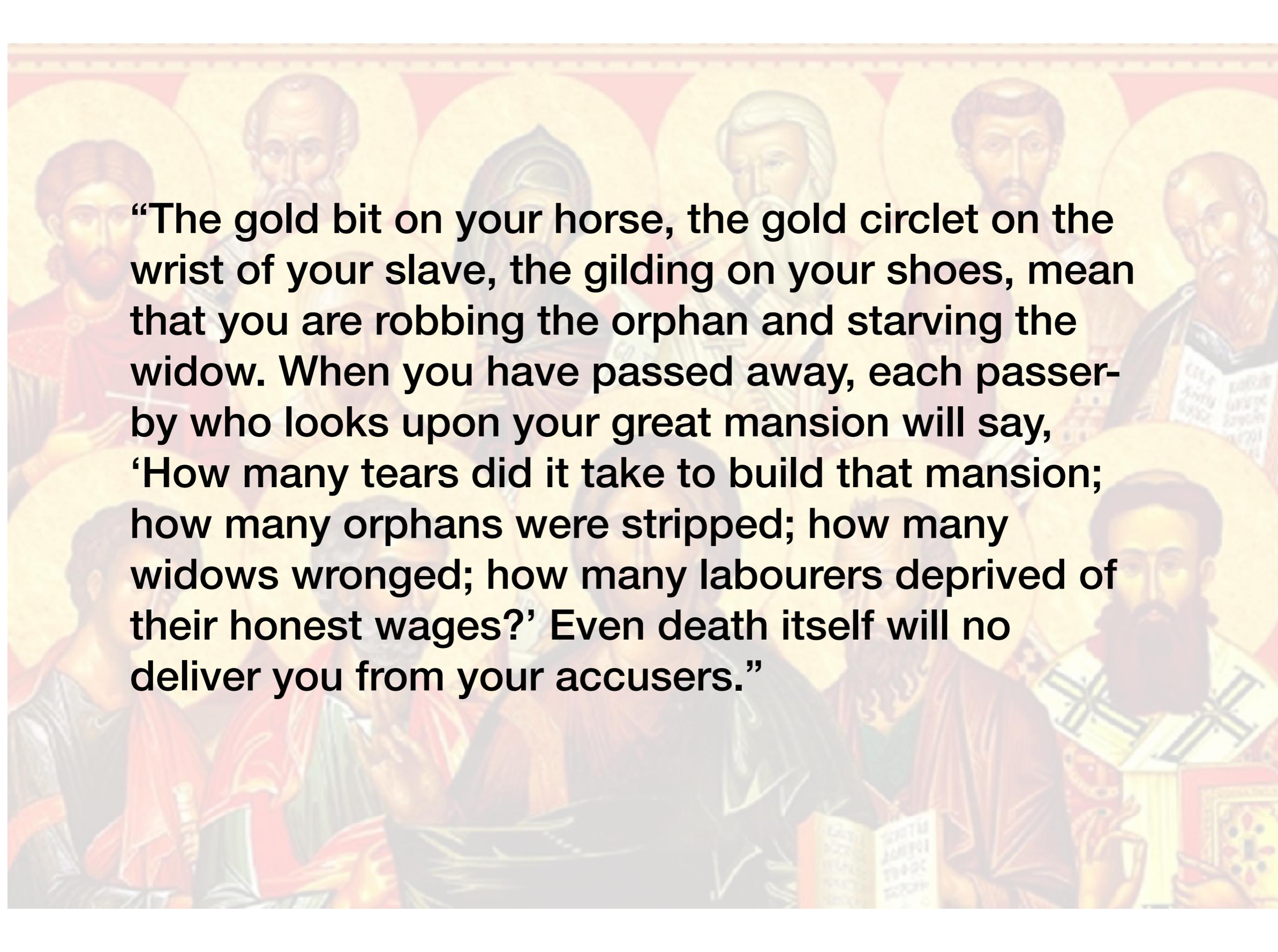


- Justina, emperor's mother, an Arian — clashed with Ambrose
- Christians burnt synagogue and Ambrose defied order they should rebuild it
- Ambrose stood in the way of the emperor barring him from the church building and communion

# John Chrysostom

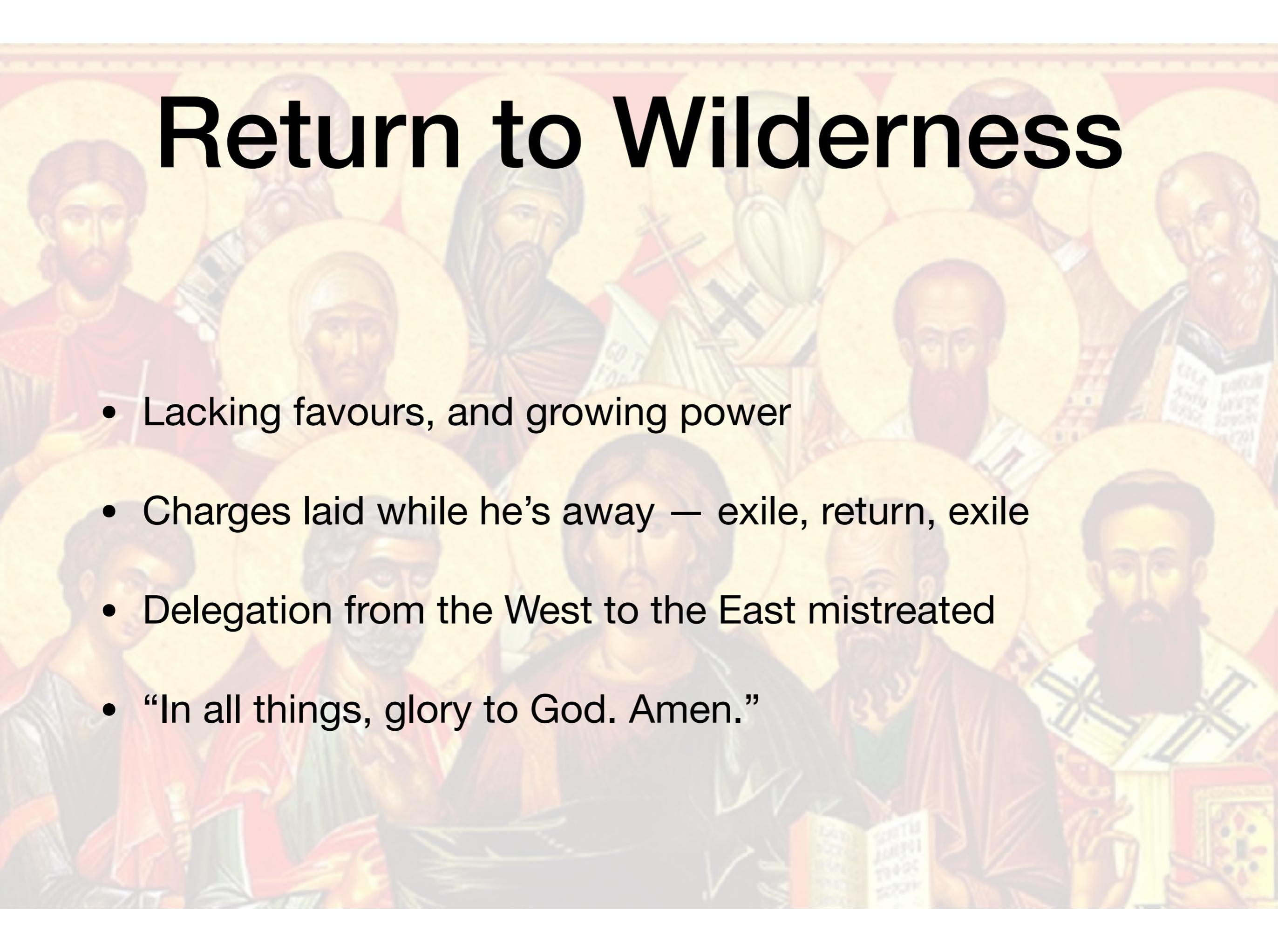


- Chrysostom = the golden mouthed
- Baptism, monasticism and delay
- Monastic, deacon, and presbyter
- Bishop began clean up with clergy then with laity



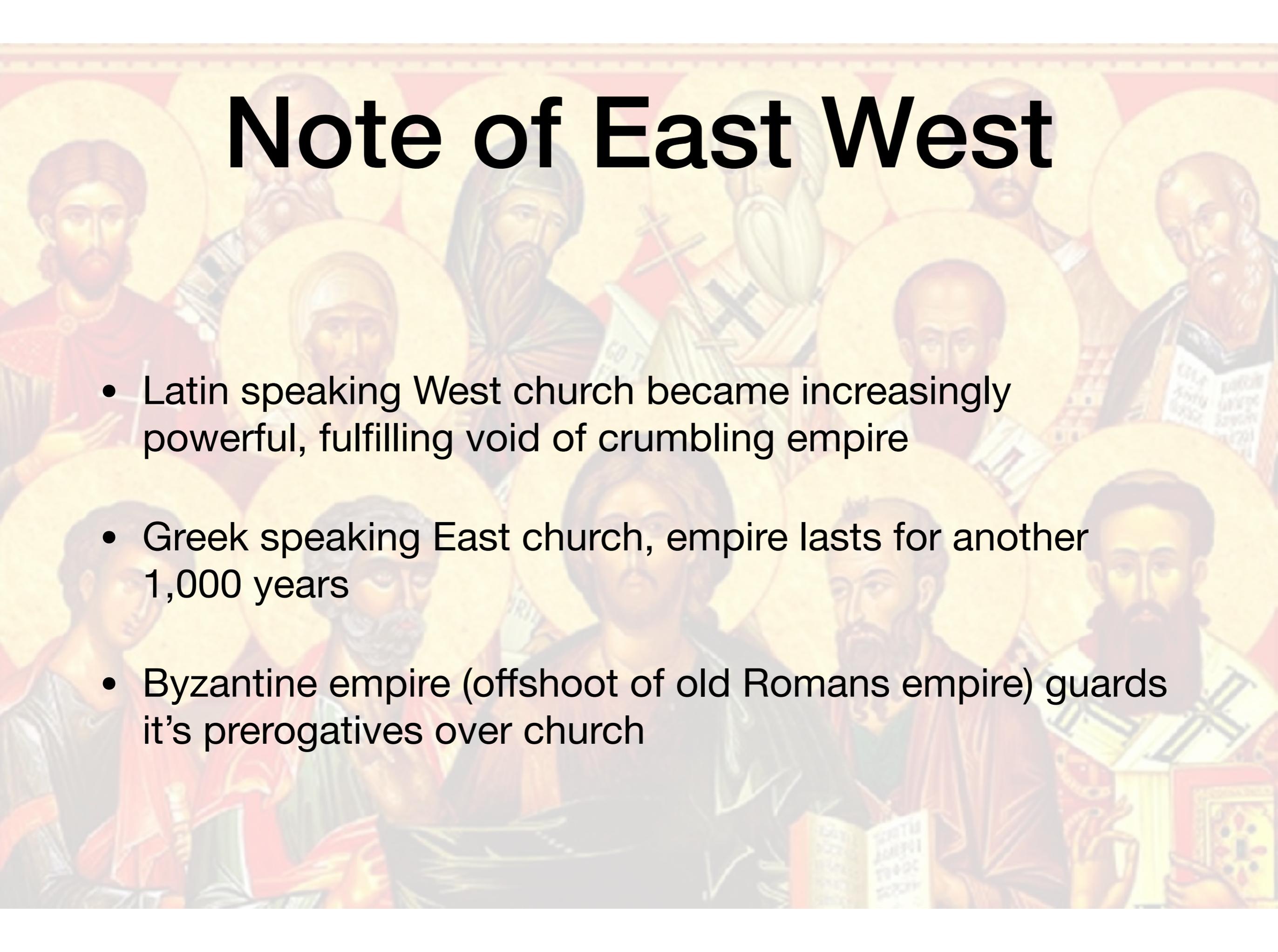
**“The gold bit on your horse, the gold circlet on the wrist of your slave, the gilding on your shoes, mean that you are robbing the orphan and starving the widow. When you have passed away, each passer-by who looks upon your great mansion will say, ‘How many tears did it take to build that mansion; how many orphans were stripped; how many widows wronged; how many labourers deprived of their honest wages?’ Even death itself will no deliver you from your accusers.”**

# Return to Wilderness



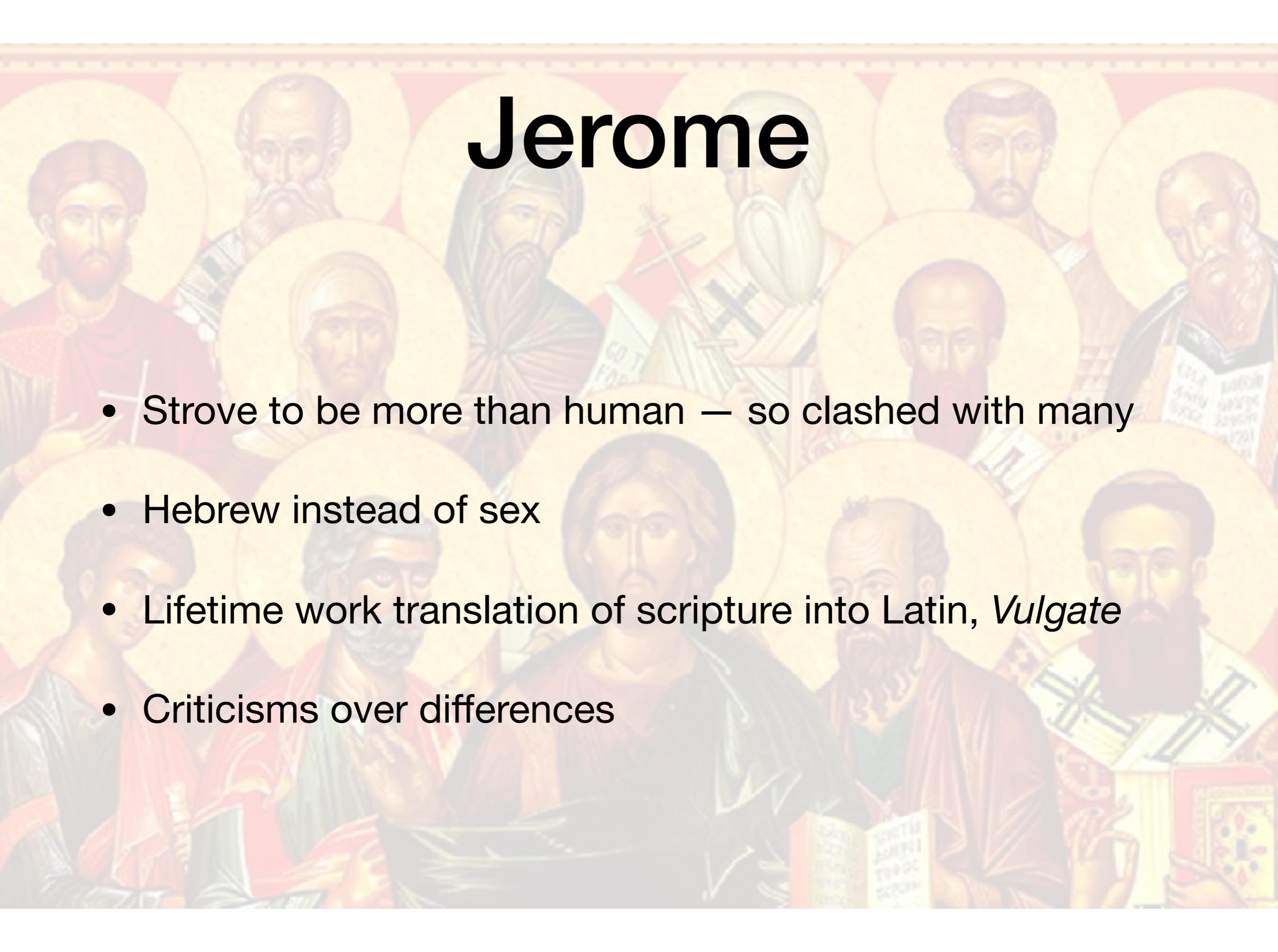
- Lacking favours, and growing power
- Charges laid while he's away — exile, return, exile
- Delegation from the West to the East mistreated
- “In all things, glory to God. Amen.”

# Note of East West

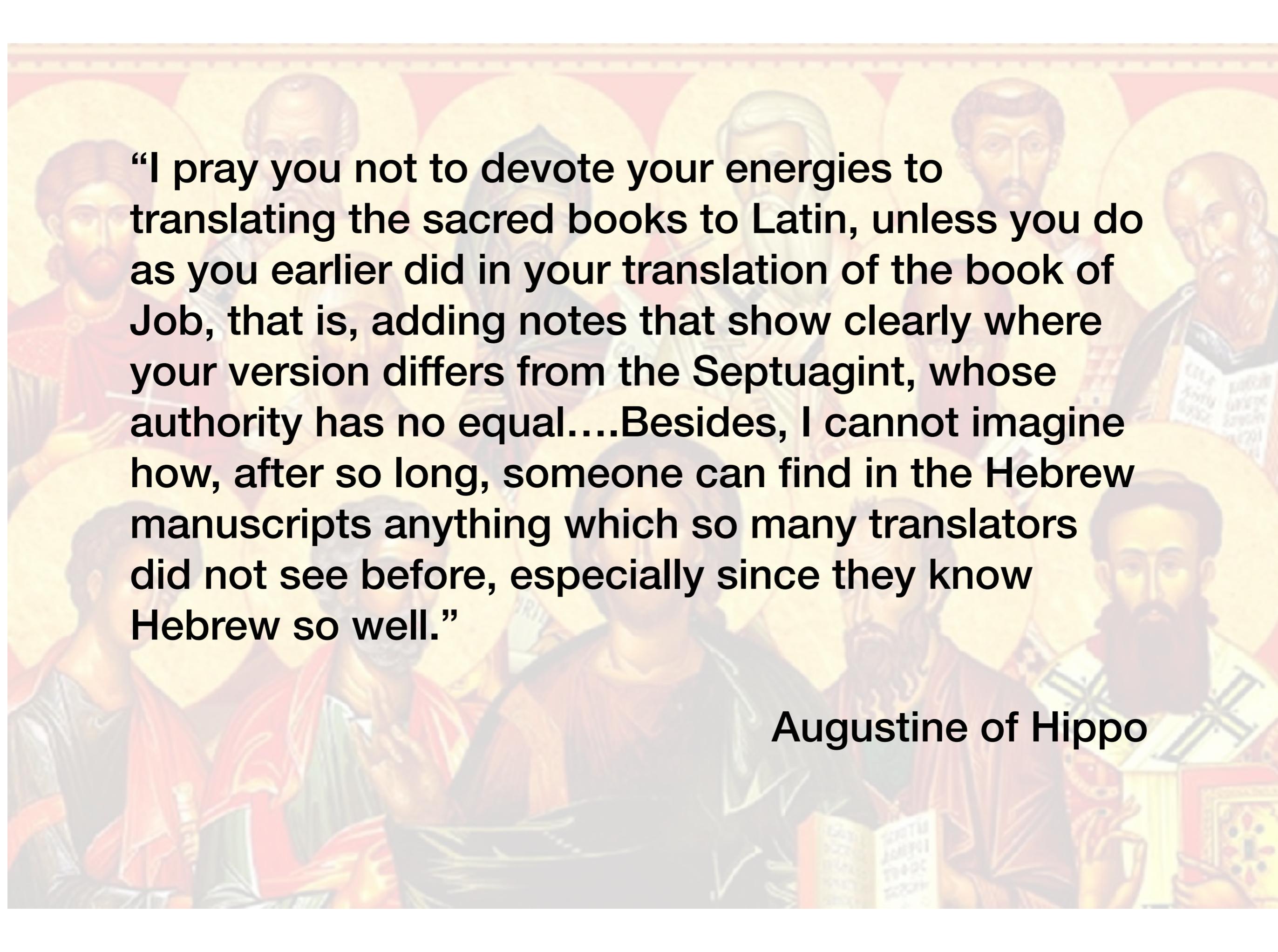


- Latin speaking West church became increasingly powerful, fulfilling void of crumbling empire
- Greek speaking East church, empire lasts for another 1,000 years
- Byzantine empire (offshoot of old Romans empire) guards it's prerogatives over church

# Jerome

The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of circular icons, each containing a portrait of a different saint. The saints are depicted in various poses, some holding books or symbols, and are set against a light, textured background. The overall style is reminiscent of traditional religious art.

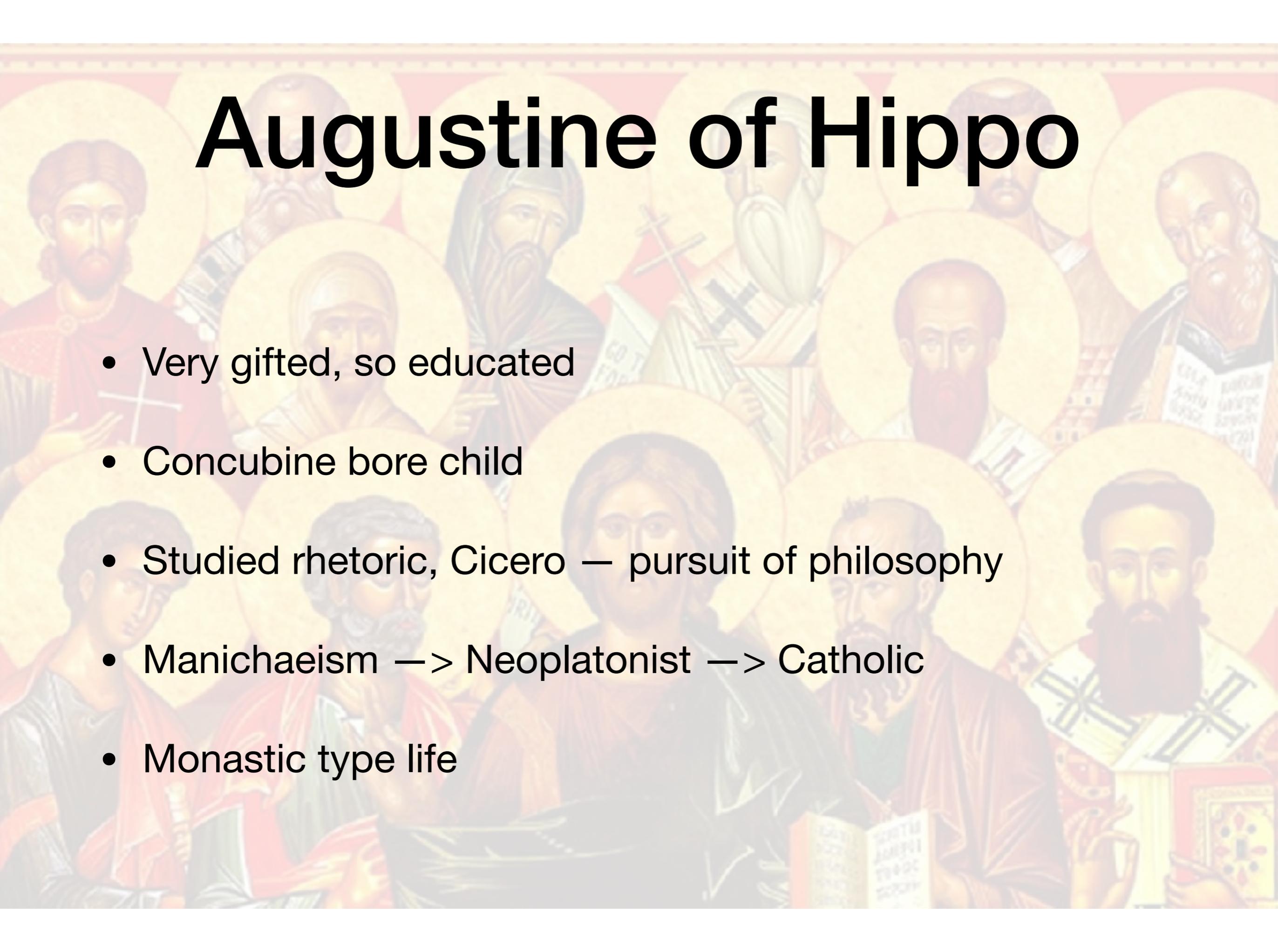
- Strove to be more than human — so clashed with many
- Hebrew instead of sex
- Lifetime work translation of scripture into Latin, *Vulgate*
- Criticisms over differences

The background features a detailed illustration of several saints in a church setting. The figures are depicted with halos, wearing various colored robes (red, blue, green, and gold). Some are holding books, and one figure on the right is holding a book with text on it. The overall style is reminiscent of traditional religious art, possibly a tapestry or a painting. The text is overlaid on this background.

**“I pray you not to devote your energies to translating the sacred books to Latin, unless you do as you earlier did in your translation of the book of Job, that is, adding notes that show clearly where your version differs from the Septuagint, whose authority has no equal....Besides, I cannot imagine how, after so long, someone can find in the Hebrew manuscripts anything which so many translators did not see before, especially since they know Hebrew so well.”**

**Augustine of Hippo**

# Augustine of Hippo

The background of the slide is a collage of various saints, each depicted with a golden halo. The saints are shown in various poses, some holding books, some holding crosses, and some in prayerful or contemplative stances. The style is reminiscent of traditional religious art, with a focus on the faces and symbolic attributes of the figures.

- Very gifted, so educated
- Concubine bore child
- Studied rhetoric, Cicero — pursuit of philosophy
- Manichaeism —> Neoplatonist —> Catholic
- Monastic type life

# Minister and Theologian



- Visited Hippo to recruit for his community, ordained
- Wrote to combat Manichaeism, Donatism, and Pelagianism
- Are we free not to sin?

# Confession Questions

## Book VI

1. "I was loosened from error, but not fastened to truth."  
Why is this an important distinction when we consider where our loved ones are at on their journey with God?
2. Why was the beggar's drunkenness better than Augustine's ambition?
3. How is the description of Alypius's being sucked back into the games helpful for later life and our own lives?