

NOTABLE DOCTRINES IN CHURCH HISTORY

NAME	DATE	PROPONENT(S)	LOCATION
<i>TEACHING</i>			
SUBGROUPS			
Arianism	Fourth century	Arius (250-336)	Alexandria, Egypt
<i>Christ was not eternal nor of the same nature as the Father I Ecumenical</i>			
Asceticism			
<i>Gnostic; all flesh viewed as evil, meeting any need evil also</i>			
Celibacy (should remain unmarried)			
Docetism			
<i>Gnostic; Christ only seemed to be man and suffer on the cross</i>			
Donatism	Late third . . .	Novatian, Donatus	North Africa
<i>Those who renounced to avoid persecution unpardonable</i>			
Ebionitism			
<i>Gnostic, Judaizing; Christ like Moses just good, not divine</i>			
Gnosticism	Mid-second . . .	Cerinthus, Nicolaitans, . . .	Widespread
<i>All flesh is evil; reliance on human wisdom</i>			
Ophites (OT from devil), Cainites (wicked are good), Valentinians (Christ and Holy Spirit from God), Basilideans (world from pre-existent <i>pansperma</i>), Saturninians (demiurge as creator), Encratites (condemned marriage)			
Iconoclasm			
<i>The importance of and veneration of images (icons)</i>		<i>VII Ecumenical, Photian</i>	
Hagiolatry (worship of departed saints and relics)			
Indulgences			
<i>Selling forgiveness (even pre-sin) and credit for purgatory</i>			
Manichaeism	Mid-third	Mani	Mesopotamia
<i>Ascetic, Zoroastrian; salvation by release of soul from body</i>			
Marcionism	Mid-second	Marcion	Rome, Italy
<i>Gnostic; God of Old and New Testaments different; demiurge</i>			
Millennialism	Early second	Cerinthus	Asia
<i>After resurrection, kingdom of Christ earthly; last 1000 years</i>			
Monasticism	Early fourth	John Cassian, Pachomius	Marseille, France
<i>Spiritual part of man is elevated when material is neglected</i>			
Monarchianism (Adoptionism)	Mid-second		
<i>Ebionitism; Jesus was so good that God adopted Him</i>			
Monarchianism (Modalism)	Mid-second	Paul of Samosata	Antioch, Syria
<i>Ebionitism; Christ was just the appearance of God</i>			
Sabellianism or Patriopassianism (Father suffered at crucifixion)			
Monophysitism (Eutychianism)	Early fifth	Eutyches	Constantinople
<i>Christ's two natures fused into one after the incarnation</i>		<i>IV, V Ecumenical</i>	
Monophysitism (Apollinarianism)		Apollinarius (310-c390)	Laodicea, Asia
<i>Christ's body was human, but Christ's mind divine (logos)</i>			
Monothelism	Mid-seventh	Constantinople's Sergius I	Armenia and Syria
<i>Only Christ's will was divine</i>		<i>VI Ecumenical</i>	
Montanism	Late second	Montanus, Tertullian, et al	Phrygia or Mysia
<i>Reaction to bishops; Holy Spirit still guided the church; end imminent</i>			
Neo-Platonism	Mid-third	Saccas, Plotinus, Porphyry	Alexandria, Egypt
<i>Gnostic, mystic; highest state in life by mental contemplation</i>			
Nestorianism	Early fifth	Nestorius	Constantinople
<i>Christ both the Son of God and man, but Mary not Theotokos</i>			
Original Sin	Late second	Tertullian, Cyprian, et al	Carthage, N. Africa
<i>Adam's guilt transferred to all men through birth</i>			
Sacerdotalism			
<i>Priests, clergy, elevated over laity, non-ordained Christians</i>			
Simony			
<i>Selling church offices to clergy</i>			

This material has been gleaned from numerous sources ECUMENICALISM IN CHURCH HISTORY

NOTABLE COUNCILS IN CHURCH HISTORY

DATE	TITLE <i>LOCATION</i>	SUBJECT <i>KEY PEOPLE</i>
314 (August)	Church Council of Arelate <i>Arlés (southern France)</i>	Division between Gaul and Africa, Donatism Constantine Augustus
325 (May-July)	I Ecumenical (a.k.a., I Nicaea) <i>Nicaea (northwestern Asia Minor)</i>	Arianism (deity of Christ) <i>Alexander v Arius; Constantine and 318 bishops</i>
341	I Synod of Antioch in Encaeniis <i>Antioch (Syria)</i>	Roman authority <i>Julius of Rome (not represented); 97 eastern bishops</i>
343	Council of Sardica <i>Sardica (western Thrace)</i>	Arianism, bishops, Roman authority
360	I Constantinople <i>Constantinople (Turkey)</i>	Trinity (Holy Ghost same as Father and Son)
381 (May-June)	II Ecumenical (I Constantinople) <i>Constantinople (Turkey)</i>	Confirm Nicea; place of Holy Spirit; authority <i>Theodosius and 150 bishops</i>
424	Synod at Carthage <i>Carthage (North Africa)</i>	Roman interference in Africa <i>African bishops v Bishop of Rome</i>
431 (June-July)	III Ecumenical (Ephesus) <i>Ephesus (western Asia Minor)</i>	Nestorianism plus Mary as <i>Theotokos</i> <i>Theodosius; v Nestorius</i>
451 (Oct.-Nov.)	IV Ecumenical (Chalcedon) <i>Chalcedon (nw'ern Asia Minor)</i>	Monophysitism; authority of Constantinople <i>Marsian; Leo of Rome v Eutyches; Theodoret of Cyrus</i>
553 (May-June)	V Ecumenical (II Constantinople) <i>Constantinople (Turkey)</i>	Eutyches' Monophysitism (nature of Christ) <i>Justinian</i>
680 (N)-681 (S)	VI Ecumen. (III Con./Trullan/Quinisext) <i>Constantinople (Turkey)</i>	Monothelitism (will of Christ) <i>Constantine Paganatus, Domnus of Rome</i>
754		Iconoclastic controversy (God in images)
787 (Sep.-Oct.)	VII Ecumenical (a.k.a., II Nicaea) <i>Nicaea (northwestern Asia Minor)</i>	Iconoclastic controversy (God in images) <i>Constantine VI</i>
869 (O)-870 (F)	Photian Council (IV Constantinople) <i>Constantinople (Turkey)</i>	Rome v Constantinople <i>Nicholas I of Rome v Photius of Constantinople</i>
1123 (Mar.-Apr.)	First Council of the Lateran <i>Rome (Italy)</i>	<i>Pope Calixtus</i>
1139 (April)	Second Council of the Lateran <i>Rome (Italy)</i>	<i>Pope Innocent II</i>
1179 (March)	Third Council of the Lateran <i>Rome (Italy)</i>	<i>Pope Alexander III</i>
1215 (November)	Fourth Council of the Lateran <i>Rome (Italy)</i>	<i>Pope Innocent III</i>
1245 (June)	First Council of Lyon <i>Rome (Italy)</i>	<i>Pope Innocent IV</i>
1275 (May-July)	Second Council of Lyon <i>Rome (Italy)</i>	<i>Pope Gregory X</i>
1311 (O)-1312 (M)	Council of Vienne <i>Rome (Italy)</i>	<i>Pope Clement V</i>

More to come Ecumenical Council, Catholic Ecumenical Councils

NOTABLE CREEDS AND BOOKS IN CHURCH HISTORY

DATE	TITLE <i>ACCEPTED BY (MAJOR GROUPS)</i>	PRODUCED
c4th C. (disputed)	Apostle's Creed <i>Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, most other Protestant, Roman Catholic</i>	Disputed
325 . . . 381	Nicene Creed	I Ecumenical Council (Nicaea)

381	<i>Anglican, Eastern Orthodox, Lutheran, United Methodist, most other Protestant, Roman Catholic</i> Nicene-ConstantinopolitanII Ecumenical Council (Constantinople)	
451	<i>Eastern Orthodox, Eastern Catholic</i> Confession of Chalcedon or Creed IV Ecumenical Council (Chalcedon)	
c6th C. (disputed)	Athanasian Creed	Disputed, but traditionally, Athanasius
1529 (April)	<i>Anglican, Lutheran, most other Protestant, Roman Catholic</i> Luther's Large Catechism (& Small)	Martin Luther (1580 with Book of Concord)
1530 (June 25)	<i>Lutheran</i> Augsburg Confession	Diet of Augsburg (1580 w/Book of Concord)
1549 . . . 1662	<i>Lutheran</i> Book of Common Prayer	Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury
1560	<i>Anglican; influenced Episcopal</i> Scots Confession	John Knox, et al
1580 (June 25)	<i>Church of Scotland (replaced by Westminster Confession)</i> Book of Concord	Various including Martin Luther
1645	<i>Lutheran</i> Directory for Public Worship	Westminster Assembly (Church of England)
1646	<i>Anglican</i> Westminster Confession of Faith	Westminster Assembly (Church of England)
1647 (&1648)	<i>Calvinist, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian</i> Larger Catechism (& Smaller)	Westminster Assembly (Church of England)
1784	<i>Calvinist, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian</i> Book of Discipline	Still every four years after General Conference
	<i>United Methodist</i>	

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