

APOSTOLIC PERIOD: Overall chart of factors of Major Interest (Pentecost to 313)

<u>Historical Conditions</u>	<u>Conflicts</u>	<u>Doctrine/Emp</u>
Christianity illegal.. Persecutions by Jews and Romans Much of New Testament written but canon not finalized. Christian community widely dispersed especially after 70 AD. (Fall of Jerusalem to Titus) Roman emperors very uneven treatment of church.	Mostly with Jews then Romans. After 100 AD the conflicts may be summed up this way: <u>Philosophic:</u> Platonism Neo-Platonism Grecian Gnosticism <u>Religious:</u> Judaism Christian syncretisms Christian cults Anti-Christian pagan reactions.	Great emphasis of believer of the church Much of the is in the a matters of This can be and in the fathers: Tert et al.
Severe persecutions under Domitian (90+ AD), Marcus Aurelius (160 AD) Septimius Severus (215) Maximian (250) Diocletian (300)		The major t was in Theo responding cult groups the trinity fruition.
Edict of Toleration in 313...legalizing and establishment of Christianity as empire religion in 313. First legal synod at Arles (Fr.) 314. Church be- comes dominant in North Africa, Asia Minor.	<u>Internal:</u> -Role of Bishop -What to do with the "lapsed"...those who fell away during the persecution and would like to be restored. Produced the Novatian and Donatist divisions. -disputes on baptism, charismata, worldliness.	Much discuss also and wh Apostolic t

period show up in our notes as we go along. The age did not formulate ma
church was illegal and troubled, it had little opportunity to work on the pr
But it was determined quickly that certain anti-Christian philosophies ar
were excluded from the concept of the church.