

Bishop of Constantinople, however.

Part of his stature in history comes from the famous confrontation with Attila the Hun. As his armies swept through Italy, Leo went to meet him (it is a long story) in full bishopric garb, and informed him of something, we do not know what. But to the amazement of all, on the following day the Hun withdrew his forces and did not press the city. Leo was a little less successful with the Vandals although not a total failure...they did conquer the city and were to take all the wealth but he persuaded them not to murder or destroy the population and they acquiesced to this. Politically he was seen as a miracle worker in a difficult time.

In short, due to his prestige and enactments, Leo was one of the founders of the system that would later become the Roman Catholic church. He pushed for celibacy, loyalty to the bishop, (and particularly the Roman Bishop), and the sacramental services of the church. Like Gregory I in the next century, he was a rare combination of the pious, capable, incredulous, and devoted workers whose foundation laid the system on which a lot of other history is built.

#### Lesser Fathers and/or Leaders

We can only sketch a few of these and there is the possibility we might miss some very important. I will suggest to you some further reading if you are interested in the lives and deaths of many of the saints, etc., of the time. The following are broadly noted and you should have in mind the contribution of each that earns one a spot in these notes.

#### Cassian

Systematizer of monastic system and a keen student of the monastic life, his chief literary work is THE INSTITUTES OF THE CENOBIA, a monumental accounting of monastic life and its problems, etc. Died about 433.

#### Cyril of Alexandria.

Defender of the absolute deity in the Nestorian dispute. Died in 444. Strong leader of the Alexandrian church but apparently a man