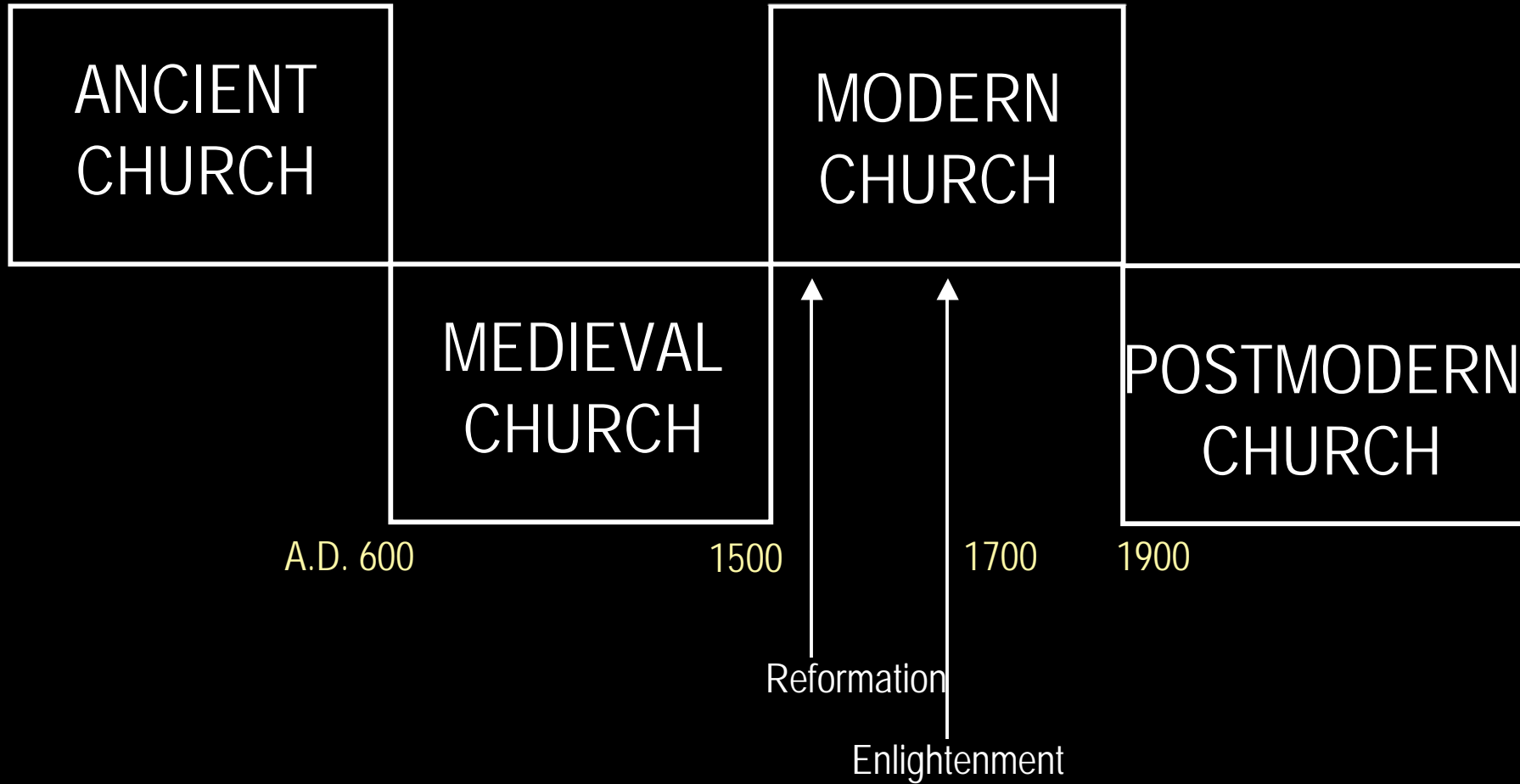


DIVISIONS OF CHURCH HISTORY



THE ANCIENT CHURCH

A.D. 100–600

AGE
OF THE
APOSTOLIC
FATHERS

AGE
OF THE
APOLOGISTS

AGE
OF THE
THEOLOGIANs

A.D.
100

A.D.
150

A.D.
300

A.D.
600



Clement of Rome
Hermas

Ignatius
Polycarp
Papias
Epistle of Barnabas
II Clement
Didache

The Earliest Church Fathers

The Concept of Authority in the Early Church

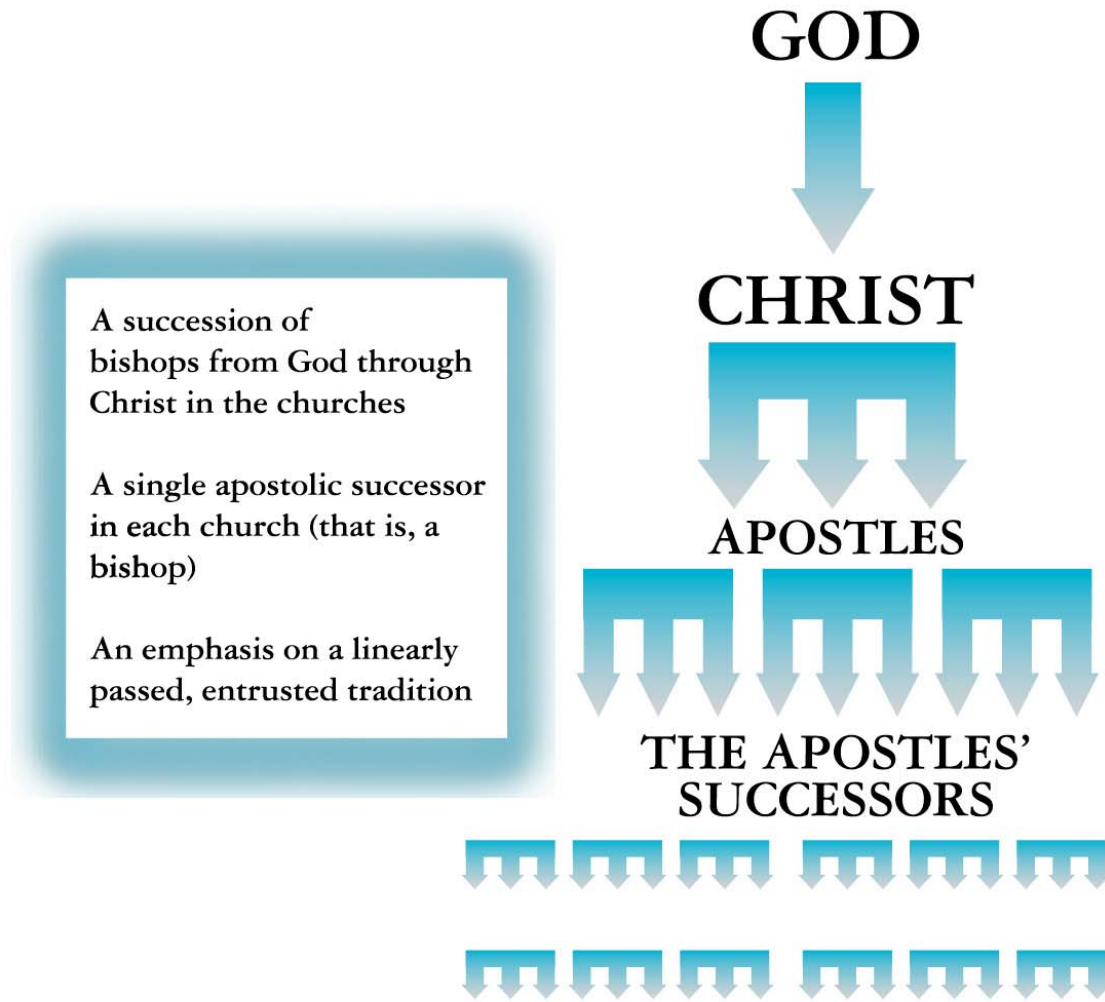
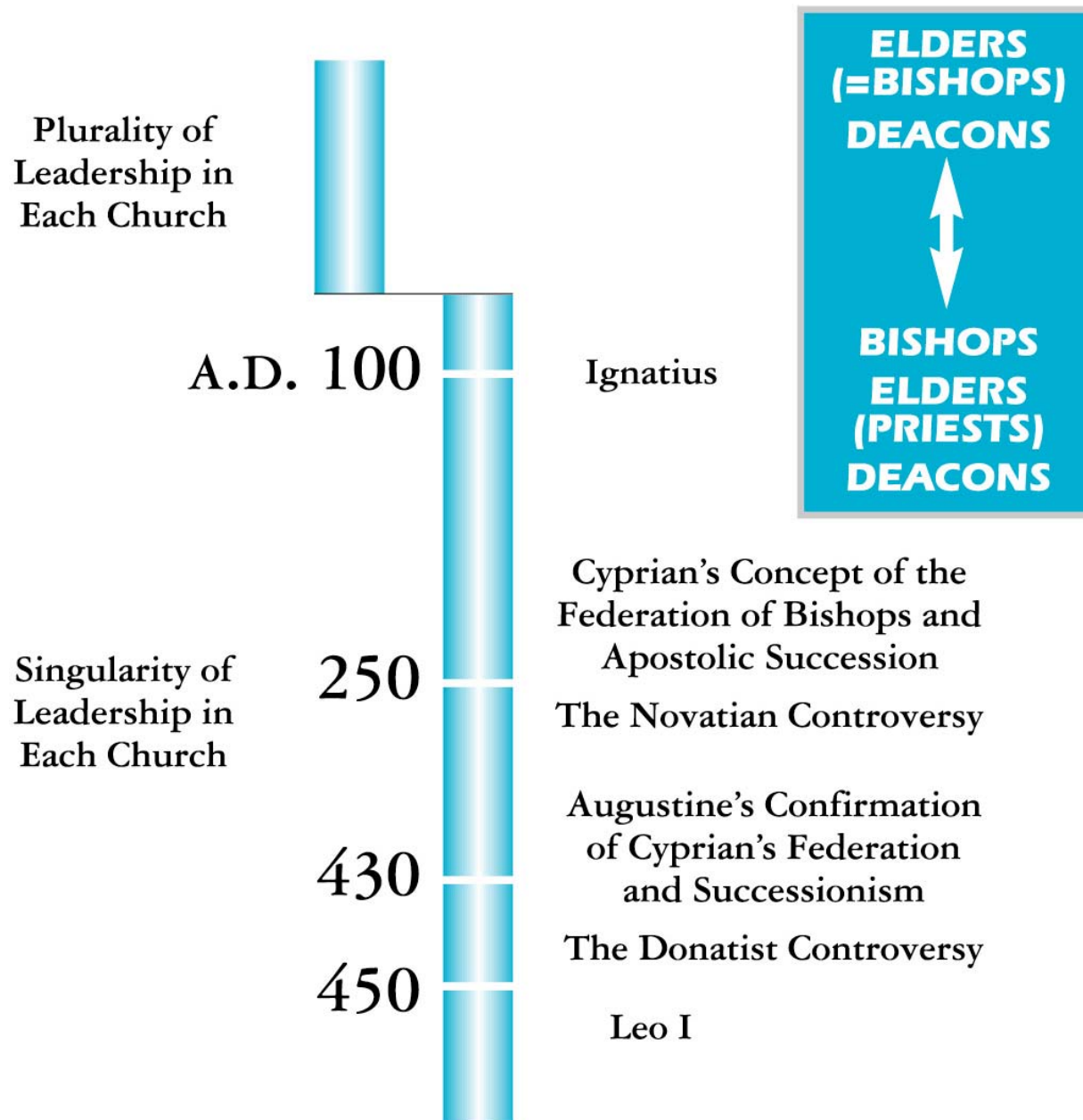


Chart 26

The History of the Rise of the Episcopacy





The Components of Early Church Government

Monarchical Bishop + Apostolic Succession = Episcopal Ecclesiology

Ignatius of
Antioch

Clement of
Rome



Hippolytus
Iraneus
Tertullian

Aristedes
Justin Martyr
Theophilus
Athenogoras
Lactanius
Clement of Alexandria
Origen

The Apologists

Baptism in the Early Church

Believers

- SECOND CENTURY**
- 110 Barnabas—"Those who place their hope in the cross"
(Epistle of Barnabas 11.8)
- 160 Justin Martyr—"Those who are persuaded and believe"
(First Apology, chapter 61)
- THIRD CENTURY**
- 220 Tertullian—opposed infant baptism *(On Baptism 18)*
- 220 Hippolytus—only believers *(The Apostolic Tradition v. 13)*

Infants

- 220 Irenaeus—earliest reference to infant baptism
(Against All Heresies II. 22.4)
- 230 Origen—earliest to claim apostolic custom *(Homily on Luke 14.5)*
- 250 Cyprian—earliest explicit defense for newborn babes *(Epistle 58)*
- FOURTH CENTURY**
- 350 *Apostolic Constitutions*—the first explicit command (VI.15)
- FIFTH CENTURY**
- 430 Augustine—used as an argument for original sin against Pelagius

Infant baptism is by this time a general practice

Baptism and Salvation in the Early Church

“He saved us through the washing of rebirth and
renewal by the Holy Spirit.” Titus 3:5



The Lord's Supper in the Early Church



**SECOND
CENTURY**

100

Clement of Rome—“sacrifice of praise”
(*The First Epistle of Clement
to the Corinthians* 35.12)

120

Didache

160

Justin Martyr

A sacrifice of
praise and
thanksgiving

**THIRD
CENTURY**

220

Irenaeus—“new oblation”
(*Against All Heresies* IV. 7.5)

220

Hippolytus

250

Cyprian—uses the term “priest”
for bishop, “altar” for the place
of celebration, and “sacrifice”
for the observance.

250

Origen

A sacrifice that
is both
sacrificial
and praise, but
non-meritorious

**FOURTH
CENTURY**

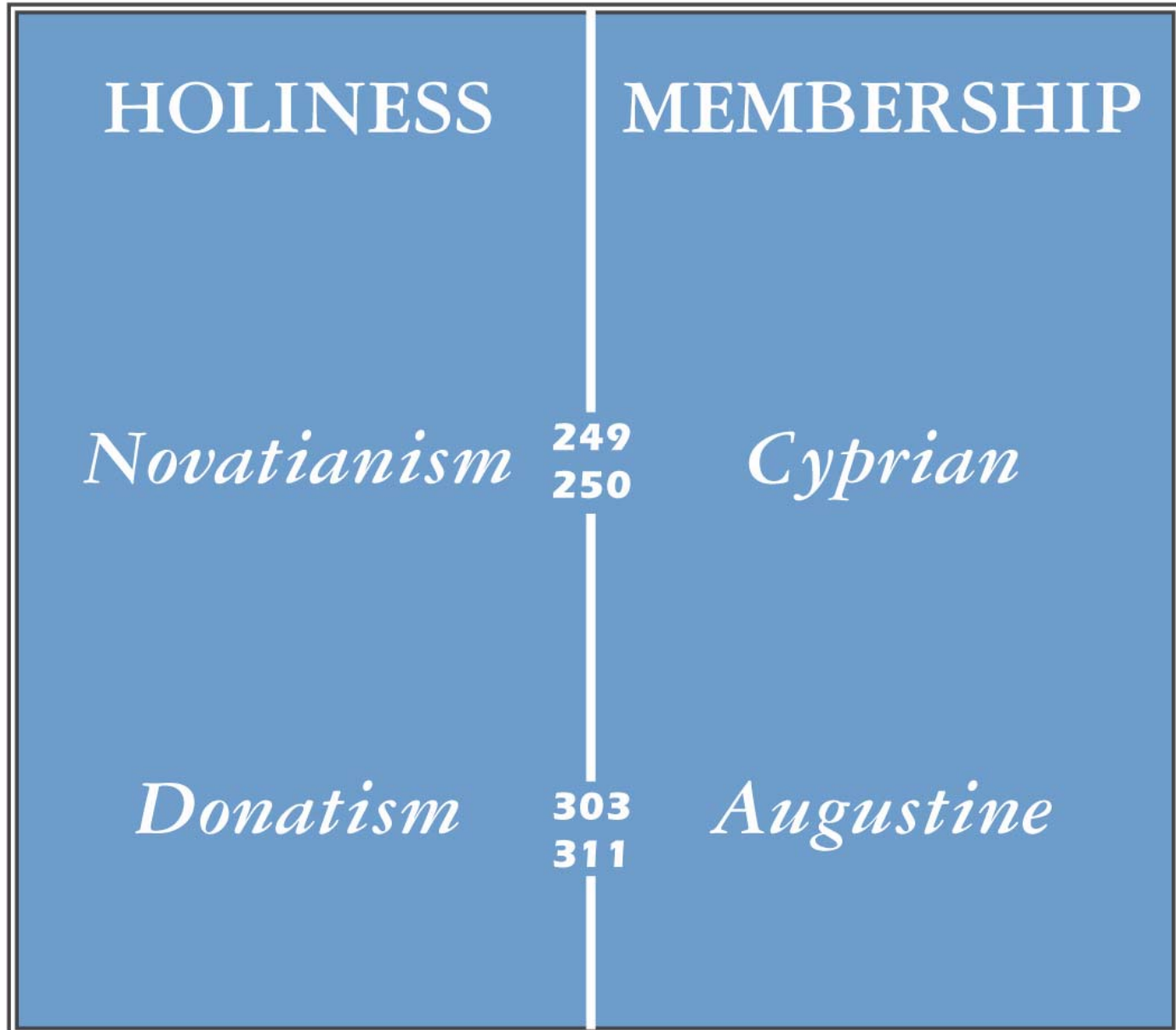
340

Cyril of Jerusalem—“we offer up the
Christ who was sacrificed for our sins.”

340

Apostolic Constitutions (VIII. 2:12)
“we offer to you . . . this bread and cup.”

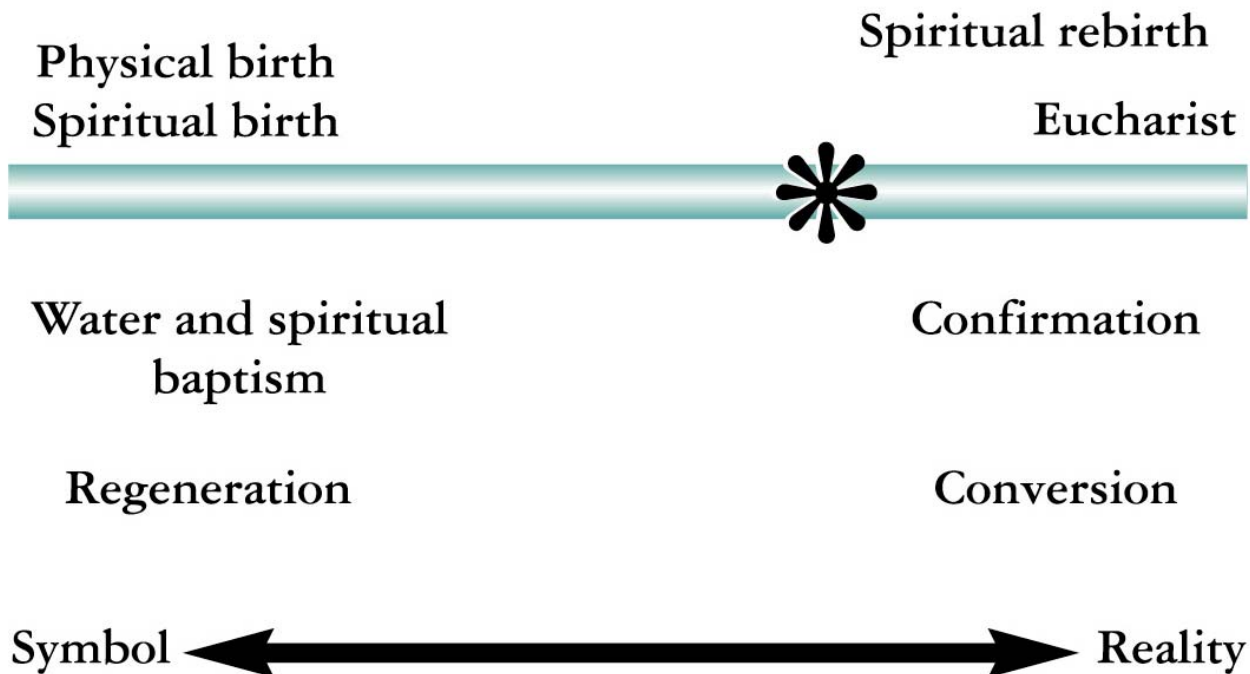
Augustine and the Nature of the Church



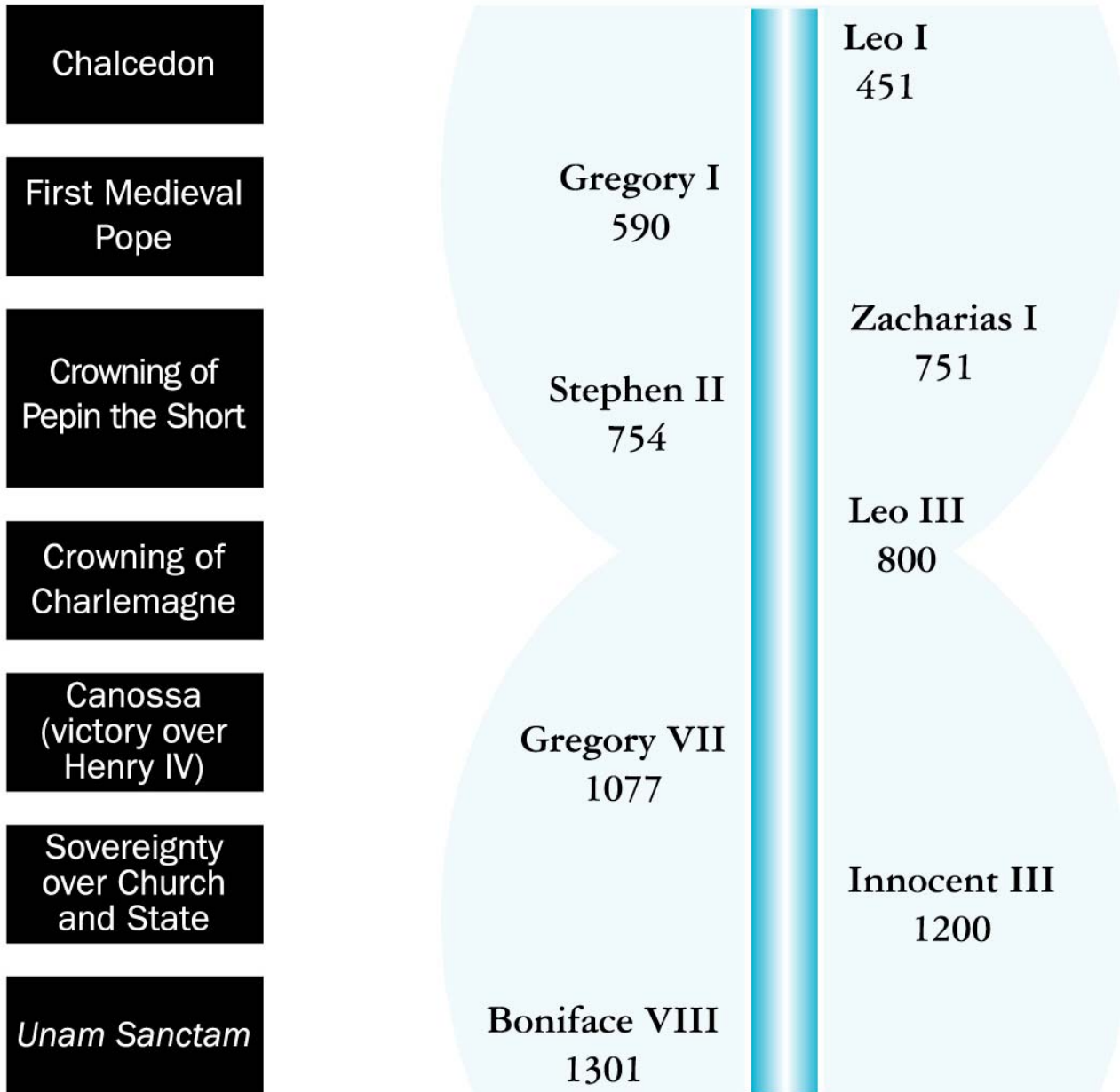
Early Medieval Christianity and Baptism

“ He saved us through
the washing of rebirth
and renewal by
the Holy Spirit.”

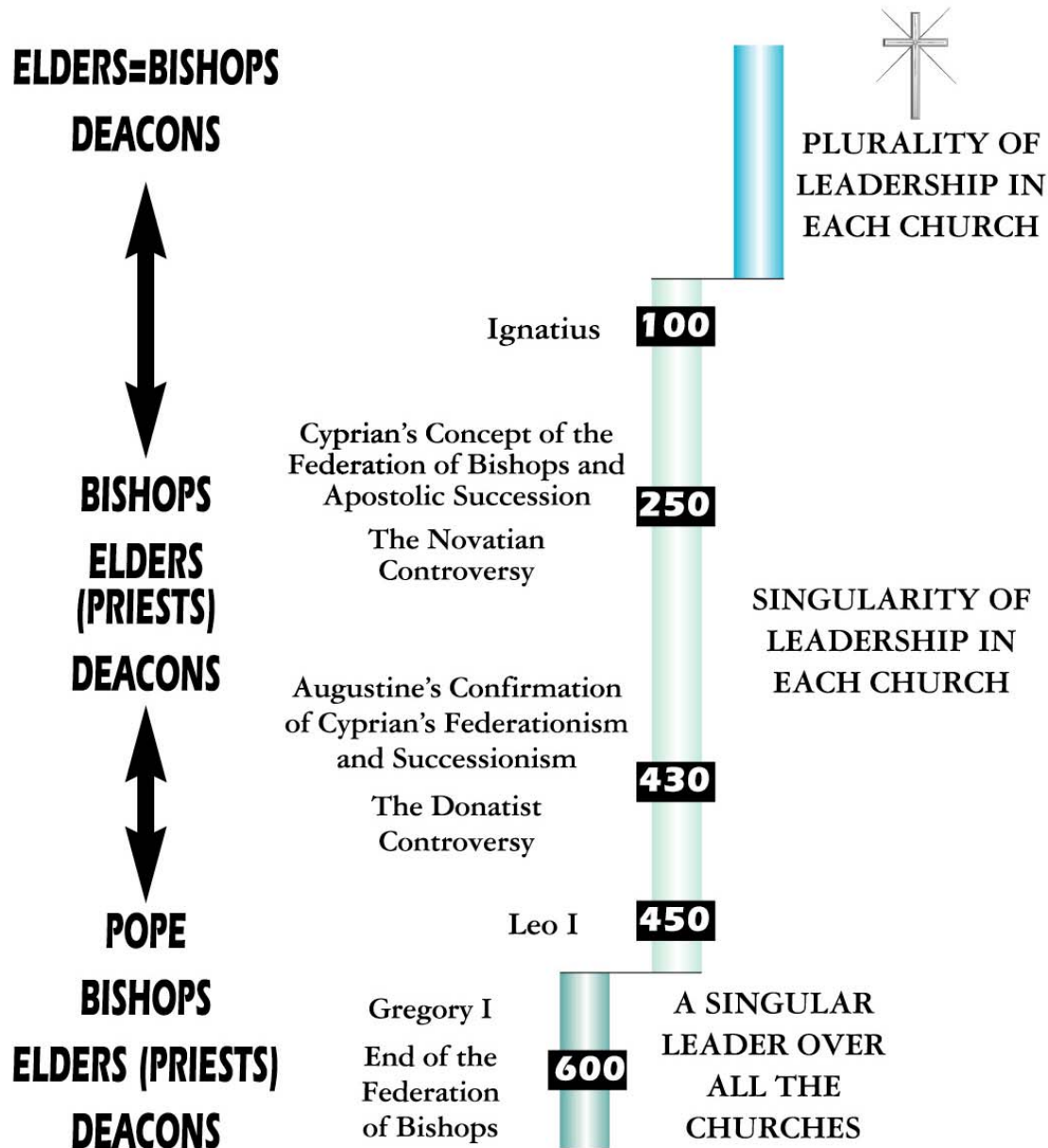
Titus 3:5



The Emerging Power of the Medieval Church



The Rise of Episcopacy and Papacy in the Church



Europe in the Time of Gregory the Great (590–604)



The Emergence of the Roman Catholic Church

Latin used in prayer and worship, imposed by Pope Gregory I	600
Prayers directed to Mary, dead saints, and angels	600
Kissing pope's feet began with Pope Constantine	709
Veneration of cross, images, and relics authorized	786
College of Cardinals established	927
Canonization of dead people as saints initiated	995
Attendance at Mass made mandatory	1000
Celibacy of priesthood, decreed by Pope Gregory VII	1079
Rosary, repetitious praying with beads, invented by Peter the Hermit	1090
The sale of indulgences established to reduce time in purgatory	1190
Transubstantiation, proclaimed by Pope Innocent III	1215
Confession of sins to priests, instituted by Pope Innocent III	1215
The doctrine of seven sacraments affirmed	1439
Tradition claimed equal in authority with the Bible, Council of Trent	1545
Apocryphal books declared canon by Council of Trent	1546

The Development of Roman Catholic Theology

