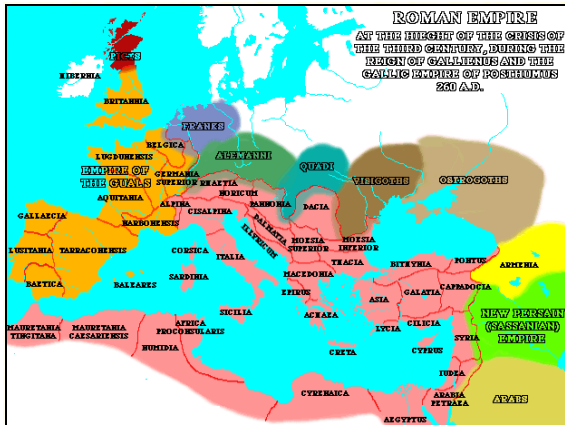


Language of Faith

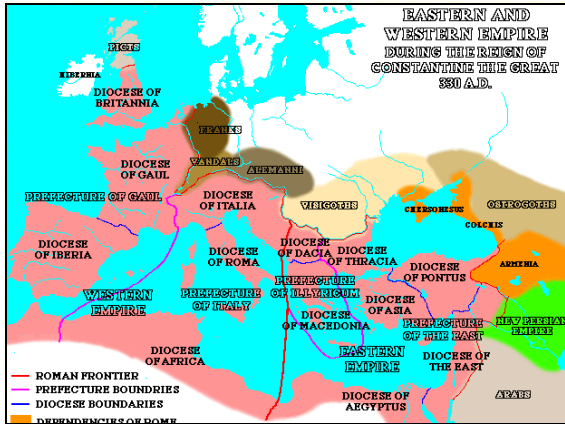




Language of Faith:

a *brief* history of the fall of the Roman Empire--

- Diocletian divided the Empire into two administrative regions in 286: Western Empire and Eastern Empire
- Constantine moves capital to Byzantium and renames it Constantinople in 330
- Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire under the reign of Theodosius I in 380
- The ascendancy of Byzantium—started in the early part of the 4th century but its hay day came with Justinian and Theodora in 527



Church fills political vacuum in the West

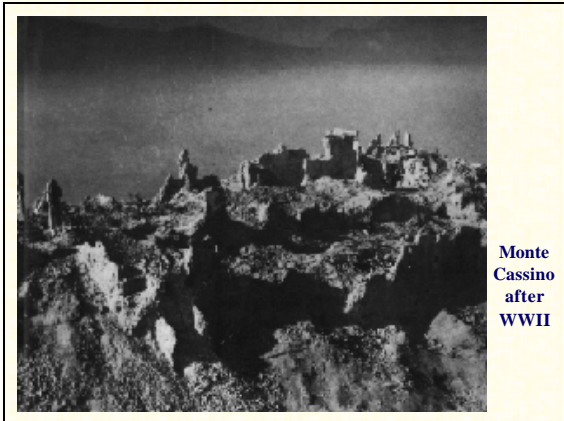
- Leo the Great issues the Petrine Doctrine...therefore Rome rules (this adds to the friction between the church in the East and West)
- The Roman Catholic Church replaces the Roman Empire in West

Theology of the Christendom

- Council of Nicaea 325—Christ was of the same essence as God
- Nicene Creed 380—verbal statement of theology
- Christian Monasticism—asceticism parallels other world religions
- Monte Cassino monastery founded in 529 by Benedict
- Women weren't accepted into the regular church hierarchy



Monte Cassino --restored



**Monte Cassino
after
WWII**



Aerial view of Monte Cassino

an interesting site:
<http://sandy-travels.com/cassino.shtml>



Power shift to the East by first half of the 6th century

Leaders of the Church

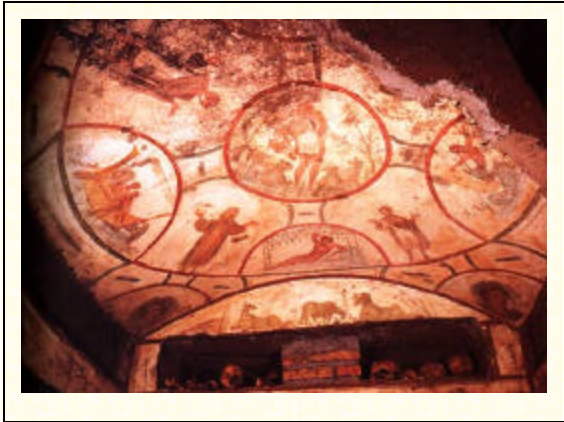
- St. Jerome translated Bible into Latin—Vulgate version
- St. Ambrose wrote hymns
- Gregory the Great—organized the church in Rome
- St. Augustine of Hippo—great theologian of the church who had been a playboy prior to his conversion

Christian Symbolism



An interesting site for symbolism:

<http://home.att.net/~wegast/symbols/symbols.htm>

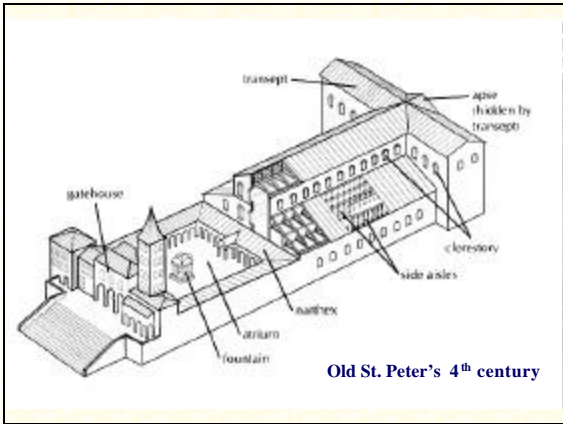




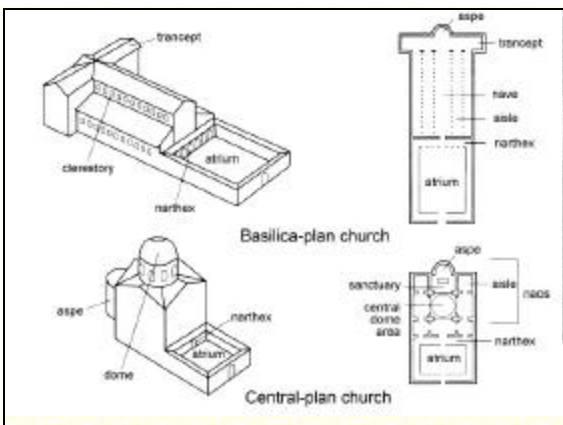
Christian Architecture

Christian architecture reflected the context and place where the churches were built:

- The West generally built basilicas
- The East built domed Greek cross style



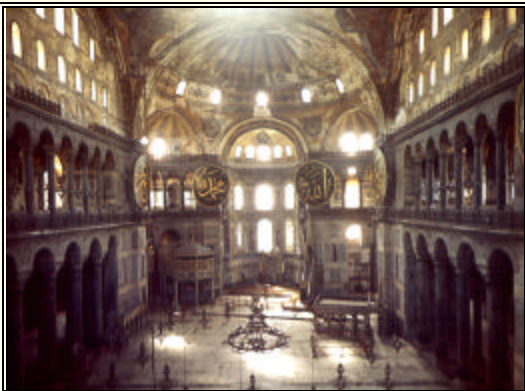




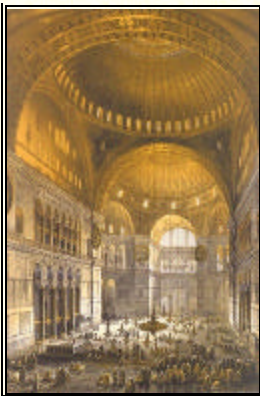
**Hagia Sophia ca. 532-37
(184' high)
compare with
Cathedral Beauvais ca. 1247
(157')**











Byzantine Icons

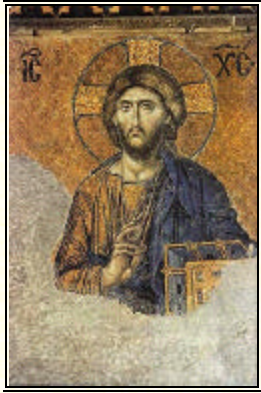
Icons appear to be ironed flat

Religious reason behind icons was not to make a graven image of God or holy people

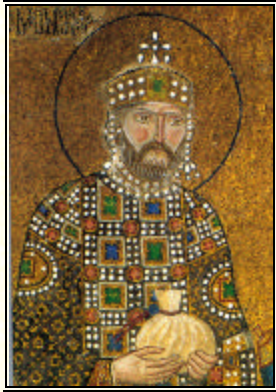
Icons merely pointed to the person



This icon isn't the same thing as that to which it points



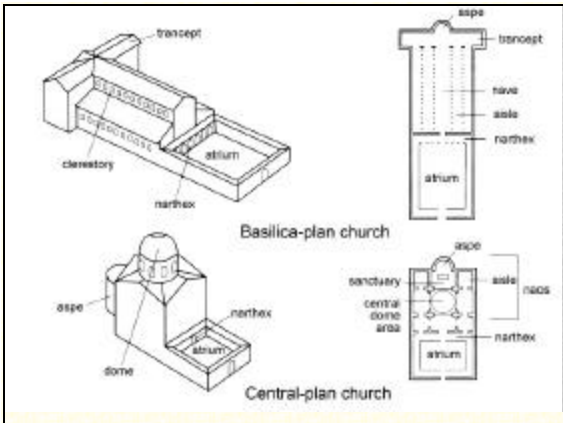
Constantine at
Hagia Sophia

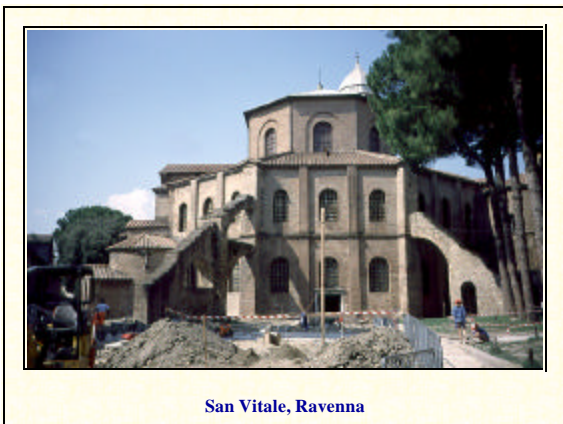




Justinian's Contribution to the Church and State

1. Tried to reunite East and West with Constantinople as the capital
2. Codified Roman laws
3. Silk production
4. Hagia Sophia—Holy Wisdom started in 532 AD. Its height was 184' high compare with Cathedral Beauvais ca. 1247 at 157' (He out did Solomon—according to him)
5. Gift of San Vitale, Ravenna
6. Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom
7. Prince Vladimir was the first Christian czar of Russia was impressed with Hagia Sophia
8. Byzantium replaced Rome as the “center” of the world



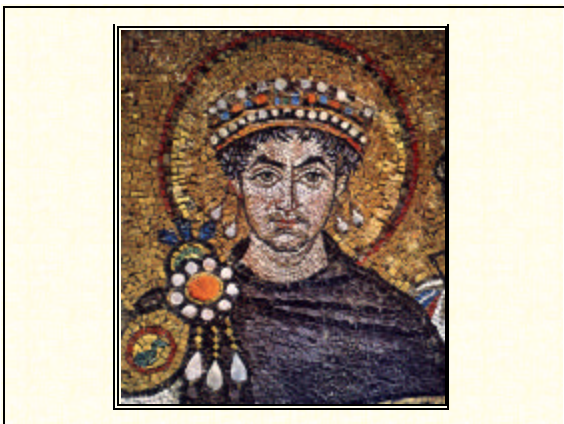


San Vitale, Ravenna



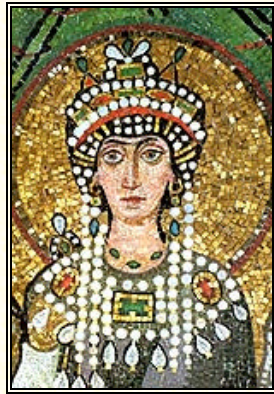


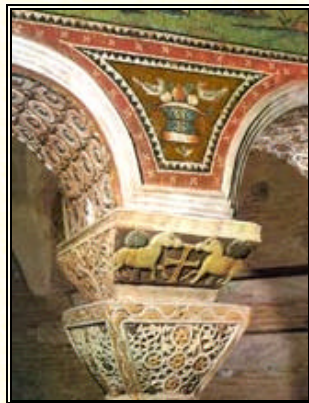
Emperor Justinian ca. 547





Theodora ca. 547







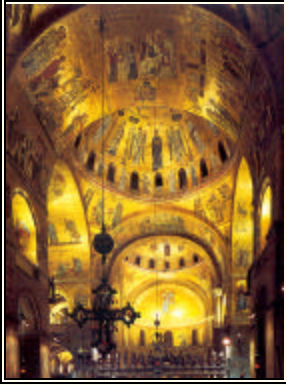
Sant' Appollinare in Classe ca. 533-49



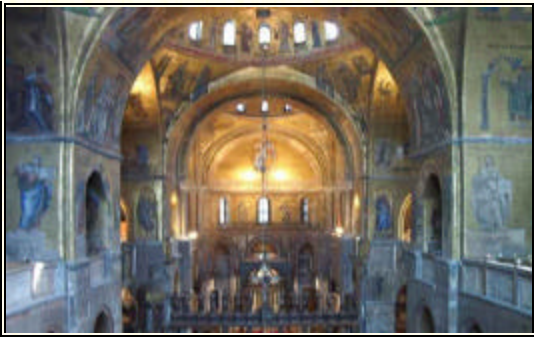
Sant' Appollinare interior



St. Mark's Venice ca. 1050



Interior of St. Mark's



**Language of Faith--
an interesting site:**

<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hm/06/hm06.htm>
