ANALYZE

the following

clusters of dates and events in Orthodox / Roman Catholic relations

**Be ready to answer the questions:**

What conclusion can be drawn from them?

What Roman Catholic error/policy do they illustrate?

What is Orthodox response to this error/policy?

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| 50 Apostolic Council of Jerusalem overrules St. Peter’s Judaizing.  255 St. Cyprian of Carthage rejects Pope Stephen I’s ruling on the Donatist controversy.  451 Tome of Pope St. Leo I endorsed by Fourth Ecumenical Council after review.  680-681 Sixth Ecumenical Council anathematizes Pope Honorius as a Monothelite heretic.  1870 Declaration of Papal Infallibility to be dogma at First Vatican Council. |

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| ca. 37-53 Episcopacy of St. Peter in Antioch.  64 Martyrdom of St. Peter in Rome.  67 Election of St. Linus, first bishop of Rome.  135 First recorded use of title Pope by a Roman bishop (Hyginus).  379 Emperor Gratian permits Roman pope authority over neighboring bishops.  451 Fourth Ecumenical Council notes that Rome’s primacy is because it was “the imperial city”.  ca. 590-604 Pope St. Gregory the Great rejects the title of “universal bishop” for any bishop.  1302 Papal bull *Unam Sanctam* declares submission to pope necessary for salvation. |

3.

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| 325 Original Nicene Creed ratified at First Ecumenical Council.  381 Nicene Creed expanded at Second Ecumenical Council.  589 Insertion of *Filioque* into Nicene Creed by local council in Toledo, Spain.  792 Charlemagne accuses “Greeks” of deleting *Filioque* from original Creed.  809 Pope Leo III forbids addition of *Filioque* to Creed and has original Creed in both Greek  and Latin inscribed on silver tablets displayed in Rome.  1014 First use of *Filioque* by Pope of Rome, at coronation of Holy Roman Emperor Henry II. |

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| 382 First use of papal title *Pontifex Maximus* (formerly a pagan religious title reserved to the  emperor).  ca. 750 Forging of the Donation of Constantine, a false document claiming to be from St. Constantine granting universal secular power to the Pope and his successors.  752 Founding of Papal States (lasting until 1870).  1066 Invasion of England by Duke William of Normandy, carrying papal banner and with papal  blessing as a crusade against the “erring English church,” engineered by Hildebrand,  archdeacon of Rome.  1073-1085 Hildebrand becomes Pope Gregory VII and institutes Gregorian Reforms, the largest  increase of papal power in history, including the claim to be able to depose secular rulers.  1075 Pope Gregory VII issues *Dictatus papae*, an extreme statement of papal power.  1379 Beginning of Western “Great Schism,” during which there are eventually 3 rival popes.  1414-1418 Council of Constance ends Western “Great Schism.”  1444 Catholic priest Lorenzo Valla proves Donation of Constantine a forgery. |

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| 710 Last papal visit to Constantinople until 1967.  1054 Excommunication of Ecumenical Patriarch Michael Cerularius by Cardinal Humbertus,  papal legate, the conventional date point of the Great Schism. Michael returns the favor by  excommunicating the Pope.  1180 Last formal reception of Latins to communion at an Orthodox altar, in Antioch.  1204 Fourth Crusade sacks Constantinople; Crusaders set up Latin Empire and Patriarchate of  Constantinople (lasting until 1261).  1274 Council of Lyons fails to force Orthodox capitulation to papacy.  1287 Last record of Benedictine monastery on Mount Athos.  1439 Council of Florence fails to force Orthodox capitulation to papacy.  1596 Union of Brest-Litovsk, creation of the Unia (Eastern/Byzantine/Greek Catholics).  1724 Melkite Schism, in which many Antiochian Orthodox become Greek Catholics.  1946 State-sponsored synod held in Ukraine dissolves the Union of Brest-Litovsk and integrates the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church into the Russian Orthodox Church, with Soviet authorities arresting resisters or deporting them to Siberia. |

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| 589 Insertion of *Filioque* into Nicene Creed by local council in Toledo, Spain.  1059 Beginning of the use of the term *transubstantiation*.  1073-1085 Hildebrand becomes Pope Gregory VII and institutes Gregorian Reforms, the largest  increase of papal power in history.  1439 Council of Florence confesses Purgatory as dogma.  1582 Institution of Gregorian Calendar.  1854 Declaration of Immaculate Conception of Mary as dogma.  1870 Declaration of Papal Infallibility to be dogma at First Vatican Council.  1950 Declaration of Bodily Assumption of Mary as dogma.  1962-1965 Vatican II institutes major reforms, especially liturgical, into Roman Catholic Church. |

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| 1964 Mutual lifting of excommunications by Patr. Athenagoras I and Pope Paul VI.  1979 Joint Commission of Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches for Theological Dialogue  established.  1995 Pope John Paul II issues *Orientale Lumen*, encouraging East-West union.  2001 Pope John Paul II apologizes to Orthodox for Fourth Crusade.  2004 Return of relics of Ss. John Chrysostom and Gregory the Theologian returned to  Constantinople from Rome (after having been stolen by Crusaders). |