

HOW AND WHY THE CHURCH BECAME “ROMAN CATHOLIC”

Church History 1, Outline 6

I. The Western Church Evolving in Polity

A. The Papacy

1. Victor I (189-98)
2. Sylvester I (314-35)
3. Boniface I (418-22)
4. Leo I (“The Great”) (440-61)
5. Gregory I (“The Great”) (590-604)

B. Changes in the Nature of Worship

Four changes in the nature of worship in the late second century:

1. Change of presbyter to priest
2. Center of worship becomes the Mass instead of the Word
3. Emphasis on proper form of words and ceremony
4. Rise of catechetical means of instruction

C. The Sacraments

D. Mariology

II. The Rise of the Monastic Spirit

A. Definitions: Anchorites and Cenobites

B. Early Monks (Anthony, Simeon the Stylite)

C. The Early Orders (Pachomius, Basil, Benedict)

D. Contributions of the Monastic System

1. The translation of Scripture
2. Many of these monks were evangelists and missionaries
3. Hymn writing has its origin in the monasteries
4. Monasteries helped keep learning alive in the Dark ages

5. Theological discourse was fostered in the monasteries

E. Faults of the Monastic System

1. Wealth

2. Separated life

3. Works righteousness

III. The Church and the Barbarians

A. The evangelization of the barbarians

B. The fall of Rome

C. The rescue of classical learning

** This material was developed by and is used with the consent of Dr. Chad Brand - SBTS, KY*