

d. (Cont.)

- (1) The minority among the M. believe Jesus was only a man. There is only the One God, the Father.
- (2) Most Monarchists held the that Christ and God the Father were one and the same. Hence the Father himself suffered (Patra. Passian) on Calvary. Hip. urged Zephyryines to take a strong stand against the Monarchists. He accuses Z, advised by Callistus (the succeeding pope) a trickster and a knave, of accepting the Mon. view. Origen, one of the greatest Christian scholars of all time sustained the view of Hip. The Roman church since that time has opposed Patra-Passianism.

4. Tertullian of Carthage (200 A.D.)

- a. Carthage or the "new city" was founded by Semetic peoples, utterly destroyed by Rome and rebuilt by Augustus. The city adopted the Latin culture, and produced the first Latin translation of the scriptures from the Greek.
- b. Tertullian a presbyter of the church at Carthage was the first great Christian writer in Latin. Because he left the church around 200 AD, probably due to the defection of the Roman bishops, joined the Montanists (13), he is not considered by the Roman Catholics as a saint or a church father. He was however the greatest influence in the Christian church since the apostles, and had a greater influence than any of the writers hitherto mentioned. He was a stern man who never took half-way measures.
- c. His writings - Tertullian coined many of the religious terms in use today.
 - (1) "Contra Marcion" a volume against the foremost gnostic. Marcion was the only gnostic who set up a church-like organization.
 - (2) "On Prescription" Here he presses the argument of Irenæus concerning the agreement on major doctrines among the major churches. Thus strengthening the Roman hand.
 - (3) "Contra Prexeas" - Written against Monarchism and in defense of Montanism and the Holy Trinity. The former he writes "puts to flight the Holy Spirit and crucifies the Father."
 - (4) Discussing Flight and Persecution: he maintains it is never right to flee.