

D. 1. (Cont.)
 North Africa: Constantine II, Britain and Gaul, and Spain: while Constantius ruled in the East. For 3 years Constantine and Constantine II waged a war which resulted in the death of Constantine II. Constantine rules in west until assassinated by one of his associates. Constantius by 350 conquered the usurper and rules over the whole empire.

2. Contest of Arianism and Orthodoxy

- a. Although virtually all present had ascribed to the Nicaen orthodoxy in 325, Arianism continued to gain ground in the speculative East. (*where Constantius at first ruled.*)
- b. Constantius desired Christian unity as a matter of imperial policy. He therefore adopted the Arian view, which had gained the upper hand in the East, and began to persecute by confiscation and exile Non-Arians and pagans.
- c. In a series of 10 councils involving 1/2 to 1/3 of all the church Constantius tried to force settlement of the question. At Milan he personally prosecuted Athenacius. And by threats of torture forced the bishops of Rome and Cordova to sign statements saying Christ was not of one substance with the father (homo usia) but of like substance (homoi usia). Bishop Hoseus returned to Spain bitterly repentent, gave up all position in the church, and spent his life in mourning. The Roman church as a whole maintained the orthodox view during this period thus increasing its prestige.

SAPELLIANISM: There is only one God manifest in various modes thus God the father is like the sun, the rays are Christ and the warmth of the sun equals the Holy Spirit.

3. Eusebius of Caesarea

- a. Eusebius wrote the first great history of the Christian church. Three fourths of the historical material before 323, which has been preserved, is from the works of Eusebius. He was a careful scholar but never a man to make a firm stand such as Athenaceous.
- b. His bias
 - (1) His writings tend to favor the Arian point of view.
 - (2) He stopped writing his history in 323 when Constantine conquered all opposition to Christianity. He felt that Constantine's rise to power represented the advent of the millennial period. He therefore