

- f. Julian wrote a book against Christianity which was so potent that a century later a bishop felt it was still necessary to refute it.

### 3. Results

- a. The Christians exerted a slow steady resistance against Julian. His policies served once again to purify the church.
- b. Julian perished in a war against the Persians and is reputed to have said "Thou hast conquered O Gallilean". (363) With Julian died the last of the family of Constantine.

## E. The Church from 363-381

### 1. Concerning the bishop of Rome (before 363)

- a. Julius bishop of Rome espouses the cause of Athenaceus and in writing to the emperor strengthens his stand by saying all the bishops of Italy agree with him. (He is no supreme authority)
- b. Julius writes a letter to the church at Alexandria telling them the bishop should come from the church concerned not even from one 50 miles distant. (Papacy and cardinals)
- c. Liberius, the successor of Julius signs anti-Nicaen creed. (infallible?)

### 2. Roman Emperors

- a. Jovian (363) succeeds Julian, lives eight months, one of best emperors.
- b. Valentinian I (375) keeps aloof from religion, reigns in West. Valens reigned in the East under Valentinian. He favored Arianism, exiled Athenaceus, and opposed paganism with torture. Fails to force Arianism on the East.
- c. Gracian - Persecutes the heathen but fails to stop it in Rome. Theodosius I (the Great) was appointed Emperor in the East by Gracian (395) and labored long for the Nicaen orthodoxy.

### 3. Athenace<sup>us</sup>

- a. As a young man Athenaceus was selected by