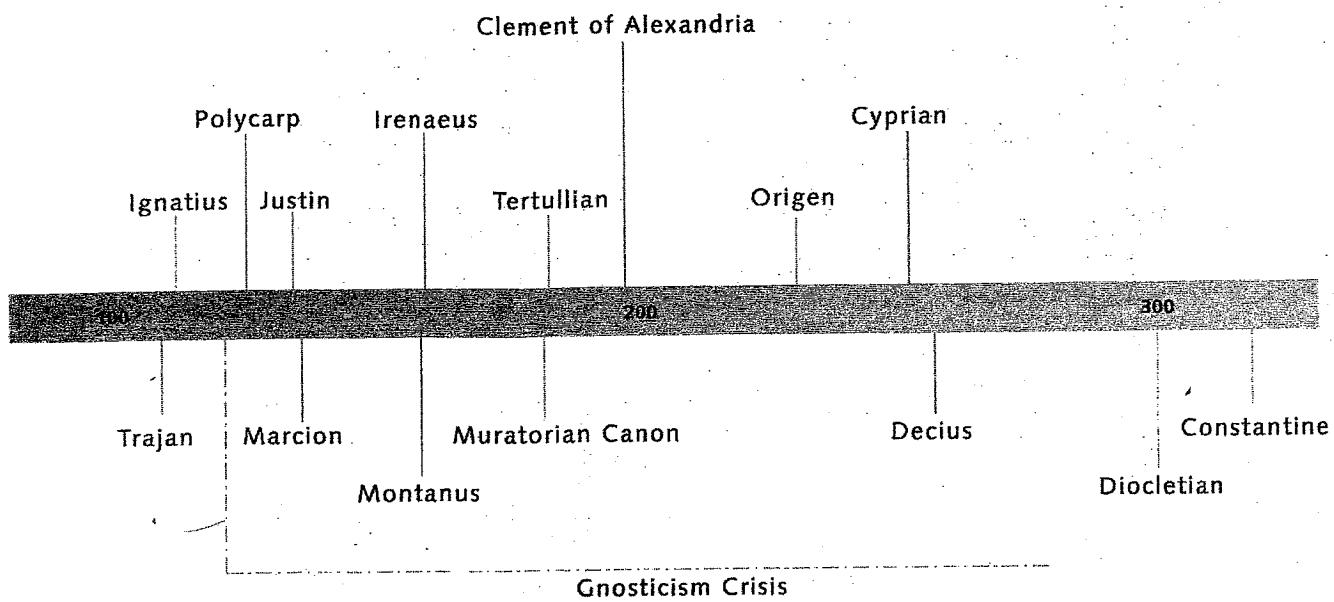


## The Age of Catholic Christianity



## The Development of the New Testament Canon by the Early Church

Different parts of our New Testament were written by this time, but not collected and defined as "Scripture." Early Christian writers (for example Polycarp and Ignatius) quote from the Gospels and Paul's letters, as well as from other Christian writing and oral sources.

Paul's letters were collected late in the first century. Matthew, Mark, and Luke were brought together by 150.

### New Testament used in the church at Rome (the "Muratorian Canon")

Four Gospels  
Acts  
Paul's letters:  
Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

James  
1 & 2 John  
Jude  
Revelation of John  
Revelation of Peter  
Wisdom of Solomon

To be used in private, but not public, worship  
The Shepherd of Hermas

### New Testament used by Origen

Four Gospels  
Acts  
Paul's letters:  
Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

1 Peter  
1 John

Revelation of John

Disputed  
Hebrews  
James  
2 Peter  
2 & 3 John  
Jude  
The Shepherd of Hermas  
Letter of Barnabas  
Teaching of Twelve Apostles  
Gospel of the Hebrews

### New Testament used by Eusebius

Four Gospels  
Acts  
Paul's letters:  
Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

1 Peter  
1 John

Revelation of John  
(authorship in doubt)

Disputed but well known  
James  
2 Peter  
2 & 3 John  
Jude

### New Testament fixed for the West by the Council of Carthage

Four Gospels  
Acts  
Paul's letters:  
Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

Hebrews  
James  
1 & 2 Peter  
1, 2, & 3 John  
Jude  
Revelation of John

To be excluded  
The Shepherd of Hermas  
Letter of Barnabas  
Gospel of the Hebrews  
Revelation of Peter  
Acts of Peter  
Didache

### APOSTOLIC FATHERS

Name	Date	Locality	Type of Literature
<i>Didache</i>	c. 100	Syria	Church Order
<i>Barnabas</i>	97/135?	Alexandria?	Letter-treatise
<i>1 Clement</i>	96?	Rome	Letter-treatise
<i>2 Clement</i>	100/150	Corinth?	Sermon
<i>Hermas</i>	100–155	Rome	Apocalypse
<i>Ignatius</i>	d. c. 117	Antioch of Syria	Letters
<i>Polycarp</i>	115/135	Smyrna	Letter(s)
<i>Papias</i>	c. 130	Hierapolis	Explanations

### APOLOGISTS

Names	Place	Emperors
(1) Those known by fragments:		
Quadratus, <i>Preaching of Peter</i> , and Aristo of Pella		Hadrian (117–38)
Miltiades, Apollinaris of Hierapolis, and Melito of Sardis		Marcus Aurelius (161–80)
(2) <i>Epistle to Diognetus</i>		Date uncertain
(3) Aristides	Athens	Hadrian or Antoninus Pius (138–61)
(4) Justin Martyr	Rome	Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius
(5) Tatian	Syria	Marcus Aurelius
(6) Athenagoras	Athens	Marcus Aurelius
(7) Theophilus	Antioch	Commodus (180–92)
(8) Minucius Felix	Carthage?	Between Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus (193–211)

### ACCOUNTS OF MARTYRDOM

Documents	Date	Location
<b>Letters of Churches</b>		
<i>Martyrdom of Polycarp</i>	156?	Smyrna
<i>Letter of the Churches of Vienne and Lyons</i>	177	Lyons
<b>Passions</b>		
<i>Martyrdom of Ptolemy and Lucius (in Justin, 2 Apology)</i>	c. 150–60	Rome
<i>Passion of Perpetua and Felicitas</i>	203	Carthage
<b>Acts</b>		
<i>Acts of Justin and his Companions</i>	167	Rome
<i>Acts of the Pergamene Saints</i>	c. 165–70	Pergamum
<i>Acts of the Martyrs of Scilli</i>	180	Carthage
<i>Acts of Apollonius</i>	c. 184	Rome

## Defense of the Faith

### Apologists

Converted from paganism  
Faced external persecution  
Used the Old Testament primarily  
Defended or explained Christianity  
Apologetic or dialogical literary forms

#### To Heads of State

- Answer false charges  
Athenagoras
- Good qualities of Christians demand tolerance

#### To Jews

- Justin Martyr:  
*Dialogue With Trypho*

#### Against Pagan Intellectuals

- Refutation of pagan idolatry and immorality
- Christianity is superior, e.g., prophecy

### Polemicists

Raised in Christian culture  
Faced internal heretical foes  
Used the New Testament primarily  
Attacked the heretical ideas  
Polemical literature

#### External Attack

- Pagan intellectuals  
Origen:  
*Against Celsus*

#### Internal Attack

- Heretics inside the church  
Irenaeus:  
*Against Heresies*

## The Church Fathers

West	East
<b>First Century (95-ca. 150)</b> <b>Apostolic Fathers—To Edify—Typological Interpretation</b>	
Clement of Rome	Edification
Tertullian	Explanation
<b>Second Century (120–220) Apologists—To Defend Christianity</b>	
Irenaeus vs. Gnostics Tertullian—founder of Western theology, “Trinity,” vs. Praxeas Cyprian on Episcopacy and primacy of honor of Roman bishop	Aristides Justin Martyr Tatian Athenagoras Theophilus
<b>Third Century (180–250) Polemicists—To Fight False Doctrine</b>	
Practical (polity)	Refutation
Jerome—translator of Bible Ambrose—preacher Augustine—philosophy of history in <i>City of God</i> ; theologian	Alexandrian School (Allegorical and speculative) Pantaenus Clement Origin— <i>Hexapla</i> (text of Old Testament) <i>De Principiis</i> (first systematic theology) used allegorical method of interpretation
<b>Fourth Century (325–460) Golden Age of Scientific Bible Study</b>	
Exposition	
Athanasius Basil of Caesarea	Chrysostom—preacher (Christian conduct) Theodore (use of context)

SOME NEW TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA OF THE SECOND CENTURY
<b>Gospels</b>
<i>Gospel of Thomas</i>
<i>Gospel of Peter</i>
<i>Protevangelium of James</i>
<b>Acts</b>
<i>Acts of Peter</i>
<i>Acts of Paul</i>
<i>Acts of John</i>
<b>Epistles</b>
<i>Epistle of the Apostles</i>
<b>Apocalypses</b>
<i>Apocalypse of Peter</i>

SOME TEACHERS JUDGED HERETICAL		
Name	Date	Place
Simon Magus	First century	Samaria and Rome
Menander	End of first century	Samaria and Antioch
Cerinthus	End of first century	Asia Minor
Saturninus	Early second century	Antioch
Carpocrates	Early second century	Alexandria
Basilides	Early second century	Alexandria
Valentinus	Second century	Alexandria and Rome
Ptolemy	Second century	Rome?
Theodotus	Second century	Alexandria?
Heracleon	Second century	Italy?

*Heresies and Schisms in the Second Century*

SOME WORKS FROM THE NAG HAMMADI LIBRARY
(1) Sethian Works
(a) Some concentrating more on the myth of origins
<i>Apocryphon of John</i>
<i>Apocalypse of Adam</i>
<i>Hypostasis of the Archons</i>
<i>Gospel of the Egyptians</i>
<i>Trimorphic Protynoia</i>
(b) Others relating to the ascent of the soul
<i>Zostrianos</i>
<i>Allogenes ("The Foreigner")</i>
<i>Three Steles of Seth</i>
(2) Valentinian works
<i>Gospel of Truth</i>
<i>Treatise on the Resurrection</i>
<i>Tripartite Tractate</i>
<i>Gospel of Philip</i>
(3) Works from the Thomas tradition in Syria
<i>Gospel of Thomas</i>
<i>Book of Thomas the Contender</i>
(4) Hermetic works
<i>Asclepius</i>
(5) Other works, including non-Gnostic Christian moral/wisdom writings
<i>Teachings of Silvanus</i>
<i>Sentences of Sextus</i>

# Chronology

Emperors	Bishops of Rome*	Authors and Documents**	Authors and Documents**	Events
Hadrian (117–138)	Telesphorus	Quadratus Aristides Papias (Epicetus) Didache (?) Gospel of the Hebrews	Aristo of Pella (130) Hermas (c. 150) Martyrdom of Polycarp Roman Symbol	Persecution Surge of Gnosticism Marcion in Rome
	Hyginius		Valentinus Gospel of Peter Muratorian Fragment (160)	
	Antoninus Pius (138–161)	Pius	Basilides Fronto of Cirta Epitaph of Pectorius (?) Ascension of Isaiah (?) Odes of Solomon (?)	
			Montanism	
	Anicetus		II Enoch (?)	Martyrs of Gaul (177)
			Athenagoras	
			Irenaeus (c. 180)	
			Pantenus	
			Melito of Sardis (189)	Debate over date of Easter
			Tertullian (195–220)	
			Minucius Felix (?)	Persecution
			Zephyrinus (199–217)	Persecution
			Perpetua and Felicitas	Syncretistic policy
			Clement of	Tertullian Montanist
			Alexandria (200–215)	(207)

\* Bishops whom the Roman Church does not recognize are in italics.

\*\* Non-Christian authors are in parentheses.

Emperors	Bishops of Rome*	Authors and Documents**	Events	Bishops of Rome*	Authors and Documents**	Events
Caracalla (211–217)	Origen (215–233) <i>Hippolytus</i> (222–235)	Pseudo-Clementine (?)	Two bishops in Rome Origen in Palestine	Probus (276–282)	Caius (283–296)	Great Persecution
Macrinus (217–218)	Calixtus (217–222)	Pontian (230–235)		Carus (282–283)		
Elagabalus (218–222)	Alexander Severus (222–235)	Urban (222–230)		Numerian (283–284)		
		<i>Hippolytus</i> (222–235)		Carinus (283–285)		
		Pontian (230–235)		Diocletian (284–305)		
		Anterus (235–236)		Maximian (285–305)	Marcellinus (296–305)	
		Fabian (236–250)				
Maximi (235–238)	Gordian I (238)			Constant Chlorus (292–306)	Pierius	
	Gordian II (238)			Galerius (292–311)		Edict of Toleration (311)
	Pupienus (238)			Maximinus Daia (305–313)		
	Balbinus (238)	Sextus Julius Africanus		Constantine (306–337)	Eusebius (309–310)	
Gordian III (238–244)	Gordian III (238–244)	Gospel of Thomas (?)	Manicheism founded	Severus (306–307)	Maxentius (306–312)	Battle of Milvian Bridge
Philip the Arabian (244–249)	Philip the Arabian (244–249)	Methodius		Maxentius (306–312)	Miltiades (311–314)	Edict of Milan (313)
Decius (249–251)	Decius (249–251)	Heracius		Licinius (307–323)		
Hostilian (251)				Sylvester (314–335)		
Gallus (251–253)	Cornelius (251–253)					
Aemilian (253)	<i>Norianus</i> (251–258) Lucius (253–254)					
Valerian (253–259)	Stephen (254–257)			Didascalia (?)		
Gallienus (259–268)	Sixtus II (257–258)			Stephen (254–257)		
	Dionysius (260–268)	Dionysius of Alexandria		Sixtus II (257–258)		
		Lucian of Antioch				
		Gregory the Wonderworker				
		Firmilian of Caesarea				
		Theognost				
Claudius II (268–270)						
Quintillus (270)						
Aurelian (270–275)						
Tacitus (275–276)	Eutychian (275–283)					
Florrian (276)						