The Christian Church in the East and in the West

Christians were ..... by the Roman until ..... issued the edict of **religious tolerance** in .....in .....

The dogmas of the Christian church were declared at the ..... of ..... in ....., where the assembled bishops accepted the **central dogma** of the ....., declaring that the Father, the Son and the ..... constitute One God.

Emperor ..... made Christianity the state religion in the Roman Empire in ..... four years before the Roman Empire .....

Major centers of the Christian Church were in ....., ...,.....,..... and .....

While the bishops in the first three were called ....., the Bishop of Rome became known as the .....

The power of the Pope strengthened when he crowned ..... the king of the Franks, who in return protected the pope against the ..... and gave the territory expanding as far as ..... to the papacy. Thus, the **Papal State** was created in ....., which meant that the Pope ruled this state as a secular ruler.

While the Frankish rulers exercised considerable influence on the ..... Christian Church, it was not as strong as the influence of the ..... emperor on the ..... Christian Church.

In the West, church and state leadership were separated, they developed paralelly, sometimes checked and balanced each other.

Western Christianity (**Catholicism**) strengthened when the expansion of the ..... Empire weakened Christianity in the ..... fom the ..... century. Major church centers (....., ... and .....) were occupied by the ....., while in the West the ....., the Danes, the ....., the ..... and the ..... joined Western Christianity.

Eastern and Western Christianity developed separately: the language used by Eastern Christianity was ....., while the language of Western Christiany was .....

The **liturgy** and the dogmas also differed:

1. According to the Eastern (**Orthodox**) Christian dogma, the ..... and the .....derived from the Father, while the Catholics believed that the Holy Spirit derived from both the ..... and the ..... This is called the **filioque debate**.
2. Also, while in ..... they believed in the purgatory which ....., the Orthodox refused the idea of **purgatory**.
3. The Orthodox used unleavened ..... during the ceremony of the **Holy Communion,** the Catholics used leavened .....

Finally, the strengthening power of the .....in Rome led to constant rivalry with the ..... of Constantinople which resulted the **Great Schism** in ....., when the two church leaders **excommunicate**d each other and their followers.

The Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church developed separately afterwards.

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