

The Christian Church in the East and in the West

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

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 Christianity was

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

1. According to the Eastern (**Orthodox**) Christian dogma, the and thederived 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 thein Rome led to constant rivalry with the of Constantinople which resulted the **Great Schism** in, when the two church leaders **excommunicated** each other and their followers.

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

