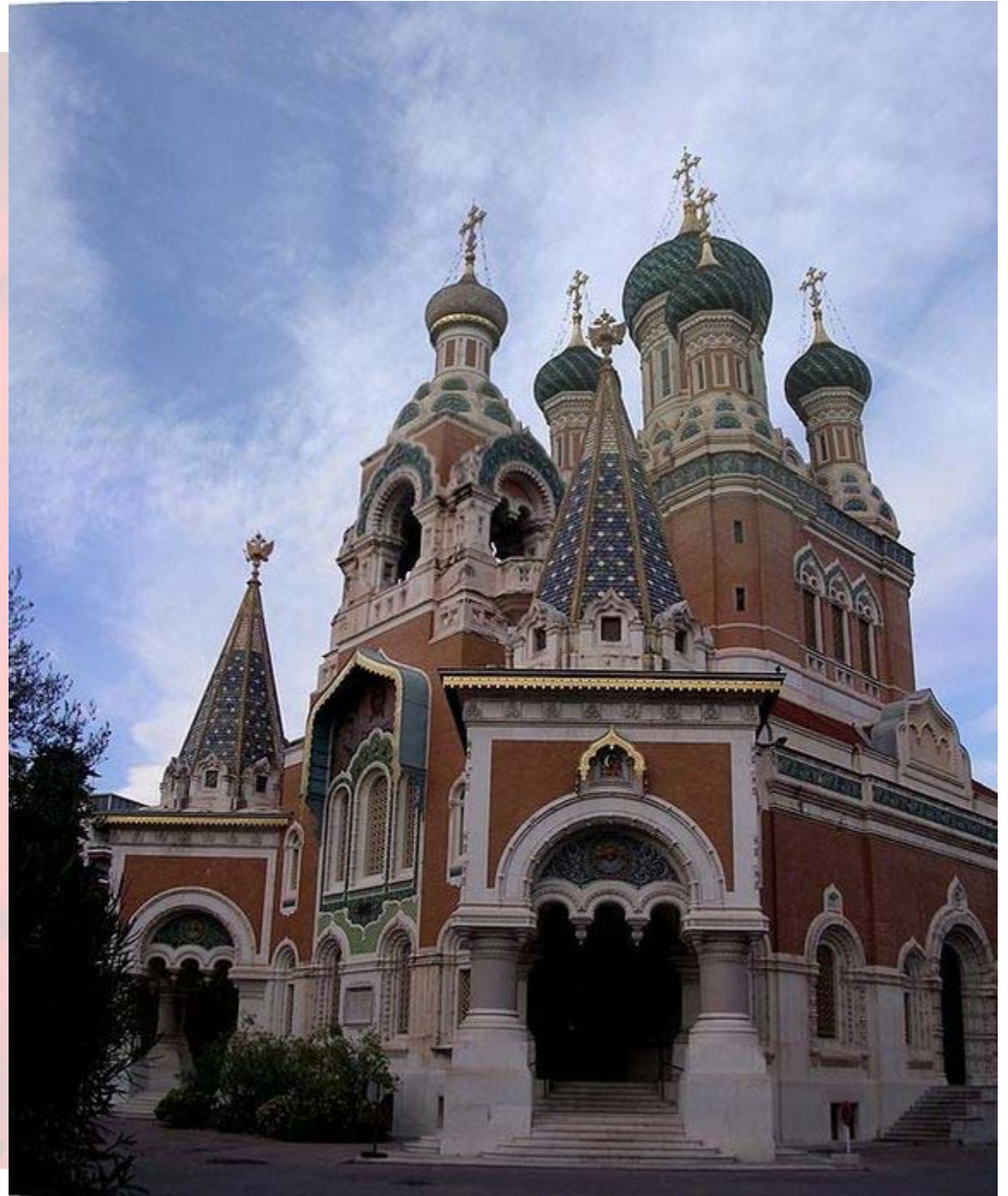


The Second Church Schism



Outline

- † Review: First Schism
- † Chalcedonian Orthodox Churches
- † Second Schism
- † Eastern Orthodox Churches
- † Unity Between the 2 Orthodox Families



The First Schism

† Eutychus' heresy:

- ⌘ One divine nature (*monophysitism*)

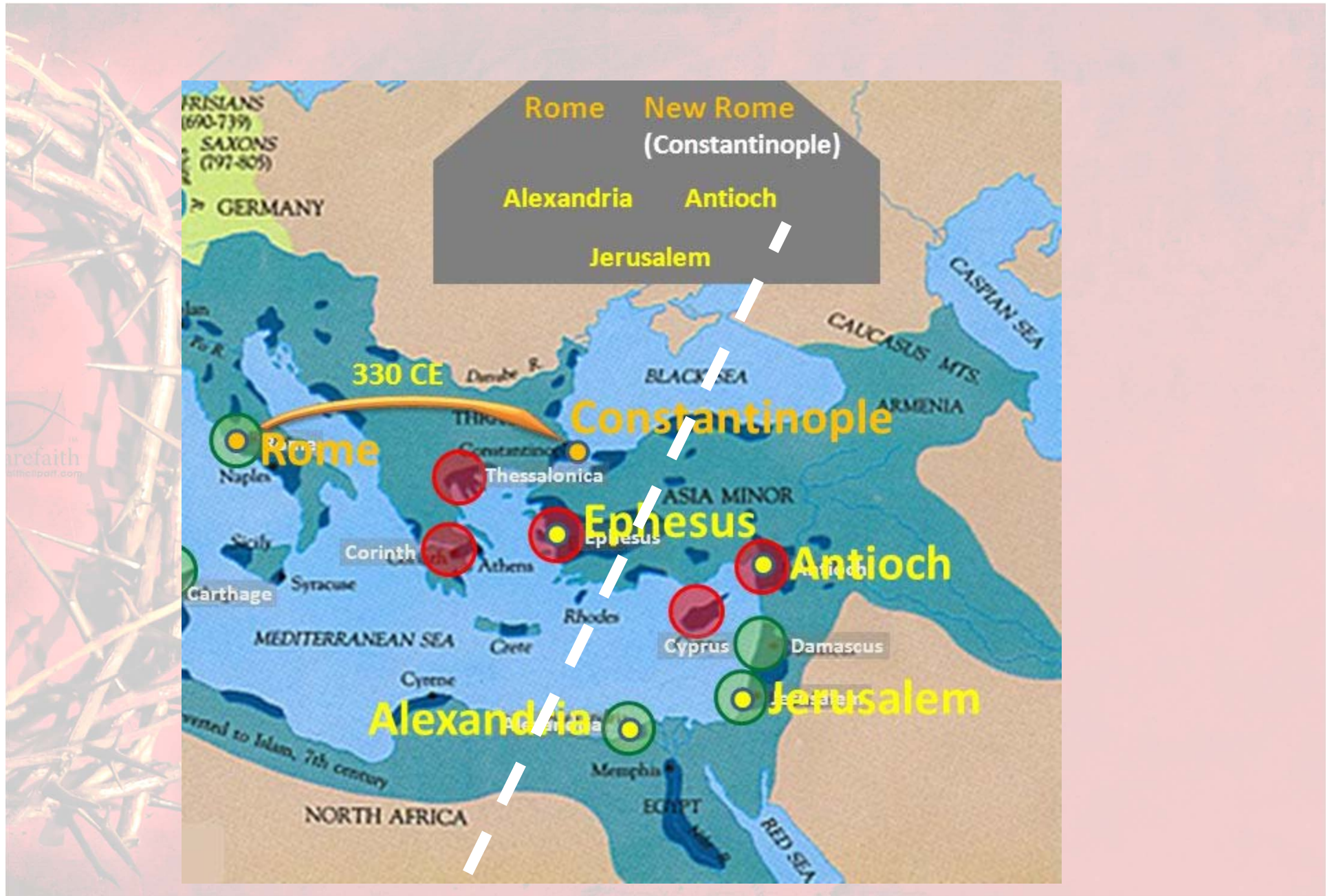
† St. Dioscorus; (St. Cyril's teachings):

- ⌘ "One nature of God the Word incarnate" (*miaphysitism*)
- ⌘ "Divine nature and Human nature are united (μία, *mia* - "one" or "unity") in a compound nature ("physis"), the two being united without separation, without mixture, without confusion, and without alteration."

† Council of Chalcedon (451 A.D.)

- ⌘ Non-Chalcedonian (East): Alexandria, Jerusalem, Antioch
- ⌘ Chalcedonian (West): Rome and Constantinople





Non-Chalcedonian Orthodox Churches

- ✝ Coptic Orthodox
- ✝ Syrian Orthodox
- ✝ Armenian Orthodox
- ✝ Indian Orthodox
- ✝ Ethiopian Orthodox
- ✝ Eritrean Church

✝ All these churches are one family, one in faith, and in the communion of the mysteries.



Chalcedonian Orthodox Churches

- † Group of Churches, which recognize the council of Chalcedon and its canons.
- ✦ 2 Major Sees: Rome, Constantinople
- ✦ Adopts the formula "*in two natures*" (*dyophysitism*) in expressing its faith in the Lord Christ.
- ✦ Remained united until the eleventh century AD.



Chalcedonian Orthodox Churches

✝ They held four additional major councils which they consider ecumenical.

✧ Chalcedonian Orthodox consider seven ecumenical councils as authoritative teaching concerning faith and practice:

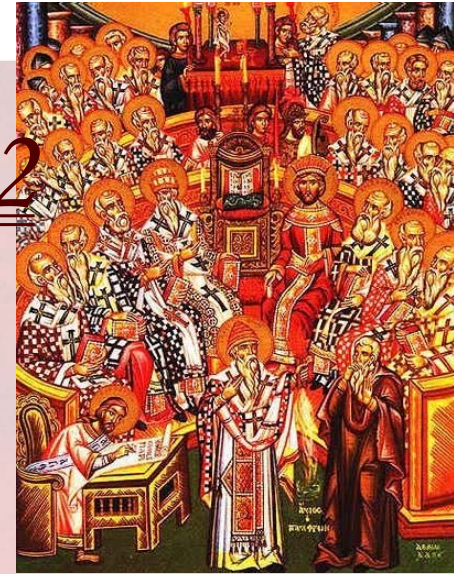
- *Nicea, 325 AD;*
- *Constantinople, 381 AD;*
- *Ephesus, 431 AD;*
- *Chalcedon, 451 AD;*
- *2nd Constantinople, 553 AD;*
- *3rd Constantinople, 680-681 AD;*
- *2nd Nicea, 787AD.*

Council in Trullo (Quinisext) in 692

† Held under Byzantine auspices,
excluded Rome

✠ Took the practices of the Church of Constantinople
as “Orthodox”, condemned Western practices:

- *using wine unmixed with water for the Eucharist (canon 32),*
- *choosing children of clergy for appointment as clergy (canon 33),*
- *eating eggs and cheese on Saturdays and Sundays of Lent (canon 56)*
- *fasting on Saturdays of Lent (canon 55).*
- *celebration of the Eucharist on days in Lent other than Saturdays, Sundays, and the feast of the Annunciation (canon 52).*



Other Points of Conflict

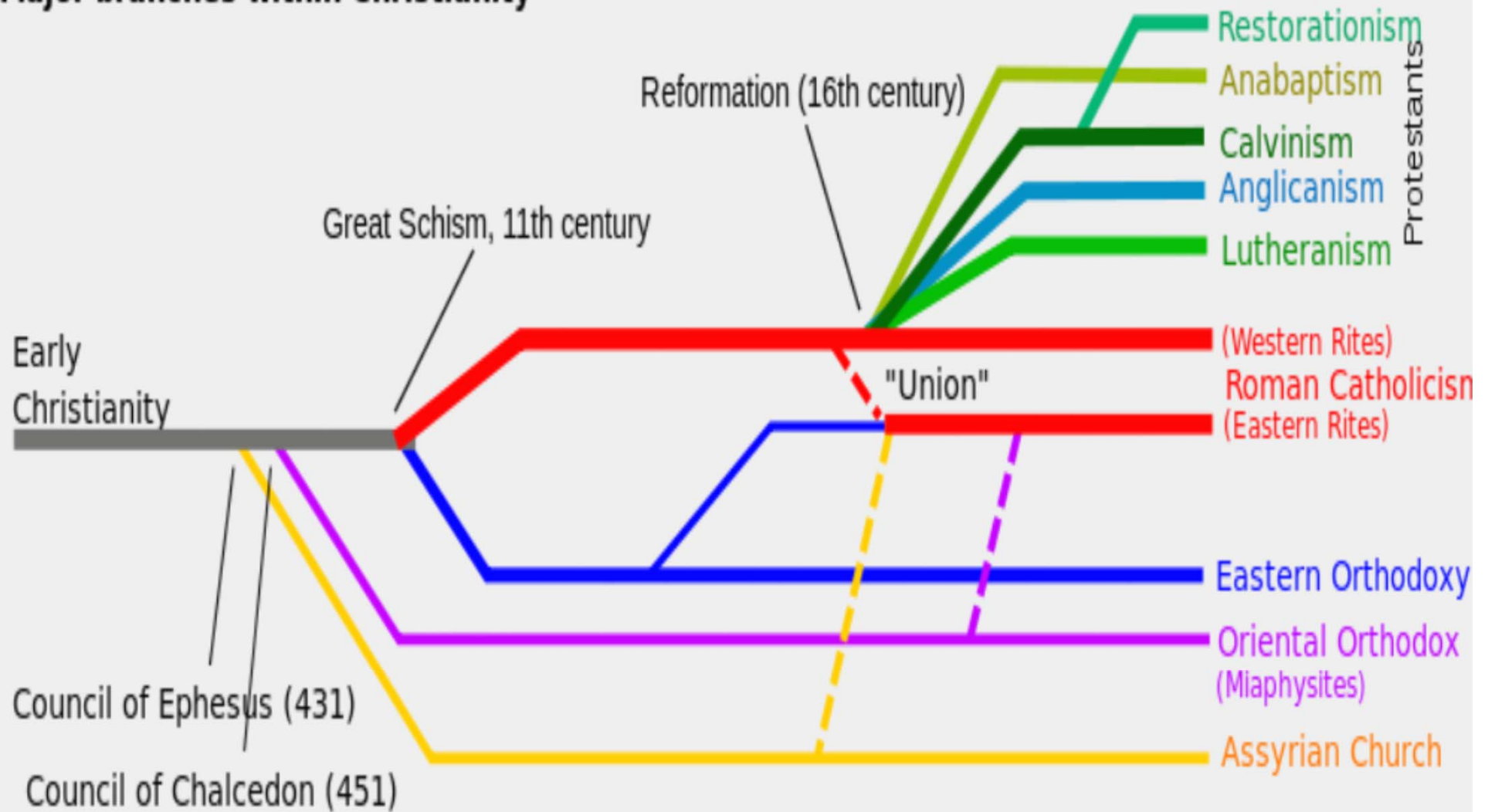
- † The iconoclast policy (destruction of icons)
 - ⌘ Resisted in the West, giving rise to friction that ended in 787, when the Second Council of Nicaea reaffirmed that images are to be venerated, but not worshipped.
- † The *Filioque* (accepted in Rome in 1014)
 - ⌘ unlawful modification of the Nicene creed
 - ⌘ without holding a council or obtaining consent
- † Celibacy among Western priests
- † Use of unleavened bread
- † Supremacy of the Pope of Rome

Second Church Schism



- † In 1054 AD, patriarch of Constantinople refused:
 - ✦ “filioque” , Supremacy of the pope of Rome
 - ✦ A Roman cardinal with two delegates from Rome entered the church of Hagia Sophia, the headquarters of the see of Constantinople, placed a decree of excommunication on the altar, and walked out of the church shaking off the dust of his feet against her.
 - ✦ The Patriarch of Constantinople responded with an anathema against Rome.
- † Since then, Rome & Constantinople remained separate.
 - ✦ In 1965, both patriarchs lifted the mutual anathemas, but did not restore communion

Major branches within Christianity



Eastern Orthodox Churches

- ✝ 19 Churches, varying in following from more than 100 million people (Russian Orthodox Church) to less than 100 people (Mount Sinai).
- ✝ They can be grouped in three categories:
 - ✦ The Ancient Patriarchates (4)
 - ✦ Autocephalous Churches (independent) (11)
 - ✦ Autonomous Churches (independent, but can't ordain their hierarchs (4)
 - ✦ *Many other smaller divisions (more than 30), unrecognized by EP, not in communion.*

The Ancient Patriarchates



- ✝ *The Patriarchate of Constantinople (Ecumenical Patriarchate):*
 - ✦ Based in Istanbul, Turkey.
 - ✦ Headed by the “EP” (Bartholomew), considered "first among equals"
- ✝ *The Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Alexandria:*
 - ✦ A few thousands in Egypt and some dioceses in other African countries.
 - ✦ It is headed by a patriarch.
- ✝ *The Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch:*
 - ✦ Based in Damascus, Headed by a patriarch.
 - ✦ In America, its diocese is named the Antiochian Orthodox Church
 - *(to differentiate it from the Syrian Orthodox Church which is in communion with us).*
- ✝ *The Patriarchate of Jerusalem (Greek Orthodox)*
 - ✦ Headquartered in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem
 - ✦ Headed by a patriarch; ~200,000 in the Holy Land

Autocephalous Churches

Churches that were rounded through the missionary work of the ancient patriarchates, especially that of Constantinople.

Granted the right to have an independent hierarchy and an independent holy synod.

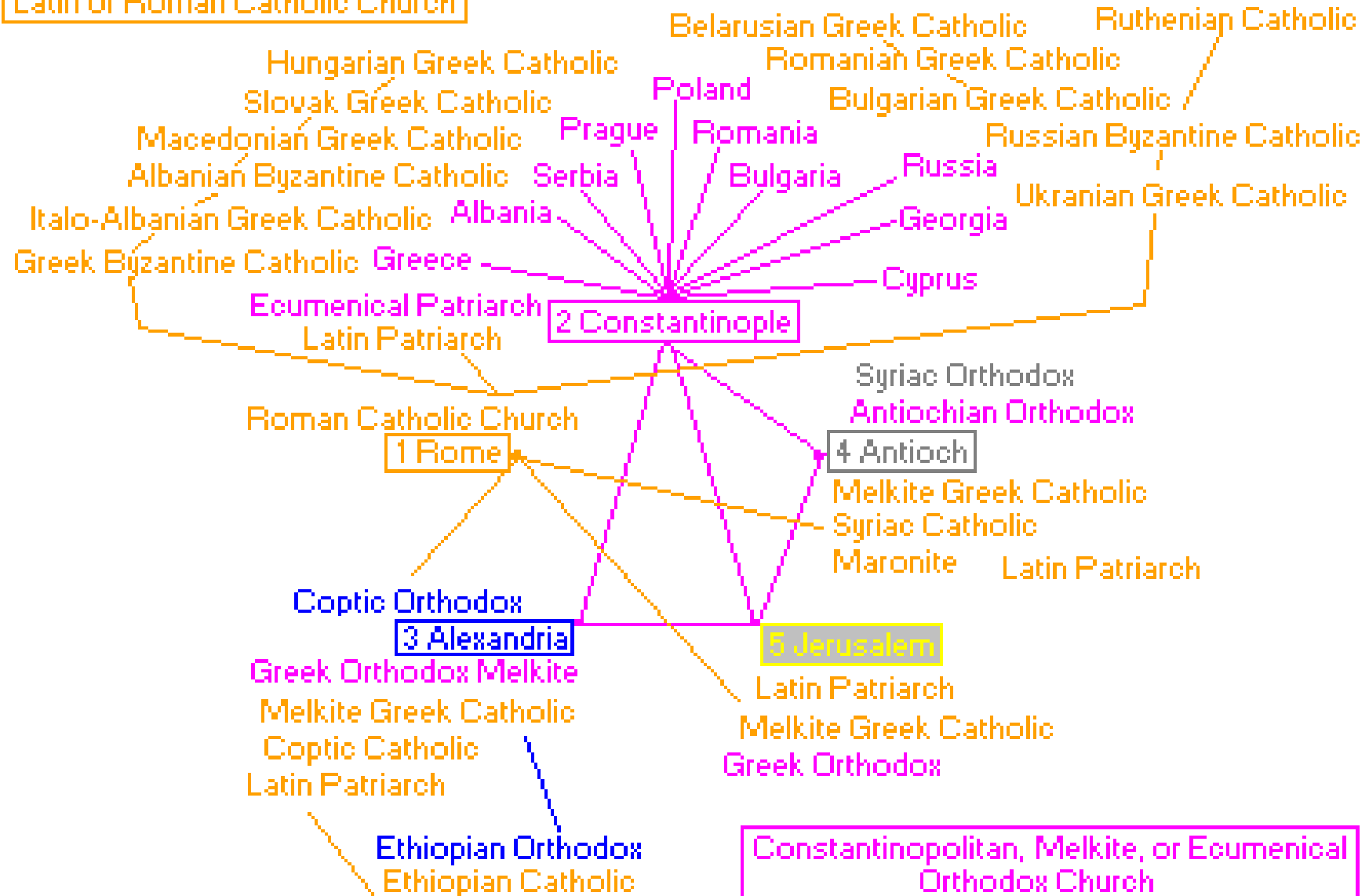
Church	Based in	Headed by
The Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate); has largest following ~150 million	Mosco	Patriarch (Kirill)
The Romanian Orthodox Church	Bucharest	Patriarch
The Church of Greece (part of Greek Orthodox Church)	Athens	Archbishop
The Serbian Orthodox Church	Belgrade	Patriarch
The Bulgarian Orthodox Church	Sofia	Patriarch
The Orthodox Church of Georgia	Kiev	Catholicos
The Church of Cyprus	Nicosia	Archbishop
The Orthodox Church of Poland	Warsaw	Archbishop
The Czech and Slovak Orthodox Church	Prague, Prešov,	Archbishop
The Orthodox Church of Albania	Tirana	Archbishop
The Church of Mount Sinai	Monastery of St. Catherine	Metropolitan

Autonomous Churches

- ✝ These are Churches that are administratively independent, but do not have the right to ordain their hierarchs
- ✝ *The Finnish Orthodox Church:*
 - ✦ Headed by an archbishop who is ordained by the see of Constantinople.
- ✝ *The Orthodox Church in America (OCA),
The Orthodox Church in Japan:*
 - ✦ Rounded through the Russian missionary work and were granted autonomy by the Moscow Patriarchate.
 - ✦ The Ecumenical Patriarchate has not approved their independence.
 - ✦ Each is headed by an archbishop, has a holy synod and is in complete communion with the other Churches of this family.
- ✝ *The Orthodox Church in China:*
 - ✦ Rounded via Russian missionary work (1685), granted autonomy (1956)
 - ✦ Unrecognized officially, for fear of external influence (by Russia)
 - ✦ Regular services and clergy: Mainland(3), Hong Kong(2), Taiwan(1)

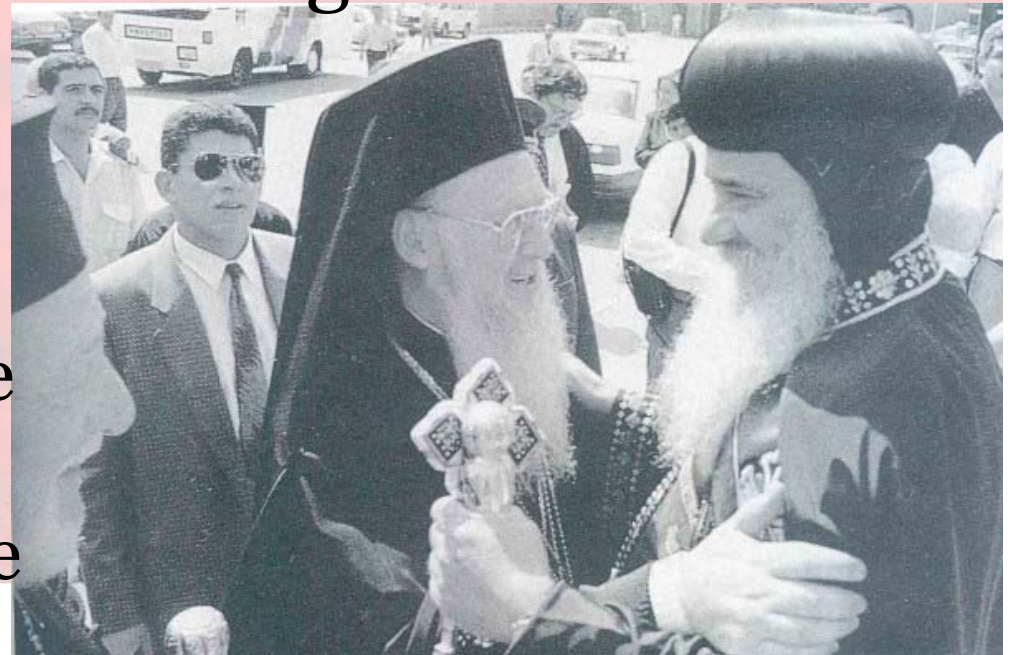
Major Patriarchates

Latin or Roman Catholic Church



Unity Between the 2 Orthodox Families

- ✦ Efforts for unity started in 1964 (Denmark)
- ✦ In 1989, the two families were able to agree on a Christological formula!
- ✦ In 1990, the two families signed an agreement on Christology
 - ✦ Recommendations were passed to the different Orthodox Churches, to lift the anathemas



Churches that Signed the Agreement

Eastern Orthodox	Oriental Orthodox
Ecumenical Patriarchate Greek Orth. Patr. of Alexandria Russian Patriarchate Serbian Patriarchate Bulgarian Patriarchate Gregorian Patriarchate Church of Cyprus Church of Greece Polish Orthodox Church Orthodox Church of Czechoslovakia Finish Orthodox Church	Coptic Orthodox Church Armenian Orthodox Church Orth. Syrian Church of the East Syrian Orth. Patr. Antioch Catholicosate of Cilicia Ethiopian Orthodox Church

Unity Between the 2 Orthodox Families

† For the total unity, the synods of the other Churches must join in official acceptance.

⌘ Followed by a mutual lifting of the anathemas between all the Churches.

⌘ A divine liturgy will be con-celebrated by all the heads of the Churches

⌘ Some differences, mainly ritualistic and administrative will remain.

- *"As for its part, the Coptic Orthodox Church has agreed to lift the anathemas, but this will not take place unless it is performed bilaterally, possibly by holding a joint ceremony."*
(H.E. Metropolitan Bishoy)

Agreed Statement (Excerpts)

- † *The Logos, eternally consubstantial with the Father and the Holy Spirit in his Divinity, has in these last days, become incarnate of the Holy Spirit and Blessed Virgin Mary Theotokos, and thus became man, consubstantial with us in His humanity but without sin. He is true God and true man at the same time, perfect in His Divinity, perfect in His humanity. Because the One she bore in her womb was at the same time fully God as well as fully human we call her the Blessed Virgin Theotokos.*
- † *We agree in condemning the Nestorian and Eutychian heresies. We neither separate nor divide the human nature in Christ from His divine nature, nor do we think that the former was absorbed in the latter and thus ceased to exist.*
- † *Our mutual agreement is not limited to Christology, but encompasses the whole faith of the one undivided church of the early centuries. We are agreed also in our understanding of the Person and Work of God the Holy Spirit, who proceeds from the Father alone, and is always adored with the Father and the Son.*
- † *Source: <http://www.coptic.net/articles/orthodoxunitydialog.txt>*

Quiz

- † In what year did Rome and Constantinople separate?
- † What were the 2 major issues for the schism?
- † How many church are officially recognized as belonging to Eastern Orthodox Church?
- † Who is considered the head of the Eastern Orthodox family?
- † In what year was the agreement on Christology signed?