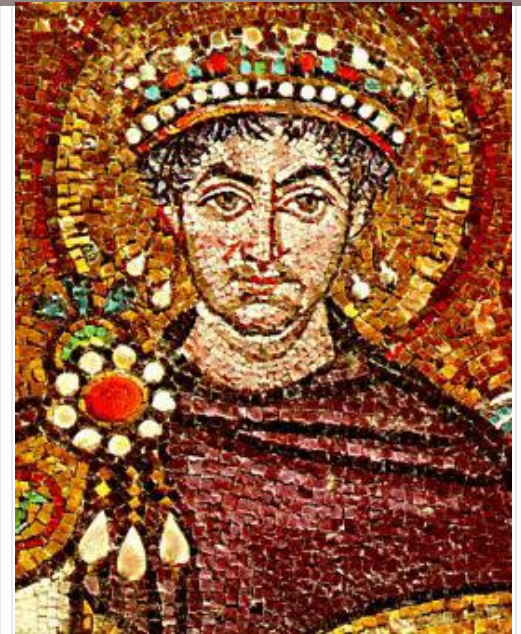


Post Chalcedon and the Islamic Era



Abba Dioscorus

HIS 103 Part 1



Justinian I

The Situation after Chalcedon

- After passing the sentence on Abba Dioscorus in the council of Chalcedon, they continued discussions.
- The outcome of these discussion: different church leaders worked to bring down the Coptic Church of Alexandria which at that time was very influential and bring up the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
- They exiled Pope Dioscorus to the island of Gangra and this sentence came with the royal decree of Marcianus.

- When emperor Marcianus approved the verdict of the council he sent a message to the people of Alexandria informing them of the verdict and telling them that he had appointed Proterius and he warned against any disobedience.
- The bishops met in an emergency meeting in which they decreed their unanimous support of Abba Dioscorus.
- At the same time the exile didn't stop those who were loyal to Abba Dioscorus from staying in touch with him through correspondence and in person. One of these people was bishop of Iberia (Spain) whose name was Peter
- Bishop Peter sent a full report to Abba Dioscorus telling him details of the council that happened after the exile sentence was passed. The response that Abba Dioscorus gave was full of sureness that what he did was right and a spirit of forgiveness to those who have passed on this wrongful punishment on him.
- Five years later after the exile, Abba Dioscorus rested in peace.

- In the year 456 AD, news of the passing of Abba Dioscorus came to Alexandria all the people of Alexandria were in mourning.
- When the news of the pope's death reached Alexandria the governor was not there and this was the opportunity that the clergy and congregation met and elected Timotheos who was one of the secretaries of Pope Dioscorus to be the 26th pope of the Coptic Church.
- Pope Timotheos and his bishops met and reaffirmed the excommunications that were passed earlier by the church
- Emperor Marcianus ordered the exile of Pope Timotheos to the very same island as the one that pope Dioscorus was exiled to.
- The Coptic people were more outraged and they surrounded the palace where the emperor appointed pope, Proterious , who fled to the baptistery where the outraged people killed him.

- **In 474 AD, Emperor Marcianus died without an heir**
- **The new emperor's name was Basiliscus who returned Pope Timotheus back and this was also a chance to bring back the body of Pope Dioscorus.**
- **Pope Timotheos took the chance to also bring back the bishops who were also in exile and called a council of 500 bishops who confirmed the anathema against the Eutychian heresy.**
- **Reconciliation between Jerusalem, Constantinople, Antioch, and Alexandria which lasted for a while.**

The Henoticon

- On July 28th, 482, the emperor Zeno issued an Act(the Henoticon) which seemed to be a report on the churches in the east to those who followed the Patriarch of Alexandria.
- In the Henoticon, Zeno ignored the council of Chalcedon and took a positive side to confirm the unity of the nature of Christ without reference to any particular document.
- Zeno became very significant in our church because of Illaria his daughter who escaped the palace life and lived ascetic life as a monk and when she cured her sister Zeno donated generously to the church

The Church of Alexandria in the reign of Justinian I

- 1) Who was the successor of Anastasius? 2min
- 2) What dogma did he tend to follow?2min
- 3) Who played an influential role in his life?2 min
- 4) What is his period characterized with? 2 min
- 5) Explain in your own words two example of unrest in your readings and reflect on one of them.4min

The Second Council of Constantinople (553 AD)

- 1) Create a table that shows the different groups in attendance and the agenda of each. 6 min.
- 2) What was the outcome of the council? 3 min.

The Church of Alexandria After The Justinian Era

**1) In 5 min summarize in
point form the Church
of Alexandria after the
Justinian Era.**

The Invasion of the Persians

- The Persians immigrated to Egypt where they found it their goal to destroy for the sake of destruction.(619 AD?)
- They destroyed monasteries and dispersed the hermits
- After they finished this destruction of the monasteries they entered Alexandria where the Persian king called the population of the city to discuss the basis of mutual understanding.

- When 800,000 people went out they were all massacred that day.
- Egyptians remained under the persecution of these sun worshippers until 625 AD when Emperor Heraclius came and expelled them from Egypt.