

# Ecumenical Councils



# A World in Turmoil

The Byzantine and the Roman Empires ruled the known world in the centuries after the Resurrection. Late in the 200s a man called Constantine the Great became the ruler of both empires. His father and mother had a strong influence on him. Both his parents had come to know about the true God in a time when most of the people were pagans and Christians were persecuted. Constantine's mother, Helena, was a Christian who was behind the search for the true Cross and, with the help of the Holy Spirit, found the Cross of our Lord.

Constantine lived and ruled in a time of much change in the world. His empire had many problems. One of his first Christian acts was to stop the persecution of Christians and to tolerate other forms of religion. During the years of his rule Christianity grew, but not without problems.

One of the biggest problems of the early Church was religious teachers who changed ideas about Jesus Christ to their own ways of thinking. These false teachings were beginning to confuse and weaken the Church. Constantine decided to help the Church settle its disputes. He knew this would strengthen his empire. To do this, he called all the bishops of each great center of Christianity as well as other Christian leaders together to the town of Nicaea to work out their differences. This has become known as the first Ecumenical Council, the Council of Nicaea.

The year was 325 and travel was dif-

ficult, but most of the Christian leaders of that time did come to Nicaea. There they developed what we now call the Nicene Creed. With the Holy Spirit guiding them, they wrote a series of statements about God the Father, God the Son (most of the Creed is about God the Son), God the Holy Spirit, and the Church. Most Christian Churches today still use the Nicene Creed as the basis of their beliefs.

The Armenian Church was under the leadership of St. Gregory the Enlightener at the time of the first Ecumenical Council. Although Gregory could not attend in person, he sent representatives. Leading the Armenian delegation was Gregory's son, Aristakes. He took with him a letter from Gregory giving his thoughts about the problems the Church was trying to solve. When the results of the Council of Nicaea came back to Armenia, Gregory studied them carefully. He found the Creed and other policies the Council had formed within his own ideas of what God wanted the Church to teach. He accepted the decisions of the Council of Nicaea and the Creed became a part of our worship. (It was finalized at Constantinople in 381.)

The Emperor Constantine the Great ruled his empire with the decisions of the Council of Nicaea in mind. He made the Church laws part of the civil laws. This was an enormous step for Christianity. It was now established that Christianity would influence civil law! Many years after the death of Constantine other rulers also acted in

the same way. Now Christianity was not just a religion that taught people how to live their own lives in relationship with God, but it was also helping governments know how to treat people in civil law.

The false teachers whose ideas were labeled as wrong at the Council of Nicaea were thought of as heretics and lost their authority to teach. But their false teaching still caused problems in the Church and another council was called. The second ecumenical council was held in Constantinople in 381.

The Armenian Church was represented at this council also and took its responsibilities seriously. As one of the many centers of Christianity, Armenia had to accept its role in the formation of thought for the entire Church. But the Armenian Church didn't just "go along with the crowd." The decisions of the councils were always studied carefully before they were adopted as part of the teachings and rulings of the Armenian Church.

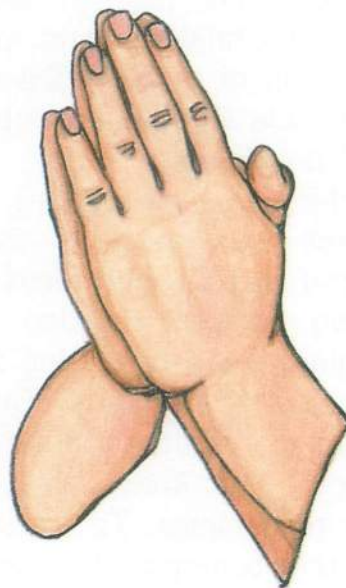
The Council of Ephesus in 431 was another council in which the Armenian Church participated, but not in the next one in Chalcedon in 451. When representatives brought back the rulings of the Council of Chalcedon, the Armenian Church found it could not agree with them and did not adopt them into the thinking of the Armenian Church.

But representatives of the Armenian Church did attend the other councils held in Constantinople and Nicaea. It accepted many of the decisions of these other councils, but maintained its right to disagree. Thus, the Armenian Church established itself as part of the

Christian Church, but independent, and in some ways different.

The Armenian Church has always depended on the Holy Spirit to guide it in making decisions. Through the centuries there have been many problems in our church, but it has survived by the grace of God. The Armenian Church is still an important and necessary branch of Christianity recognized and respected by other churches.

Today there are still meetings of church leaders to help the Church grow and decide things together. The Armenian Church participates in these meetings and works towards the growth of Christianity throughout the world.



## The Creed

Look at the Creed and match the sections with the questions the Church was answering.

## The Creed

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We believe in one God  
the Father almighty  
maker of heaven and earth  
of things visible and invisible.

And in one Lord Jesus Christ  
the Son of God  
begotten of God the Father  
only begotten  
that is of the substance of the Father.

God of God,  
light of light  
very true God of very God  
begotten and not made  
of the self-same nature of the Father  
by whom all things came into being in  
heaven and on earth  
visible and invisible.

Who for us men  
and for our salvation  
came down from heaven  
and was incarnate  
was made man  
was born perfectly of the holy virgin  
Mary  
by the Holy Spirit;

By whom he took body, soul and mind  
and everything that is in man  
truly and not in semblance.

He suffered  
and was crucified  
and was buried  
and rose again on the third day  
and ascended into heaven with the  
same body  
and sat at the right hand of the Father.

## The Question

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Who is the God of the Old Testament  
that Moses, Abraham, and Noah knew  
and what is his relationship to us and  
the world?

Why did the Son of God live among  
us?

Can there be more than one Son of  
God?

Is Jesus really related to God the  
Father?

What did Jesus do for us?

What was Jesus' life like and where is  
he now?

He is to come with the same body  
and with the glory of the Father  
to judge the quick (living) and the dead  
of whose kingdom there is no end.

We believe also in the Holy Spirit  
the uncreate and the perfect  
who spoke in the law and in the  
prophets  
and in the Gospels;

Who came down upon the Jordan  
preached in the apostles  
and dwelt in the saints.

We believe also in only one  
catholic and apostolic (holy) Church;

In one baptism with repentance for the  
remission and forgiveness of sins;

In the resurrection of the dead  
in the everlasting judgment of souls  
and bodies  
in the kingdom of heaven  
and in the life eternal.



#### HOMEWORK:

It is not easy to form a creed — a list  
of what you believe in and will live by.  
Think about what you believe in, what  
you value in your life. Write ten of your  
most important beliefs and values to  
form your own creed.

Is Jesus coming again?

Do we believe in the Holy Spirit?

Can there be more than one Church?

Did the Holy Spirit work in the new  
Church?

Can a person be baptized more than  
once?

Is there life after this life?

(This will serve as Unit Project.) (5 min.)  
Close class with a prayer.

### Extending the Lesson

1. Look into the books listed above to do further research on Church Fathers and Church architecture.
2. Have a choir member come to the classroom and demonstrate the Ekmalian and Gomidas forms of a few hymns, and explain the differences.

## Session 2—Ecumenical Councils

### Key Concepts

1. The early Church had to deal with divergent theologies.
2. Constantine called the first Ecumenical Council so that the leaders of the Church could agree on its beliefs and identify false teachings.

### Objectives

Students will

1. Read and discuss the work of the first Ecumenical Council.
2. Study the Nicene Creed to gain knowledge of early Church questions.
3. Recite the creed.

### Materials Needed

- The Nicene Creed DRE Flash Card set

### Procedure

1. As students enter, check drafts of letters assigned as homework last session. If any need lengthy discussion, speak to the child after class.

Recite the Nicene Creed together using the flashcards. (5 min.)

2. Introduce the lesson by asking students if they recall how we established class rules at the beginning of the year. Draw out of them that there was a need for the rules and that the class decided together what the rules would be.

Tell the class that today's lesson is about a need in the Church and how different bishops in the Church worked together with the help of the Holy Spirit to provide for that need. Mention that the Church was established in many cities throughout the world as far as the apostles and their followers could travel at that time. Each Christian community was led by a bishop who had the responsibility of seeing that Christians were taught the truth about Jesus. A problem arose when some Christian leaders developed false ideas about Jesus. These false ideas could have destroyed the young Church if the Holy Spirit was not watching over it. Through the efforts

of a man, who was a Christian concerned about the growth of the Church, these problems were handled. Our lesson today is about that man and those times.

Have students read or summarize "A World in Turmoil" on page 113, and discuss. (15 min.)

3. Do the creed activity by first reviewing the directions, reading through the creed together in the text, then reading the questions together. Have students do the matching independently. Go over results. (15 min.)

4. Have students read their homework assignment and be sure they understand what to do. You may find it necessary to do some work together with the class as a whole to insure their understanding of the assignment. For example, the children might suggest these items:

- I believe in my parents.
- I believe in getting a good education.
- I believe in being kind to people.
- I believe that God is my friend.
- I believe that I can go to heaven when I die.
- I believe in eating three meals a day and having several snacks.

Tell students that it would be best for them to sit for a while and write down any ideas that come to their minds. Towards the end of the week, they should select their ten most important beliefs.

(15 min.)

5. Students may work on unit project by rewriting their pen pal letters in class. (10 min.)

End class by reciting the creed again.

### Extending the Lesson

1. Work on memorizing the creed. Review how to stand and hold hands together with thumbs crossed right over left. Divide the class into teams and assign each team sections of the creed to memorize. After a few minutes of study, have the teams recite. See which team does best!

2. Attend church during the recitation of the creed.
3. Make a poster of the creed for the classroom. Divide the sections of the creed among students. Have them write it on strips of paper. Post the strips in order.

4. Have students make a mobile of creed cards to take home.

## Session 3—St. Gregory of Datev

### Key Concepts

1. Gregory of Datev helped the Church survive by establishing a great school to educate priests.
2. We need a well-educated priesthood to continue the work of the Armenian Church.