The Great East/West Schism

I. Introduction / Review

a. Doctrinal Divisions 325-800 AD

b. Political Maneuvering

II. The Isaurian (Syrian) Dynasty (717 – 802)

a. Leo III the Isaurian successfully defends the empire against Islamic empire

b. Leo aggressively tries to reform Eastern Church on the use of icons

c. Leo III's son, Constantine V continued Leo's legacy of military victory and iconoclasm

d. Empress Irene calls Second Council of Nicaea (with Pope Hadrian I in attendance) to reverse many of Constantine and Leo's policies

III. Amorian (820-867) and Macedonian Dynasty (867-1056)

a. Emperor Michael II, the Amorian, helped fend off attacks from pagan Russians

b. Amorian empire reinforced iconoclasm despite popular leanings

c. Iconoclasm ends under Theodora and Michael III (The Drunkard) – "the triumph of Orthodoxy" in 842

d. Macedonian Dynasty founded by Basil I (867-86) built on success of Amorian dynasty

e. Byzantine Empire became greatest power in Christian and Muslim world until ~1000 AD

IV. Photius the Great: Filioque and the Photician Schism

a. Photius the Great

b. Appointed patriarch of Constantinople after Ignatius by Michael III

c. Despite being fairly moderate, Photius was a lightning rod for controversy

d. Filioque

e. Pope Nicholas I excommunicates Photius in 863; Photius responds by excommunicating Pope Nicholas I in 867

f. Photius is deposed and East and West are Reconciled under Basil I

g. Photius regains his position (873-877)

V. The Great East-West Schism (1054)

a. Rivalry between Rome and Constantinople

b. Differences in language, culture, and religious practices

c. Theological Differences

   i. Purgatory

   ii. "Treasury of Merits"

   iii. Doctrine of original sin

   iv. Filioque addition to the Nicene Creed

d. The spark that ignited the schism

   i. Norman invasion of Southern Italy results in an uneasy alliance in 1052: Byzantine Emperor Constantine IX agrees with Holy Roman Emperor, Henry III to ally against Norman invasion in exchange for the Eastern church submitting to the pope in Rome (Leo IX)

   ii. Patriarch of Constantinople, Michael Cerularius refuses to acknowledge Rome's authority and shuts down all Latin speaking churches in Constantinople

   iii. Pope Leo IX sends Cardinal Humbert to Constantinople to broker peace, but Cerularius and Humbert can't agree

   iv. Humbert excommunicates Cerularius on July 16th, 1054; Cerularius responds by excommunicating Humbert and the other ambassadors

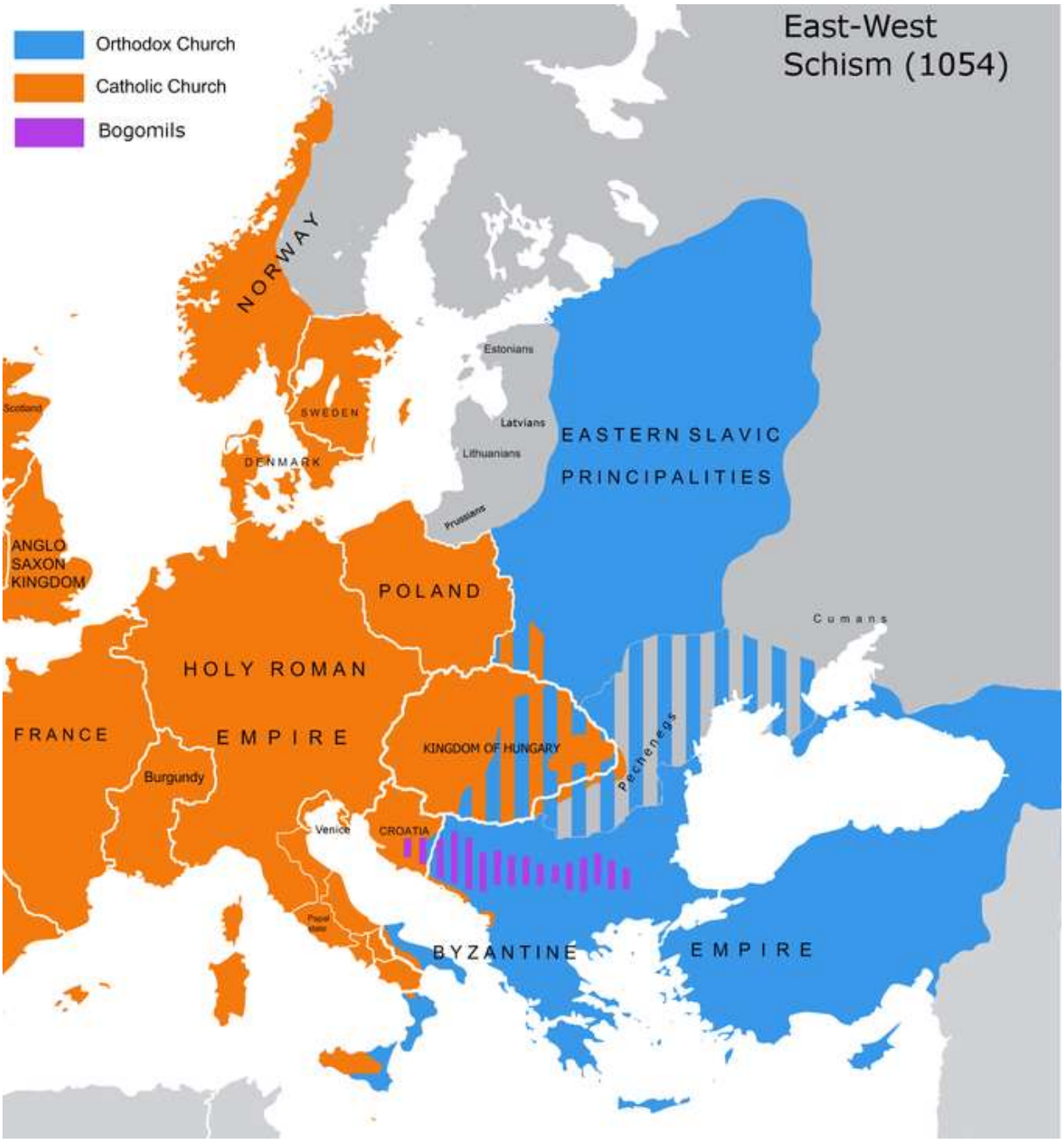
VI. Lessons/Applications from the Great Schism

a. There was a lack of desire for unity within the church

b. Struggle for power and control

c. Filioque clause: just the tip of the iceberg

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Nicene Creed:

Et in Spiritum Sanctum, Dominium et vivificantem: qui ex Patre ⟨Filioque⟩ procedit
Qui cum Patre, et Filio simul adoratur. et cum glorificatur

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father ⟨and the Son⟩.
Who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified.