

Section

3

The Spread of Christian Ideas

Guide to Reading

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

In the last section, you read about the growth of the Christian church. In this section, you will learn how the church underwent a great division and how Christians spread their faith to new lands.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Church and government worked closely together in the Byzantine Empire. (page 516)
- Christians founded new communities and spread their faith to various parts of Europe. (page 518)

Locating Places

Byzantine Empire

(BIH•zuhn•TEEN EHM•PYR)

Britain

(BRIH•tuhn)

Ireland

(EYER•luhd)

Meeting People

Charlemagne (SHAHR•luh•MAYN)

Basil (BAY•zuhl)

Benedict (BEH•nuh•DIHKT)

Cyril (SIHR•uhl)

Patrick

Content Vocabulary

icon (EYE•KAHN)

iconoclast (eye•KAH•nuh•KLAST)

excommunicate

(EHK•skuh•MYOO•nuh•KAYT)

schism (SKIH•zuhm)

monastery (MAH•nuh•STEHR•ee)

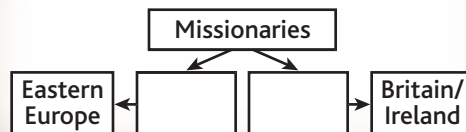
missionary (MIH•shuh•NEHR•ee)

Academic Vocabulary

survive (suhr•VYV)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Create a diagram to show the reach of Christian missionaries.



History Social Science Standards

WH6.7.7 Describe the circumstances that led to the spread of Christianity in Europe and other Roman territories.

WH7.1.3 Describe the establishment by Constantine of the new capital in Constantinople and the development of the Byzantine Empire, with an emphasis on the consequences of the development of two distinct European civilizations, Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic, and their two distinct views on church-state relations.

Where & When?



A.D. 400

c. A.D. 450

Patrick preaches Christianity in Ireland

A.D. 800

A.D. 726

Emperor Leo III removes icons from churches

A.D. 1200

A.D. 1054

Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches separate



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The Byzantine Church

Main Idea Church and government worked closely together in the Byzantine Empire.

Reading Connection In our country, religion and government are separated. Read to learn about the relationship between religion and government in the Byzantine Empire.

As you learned earlier, the church of Rome **survived** the fall of the Western Roman Empire. Its head, the pope, became the strongest leader in Western Europe. Under the pope, the Latin churches of the region became known as the Roman Catholic Church. In the East, however, the Roman Empire continued. It developed into the **Byzantine Empire** (BIH•zuhn•TEEN EHM•PYR). Like Roman Catholics in the West, the Byzantines developed their own version of Christianity that accommodated their Greek heritage. It was known as the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Church and State Church and government worked closely together in the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines believed their emperor represented Jesus Christ on Earth. The emperor was crowned in a religious ceremony.

The emperor also chose the patriarch of Constantinople, the leading Church official in the Byzantine Empire. In this way, the emperor controlled the Church as well as the government. Byzantines believed that God wanted them to preserve and spread Christianity. All Church and government officials were united in this goal.

Religious Arguments Byzantines, from the emperor down to the poorest farmer, were very interested in religious matters. In homes and shops, they argued about religious questions. For example, Byzantines loved to discuss the exact relationship between Jesus and God.

In the A.D. 700s, a major dispute divided the Church in the Byzantine Empire. The argument was over the use of **icons** (EYE•KAHNZ). Icons are pictures or images of Jesus, Mary (the mother of Jesus), and the saints, or Christian holy people. Many Byzantines honored icons. They covered the walls of their churches with them. A few important icons were even believed to work miracles.

Some Byzantines, however, wanted an end to the use of icons. They thought that honoring them was a form of idol worship forbidden by God. Supporters of icons,

▼ This gold Byzantine incense burner is in the shape of a church. **What was the Christian church that developed in the Byzantine Empire called?**



History online
Web Activity Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on *Chapter 11—Student Web Activity* to learn more about the rise of Christianity.

however, claimed that icons were symbols of God's presence in daily life. These images, they also said, helped explain Christianity to people.

Emperor Leo III did not approve of icons. In A.D. 726 he ordered all icons removed from the churches. Government officials who carried out his orders were known as **iconoclasts** (eye•KAH•nuh•KLASTS), or image breakers. We use this word today to mean someone who attacks traditional beliefs or institutions.

Most Byzantines, many church leaders, and even the pope in Rome opposed the emperor's order. In fact, the dispute over icons damaged ties between the churches of Rome and Constantinople. Over the next 100 years, the argument cooled, and the use of icons became accepted once again. They are still an important part of Eastern Orthodox religious practice.

Conflicts Between Churches Icons were not the only issue that caused bitterness between the churches of Constantinople and Rome. The most serious argument was about how churches were to be run. The pope claimed that he was the sole head of all Christian churches. The Byzantines did not accept the pope's claim. They believed the patriarch of Constantinople and other bishops were equal to the pope.

Making matters worse was the fact that each church sometimes refused to help the other when outsiders attacked. In the late A.D. 700s, the Byzantine emperor refused to help the pope when Italy was invaded. The pope turned instead to a Germanic people called the Franks for help. The Franks were Roman Catholics and loyal to the pope.

The pope was grateful to the Franks for stopping the invasion. In A.D. 800 he gave the Frankish king, **Charlemagne** (SHAHR•luh•MAYN), the title of emperor. This



▲ This icon on wood shows the archangel Gabriel, who served as a messenger for God according to the Bible. **What reasons were given to support the use of icons?**



Byzantine cross ►

angered the Byzantines. They believed the leader of the Byzantines was the only true Roman emperor.

This conflict pointed out the differences in how each church felt about relations with the government. In the Byzantine Empire, the emperor was in control, with church leaders accommodating his wishes. In the West, however, the pope claimed both spiritual and political power. He often quarreled with kings over church and government affairs.



WH6.7.7 Describe the circumstances that led to the spread of Christianity in Europe and other Roman territories.

Finally, after centuries of tension, the pope and the patriarch of Constantinople took a drastic step in their constant feud. In A.D. 1054 they **excommunicated** (EHK • skuh • MYOO • nuh • KAY • tuhd) each other. Excommunication means to declare that a person or group no longer belongs to the church. This began a formal **schism** (SKIH • zuhm), or separation, of the two most important branches of Christianity. The split between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches has lasted to this day.

Reading Check Describe How did church and government work together in the Byzantine Empire?

Christian Ideas Spread

Main Idea Christians founded new communities and spread their faith to various parts of Europe.

Reading Connection Have you ever tried to get someone to believe something you believe? Read to learn how Christians spread their faith across Europe.

After the fall of Rome, the people of Western Europe faced confusion and conflict. As a result, people were looking for order and unity. Christianity helped to meet this need. It spread rapidly into lands that had once been part of the Roman Empire.



What Are Monasteries? As Christianity spread, it also brought new ways of thinking and living. During the A.D. 300s, a new kind of religious group was born in the Eastern Roman Empire. Men called monks banded together in religious communities called **monasteries** (MAH•nuh•STEHR•eez). Some monasteries were built near cities, while others arose in isolated areas.

One of the earliest monks was Anthony, who founded a monastery in the deserts of Egypt. Monks tried to live a spiritual life apart from the temptations of the world. Many also tried to do good deeds and be examples of Christian living.

Women soon followed the monks' example and formed communities of their own. These women were called nuns, and they lived in convents.

In the early A.D. 400s, Paula, a Roman widow, gave up her wealth and went to Palestine. There she built churches, a hospital, and a convent. Being well-educated, Paula helped a scholar named Jerome translate the Bible from Hebrew and Greek into Latin.

A bishop called **Basil** (BAY•zuhl) drew up a list of rules for monks and nuns to follow. This list, called the Basilian (buh•ZH•lee•uhn) Rule, became the model for Eastern Orthodox religious life.

In the West, another set of rules was followed. It was written by an Italian monk named **Benedict** (BEH•nuh•DIHKT). Monks who followed the Benedictine Rule gave up their belongings, lived simply, and occupied their time with work and prayer. Like Basil's rule in the East, Benedict's rule became the model for monasteries and convents in the West. Basilian and Benedictine communities still exist today.

Monks and nuns began to serve in many capacities in Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox life. They ran hospitals and

The Cyrillic Alphabet

Cyrillic Letter	Written Name	English Sound
Б	beh	B
Г	gey	G
Ж	zheh	ZH
М	em	M
П	pey	P
С	ess	S
Ф	ef	F
Ч	ch eh	CH



Cyril, a Byzantine missionary, developed the Cyrillic alphabet, part of which is shown above. **What peoples still use the Cyrillic alphabet today?**

schools and aided the poor. They also helped preserve Greek and Roman writings. One important duty was to serve as **missionaries** (MIH•shuh•NEHR•eez). Missionaries teach their religion to those who do not believe.

Christianity Spreads North Among the most successful Byzantine missionaries were two brothers, **Cyril** (SIHR•uhl) and Methodius (mih•THOH•dee•uhs). They carried the Christian message to the Slavs, a people of Eastern Europe.

About A.D. 863, Cyril invented a new alphabet. He wanted to present the Christian message in the Slavic languages. He believed that people would be more interested in Christianity if they could worship and read the Bible in their own languages. The Cyrillic (suh•RIH•lihk) alphabet was based on Greek letters. It is still used today by Russians, Ukrainians, Serbs, and Bulgarians.

Eastern Orthodox missionaries traveled in northern lands that bordered the Byzantine Empire. At the same time, other missionaries from Rome were also busy.



Christianity Spreads West In the West, Christian missionaries looked to the islands of **Britain** (BRIH•tuhn) and **Ireland** (EYER•luhnd). In the A.D. 300s, Roman soldiers in Britain were called home to defend the empire against Germanic invaders. When the Romans left, Britain was opened to attack by others.

Starting in the A.D. 400s, tribes from what are today Germany and Denmark invaded Britain. These people were the Angles and the Saxons. These groups united to become the Anglo-Saxons. They

built settlements and set up several small kingdoms. The southern part of Britain soon became known as Angleland, or England.

While invading Britain, the Angles and Saxons pushed aside the people already living there. These people were called the Celts (KEHLTS). Some Celts fled to the mountainous regions of Britain. Others went to Ireland.

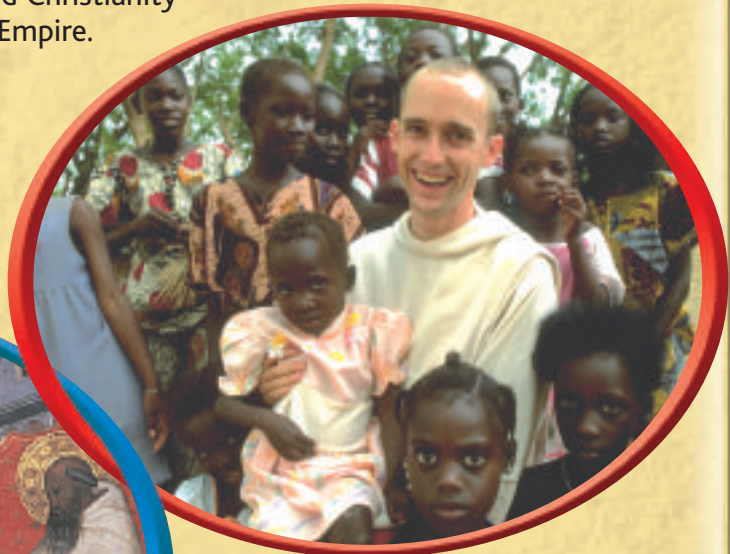
In the A.D. 400s, a priest named **Patrick** brought Christianity to Ireland. He set up a number of monasteries and churches. Over

Linking Past & Present

Missionaries

PAST Apostles, monks, and nuns spread Christianity throughout western Asia and the Roman Empire. Paul of Tarsus traveled to Greece, Turkey, and Damascus to tell Jews and Gentiles about Christianity. Monks and nuns served as missionaries, in addition to providing community services such as medical care and education.

▼ A Catholic missionary in Senegal



▲ Benedictine monks

PRESENT Missionaries of many different religions work around the world today. While sharing their religious message, they also help the poor and the sick. Some people volunteer for mission trips that can last for weeks or months. *How do missionaries help people?*

the next centuries, Irish monks played an important role in preserving Christian and Roman learning.

The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Britain were slower than Ireland to accept the new religion. In A.D. 597 Pope Gregory I sent about 40 monks from Rome to take Christianity to England.

The missionaries converted Ethelbert, the ruler of the English kingdom of Kent. Ethelbert allowed the missionaries to build a church in his capital city of Canterbury. In about 100 years, most of England was Christian. Today, Canterbury is still an important center of Christianity in England.

Reading Check Analyze Why were Basil and Benedict important?

Gregory was a monk before he became Pope Gregory I in the late 500s. **How did Gregory impact Christianity in England?**



History online

Study Central Need help understanding how Christian ideas spread? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Section 3 Review

Reading Summary

Review the **Main Ideas**

- In the Byzantine Empire, Christianity developed into the Eastern Orthodox Church, which in time split with the Roman Catholic Church in the West.
- Eastern Orthodox and Catholic missionaries helped spread Christianity to areas such as Eastern Europe, Ireland, and Britain.

What Did You Learn?

1. What are icons, and why was their use controversial?
2. What roles did monks and nuns play in Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox life?
3. **Cause and Effect** Draw a diagram to show the causes of the schism between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches. **CA HI.2.**
4. **The Big Ideas** How did Cyril change Slavic society? **CA 6RC2.3**
5. **Explain** What role did Charlemagne play in the schism between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches? **CA CS2.**
6. **Analyze** Why do you think the Basilian and Benedictine Rules were put in place for monks? **CA 6RC2.0**
7. **Creating Time Lines** Create a time line that traces the spread of Christianity. Use your time line to write a report on this topic. **CA CS1.**



Analyzing Primary Sources



WH.6.7.6 Note the origins of Christianity in the Jewish Messianic prophecies, the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth as described in the New Testament, and the contribution of St. Paul the Apostle to the definition and spread of Christian beliefs (e.g., belief in the Trinity, resurrection, salvation).

The Message of Jesus

As you have learned, Jesus often spread his message by speaking in parables. These stories conveyed spiritual messages. Through them, Jesus taught people the importance of being good, of having compassion, and of loving one another instead of fighting or hurting each other.

Read the following passages on pages 522 and 523, and answer the questions that follow.

Jesus as the Good Shepherd ▶



Reader's Dictionary

repents: feels sorry for one's sins and changes one's ways

prodigal (PRAH•dih•guhl): wasteful person

entreat: to encourage

The Lost Sheep

Jesus gave this parable to explain to the Pharisees why he spent time with sinners.

Now the tax collectors and sinners were all drawing near to hear him. And the Pharisees and the scribes grumbled, saying, "This man receives sinners and eats with them."

So he told them this parable:

"What man of you, having a hundred sheep, if he has lost one of them, does not leave the ninety-nine in the open country,

and go after the one that is lost, until he finds it? And when he has found it, he lays it on his shoulders, rejoicing. And when he comes home, he calls together his friends and his neighbors, saying to them, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep that was lost.' Just so, I tell you, there will be more joy in heaven over one sinner who **repents** than over ninety-nine righteous persons who need no repentance."

—Luke 15:1–7

The Prodigal Son

Jesus gave this parable shortly after the parable of the Lost Sheep.

“There was a man who had two sons. And the younger of them said to his father; ‘Father, give me the share of property that is coming to me.’ . . . Not many days later, the younger son gathered all he had and took a journey into a far country, and there he squandered his property in reckless living. . . .

“But when he came to himself, he said . . . I will arise and go to my father. . . . But while he was still a long way off, his father saw him and . . . ran and embraced him and kissed him. . . . [T]he father said to his servants, ‘Bring quickly the best robe, and put it on him, and . . . bring the fattened calf and kill it, and let us eat and celebrate. . . .

“Now his older son was in the field, and as he came and drew near to the house, he . . . refused to go in. His father came out and **entreated** him, but he answered his father, ‘Look, these many years I have served you, . . . yet you never gave me a young goat, that I might celebrate with my friends. . . . And [his father] said to him, ‘Son, you are always with me, and all that is mine is yours. It was fitting to celebrate and be glad, for this your brother was dead, and is alive; he was lost, and is found.’”

—Luke 15:11–32



▲ Parable of the Prodigal Son

DBQ Document-Based Questions

The Lost Sheep

1. To whom are the ninety-nine sheep compared? The one lost sheep?
2. The Pharisees and scribes grumbled because Jesus was talking to sinners. How does Jesus' parable explain his actions to them?

The Prodigal Son

3. Why was the older brother not happy about his brother's return?

4. What was the father's reply to his older son?

Read to Write

5. What ideas do these two parables have in common? What do these parables reveal about Jesus' teachings? **CA HR5**

Review Content Vocabulary

- Write a paragraph about the basic beliefs of Christianity using the following words.

messiah **salvation**
resurrection **gospel**

Write the vocabulary word that completes each sentence. Then write a sentence for each word not chosen.

- laity
 - missionaries
 - martyrs
 - iconoclasts
 - parables
 - schism
 - apostle
 - pope
- Jesus told symbolic stories called ____.
 - The bishop of Rome was called the ____.
 - The ____ in the Christian churches happened in A.D. 1054.
 - Christians who died for their faith were ____.

Review the Main Ideas

Section 1 • The First Christians

- How did Jews react to Roman rule?
- When did Jesus begin preaching?
- On what is Christianity based?

Section 2 • The Christian Church

- How did the Roman Empire eventually recognize Christianity?
- What did early Christians do to organize their religion?

Section 3 • The Spread of Christian Ideas

- What was the relationship between the church and the government in the Byzantine Empire?
- How and where did Christianity spread?

Critical Thinking

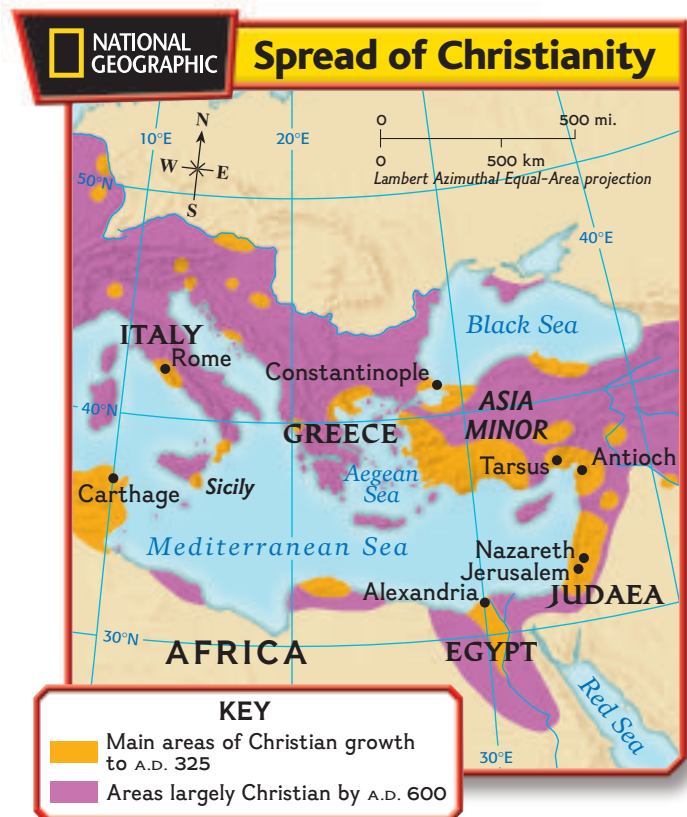
- Explain** What message did Jesus teach in the Sermon on the Mount? How was his message received? **CA 6RC2.0**

- Contrast** How did Jews and Christians differ in their belief about Jesus and his message? **CA HI2.**
- Predict** How would the growth of Christianity have been affected if the emperor Constantine had not become a Christian? **CA HI2.**

Geography Skills

Study the map below and answer the following questions.

- Human/Environment Interaction** What geographical feature do you think most helped the spread of Christianity? **CA CS3.**
- Location** By A.D. 325, Christianity had spread to which continents? **CA CS3.**
- Region** Why do you think the cities of Judaea were all important centers of Christianity? **CA CS3.**



Read to Write

19. **The Big Ideas** **Narrative Writing** Rewrite the parable of the Good Samaritan as if the events took place in the present day. Explain how the story helps you understand today's society. Read your parable to your classmates, and explain any changes in the meaning that occurred as you modernized it. **CA 6WA2.1**
20. **Using Your FOLDABLES** Use your foldable to write three sentences that summarize the main ideas of this chapter. Share your sentences with the class, and listen to their sentences. Then vote for the one you think best summarizes the chapter. **CA 6RC2.0**

Using Academic Vocabulary



Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences. Keep in mind that the word might need to be changed slightly in order to fit properly in the sentence.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. decade | d. issue |
| b. reside | e. unify |
| c. establish | f. survive |
21. Before he left home, Jesus ____ in Nazareth.
22. Roman leaders ____ a death sentence for Jesus.
23. The Twelve Apostles helped ____ the Christian church.
24. Christians set up a hierarchy of leaders to ____ the church.
25. Ten years are known as a ____.

Linking Past and Present

26. **Recognizing Patterns** Conduct research to find out the number of people worldwide who are Christian, Jewish, Buddhist, Hindu, and Muslim. Also record the countries where people of each religion live. Write an essay describing the patterns you noticed about religions in different regions of the world. **CA 6WA2.3**

Reviewing Skills

27.  **Reading Skill** **Identifying Cause and Effect** Review Section 3, The Spread of Christian Ideas. Use a graphic organizer to show the causes and effects of the spread of Christianity. **CA HI2.**
28.  **Analysis Skill** **Understanding Narratives** Search your local library for a book on Christian parables. What are the stories trying to teach? What information from the parables is useful to learning what they teach? What information is not needed? Write an essay that answers these questions. **CA HR2. CA HR3.**



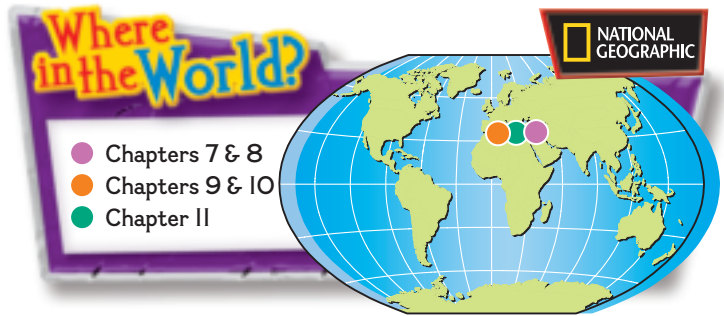
Standards Practice





Select the best answer for each of the following questions.

29. **Why was Paul important to the spread of Christianity?**
- A He wrote one of the gospels.
 B He wrote epistles and preached to Gentiles.
 C He formed the Catholic Church in Rome.
 D He convinced Constantine to become Christian.
30. **What two important actions led to the acceptance of Christianity in Rome?**
- A Jesus' crucifixion and Paul's preaching throughout Asia
 B Christian persecutions and the conversion of Saul
 C Constantine's conversion and Theodosius outlawing other religions
 D fires in Rome and the Battle of the Milvian Bridge

Making Comparisons

Compare ancient Greece, ancient Rome, and early Christianity by reviewing the information below. Can you see how the people during this time had lives that were very much like yours?



	Ancient Greece <i>Chapters 7 & 8</i>	Ancient Rome <i>Chapters 9 & 10</i>	Early Christianity <i>Chapter 11</i>
Where did these groups develop?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Mediterranean islands and the Balkan Peninsula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Began on Italian peninsula Won control of Mediterranean world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Began in Judaea Spread throughout the Roman Empire 
Who were some important people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homer, c. 750 B.C. Pericles, c. 495–429 B.C. Socrates, c. 470–399 B.C. Alexander the Great, c. 356–323 B.C. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cincinnatus c. 519–438 B.C. Augustus, ruled 27 B.C.–A.D. 14 Theodora c. A.D. 500–548 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus c. 6 B.C.–A.D. 33 Helena c. A.D. 248–328 Augustine A.D. 354–430
Where did most of the people live?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Greeks lived on estates near walled palaces Later Greeks lived in a polis and in nearby farms and villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming villages Major cities included Rome and Alexandria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ports and cities of Mediterranean area 

Ancient Greece

Chapters 7 & 8

What were these people's beliefs?

- Greeks worshiped many gods and goddesses and believed in fate



Ancient Rome

Chapters 9 & 10

- Belief in many gods and goddesses
- Emperors honored as gods
- Many local religions

Early Christianity

Chapter 11

- Belief in one God and Jesus as Son of God and the Savior
- Major groups: Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic

What was their government like?

- Early Greeks were ruled by kings
- Later, some Greeks developed governments run by citizens

- Rome developed from a republic into an empire
- An emperor was the chief leader
- Army played role in government



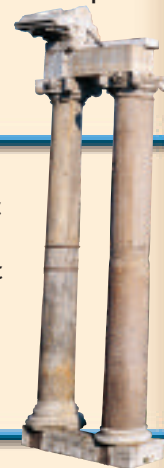
- Ranked order of priests, bishops, and archbishops
- Bishop of Rome became head of the Roman Catholic Church

What was their language and writing like?

- Greek: used characters to form letters and words



- Latin was official language; Greek spoken in empire's eastern part
- Many local languages



- New Testament of Bible written in Greek
- Latin became language of Roman Catholic Church

What contributions did they make?

- Introduced democracy
- Architecture was copied by others
- Developed the idea of theater and drama

- Introduced ideas about law and government
- Developed new styles of building

- Christianity became a world religion
- Shaped beliefs and values of Western civilization

How do these contributions affect me? *Can you add any?*

- We have a democratic government in the United States
- Modern plays, movies, and television shows have their roots in Greek theater

- Latin contributed many words to English language
- Rome's idea of a republic followed by governments today

- Christianity is major religion of the West today
- Birth date of Jesus is starting date for Western calendar