

Folio 71v of the Drogo Sacramentary, ca. 850: a decorated initial 'C' contains the Ascension of Christ. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drogo_Sacramentary

Writing Title of Work The Eastern Orthodox Church, with an estimated 300 million members is the second largest Christian Church in the world. In



Theology

Theological Influence

Persecution



Person

Personality



Event

Cultural, Social Historical Event the Eastern Orthodox Church, with an estimated 300 million members is the second largest Christian Church in the world. In the Eastern and Southeastern parts of the world and including Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia, Georgia, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Cyprus, Orthodox is the main religious denomination. It is based on teachings of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church established by Jesus Christ and his Apostles almost 2,000 years ago.

The Orthodox Church is theologically unified with geographically, distinct self-governing bodies. A Holy Synod shepherds each autocephalous body preserving the apostolic teachings and patristic traditions. Orthodox bishops trace their lineage back to the apostles through the process of apostolic succession.

The Orthodox Church traces its beginnings back to the earliest church established by Paul and the Apostles. The Orthodox believe the original ancient traditions were developed as they were led by the Holy Spirit. Greek, Slavic and Middle Eastern traditions, among others, shaped the cultural development of these nations.

The goal of Orthodox Christians is to draw nearer to God throughout their lives, striving to become more holy through the imitation of Christ's life and cultivating a life of prayer. *The Orthodox Study Bible* includes the Greek Septuagint and the New Testament, and seven Deuterocanonical Books which are generally rejected by Protestants and three other books. Orthodox Christians consider the ten additional books worthy of reading but on a lesser level than the 39 books in the Old Testament canon. The term "Anagignoskomena" is a Greek word that means "readable", "worthy of reading". Orthodox Christians believe Scripture was revealed by the Holy Spirit to its inspired human authors and that the biblical text came out of that tradition. Hundreds of early patristic writings and all of Scripture is important in the Orthodox Church.¹



Era

Periods of Time

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Orthodox_Church

Eastern Orthodox Church History Time line Submitted by Carolyn Rock 08/28/2012

| Ω | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| | CE | 100 | | 200 CE | 300 CE | 400 C | | 500 CE |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | ment (part 100 Matthew, Mark collection) Luke and John | c.120-c.202) Irenaeus of 17 Lyons Against Heresies CI | hrist by Melito of Sardis | of t | me's (c.347-420) edition le Bible, the <i>Vulgate</i> | Life of the Virgin b | y Maximus the 662) is thought to |
| | • | 96-140, 200 Shepherd | c.150-c.215 <i>II Clement</i> old | dest 177 A Supplication for the | | ne Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom | be the earliest co | mplete biography |
| the last o | of the NT books | of Hermes, 4 visions | Christian sermon outside | <u>Christian</u> by Athnogorus o | f Athens | ohn Chrysostom (c. 347-407) | of Mary, the moth <i>Dialogues</i> and | |
| | | 96-138 <i>Epistle</i> 98-117 Ignation of <i>Barnabus</i> (7 letters to ch | s of Antioch | Tertullian De Pudicitia | | asil 330-379 wrote On the Holy Spirit, The rgy of St Basil the Great, Longer Rules and | | sifts by Gregory I |
| | | | | Origen Hixapla 1st to Christocentric concep | | Eusebius of Caesarea, 1st Christi | | |
| | | | lerapolis <i>Explanations</i> Just | tin the Martyr wrote Athanasius | s wrote Apology to Constantius, | | Sundays, certain Fea | asts of the Lord |
| | | of the Sayir | | | ns and in 235-238 Exhortation to a during persecution of Maximi | | (the Nativity and The | |
| | | | | 195-220 CE Tertullian Monta | * | and Exhortation to Martyrdom | Healer, St George th | e Victory-Bearer, |
| | | | | exposition on <i>The Lord's Pray</i> | | Augustine wrote Confes | St Demetrius of The | ssolonica |
| 33 Penteco | | ouncil at Jerusalem (Acts 15) e ssing Church disputes in Counc | | | | 325 1st Ecumentical Council of N St Athanasius defends eternality | of Son of God | noeans |
| (A.D. 29 | | Theopholes of Antioch f | irst to mention Gnos | sticism 217-222 Sabellius | s expelled from the Monarch | | cil Alexandrian Council 451 4ti | h Ecumentical Council of C s two natures in Christ |
| | | inspiration of scripture a | | Montanism Church for heresy scribes liturgical worship of Church | Modali | | Novatianism | |
| | | | 150 St Justin Martyr des | | In Centered in Eucharist and real | | 31 3rd Ecumentical Council of Ep ffirms Mary is "Mother" of God (Th | |
| | | Iron | aeus (130-202) Tertullia | an (160-c.225) Cyprian (3r | | | desiration figures of 4th C | neodore of Mopsuestia (c.3 |
| | | liai | laeus (130-202) | Origen (c.185-c.254) | Father of Orthodo | | - I (:I | |
| Augu | ustus reigned | Peter and Paul died | 107 St Simen of Jerusalem | died under Trajan 193-211 Septi | mus Severas martyrs Clement o | of communal monasticism Alexandria Cappodocian Father | m, "the Unsleeping Ones" St Alexander died in 4. | 540-604) "the Father of Christian Worship" |
| | Christ was born | John the Evangelist die | | ioch died under Trajan 250 Origei | | cappoadciarriatrici | | of Christian Worship |
| | | | | locif dica dilaci frajari 250 orige | n martyred under Declus (249 | (51) Aug | justine (354-430) | |
| | | 81-96 Domitian | | esphorus of Rome died under Trajar | | | Justine (354-430) . 330-c.395) Cappadocian Father | St Romanos Melodus |
| Pete | ter 1st Bishop in <i>F</i> | 81-96 Domitian Antioch, and later James, Polyc | mass persecution St Tele arp, and Clement 156 P | esphorus of Rome died under Trajar Polycarp of Smyrna died under Anto | 258 St Cyprian of Carthage onius Pius 138-161 Gregory | nartyred by Veler Gregory of Nyssa,(c. of Nazianzus (c 329-390) the Trinitarian T | 330-c.395) Cappadocian Father heologian, Cappodocian Father | greatest composer of kontakion |
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| 600 CE | 700 CE 800 C | `F | 900 CE | 1000 CE | 1100 CE |
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| | | | | | |
| Germanos, Patriarch of Constantin | | 10-893) skillfully denounced the Filio | | rast wrote <i>Chronicle</i> and | A Commentary on the Divine |
| defended icons in a Special Epistle | B30 THE DIOGO | Sacrementary a book of yearly praye | ers by the priest | hrastes, 150 pieces for whole year | _Liturgy and The Life in Christ by St Nicolas Cabasilas |
| | 676-749) wrote a summation of De Fide Orthodoxa and composed 850 Chlud | ov Psalter produced at the time of Ico | | ox Gospel Book and Evangelist led later Ostromir Gospels | |
| | | used by the Reader and Chanters at | nd Euchologian by Priest and Deacon |] | Most important icon produ Comnenian period is <i>Our Lo</i> |
| | k of liturgy for variations in services) Emperor B | * | nagoge the code of law for relations be | etween state and Church | commeman penda is our E |
| | | salter and Homilies of St Gregory of Na | zianzus created for Basil I | | |
| Pariarch Sergius writes Akathistos after escap | ping The Siege of Constantinople in 626 by the Ava Book of Hours, a collection of texts, prayers a | | ahat | | |
| | Psalms with decorated initials and miniature | | | juage | |
| | s hymnography entitled the <i>Lenton Triodian</i> | St Photius wrote Am | philochia theologogical writing based | on patristic quotations | |
| St Theodore the Studite | introduced monastic rule of saint Theodore the St | • | · | • | on service manual |
| 692 Method of painting | St Theodor of Studios formulated the definit | | Sts. Cyril (c. 826-869) and Methodius (c n regions of Bulgaria, Serbia, Moravia, F | | |
| icons established with 82 degree of the Trullon Sync | | | rchal throne and reinstates icons in wo | | of Orthodoxy" |
| | | gins plans for ecumentical council | | osios Loukas Monastery in Greece | |
| | built by Vladimir in Russia 787 7th Ecumentic | al Council restores use of icons | | , | , |
| the Son had two wills | Church of the Tithes | | | | |
| | | , , | yzantine hagiographer(people who stu | , 10311111604031 | us of Kiev and St Anthony of |
| | | ladimir of Kiev) (c. 958-1015) convert chael II 820-29 and Theophilus | ed to Christianity 987 is known as bapt | Pus' founding l | obitic Monasticism to Kievar Kiev Caves Lavra Monastery |
| | | 29-42 in 834 more persecution | 960 St Athanasius of strictly regulate | Of Attios fourtuer | the Church Michael |
| | | | nstantine the Philosopher, brother | Cerularius | when communion |
| | | | ius, the Apostle to the Slavs | with Rom | e was severed |
| | 762-75 "new martyrs " from t remain in the Orthodox cale | | | Metropolitan Hilai | rion of Kiev, a major orator |
| | Saints Boris and Gleb, volu were first to be canonized | ıntary martyrs St Symeon t | he New Theologian (949-1022) Byzanti was the first to share his mystical exper | | 82) theologian of Kievan Ru |
| Charlemagn | ne "Charles the Great" King of the Franks 768 and Er | | , | | |
| | One of the chief center of Carolingian Rena | Emperor Leo V | | 1066 Norman Conque | |
| | Byzantine Church Life was of art, religion as | nd culture through the Armenian's | Madiaval Puzantium cultural | Britain Orthodox hiera replaced with Rome Io | |
| | the Monastery of Studios the medium of t | the Catholic Church Copronymus | renaissance at university of | 988 Conversion of | |
| | 717 the Arabs attack Constantinople and Leo the | Isarian saves them main persecuto | Constantinople responsible | Rus' (Russia) begins | Kievan period |
| | | | | | |
| | 726 Byzantine Emperor Leo III orders widespre | vars, irrasions, | Christian tradition | 1054 The Great Schism | |
| | destruction of icons and in 730 replaced by w | orldly art revolts blamed | on Christian tradition | 1054 The Great Schism occurs due to Rome's | y Gradual fading of |
| 589 Synod in Spain add Filioque to Nicene Creed | destruction of icons and in 730 replaced by w Constantine Copronymus persecution of i | orldly art revolts blamed icon worshipers icon-worshippe | on Christian tradition State motif - required | 1054 The Great Schism | y Gradual fading of patriarchs and increasing |
| | destruction of icons and in 730 replaced by w Constantine Copronymus persecution of i Growth of Monasticism over | orldly art revolts blamed | on Christian tradition State motif - required | 1054 The Great Schism occurs due to Rome's universal papal supremac | patriarchs and increasing |
| 589 Synod in Spain add Filioque to Nicene Creed Political uprising in Greece and the | destruction of icons and in 730 replaced by w Constantine Copronymus persecution of i Growth of Monasticism over | orldly art revolts blamed icon worshipers icon-worshipes Conception of theocracy results in fublending of the Church and Empire | on Christian tradition ers State motif - required religious unanimity for | 1054 The Great Schism occurs due to Rome's universal papal supremac claim and filioque clause added to the Nicene Cree | patriarchs and increasin |
| 589 Synod in Spain add Filioque to Nicene Creed Political uprising in Greece and the | destruction of icons and in 730 replaced by w. Constantine Copronymus persecution of i Growth of Monasticism over 100,000 monks in Byzantium | orldly art revolts blamed icon worshipers icon-worshipes Conception of theocracy results in fublending of the Church and Empire | Christian tradition State motif - required religious unanimity for the peace of the state | 1054 The Great Schism occurs due to Rome's universal papal supremac claim and filioque clause added to the Nicene Cree | patriarchs and increasin d power of emperors |
| 589 Synod in Spain add Filioque to Nicene Creed Political uprising in Greece and the | destruction of icons and in 730 replaced by w Constantine Copronymus persecution of i Growth of Monasticism over 100,000 monks in Byzantium 730-843 The Age of Icon | orldly art revolts blamed icon worshipers icon-worshipes Conception of theocracy results in fublending of the Church and Empire | Christian tradition State motif - required religious unanimity for the peace of the state 876-1056 The Macedonian Dyna | 1054 The Great Schism occurs due to Rome's universal papal supremac claim and filioque clause added to the Nicene Cree | patriarchs and increasind power of emperors 04 The Comnenian Period |
| 589 Synod in Spain add Filioque to Nicene Creed Political uprising in Greece and the entire West condemned iconoclasm | destruction of icons and in 730 replaced by w Constantine Copronymus persecution of i Growth of Monasticism over 100,000 monks in Byzantium 730-843 The Age of Icon | orldly art revolts blamed icon-worshipers Conception of theocracy results in fublending of the Church and Empire | Christian tradition State motif - required religious unanimity for the peace of the state 876-1056 The Macedonian Dyna Late Byzantine | 1054 The Great Schism occurs due to Rome's universal papal supremac claim and filioque clause added to the Nicene Cree | patriarchs and increasin d power of emperors 04 The Comnenian Period Post Roman Schism |

ONE HOLY CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

| | 00 CE | 1300 C | | ППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППП | 1400 CE | | 1500 CE | | 600 CE | 1700 CE |
|-----|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | C Russia The Kosh The Kie | ovo Gospels, late 14th early 1 n illuminated Gospel Book nka Gospels ev Psalter of 1397, the Spirido ns over 300 miniatures | according corrective | eeds was corrected In to Greek models but In the services were defective. | 1580-81 Ostrozhs Bible was printed | writer of Orthod Confession found Latin-Polish inst | |
| | | | Andrei Rublev pain 2 St. Sergius, the fou Monastery of St Serg | under of the I | | on "Hospitality of Abrahar | n". | "Confessior Orthodox F 16 | aith in Geneva 15 Kievan Brotherho | 1722-94 Paissy Velich translated <i>Philokalia</i> from Greek to Slavoni od School founded m d Byzantine traditions |
| | | | ot of monasticism fo | or all norther | n Russia Orthodox n Islands, Alas | too dive and cor Russian Western did not nissions to Aleutian 1500 of do | books became erse, defective, atradictory theology becomes aized and the Church oppose the influence - Icon Painting of the state o ogma texts of prayers, rites ar logical didactic trend | 1670 Simed of new Rus: 1600 Stro Orie Muscovy illustrati | on of Polotsk and Pai sian school theology Final Period of Media ganov icons Late Go ntal miniatures, Itali on Schism and Old due to reform of | ssy Ligarid two Latinis aeval Russian icon pair thic European paintin |
| | Venerable Sergius of Radonezh leader and monastic reformer o 1333 St Gregory P spirituality and us St Andrei Rub | | | n (1314-1392) of medieval F Palamas defer se of the <i>Jesu</i> olev (1360-14 | Russia nds hesychast | 1453 Mohammed allows Greeks to elect Patriarch Gennadius Scholarius because of his anti-Western views | 1503 Split in monastic rank between the Possessors (St Joseph of Volokolamsk, defended monastic landholding) and The Non-Possssors (St Nilus of Sora, monastic poverty | 1596 persecutio Orthodoxy begii in Galicia, Lithua and Volgnia | the Most Holy of Russian Ort n of ns | t (1672-1725) establisl Synod, a governing b hodox Church leaders 1722-94 Paissy Velichkovsky launcl monastic renaissan among Orthodox S |
| Cor | Tatar (M 04 The Sack of nstantinople ranges East-West | Mongols) conquest take over R Primary See of the Russiar moved from Kiev to Mosco Peter, Metropolitan of Kiev | Church ow by St. | de | Igarian Empire stroyed by Turks rule until 1480 1448 St Jonah proclaimed independence of Russian Church from Patriarch | Mongols bring Bubonic plague to Constantinopl 1453 Hagia Sophia is converted into a mosque | 1517 Martin Luther of the door of starting the Protesta | f Roman Church nt Reformation a S | nn uncanonical Syno Synod of twelve mer | t) in 1721 rch was placed under dal System, whereby a nbers, drawn from the secular Clergy appoin |
| | en | 261 The Crusades nded by the oman Church | | | of Constantinople and became basis of subodination of the Church to Russian State | 1453 Turks fall Constantinople Byzantine Empire ends | 1529 Church of England pulls away from Rome | | 1615 Brotherhood v | |
| | 1204 The nian Period | 1-1300 Ryzantino Art | | 1350 Late Paleologi | 1400-1450 Final Period of Byzantine art | 1450-1500 Cretan So | chool 1500- Italian Cont | empoary Mannerist | 1600 German a Flemish engravi | nd 1650 Armoury: ngs of icon painti |
| | | Post Ror | man Schism | | | | | Post Imperial | | |
| | | Ryz | antine | | | | | Ottoman | | |

1800 CE 2000 CE 1900 CE 1956 Between Heaven and Earth 1782 *Philokalia* by Nicodemus of the Holy Lost until 1883 Didoche, The by Fr Theoklitos (in Greek) Mountain published mystical texts from 4th | Lord's Instructions to the Gentiles to 15th Century The Way of a Pilgrim anon _ through the 12 Apostles Hymn of Entry by Fr Vasileios 1793 Paissy made a translation of Slavonic The Dognmatic Orthodox Theology by Dumitru Staniloae (1903-1993) 2008 The Orthodox Study Bible with Septuagint and commentary published Philokalia St John of Kronstadt My Life in Christ 19th c Pushkin writes most Triads in Defence of the Holy Hesychasts Spiritual Regulation not based on Orthodox by Gregory Palamas published 1959 Christen of literary works Canon Law but Protestant ecclesiastical "The Captain's Daughter" 1821-67 Philaret Drozdov Russian Bible Metropolitan Jonah OCA addresses Revival spread in spiritual life and missionary work translation, Filaretica, and 1823 Catechism Anglican Church in North America 1868-1912 St Nicholai began missionary Commemoration of the Optina startsi was approved work with Japanese founding seminaries, the 794 Orthodoxy introduced translation center, and numerous churches and by the Synod of the Russian Church Abroad in to North America Missionaries 1990, and by the Moscow Patriarchate in 1996 communities, witnesses his strong missionary zea go to Kodiak Island in Alaska Around 1790, Metropolitan Platon of Moscow restores and revives the monastery in the tradition set forth by St Paisius. Optina Hermitage (Pustyn The powerful renewal movement spread through the Church in Russia beginning in the nineteenth century, and into the atheist persecutions of the twentieth century 1810 452 monasteries By 1957 22,000 active Russian Orthodox Churches 2001-4 Orekhovo-Boriscovo Cathedral built to celebrate millennium of Baptism of Rus' Westernization in Church art, Church music and theology By 1985 fewer than 7,000 active Russian Orthodox Churches 2010 1st Divine Liturgy in 88 yrs at Panagia Soumela Monastery in Turkey 1987 The Optina Monastery itself was officially re-established 1821 Patriarch Gregory V martyred on Easter Sunday 1970 Metropolia becomes known as Orthodox Church in America 2008 First Ortthodox Liturgy celebrated at North Pole Vladimir Nikolayevich Venerable Seraphim of Sarov 1970 St Herman glorified as 1st American saint 2010 Hundreds of thousands of Quatemalans in Latin America convert to Orthodoxy Lossky (1903-(1754-1833) one of Russia's 1988 Andre Rublev canonized a saint in Russian Orthodox Church 1958) Theologian most highly venerated saints emphasized "theosis" 1918 St Vladimir Metroploitan of Kiev was murdered 1724-82 CE St Tihon of 1920-30s Soloovki Special Purpose Camp executed martyrs at monastery Zadonsk, a revitalizer of Revolution of 1917 resulted in 1.6 million Gulag death tole of Orthodox from 1929-1953 pastoral life, known as ecause thev resisted the Renovationists whose schism distorted the Orthodox Faith "Russian Chrysostom" 1917 Fall of the Monarchy, Most Holy Synod abolished, Patriarch was re-established Tikhon, Metropolotan of Moscow elected Patriarch by the All-Russian Council, Bolshevik Revolution 2001 Pope John Paul II of Rome apologizes to Orthodox Church for Fourth Crusade 1995 Pope John 1997 Law on 2003 Antiochian Orthodox Church Archdiocese of NA granted "self-rule" by Church of Antioch Paul II issues Freedom of 2004 Pope John Paul II returns relics to Constantinople stolen by Crusdaers in 1204 1844 Seminary opened encyclical Conscience 2007 Reconciliation of ROCOR and Moscow Patriarch as semi-autonomous entity on Island of Chalis Orientale and 2008 Ukraine issues commemorative coins celebrating Christianization of Russia Monasticism was severely restricted more than half Religious Lumen 2008 Synaxis of the Heads of all Orthodox Churches convened the monasteries were closed by Empress Catherine Associations encouraging II (the Great - 1762-96) and their lands confiscated. reunion of East passed in 2009 4th Pre-Conciliar Pan-Orthodox Conference in Switzerland 1870 RomanDogma and West Russia 2010 1st annual Assembly of North and Central America of Papal infallibility 1988 CE 1000 years of Orthodoxy in Russia 2011 All American Council of OCA and ROCOR celebrate Divine Liturgy 2011 Episcopal Assembly of North and Central America 1854 Roman Dogma of 1991 Communist order in Eastern Europe collapses Immaculate Conception 1914 1025 monasteries in Russia 2012 Assembly of Canonical Bishops of North and Central America **Synodal Period** Present Modern **Post Communist Post Imperial** Communist Modern Ottoman 1800 CE 1900 CE 2000 CE

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