# St\_Michael's\_Media\_\_Church\_Militant

## Logical Propositions

1. Saint Isidore of Seville was born around the year 560 AD.
2. Isidore's family stressed the importance of education from his youth.
3. Isidore became upset by the rigor of his education at one point.
4. Isidore ran away due to his education's rigor.
5. Isidore realized his family meant well for him after some time away.
6. Isidore returned home with a renewed zeal towards his study.
7. Isidore's family agreed to soften their severe punishments if he agreed not to run away again.
8. Isidore encountered the great thinkers of Christendom while studying.
9. Isidore began to have a burning love for theology after studying Saint Augustine.
10. Isidore cultivated a love for the Greek language and philosophy.
11. Isidore became a teacher in Europe.
12. Isidore wrote books on topics such as grammar, astronomy, and geography.
13. Isidore was restoring order in the universities and centers of learning.
14. The air of Arianism was growing strong and taking root in the newly baptized Visigoths.
15. Isidore knew the horror of the Arians.
16. In many respects, Isidore was standing with the great Saint Athanasius.
17. Isidore studied Saint Athanasius in his youth.
18. After being raised to the level of bishop, Isidore used his understanding of philosophy and theology to fight and defeat Arianism in his diocese.
19. Isidore lived to be nearly 80 until his death in 636 AD.
20. Saint Isidore is regarded as the most learned man of his age.
21. Isidore exercised a far-reaching and immeasurable influence on the educational life of the Middle Ages.

## Transcription

Today is the feast of Saint Isidore of Seville. Born around the year 560 AD, Isidore's family stressed the importance of education from his youth. While Isidore was a well-mannered child, at one point he became so upset by the rigor of his education that he ran away. After some time away, Isidore realized his family only meant well for him, and he would return home with a renewed zeal towards his study. His family, under the tutelage of his older brother, agreed to soften their severe punishments if he agreed not to run away again.  
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While studying, Isidore would encounter the great thinkers of Christendom. Isidore began to have a burning love for theology after studying the likes of Saint Augustine. He would also cultivate a love for Greek language and philosophy. Encouraged and strengthened by these new guides, Isidore would soon become a teacher in Europe. He wrote books on topics such as grammar, astronomy, and geography.  
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As Isidore was restoring order in the universities and centers of learning, the air of Arianism was growing strong and taking root in the newly baptized Visigoths. Isidore knew full well the horror of the Arians. In many respects, he was standing with the great Saint Athanasius, whom he studied in his youth. After being raised to the level of bishop, Isidore used his understanding of philosophy and theology to fight and defeat Arianism in his diocese.  
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Isidore lived to be nearly 80, until his death in 636 AD. He is regarded as the most learned man of his age and exercised a far-reaching and immeasurable influence on the educational life of the Middle Ages.  
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