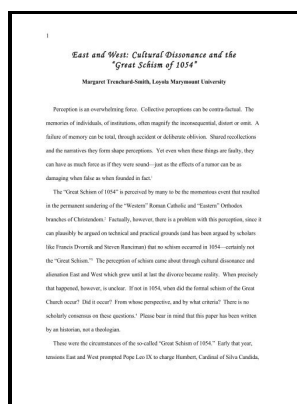


Photian schism - history and legend.

University Press - Photios I of Constantinople



Description: -

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Great Britain -- Colonies -- Administration.
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Schism -- Eastern and Western Church.
Catholic Church -- Relations -- Orthodox Eastern Church.
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The Photian Schism: History and Legend by Francis Dvornik

For nearly 120 years, from 720 to 843, Byzantines waged war with each other over the legitimacy of religious art, specifically whether that art constituted idol worship or merely legitimate veneration, with only the latter being acceptable according to Christian standards.

Photios I of Constantinople

The legates conceded to his demands and on their own authority absolved Photius of fulfilling this request in return for an acknowledgement of papal supremacy in Bulgaria. In Nicholas's response, he strongly defends the superiority of see of Rome as the only jurisdiction with immutable claims to apostolic tradition.

The Photian Schism: History and Legend by Dvornik

In this conspiracy, Leo was not implicated, but Photios was possibly one of the conspirators against Basil's authority.

Photios I of Constantinople

It was intended as a book of reference to facilitate the reading of old classical and sacred authors, whose language and vocabulary were out of date. Lazarus, Ignatius's envoy to Rome, had struggled to refute the charge, which seemed to create papal interest in Byzantine affairs. Yet the majority of works in Bibliotheca are by Christian patristic authors, and most of the secular texts in Bibliotheca are histories, grammars or literary works, usually rhetoric, rather than science, medicine or philosophy.

Photios I of Constantinople

Photios continued his career as a writer throughout his exile, and Leo probably rehabilitated his reputation within the next few years; in his Epitaphios on his brothers, a text probably written in 888, the Emperor presents Photios favorably, portraying him as the legitimate archbishop, and the instrument of ultimate unity, an image that jars with his attitude to the patriarch in the previous year.

F. Dvornik, The Photian schism. History and Legend

In 866, Michael conspired with to kill Bardas, alleging that he had been plotting to take over as emperor. Basil, however, was frustrated by the delay, and he wrote to John VIII asking that he recognize Photius and making it clear that Photius's election had been accepted virtually unanimously.

The Photian Schism: History and Legend by Dvornik

The new pope, , approved Photios's reinstatement. A letter from Pope John VIII to Photius confirms his assent to the actions of his legates.

The Photian Schism: History and Legend by Francis Dvornik

Another accusation made by Ignatius's enemies was that because he had not been elected in a synod and subsequently confirmed by the local emperor, instead simply being appointed by Theodora, he was not a true patriarch. Formosus was still serving as Bishop of Porto. The Synod of 861 p.

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