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PRINCIPAL CHURCH SCHISMS UNTIL 1054

Summary

The period of the first ten centuries of Christianity was marked by various ecclesiastical schisms that affected the weaker connection and uniqueness of the Christian world. The paper problematizes five church schisms that were in focus within the Christian community, and their presence shows that ecclesiastical or theological-dogmatic issues, as well as regional-political issues, largely occupied the public opinion of the Christian ecumenism in the transition from antiquity to the early medieval period. Church fathers such as Augustine of Hippo, Athanasius and Cyril of Alexandria and Pope Leo I the Great sought to minimize the consequences of schismatic churches that demanded recognition of their autonomous rights and hierarchical positions, but at the same time insisted on such church privileges. communities. Based on relevant, professional and historiographical literature, schismatic church events, the course of these disputes and the consequences brought by the historical analysis of the processed schism are presented.

Keywords: Antioch, Byzantine Empire, Christianity, Pope, Patriarch Acacius, Patriarch Photius, Patriarch Nestorius, antibishop Donat, schism