

Notable Scientific Theologians

Name: _____ Date: _____

Name	Location	Personal History	Best Know For	Special Notes
Cyril				
Jerome				
Ambrose				
Augustine				
Theodore				
John Chrysostom				

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Cyril	Alexandria (376-444)	Became a patriarch of Alexandria in 412 and devoted himself to defending orthodox doctrine. He often had a high-handed and pompous manner about him.	Advance veneration of Mary by declaring her Theotokos or the bearer of God.	Put in systematic form the classical statement of the doctrines of the Trinity and the person of Christ.
Jerome	Various but eventually settling in Bethlehem (345-420)	Baptized at the age of 19. Much of his time spent in writing.	Promoted asceticism, celibacy, and monasticism by writing stories of early ascetics by making them the heroes.	Wrote the Vulgate, a translation of the Bible into Latin.
Ambrose	Milan (374-397)	Bishop of Milan. He wrote volumes of commentaries on Scriptures but all with an allegorical-mystical interpretation that converted into practical instruction for Christian life.	Championing continuing congregational singing over the increasing popularity of liturgical and choirs that were becoming popular during his time. Kept Eastern pattern of singing psalms and hymns.	Wrote numerous songs, encouraged monasticism, early supporter of veneration of Mary, and promoted the cult of martyrs during his bishopric.
Augustine	Hippo, North Africa (354-430)	Bishop and most popular theologian affecting many denominations today.	Emphasized personal experience of grace as necessary for salvation, man perverted by sin from birth, and Millennium period between Christ's first and second coming.	Wrote massive literary pieces. Most famous was <i>The City of God</i>
Theodore	Cilicia (350-428)	Condemned by the church followers of Origen, he attached allegorical interpretation of Scripture.	Promoted method of studying the Scriptures according to their grammatical meaning in the light of their historical background.	Reputed to be the first who attempted to place the Psalms in historical context.
John Chrysostom	Antioch and later Constantinople (347-407)	He ignored confession to a priest, but held to the real presence in the Eucharist, to only one church, and to tradition as a valid basis of authority. Preacher.	Important representative of the grammatico-historical interpretation of Scripture. Opposed mystical elements of study unless the Scriptures suggested that as being so.	"Golden mouthed" preacher. Over 650 of his sermons still exist. Important in reforming the Eastern theology.