



John Chrysostom

347-407 A.D. Antioch-born church father and patriarch of Constantinople, he earned himself the name Chrysostom, meaning "golden-mouthed," as he eloquently rebuked the powerful and wealthy.



Theodosius

346-395 A.D. While Roman emperor of the East, he became ruler of all of Rome after crushing an attack from Maximus of the West. He also negotiated with the invading Visigoths that they could remain in the Empire, provided they served Rome.



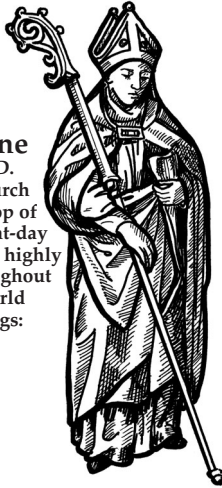
Stilicho

365-408 A.D. Roman statesman and one of the last great generals who defended the Western Empire from the invading Vandals and Goths.



Cyril of Alexandria

375-444 A.D. Patriarch of Alexandria, theologian, and bishop, Cyril's writings include scriptural explanations and arguments against Nestorius, Julian the Apostate, and others. He later, however, tempered his views to encourage unity.



Augustine

354-430 A.D.

Philosopher, church father, and bishop of Hippo (in present-day Algeria). He was highly influential throughout the Christian world due to his writings: *Confessions* and *City of God*.



Patrick

385-461 A.D. Patron saint of Ireland and Christian missionary, Patrick was kidnapped as a youth and escaped by divine intervention. He returned with a mission to spread the gospel to those who persecuted him, thus "driving the (pagan) snakes out of Ireland."



Gregory of Nyssa

335-394 A.D.

Chief orthodox theologian and church patriarch who authored several works and is best known for his Trinitarian theology.



Julian

331-363 A.D. Roman emperor who, while maintaining tolerance for Christianity, ventured to restore paganism as a religion.



Gregory of Nazianzen

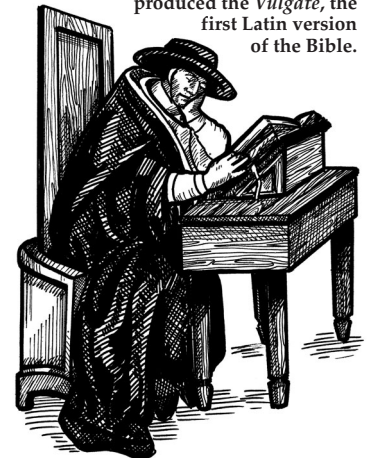
330-390 A.D. Theologian, reluctant priest, and anxious that the responsibility would test his faith, he often fled into monastic retreat when community demands plagued him. Yet, he served and defended the Nicene minority as bishop of Constantinople, evident in his writings, *Theological Orations*.



Ambrose

340-397 A.D.

Bishop of Milan as well as writer, composer, and architect of medieval church-state relations. His compositions included hymns, *Hexameron*, and *De bono mortis*. Implemented orthodoxy in the early Christian church.



Jerome

340-420 A.D.

Church father and Latin scholar who produced the *Vulgate*, the first Latin version of the Bible.



Alaric

370-410 A.D. Visigoth king who plundered Greece and laid siege to, occupied, and sacked Rome.