



Hengist and Horsa

early 400s A.D. War-leaders, infamous marauders, and brothers who led the Jutes in an invasion of Britain, founding the kingdom of Kent.



Benedict

480-547 A.D. An Italian abbot considered the "Father of Western Monasticism," he was the author of the famous *Rule*. Written for his monasteries, this laid out a standard for religious community living through prayer, work, and hospitality.

King Arthur

465-542 A.D. A legendary British hero, Arthur led the Britons to defeat the Saxon invaders from Germany at the Battle of Mount Badon. From 485-96 was the period of Arthur's "twelve battles," during which he gained reputation for invincibility. Arthur met his demise, according to *Annales Cambriae*, at the Battle of Camlann.



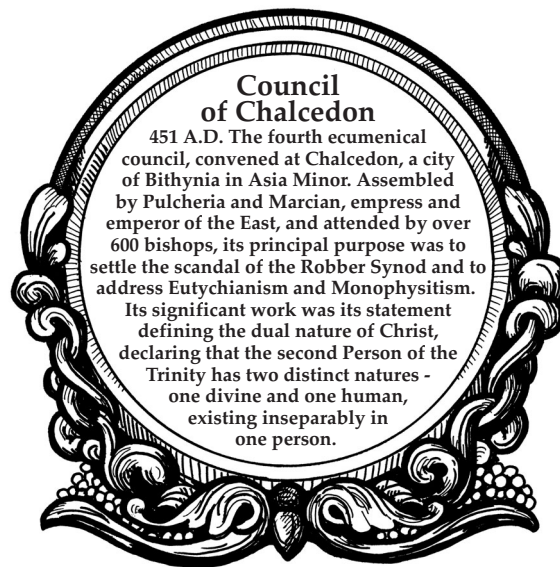
Attila the Hun

406-453 A.D. Called "the Scourge of the Gods," he was king of the Huns and one of the greatest barbarian invaders of the Roman Empire.



Theodoric

454-526 A.D. King of the Ostrogoths who, conquering Italy, established the Ostrogoth kingdom there with its capital at Ravenna.



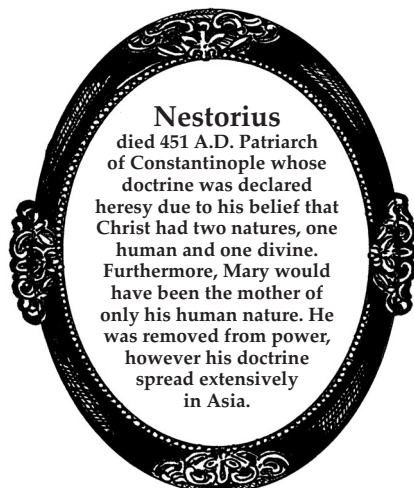
Council of Chalcedon

451 A.D. The fourth ecumenical council, convened at Chalcedon, a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor. Assembled by Pulcheria and Marcian, empress and emperor of the East, and attended by over 600 bishops, its principal purpose was to settle the scandal of the Robber Synod and to address Eutychianism and Monophysitism. Its significant work was its statement defining the dual nature of Christ, declaring that the second Person of the Trinity has two distinct natures - one divine and one human, existing inseparably in one person.



The Fall of the Western Roman Empire

476 A.D. Due to years of Barbarian invasions and severe moral decline, the Western Roman Empire collapsed with the deposition of Romulus Augustus, its last emperor, by the German king, Odoacer. This led to the period known as "The Dark Ages." The Eastern Roman Empire continued to thrive until 1453.



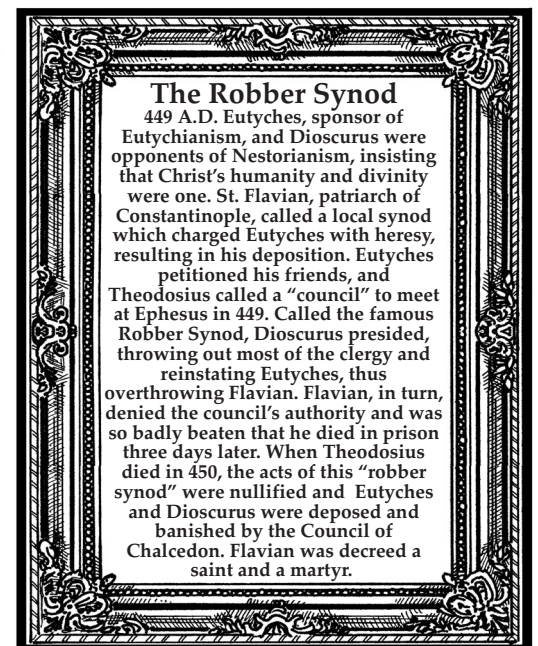
Nestorius

died 451 A.D. Patriarch of Constantinople whose doctrine was declared heresy due to his belief that Christ had two natures, one human and one divine. Furthermore, Mary would have been the mother of only his human nature. He was removed from power, however his doctrine spread extensively in Asia.



Genseric (Gaiseric)

died 477 A.D. Vandal king who invaded Africa from Spain, capturing Carthage and establishing it as his capital. Eventually, he defeated the Roman army, sacking Rome.



The Robber Synod

449 A.D. Eutyches, sponsor of Eutychianism, and Dioscurus were opponents of Nestorianism, insisting that Christ's humanity and divinity were one. St. Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople, called a local synod which charged Eutyches with heresy, resulting in his deposition. Eutyches petitioned his friends, and Theodosius called a "council" to meet at Ephesus in 449. Called the famous Robber Synod, Dioscurus presided, throwing out most of the clergy and reinstating Eutyches, thus overthrowing Flavian. Flavian, in turn, denied the council's authority and was so badly beaten that he died in prison three days later. When Theodosius died in 450, the acts of this "robber synod" were nullified and Eutyches and Dioscurus were deposed and banished by the Council of Chalcedon. Flavian was decreed a saint and a martyr.