

MISSION AND THE MONASTIC MOVEMENT (313-907)				
Context	West Roman Empire	East Roman (Byzantine) Empire	Armenia, West Syria, Egypt, Nubia and Ethiopia	Persian Empire and Asia
Stream of Christianity	Latin West	Greek East	Armenian, Jacobite, Coptic and Ethiopian	East Syrian
Primary model	Monks and nuns	Monks and nuns	Monks and nuns	Monks
Key figures in mission	Galic, Irish, Benedictine, Anglo-Saxon monks and nuns; bishops, priests and deacons	Byzantine monks and nuns; Ulfilas, Cyril and Methodius; merchants, slaves and prisoners of war	Egyptian, Ethiopian and West Syrian monks and nuns; Frumentus and Julian	East Syrian monks; merchants, physicians and refugees; teachers; patriarchs
Theological typology	A (emphasis on law)	B (emphasis on truth)	B (emphasis on truth)	C (emphasis on history)
Primary theologians	Augustine, Anselm	Basil of Caesarea, Macrina, the two Gregories	Cyril of Alexandria	Nestorius, Narsai, Aphrahat the Persian, Ephraem the Syrian
CONSTANTS				
Christology	High; Chalcedonian definition; substitutionary death	High Chalcedonian definition; exemplar model	High Monophysites ("one nature")	Low Dyophysites ("two natures"); "liberation"
Ecclesiology	Institutional model; "City of God"; Universality	Mystical communion, sacrament; Particularity of local church	Mystical communion, sacrament; Particularity of local church	Herald, servant; missional; Diaspora
Eschatology	Futurist (imminent) Individual	Realized Individual	Realized Individual	Inaugurated Historical
Salvation	Spiritual; Atonement; only through church	Spiritual; Pedagogical progression	Spiritual; Pedagogical progression	Holistic
Anthropology	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive
Culture	Negative; translation model	Positive; anthropological model	Positive; anthropological model	Positive/negative; moderate counter-cultural model