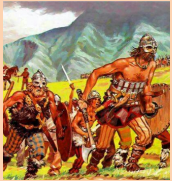


# The Justinian Head

The 3rd Head of the Papacy of Revelation 13:1,2.  
538 ACB - 1054 ACB

## The Prelude Period

476 - 521 ACB



Germanic Arian Barbarians

476 ACB

By 476ACB, Western Roman empire fell to Germanic Arian Christians who believed that Jesus was a created god. These nations threatened to destroy the papacy until 508ACB when the first of them accepted the Catholic faith.

508 ACB

In 508 ACB Clovis, King of the Franks became the first of these Arian Barbarian nations to convert to the faith of the Bishop of Rome (Catholic faith).



Clovis King of the Franks

King Clovis brought some of the other Arian nations into subjection by military defeat, and became the first protector of the Church of Rome by 508 ACB.

Thus, united resistance to the development of the papacy ended in 508 ACB.

521 - 565 ACB

(Emperor) Justinian

533 ACB

Justinian, Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire launched the Vandal war of 533 ACB to retake the Western Roman Empire from the Arian nations which remained. He hoped to free the city of Rome and its Pope from the threatening assaults of the Arian Barbarians. Justinian also wished to secure the influence of the Bishop of Rome.



Justinian, Emperor



Codex Justiniani

When he was about to begin this war, Justinian gave preeminence to the Bishop of Rome over the Bishop of Constantinople, in an official letter to the Pope declaring him to be "chief of the whole ecclesiastical body of the empire." Before this, there long existed a contest between these two Sees as to which should have precedence.

This letter is a part of the **Codex Justiniani**; This means that the Pope is declared supreme in the law of Justinian's realm.

534 ACB

In this year, Justinian responded to the Pope by quoting from his Codex Justiniani, to further sustain the pre-eminence which he conferred unto this archbishop.

"The authenticity of the title receives unanswerable proof from the edicts in the 'Novellae' of the Justinian Code. The preamble of the 9th states that 'as the elder Rome was the founder of the laws; so was it not to be questioned that in her was the supremacy of the pontificate.' The 131st, on the ecclesiastical titles and privileges, chapter ii, states: 'We therefore decree that the priesthood, and that the most blessed Archbishop of Constantinople, the new Rome, shall hold the second rank after the holy Apostle chair of the elder Rome.'", **IBID.**, p. 252.



Archbishop of Rome, Pope John

538 ACB

Though the decree making the Bishop of Rome head over all churches was issued in 533 ACB, it could not come into effect until 538 ACB. This was when the last hinderance to its fulfilment was removed with the defeat of the last remaining Arian tribe.

"... But this edict could not go into effect until the Arian Ostrogoths, the last of the three horns that were plucked up to make room for the papacy, were driven from Rome; and this was not accomplished, as already shown, until A.D. 538." **IBID.**, p. 130

### Notable outcomes during Justinian Head

- The decree of the supremacy of the Pope was for the Barbarians that began to make up the new population of the Western Roman Empire. They would be the European nations that would coexist for more than a thousand years alongside with the papacy.
- The pope was given control over all Christians by **public laws**.
- The pope could now, through **public law** use the military to enforce its headship of all the churches.
- Correcting **heresy** and **heretics** as a power given to the papacy could now facilitate for the legal persecution of conscientious saints.
- Public law gave the **consciencies** of Christians and people in the empire into the hands of the papacy.

(Pope) Gregory I, The Great

590 - 604 ACB

By the reign of Gregory I, the papacy had acquired a large amount of territory which would later be the land over which the pope had temporal rule, thus developing the papal Justinian head even further.

"... the Church owned landed property in parts of Italy, in Sicily, Africa, Spain, Gaul, the Balkans and even in the Levant. Whole towns were included in St. Peter's patrimony as it was called... In the Abruzzi, the Roman Church held vast forests, from which Gregory drew timber for building large churches in Rome..."

Friedrich Gontard, **The Chair of Peter**, p. 166

"Gregory I died on 12th March 604... Gregory had occupied Peter's Chair for fourteen years and he had enlarged the circle of ecclesiastical rule throughout Europe." **Ibid.**, p. 169



Pope Gregory I, The Great

The pope had become so exalted that he could now threaten the Roman Emperor in the East who denounced idolatry and idols in the church.



Pope Gregory II, Defender of Icons

He also quarreled with the Emperor Leo II, the Isaurian, known as 'the roaring and raging lion', regarding idols.



Pope Gregory III

Stephen III used a false Donation of Constantine document to claim that the bishops of Rome were given territory by Constantine to have temporal rule over. But Pepin, King of the Franks drew up the Donation of Pepin and gave it to the Pope which became the official inauguration of the Papal states over which the pope ruled.

"... On the next day Peter's successor, in the garb of a penitent, with ashes on his head, begged the king (Pepin) for his support. The Frank promised to undertake the protection of the church... and to secure... and other lands and legal title belonging to the Church of Rome." **IBID.**, pp. 177-178.

715 - 731 ACB

(Pope) Gregory II

"... Gregory answered with the spirit of his namesake: 'Know that the popes are the mediators between the East and the West and do not fear your threats. We have a safe place of refuge always at hand, a mile outside Rome... All the peoples of the West regard with faithful veneration him whose image you boastfully propose to throw down and destroy - the holy Peter whom all the kingdoms of the West look upon as God on earth... Send your people; we are innocent of the blood that they will shed; it is on your head that it will fall. **Ibid.**, p. 174.

731 - 741 ACB

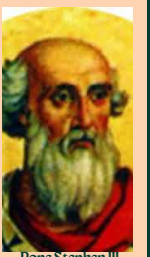
"Previously Leo had saved Rome when it was besieged by the Arabs... Things reached such a pass that on 1st November 731 a Roman council excommunicated the imperial iconoclast, but without naming him." **IBID.**, p.176.

752 - 757 ACB

(Pope) Stephen III

"... (Pepin) swore to protect the Church and to further its prosperity. The pope named Pepin as the Defender, Protector and Advocate of the Church." **IBID.**, pp 177,178

"The whole of the Patrimony was officially recognized in the so-called 'Donation of Pepin'... The event marks the historical inauguration of the States of the Church... From being an uncrowned sovereign without a treaty... Stephen III had become the founder of the Papal states..." **IBID.**, pp 178, 179



Pope Stephen III

End of Justinian Head

1054 ACB

Justinian Head ends with a rift between the Eastern and Western church. The Catholic Church in the West was cut off by the Orthodox Church in the East.

The Restoration that was initiated by Justinian's recapture of much of the barbarians was finally lost to the Church in Rome and Church in Constantinople in 1054 ACB.

"On 16th July [1054 ACB] the separation between the Western and the Eastern Churches was seen to be final and irrevocable." **IBID.**, p. 228