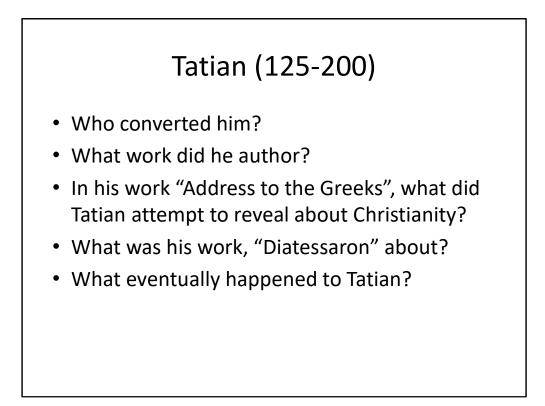


Introduction: In our previous lesson we were looking at the Apologists. Of an apologist is someone who writes a composition defending their beliefs an practices. On many occasions we will see evidence of letters that were written to Roman emperors. The same theme reoccurred time and time again, Christianity was pure and wholesome; the king would be wise to support it.

Our next apologist is...



(Read material from book then look at bullets).

Justin converted Tatian and this speaks well of Justin's zeal for the Lord!

He wrote "Address to the Greeks". He illustrated the Greek philosophy and religion was not superior to the that of Christianity. Today we would view him as being intolerant. Politically incorrect. Tatian takes a swipe at Homer, who Plate considered the father of Greek education. He said that Moses was older than Homer; perhaps giving more credence and credibility than Homer (seemed to be a jab).

His work called "Diatessaron" was about the work and life of Christ. My mind hearkens back to Paul's words in (1Cor.1:18-25 read and explain).

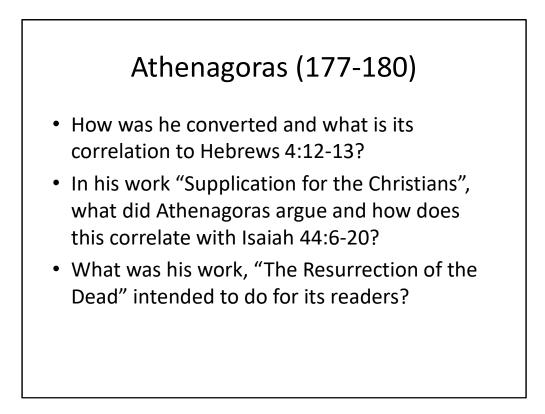
Tatian's life has a sad ending. He departed from Christianity and went off into Gnosticism. His views of God and the Old Testament changed. He began to argue against marriage saying it was sinful (Match.com would have gone out of business if he were its CEO).

Tatian is an example of how a person can begin their life in Christ simple, pure, and passionate, but get sidetracked and become just the heretics he debated.

## Melito (169-190) Where did he preside as an elder? He wrote as many as twenty compositions In one apology penned around 170, he wrote to the emperor about what in particular?

(Read material and then discuss bullets).

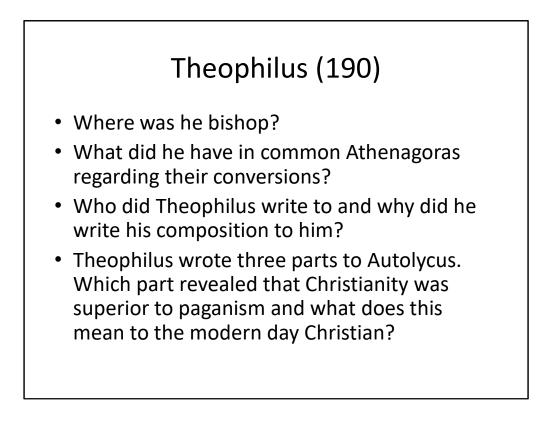
Once again we have another apologist attempting to convince the emperor how Christianity can positively influence and affect the Roman world for good. Of course the only emperor that really listened to Christians was Constantine in the early 300's. We will discuss him a little later in our study. Just as a side note though, Eusebius was a personal advisor to Constantine.



He was converted by reading the scriptures and this aligns with Heb.4:12-13 revealing the power of God's Word to convict and convert the soul.

In his work "Supplication for Christians" he argued that idols were useless and this was Isaiah the prophets exact remarks in (Isa.44:6-20).

The work of "The Resurrection of the Dead" was intend to get its readers to believe in the resurrection of Christ and the dead.



He was the sixth bishop of Antioch.

Both he and Athenagoras were converted by reading the scriptures.

He wrote a letter Autolycus with the hopes of converting him.

In the third part, Theophilus wrote about how Christianity was superior to paganism. What message does this convey to us? It should convey a message regarding the distinctiveness of the church. We are in the world, but not of the world (Rom.12:1-2). Jesus prayed that we would be "sanctified by His Word..." (Jn.17:16-17).