

the leaders of any country in the last 500 years beside the U.S. And so we ~~xxx~~ need not to expect Ambrose to have this ~~particular~~ particular view which we have. We can see, out of some of his actions, we can see how carried out ~~it~~ logically they lead to attitudes of the Roman Church during the middle ages, with which all historians, except very ardent Roman Catholics, are dead against. Even mild Roman Catholics try to excuse any qualities like that. You can see how they might lead, from Ambrose attitude, but we cannot accuse Ambrose of doing them. It was a logical development, but it was not his ~~xxx~~ viewpoint.

His viewpoint was that he should stand for truth and righteousness and he should make truth and right effective. That was his attitude.

Now, number two, Gratian and the altar of victory. Gratian was the young son of Valentinian the First. Val. the first ~~xxx~~ was not a particularly important emperor for our history. He had reigned for eleven years, after the death of Julian, but he had associated his brother with him, reigning in the east. And you remember that his brother ~~is~~ Valens, who is important, from the point of Ch. Hist. was a bitter opponent of the Athanasian view, and he even drove Athanasian away into exile for the fifth time. But Valentinian ~~the first~~ was perhaps as tolerant an emperor as the Roman empire ever had. ~~xxxxxxx~~ That is, he was a Christian, but he was one who was generally favoring the orthodox view which was the view in the west, which a great number of people in the west held. He gave his people liberty to work out their religious problems themselves, without the emperor taking a stand that would in any way interfere with their freedom. That was the general attitude of Valentinian, but there are very few men of those ~~xxx~~ days ~~xxx~~ to whom such an attitude can be attributed, unless they were men who were just not interested in religion at all, there were ~~xxx~~ emperors like that, of course. But Valentinian is not particularly important for our history, there are no vital events in ch. hist. which connect up with him.

~~xxx~~ When he died in 375, his boy, Gratian, who was only 16 years of age at the time, succeeded him as emperor, and Gratian, before ~~is~~ very long, was looking to the bishop of Milan, this high<sup>ly</sup> trained Roman official, and this very sincere and ~~xxx~~ splendid man, he was looking to him for assistance and