

The sailor as he led the paddles of the boat through the Mediterranean Sea could distinguish, as it were, such a popular tune and they spread it around and other people reacted against it and it soon was in the Pagan theaters; they were ridiculing the Christians for their constant arguing and fighting over this. Most of the pagans were pretty well ----<sup>14</sup> by the power of the emperors and by the strife and difficulties they had gone through that there wasn't much real upheaval among the pagans except an occasional one who would see a chance to advance himself. But the Christians who had risked their lives, thousands had been killed, were determined to stand for the truth and they thought this was a vital matter, one way or the other. So much for e. then, The Wide Disemination of it.

Then comes f. Constantine's attitude. Constantine's attitude has been explained pretty well. He wants Christianity to go forward. He wanted Christian influences to be predominate in his kingdom if possible. He wanted people to turn away from the vicious, sensuous lies that were common among the heathen. He wanted them to become respectable members of the Christian church. Here, the Christian church was being split by this arguing over what seemed to Constantine to be arguing over words. Constantine had no desire to determine the matter but to have it settled and laid aside and the church go on. So he thought of the expedience of having an ecumenical council. This is the first ecumenical council and probably the greatest of them all. At least it is the one that is most highly regarded. It is reggrded by all important branches of the Christian church as a great council which made a very vital decision. Now the decision did not amount to hiding anything that previously wamsn't known or to determine a doctrine which had not previously been in existence but to find words in which to state what Christian people whad always understood the scriptural teaching to be. Constantine gave the order for the calling of the council of Nicea. Now we touched on the Council of Nicea under Constantine but we will say a little more about it now.