This volume brings together in one compass the Orthodox churches of the ecumenical patriarchate – the Russian, Armenian, Ethiopian, Egyptian and Syrian churches. It follows their fortunes from the late Middle Ages until modern times – exactly the period when their history has been most neglected. Inevitably, this emphasises differences in teachings and experience, but it also brings out common threads, most notably the resilience displayed in the face of alien and often hostile political regimes. The central theme of this volume is the survival against the odds of Orthodoxy in its many forms into the modern era. The last phase of Byzantium proves to have been surprisingly important in this survival. It provided Orthodoxy with the intellectual, artistic and spiritual reserves to meet later challenges. The continuing vitality of the Orthodox churches is evident for example in the Sunday School Movement in Egypt and the Zoë brotherhood in Greece.

Michael Angold is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and is Professor Emeritus of Byzantine History at the University of Edinburgh. His most recent publications include The Fourth Crusade: Event and Context (2003), Byzantium: The Bridge from Antiquity to the Middle Ages (2001) and Church and Society in Byzantium under the Comneni, 1081–1261 (1995).
The Cambridge History of Christianity offers a comprehensive chronological account of the development of Christianity in all its aspects—tactical, intellectual, social, political, regional, global—from its beginnings to the present day. Each volume makes a substantial contribution in its own right to the scholarship of its period and the complete History constitutes a major work of academic reference. Far from being merely a history of Western European Christianity and its offshoots, the History aims to provide a global perspective. Eastern and Coptic Christianity are given full consideration from the early period onwards, and later, African, Far Eastern, New World, South Asian and other non-European developments in Christianity receive proper coverage. The volumes cover popular piety and non-formal expressions of Christian faith and treat the sociology of Christian formation, worship and devotion in a broad cultural context. The question of relations between Christianity and other major faiths is also kept in sight throughout. The History will provide an invaluable resource for scholars and students alike.

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In Memory of Steven Runciman,
Dimitri Obolensky and Sergei Hackel
Contents

List of illustrations xi
List of maps xii
List of contributors xiii
Foreword xvi
List of abbreviations xix

PART I

THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE

1 · The Byzantine Commonwealth 1000–1500 3
JONATHAN SHEPARD

2 · Byzantium and the west 1204–1453 53
MICHAEL ANGOLD

3 · The culture of lay piety in medieval Byzantium 1054–1453 79
SHARON E. J. GERSTEL AND ALICE-MARY TALBOT

4 · The rise of hesychasm 101
DIRK KRAUSMÜLLER

5 · Art and liturgy in the later Byzantine Empire 127
NANCY P. ŠEVČENKO

6 · Mount Athos and the Ottomans c.1350–1550 154
ELIZABETH A. ZACHARIADOU

7 · The Great Church in captivity 1453–1586 169
ELIZABETH A. ZACHARIADOU
Contents

8  •  Orthodoxy and the west: Reformation to Enlightenment  187
   Paschalis M. Kitromilides

9  •  Bars’kyj and the Orthodox community  210
   Alexander Grishin

10  •  The legacy of the French Revolution: Orthodoxy and nationalism  229
    Paschalis M. Kitromilides

PART II
THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

11  •  Russian piety and Orthodox culture 1380–1589  253
    Stella Rock

12  •  Art and liturgy in Russia: Rublev and his successors  276
    Lindsey Hughes

13  •  Eastern Orthodoxy in Russia and Ukraine in the age of the Counter-Reformation  302
    Robert O. Crummey

14  •  The Russian Orthodox Church in imperial Russia 1721–1917  325
    Simon Dixon

15  •  Russian piety and culture from Peter the Great to 1917  348
    Chris Chulos

PART III
EASTERN CHRISTIANITIES

16  •  Eastern Christianities (eleventh to fourteenth century): Copts, Melkites, Nestorians and Jacobites  373
    Françoise Micheau

17  •  The Armenians in the era of the crusades 1050–1350  404
    S. Peter Cowe
## Contents

18 · Church and diaspora: the case of the Armenians  
S. Peter Cowe  
430

19 · Church and nation: the Ethiopian Orthodox Tawahedo Church  
(from the thirteenth to the twentieth century)  
Donald Crummey  
457

20 · Coptic Christianity in modern Egypt  
Anthony o’Mahony  
488

21 · Syriac Christianity in the modern Middle East  
Anthony o’Mahony  
511

### PART IV  
THE MODERN WORLD

22 · Diaspora problems of the Russian emigration  
Sergei Hackel  
539

23 · The Orthodox Church and communism  
Michael Bourdeaux and Alexandru Popescu  
558

24 · Modern spirituality and the Orthodox Church  
John Binns  
580

Bibliography  
600

Index  
679
Illustrations

3.1 St Anastasia the Poison Curer and Anastasia Saramalyna; St Eirene. Panagia Phorbiotissa, Asinou, Cyprus. Photograph by Sharon Gerstel. 95
5.1 Epitaphios textile. Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Reproduced by permission of Hirmer Fotoarchiv. 132
5.2 The Communion of the Apostles, Staro Nagoricino. Reproduced by permission of Bildarchiv Foto Marburg. 135
5.3 Gregory of Nazianzos writing his homilies. Mount Sinai, Mss. Gr. 339, fol. 4v. Reproduced through the courtesy of the Michigan-Princeton-Alexandria expedition to Mount Sinai. 140
5.4 Calendar icon for the month of May. Mount Sinai, monastery of St Catherine. Reproduced through the courtesy of the Michigan-Princeton-Alexandria expedition to Mount Sinai. 142
5.5 Akathistos hymn, stanza 24. Markov Manastir, church of St Demetrios. National Museum, Belgrade. Photograph by Jadrenka Prolovic. 149
9.1 Bars’kyj, monastery of Nea Moni on Chios, 1732. Akademiia Nauk Arkhiv, Kiev, v. no. 1062. 214
9.2 Bars’kyj, Docheiariou monastery viewed from the south-west, 1744. Akademiia Nauk Arkhiv, Kiev, v. no. 1062. 223
12.1 Battle of the Novgorodians with the Suzdalian, mid-fifteenth century. Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. Reproduced by permission of The Bridgeman Art Library. 280
12.2 The Holy Trinity (1420s) by Andrei Rublev. Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. Reproduced by permission of The Bridgeman Art Library. 284
12.3 St Basil’s Cathedral, Moscow. Photograph by Lindsey Hughes. 298
Maps

1 The Byzantine Commonwealth  page 4
2 Mount Athos  13
3 Bars'kyj's travels  211
4 Muscovy  254
5 Eastern churches  374
6 Medieval Armenia  405
7 Ethiopia  458
Contributors


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Foreword

by The Archbishop of Canterbury

The average educated westerner is still quite likely to think of Christianity in terms of a basically western Europe-dominated history: the church gradually builds up a centralised system of authority, filling the vacuum left by the fall of the Roman Empire; its ideological monopoly is challenged at the Reformation, and the map of the Christian world is reconfigured; and all the various territories on that map are now engaged in a doubtfully successful struggle with global modernity, except where the newer churches of Africa are mounting a vigorous counter-offensive. Even in some good and sophisticated surveys of world Christianity published in recent years, this remains the dominant picture.

But Christianity is more various than this begins to suggest. The essays in this volume introduce us to a variety of contexts substantially different from what has just been described. The faith of the Byzantine world had nothing to do with the filling of a political gap; the Roman Empire continued, with an educational system and a lay civil service which did not yield to the clergy the kind of cultural closed shop familiar in the mediaeval west. What is intriguing in this particular story is the spread of Byzantine Christianity not as a tool of ‘empire’ in the crude sense but as the carrier and the ally of a much more subtle process of cultural convergence – the ‘Byzantine Commonwealth’ over whose character a good deal of controversy continues. The Byzantine Christian heartland continued, even when Byzantium was in steep political decline, to nourish kindred but diverse cultural and intellectual projects, of which Muscovite Russia is probably the most influential (and in many ways the most eccentric). It is a record which does not easily fit into most of the ‘faith and culture’ typologies familiar in western theological and historical writing.

The ‘commonwealth’ of Byzantine Christianity was not only about material culture, political rhetoric and artistic style. It was also a commonwealth of
spiritual practice – the liturgy, but also, no less importantly, the monastic life. ‘Hesychasm’, the practice of silent prayer free of ideas and images and grounded in a set of physical disciplines, became, from the fourteenth century to the present day, as clear a sign of the convergent Christian culture of eastern Europe as anything. How far it represented the resurgence and refocusing of a classical spiritual practice and how far it was innovatory and indeed in some ways subversive of such a tradition is a matter of keen debate, and the evidence of this debate can be traced in the pages that follow. In the twentieth century, the hesychast tradition, in ways that might surprise those who know it only through versions of the medieval disputes, has been one of the engines driving intellectual renewal and fresh cultural engagement in historically Orthodox societies like Romania, Greece and Russia.

But the Byzantine world is only part of the story. For most of their history, nearly all those churches that broke with Byzantium for doctrinal reasons or that had always been outside the political reach of the Empire lived as minorities in a Muslim society. It was not always a nakedly hostile environment, but it brought severe pressures to bear in all kinds of ways. Not least, it meant a continuing tradition of intellectual life conducted in the medium of non-European languages; only relatively recently has the world of Christian Arabic begun to receive the attention it merits. And the importance of these Christian communities in mediating classical Europe to the nascent Islamic culture is hard to exaggerate. No ‘clash of civilisations’ model will do justice to the complex interactions of all these universes of thought. A history of relative isolation and public marginality should not blind us to the substantive role of Christian minorities beyond the Roman and classical frontiers. And the same needs to be said about those churches like the Armenian and Ethiopian that did not live consistently as minorities in a non-Christian environment but experienced something of the same challenge in thinking and expressing their faith in the languages of cultures outside the ‘classical’ world. Looking at their history helps us make some better sense of the phenomena of marginal Christianities in the west, especially in the Celtic context.

Nor should we be lured into thinking that the schisms of the fifth to the eleventh centuries created hermetically sealed units of Christian discourse. Armenians, Byzantines and Latins participated in the same arguments in the Byzantine court; nearly all the churches of the east at one time or another faced difficult decisions about how far to go in rapprochement with Rome; the choices they made continue to affect relations between the modern churches in acute ways. Whether in the Council of Florence or in the embassy sent from Mongol Iran by Mar Yabh’allah III to the courts of the west in the thirteenth
Foreword

century, there was always an uncomfortable sense of unfinished business about how to relate with those on the other side of doctrinal and political divisions. Modern ecumenism has roots in a large number of missions and negotiations in the past, and these essays will show something of the variety in that history.

In modern times, eastern Christianity has suffered once again from being the victim of an imposed minority status in many countries; the trauma of communist domination and persecution has indelibly marked the churches of eastern Europe. But at the same time, many of the most creative theological elements in contemporary western theology can trace their origins to eastern sources, thanks partly, though not exclusively, to the Russian diaspora. For both Roman Catholic and Reformed thinkers, the eastern world has opened new pathways which relativise, even if they do not always solve, the historic standoffs between diverse western concerns, and offer a different and often more flexible vocabulary. Throughout the eastern Christian world today, Byzantine and non-Byzantine, there is an upsurge of new thinking, new artistic energy (think of the extraordinary development in the last few decades of Coptic iconography), and ressourcement in the monastic life. The final chapter in this volume gives a clear picture of the vitality and the wide impact of this renewal. Despite the unhappy and often violent symbiosis in some contexts between Christian rhetoric and uncritical nationalism, despite the fresh difficulties of Christian minorities that have developed as a result of contemporary geopolitics and a high level of tone-deafness in the west to the needs of these minorities, there is plenty of vigour and sophistication. If it is a cardinal temptation of our time to indulge in crass and destructive stereotyping of both Christian and Muslim worlds, forgetting the variety and wealth of their histories, this book, written out of the most painstaking contemporary scholarship, will be an indispensable aid in resisting that temptation. It is an academic tour de force; but far more than a simple academic exercise.

Rowan Williams, Archbishop of Canterbury
### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Archives de l’Athos</td>
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<tr>
<td>AAE</td>
<td>Akty, sobrannye v bibliotekakh i arkhivakh rossiiskoi imperii arkheograficheskoiu ekspeditsii imperatorskoi Akademii nauk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>Akty istoricheskie, sobrannye i izdannye arkheograficheskoiu komissiiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Byzantion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BF</td>
<td>Byzantinische Forschungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMGS</td>
<td>Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bd</td>
<td>Byzantinoslavica</td>
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<tr>
<td>BZ</td>
<td>Byzantinische Zeitschrift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Cahiers Archéologiques</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFHB</td>
<td>Corpus fontium historiae byzantinae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChOIDR</td>
<td>Chtenia v Obshchestve istorii i drevnosti rossiiskikh pri Moskovskom universitete (Moscow, 1845–1918)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNRS</td>
<td>Centre national de la recherche scientifique</td>
</tr>
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<td>CSCO</td>
<td>Corpus scriptorum christianorum orientalium</td>
</tr>
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<td>CSHB</td>
<td>Corpus scriptorum historiae byzantinae</td>
</tr>
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<td>DOP</td>
<td>Dumbarton Oaks Papers</td>
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<td>DOS</td>
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<td>Dumbarton Oaks Texts</td>
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<td>DTC</td>
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<td>jEclH</td>
<td>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</td>
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<td>jThSt</td>
<td>Journal of Theological Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>ÖAW</td>
<td>Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften</td>
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<td>OCA</td>
<td>Orientalia christiana analecta</td>
</tr>
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<td>OCP</td>
<td>Orientalia Christiana Periodica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>Migne, P. G., Patrologiae cursus completus, Series graeca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLDR</td>
<td>Pamiatniki literatury Drevnei Rusi XIV–seredina XV veka</td>
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### List of abbreviations

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<td>PLP</td>
<td>Prosopographisches Lexikon der Palaiologenzeit, 13 fasc. (Vienna: ÖAW, 1976–96)</td>
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<td>PO</td>
<td>Patrologia orientalis</td>
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<td>PSRL</td>
<td>Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisei</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSZRI</td>
<td>Polnoe sobranie zakonov rossiiskoi imperii</td>
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<td>REB</td>
<td>Revue des Études Byzantines</td>
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<td>RIB</td>
<td>Russkaia Istoricheskaia Biblioteka (St Petersburg: Imperatorskaia arkheograficheskaia kommissiia, 1880), vi</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPK</td>
<td>Das Register des Patriarchats von Konstantinopel</td>
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<td>RR</td>
<td>Russian Review</td>
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