

Online Catechism Lesson 5: Hellenization, Great Apostasy, and Canonizations

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The Hellenization of Christianity

The Hellenization of Christianity and its methods and means

1. The Hellenization of Christianity is the mixing of Christianity with the glorification of philosophy or mythology. Mythology includes the glorification of false gods, idols, or pagan religions.¹
2. Christianity is Hellenized by using philosophy or mythology to edify or enlighten oneself or others on faith or morals. It does so in the following ways:
 - a) By presenting philosophy or mythology as a true religion or a religion in which one can be saved
 - b) By presenting philosophy or mythology as necessary or useful to live a moral and virtuous life
 - c) By using philosophy as a source of revelation on faith or morals
 - d) By loving or at least liking philosophy or mythology
3. Christianity is also Hellenized by using methods unique to philosophy when teaching on faith or morals. It does so in the following ways:
 - e) By emphasizing questions and not answers
 - f) By presenting dogmas and heresies as allowable opinions
 - g) By defending heresies and dogmas equally before saying which is heresy or which is dogma
 - h) By willful ambiguity or willful contradictions
 - i) By complicating answers
 - j) By not denouncing heretics as heretics
4. And Christianity is also Hellenized by using terminologies unique to philosophy (scholastic babble) when teaching on faith or morals.

The Hellenization of Christianity by the anti-Church Fathers

5. Christianity was first Hellenized by the anti-Church Fathers and then by the scholastics and other humanists. A humanist is a Hellenizer.
6. Some of the anti-Church Fathers who Hellenized Christianity are Justin Martyr, Tatian, Pantaenus, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Firmilianus, Gregory of Thaumaturgus, Pamphilus of Caesarea, Lactantius, Arius, Eusebius of Nicomedia, Eusebius of Caesarea, Basil of Cesarea, Gregory of Nyssa, Gregory of Nazianzus, Didymus the Blind, Evagarus

¹ See RJMI book *The Hellenization of Christianity by the Anti-Church Fathers and Scholastics*.

Ponticus, Rufinus of Aquileia, Synesius of Cyrene, Jerome, Ennodius, Boethius, Isidore of Seville, and John Damascene.

The Great Apostasy began in AD 1033

7. Satan was chained when Christ died on the cross in AD 33, and hence Christianity made steady progress. The Hellenization of Christianity by the anti-Church Fathers also began in the 1st century as soon as Gentile converts began to enter the Catholic Church. But it did not make steady progress. Not until Satan was unchained in AD 1033 and the Great Apostasy began did the Hellenization of Christianity make steady progress down until today.
8. The four main crimes of the Great Apostasy, which began in the 11th century and made steady progress, are 1) the glorification of philosophy (aka scholasticism); 2) the glorification of the false gods and false religions of mythology; 3) the glorification of immorality; and 4) non-judgmentalism and non-punishmentalism, which was necessary for the success of the Great Apostasy. And these crimes led to many other heresies and other crimes.

The Hellenization of Christianity was resurrected in the 11th century

The progressive desecration of Catholic places began in the 11th century

9. A manifest sign of the Great Apostasy and its progress is the Hellenization of Christianity by the progressive desecration of Catholic places (which began in the 11th century) with images of devils, idols, false gods, false religions, pagans, heretics, schismatics, vice, grotesque deformity, immodesty, and pornography.²

The Hellenization of Christianity by the scholastics

10. Christianity was Hellenized by the scholastics and other humanists. A humanist is a Hellenizer.
11. Some of the scholastics who Hellenized Christianity are Rabanus Maurus, John Scotus Erigena, Gerber of Aurillac who became Antipope Sylvester II, Berengarius of Tours, Anselm of Bec, William of Champeaux, Bernard of Chartres, Hugh of St. Victor, Peter Abelard, Gilbert of Poitiers, Theodoric (Thierry) of Chartres, Bernard of Clairvaux, William of Conches, Gratian who Hellenized Canon law, Peter Lombard who was the first most influential Hellenizer of theology by his work titled *Sentences*, Hildegard of Bingen, John of Salisbury, Antipope Alexander III, Peter of Poitiers, Antipope Gregory IX, Alexander of Hales, Robert Grosseteste, Adam Marsh (De Marisco), Roland of Cremona, Thomas Aquinas the most influential scholastic, Bonaventure, Raymond of Penafort, Robert Kilwardby, Albert the Great (Wretch), William de la Mare, John Pecham, Roger Bacon, Vincent Ferrer, Jean (John) Gerson, Girolamo Savonarola, Thomas More, Antipope Leo X, Ignatius of Loyola, Alphonsus de Liguori, Antipope Pius IX, Antipope Leo XIII, Antipope Pius X, and Antipope Benedict XV.

² See RJMI book *The Desecration of Catholic Places*.

No Popes or Cardinals since Innocent II in 1130

12. The primary blame for the success of the Great Apostasy falls upon the men who had the authority and power to punish the criminals and eradicate the crimes but did not because they were guilty of either the same crimes or sins of omission. “Unto whomsoever much is given, of him much shall be required: and to whom they have committed much, of him they will demand the more.” (Lk. 12:48) “If any one sin and hear the voice of one swearing and is a witness either because he himself hath seen or is privy to it: if he do not utter it, he shall bear his iniquity.” (Lev. 5:1)
13. There have been no popes or cardinals since 1130 AD. All of the so-called popes and so-called cardinals from Innocent II (1130-1143) until today were and are apostate antipopes and apostate anticardinals for supporting or allowing the following crimes or criminals. Supporting the crimes or criminals means they favored or promoted the crimes or criminals. Allowing the crimes or criminals means they did not sufficiently condemn the crimes or they did not sufficiently denounce or punish the criminals or were in religious communion with them.
 - k) All of the apostate antipopes and anticardinals supported or allowed the desecration of Catholic places with images against the Catholic faith and morals. And most of the desecrations remain to this day. For this crime alone, all of them are idolaters and formal heretics and thus banned from holding offices even if they did not hold any other heresy or idolatry. From the information I have, twenty-one places were desecrated from the 11th to the 12th century. The first desecrated place in Rome was St. Paul Outside the Walls in 1170; and the first time St. Peter’s Basilica was desecrated was on 6/26/1445, by its idolatrous and immoral doors, with many more desecrations following shortly after.
 - l) Some of the apostate antipopes and anticardinals supported or allowed the heresy of scholasticism, which is the glorification of philosophy.
 - m) All of the apostate antipopes and anticardinals supported or allowed the glorification of the false gods and false religions of mythology at least by supporting or allowing Catholic places to be desecrated with the images of idols, false gods, false religions, and pagans. Many of them also glorified the false gods and false religions of mythology by their words and deeds.
 - n) All of the apostate antipopes and anticardinals glorified immorality at least by supporting or allowing Catholic places to be desecrated with immoral images. Many of them also supported or allowed the glorification of immorality by their words and deeds.
 - o) All of the apostate antipopes and anticardinals were guilty of the heresies of non-judgmentalism or non-punishmentalism. They either did not sufficiently condemn sin or did not sufficiently denounce or punish sinners and thus the crimes and criminals remained in so-called good standing and hence continued to corrupt Catholic teaching instruments, Catholic places, and Catholics. And thus they enabled the Great Apostasy to make steady progress and succeed.
 - p) Many of the apostate antipopes and anticardinals held other idolatries and heresies.

No Catholic theologians since 1250

14. All of the theologians and canon lawyers from 1250 onward were apostates for glorifying pagan philosophers or philosophies by supporting, allowing, or not sufficiently condemning scholasticism and the scholastics. Many theologians and canon lawyers before 1250 were also apostates, but each case must be studied individually.

Immorality progressed as the Great Apostasy progressed

15. As the Hellenization of Christianity and the Great Apostasy progressed so did immorality among Catholics and nominal Catholics. This is known as the Romans One Curse.³

Canonizations are not infallible

16. A pope's infallible condemnation of idolaters, apostates, heretics, schismatics, and other sinners pertains to the integrity of the Catholic faith.
17. However, a pope cannot infallibly judge the holiness of a person and thus infallibly judge who is a saint because he cannot read hearts in which some may be guilty of hidden sins. Whereas, the sins of notorious sinners are manifest and thus a pope can infallibly judge and condemn notorious sinners. "*Some men's sins are manifest, going before to judgment, and some men they follow after.*" (1 Tim. 5:24)
 - a) While the canonization of saints by popes is a good thing, it is not infallible. Hence men cannot have infallible certainty that a canonized saint is truly a saint. The most certainty that one can have that a canonized saint is a saint is moral certainty, which means that one is certain based upon all of the available evidence but not infallibly certain because of the possibility of hidden evidence or motives that prove that the person could not be a saint. The moral certainty that a canonized saint is a saint is based upon all of the available evidence that shows that the apparent saint held the Catholic faith, led a holy life, bore good fruits, and did miracles. However, there is always the possibility of hidden evidence and motives that would prove the person to be a heretic or immoral and hence not a saint. And thus the miracles attributed to this apparent saint were from the Devil or based on false testimony.

For the glory of God; in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael, St. Joseph, Ss. Joachim and Anne, St. John the Baptist, the other angels and saints; and for the salvation of men

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³ See RJMI article *Romans One Curse*. And see RJMI book *The Great Apostasy: Crimes against Morals*.