

The Three Ecumenical Creeds.

1. Apostles' Creed
Roots in the second century, shortly after the Apostles.
First occurs in a letter sent by the synod of Milan (390)
Tyrannius Rufinus (404)
De Symbolo (not really Augustine) elaborated
In 1438, the Greek church had not heard of this creed.
2. Nicene Creed
"The Niceno-Constantinopolitan" approved at the council of Nicea in 325 A.D.
Council of Constantinople of 381 A.D. revised the creed.
The Council of Chalcedon of 451 speak approvingly of it.
Third Council of Toledo of 589 A.D. "And from the Son" *filioque*
--confessing the full divinity of the son and the Holy Spirit against the Arians (and others)
858 A.D. Benedict VIII used the filioque in Mass
1054 East objected.
3. Athanasian Creed
Quicumque
Could have been, but most likely not by Athanasius (late 4th century)
Already in use in the 6th century
Some say 7th to 8th century.
Detailed explanation of Trinity and the Person of Christ

The first seven ecumenical councils:

the [First Council of Nicaea](#) in 325 --Arian Heresy

the [First Council of Constantinople](#) in 381 --rejected Apollinarianism; confirmed Divinity of the Trinity;
re-affirmed Nicene Creed

the [Council of Ephesus](#) in 431 --rejected Nestorianism & Pelagianism; re-affirmed Nicene Creed

the [Council of Chalcedon](#) in 451 -Affirms Christ is fully God and fully human; Rome and Constantinople
Patriarchs are equal

the [Second Council of Constantinople](#) in 553

the [Third Council of Constantinople](#) from 680–681

the [Second Council of Nicaea](#) in 787