



# St Patrick, 385-493 AD born during reign of Theodosius Patrick="Patricius"=noble, patrician



The true story of Patrick is known from two short letters written by Patrick himself, his Letter to the Soldiers of Coroticus and Confession. That we possess these two remarkable documents at all is the result of Patrick being forced in his later years to write, first, a letter of appeal and condemnation to a slave-raiding king and his band of mercenary pirates and, second, a defense of his work against accusations by fellow churchmen. These letters contain fascinating and precious bits of information about his own life as well as about Ireland during a turbulent age. The two letters are in fact the earliest surviving documents written in Ireland and provide us with glimpses of a world full of petty kings, pagan gods, quarreling bishops, brutal slavery, beautiful virgins, and ever-threatening violence. But more than anything else, they allow us to look inside the mind and soul of a remarkable man living in a world that was both falling apart and at the dawn of a new age. There are simply no other documents from ancient times that give us such a clear and heartfelt view of a person's thoughts and feelings. These are, above all else, letters of hope in a trying and uncertain time. It's remarkable that the Confession and Letter to the Soldiers of Coroticus survived at all. The Book of Armagh contains one of only seven copies of Patrick's letters that have been preserved to the present day. These precious manuscripts are our only links to the genuine Patrick who lived more than fifteen centuries ago. They are copies of copies of his original two letters reproduced by monastic scribes in medieval Europe.Philip Freeman, St Patrick of Ireland

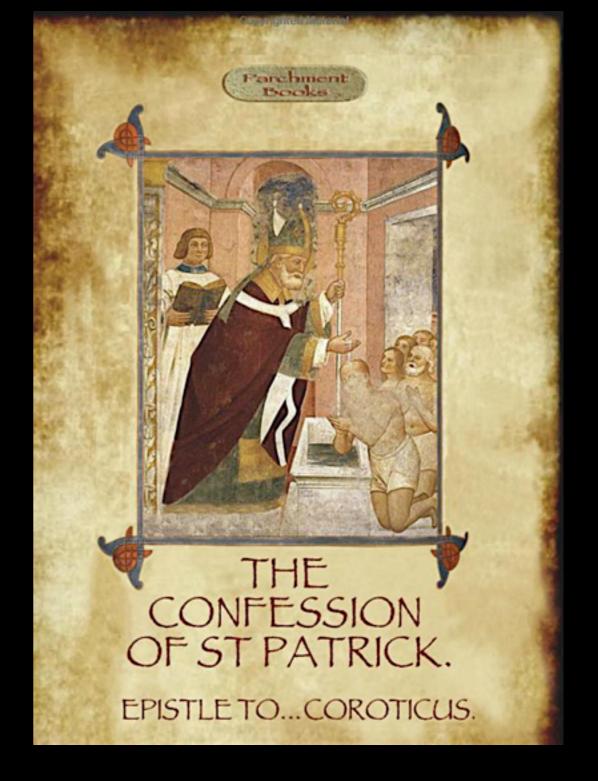
Trinity College Dublin, The Long Room



#### The Book of Armagh (right)









IAM PATRICK—a sinner—the most unsophisticated and unworthy among all the faithful of God. Indeed, to many I am the most despised. My father was Calpornius, a deacon of the Church, and my grandfather was Potitus, a priest. His home was the village of Bannaventa Berniae, but he also had a country estate nearby. There I was captured when I was just short of my sixteenth birthday, at a time when I had no real knowledge of God. I was led away as a slave to Ireland as were so many thousands of others. We deserved slavery—for we had abandoned God and did not follow his ways. We ignored the warnings of our priests, who pleaded with us again and again to be mindful of our eternal souls. So God poured out his anger on us and scattered us among the hordes of barbarians who live at the edge of the world. And indeed, here today, they can see how unimportant I am. But it was here in Ireland that God first opened my heart, so that—even though it was a late start —I became aware of my failings and began to turn with my whole heart to the Lord my God. For he looked down on my miserable condition and had compassion for me, young and foolish as I was. He cared for me before I even knew who he was, before I could tell the difference between right and wrong. He protected me and loved me even as a father does his own child.

The Book of Armagh (800s) sat quietly on a library shelf until, in the year 937, an Irish king recognized its immense value and ordered it enshrined and placed in a leather case. In 1004 a priest recorded on a blank page of the manuscript that Brian Boru, high King of Ireland, visited Armagh and affirmed the privileges of that church. A century later an Armagh clergyman angry at being replaced briefly ran away with the manuscript in a huff. It was then decided that such an important book needed a special protector, so a man was chosen who became known as the Maor na Canóine (Keeper of the Book). The position was hereditary, so his descendants bore the responsibility for guarding the book for centuries thereafter. Anyone today with the name MacMaoir or MacMoyre (son of the Keeper) is a member of this family. Hard times fell on Ireland with the English incursions of the seventeenth century; in 1680 Florence MacMoyre, last of the hereditary Keepers of the Book, pawned it for five pounds. The book changed hands several times before ending up in the Royal Irish Academy in 1846. Seven years later the archbishop of Armagh purchased the manuscript and presented it to Trinity College, where it remains to this day.

#### The Book of Armagh (right)





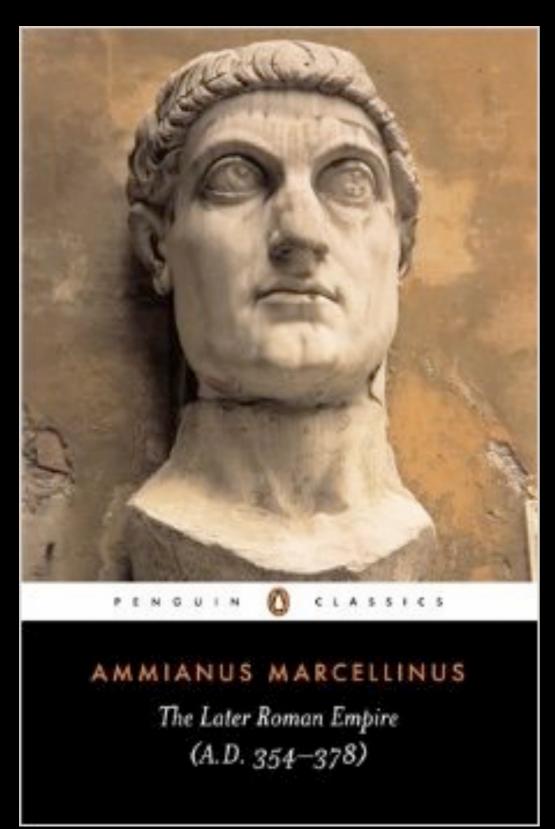


The true story of Patrick is known from two short letters written by Patrick himself, his Letter to the Soldiers of Coroticus and Confession. That we possess these two remarkable documents at all is the result of Patrick being forced in his later years to write, first, a letter of appeal and condemnation to a slave-raiding king and his band of mercenary pirates and, second, a defense of his work against accusations by fellow churchmen. These letters contain fascinating and precious bits of information about his own life as well as about Ireland during a turbulent age. The two letters are in fact the earliest surviving documents written in Ireland and provide us with glimpses of a world full of petty kings, pagan gods, quarreling bishops, brutal slavery, beautiful virgins, and ever-threatening violence. But more than anything else, they allow us to look inside the mind and soul of a remarkable man living in a world that was both falling apart and at the dawn of a new age. There are simply no other documents from ancient times that give us such a clear and heartfelt view of a person's thoughts and feelings. These are, above all else, letters of hope in a trying and uncertain time. It's remarkable that the Confession and Letter to the Soldiers of Coroticus survived at all. The Book of Armagh contains one of only seven copies of Patrick's letters that have been preserved to the present day. These precious manuscripts are our only links to the genuine Patrick who lived more than fifteen centuries ago. They are copies of copies of his original two letters reproduced by monastic scribes in medieval Europe.Philip Freeman, St Patrick of Ireland



# St Patrick, 385-493 AD born during reign of Theodosius Patrick="Patricius"=noble, patrician







#### Constantine the Good Emperor Christianity Legal



#### Death of Constantine, May 22, 337, in ancient Greek Ms.



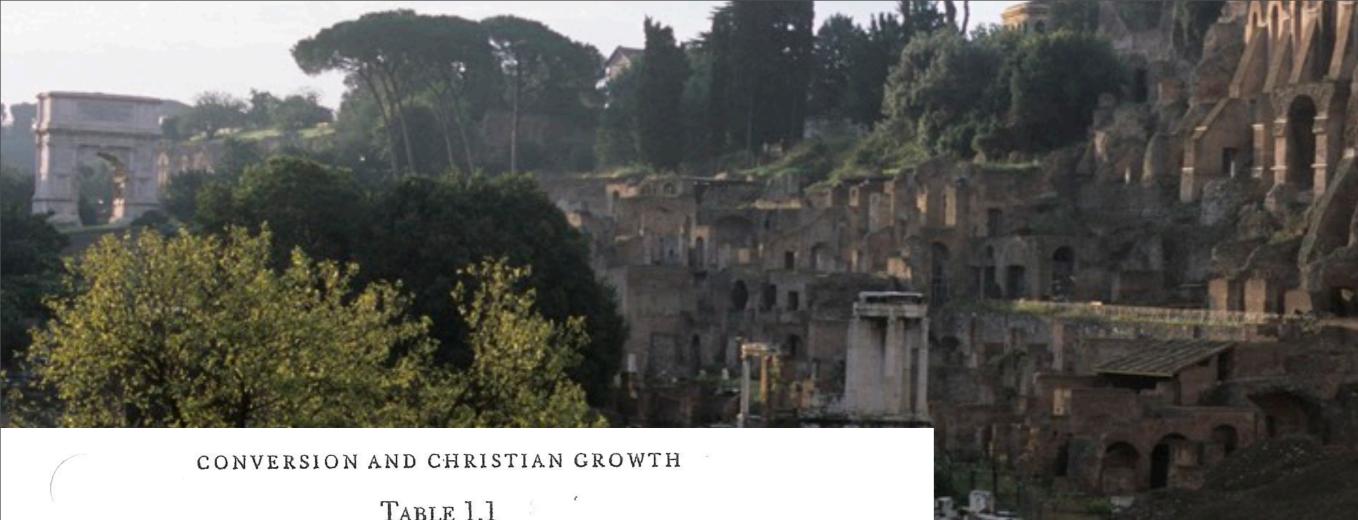


TABLE 1.1
Christian Growth Projected at 40 Percent per Decade

Year	Number of Christians	Percent of Population <sup>a</sup>
40	1,000	0.0017
50	1,400	0.0023
100	7,530	0.0126
150	40,496	0.07
200	217,795	0.36
250	1,171,356	1.9
300	6,299,832	10.5
350	33,882,008	56.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Based on an estimated population of 60 million.

Constantine (272-337), Edict of Milan, 313

Martin of Tours (316-397) cloak: 334

Ambrose (330-397) Milan (Aug 387)

Jerome (347-420)

Augustine (354-430)

Patrick (385-493) England and Ireland

Theodoric (454-526) buried Theodoric Tomb, Ravenna.

Clovis (466-511) baptized 496, Reims, buried St Denis, Par

Boethius (480-525) born Rome, buried Pavia.

Benedict (480-547) buried Monte Cassino, Italy.

Justinian (482-565) and Theodora (500-548)

King Arthur (500?-537)

St Columba (521-597) Ireland, and Iona (Scotland)

Pope Gregory the Great (540-604)

# Youth 390's AD small Roman town on west coast (Wales?) City house of Patrician class Country Villa with agriculture (slaves)





#### School:

native language British (Welsh) study Latin (Latin lit, history, drama)

knows Greek (knows all Greek stories, Troy etc) some Irish from immigrants, settlers brought by Romans



Etymologically, the Latin word **trivium** means "the place where three roads meet" (tri + via); hence, the subjects of the trivium are the foundation for the quadrivium, the upper division of the medieval education in the liberal arts, which comprised arithmetic (number), geometry (number in space), music (number in time), and astronomy (number in space and time). Educationally, the trivium and the quadrivium imparted to the student the seven liberal arts of classical antiquity.<sup>[1]</sup>

imitation of the earlier quadrivium.<sup>[2]</sup> Grammar, logic, and rhetoric were essential to a classical education, as explained in Plato's dialogues. Together, the three subjects were included to and denoted by the word "trivium" during the Middle Ages, but the tradition of first learning those three subjects was established in ancient Greece

#### TRIVIUM

#### Quadrivium

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **quadrivium** (plural: quadrivia<sup>[1]</sup>) are the four subjects, or arts, taught after teaching the trivium. The word is Latin, meaning "the four ways" (or a "place where four roads meet"), <sup>[2]</sup> and its use for the four subjects has been attributed to Boethius or Cassiodorus in the 6th century. <sup>[3][4]</sup> Together, the trivium and the quadrivium comprised the seven liberal arts (based on thinking skills), <sup>[5]</sup> as opposed to the practical arts (such as medicine and architecture).

The quadrivium consisted of arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. These followed the preparatory work of the trivium made up of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. In turn, the quadrivium was considered preparatory work for the serious study of philosophy (sometimes called the "liberal art par excellence")<sup>[6]</sup> and theology.

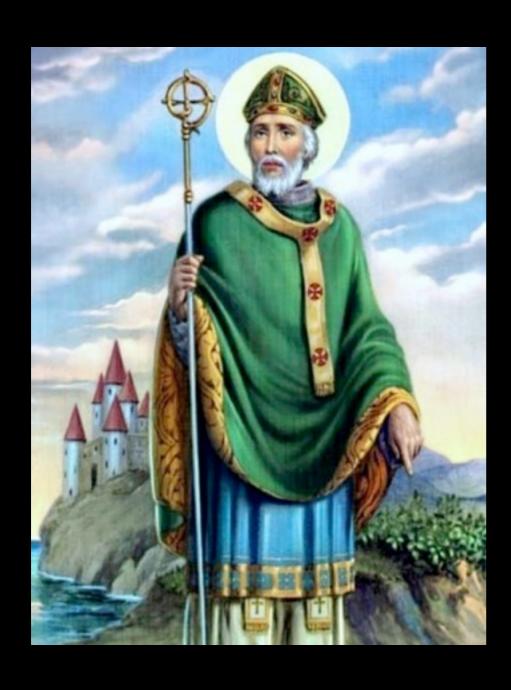
ii. The seven liberal disciplines (De septem liberalibus disciplinis) 1. There are seven disciplines of the liberal arts. The first is grammar, that is, skill in speaking. The second is rhetoric, which, on account of the brilliance and fluency of its eloquence, is considered most necessary in public proceedings. The third is dialectic, otherwise known as logic, which separates the true from the false by very subtle argumentation. 2. The fourth is arithmetic, which contains the principles and classifications of numbers. The fifth is music, which consists of poems and songs. 3. The sixth is geometry, which encompasses the measures and dimensions of the earth. The seventh is astronomy, which covers the law of the stars.

#### School:

native language British (Welsh) study Latin (Latin lit, history, drama)

knows Greek (knows all Greek stories, Troy etc) some Irish from immigrants, settlers brought by Romans





young Patrick's great sin age 15 (c. 400)





#### IRISH RAID

400 AD (age 15-16) Patrick taken by Irish raiders taken to Ireland becomes slave works as shepherd for 6 years same owner where? we dont know he says traveled 180 miles to find ship home thus was on western coast County Mayo?

#### The 32 counties of Ireland Derry Donegal Antrim Tyrone Down Fermanagh Armagh Monaghan Cavan Leitrim Mayo Roscommon Louth Longford Meath Westmeath Galway Dublin Offaly Kildare Wicklow Laois Clare (Carlow) Tipperary Kilkenny Wexford Limerick Waterford Kerry Cork Produced by Irish-Genealogy-Toolkit.com

coldest wettest county





#### IRISH RAID

400 AD (age 15-16) Patrick taken by Irish raiders taken to Ireland becomes slave works as shepherd for 6 years same owner where? we dont know he says traveled 180 miles to find ship home thus was on western coast County Mayo?

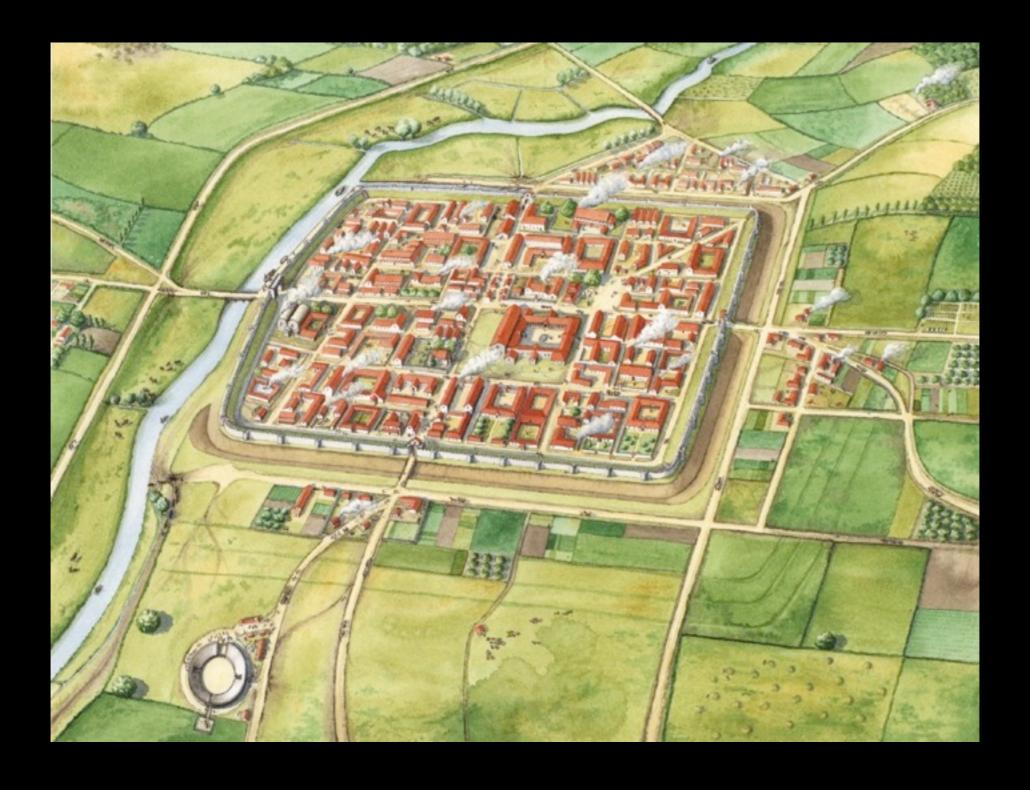
## 400-406 Six years as slave shepherd changes the selfish patrician Roman

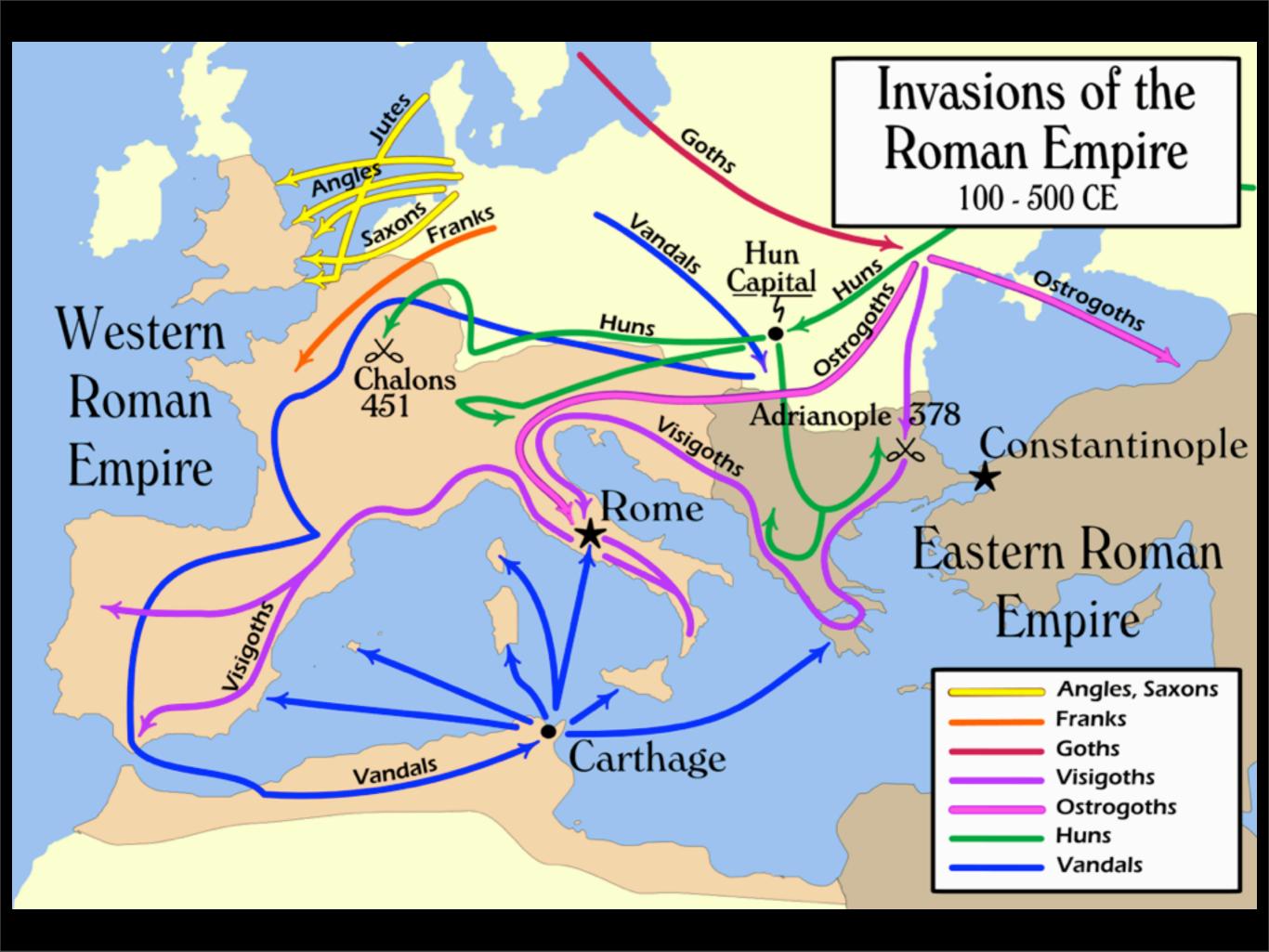


## 406 Runaway slave Patrick arrives at east coast port talks his way onto ship as sailor.



#### After long journey, Patrick comes home 406-7 AD.

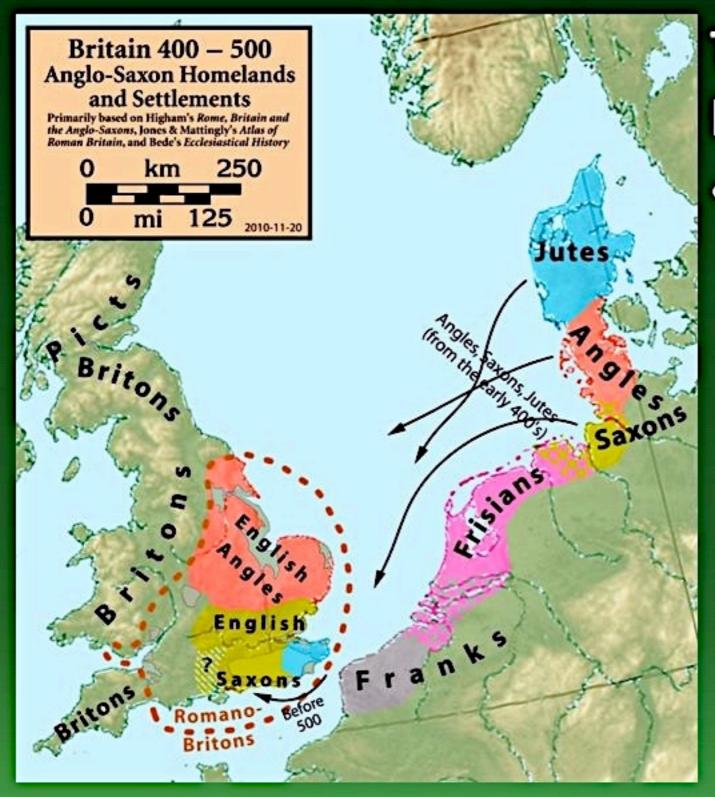








**Patrick** comes home just as the Romans begin leaving Britain



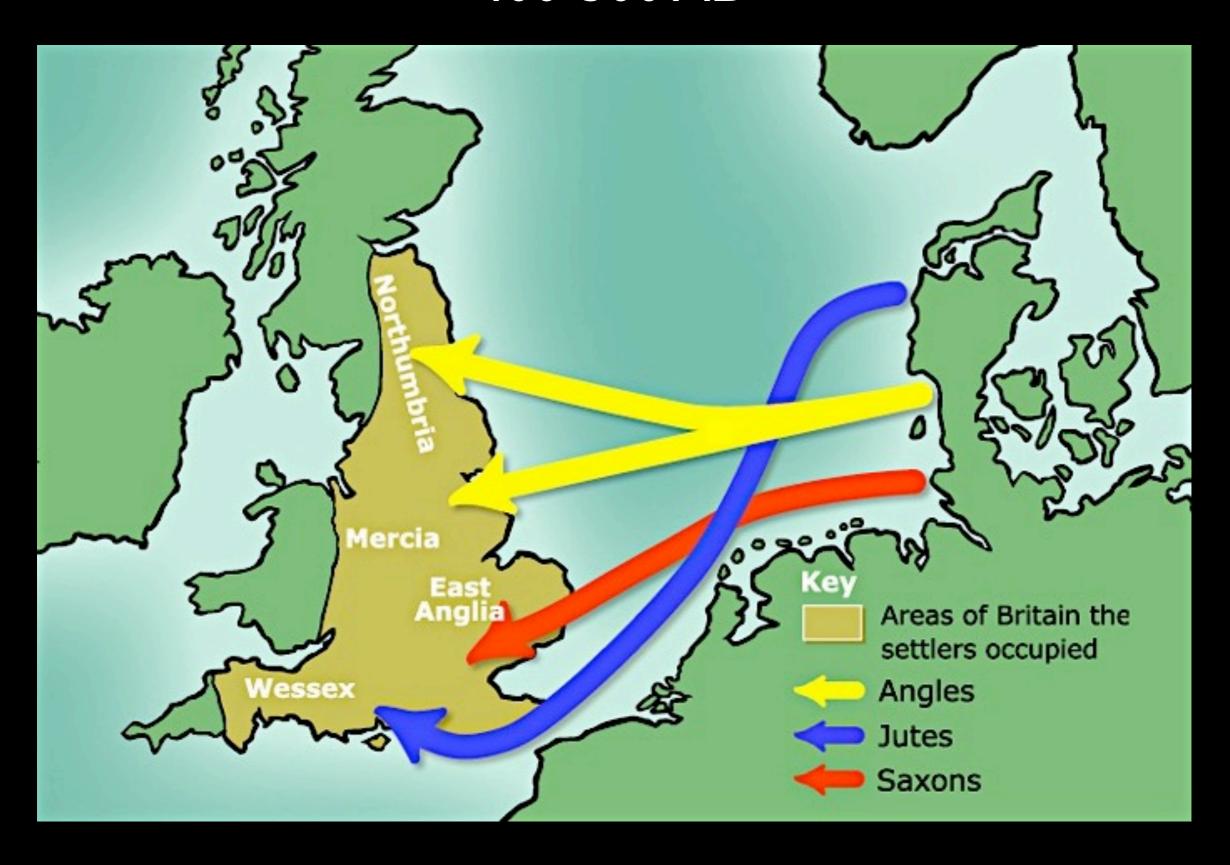
# The Anglo-Saxon Invasions (400s AD)

After Rome left, Britain was invaded by as many as 200,000
 Angles and Saxons from Denmark and Germany, who brought new language to "Engla-land" (land of the Angles)



407 Rome leaves Britain 493 death of St Patrick 550 St Columba Ireland 563 Columba to Iona 516 King Arthur

### 400-500 AD



#### THEYEARS OF STUDY FOR PRIESTHOOD



The "missing years."

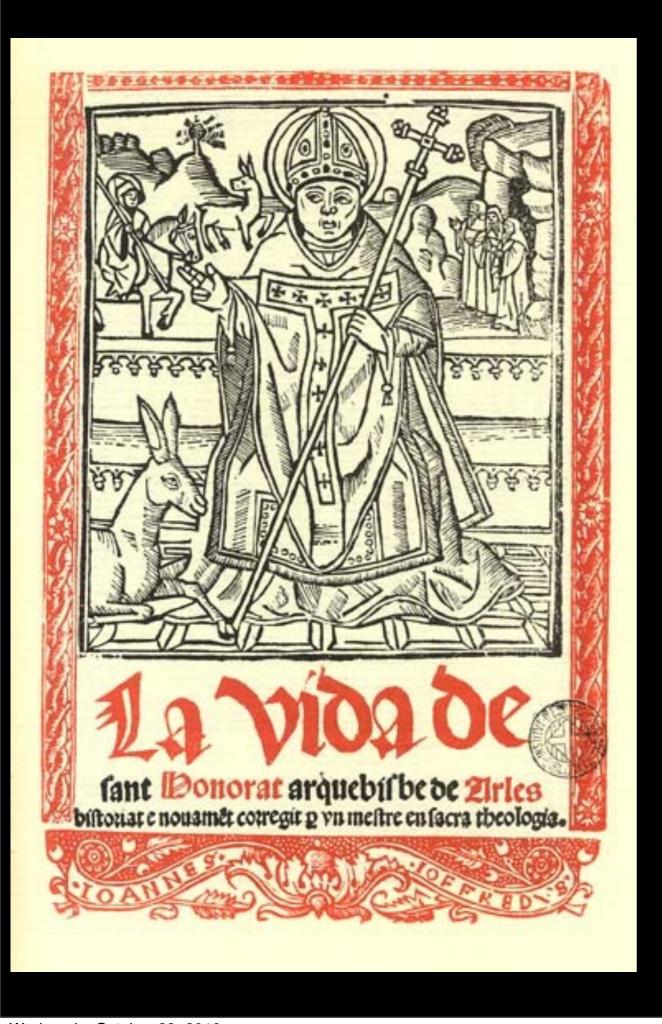
406-431 AD where was he where did he study? France?







Lérins Abbey, Cistercian monastery on the island of Saint-Honorat, one of the Lérins Islands, on the French Riviera, Founded in 410 by Saint Honoratus, a contemporary of Saint Augustine, Ambrose, Jerome.

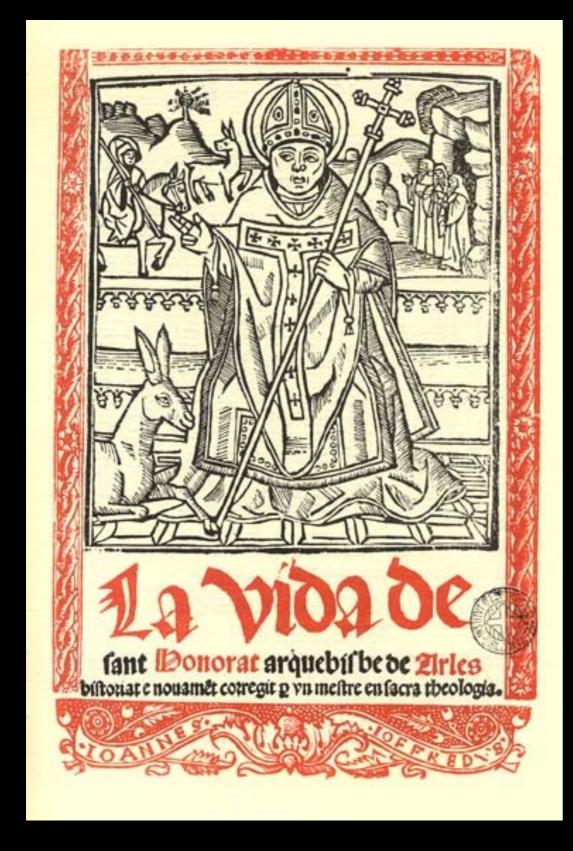


#### **Honoratus**

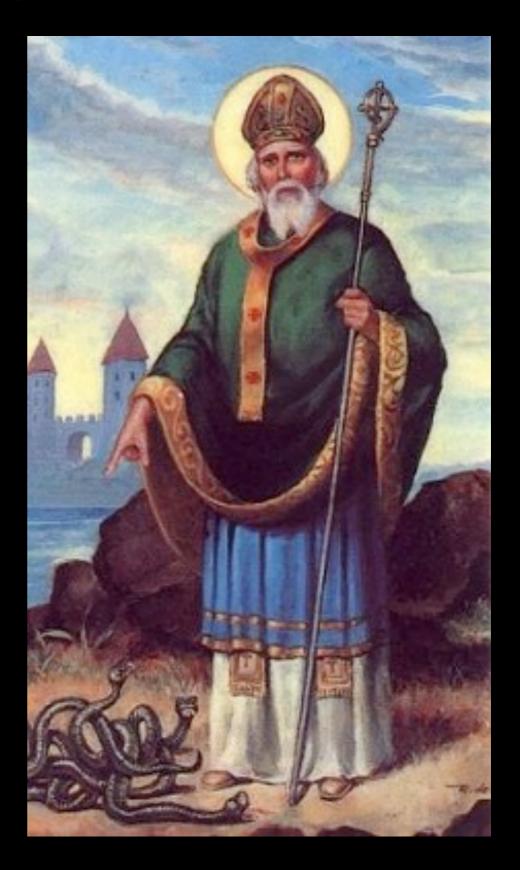
(French: Saint Honoré) c. 350 – January 6, 429 Founded Lerins 410, escaping chaos of Gothic invasions. Archbishop of Arles, also the Abbot of Lérins Abbey. He is honored as a saint in the Catholic Church.

Saint Patrick (b. 385)) studied here (410?).

#### 410 AD



Honoratus, 350-429



Patrick, b. 385



#### LINK BETWEEN CONTINENTAL LEARNING & ENG.





WednesdayOctober 23, 2019



WednesdayOctober 23, 2019





WednesdayOctober 23, 2019



Lérins Abbey, Cistercian monastery on the island of Saint-Honorat, one of the Lérins Islands, on the French Riviera, Founded in 410 by Saint Honoratus, a contemporary of Saint Augustine, Ambrose, Jerome.

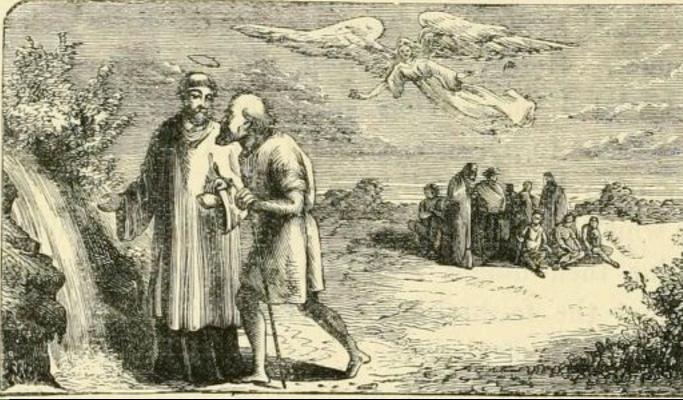
### 431 Patrick returns to Ireland with first Bishop of Ireland

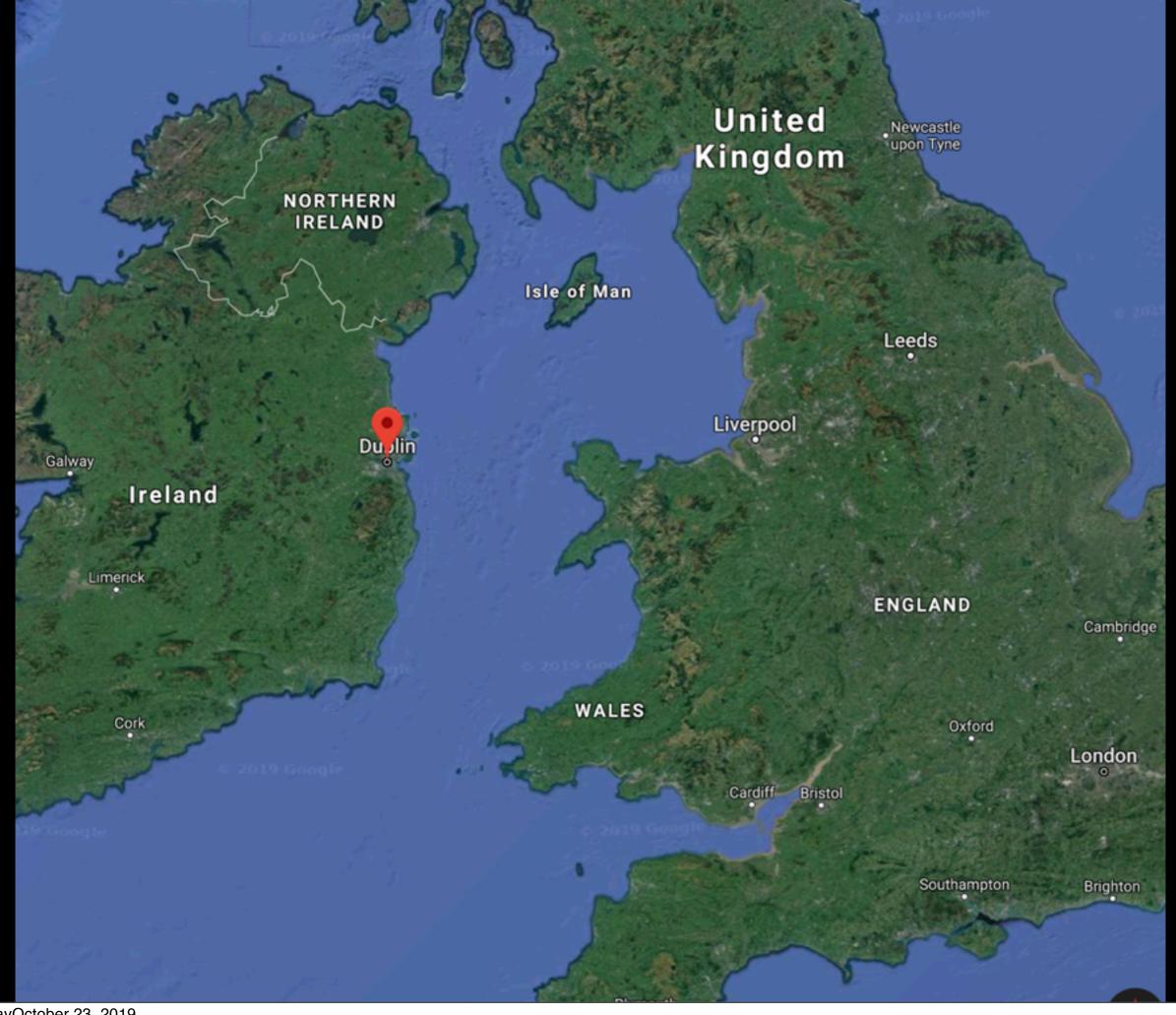
Relief map of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland Height in metres Orkney Islands NORTH SEA NORTHER ENGLAND IRISH SEA The Wash Nottingha Bristol Channel ENGLISH CHANNEL

Saint Palladius (c. 380-461)



St. Patrick's Episcopal Consecration and Irish Mission.

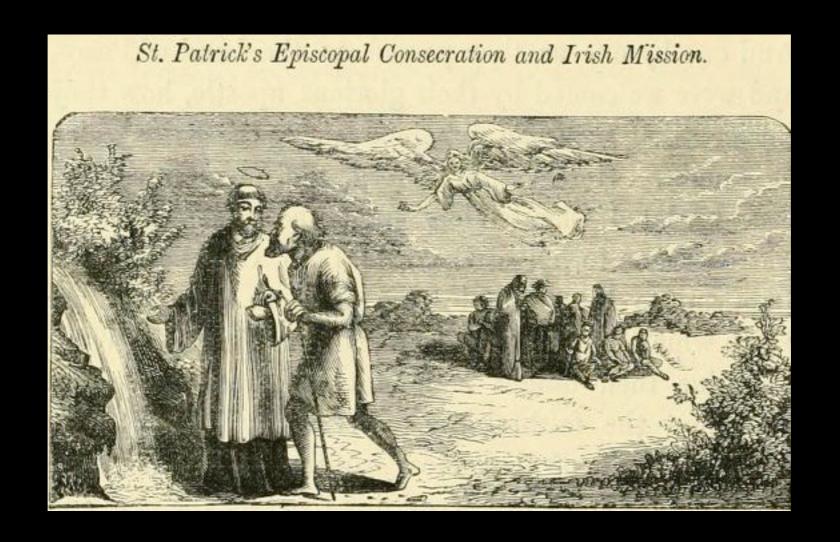


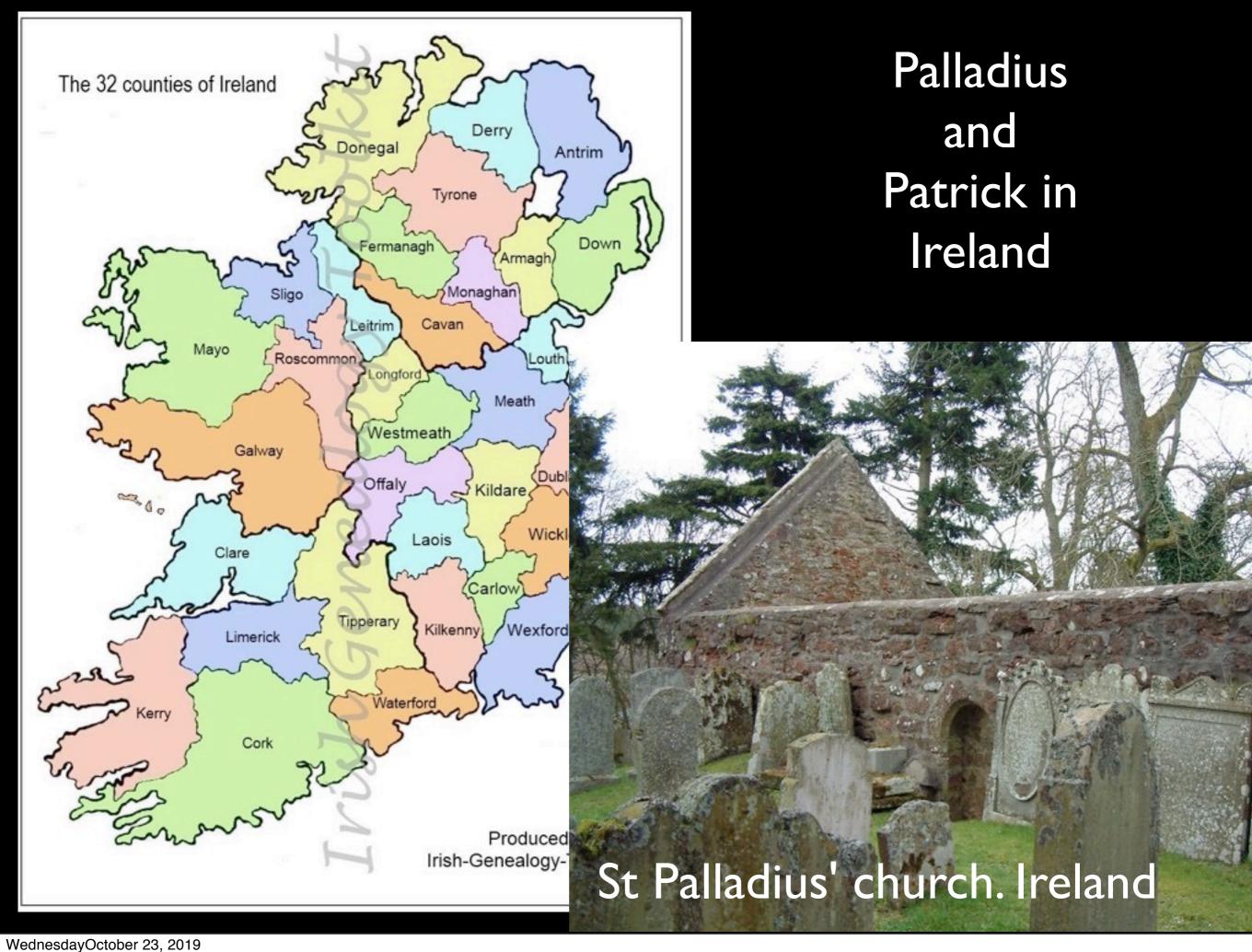




WednesdayOctober 23, 2019

Patrick most likely comes to Ireland with St Palladius and a group of evangelists and works with Palladius for years as a Deacon, being consecrated Bishop in Ireland.







Patrick preached in the north the "remotest areas" Armagh



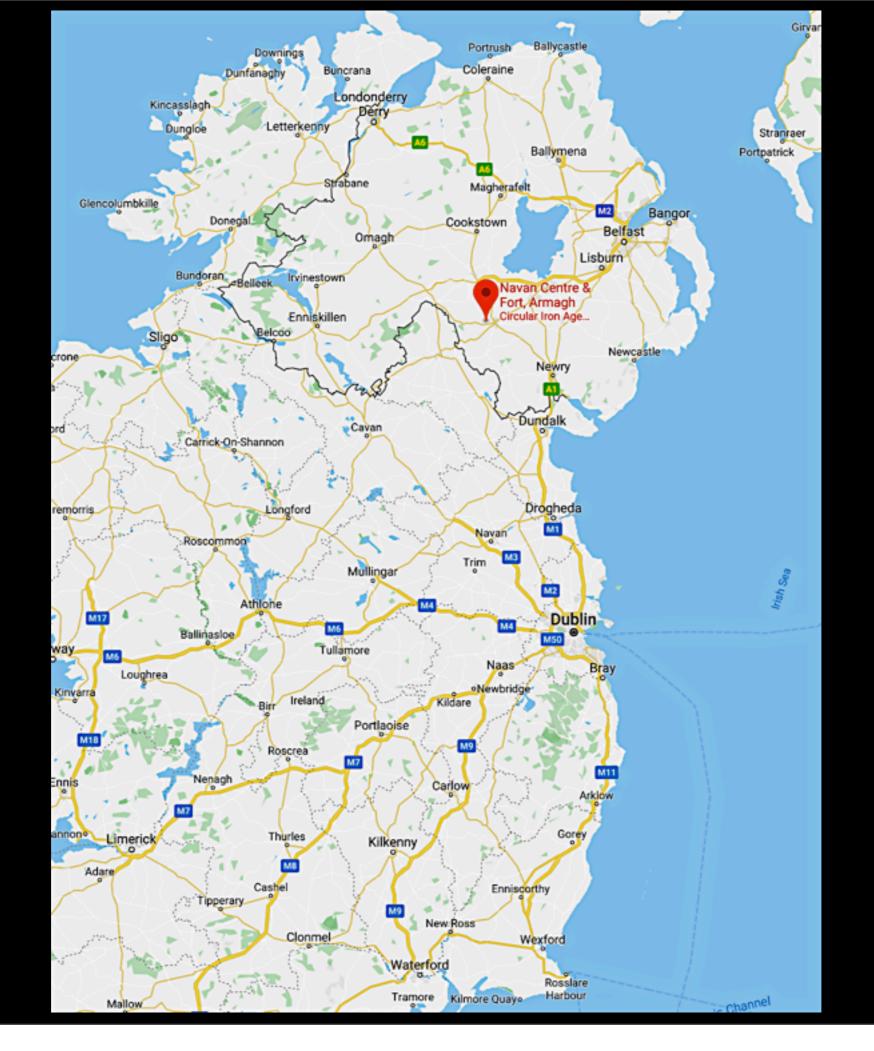


Patrick and Kings and Tribes



Navan Fort Emain Macha

Navan Fort (Old Irish: *Emain Macha*,) is an ancient ceremonial monument near Armagh, Northern Ireland. According to tradition it was one of the great royal sites of pre-Christian Gaelic Ireland. It is a large circular hilltop enclosure—marked by a bank and ditch—inside which is a circular mound and the remains of a ring barrow. Archeological investigations show that there were once buildings on the site, including a huge roundhouse-like structure which has been likened to a temple. In a ritual act, this timber structure was filled with stones, deliberately burnt down and then covered with earth to create the mound which stands today. It is believed that Navan was a pagan ceremonial site and was regarded as a sacred space.



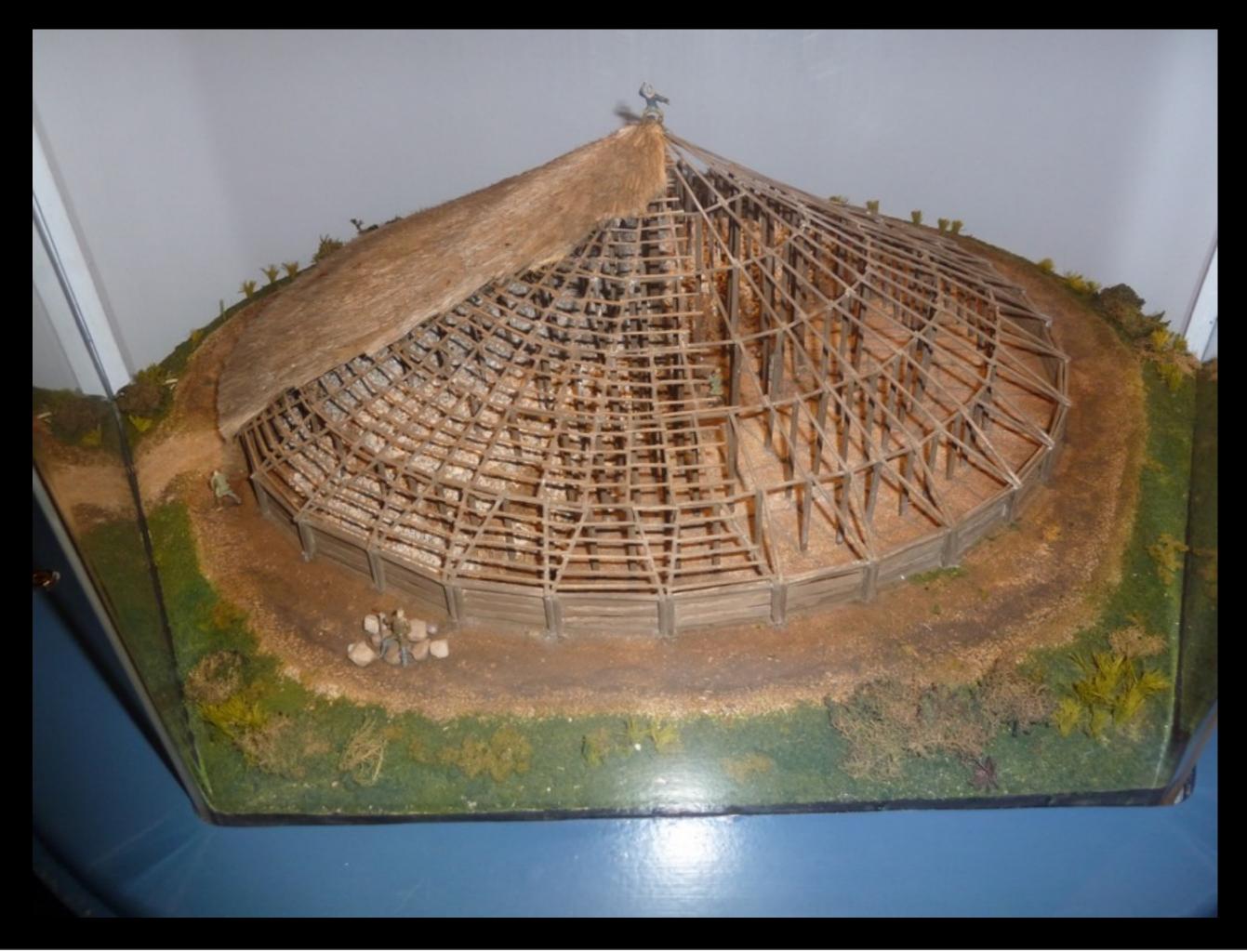


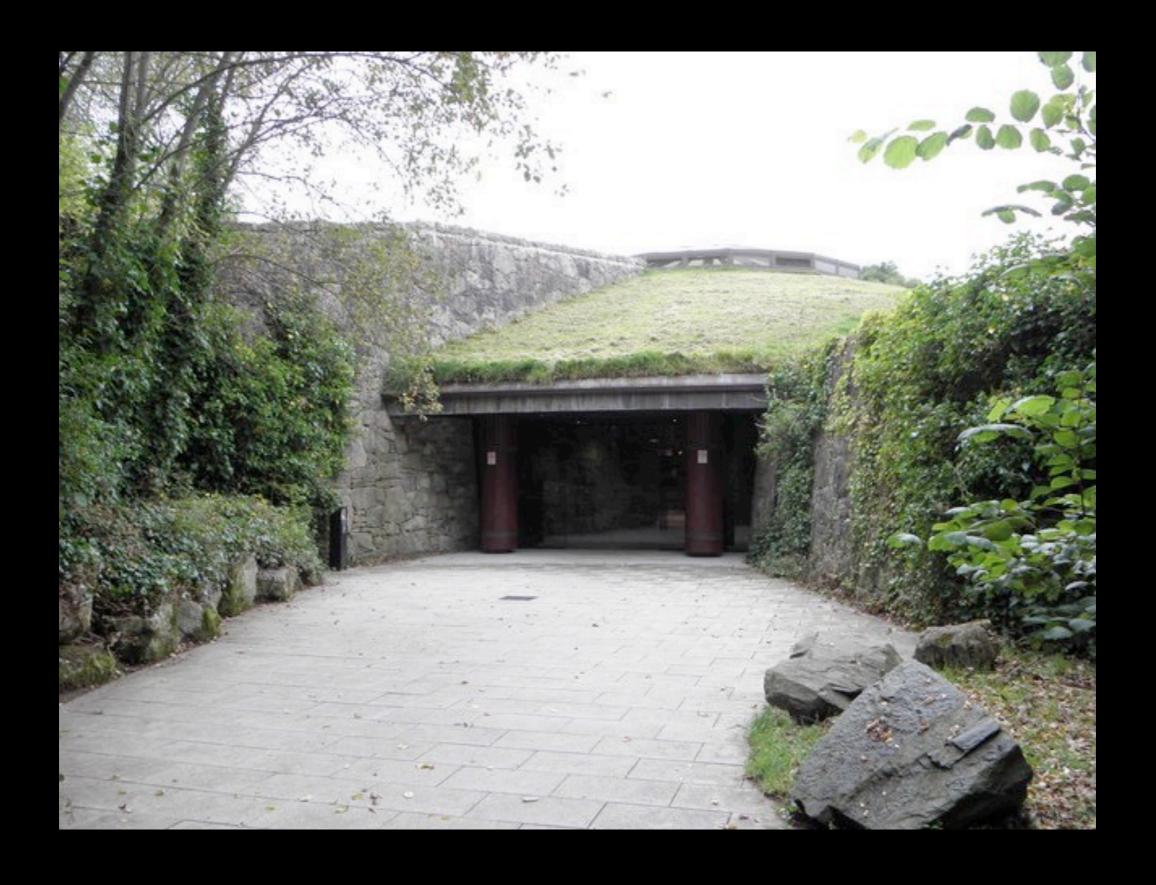
Celtic Tribes no cities Tribal life Kings word of the king no indiv rights succession King & elite dominate



Navan Fort Emain Macha

Navan Fort (Old Irish: *Emain Macha*,) is an ancient ceremonial monument near Armagh, Northern Ireland. According to tradition it was one of the great royal sites of pre-Christian Gaelic Ireland. It is a large circular hilltop enclosure—marked by a bank and ditch—inside which is a circular mound and the remains of a ring barrow. Archeological investigations show that there were once buildings on the site, including a huge roundhouse-like structure which has been likened to a temple. In a ritual act, this timber structure was filled with stones, deliberately burnt down and then covered with earth to create the mound which stands today. It is believed that Navan was a pagan ceremonial site and was regarded as a sacred space.



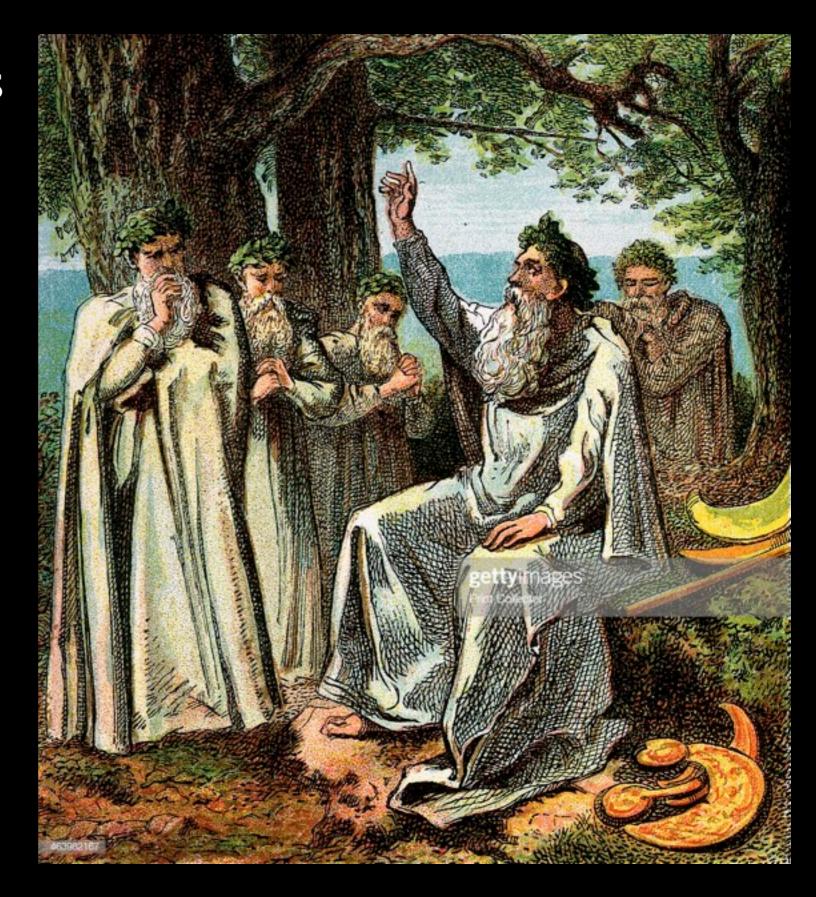




Patrick asks permission to visit, preach permission granted by kings Patrick moves among the tribes ministers to Christians

### Patrick and the Druids







Like the Greeks, Romans, Germans and Hindus, the Celts were **polytheists**, and divinities varied from region to region, with a few major gods (like Lugh) recognised everywhere. Like the Romans, the Celts did not hesitate to venerate foreign gods as well

Druids were not only priests, diviners and astronomers, they were also judges, mediators, and political advisers who played an important role in declarations of war or peace.

It took about 20 years of formation to become a Druid. Like the Christian clergy in the Middle Ages, Druids were usually from noble extraction, and trained from childhood. Both males and females were priests.

Oaks were of primordial importance in Celtic religion. Druids ritually cut mistletoe off oak trees. The word "Druid" is related to the Celtic term for oak, and the gathering place for Galatian druids was called Drunemeton, literally "oak sanctuary".

Celts practiced human sacrifice. Cut off heads. Saved.

#### Lugh (Lughunum=Lyons)

One of the most prominent Celtic deity in Gaul and Britain was Lug(us) (or <u>Lugh</u> in Irish mythology), whose great shrine was at <u>Lugdunum</u> (modern Lyon). Patron of trade and commerce, protector of travellers, and the inventor of all the arts, Lug's attributes identify him as the equivalent of the Roman god Mercury or the Greek god Hermes. Lug's feast was celebrated on 1st August. His symbol is the crow.



## Polytheism

### Monotheism

The belief in only one god

- ∞ gods have limited power (air, sun, sea, etc.)
- The one god is all powerful

- ™ Historically, the oldest forms of belief
- religion
- - **Ancient Egypt**
  - **Greece** and Rome
  - Hinduism

- - **3** Judaism
  - **S** Christianity
  - ✓ Islam

Polytheism is sophisticated in its willingness to absorb new, strange gods.

The ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans were polytheists, and would routinely incorporate the gods of other religions into their own religion. As the famed British Orientalist Henry William Frederick Saggs points out, "Accepting a polytheistic view of life, the ancients were under no pressure to deny the existence of the gods of other peoples. . . . Difficulties only surfaced when one group assertively denied the very existence of other gods.

This was the case with the Jews, who in consequence became the least tolerant of all ancient peoples."

Polytheism is rooted in a belief in that which we can see.

British chief rabbi Jonathan Sacks points out, "The pagan perceives the divine in nature through the medium of the eye."

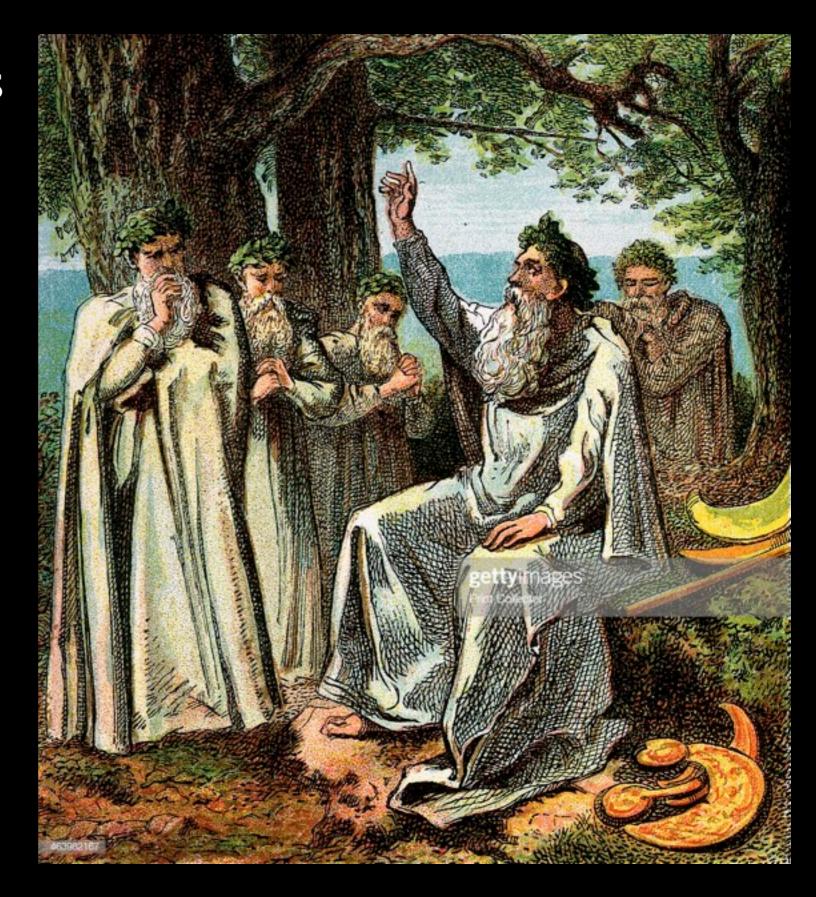
The simplest explanation for a multitude of objects is a multitude of creators.

God is nature, and nature God—a pantheistic notion that continues to resonate down until today in "spiritual but not religious" circles, as well as in many Eastern religions.

The Mesopotamians worshipped literally thousands of gods, and built massive ziggurats that were supposed to provide an earthly abode for the gods. Idols were built for the gods to inhabit, and the gods were worshipped through service, including feeding them on a regular basis. The Egyptians had a different creation myth based in each major city, and a plethora of gods as well.

# Patrick and the Druids



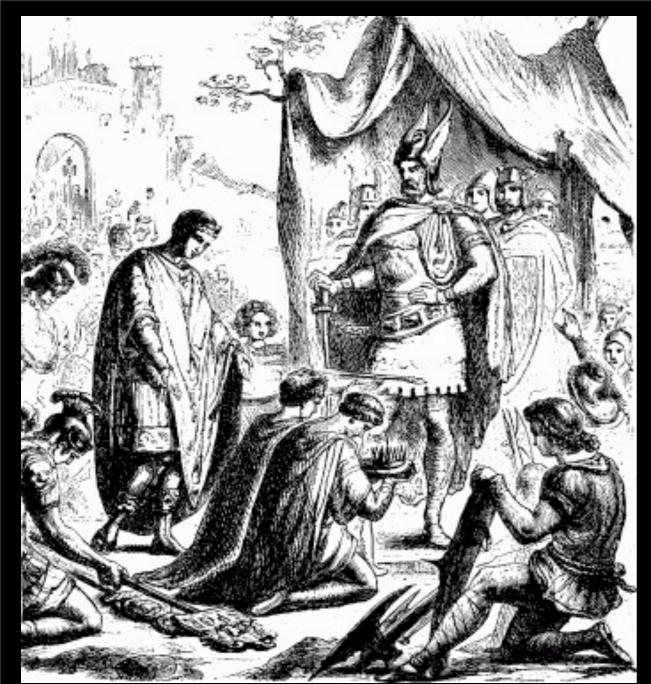


#### Death of Patrick 493 AD?



553 "sixty years after his death"

c. 493. Supporting the later date, the annals record that in 553 "the relics of Patrick were placed sixty years after his death in a shrine by Colum Cille" (emphasis added). The death of Patrick's disciple Mochta is dated in the annals to 535 or 537, and the early hagiographies all bring Patrick into contact with persons whose obits occur at the end of the fifth century or the beginning of the sixth".



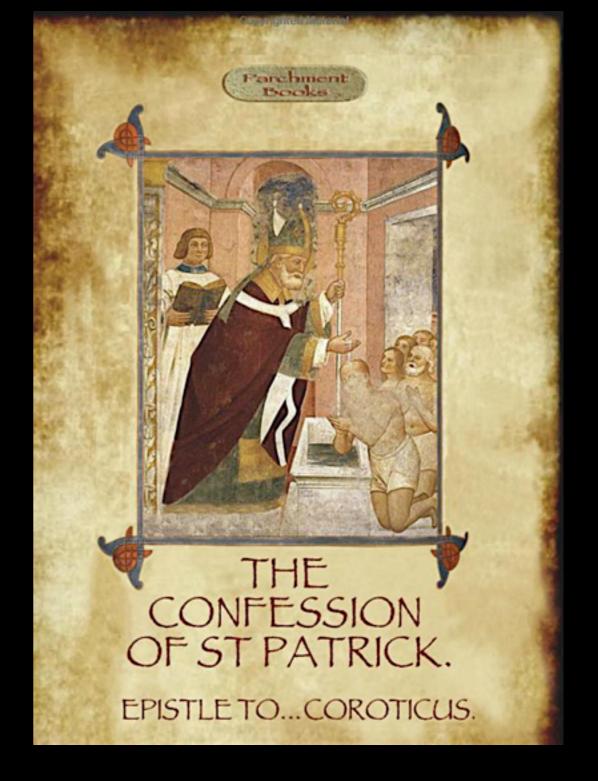


Sept 4, 476, Romulus Augustulus resigns his throne Last Emperor in the West

# The Book of Armagh (right)





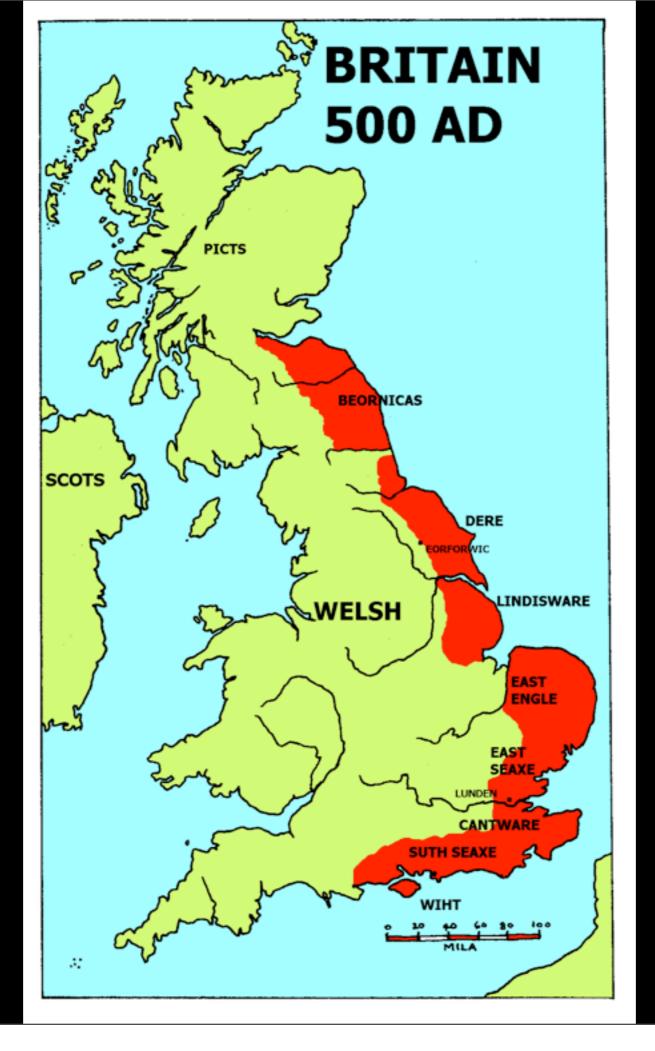


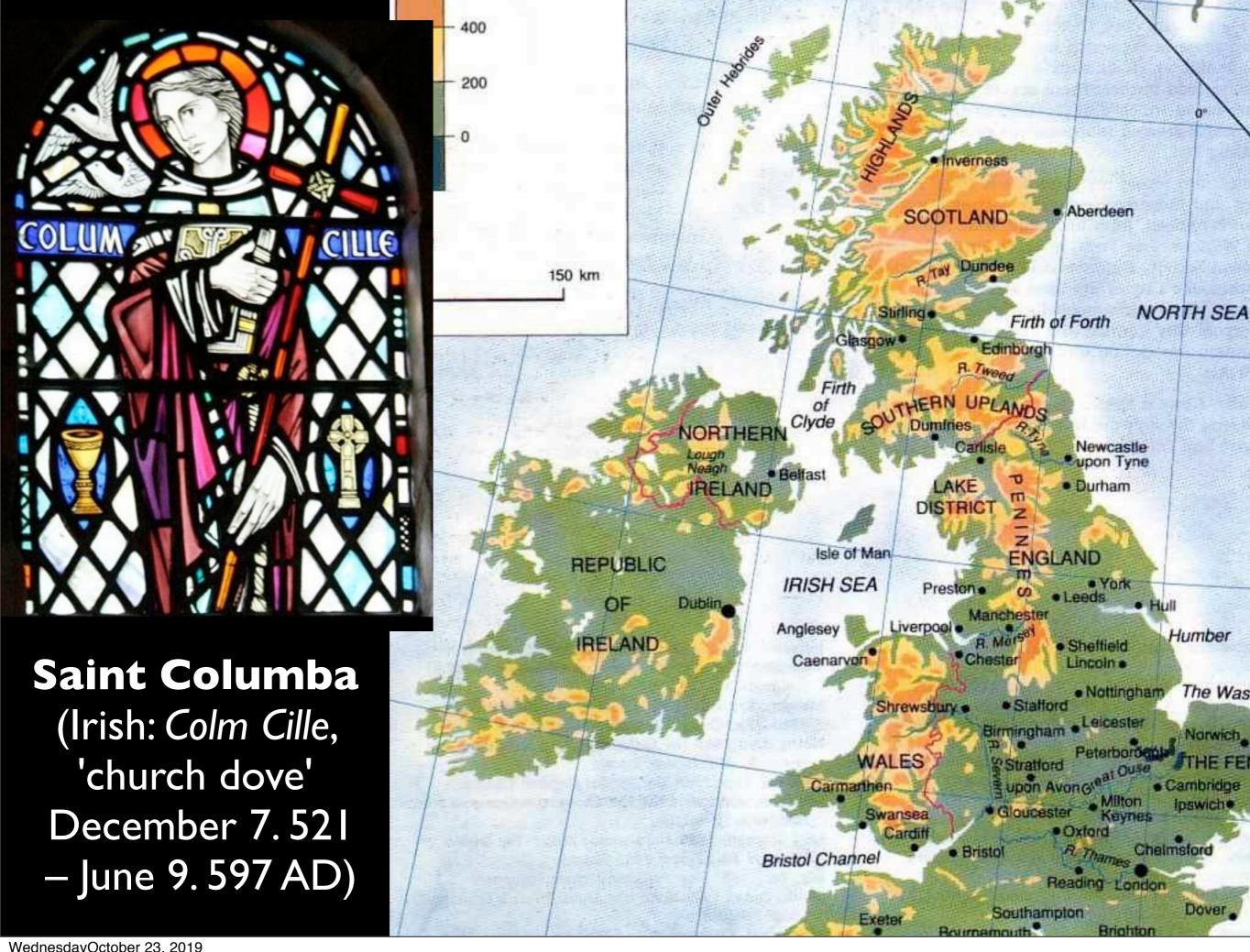




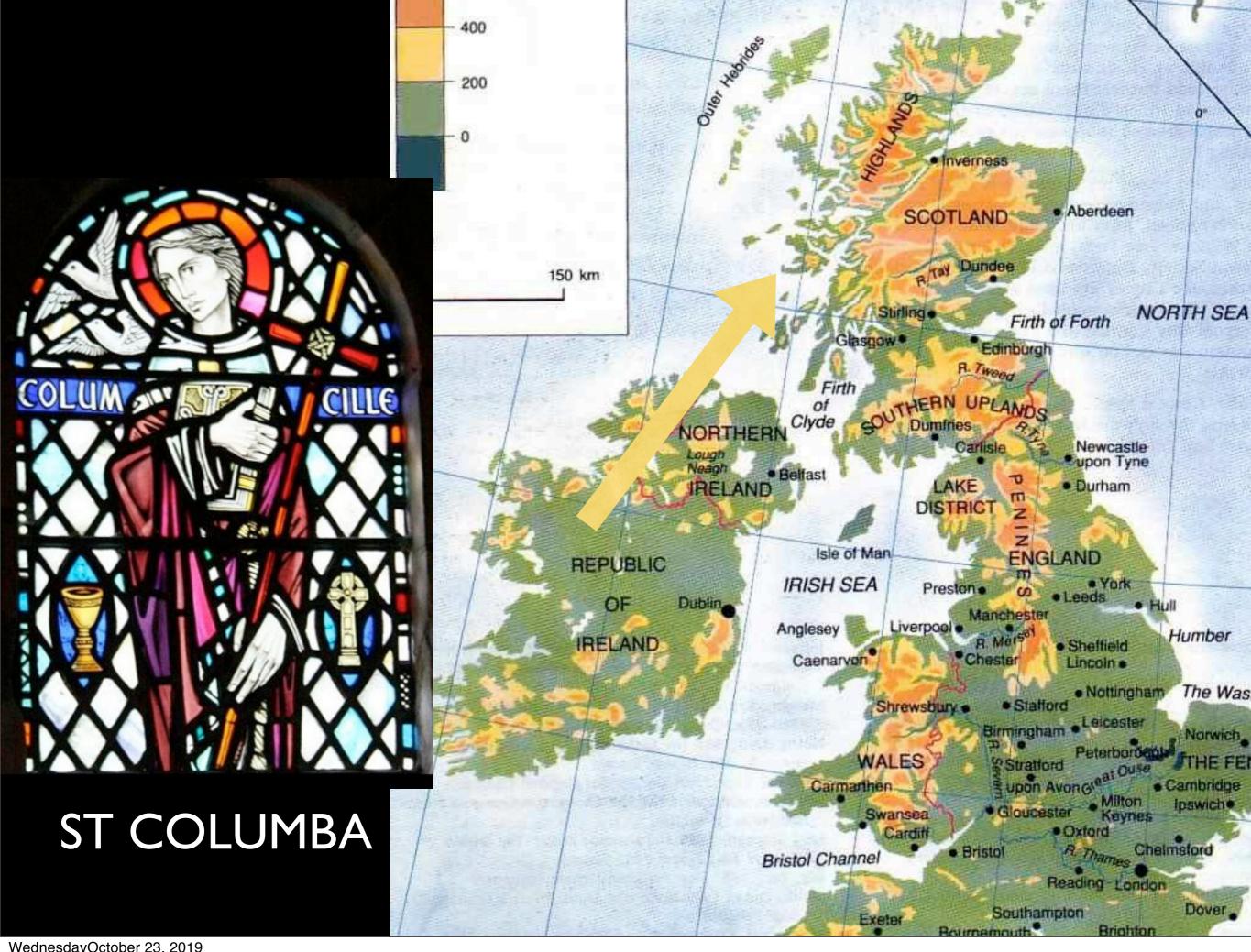
Down Cathedral County Downpatrick present day location of tomb of Patrick (disputed)





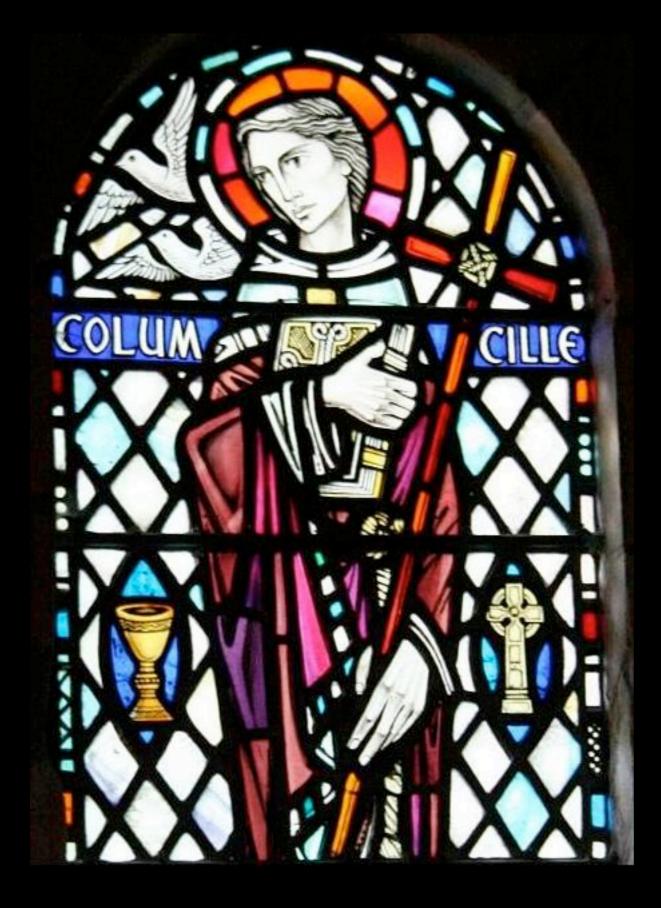








WednesdayOctober 23, 2019



Saint Columba
Irish: "Colin Cille"

Dove of the Church
521-597

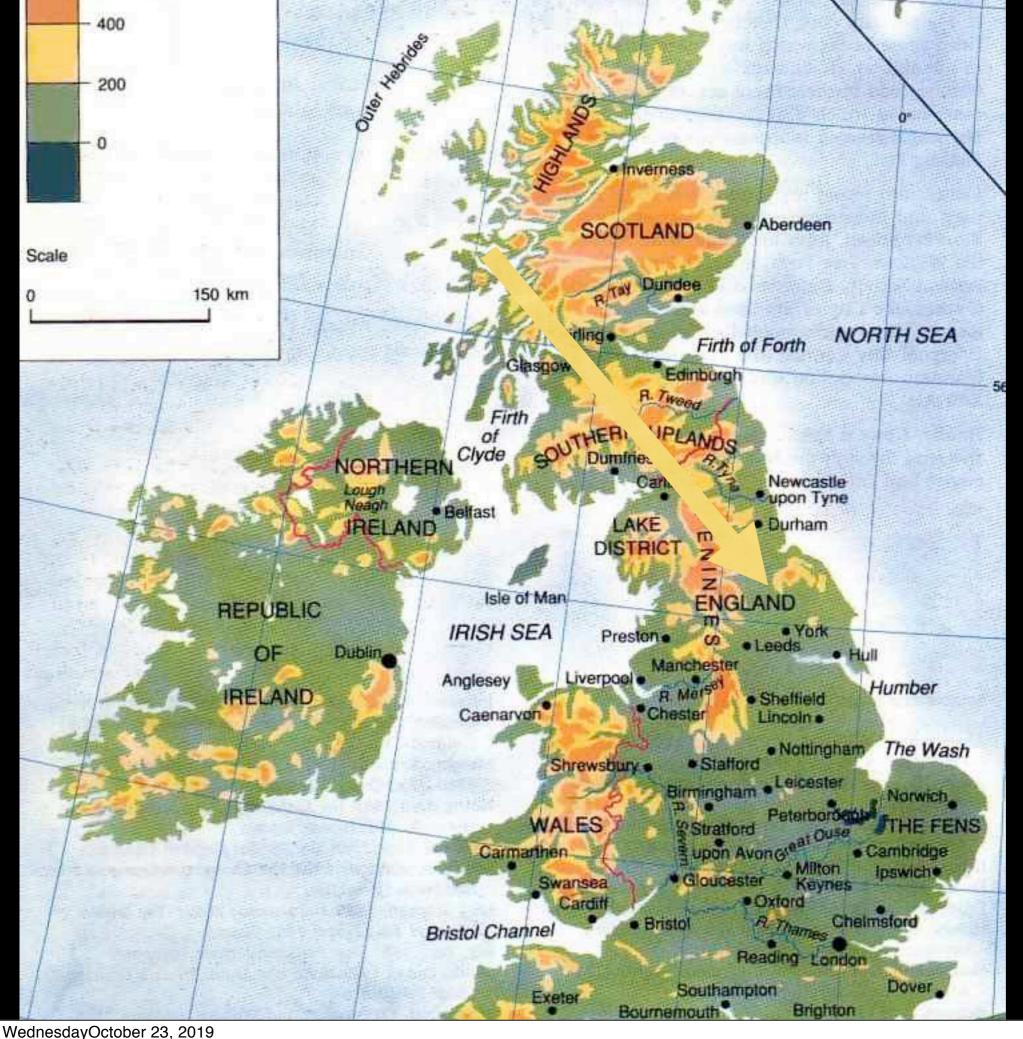
Came to Iona with 12 followers in 563



The Isle of Iona, West coast of Scotland







Columba and followers spread Christianity and Christian Learning from Iona to North Eng 600 to 800



## NORTHUMBRIA YORK

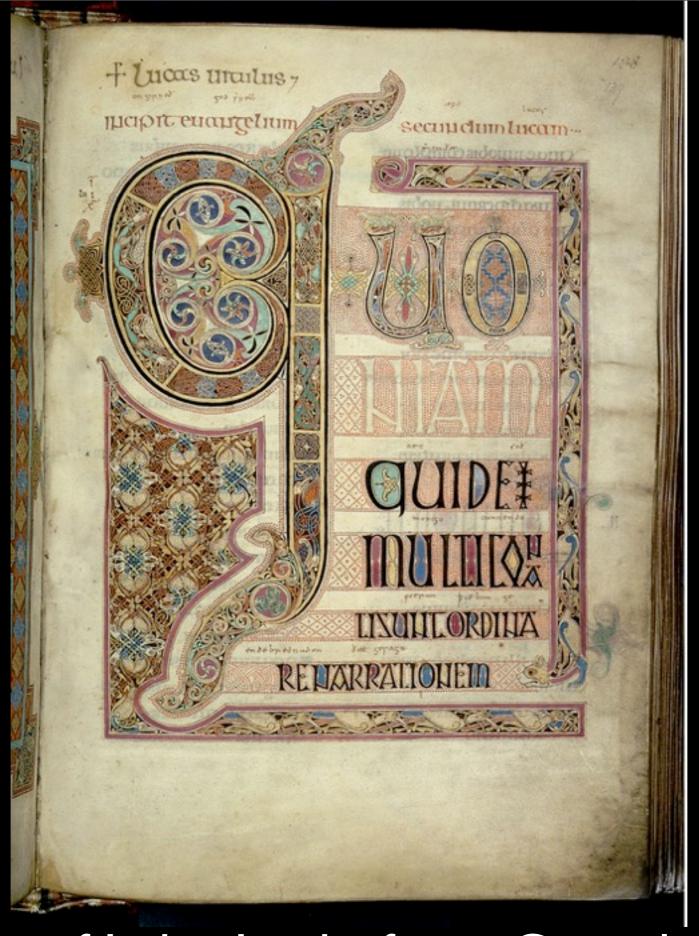
Saint Aiden comes from Iona at invitation of King Oswald of Northumbria and established mission at Lindesfarne and begins to preach to the Northumbrians to convert Northern England.

Died: 65 I









First page of Luke, Lindesfarne Gospels, ca. 700

### AS ROME COLLAPSED IN EUROPE NEW CENTERS



#### THE GREAT BUILDERS IN THE 500S



#### THE GREAT BUILDERS IN THE 500S



#### Anicius Manlius Boethius, Rome 480, Pavia 524





Boethius
The Consolation
of Philosophy
Pavia, 1523

- 1. Boethius the last of the Classical Romans
  - 2. Class & Christ
    - 3. Fortune
  - 4. Latin & Greek
  - 5. Always "in print"
- 6. One of most popular books in Mid Ages and Renaissance



524 Boethius Christianity Greek Philosophy Plato Aristotle Matthew Mark Luke John and Paul



Boethius the translator: translate Aristotle and Plato into Latin. All Medieval universities rely on Boethius latin trans. until almost the Renaissance. (700 years)





Cassiodorus (485-585) at Vivarium,

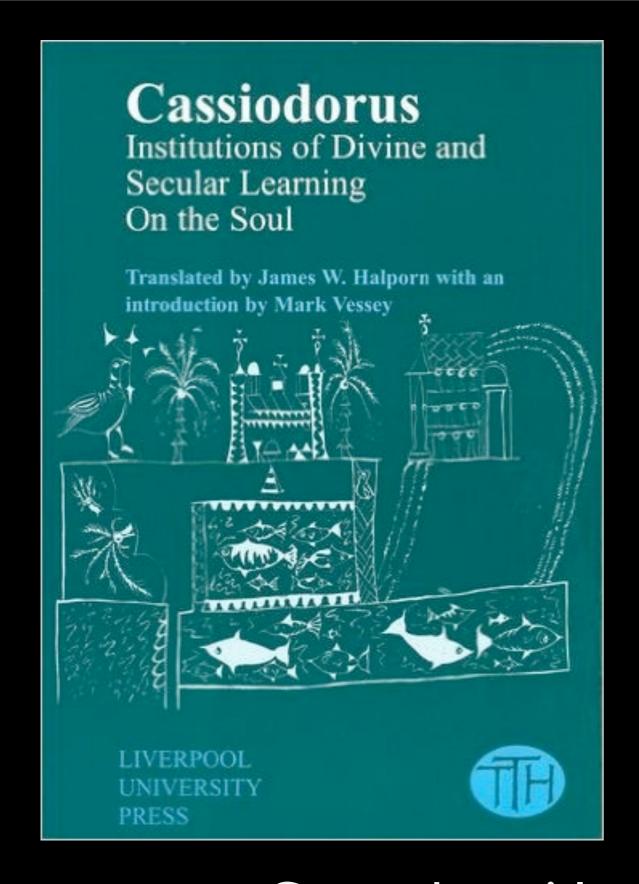


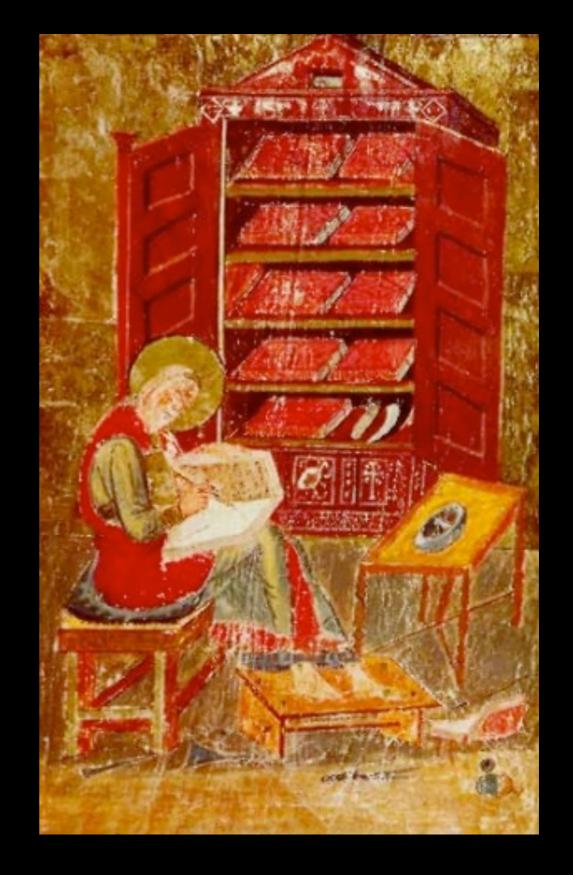




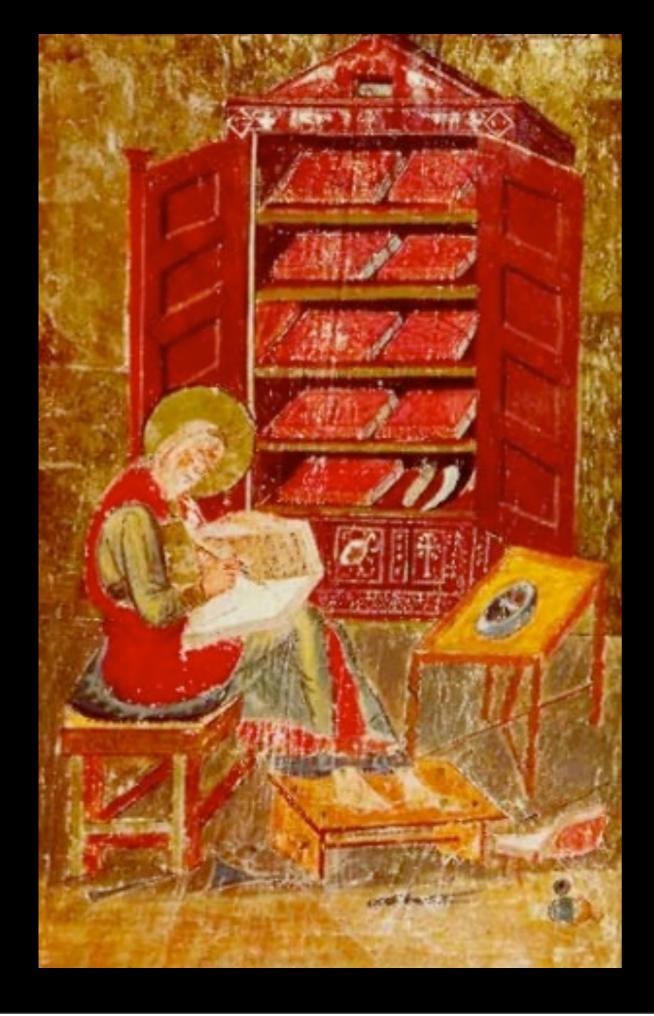


Cassiodorus (485-585) at Vivarium,





Cassiodorus' Institutes, 585 AD



Cassiodorus' Institutes, 585 AD The order of subjects in the second book of the *Institutiones* reflected what would become the Trivium and Quadrivium of medieval liberal arts: grammar, rhetoric, dialectic; arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. While he encouraged study of secular subjects, Cassiodorus clearly considered them useful primarily as aids to the study of divinity, much in the same manner as St. Augustine. Cassiodorus' Institutiones thus attempted to provide what Cassiodorus saw as a well-rounded education necessary for a learned Christian, all *in uno* corpore, as Cassiodorus himself put it.







# St Patrick, 385-493 AD born during reign of Theodosius Patrick="Patricius"=noble, patrician





