

**Title: Conversations**

**Subtitle: 666 AD Pope made more of a mess of things**

**Second Subtitle: Re: 666 AD Pope made more of a mess of things**

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After the death of Pope Eugene II on 3 June, 657, Vitalian was elected his successor. He was consecrated and enthroned in Rome on 10 July. He tried to restore the connection with Constantinople by making friendly arrangements with Emperor Constantine II (641-668) and to prepare the way for settlement of the controversy. He sent letters (synodica) announcing his elevation to the emperor and to Peter of Constantinople, who was inclined to Monothelitism. The emperor sent to Rome a codex of the Gospels in a cover of gold with precious stones as a gift. Peter also replied, although he was somewhat noncommittal as to Monothelitism, a belief he defended. In the impression of being in accord with the pope, whose letter to Peter had expressed Thus ecclesiastical intercourse between Rome and Constantinople was reserved. The diptych of the Byzantine Church (Honoriu (d. 638) a Sixth Ecumenical Council (680-81) the inclusion of Vitalian's name on the diptychs was seen as some as being too conciliatory towards here unbound. Vitalian showed reciprocity toward Constantine, when the latter campending twelve days there during a campaign against the pope and members of the Roman clergy, met the emperor at the sixth milestone near Peter's, where the emperor offered gifts. The following Sunday, Constantine offered a pallium wrought with gold, and was decorated by the pope. The emperor dined with the pope on the following Saturday, attended Mass at Peter's, and after Mass took leave of the pope. On his departure Constantine bronze artworks, including the bronze plates from the head of the dedicated to Christian worship. Vitalian then expressed the population, and was assassinated at Syracuse in 668. Vitalian supported Constantine's son as usurper and thus helped him attain the throne. As Constantine had no desire to maintain the (typus) of his father, Pope Vitalian made use of this inclination to take a Monothelitism and to win the emperor over to orthodoxy. In this latter attempt succeed. The Monothelite patriarch Theodore of Constantinople removed diptychs. It was not until the Sixth Ecumenical Council (681) that Monothelitism Vitalian's name was replaced on the diptych of the Byzantine Church. Pope Vitalian was successful in improving relations with England, where and British clergies were divided regarding various ecclesiastical customs. Strenuous, King Oswyn had accepted Roman practices regarding the keeping of Easter, and the shape of the tonsure. To King Oswyn King Egbert Wighard to Rome, to be consecrated there after the death of Archbishop Deusdedit. Wighard died at Rome in 717. He had promised to King Oswyn promising to send a bishop to England as soon as possible. Hadrian, abbot of a Neopolitan abbey, considered himself unworthy to be bishop. At his recommendation a high-ranking Theodore of Tarsus, who had been chosen as Archbishop of

