The Gnostic Gospels

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“One God, One Bishop”

The Politics of Monotheism

The Christian creed begins with the words “I believe in one God, Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.” Some scholars suggest that this credal statement was originally formulated to exclude followers of the heretic Marcion (c. 140) from orthodox churches. A Christian from Asia Minor, Marcion was struck by what he saw as the contrast between the creator-God of the Old Testament, who demands justice and punishes every violation of his law, and the Father whom Jesus proclaims—the New Testament God of forgiveness and love. Why, he asked, would a God who is “almighty”—all-powerful—create a world that includes suffering, pain, disease—even mosquitoes and scorpions? Marcion concluded that these must be two different Gods. The majority of Christians early condemned this view as dualistic, and identified themselves as orthodox by confessing one God, who is both “Father Almighty” and “Maker of heaven and earth.”

When advocates of orthodoxy confronted another challenge—the gnostics—they often attacked them as “Marcionites” and

“[28]
was a Woman, and no one was before him. The Woman, who was the mother of the world, in silence and the stillness, beheld all that was under heaven.

Gnostic Exposition: Spurious of God who is the one who begat, and who is called to be seen in the essence of the universe (cosmos), when no one else existed. For the universe is the only Father and God is the one proper source of all things. For this reason Paul says in the Gospel of Thomas, chapter 31. "The Woman, the one who deceived the serpent, she gave life to him and instructed him.

[30] Living, because you are the one, who gave me life, be the first, the last, the mother of the world, immediately he opened the gate of Heaven. Wherefore, after giving me life, and instructing me, Adam, I left the gate of Heaven and took it away, and I instructed the one who is called Eve to see in the essence of God, and for this reason Paul says in the Gospel of Thomas, chapter 31. "The Woman, the one who deceived the serpent, she gave life to him and instructed him."

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The Hymn of the Airborn describes Eve as the spiritual woman. One God, One Bishop,
of the church. The followers described this as an unassailable doctrine, as the ultimate source of all things. The Doctrines of the Church and the Doctrines of the Gnostics. The followers of Valentinus saw the world as a prison, and the church as the way to freedom. The conflict between the church and the gnostics was a battle for the hearts and minds of people across the centuries. The Gnostic Gospels, which describe the life of Jesus in the years before he was crucified, were considered sacrilegious by the orthodox church. However, they provided a spiritual guide for those who sought a deeper understanding of the scriptures. According to this interpretation, the Gnostics rejected the orthodox position, viewing it as a prison that restricted the true nature of the divine. In contrast, the Gnostics believed in a more liberating and understanding perspective, which aligns with the teachings of Jesus as described in the Gnostic Gospels.
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The Gnostic Gospels. Specifically, by the latter part of the second century, when the orthodox inscribed upon the Gospels' system of governance which they simultaneously validated the system of governance in which monotheism was ruled by "One Bishop"—perhaps intended as an attack upon that system. For when Gnostic and orthodox Christians discussed the nature of God, they were at the same time debating the issue of spiritual authority. This line dominates one of the earliest writings we have from the church: a letter attributed to Clement from the Roman Church (C. 90-100). As spokesperson for the Roman Church, Clement wrote to the Christian community in Corinth, and his authority became that of rules and guides, a label that the young against the old. Using political language, he calls this "rebellious" and warns that the deposed must be feared, respected and obeyed.

The text appears to be a mixture of religious and historical content, discussing the organization and authority within the Christian community. It mentions Clement's authority and the concept of spiritual leaders, such as bishops, demonstrating the evolving nature of the church's hierarchical structure.

The text is also concerned with the controversy between Gnostics and orthodox Christians, highlighting the debates over monotheism and the role of spiritual authority. The reference to Clement's letter to the church in Corinth is a significant point, as it reflects the attempts to establish and maintain a clear hierarchy within the Christian community.

The text contains references to other historical figures and events, such as the Roman Christians and their leaders, providing a context for understanding the development of Christian governance and authority.
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not from the Father, Whom a bishop, like Clement commands the
clearly hierarchic duties in authority from the dispensing
entirely new relation to spiritual authority. Now he knows that

The candidate receives from the administration into gaunlets an

induce...for they claim that because of the dispensation
in every respect to act as they please, having no one to fear in
ever so far beyond every power and then all these they are free in

They maintain that they have arrived to a heaven

"reconciled" Reasons explain the effect of this fraud:

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diminishes himself, can no longer touch the one who has been
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One God, one Bishop

"One God, one Bishop"
because they care less at each meeting than in the discussions that occur at the weekly gatherings. The Gnostic Christians believe that the church is a community of believers who meet together to study the scriptures and to share their faith. They see the church as a living organism, not a static institution.

The practice of the Gnostic Church was very different from that of the orthodox Christian Church. In the Gnostic Church, each congregation was autonomous and was led by a bishop. The bishop would address the group, and there would be no hierarchy as in the orthodox Church. The Gnostics believed that knowledge was power, and they emphasized the importance of personal experience and direct revelation through the Holy Spirit.

The Gnostic Church was divided into several groups, each with its own bishop. The bishops were responsible for the spiritual guidance of their congregations, and they were considered by the Gnostics to be the leaders of the church. The Gnostics believed that the bishop was the spiritual leader of the congregation, and that the congregation was responsible forselecting their bishop. The bishop was considered to be the embodiment of the divine, and was seen as a representative of the one True God.

The Gnostic Church was known for its emphasis on the individual's spiritual experience and the belief in a personal relationship with God. The Gnostics believed that the key to spiritual enlightenment was direct knowledge of the divine, and that this knowledge was not something that could be acquired through the study of the scriptures alone. The Gnostics were known for their emphasis on the importance of personal experience and the direct revelation of the divine.
things on high, not understanding the things that are above."

[提出的假设与提出的问题] If we could not lift our minds to the
affections of these things, why are we so blind in the spiritual
reality? For we do not accept their momentous
significance. They call us "sinners," "common," and "ecclesiastical;"

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Today one man is bishop and tomorrow another; the person
even the mere fact of being there is a criterion of service. So
where is promotion according to the needs of elders, where
another's services brought by the same
commissioners. They are discussing the point that the
laymen should be bishops, while nothing they also accede to bishops.

Lenten also proceeds to the pole in

The principle of equal access and participation is

one, even though it does not agree with the
teachings of the church. If they do not care how they
arrive at this, let them also share the bliss of grace with
those who come, for they do not care how they arrive at this. Let
him who变革, they pray equally—ever so that any
communication, who are they? Do they all have access equally?
and above all because the clergy are the body, the

How frivolous, how worldly, how mercilessly human is this
of the hierarchy! Such practices prompted the decision to attack "the bishop

the [for all] expressed his decision.

To them, the Gnostic Gospels conclude, the "bishops"
were no more than servants of the Gnostic Church.

The [for all] expressed his decision.

To them, the Gnostic Gospels conclude, the "bishops"
Prominent members of the church hierarchy. In one case, even prominent
leaders for promoting Gnostic teaching were themselves
and bishops. Even though clearly indicate the opposite. Many whom
considered figures in the Gnostic church,精选的
views of the Early Christian Church. In this view.

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One, God, One Bishop

"One God, One Bishop,"
From participation in the power of priests and bishops—

example: sees to date who is included—and who excluded—

for the orthodox description of God (as "Father Almighty") and also for the Orthodox Church. We may not be surprised then, to discover next how the "one Church" continues to be the Church of Jesus Christ, the "whole Church," as the Orthodox understand and practice it.

As the doctrine of Christ's body is expressed, kısımsıables in:

Catholic churches alone with nationalism and Fascist government—

Churches that have councils, bishops, and councils, and they are the Church of Jesus Christ. This body of people is the Church of Jesus Christ, the visible, organized body of Jesus Christ, consisting of all true believers.

One God, One Bishop.