

Carosus of Schithia Minor, Archimandrite in Constantinople and combatant at the Fourth Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon - from the Nicene Creed - to the defense of Eutychios, to his condemnation and to the adherence of decisions from the Synod of 451

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Abstract

It is not known under what circumstances Carosus of Scythia Minor, in the city of Tomis, became an archimandrite at one of the monasteries in Constantinople. He then became a delegate to the Fourth Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon in 451 where he protested, vehemently defending the Nicene faith and the decisions of Ephesus in 431. During the meetings of the Fourth Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon, Carosus with another archimandrite of Constantinople, Dorotheos was very active in the disputes that arose over the right faith. It should be noted in these ecumenical synodal discussions the concern of the religious and political authorities in the east to put an end to the dissensions created by the monks of Constantinople or other places of the Roman Empire. In this regard, the authorities have issued several canons, the most clear of which is canon 5. Some authors following the text of the meetings of the Fourth Ecumenical Synod show that this canon together with previous ones were quoted and discussed at the Fourth Session of the Synod in connection with what Carosus and Dorotheos said and their attitude in this synod with others monks who joined them.