

Ancient Christian Sees

An **episcopal see** is, in the usual meaning of the phrase, the area of a bishop's ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Phrases concerning actions occurring within or outside an episcopal see are indicative of the geographical significance of the term, making it synonymous with "diocese".

The word "see" is derived from Latin **sedes**, which in its original or proper sense denotes the seat or chair that, in the case of a bishop, is the earliest symbol of the bishop's authority.^[7] This symbolic chair is also known as the bishop's **cathedra**, and is placed in the diocese principal church, which for that reason is called the bishop's **cathedral**, from Latin *ecclesia cathedralis*, meaning the church of the cathedra.

Modern Day

	<u>Country</u>	<u>City</u>
1. Rome,	Italy	Rome
2. Constantinople,	Istanbul	Turkey
3. Alexandria,	Egypt	Alexandria
4. Antioch,	Turkey	Antalya
5. Jerusalem	Israel	Jerusalem
6. Ethiopia ⁱ	Ethiopia	

Pentarchy (from the [Greek](#) Πενταρχία, **pentarchía**, from πέντε **pénte**, "five", and ἄρχειν *archein*, "to rule") is a model of Church organization historically championed in the **Eastern Orthodox Church**. It found its fullest expression in the laws of Emperor **Justinian I** of the **Byzantine Empire**. In the model, the **Christian church** is governed by the heads (**patriarchs**) of the five major episcopal sees of the **Roman Empire**.

The desire was to have order and to maintain orthodox beliefs, which were consistent to the mission and message of JESUS. Since virtually all of the first and second generation of believers had died, misunderstandings and error crept in the church. This then, was the impetus for a ruling council.

ⁱ Some scholars include Ethiopia [primarily Christian] before the split to become Eretria [Abrahamic faiths] and were combined due to the institution of United Nations authority.