

Saint Basil the Great

St. Basil of Caesarea, also called **Saint Basil the Great** (Greek: Ἅγιος Βασίλειος ὁ Μέγας, *Ágios Basíleios o Mégas*; 329 or 330^[8] – January 1 or 2, 379), was the bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey). One of the three saints – Founding Fathers of the Church – together with Gregory the Theologian and John Chrysostomos.

He was an influential theologian who supported the Nicene Creed and opposed the heresies of the early Christian church, fighting against both Arianism and the followers of Apollinaris of Laodicea. His ability to balance his theological convictions with his political connections made Basil a powerful advocate for the Nicene position.

In addition to his work as a theologian, Basil was known for his care of the poor and underprivileged. Basil established guidelines for monastic life which focus on community life, liturgical prayer, and manual labor. Together with Pachomius, he is remembered as a father of communal monasticism in Eastern Christianity. He is considered a saint by the traditions of both Eastern and Western Christianity.

Basil is recognized as a Doctor of the Church in the Roman Catholic Church. He is sometimes referred to by the epithet *Ouranophantor* , "revealer of heavenly mysteries".

Source Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basil_of_Caesarea)