

- e. He was excluded from the church because he believed in extra-Biblical revelation.
  - f. He urged his people to gather at Pepuza, in Phrygia, to wait for the end of the world because he believed it would come soon since the final age of the Spirit had begun.
2. Irenaeus (130-200 A.D. )
- a. He was called the first and most orthodox of the church fathers.
  - b. He studied under Polycarp of Smyrna who was a pupil of John the Apostle.
  - c. He became Bishop of Lyons in France.
  - d. He wrote a book entitled *Against Heresies* which was a refutation of Gnosticism.

In this book he said:

"For this reason does the apostle declare, "We speak wisdom among them that are perfect," terming those persons "perfect" who have received the Spirit of God, and who through the Spirit of God do speak in all languages, as he used himself to speak. In like manner we do also hear many brethren in the Church, who possess prophetic gifts, and who through the Spirit speak all kinds of languages, and bring to light for the general benefit the hidden things of men, and declare the mysteries of God, whom also the apostle terms "spiritual," they being spiritual because they partake of the Spirit, and not because their flesh has been stripped off and taken away, and because they have become purely spiritual.

Note: (1) In a different part of the book Irenaeus describes the miraculous gifts of the Spirit that were still in the church in his day. He mentions exorcism, foretelling the future, visions, prophecy, healing, and even the raising of the dead. But he doesn't mention speaking with tongues. Why? Was it because it wasn't in existence in his day?