**Council of Chalcedon**

The Chalcedonian Creed, formally known as the [Definition of Chalcedon](https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&sca_esv=1ab80d3e8e62071f&q=Definition+of+Chalcedon&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4svqSsvuPAxXdFVkFHZOrDc4QxccNegQIJxAB&mstk=AUtExfCl0Wfo611ui3wOFk9OD_150Z7bUhECC8xlcFD4sMBQsuRA0xsEmUE0kQXrvrBk8yPeQLZ432PJMs4ORFpZKRuwS9L0ca6yIESve8qNMiQUI0YuTfgI1qSdYIeM9fRVu5ur46KX-F-o9FoGX3M4Z5C-bIU-Np37M5yL1AX3HeUpgpgiKtxH4xS8G5x-YEZKEdQm&csui=3), was established at the Council of Chalcedon in 451 A.D. to clarify the Christian understanding of Jesus Christ's nature. It asserts that Christ is one and the same, perfect in his divine nature and perfect in his human nature, united in a single person without confusion, change, division, or separation. This definition affirmed Christ as truly God and truly man and is a core belief in [Catholicism](https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&sca_esv=1ab80d3e8e62071f&q=Catholicism&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4svqSsvuPAxXdFVkFHZOrDc4QxccNegQIMhAB&mstk=AUtExfCl0Wfo611ui3wOFk9OD_150Z7bUhECC8xlcFD4sMBQsuRA0xsEmUE0kQXrvrBk8yPeQLZ432PJMs4ORFpZKRuwS9L0ca6yIESve8qNMiQUI0YuTfgI1qSdYIeM9fRVu5ur46KX-F-o9FoGX3M4Z5C-bIU-Np37M5yL1AX3HeUpgpgiKtxH4xS8G5x-YEZKEdQm&csui=3), [Orthodoxy](https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&sca_esv=1ab80d3e8e62071f&q=Orthodoxy&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4svqSsvuPAxXdFVkFHZOrDc4QxccNegQIMhAC&mstk=AUtExfCl0Wfo611ui3wOFk9OD_150Z7bUhECC8xlcFD4sMBQsuRA0xsEmUE0kQXrvrBk8yPeQLZ432PJMs4ORFpZKRuwS9L0ca6yIESve8qNMiQUI0YuTfgI1qSdYIeM9fRVu5ur46KX-F-o9FoGX3M4Z5C-bIU-Np37M5yL1AX3HeUpgpgiKtxH4xS8G5x-YEZKEdQm&csui=3), and many Protestant traditions.

The Council was convened to address theological controversies, specifically Eutychianism and Nestorianism, which presented heretical views on Christ's dual nature.

* [**Eutychianism**](https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&sca_esv=1ab80d3e8e62071f&q=Eutychianism&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4svqSsvuPAxXdFVkFHZOrDc4QxccNegUI8wEQAQ&mstk=AUtExfCl0Wfo611ui3wOFk9OD_150Z7bUhECC8xlcFD4sMBQsuRA0xsEmUE0kQXrvrBk8yPeQLZ432PJMs4ORFpZKRuwS9L0ca6yIESve8qNMiQUI0YuTfgI1qSdYIeM9fRVu5ur46KX-F-o9FoGX3M4Z5C-bIU-Np37M5yL1AX3HeUpgpgiKtxH4xS8G5x-YEZKEdQm&csui=3)(Monophysitism) was the view that Christ's divine nature absorbed his human nature, making him only divine in a sense.
* [**Nestorianism**](https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&sca_esv=1ab80d3e8e62071f&q=Nestorianism&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4svqSsvuPAxXdFVkFHZOrDc4QxccNegUI9QEQAQ&mstk=AUtExfCl0Wfo611ui3wOFk9OD_150Z7bUhECC8xlcFD4sMBQsuRA0xsEmUE0kQXrvrBk8yPeQLZ432PJMs4ORFpZKRuwS9L0ca6yIESve8qNMiQUI0YuTfgI1qSdYIeM9fRVu5ur46KX-F-o9FoGX3M4Z5C-bIU-Np37M5yL1AX3HeUpgpgiKtxH4xS8G5x-YEZKEdQm&csui=3)was the view that Christ's divine and human natures were separate, even suggesting two persons rather than one.

Key Teachings of the Chalcedonian Creed about Jesus Christ:

* **Two natures:** He is both completely divine and completely human.
* **One person:** These two distinct natures are united in one single person, the Son of God.
* **No confusion or change:** The divine and human natures remain distinct, not mixed or altered by their union.
* **No division or separation:** Despite the distinct natures, Christ is not divided into two persons but remains one unified individual.