https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lactantius

拉克坦修（Lactantius），以其文学水平享誉，反对圣像，成为罗马帝国皇帝君士坦丁一世的神学顾问

（来源：《基督教帝国的塑造：拉克坦修与罗马》（The Making of a Christian Empire: Lactantius and Rome），作者：Elizabeth DePalma Digeser，Cornell大学出版社，2000年出版）

拉克坦修教导基督限定赎罪（郁金香五要点的“L”）：

“He was to suffer and be slain for the salvation of many people…who having suffered death for us, hath made us heirs of the everlasting kingdom, having abdicated and disinherited the people of the Jews…He stretched out His hands in the passion and measured the world, that He might at the very time show that a large people, gathered out of all languages and tribes, should come under His wings, and receive the most great and sublime sign.”

——4世纪护教家拉克坦修（Lactantius）

众所周知，君士坦丁大帝召开了第一次大公会议（325年尼西亚会议），而君士坦丁大帝的神学顾问罗马哲学家拉克坦修（Lactantius）就明确反对礼敬圣像，他在著作《神圣要义》（The Divine Institutes）中写道：“哪里有圣像，哪里就没有真宗教信仰”。