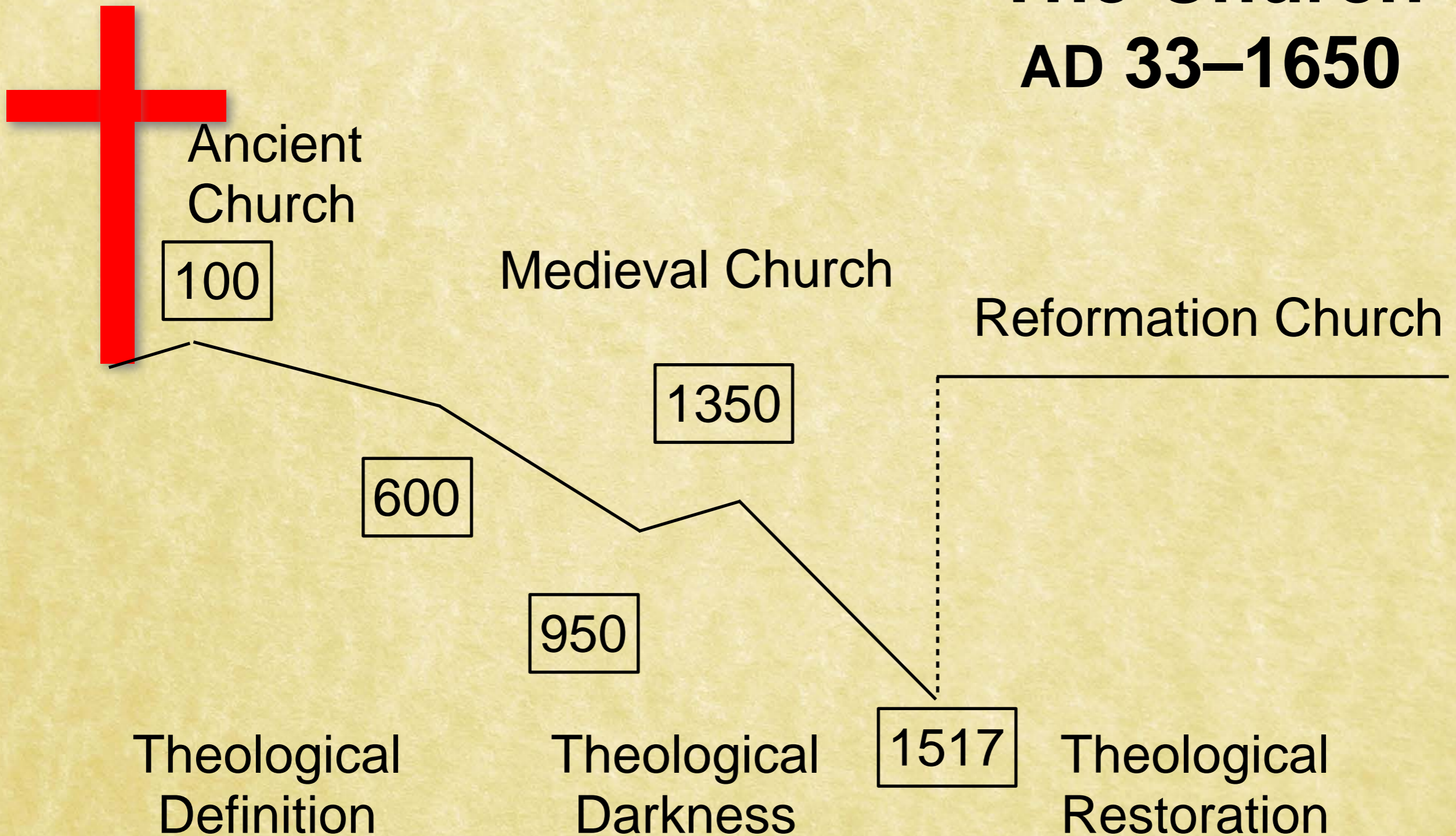


HT 501 Church History
Class 8; Lecture 1
Scholasticism

AD 1000-1300

The History of The Church AD 33–1650



AQUINAS: The Doctor of the Church

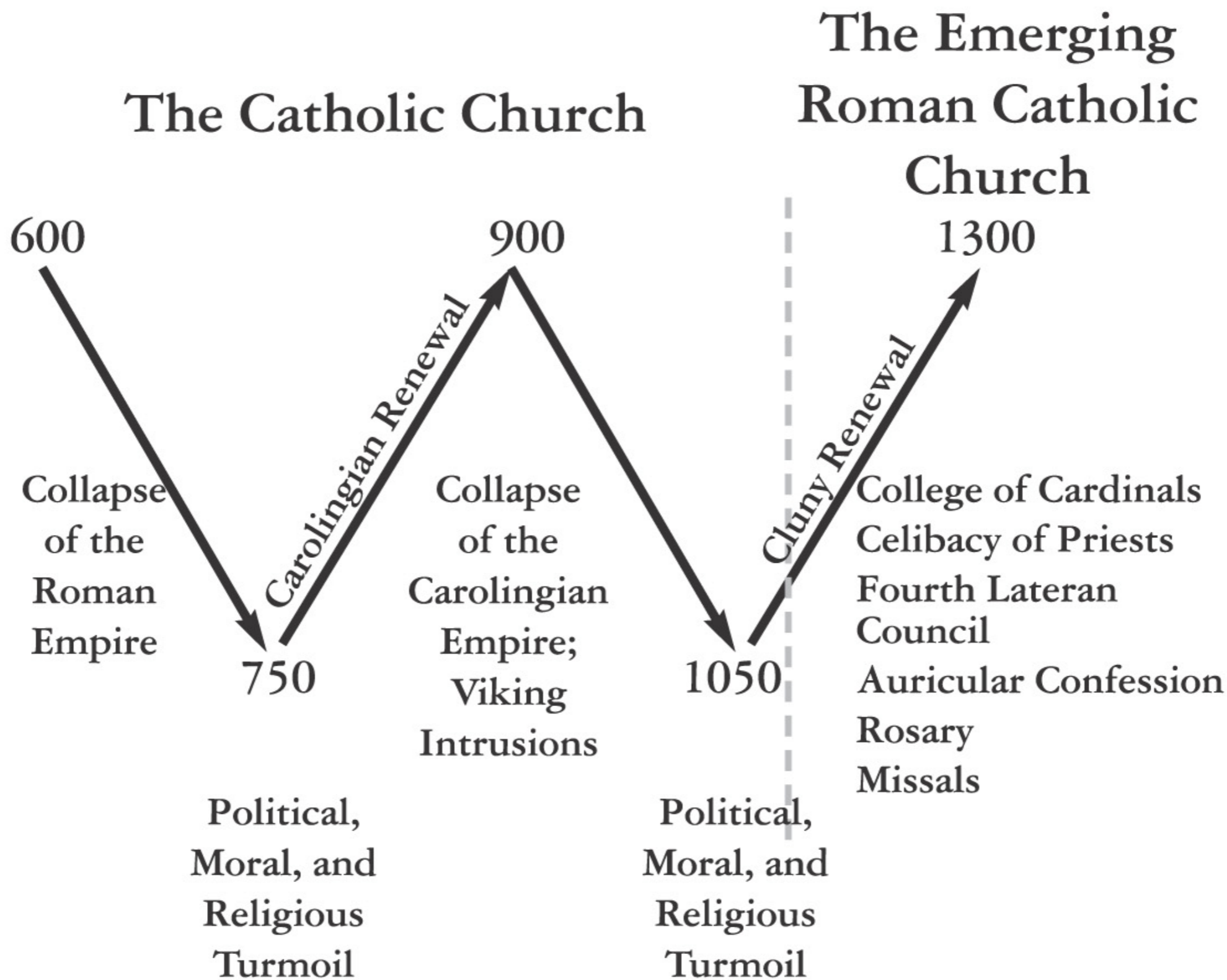
ABELARD: Moral Encouragement

ANSELM: Substitutionary Atonement

AUGUSTINE: Sin and Grace

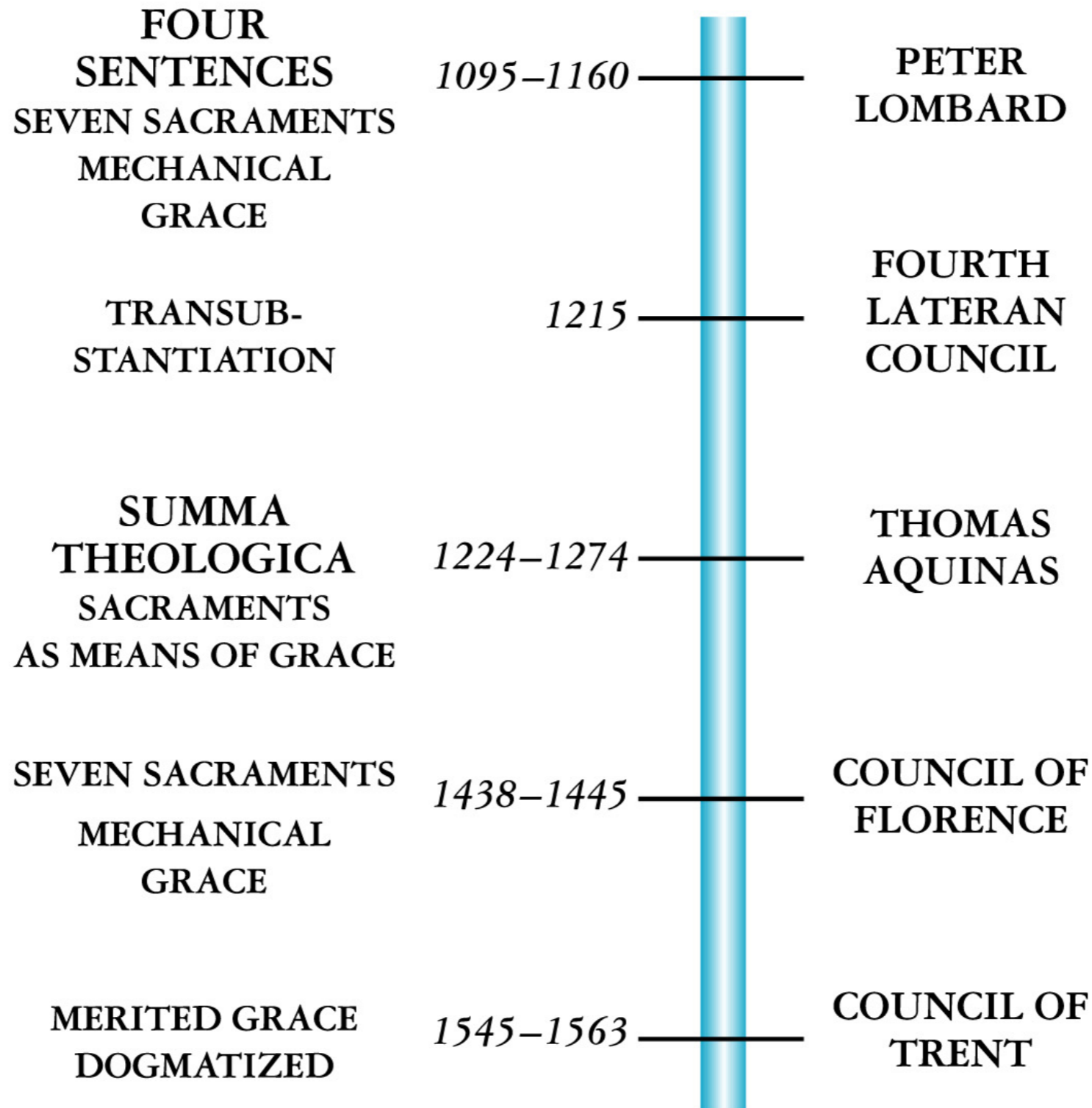
**ATHANASIUS: The Trinitarian Controversy,
Arianism**

The Medieval Church: Social Disintegration and Religious Renewal



Latin used in prayer and worship, imposed by Pope Gregory I	600
Prayers directed to Mary, dead saints, and angels	600
Kissing pope's feet began with Pope Constantine	709
Veneration of cross, images, and relics authorized	786
College of Cardinals established	927
Canonization of dead people as saints initiated	995
Attendance at Mass made mandatory	1000
Celibacy of priesthood, decreed by Pope Gregory VII	1079
Rosary, repetitious praying with beads, invented by Peter the Hermit	1090
The sale of indulgences established to reduce time in purgatory	1190
Transubstantiation, proclaimed by Pope Innocent III	1215
Confession of sins to priests, instituted by Pope Innocent III	1215
The doctrine of seven sacraments affirmed	1439
Tradition claimed equal in authority with the Bible, Council of Trent	1545
Apocryphal books declared canon by Council of Trent	1546

The Development of Roman Catholic Theology



University Curricula

Educational Process

Liberal Arts

(philosophy, humanities, and the like)

Bachelor of the Bible

Bachelor of the Sentences

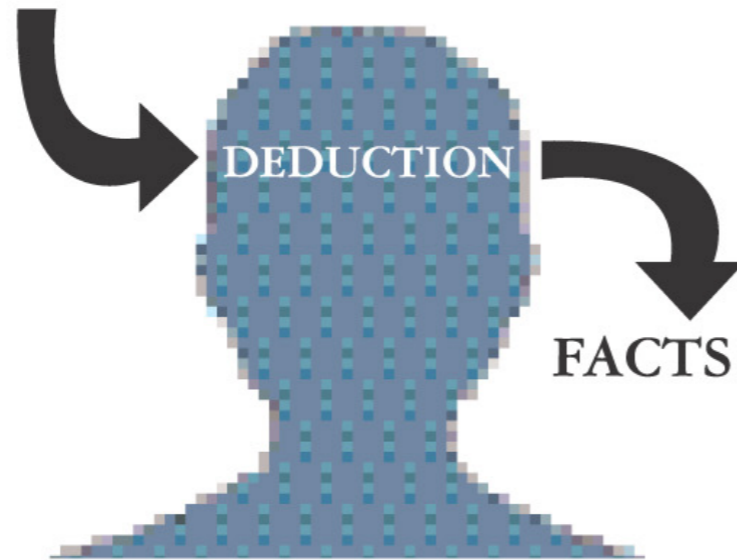
Master (synonymous with doctor)

Academic Exercises

Commentaries on the Bible,
commentary on the Sentences,
sermons, disputations

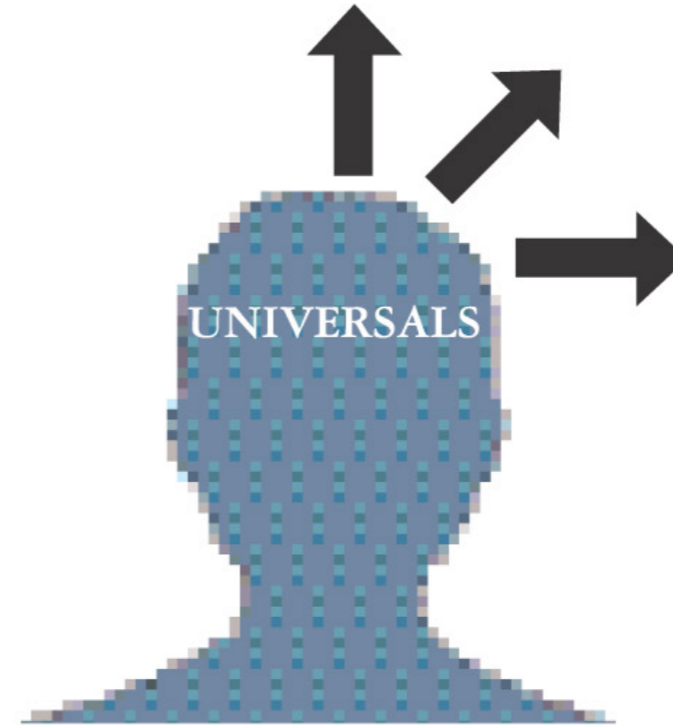
Scholastic Approaches to Knowing

UNIVERSALS



REALISM

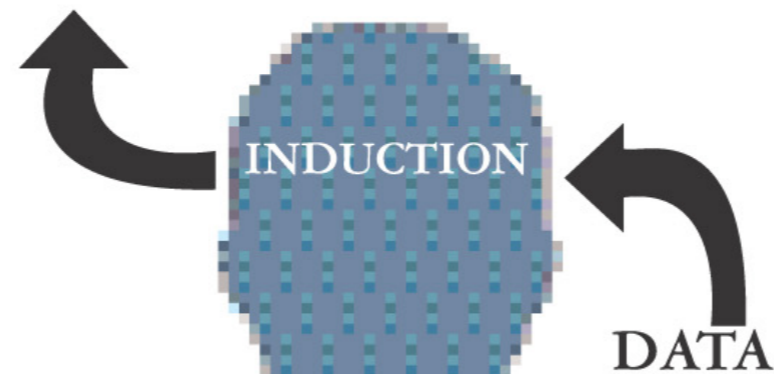
Presuppositionalism



NOMINALISM

Subjectivism

UNIVERSALS



MODERATE REALISM

Empiricism

REALISM:

The belief that there are real entities that exist independently of human knowers.

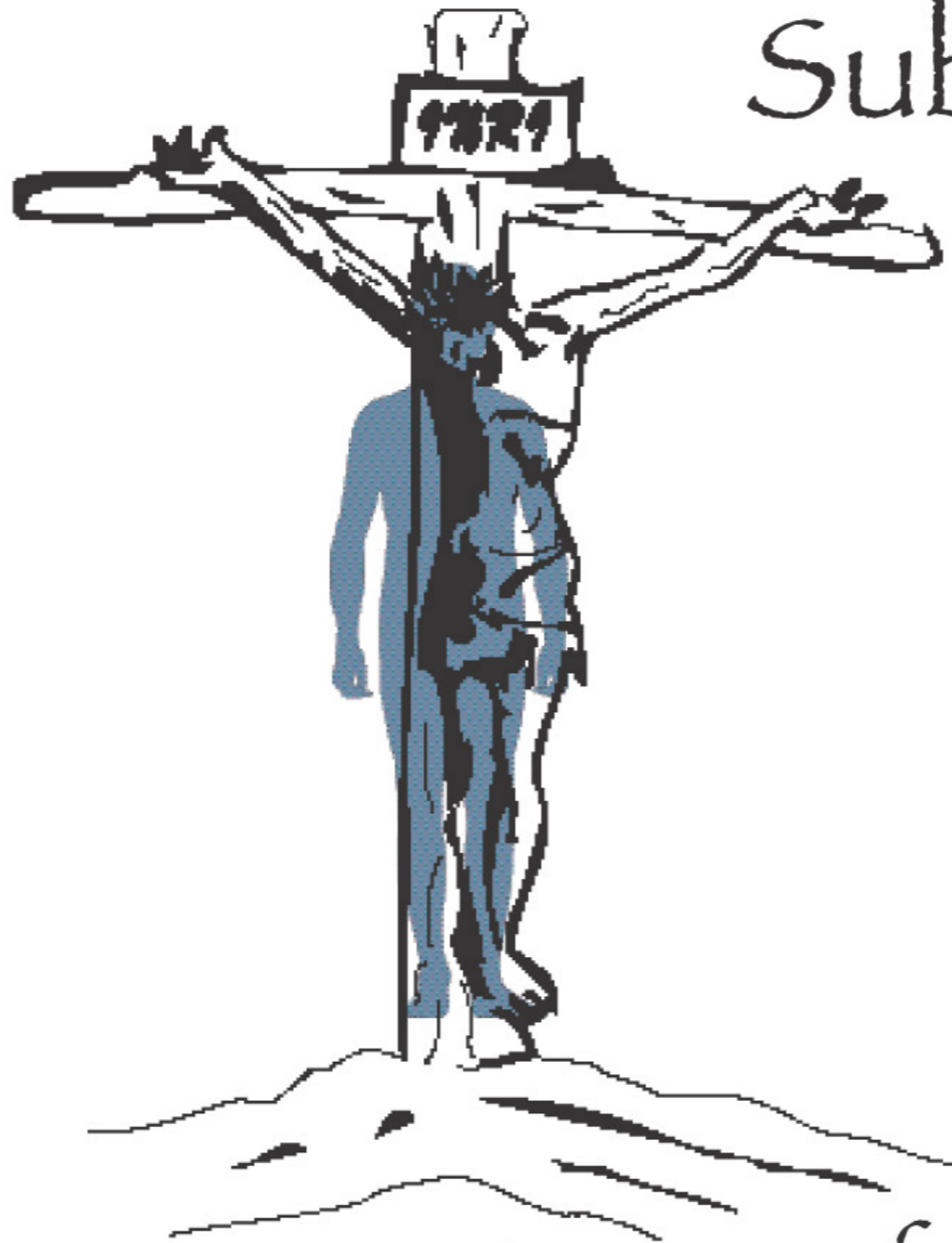
There are many types of realism, depending on the scope of the theory and the contrasting antirealist position.

Nominalism. The claim that universal terms such as goodness, justice and fatherhood are merely names and do not denote any objective, universal qualities. Thus the nominalist holds a view opposite to that of the Platonic realist who accepts the independent reality of universals. (See antirealism; conceptualism; Plato; realism.) Nominalism typically holds that universal terms are used to denote a plurality of individuals who are grouped together by the mind because of perceptions of similarity. This requires the claim that two things can be similar without sharing in common some universal property.

Moderate Realism

Anselm and the Meaning of the Atonement

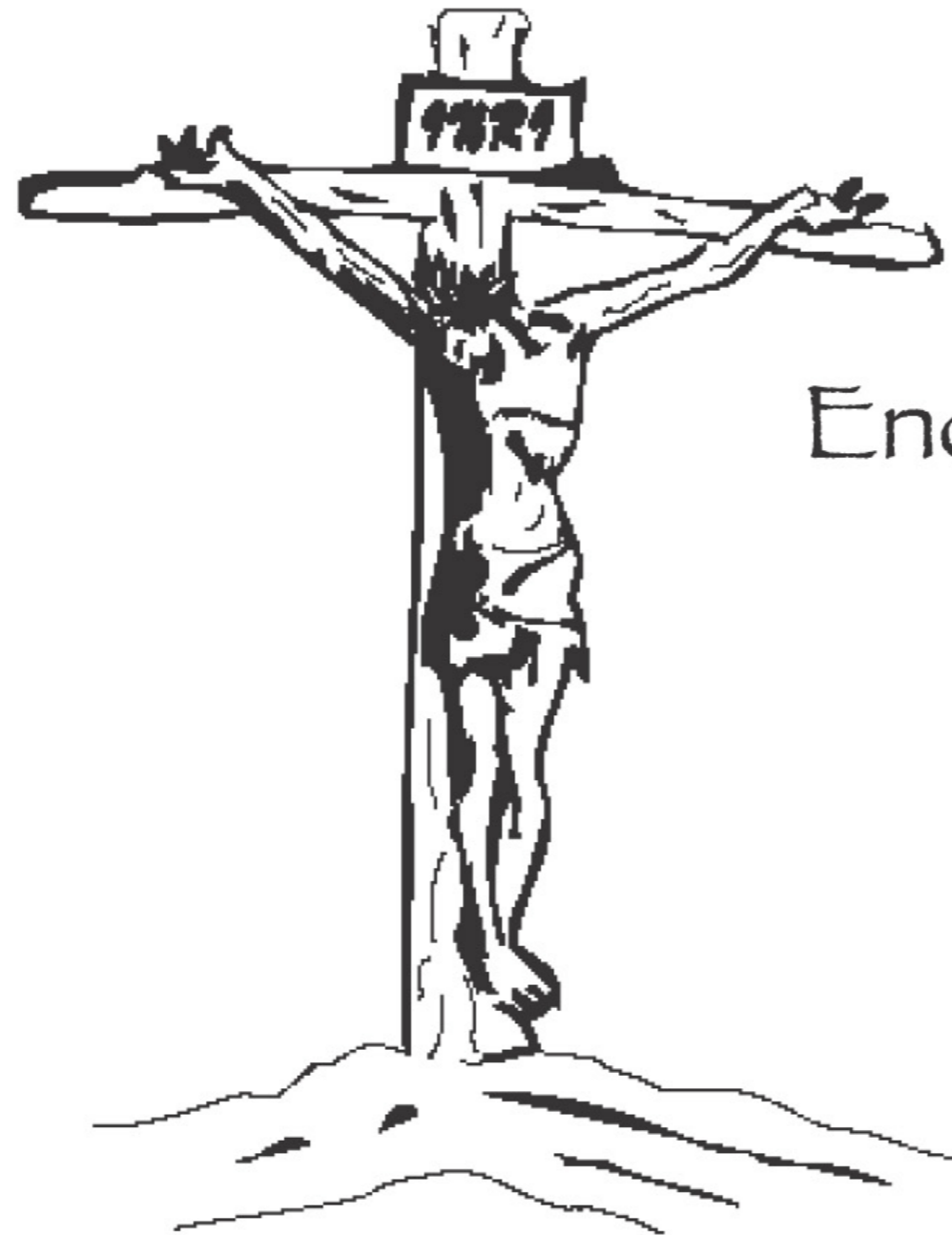
Substitution



“A Curse for us”

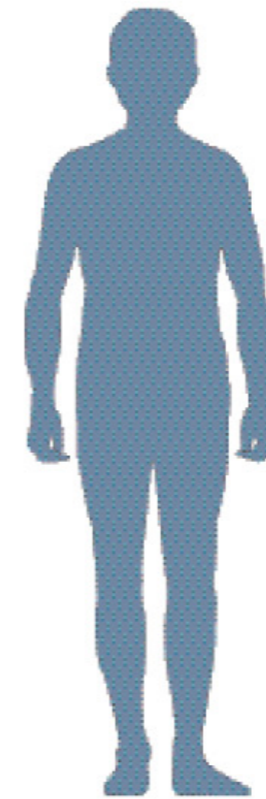
Galatians 3:13

Abelard and the Meaning of the Atonement



Moral

Encouragement



Example

Peter Lombard: The Source and Application of Merit

