

Foundations of Theology

8.27.24

Course Goals:

Claim. Theology is like any other way of knowing

Goals. Help read the Bible (4-step methodology)

Construct. Worldview (think in Bible worldview)

Assess. Worldview (make sense? consistent?)

* Print out and bring answers to assignment questions to class *

(How) Do we know anything?

present knowledge → desk exists → senses are reliable

historical knowledge → ND man in 88 → signs/people trust

scientific knowledge → heliocentrism

→ scientists are reliable

* knowledge in general works by taking an assumption and drawing a conclusion *

* knowledge is belief that is true *

Reading 01.5

8.28.24

1. According to the reading, what is the conventional way of thinking about development in the sciences?
2. According to the reading, what sorts of questions must be answered before effective research can begin?
3. Describe the pre-paradigm period and how it differs from the paradigm period.

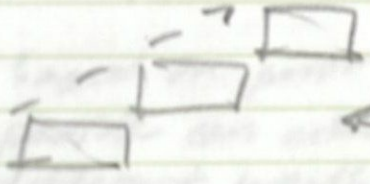
8.29.24

Lecture 02:

- Knowledge is a belief that is true
- Knowledge is much more complex than just saying it on one single thing

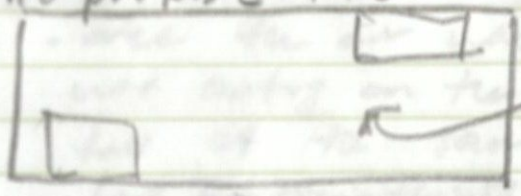
Reading Discussion:

We tend to view science like this:



development accumulation

But if you look at science historically this is not true
He proposes this:



assume and confirm

once a paradigm is confirmed we make additional discoveries believing this is fact

- knowledge bases come from shared experiences
- knowledge is a set of preassumptions and forms communities

community is an extremely important factor in the way knowledge is constructed (common understanding) - the community decides what is right and what is wrong

background on how compare paradigms - also predictions, events

Lecture 03: conclusions

9.3.27

Review:

- presupposition — light is a particle
understanding the picture
- presupposition — exp and learning of 9-11
- based on prior knowledge and experiences, different people can interpret the same thing in vastly different ways (presupposition → conclusion)

Bowling Ball / Feather experiment:

- once the air was removed only gravity was acting on the two objects making them fall at the same rate
- but Einstein thinks the objects are not accelerating but instead every other object is accelerating around them
- How Gravity Really Works video

Newtonian vs Einsteinian Physics:

- Mass Energy Equivalence theorem: $E=mc^2$
 - completely different way of thinking about mass
 - there is no equivalent statement in Newtonian physics

* community is an extremely important factor in building knowledge (common understanding)

- the community decides what is right and what is wrong

+ Simplicity and background can help compare paradigms

- also predictions, merits

Quiz Next Class:

- How does knowledge work? - Apply it
- explain some action of reality
- US ad Amazon boy looking at image -
Why are we correct in our thinking and
he also correct in his?
- Look at the same thing ad provide two
interpretations of that thing. Which
one is better ad why?
think: community, simplicity, ect.

Next - presuppositions of Theology

Lecture 04:

9/5/24

God's Revelation:

- human salvation
- the nature of God

* Revelation is containing the word of God
2 parts: scripture ad traditions

old testament new testament

Quiz: NEXT CLASS

How many books are in the Catholic Bible? 73

What are the two parts of the Bible?

The Old Testament (aka Tanakh) ad the New Testament

What are the main subgroups of these 2 parts?

Pentateuch (aka Torah)

historical books

Wisdom books

* Look on Canvas *

leitmotif - general theme/message

Quiz: - old Testament (Tanak), Prophetic Books 9.5.24

Q. How many books are in the Catholic Bible?

A. 73

Q. What are the two parts of the Bible?

A. Old Testament (Tanak) and New Testament

Q. What are the main subgroups of these 2 parts?

A. Pentateuch (Torah)

Historical books

Wisdom books

Prophetic books

The Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John)

Acts of the Apostles

St. Paul's letters

The Catholic epistles

Letter to the Hebrews

Revelation

Old Testament

New Testament

Q. Write which parts of the Bible these books belong to and give a brief description.

A. Genesis - Old Testament (Tanak), Pentateuch; from creation of the world to Israel in Egypt

Exodus - Old Testament (Tanak), Pentateuch; escape from slavery in Egypt to Mount Sinai, where God starts to give the law

Leviticus - Old Testament (Tanak), Pentateuch; God continues to give laws

Deuteronomy - Old Testament (Tanak), Pentateuch; Israel is about to enter the Promised Land, Moses recaps events and the law

1 Samuel - Old Testament (Tanak), Historical Books; Israel becomes a kingdom

Hosea - Old Testament (Tanak), Prophetic Books; Israel's infidelity to God is like infidelity in marriage

Amos - Old Testament (Tanak), Prophetic Books;
Israel refuses to listen to God

Habakkuk - Old Testament (Tanak), Prophetic Books;
the prophet Habakkuk questions God's justice

Matthew - New Testament, Gospels;

Jesus as the new Moses

Mark - New Testament, Gospels;

Jesus as the suffering savior

Luke - New Testament, Gospels;

Jesus as a prophet

Acts of the Apostles - New Testament, -;

growth of the early church

1 Corinthians - New Testament, St. Paul's letters;

early creed, most is what is most important
for Christians

Philippians - New Testament, St. Paul's letters;

how to live like Jesus lived

Why not? Deist Reasoning
→ would be accepted that it had happened /
no other way

→ the Bible does not make this same claim
→ since there are 2 accounts of creation
→ God creates and then God creates
→ again, what after
→ it's open to interpretations

want find this in the Bible as it is not
about God or his creation

Lecture Notes :

9.10.24

Review of Quia 1

- Theology is like any other ways of knowing
- Just observation and reasoning is not enough to have knowledge

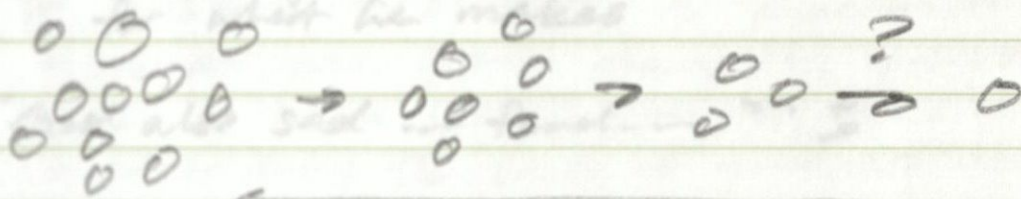
— need to draw from concepts you already know / already learned

Six — aka presupposition:

- knowledge happens in the context of community
- people on the other planet see $4+5=7$
- differently than us
- and you need to understand how to contribute to their math

The Big Bang: Lemaitre

2nd Law of Thermodynamics: $\Delta E > 0$



time

Why not? Deductive Reasoning

→ Lemaitre asserted THIS is how it happened? no other way

→ The Bible does not make this same claim

• since there are 2 accounts of creation

• God creates and then Good creates

• again right after

• it's open to interpretation

went find this in the Bible as it is not about God or his creation

When God speaks, it happens =

"Then God said: Let there be light"

- shows his power (beyond experience)
- shows that he is good (since he makes "good" things)

Sixth day is most important:

"Let us ...", "I saw it was very good"

- longer, and about human creation
- a lot more speaking from God
 - o twice in the same day
- more deliberation
- breaks the pattern
- God is good because he is providing for what he makes

"God also said ... food..."

- God does NOT intend for us to eat parts of his creation
- God does not include any violence in his creation; no killing
 - o God did not want that

* What God makes is good

* God provides for what he makes

* no room for violence in his creation

* God created animals for us to enjoy their beauty

- what he wanted for the creation
 - o not necessarily true

Problem: why do bad things happen to good people?

why does evil exist?

(if God is good and all-powerful)

Lecture Notes:

9.12.24

2nd Generic Account:

- He is still making and also providing
- Structure of this passage
conflict → resolution

* both of them (sometimes consequences)

- The humans in this account have everything (sometimes God did in the 1st account)
→ they are made in God's image (are God-like)
- problem → solution is important here
- human were given from the ground and return to the ground when they die
- after eating the fruit of good and evil, child's birth for the woman is now painful and work for the man is hard
→ and they are banished from the garden of Eden
- Adam and Eve were trying to be like God which is bad
→ by knowing good and evil

* no saying anything that is not in the text
→ cardinal sin

Text 2:

- God is angry because the other gods are not judging justly (not doing their job)
→ makes them all die just like any other mortal
→ monotheistic origins

- the other gods abused their power and were smited by God
- God did not want humans to become godlike (although they did), because God knows they will also abuse this power like the other gods
 - God prevents them from becoming further godlike by stripping them of an potential to become immortal
 - we were not made as gods (were not supposed to be)

& both of these texts speaks truly about our alienation from God, but none of the events happened word-for-word &

- explaining the ideas (metaphorical)
 - people who wrote the Bible were not stupid - they knew snakes don't talk

Theology tries to study some aspects of reality &

- why are we here
- why is everything messed up
- why do we suffer
- why does God allow bad things to happen

& Oppenheimer and the physicists were godlike &

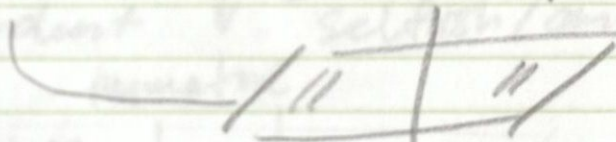
- had the ability to destroy civilizations with their knowledge
- they determine what is right and wrong in that case

Lecture Notes: *frabers*

01/7/24

Why don't we learn about knowledge?

Presuppositions / community



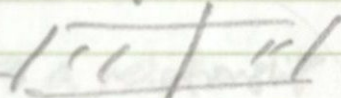
Phenomenon/outside world

Knowledge

Ex. Presupposition: gravity is a force

Community: Physicists

"glass lens"

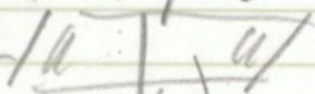


gravity is pulling on these objects

* Theology is no different than any other way of knowing

Ex. Presupposition: The Bible teaches truth and accurately about God and salvation

Community: Theologians



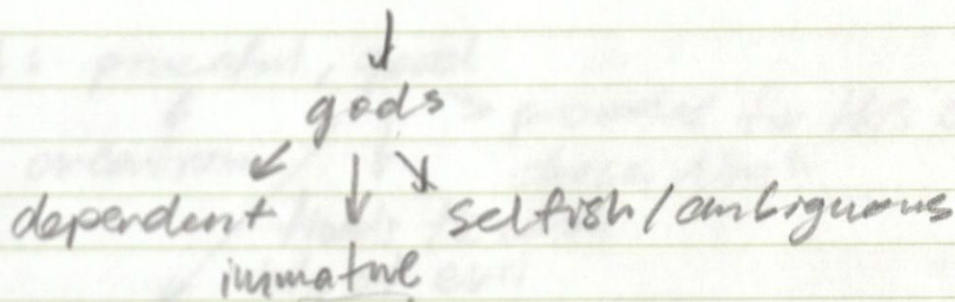
God is good

no violence actively against evil

He provides humans as evil

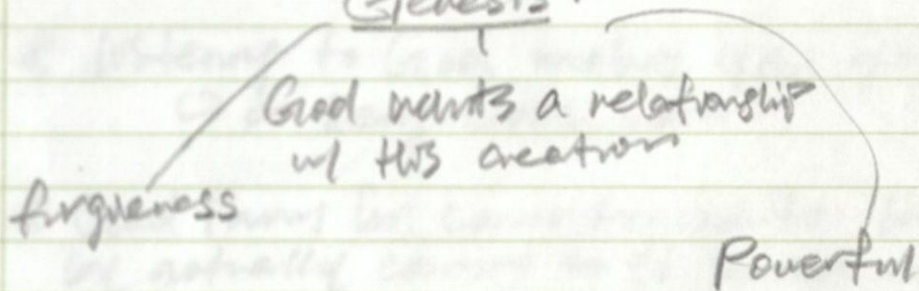
want to be good / violent

Lecture Notes Analysis:



gods are amoral - they don't care what happens

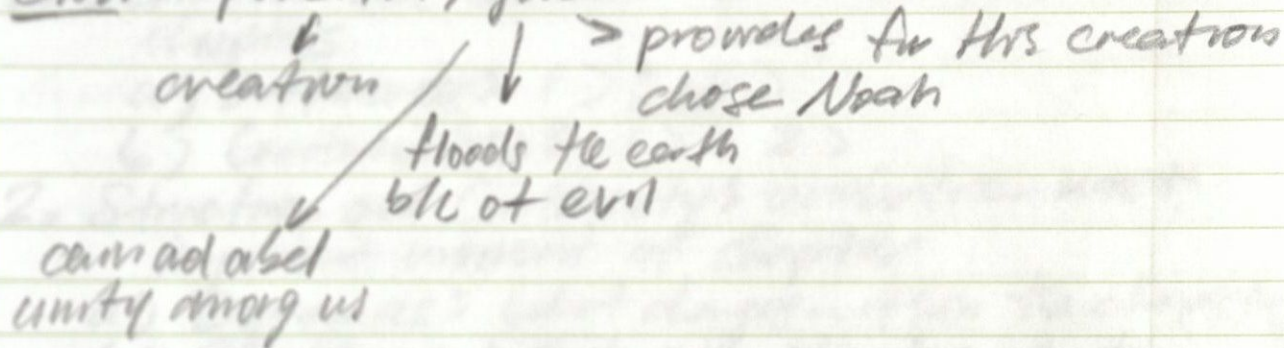
Genesis:



Lecture Notes:

9.19.24

God: powerful, good



Humankind: want to be like God, violent, created
(Gen 3) in God's image (Gen 1)
Noah

* listening to God makes you good &
↳ or being close with

* God shows his commitment to his creation
by actually coming to earth and interacting
with humans

Quiz:

- Go over passages before the flood story
- will not have the steps - remember them

Quiz: 4 Step Process to Reading the Bible 9.9.23, 24

1. Definition and Context: break the text into chapters

a) Differences: 1) ; 2)

b) Continuities: 1) ; 2)

2. Structure and Continuity: underline most important moment of chapter

a) Dynamics: What changes within the chapter?

b) Structure: What is the structure of the chapter?

3. Leitmotifs: highlight and note repeated words or phrases

4. Messages:

a) World of the text: What do characters of the text learn?

b) Broader Theme(s): What do we (the reader) learn?

* Always answer about the chapter above,
→ Differences/Continuities N/A for first chapter of text

Lecture Notes:

9.24.24

Aqedah - Genesis 22

"God asked Abraham to kill his son" and
"God tested Abraham" makes
Aqedah have 2 very different meanings
→ Reading/Hadram for 9-24

If God asks you to do something immoral,
that was not God

until Abraham does something to prove his
fidelity to God, there is nothing to show
his faith is good

God puts Abraham through things because
"life is hard"
→ we chose faith in Genesis 22

Means of expression is different than we have
in the Bible
→ in Genesis 22, the world is not literally
created like we think

Lecture Notes:

9.26.24

Genesis 22:

- God wants to prove that there is nothing more important than Him to Abraham
 - it was a test
 - Abraham passes

* God had been making unconditional promises in previous chapters

- Now God wanted to make sure he was number 1 priority before granting these promises
- When Abraham does this, then God reaffirms his previous promises
- Allows God to work through Abraham
 - which is good

* God puts Abraham through struggle because

- "life is hard"
- we chose this in Genesis 3

* means of expression is different than message in the Bible

- in Genesis 2 the world was not literally created like that

Exam Notes:

10.1.24

Explanatory Reading:

Good

- Good is the foundation of good - Genesis 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 18
- God is against evil and actively intervenes
- Genesis 4, 11, 6-9, (12)

intervenes directly

most significant permanent intervention

Evil

- Humanity is the cause
- Genesis 3, 4, 6-9, 11
- Described as humans trying to be like God
- Genesis 3, 11

Morality =

- what is right and wrong?
- what is done about it?
- how did wrong begin?
- what do we do about it?

- Humanity cooperates imperfectly
- Genesis 15, 16, 17
- * needs to be overcome
- Genesis 22

Why is trying to be like God the fundamental evil?

- if we chose to put something above God we are no longer following God
- and good is defined by God → evil results

* against the Bible → use Gen 22: it is unclear
→ defend this point: this is a bad reading of the text
* all good points are based by the text
→ ultimate source of knowledge

Examples of this: nobody above us to tell us what is right / wrong

- Nothing defines good/bad technology; atomic bomb
- Auschwitz is a remarkable technological achievement - we can systematically kill

Lecture Notes:

10.1.24

Existentialist Reading:

- acting against the truth by letting her values dictate her actions instead of utilizing her absolute free will
 - a bad thing
 - her values forced her (she was constrained)
- people are fundamentally free
 - can make any choice they want
- we exist, and we are aware we exist (start here)
- anything else (God, values, purpose, good, evil, ect.) is made up to cover up our absolute freedom
 - absolute freedom is scary
- we have choice
 - nothing to guide us in that choice
 - "good" does not exist
- you act which creates your values

Exams:

* strengths/weaknesses of these 2 ways of thinking *

Existentialism: despair, abandonment, anguish

Strengths:

- ? • we have liberty and freedom to decide
 - nothing directing us
- * • you cannot deny its starting point
 - we exist, we know that
- we have no potential until we do something

Weaknesses:

- a sure starting point does not mean good conclusions. ex. Descartes
- nobody thinks their choice as representative of what humanity should do (in general)
 - very off the mark
 - afraid of anguish; doesn't

Exam.

• partner: Benjamin Isler
* email him available dates next week! *

• procedure

→ debate: 15 min

→ 2 students per group

→ 2 prompts

• The Bible: Genesis 1-22

!

* can bring a prompt to debate *

• assigned prompts before debate

→ all group gets Bible, or gets Existentiaлизм

→ order prob so also random

* hadout for this on Canvas *

* don't choose the Bible says God must exist *

• Bible is too black/white ... good/evil

* note points strong and had to object

CounterArgument

• use text to say but own points are weak

→ base it in the text

• required to particular claims

Lecture Notes:
Sartre's Philosophy

10.2.24

• Self-Awareness

— firm foundation

— impossible to deny

— pg. 12 "I think therefore I am..."

• Absence of choice

— unguided freedom

— no God, no meaning, no purpose

• our existence comes before our essence

— pg. 12-13: "In the second place..."

— no predetermined reactions

• Complete freedom at choice

— pg. 6-7: "extremely embarrassing that

God does not exist..."

• Just as immediately we are aware of ourselves,
we are also aware of others

— pg. 12-13: "But the subjectivity..."

• Along with this, we are aware that when
we make a choice, we are actually making
a decision for all of humanity

— there is nothing else guiding our actions

— when we choose we create the values
that guide humanity's decisions

— pg. 3-4: "Atheistic existentialism..."

→ pg. 4 top of the page

— in choosing we provide the guidance
we are lacking

— pg. 17: "The third objection..."

• if no God, somebody has to
invent values

→ Actually applies to the consciousness of choice

→ pg. 4-5: "if moreover, existence precedes
essence"

Line of Thinking:

Realist → we know others exist → we have the absolute freedom to choose → our choices set our values → our choices set an example for humanity

* not necessarily opposite thinking to the Bible
— has many contrast and also a significant overlap

Sartre's Thinking:

- We are aware of ourselves
→ we are aware we are free
 - we are aware of others
→ we are also aware others are free
- ⇒ nobody is ever "forced" to act
— pg 16: "We will freedom for freedom's sake..."
- You cannot choose as if you are not free as that is an act in bad faith
— must act acknowledging the freedom of others

Wrong:

- we are not self-reliant because we choose to do good things
— pg. 17-18: "Humanism in this sense..."
— we cannot give value to men for making great achievements

Outline of Sartre Reading?

pg 1-5: Sartre?

objections
existence before essence
objections of subjectivity

pg. 5-10: 12 cogito.

against
a banishment
despair

pg 10-12: self awareness

responses to objections aware of others

pg 12-18: subjectivity

12-14: limitation is a universal condition

14-17: doesn't matter what you do

↳ it does matter bc we own our choices

17-18: you make up your own values

→ justification for / intro to subjectivity

* Even if God exists it wouldn't change anything

* Exam format changes on Comex *

→ rubric posted

* Take notes on what other people are saying

Response

Strengths of Sartre:

1. Based on sure foundation

it think \rightarrow i am

built off this

page 12 cogito

foundation of philosophy

page 4 we just exist

others

- self awareness

- pge 12-13 also aware of others
constraint to choose

- choosing for others pp. 4-5

pg 16. ~~can~~ respect freedom in choices

Biblical cannot do this

Genesis 15: 6-7

Lecture Notes: Plato's Dialogues 10.10.24

nomos - convention, law

physis - nature, "what the world is like in any case"

Characters: (important ones)

• Socrates

• Glaucon & Adeimantus (Plato's uncles)

- Standing in for Plato himself

• Thrasymachus

* law is a tool for the powerful to

get what they want &

* desires of the just and unjust war on the same &

Glaucon - story with the ring

Socrates - responds with 2 cities story

healthy soul - satisfied

feverish soul - not satisfied

solution to my story:

→ healthy soul vs feverish soul

→ healthy soul is satisfied

→ Exo - does not need anything else

* Glaucon & Adeimantus have feverish souls &

→ attached to luxury

* shifting conversation away from direct intervention, to keep Glaucon and Adeimantus in conversation &

Lecture Notes - God starts the

10.15.24

Genesis 1-11 → Gen 12 → Gen 18 → Gen 22
God 1-4, 6-9, 11 creates humans disappoint
God talks of his grand nation
God signs covenant w/ Abraham
God tests Abraham

Skip a lot

- like 2 generations of Abraham
- end up in Egypt
 - good at first
 - get oppressed and call to God for help

Exodus 1-18 → Exo 19-24

God chooses Moses to free Israel from Egypt
Announce at Mt Sinai and establish a covenant w/ Israel

→ Exo 25-31 → Exo 32-34

God is going to live among them

gives instructions for this dwelling

Israel makes another God and does the ultimate sin

wants to destroy Israel but Moses comes thru otherwise

→ Exodus 35-40

Israel builds the dwelling

→ God enters the dwelling

Exodus 20 - God states the 10 commandments

Exodus 20:1-17

Exodus 21-23 - Israel impacts the 10 commandments

Exodus 21-23

Exodus 24 - Israel accepts the 10 commandments

1. Law in the Bible is external / forced
2. → integrated into a covenant / agreement
- actively wanted

20 - Genesis 14:14,

so the people see that God actually communicates with Moses and Israel.

- Genesis 20:22,

so the people fear him and do what he says.

- so the people can hear exactly what

God is saying

- Genesis 19:12-13, 21-23,

God sets his standards, he is not

1. God can't force us to do anything

Genesis 3:4, 11, 12, 15, 22

But wants us to listen to him

Following God is a choice

• He wants to see commitment in both sides

Exodus 24

God commits to the altar first

Genesis 15

Lecture Notes:

10.17.24

Exodus 20:1-17

- 10 commandments

Exodus 21-23

- long and prologued commentary on the 10 commandments

1. Why does God make a covenant? *
2. Why does God come down from heaven? *

2. - Genesis 19:9,

so the people see that God actually communicates with Moses and Selvee him

- Genesis 20:20,

so the people fear Him and do not sin.

- so the people can hear exactly what

God is saying

- Genesis 19:12-13, 21-23,

God sets his boundaries, He is distinct

1. God can't force us to do anything

Genesis 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 22

But wants us to listen to Him

* Following God is a choice *

- He wants to see commitment on both sides

Exodus 24

God commits to the altar first

Genesis 15

Lecture Notes 3

10.29.24

Abraham had 12 sons

- they end up in slavery in Egypt
- God saves them and they move to Mt Sinai

Israel has entered the promise land

& new solutions to problems of evil

→ the law

- God gave them in the context of a covenant

Exodus 19, 20, 24)

Motivations:

- Exodus 19, Lev 26 - fear of God
- Deuteronomy 6, - love for God
- Hosea 1-3

Themes:

- Human freedom - Gen 3, 4
- God's commitment to humanity - Exodus 24, Gen 15

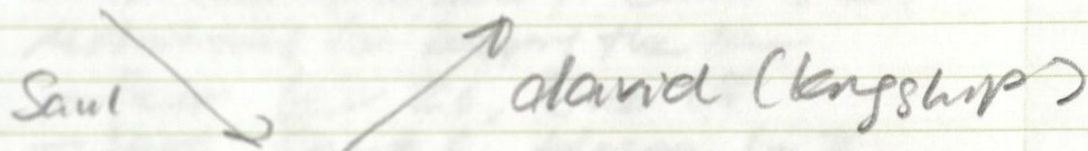
1-Samuel:

Ch 1-3: Samuel emerges

Ch 4-6: war

Ch 7-12: emergence of monarch

Ch 13-31: fall of kingdom of Saul



Israel enters the promise land and
begins asking for a king

* the king is supposed to judge and
go out to war

→ but God already does these things

Israel is grumpy because they've replaced
God with their king

Lecture Notes:

11.5.24

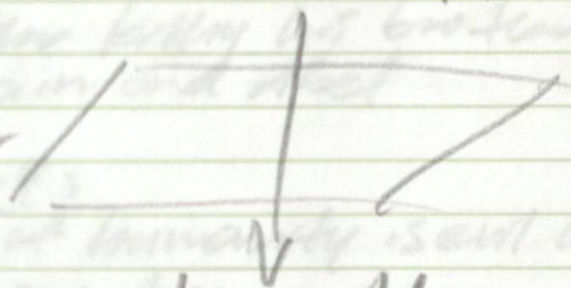
Quiz next class: short answer on this material

- Laws Exodus 20
- in context of covenant Exodus 24
- Motivations for keeping the law
 - fear Lev 26, Exo 19
 - love Deut 6, Hosea 1-3
- Problems with this
 - comprises love with God but wanting a king 1 Samuel 7-12
 - Israel is breaking the law Amos 7-8

* Quiz next Tuesday in form of 9 steps

Gen 4: MLK and his supporters

Bible vs true



humanity

equality and justice

* MLK and Habakkuk also on Thursday quiz

Lecture Notes

11th 7th 24

Review of Old Testament

Gen 1:

- no violence in His creation
- He provides for His creation

Gen 2:

- creates man, the garden of Eden
- creates companion for man (woman)

Gen 3:

- humanity tries to be like God
 - eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil (Psalm 82)

Gen 4:

- brother killing his brother (fratricide)
 - Cain and Abel

Gen 6-9:

- all of humanity is evil and God regrets His creation
- sends flood to start over
 - response to evil

Gen 11:

- Tower of Babel
- humans are still trying to be like God
 - fundamental issue has not changed

Gen 12:

- God tries a different kind of intervention
- God chooses a particular person
 - Abraham

Gen 15-17:

- Abraham is doubting God's promises
- God responds by setting up a covenant w/ Abraham
 - curses himself
 - cuts the animals
- Abraham still struggles
 - God reinforces His covenant
 - renames him to Abraham

Gen 18:

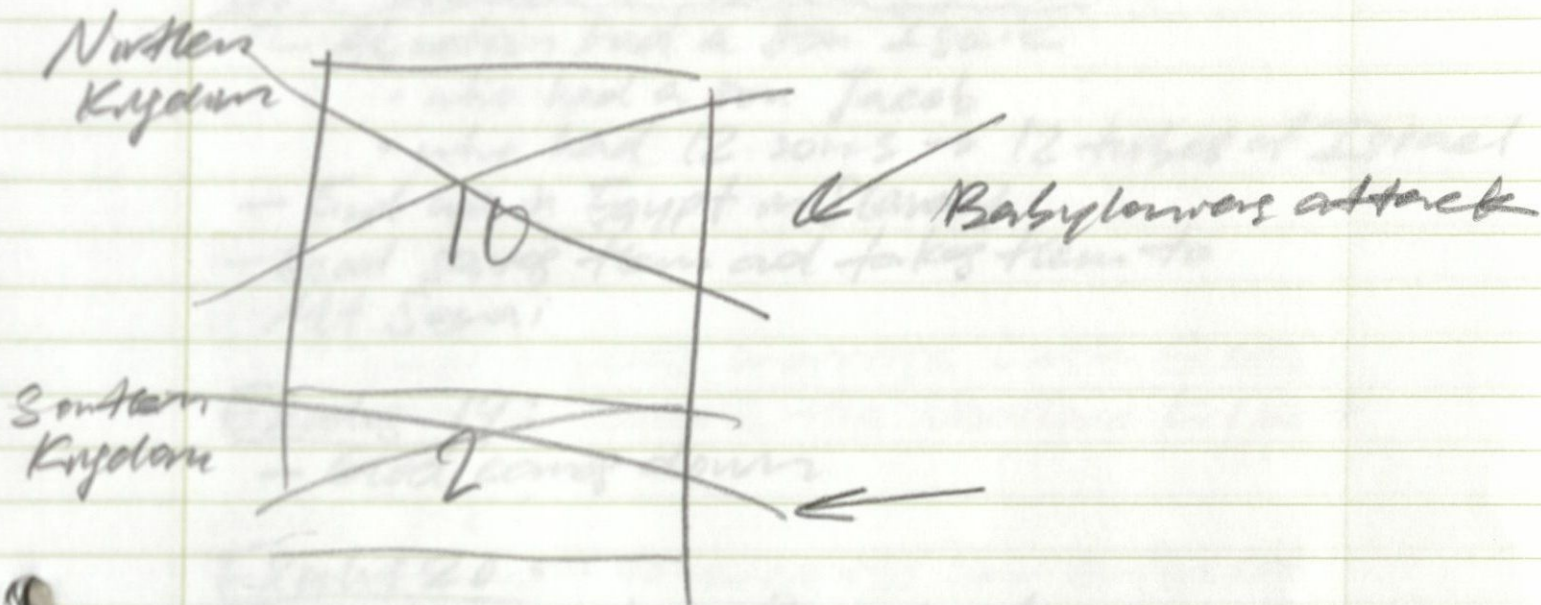
- God intervenes against Sodom and Gomorrah
 - He tells Abraham about it

Gen 22:

- God tests Abraham by telling him to sacrifice his son
 - ultimate test of faith
 - he passes the test

Abraham eventually has 12 sons

break up into 12 tribes



10 tribes scatter

2 tribes sent to Babylon

12 tribes of Israel scattered

2 come back but are useless

Deuteronomy 6:

- Lord wants Israel to love God

- summarize His law out of love for Him

1 Samuel 7-12:

- Israel wants a king

- King is threatening to take the place of God

Lecture Notes:

11.12.24

Review:

B/W Genesis & Exodus 19:

- Abraham had a son Isaac
 - who had a son Jacob
 - who had 12 sons → 12 tribes of Israel
- End up in Egypt in slavery
- God saves them and takes them to Mt Sinai

Exodus 19:

- God comes down

Exodus 20:

- God gives laws through Moses

Exodus 24:

- God establishes covenant with Israel

Leviticus 26:

- Blessings and curses for following the law
- God is done giving the law

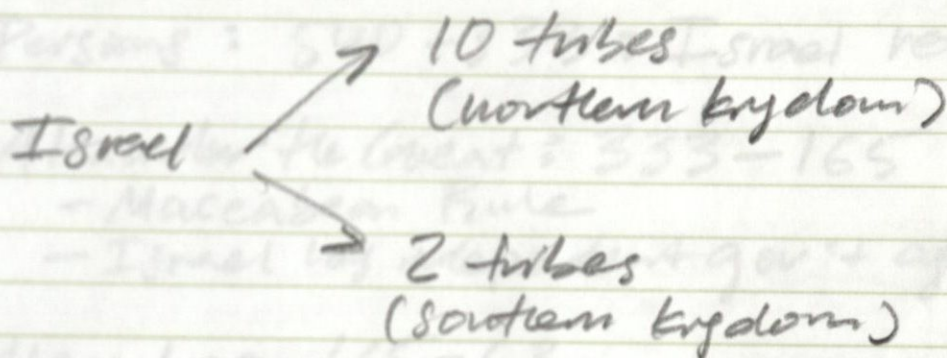
Deuteronomy 6:

- God wants Israel to love God
 - internalize His law out of love for Him

1 Samuel 7-12:

- Israel wants a king
- King is threatening to take the place of God

Around 930 BCE: Israel splits



Hosea 1-3:

- Israel rejects marriage with God
- directed towards the Northern Kingdom

Amos 7-8:

- God is trying to keep the law enforced
- Israel rejects His messenger
- directed towards Northern Kingdom
- Northern Kingdom brushes them off to Southern Kingdom

722 BCE: Assyrians destroy Northern Kingdom as Amos predicted

605 BCE: Assyrians fall out of power and Babylonians take their place

Habakkuk 1-2:

- questions the justice of God
- God sends Babylonians for justice and Habakkuk is not satisfied
- God tells him to just "have faith"

586 BCE?: Babylonians scatter Southern tribes

Babylonians: 605-540: Israel in exile

Persians: 540-333: Israel returns

Alexander the Great: 333-165

- Maccabean Rule

- Israel has independent gov't again

Maccabean 165-63

- subject to Rome

Autonomous Roman Province:

63 BCE - 70 AD

* 10 tribes destroyed

* 2 tribes scattered but eventually
come back

* Israel yearns for all 12 tribes to regroup *
→ enter Jesus + New Testament

Jesus appoints 12 apostles

→ symbolic to 12 tribes of Israel

after Jesus died people try to figure out
what he died and what that meant

Lecture Notes:

11.14.24

* Jesus as the new Moses * in Matthew

The Sermon on the Mount

Matthew 5-7: Jesus fulfilling the law

5:5-12 5:17-20 5:21-48 6:1-18 7:12 7:13-22

- blessings - principle - application - laws - law - curses
- in eternal context, in the future (heaven)
- law and prophecies
- laws concerning others
- laws concerning God
- deepening in prayer, fasting, and almsgiving
- Jesus deepening the law
- going beyond the law
- nonretaliation
- to be like God (by obeying/following the law)
- law and prophecies
- in eternal context
- denied entry into heaven

- why not be week? (call week)
 → future blessing

Lecture Notes:

11.19.24

How Jesus lays the law:

- goes beyond the law
- deepens the law
- sets the law in an eternal context
- establishes a covenant

* Luke wants to show Jesus is a prayer &

* Jesus is a model for the disciples to follow &

Love of God:

- prayer
- giving up
- fasting

Dangers:

- anxieties and worries
- wealth
- pleasure

Luke is worried one of the disciples will fall for one of these dangers

Lecture Notes :

11.21.24

What are the two aspects of Evil?

1. Sin against God
2. Sin against others

~~Jesus is a new Moses in the Gospel of Luke~~

- has apostles - he models for that
- he prays a lot

* Agony in the Garden *

Dangers against God :

Tests :

- worry (Luke 10:38-42) Mary and Martha
- pleasure (Luke 16) Rich man and Lazarus
- wealth (Luke 12:16-) Parable of the Rich Fool

* these trials will always be around

- escape by praying

Luke 10:25-28 ↔ Deuteronomy 6

- shows love of God

Luke 10? ↔ Hosea 13

- wealth is a danger

The Gospel of Mark:

8:22-26	8:27-10:45	10:46-52
gradual healing of blind man	Jesus as James Foy	immediate healing of blind man
		blind man follows him

* Jesus keeps warning his people of the same thing
→ and they still do not listen

all of the disciples want to be the "best"
and Jesus is losing it because he keeps explaining
how that is not important

- must serve to be great
- James and John's prophet, the Lord
- must be last to be first

* Jesus is a failure in Mark *

- but this is the ideal disciples should follow
- this is a model for humanity
- not success

John again in 1:29-38 - baptizing Jesus
as being 8:27-10:45 himself

8:27-38	9:30-37	10:32-45
---------	---------	----------

And - through the Holy Spirit
Andrew - John's disciple is now taking over
his job of baptizing

Lecture Notes:

12.3.24

The Gospel of John

- John likes testimony and authentic belief in Jesus

→ uses "witness" 4x more than other gospels

→ wants to build belief that is not just passed on from generations

John 1: lots of testimony

Who is giving witness?

How are they giving witness?

Where are they giving witness?

Titles of Jesus: prophet, the Lord

John - by not taking titles that are not his

Scripture - indirectly has referenced the coming of the Lord that he is anticipating

John again in 1:24-28 - hypes up Jesus as being way better than himself

(John more - throughout the text)

God - through the Holy Spirit

Andrew - John's disciples are now taking over his job of being witness

Jesus - the disciples spend a night with him
and he goes from Rabbi (teacher) to
Messiah
- Jesus became witness to himself

Nathanael, Philip - talking about Jesus

Jesus - existing

God & the Angels - descending upon Son of Man

& all of these are stories written where the
conclusion is already known

- maybe not exactly how things happened
- these people are known to be disciples
so they want to follow Jesus

Story of Pilate:

- Pilate does not really care about Jesus

Lecture Notes:

12.10.24

Review of Last Class:

How to differentiate the Son from the Father?

Arius:

differentiate: Son is created by God

associate: Son receives from Father

Athanasius:

associate: one substance w/ Father

differentiate: Son is dependent on Father

* Athanasius fully won in 581 AD *

Implications:

Arius: God is distant from us

Athanasius: God comes near

→ humanity is divinized

- we enter God's presence

- victory over our passions

5th Century:

Nestorius: heretic, condemned, but actually complex

- Jesus has 2 natures: God and human
- Mary is not the bearer of God, just humanity
→ ambiguous relationship b/w 2 natures

Cyril: Nestorius's opponent

- Jesus has 2 natures: God and human
→ there is an unbreakable union between the 2 natures

* on exam → communicatio idiomatum
• since these 2 natures are forever bound, you can attribute one nature to another vice versa

- Mary is the bearer of God

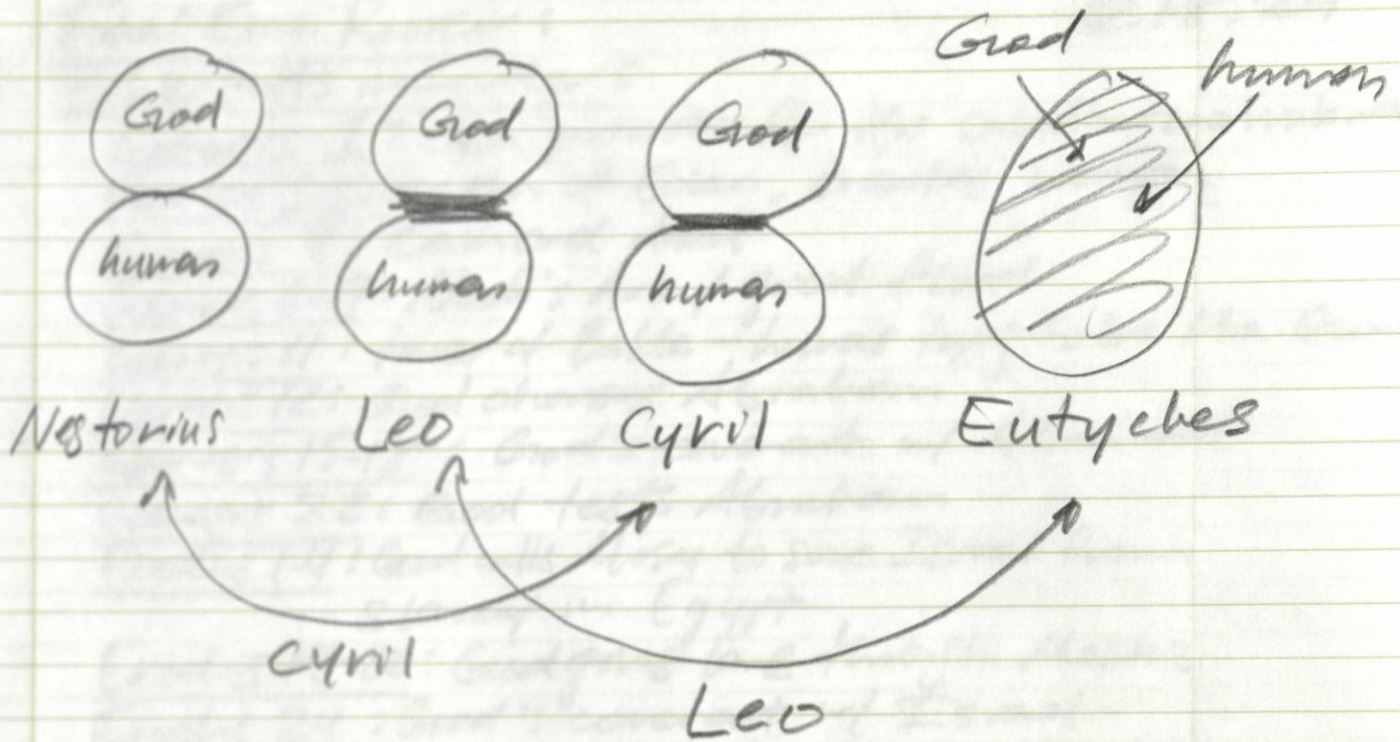
431 - Ephesus, Cyril won the debate

Eutyches: Jesus has one nature that is a mix of God and human
→ he thinks he is orthodox, and following Cyril

Leo: absolutely not, Jesus has 2 natures

- discusses them discretely
- Cyril would not like this
- still believes in union though

451 - ~~Constantinople~~ Chalcedon: Leo won this debate



Why does it matter?

- it changes how we interpret Jesus's teachings
 - Nestorius: what nature is talking?
 - if God: what are you holding up to a divine standard?
 - if human: why are you, another human, telling me what to do?
 - Eutyches: what does your teaching have to do with us you freak?
 - unrealistic standard, full authority
 - Leo/Cyril is the middle ground
 - full authority as God
 - knowledge of humanity as a human
 - perfect humanity

Final Exam Review:

12.18.21

Bible texts in-order:

Genesis 1: God provides for His creation - no violence

Genesis 2-3: Garden of Eden, creates woman

Genesis 4: Cain and Abel

Genesis 6-9: Noah's Ark / great flood

Genesis 11: tower of Babel - humans trying to be like God

Genesis 12: God chooses Abraham

Genesis 15-18: God's covenant w/ Abraham

Genesis 22: God tests Abraham

Exodus 1-4: God calls Moses to save Israel from slavery in Egypt

Exodus 19-20: God gives laws through Moses

Exodus 24: God's covenant w/ Israel

Leviticus 26: motivation for following the law - blessings and curses

Deuteronomy 6: motivation for following the law - love for God

1 Samuel 7-12: Israel wants a king - "cheating" on God
10 tribes (northern kingdom)

* Israel splits
2 tribes (southern kingdom)

Hosea 1-3: Israel rejects marriage w/ God

Amos 7-8: God warns Israel with a messenger - Israel ignores the message - northern kingdom destroyed

Habakkuk 1-2: God destroys the southern kingdom and His justice is questioned

Matthew 5-7: aka. Sermon on the Mount

Jesus lays the law:

- goes beyond the law
- deepens the law
- sets the law in an eternal context

Mark 8-10: Jesus vs a failure

- gradual vs. immediate healing of blind man
- teaching the disciples - shows his humility

Luke 10-11: Jesus sends out the disciples to preach, and teaches the importance of prayer

Luke 12: Jesus teaches the disciples how to avoid anxieties and worries, wealth, and pleasure in their devotion to God

Luke 16: Parable of the Dishonest Manager and Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus

Luke 22: The Last Supper and Agony in

the Garden - Jesus is arrested and killed

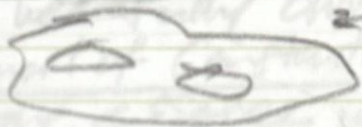
John 1: Testimonies to Jesus's greatness

John 9: healing of another blind man as symbolism about spiritual blindness/revelation

John 18-19: Jesus's arrest, trial, and crucifixion - fulfills God's plan for salvation

Questions from the Study Guide:

Thomas S. Kuhn: model for how knowledge is built



assume and confirm
(paradigm)

all fields of knowledge have firm answers
to build upon — think axioms

→ theology is no different

1. God exists

2. God has revealed Himself

4-Steps:

* block up section of text to isolate with "|| passage ||"

1. Definition and Context

a) above

i. Differences

ii. Similarities

b) below

i. Differences

ii. Similarities

2. Structure and Dynamics

a) Dynamics: how does passage seem to end

b) Structure: how does the passage bring about this change?

3. Centurios: what word or phrases repeat
in the passage?

4. Message

a) World of the text: how does the
passage advise to start?

b) Broader frames: what frames does
the passage draw upon?

Three Main Councils:

Council of Nicaea: affirmed that Jesus was fully divine - crucial to salvation

Council of Constantinople: Jesus is in one essence with the Father and the Holy Spirit - Trinitarian nature of God

Council of Chalcedon: two natures of Christ (fully God and fully human)

Nicaea
325 AD

Constantinople
381 AD

Chalcedon
451 AD

Twofold nature of Sin: sin is trying to

be like God - God creates all good

1. Sin breaks your relationship with God
2. Sin is a corruption of human nature