

Study Guide for Quizzes

NB: All dates listed below are century AD/CE unless otherwise noted.

Week 2.

Readings

Birkat HaMinim (Unknown, 1st); *Epistle of Barnabas* (Unknown, 2nd); *Dialogue with Trypho* (Justin Martyr, 2nd); *On the Passover* (Melito of Sardis, 2nd); *Christian Approach to the Jews* (World Council of Churches, 20th); *Nostra Aetate* (Vatican Council II, 20th); *Dabru Emet* (National Jewish Scholars Project, 21st)

Geography:

Ancient: Yavneh/Jamnia; Alexandria; Rome

Medieval/Modern: Bonn; Auschwitz; Dachau

Language:

birkat haminim “benediction concerning the sectarians”; a late 1st century Jewish prayer aimed at expelling disciples of Jesus from synagogues

supersessionism the idea that Christianity replaces Judaism

Gentiles the Jewish word for non-Jews

verus Israel Church fathers claimed this title belonged to the Church, not the Jews

Constantinian Settlement the effective cooperation of Church and State in the 300s

Crusades military pilgrimages spurring Christian genocide of Jews

anti-Semitism ethnic hatred or violence against Jews

Zionism the belief that Jewish safety depends on having a Jewish homeland

Shoah “catastrophe”, often called the Holocaust by Gentiles

Week 3.

Readings:

Muratorian Fragment (Unknown, 4th); *Ecclesiastical History* (Eusebius, 4th); *Festival Letter 39* (Athanasius, 4th); *First Principles* (Origen, 3rd)

Chronology:

c100 (7 Pauline Letter Canon); c180 (Four Gospel Canon); 367 (27 New Testament Book Canon)

Geography:

Ancient: Caesarea Maritima; Lugdunensis (Lyons); Alexandria

Language:

canon an authoritative list or collection of books

LXX “seventy,” the legendary number of original translators of this Greek OT

MT the standard Hebrew version of the Bible, produced in the 10th century

Vulgata the standard Latin translation of the Bible, done by Jerome

allegoria interpreting something as symbolic of something else

sarkikos “fleshly,” used by Paul to describe immature Christians

psychikos “psychic,” which to Origen apparently meant a moral interpretation

pneumatikos “spiritual,” which Origen tied to an allegorical or theological reading

Prosopography:

Irenaeus of Lyons Bishop, author of *Against Heresies*, and key popularizer of four gospel canon

Origen of Alexandria heir of Philo’s method of interpretation and eminent early Christian Bible scholar

Eusebius of Caesarea first to summarize the views and debates around New Testament canonicity

Athanasius of Alexandria Bishop of Alexandria; first author to list the 27 books of the New Testament

Week 4.

Readings:

Didache (Unknown, 2nd); *Apology* (Justin Martyr, 2nd); *Apostolic Traditions* (Hippolytus of Rome, 3rd);
Letters (Ignatius of Antioch, 2nd); *Canons 5* (Council of Sardica, 4th); *Sermons* (Leo I the Great, 5th)

Calendar:

Liturgical Seasons:

Advent	four weeks leading up to Nativity
Christmastide	from Nativity until Epiphany
Lent	40 days leading up to Resurrection Sunday
Easter	50 days, from Easter Vigil until Pentecost
Ordinary Time	roughly June through November

Liturgical Holidays:

Advent Sunday	First and second coming of Christ
Nativity	popularly known as Christmas
Epiphany	the beginning of Jesus' Messianic ministry
Ash Wednesday	the beginning of Lent
Easter Tridium	the three holiest days in the Christian calendar (or, Good Friday, Holy Saturday, and Resurrection Sunday)
Pentecost	the birth of the Church (or, // to the Jewish holiday of Weeks)

Geography:

Ancient: Asia Minor; Italy; Syria; Dacia Mediterranea

Language:

<i>eucharistia</i>	Thanksgiving, or the re-presentation of the Lord's Supper
<i>baptisma</i>	Traditional sacrament of Christian initiation
<i>philoxenia</i>	Literally, "strangerly love"; aka hospitality
<i>episcopos</i>	Literally, "overseer"; aka bishop
monepiscopacy	One bishop rules a city's church
<i>presbuteros</i>	Elder; apparently some early churches were governed by a council of these
<i>leitourgia</i>	Liturgy, or divine work
<i>hierus</i>	Priest, a designation for the one presiding over Eucharist starting in the 3 rd century
<i>primus inter pares</i>	"first among equals"; common description of Rome's role among patriarchates
<i>servus servorum dei</i>	"servant of the servants of God"; coined by Gregory I in regard to the Papacy

Prosopography:

Justin Martyr	first to give a defense of Christian worship
Ignatius of Antioch	key popularizer of the monepiscopacy
Hippolytus of Rome	ostensible author of the first extended Christian catechism
Leo I the Great	bishop of Rome in the 5 th century, and popularizer of the idea of Rome's primacy

Week 5.

Readings:

Sirach (Jesus ben Sirach, 1st BC); *Wisdom of Solomon* (Unknown, 1st AD); *1 Enoch*, Parables (Unknown, 1st BC); *Incarnation of the Word* (Athanasius, 4th); *Nicene Creed* (Council of Nicea, 4th); *NiceneConstantinopolitan Creed* (Council of Constantinople, 4th); *Symbol of Chalcedon* (Council of Chalcedon, 5th); *Apostles' Creed* (Unknown, 6th)

Chronology:

Council of Nicea, 325; Council of Constantinople, 381; Council of Chalcedon, 451; Third Council of Constantinople, 680-1

Geography:

Ancient: Alexandria; Rome; Nicea; Constantinople; Chalcedon

Language:

<i>homoousion</i>	“same being,” the Nicene Creed’s slogan for the co-equal deity of the Son
<i>homoiousion</i>	“similar being,” the Arian party slogan at the Council of Nicea
<i>ousia</i>	“being” or “essence”, the unifying reality of the three divine persons in the Nicene Creed
<i>hypostasis</i>	“person” or “substance”, what distinguishes the three divine persons in Orthodox theology
<i>sophia</i>	“Wisdom”, a key concept within Jewish and Greek philosophy later tied to Jesus
<i>logos</i>	“Word” or “Reason”, a key concept within Jewish and Greek philosophy later tied to Jesus
<i>perichorēsis</i>	“mutual indwelling”, Nazianzen’s term to express the unity and mutuality among the Persons of the Trinity
unity of operations	all three persons of the Trinity always act in concert, never separately
<i>lex orandi lex credendi</i>	“the law of praying is the law of believing”; i.e., worship begets doctrine

Prosopography:

Tertullian	North African and early Latin theologian who coined the term Trinity
Origen	key figure in defining the Son’s eternal generation from the Father
Athanasius	the leader of the winning party at the Council of Nicea
Arius	the leader of the losing party at the Council of Nicea
Constantine I	the first Christian emperor; convened the Council of Nicea
Eunomius	believed that the Spirit emanated from the Son, and the Son from the Father
Gregory Nazianzen	key theologian, defined the Trinity as One <i>ousia</i> and Three <i>hypostases</i>
Theodosius I	the Christian-Roman emperor who convened the Council of Constantinople
Eutyches	said Christ’s human and divine natures were fused into a single, unique nature
Leo I	Pope whose two natures doctrine of Christ was adopted at Chalcedon

Week 6.

Readings:

Letter to Trajan (or *Ep. 10.96*) (Pliny the Younger, 2nd); *Against the Christians* (Porphyry, 3rd); *Against the Galileans* (Emperor Julian, 4th); *Apology* (Justin Martyr, 2nd); *Against Celsus* (Origen, 3rd); *Martyrdom of Polycarp* (Unknown, 2nd); *Passion of Perpetua and Felicitas* (Unknown, 3rd)

Chronology:

Decian Persecution (250-251); Diocletian Persecution (303-313); Legalization of Christianity (313)

Geography:

Roman Provinces: Bithynia-Pontus; Asia; Carthage

Language:

hetairia "association" or "social-political club"; banned by Trajan
superstitio Roman word for an irrational religious group
bios Greek term used by Lucian to describe different philosophical groups
philosophia "love of wisdom;" or a group with a distinct worldview and shared disciplines
martus "witness," a legal term eventually used by Christians to honor their noble dead
lapsi those who fall away or become apostate during times of persecution
libelli a pamphlet or certificate; used as proof of emperor sacrifice under Decius
imitatio Christi Christian life, especially martyrdom, as mimicking of Jesus
Sanctification of the Name // Christian martyrdom; common Jewish phrase for noble death

Prosopography:

Pliny the Younger first extant author of a Roman text about Christians, some of whom he executed
Trajan emperor who banned associations and approved of Pliny's actions toward Christians
Decius first Roman emperor to undertake an empire-wide persecution of Christians
Porphyry Plotinus' heir of Platonic academy at Alexandria; sophisticated critic of Christianity
Diocletian Roman emperor who undertook the most severe persecution of Christians
Emperor Julian known as "the Apostate" by Christians; sought to re-establish traditional Roman religion
Polycarp the most famous early Christian martyr; also bishop of Smyrna in Asia
Akiva the most famous early Jewish Rabbi-martyr; died while reciting the Shema
Perpetua the subject of the most famous early Christian martyr story about a woman
Donatists N. African Christian separatists from the empire; sought martyr purity of yesteryear
Augustine the leading critic of the Donatists
John Wycliffe the most famous English reformer and martyr for Protestants
Jan Hus a Czech reformer who was killed for his beliefs; revered by Protestants
Thomas More the most famous Catholic martyr of the English Reformation

Week 7.

Readings:

Edict of Milan (Constantine, 4th); *Cunctos Populos* (Theodosius I, 4th); *Letter to Gregory VII* (Henry IV, 11th); *Dictatus Papae* (Unknown, 11th); *Defensor Pacis* (Marsiglio of Padua, 14th); *Life of Constantine* (Eusebius, 4th)

Chronology:

Key Events: Legalization of Christianity (313); Officializing of Christianity (380)

Geography:

Cities: Caesarea; Constantinople; Milan; Rome

Language:

investiture controversy 11th-12th c. conflict over whether Pope or monarchs could appoint bishops
simony named for Simon Magus; medieval term for buying ecclesiastical positions
monothelism Christ has a single will; losing position at Constantinople III
dithelism Christ has two wills, human and divine; winning position at Constantinople III
nach Canossa gehen "going to Canossa," German expression for being manipulated by the Church

Prosopography:

Constantine I the Great first Roman Christian emperor; founder of Byzantine Empire
Theodosius I made Orthodox Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire
Ambrose of Milan aristocrat-born bishop who confronted the actions of emperors
Symmachus Roman senator who argued that the Altar of Victory remain within the Senate
Gregory VII aka Hildebrand; reforming Pope, key figure in investiture controversy
Henry IV Holy Roman emperor; sought to depose Gregory VII
Henry VIII King of England whose divorce and remarriage led to schism from Rome

Week 8. Letter 22 (Ambrose, 4th); Birth of Mary (Unknown, 2nd); Homily on the Dormition of Mary (John of Damascus, 8th); Ineffabilis Deus (Pius IX, 19th); Munificentissimus Deus (Pius XII, 20th)

Calendar:

Roman Calendar of Saints, Feast Days of: Thomas Aquinas (28 Jan.); Polycarp (23 Feb.); Perpetua and Felicity (7 Mar); Catherine of Siena (29 Apr); Athanasius (2 May); Ephrem (9 June); Mary Magdalene (22 Jul); Monica (27 Aug); Birth of Mary (8 Sept); Francis of Assisi (4 Oct); Leo I the Great (10 Nov); Our Lady of Guadalupe (12 Dec)

Language:

cultus	literally, “care” or “devotion”; scholars use it for any organized form of worship
saint	from Latin “sanctus,” meaning “holy”; someone recognized as especially Christ-like
confessor	someone who suffers but does not die for witnessing to Christ
martyr	technical term of the 2 nd century and later, meaning one who died for Christ
fast day	appointed time of repentance, self-denial, and/or preparation in the Christian year
feast day	a commemorative celebration of Christ or one of his saints
<i>patronus</i>	Roman term for a benevolent sponsor; used by late 4 th c. Christians of the martyrs
<i>theotokos</i>	“God-bearer,” Chalcedon’s term for Mary that stressed Christ’s divine-human union
<i>virginitas in partu</i>	Mary miraculously remained virgin even while giving birth to Jesus
<i>virginitas post partum</i>	Mary conscientiously avoided intercourse after giving birth to Jesus

Prosopography:

Thomas Aquinas	most influential theologian in Western Christianity after Augustine
Polycarp	bishop of Smyrna; most famous martyr of early Christianity
Perpetua and Felicity	Carthaginians; most famous women martyrs of early Christianity
Catherine of Siena	Doctor of the Church, cared for poor, worked to bring Papacy back to Rome
Athanasius	Alexandrian bishop; father of Orthodox theology of the co-equality of the Son
Ephrem	Syriac deacon, pioneer in Christian music, champion of Orthodoxy
Mary Magdalene	Jesus’ most intimate female disciple in early Christian Gospels
Monica	Augustine’s mother whose intercession brought her son back to Orthodoxy
Mary	of Nazareth; practiced a chaste marriage with Joseph
Francis of Assisi	Italian founder of Order of Friars Minor, famous for fellowship with nature
Leo I the Great	Pope whose two natures doctrine of Christ was adopted at Chalcedon

Week 9.

Readings:

Life of St. Anthony (Athanasius, 4th); *Rule* (Benedict of Nursia, 6th); *Little Flowers* (Ugolino di Monte, 14th);
Dialogues of the Soul and Body or *Spiritual Dialogue* (Cattaneo Marabotti, 16th)

Geography:

Medieval: Nursia; Cîteaux; Assisi; Clairvaux; Genoa

Language:

askesis “exercise,” how early Christians thought about spiritual disciplines and the pursuit of holiness

monachos “solitary,” the Greek root of the term “monk”

hesychasm practice of self-denial and silent contemplation, especially popular in Eastern Christianities

Philokalia a compendium of monastic wisdom and stories, especially popular in the East

coenobita “common-life,” Benedict of Nursia’s favored community-based form of monastic existence

gyrovagus “one who wanders around,” Benedict’s term for the lowest, false form of monastic existence

Prosopography:

Anthony	Egyptian solitary desert monk, subject of first Christian biography
Pachomius	primary figure in development of community-based monasticism in Egypt
Shenoute	Egyptian monastic leader who pioneered whole monastic civilizations
John Cassian	Dacian-born pilgrim to Egypt; exported monastic wisdom to the West
Benedict of Nursia	pioneer of standard forms and practices of Western monastic communities
Scholastica	collaborator with Benedict and pioneer of female Benedictine monasticism
Bernard of Clairvaux	Cistercian monastic reformer and preacher of the Crusades
Francis of Assisi	founder of the Order of Friars Minor; famous for preaching to nature
Clare of Assisi	Francis’ friend, collaborator, and female counterpart
Dominic	founder of the Order of Preachers, emphasized teaching correct doctrine
Ignatius of Loyola	founder of the Society of Jesus (or Jesuits); former military leader
Catherine of Genoa	mystic, care-giver for poor; dictated books on <i>Purgatory</i> and <i>Spiritual Dialogue</i>
Catherine of Siena	Doctor of the Church, cared for poor, worked to bring Papacy back to Rome
Julian of Norwich	English mystic who stressed divine love and feminine characteristics of God
Mother Teresa	Albanian-born founder of the Sisters of Charity

Week 10.

Readings:

First Apology against Iconoclasts (John of Damascus, 8th); Hymns (Ephrem, 4th); Hymns
(Ambrose, 4th)

Geography: Nisibis; Edessa; Milan; Nola

Prosopography:

Ephrem the Syrian	first major hymn writer and choir director in early Christianity
Ambrose of Milan	pioneer of Latin Christian hymnody
John of Damascus	bishop and theologian; most notable defender of the use of icons
Constantine V	Byzantine emperor and noted opponent of the use of icons
Empress Irene	convener of Nicea II, which approved the use of icons

Week 11. No Quiz

Week 12. *On the Soul and Resurrection* (Gregory of Nyssa, 4th); *Proslogion* (Anselm, 11th); *Summa Theologica* (Thomas Aquinas, 13th)

Week 13. *On Heresies* (John of Damascus, 8th); *Risala* (Al-Jahiz, 9th); *Chronicle of the First Crusades* (Fulcher of Chartres, 12th); *Alexiad* (Anna Commena, 12th); *Autobiography* (Ousama Ibn Mounkidh, 12th)

Week 14. No Quiz (automatic A for everyone who attends class)

Week 15. *Freedom of a Christian* (Luther, 16th); *Decree on Justification* (Council of Trent, 16th); *Joint Declaration on Justification by Faith* (Lutheran World Federation and Catholic Church, 20th); *Institutes* (Calvin, 16th); *Declaration of Sentiments* (Arminius, 17th)

Week 16. No Quiz (automatic A for everyone who attends class)

Final. Study Guide in Process