# Formation Toward Christian Ministry (FTCM)

# Christology

# Session 5 – Make Up

Name:		
Location Registered: _		
Date of Original Class:_		
I have personally read all of the r following worksheets.	equired reading, vie	ewed the make-up video, and completed the
	Signature	
	Date	

## Christology – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 1

If you were in a conversation with someone who knew nothing about Christianity, and that person asked you, "Was Jesus a person or was he God?" how would you answer?

Write about a paragraph.

With reference to *An Introduction to Christology* pp. 265-273 (Chapter 9 – Section entitled "The Divinity of Jesus: Its Affirmation and Meaning")

(a)	What is the meaning of the philosophical term <i>logos</i> and why did early Christian theologians consider it to be helpful in understanding who Jesus is?
(b)	Who was Arius? What was the substance of his teaching? What did the Christian community decide about what he taught and how did they do so?
(c)	What does the term <i>homoousious</i> mean and in what context is it used in Christology?

With reference to *An Introduction to Christology* pp. 274-283 (Chapter 9 – Section entitled "Jesus' Integral Humanity: Its Affirmation and Salvific Import")

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(	What is meant by the description <i>logos-sarx</i> Christology? Where and by whom Christology most developed?	was this
(	b) What is meant by the description <i>logos-anthropos</i> Christology? Where and by we this Christology most developed?	hom was
(	e) How did the Council of Constantinople in 381 resolve this dispute?	
(	l) What implications flowed from the decisions of the Council of Constantinople?	

With reference to <i>An Introduction to Christology</i> pp. 290-297 (Chapter 10 – Section entitled "Jesus: One Person in Two Natures" up to subsection entitled "The Conciliar Formulae")
(a) Define the technical philosophical terms <i>prosopon</i> , <i>hypostasis</i> , <i>ousia</i> , and <i>physis</i> .
(b) What is at stake in the question of how the divine and human are related in Jesus?
(c) What decisions were made, by whom, when, and where regarding an orthodox understanding of the relationship of the human and divine in Jesus?
(d) What are some of the immediate consequences of that decision?

With reference to *An Introduction to Christology* pp. 305-314 (Chapter 10 – Section entitled "Human Life and Activity of Jesus, Sone of God" up to the subsection entitled "Jesus' Freedom and Sinlessness")

(CI	subsection entitled "Jesus' Freedom and Sinlessness")
(a)	What is the Biblical testimony as regards whether or not Jesus had acquired human knowledge?
(b)	Does the Biblical testimony require than one hold that Jesus had infused knowledge about other people and/or events?
(c)	What self-knowledge did Jesus have of himself as the Messiah, the only begotten Son of God, the incarnation of the eternal Word of God?

With reference to *An Introduction to Christology* pp. 314-322 (Chapter 10 – Subsection entitled "Jesus' Freedom and Sinlessness")

(a)	What is meant by the philosophical terms "freedom of choice" and "transcendental freedom"?
(b)	In what ways can Jesus be said to have enjoyed authentic human freedom?
(c)	Was Jesus' sinlessness merely an empirical fact or a transcendental necessity?
(d)	What is the impact or import of Jesus' sinlessness on the rest of humanity?

## Christology – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 7

Why is it important that Jesus Christ be human and divine, with each of these dimensions of
Jesus neither obliterating or separating from the other?

Christology - Lesson 5 - Worksheet 8

Write about a paragraph answer to at least one of the following questions:

- 1. What difference will it make to your lived spirituality to have come to a deeper understanding of the reasons for and meaning behind the classic Christological definitions?
- 2. What have you learned in this course that has left the deepest and most lasting impression and why?