

## Foundations of Theology

8.27.24

### Core Goals:

Claim: Theology is like any other way of knowing  
Goals help read the Bible (4-step methodology)  
Construct: Worldview (think in Biblical 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 won 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 it is true \*

### Reading Q1:

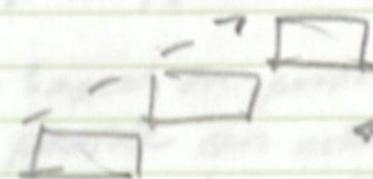
8.28.04

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.

## Lecture 02:

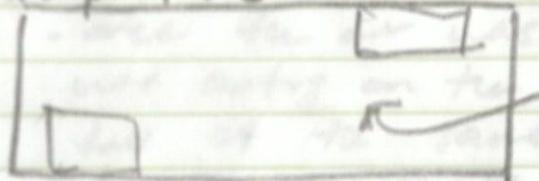
8.28.24

- Knowledge is a belief that is true
  - Knowledge is much more complex than just saying it is 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 base come from shared experiences
- knowledge is a set of preassumptions and forms communities

- completely different way of thinking about what is true
- there is no equivalent statement in traditional physics

- community is an extremely important factor in developing knowledge (community influences what the community thinks what is right and what is wrong)

- language and background can help compare paradigms
  - also preassumptions, merits

Lecture 03: conclusions

9.3.27

Review:

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

Buoyant Salt / Teacup 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 Amazonian boy looking at snake -  
Why did he convert in our thinking and  
be also correct in his?
- Look at the same they ad promote two  
interpretations of that story. Which  
one is better ad why?  
think: community, Simplified, etc.

Next: presuppositions of Theology

Leave 04:

9/5/24

### God's Revelation:

- human salvation
- the nature of God

\* Revelation is containing the word of God

2 parts: scripture ad tradition

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 Tanak) and 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 subgroupings 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 Good

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

## Lecture Notes:

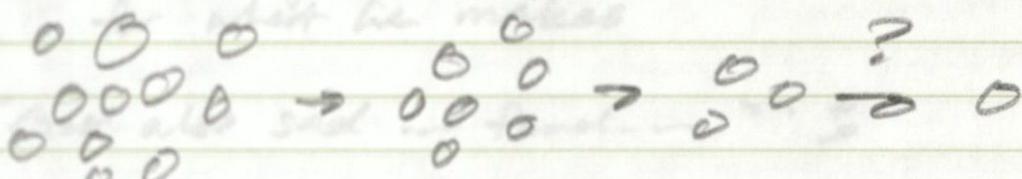
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### Review of Quiz 1

- 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
  - 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:  $\Delta E > 0$



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 God creates again right after
- it's open to interpretations

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

• not necessarily true

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 ...", "So it was very good"

- longer, ad about human creation
- a lot more speaking from God
  - twice on the same day
- more detailation
- breaks the pattern
- God is good because he is providing for what he makes

"God also said ... food for us" ;

- God does NOT intend for us to eat others of His creation
  - ⇒ God does not include any violence in this creation; no killing
    - God did not want that
- \* What God makes is good
  - ⇒ God provides for what He makes
  - \* no room for violence in this creation
- \* God created animals for us to enjoy their beauty
  - ⇒ what He wanted for the creation
    - not necessarily true

6  
Problems why do bad things happen to good people?

\* why does evil exist?

(if God is good ad all-powerful)

Lecture Notes:

9.12.24

2nd Generic Account:

- te is still working ad also punishing
- Structure of this passage conflict → resolution (sometimes consequence)
  - The humans in this account name everything (sacrifice Good did on the 1st account)
    - they are made in God's image (are Good-like)
  - problem → solution is important here
  - humans were grown from the ground and return to the ground when they die
  - after eating the fruit of good ad evil, childbirth for the woman is now painful and work for the man is hard
    - and they are banned from the garden of Eden
  - Adam ad Eve were trying to be like God which is bad
    - by knowing good ad evil

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

Text 2:

- God is angry because te other gods are not judging justly (not doing their job)
  - makes them all alike just like an other mortal
  - monotheistic origins

- the other gods abused their power ad were punished by God
- God did not want humans to become god-like (although they did), because God knows they will also abuse this power like the other gods
  - God prevents them from becoming further god-like 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

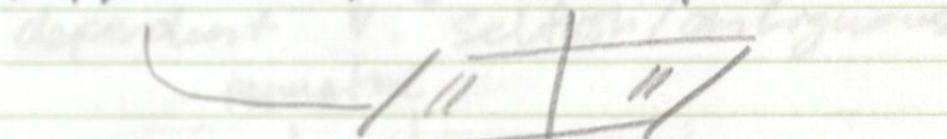
- & Oppenheimer and the physicists were godlike if
  - had the ability to destroy civilizations with their knowledge
  - they determine what is right and wrong in that case

Lecture Notes:

9/17/24

Why do we learn about knowledge?

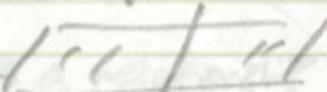
Presuppositions / community



Phenomenon / outside world  
&  
Knowledge

Ex - Presupposition: gravity is a force  
Community: Physicists

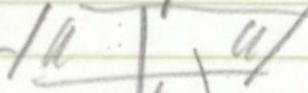
"class  
lens"



gravity is pulling on these objects

Theology is no different than any other way of knowing

Ex. Presupposition: The Bible teaches truly and accurately about God and salvation  
Community: Theologians



God is good

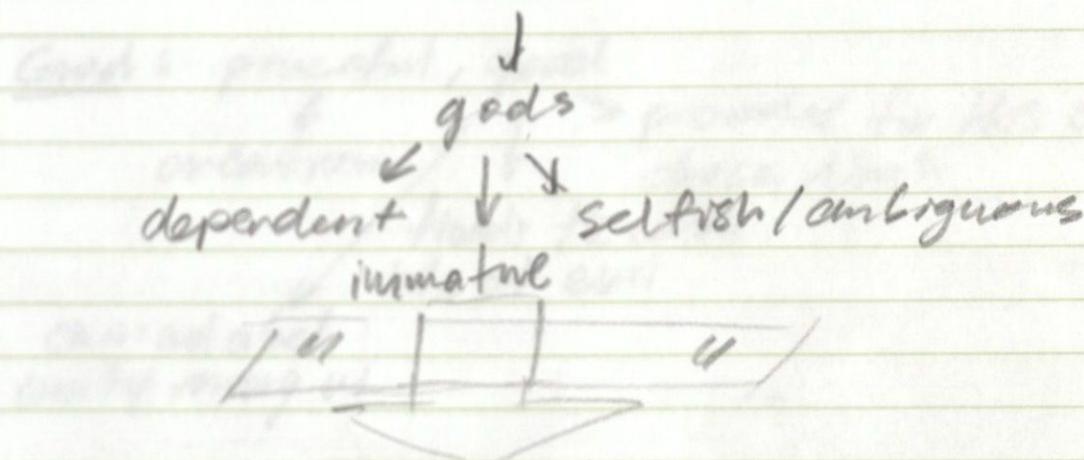
no violence  
actively against evil

He provides

humans are evil

want to be good / <sup>evil</sup> violent

## Lectures Notes Atrahasis :



god are amoral - they don't care  
what happens to us

## Genesis:

God wants a relationship  
w/ his creation

forgiveness

is actually concerned  
w/ mankind

Powerful

## Lecture Notes:

9.19.24

God: powerful, good

creation /  $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$  promotes for His creation  
chose Noah

floods the earth  
b/c of evil

can also set  
unity among us

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

& listening to God makes you good  
 $\hookrightarrow$  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 tie 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. Leitmotivs: highlight and note repeated words or phrases

4. Messages:

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

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

\* Always answer about the chapter above,

→ Differences/Continuities N/L for past 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  
→ Ready/Hadar 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

If God puts Abraham through something  
- "It's hard"  
- "It's above me" -

It seems as if a blind man message  
of the God  
- In Aqedah I see that God is not punishing  
or creating the pain

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 fail, 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 1 the world was not literally created like that

## Exam Notes:

Q. 1 - 24

### Fundamental Books:

#### Good

- Good vs the foundation of good - Genesis 1, 2, 9, 6-9, 18
  - God is against evil and actively intervenes
    - Genesis 4, 11, 6-9, 12
  - Humanity is the cause of evil - Genesis 3, 4, 6-9, 11
  - Described as humans trying to be like God
    - Genesis 3, 11
- most significant permanent intervention
- absolute freedom

#### Morality = choice

- what is right and wrong?
- what is done about it?
- How did wrong begin?
- What done 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 Good

we are no longer following Good →

• and Good is defined by Good → 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

→ nobody above us to tell us what

Examples of this: 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, etc.) 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 sine starting point does not mean good conclusions. ex. Descartes

- nobody thinks their choice of representation of what humanity should do (in general)
  - very off the mark

→ afraid of anguish; always fit

## Exam

- partner: Benjamin Isler's
  - \* email him available dates next week! \*
- procedure
  - debate: 15min
  - 2 students per group
  - 2 prompts
    - The Bible: Chapters 1-22
    - ;
    - :
- \* can bring a printout to debate +
- assigned prompts before debate
  - one group gets Bible, one gets Eschatology
  - other prof go also random
- \* handout for this on Canvas +
- \* don't choose the Bible says God must exist +
  - Bible is too black/white ... good/evil
- \* note points strong and hard to object

## Counter Argument

- use text to say his own points are weak
  - base it in the text
- respond to particular claims

Lecture Notes:

10.2.24

Sartre's Philosophy:

- Self-Awareness:
  - firm foundations
  - impossible to sleep
    - pg. 12 "I think therefore I am..."
- Awareness of choice
  - unguided freedom
  - no goal, no means, no purpose
- Our existence comes before our essence
  - pg. 12-13: "In the second place..."
  - no predetermined reactions
- Complete freedom of choice
  - pg. 6-7: "extremely embossed + let 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. e."
    - & pg 4 top of the page &
    - in choosing we provide the guidance we are lacking
    - pg 17: "The third objections..."
      - o 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:

metaphysics → 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 thinkers to the Bible
  - has many contrasts and also a significant overlap of

### 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" =  
 sake ...?
  - You cannot choose os 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-existent because we choose  
 to do good things
  - pg. 17-18: "Humanism in this sense..."
  - we cannot give value to men for  
 making good achievements

## Outline of Sartre Reading:

Pg 1-5:

objections give foundation  
existence before essence  
objection of subjectivity

Pg. 5-10:

against notion of philosophy  
abandonment of just cause +  
despair

Pg 10-12:

responses to objections aware of others

Pg 12-18: subjectivity

12-14: isolation is a universal condition.

14-17: doesn't matter what you do  
+ it does matter b/c 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 Comes \*

→ rubric posted

\* Take notes on what other person is saying

## Response

Strengths of Sartre:

1. Based on Sane foundation  
it think → 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, ~~but~~ respect freedom in choices

Biblical cam & do this

Crucifix 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

- like get what they want

\* desires of the just and unjust man on the same

Glaucon - start with the myth

Socrates - responds with 2 extra story

healthy soul - satisfied

feverish soul - not satisfied

Solution to my story =

→ healthy soul vs feverish soul

→ healthy soul is satisfied

→ does not need anything else

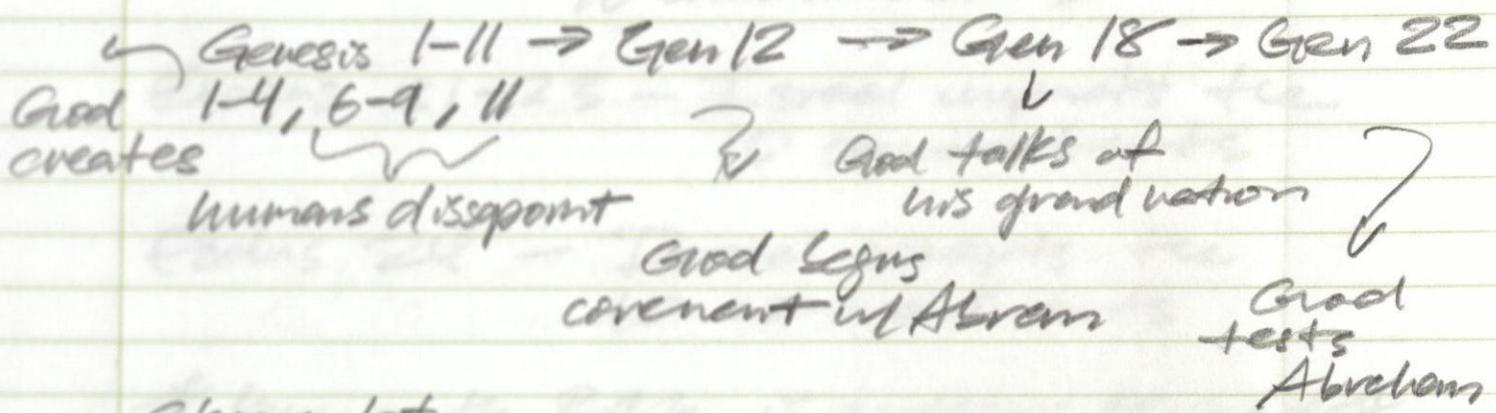
\* Glaucon & Adeimantus have feverish souls

→ attached to luxury

\* shifty conversation away from direct intervention  
to keep Glaucon and Adeimantus in conversation

## Lesson Notes - God starts the

10.15.24



Exodus 1-18 → Exo 19-24

God chooses Moses to free Israel from Egypt

Arrive at Mt Sinai and establish covenant w/ Israel

→ Exo 25-31 → Exo 32-34

God is going to be among them

...  
gives instructions for his dwelling

Israel makes another God and does the ultimate sin

wants to destroy Israel but Moses convinces him otherwise

→ Exodus 35-40

Israel builds the dwelling

God enters the dwelling

Exodus 20 - God states the  
10 commandments

Exodus 21-23 - Israel accepts the  
10 commandments

Exodus 24 - Israel accepts the  
10 commandments

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

- Genesis 14:19,  
- so the people see that God commands by  
communicating with Moses and giving him

- Exodus 20:22,  
- So the people fear him and do his will

- so the people can hear exactly what  
God is saying

- Genesis 19:12-13, 21-25,  
- God sets his boundaries, He is sovereign

God can't force us to do anything  
- Genesis 3:4, 11, 12 & 15, 20

But wants us to listen to him

Following God is a choice

• He wants us to make our own choices

- Exodus 32:13

God wants us to choose first

- Genesis 18:15

## Lecture Notes:

10.17.24

### Exodus 20:1-17

- 10 commandments

### Exodus 21-23

- long and prolonged 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 believe 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

## Lesson Notes:

10.29.24

Abraham had 12 sons

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

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

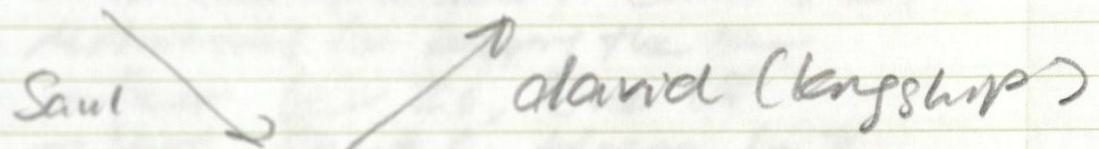
• 1-Samuel:

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  
Saul asks for a king for a time

& the King is supposed to judge and  
go out to war

→ but God already does those things

Israel is sinning because they are rebelling  
God with their king

Lecture Notes:

11.5.24

Quiz next class: short answer on this material

- Laws Exodus 20 & continuation
- in context of covenant Exodus 24
- Motivations for keeping the law
  - fear Lev 26, Exo 10
  - love Deut 6, Hosea 1-3
- Problems with this
  - compromises love with God by wanting a king 1 Samuel 8-12
  - Israel is breaking the law Amos 7-8

& Quiz next Tuesday in form of 9 steps

Ques 9: MLK and his supporters

- brother from all brothers (from notes)
- Bible is true
- love 6-11
- call all humanity is sent and equal respects  
this quote  
humanity
- Denotes brotherhood over  
equality and justice

Ques 10:

& MLK and Habakkuk also on Thursday quiz

- movement was still trying to be like God
  - fundamental issue has not changed

Lecture Notes

11-7-24

## 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 uses a different kind of intervention
- God chooses a particular person
  - Abram

### Gen 15-17:

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

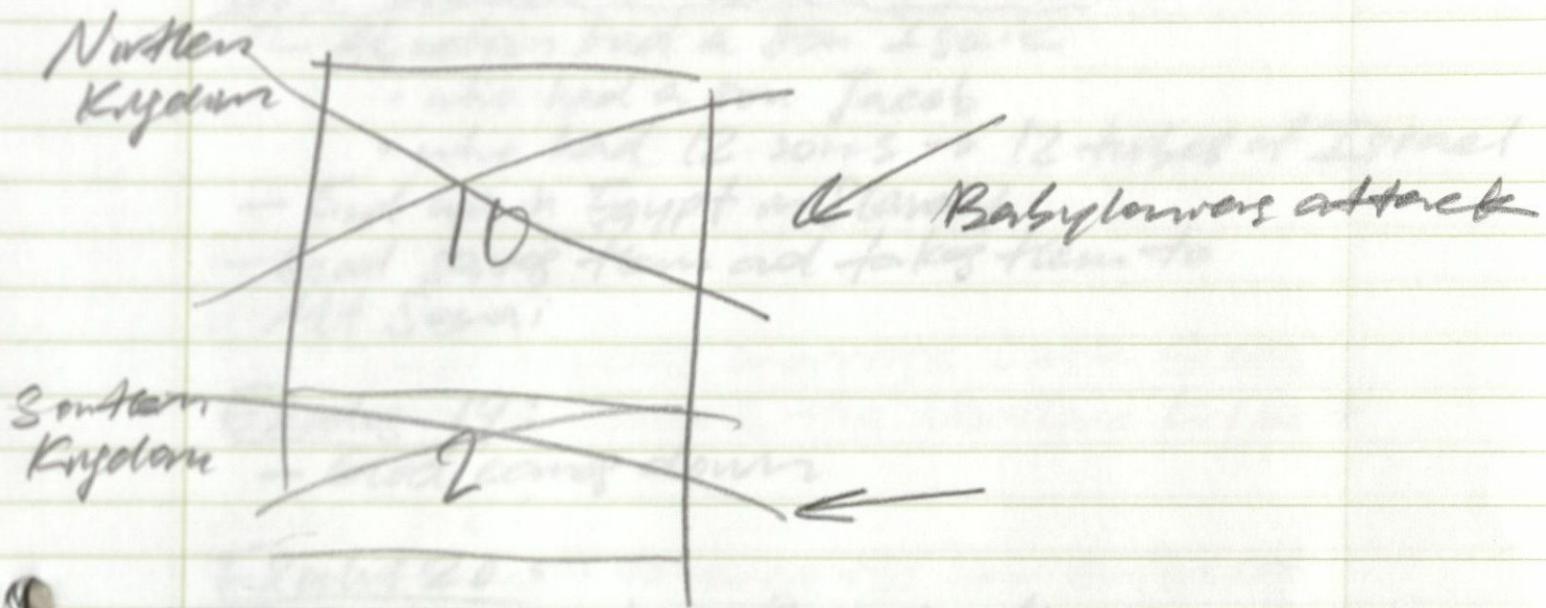
### Gen 18:

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

### Gen 22:

- God tests Abram 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 comeback but are useless

Deuteronomy 6:1

- God wants Israel to love God

- otherwise - it's law out of God's will

Exodus 17:10-12

- Israel wants a king

- God is threatening to take the people of Israel

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 as slaves
- 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

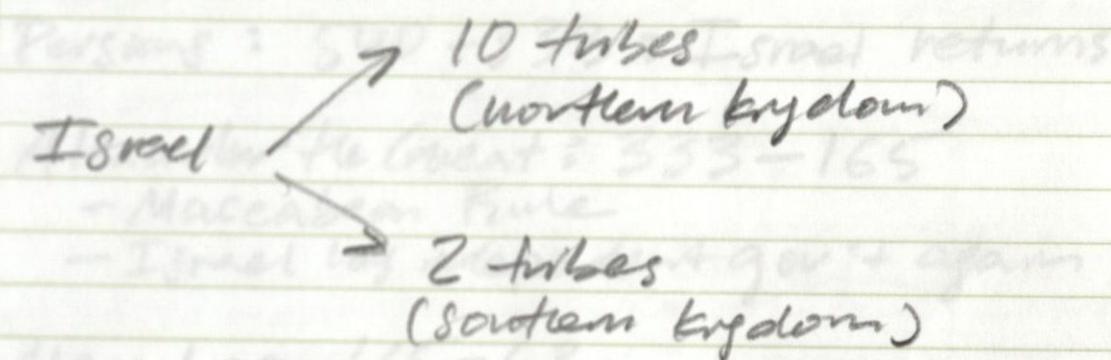
Deuteronomy 6:

- God wants Israel to love God
  - internalize this 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 new people



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 Halakha 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

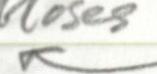
Jesus appoints 12 apostles

→ symbolic to 12 tribes of Israel

after Jesus died people try to figure out what he did 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 fulfills 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 law concerning and - in
- eternal and God promises eternal
- context, prophets concerning
- others - deepening context +
- in the future - denied entry
- (heaven)
- why not be entry
- weak? into heaven
- (call names)
- future blessing
- Jesus in practice, deepening fasting, the law and
- o murder almsgiving
- going beyond the law
- o non-retaliation
- to be like God
- (by obeying / following the law)

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 Good :

- prayer
- almsgiving
- fasting

Dangers:

- anxieties and worries
- wealth
- pleasure

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

escape by praying

Luke 10:25-28 69 Encouraging  
• Shows love of God

Luke 11:33-37 Proven 13  
• wealth as an obstacle

## 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 for the Gospel of Luke~~

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

\* Agony in the Garden \*

Dangers against God:

Texts:

- worry (Luke 10:38-42) Mary ad 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 6:3

- 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 men

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
- must be last to be first

\* Jesus is a failure in Mark \*

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

John again in 1:29-36 - backs up Jesus

as being 8:27-10:45

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

Geva - through the many stories

Andrew - John's弟子 now taking over  
his job as a teacher

## 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 - hyperes esp Jesus as being way better than himself

(John more - throughout the text)

Gvd - 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 in heaven from God

God / the Angels - descended 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 discourses  
so they want to follow Jesus

Story of Pilot:

- Pilot 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 381 AD \*

Implications:

Arius: God is distant from us

Athanasius: God comes near

→ humanity is deified

- we enter God's presence
- victory over our passions

### 5th Century:

Nestorius: heretic, condemned, but actually  
completely

- 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
- \* → communication idiomatum
- on exam
- 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

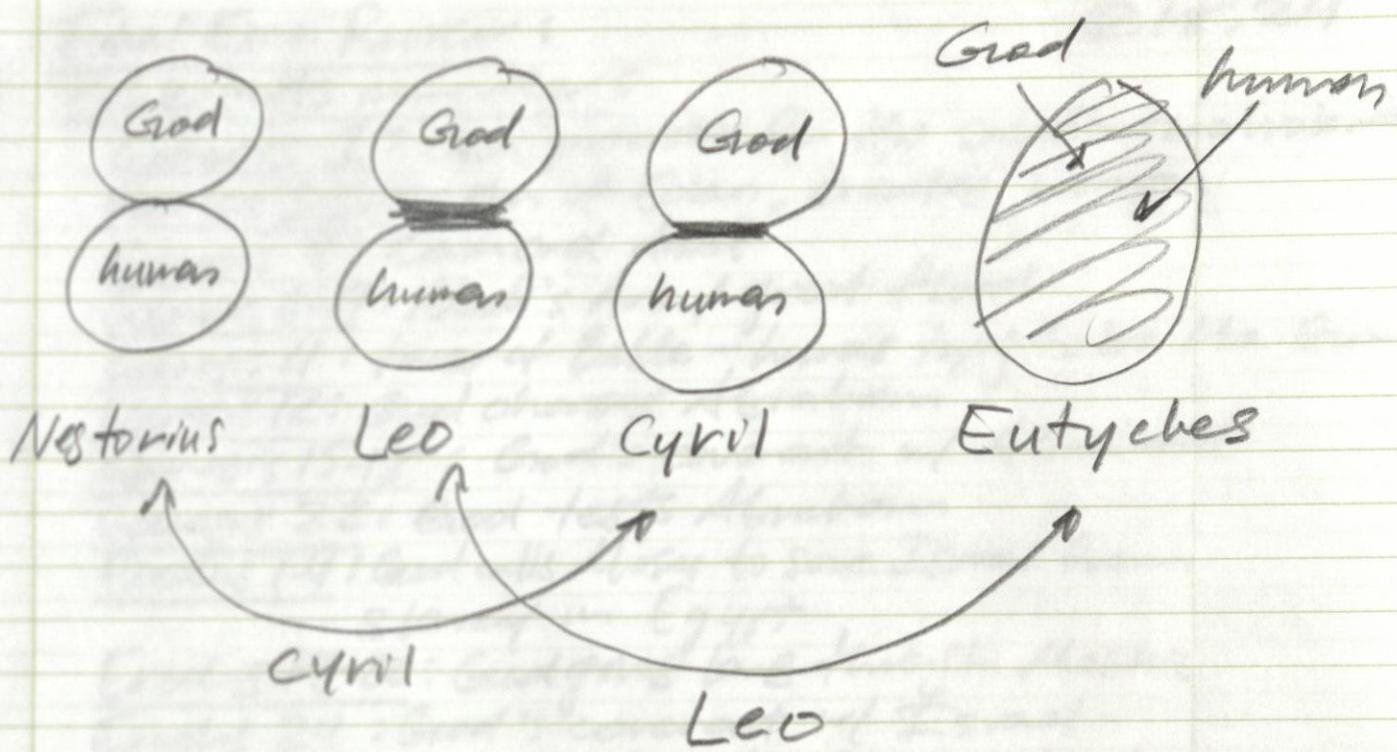
Eutyches: Jesus has one nature that is a mix of God and human

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



### Why does it matter?

- it changes how we interpret Jesus's teachings
- Nestorius: what nature is talking?
  - if God: why 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:

12.18.24

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 law 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 8-12: 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 is a teacher

- gradual vs. immediate healing of blind man
- feeding 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 Gethsemane

The Guards - Jesus is arrested and killed

John 1: testimony 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

4. Message

as liberator of the poor from the

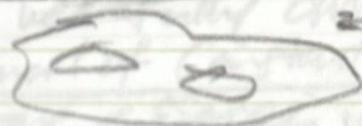
poor

3) liberator of the lost sheep

the way of

## 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 at end

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

3. Certainties: what word or phrase repeat  
in the passage?

4. Message

a) World of the text: how does the  
passage advance the story?

b) Broader themes: what themes 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)

Nicæa  
325AD

Constantinople  
381AD

Chalcedon  
451AD

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