

Christian Thought Study guide, exam 4



McGrath: the doctrine of Christ

1. Which two doctrines did Athanasius come to see were two sides of the same coin, rather than two independent areas of thought? (p. 346)
2. What does McGrath say that our view of who Jesus is ultimately reflect? (p. 347)
3. Who plays a central role in “Christian theology”? (p. 347)
4. What did Rationalism argue about Jesus’ teachings? (p. 348)
5. McGrath argues that Christianity is not a set of self-contained and freestanding ideas, but represents instead . . . (p. 348)
6. What does it mean to say that the New Testament is “Christomorphic” in its view of the redeemed life? (p. 350)
7. What is one of the earliest Christian “confessions of faith”? (p. 354)
8. What are three ways of identifying Jesus that point out functions or tasks associated with God? (p. 355)
9. Which church council laid down the controlling principle for classic Christology? (p. 367)
10. Which affirmation of classic Christology was problematic for the Enlightenment? (p. 368)
11. What do we mean when we speak of Jesus as “mediator”? (p. 371)
12. A Christian understanding of salvation presupposes what three things? (p. 410)
13. Be able to distinguish between the following images that attempt to explain what has been achieved for believers through the death of Christ: adoption, justification, redemption and salvation. (p. 431)
14. What does the “Christus victor” approach to the death and resurrection of Christ emphasize? (p. 434)
15. What are the three views of the scope or extent of the salvation made available and possible through Christ? (p. 435-438)