

Christian Thought

Final Study Guide

From Harper's book

1. From chapter 7 (and specifically pages 84-87), know the five things that make up what people in the Wesleyan tradition refer to as "Christian perfection."

From McGrath

2. For John Calvin, what were the two marks of the true church? p. 482
3. Know the two great ecclesiological maxims of Cyprian of Carthage. p. 484
4. How did Menno Simons (in whom the Mennonite movement had its beginnings) believe the apostolic church had been compromised? p. 485
5. What failure in the mainstream churches was grounds for the Anabaptist case for radical separation from them? p. 486
6. Know two men who promoted the belief that wherever Christ is, there His church is to be found as well (ubi Christus, ibi ecclesia). p. 489, 497
7. Know the four marks or "notes" of the church. Be able to define and distinguish between them. pp. 494-505
8. What answers have been given to the question: How can the church be holy when it is full of sinners? p. 495
9. Be able to distinguish between the four approaches to the issue of the unity of the church: imperialist, Platonic, eschatological and biological. p. 496-497
10. What parallel did Tertullian note between sacraments and military oaths? p. 510
11. Who first used the phrase "visible forms of invisible grace" to refer to the sacraments? p. 510
12. In which of his writings does Martin Luther criticize heavily the Roman Catholic understanding of the sacraments? p. 512
13. What did Luther believe were the two essential characteristics of a sacrament? p. 513
14. What are the four most significant views of the

function of the sacraments (views that are not necessarily mutually incompatible)? pp. 516-521

15. What image did Martin Luther borrow from Origen to illustrate his understanding of how Christ is present in the celebration of the Eucharist? p. 527
16. What Reformer is connected with the concept of the Eucharist as primarily a Memorial? p. 527
17. For what three reasons did Karl Barth criticize the practice of infant baptism? p. 528-529
18. How did Sigmund Freud define religion? p. 541
19. As regards religions other than Christianity, what position did Karl Barth adopt? p. 545
20. Be able to distinguish between particularism and inclusivism as they relate to the question of what happens to followers of other religions. pp. 544-549
21. In advocating particularism, what does Lesslie Newbigin affirm is the classic Christian position on Jesus Christ? p. 546
22. In advocating inclusivism, to whom did Karl Rahner refer to as an "anonymous Christian"? p. 547
23. What was the one central theme of Augustine's book "City of God"? p. 556
24. Which literary work (title and author) helped to establish medieval perceptions of hell (going well beyond, for example, the biblical material on the subject)? p. 558-559
25. Who criticized the Christian doctrine of hope by arguing that religion comforts suffering people by persuading them of the joy of an afterlife? p. 561
26. Know what Albert Schweitzer believed about the apocalyptic character of the preaching of Jesus. p. 562
27. With what controversial concept is Rudolf Bultmann identified? p. 563
28. What author was key in the explicit formation of a notion of purgatory? Which scripture passage did he lean on for support? p. 570