

Major Studies:

- Theology Proper
- Christology
- Anthropology

were enforced by the government. The chief problems were from heresies within and the major emphasis was in Theology proper and Christology. The use of the creed as a binding statement comes from this period and the major ecumenical statements of the church are founded in this time. The political intrigues of the government found their ways into the church and the period begins to show how popularity ruins the testimony.

Soteriology

Pneumatology

The second phase of the age (450-800) shows a setting in which the governmental world is in crisis and flux. The church is by far the most stable organization on the scene and so many of the duties of government fall upon it. There is a challenge by barbarian forces round about and the church begins to develop an increased sense of mission. The chief theological areas are in soteriology and pneumatology.

Ecclesiology

Soteriology

The third phase finds the return of world governments (on smaller scale than in the Roman periods but with equally large pretensions) in the rise of the Frankish and then Teutonic governments. There is more intrigue in the church/state affair and much of the church has gone to monasticism as a means of avoiding the problems of the world. There is little need for apologetic (save in the east where the church must contend with the Islamic thinkers) and most of the theological interest in the body is in the continuing pneumatology area but there is also a large amount of ecclesiastical study (including the sacraments, etc) and a new interest in anthropology..doctrine of man)

This period is confusing due to the presence of the dark ages and the educational blight that exists in the middle of it. It closes with a renewed interest in scholastic things and the development of the university movement in the face of the Renaissance.

The Scholastic Period

1200-1500 ca.

c. The Scholastic Period named for the rebirth of scholasticism in the works of the "Schoolmen" and the quickened interest in learning growing from humanism and the Renaissance.

This time is divided into three segments, the first of which overlaps the Conciliar time and is generally known as pre-scholastic (from about 1070 to 1250) with the high scholastic phase from 1250 to 1350 and a reactionary scholasticism from then until the reformation although the century before the reformation was somewhat less scholastic.