

2. Added notes to the chart:

From Christology and Soteriology will grow the more personalized doctrines of the

Life,
Priesthood,
Atonement, of the Lord.

And blended with Anthropology these will give us later doctrinal studies in:

Acts of salvation
Means of Grace
Accomplishment of Life

See Kelly on Baptism
Eucharist

As time allows in the course we may also summarize the general consensus on hermeneutics and the various concepts of the ordinances of the church. But nothing is written on these points at this time and we must press to the next age.

Eucharist = The Lord's Supper, A common understanding. Hence doctrine boiled out 7th CE
Problem grows out from Exegesis of Jn 6: I am the bread
Except ye eat the flesh & drink my blood...

Earlier View: Symbolic but committed how you really take part in the LORD.
Not just "commemorative."
Grace mediated through the partaking.

by ~350: Consubstantiation (Realism). The elements really become body & blood. [Father of Trinit, Cn substantiation] upon partaking.

Later: Transubstantiation: Upon pronouncement of the Priest, they really become bread & blood (even if you don't partake). It is a re-sacrifice of the body of Jesus. [official 1215AD].

Consubstantiation: His body & blood is in, with and around the elements.

- Was the most important thing in worship
- Became less imp. each generation - Protestant theology

To know: 8 councils.
Doctrines of 1st 4
5th Council ratified Chalcedon
6th against Monothelism
7th icons
8th half church in East/West

- 1 - Theology paper / Colloquy
- 2 - Reaffirmed / Priority of Bishop
- 3 - Reality of Christ divine/human
- 4 - Christological person of Christ.

⇒ Ought to be able to take a stand of faith & work, where did this point get defused & why stated in this way?