

scholars have responded. he gives no answers and the perplexity of this work along with some other aberational ideas brought him the condemnation of the church. Centered around Paris (when possible) he schooled a group of students in a fellowship called "the paraclete".

--Peter Lombard (d. 1160) was not so much an original thinker as a compiler and a follower of Anselm in realism. His "Four Books of Sentences" was a theological compilation of considerable significance and he is better known for defining the seven sacraments of the Roman Church: Baptism, Confirmation, Communion, Matrimony, Penance, Final Unction, Holy Orders and to these the Reformers in a few years will have many objections.

--And if we have time we will mention Hugo of St. Victor and some other dialectics.

b. High Scholasticism

--Alexander of Hales (d. 1245)..worked hard to bring Aristotle "into the camp". The idea is that God is foundational to all learning and great thinkers like Aristotle and Plato must have been moved by God. And English Franciscan and a moderate realist.

--Albertus Magnus (d. 1280) German Dominican and famous as the teacher of Thomas Aquinas

--Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274) Italian Dominican and the most famous of all the Scholastics. His great work is the Summa Theologica and I will have to talk about him at some length. He championed natural theology but thought it needed revelation to make it complete and intelligible. He followed a dichotomist line in anthropology, opposed the immaculate conception but favored most other Marian idealogies, and strongly favored transubstantiation. His works are still foundational in much modern Roman education

Amabile

enough

*gives into Aristotle
to Aristotle
God is the
law*