

Old + New in Theology

1. Medieval

d = internal elaboration of doctrina sacra: lectures, questions, disputations  
and commentaries, system  
common in ~~medieval~~ later medieval  
of disputations: Albertus, series  
summary  
common in 14th century

initial development similar to Aristotle  
emergence | Ch - Roman law, Justinian  
| Th - Aristotle, Topics, Metaphysics. Post that | no serious synthesis

b = division of wisdom + procedure  
for a subject  
static account of nature | theologia mystica Gregen (1363-1429) logos 423 f  
theologia moralis - separate - last quarter 14th 1575  
logos 424 f

y = positive theology  
1. name from 1509 - current by end of XVI century logos 426-30  
2. theology of Jacobus Augustinus Gregorius [religion to science]  
3. humanist influence - literary studies - expository style  
avoidance of scholastic technical terms, rigorous argument  
4. polemical: defense of Catholic dogmas (Trinit) + scholastic conclusions  
5. positive principles before drawing conclusions - argument from Sci PP logos 429 f  
= relation of dogmas to Xtian sources + development to origins  
Causa "prae principia" logos 426 - of Gregory of Nazianzus 427  
of Populante de la for

d = epitetic, fundamental  
sources + dogmas as related to human reason  
not separate, before middle of XVI logos 430  
hardly (science)

Catholic Shifts of Medieval Renaissance Church

2 Moore | Anthropia - Origins of Modern Lit  
 P. Hazard - The European Mind  
 Y Cooper - from about 1680

in face of modern sc  
 in face of enlightenment  
 in face of emerging modern world

14 "Dynamic" Theology Cogut 432  
 springs from protest theology  
 divides theology into "common to all" to be accepted  
 pre-questions "in medieval tradition" } omitted  
 particular or general fact-based

opposition (in access to land) thesis, status quest, process positive d'ambivalence, process  
 de la raison historique, solution of diff, corollaries  
 + p. corollaries on eye & parts

1 "ancilla" Tendencies to system, encyclopedic, methodic 433 +  
drawing on (1710-1840) Descartes, Leibniz + Wolff, Kant + Fichte, Schelling,  
Hegel + Schopenhauer, Muscatelli, both Catholic Renaissance, Lammenci

434 +  
 437

"Actus Patris" and notes 437 f  
Scheeben 42 +

Y XIX century } liberal criticism, history of dogma, comparison religion | "scientific" study  
Modernism 1890-1910 Cogut 439 f Kurtz

18 case de l'enseignement 1890-1910 Cogut 439 f Kurtz  
modernism Hametrichi, Paschali, Jussierand  
Duns de Duns divine effluence of spirit  
Modernism  
Vatican II

Procedural Literature  
Monographs  
Dictionary's

17 Problems Cogut 444 "Practice" "Science"

1 Critical problem = Age of XIV XV Decline of auxiliary Indulgentia de 59

- 1 Kant idem teleologische Religion Existential Kant
- 2 Empiricism, positivism, "logic"
- 3 Historical philosophy of religion
- 4 history & hermeneutics

2 Understanding of the "dynamic" theology - process from origins to developed theology  
is not from prior premises to conclusions of logic

= practical - pepétuélé de la foi - anachronistic interpretation  
appears not as one of the PP but as a relativistic, systems

3 new anthropology - new insights, concepts, positions, a sense found by models  
employed in study of Sc PP  
Heilsgeschichte has not a NT OT concept  
but new anthropology as key interpret 1/OT  
synthesis

3 The Contemporary Transformation

4 The New Context - Borrow one from Wolff's ghetto

1 Phil. Psych. Ethics

and enthusiastically

- Protestantism in Nat. Soc. (Pastoral Medicine)
- Appl. psych., phenomenology,
- Social sciences
- History of cultures, literature, ideas
- Science history of religions

2 The New Methods Research interpretation history

generally approached, learned or not (seminar admit), grounded in conviction  
 its conclusion orthodox, epideictic, extreme (= thinking through thought) of modernists

1 to historical documents of the particular "dogmatic" theology  
 See pp. 22-23

challenge of the "dogmatic" - origin → development via principles & conclusions  
 - branches of <sup>methodology</sup> <sup>epistemology</sup> <sup>ontology</sup> <sup>axiology</sup> <sup>teleology</sup> <sup>praxeology</sup>

2 not for immediate typic or typologic purpose - set things right at each stage

3 model a theology, or outline of dogma that is Mark Paul John

4 Le fante: leading towards reconstruction, formalization, of whole etc. culture [F. Wolff, Philologie]  
 explicit explanation of all phenomena + its origins

5 Involvement in the New Anthropology

1 as tool of interpretation - evolution of a particular meaning, of systematic concepts  
 history implicit belief

we are scientific, system but proposition, pluralism, socially for many perspectives  
 understand the history depth of group

2 emergence of new doctrinal method

understand that of fact ← understand the doctrine

3 emergence of new systematic explanation

History → Geschichte [functions in history] or account → encounter [theory or practice]

Heilsgeschichte / Kerygma | a interpretation of Scr  
 a new type of dogm. method

Heilsg. → Method. Hist. sc.

4 The Problem Contemporary - larger "Science" - "Place of history" within history

6 For over centuries history has been conceived as analogously a science  
what "science" was it analogous to? in what sense was it analogous?

First q. only possible answer is that not anal. Second q. many answers / uncertain

7 Only part of answer - degrees of theoretical

Ideal construction based on notion of epistemological demonstration

conclusion is from premises  
demonstration method by infinite regress not circular

premises

- They must be basic premises
- They must be necessary, universal, uncorroborated, not in, practical, true, certain
- They are either proper to particular forms
- or common to many or all forms
- They arise from some real invariant

7 New Notion

what arises from these via real invariant

is empirical intelligibility, developing, depending to part events, unidealized, historical,

not on formal analogy of subject principles, many towards truth, probably

what science uncorroborated of not abstract part of reality

but complete explanation of all phenomena

in nat. sc., in hum. sc., in the contemporary history of philosophy

A not two natures of science, of man, phil. approach

8 Problem

A are there no common principles? is there just a particular (line)? relativism

B if there are, do they too arise from science? if not, what is their function?

are they necessary direct universal abstract? conventional developing comprehension events?

9 Evolution of problem

in nat. sc. - method differentiation - realism, PT, strenuous

in hum. sc. - interpretation - what are the categories of human mind?  
are they theoretical, practical, mixed ambiguously different  
19th century

what is interpretation?

in history - is there any structure that extends our history of ideas  
what is history? structure under apprehension

in phil. - realists / ideologists / relativists  
empiricists / historians / pragmatists / constructivists

in theor. - Aug. Ar. XIV-XV Dante's "De magis "

what is relation between special fields?

- what is a special field?

does dialectical method have to be a method of development of topics?

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