PART 1: HUMAN NATURE

I. BIBLICAL BACKGROUNDS: Genesis 1-11
   1. Genesis 1 & 2: Created ‘good’
   2. Genesis 3: Man as ‘Fallen’ & Exiled = “Original Sin”
   3. Genesis 4: Cain, Man as Murderer
   5. Genesis 9: Drunkenness of Noah, Man as flawed and perverted

II. Christian Anthropology: Doctrine of Man (Pelikan, ch 6)
   1. Augustine, Confessions (5th Century)
      - Man as tainted by original sin
      - Man as willful sinner: arrogant, boastful, selfish
      - Tendency to choose evil over good
   2. Pope Innocent III, Human Condition
      - body as evil, full of lusts
      - sex as ‘necessary’ evil for procreation
      - body to be denied, destroyed
III. Christian Soteriology

1. Son of Man = Savior must become human
2. Jesus = Second Adam (Romans 5)
3. Sacrifice to “pay for sin”

IV. The Cross/Crucifixion in Soteriology (ch 8)

1. Cross as Roman execution: humiliation of guilty vs the state
2. Cross as power of God to “defeat” sin & its consequences. Resurrection = Contra death as final for Jesus
3. Cross as substitutionary death: Anselm, God’s justice ‘requires’ death of s.o., God’s mercy seeks life
4. Cross as wisdom of God: Theodicy = Contra ‘accidental’ or unplanned. Working backwards to Xn Anthropology, the hideous death ‘proves’ how bad we are
5. Cross as model of faith: suffer patiently in this life for reward in heaven = martyrs
6. Crosses in Pelikan (bottom pg xii)
V. Christian Monasticism: The Life of Denial  
(ch 9, “The Monk Who Rules the World”)

A. Christian views of World/materialism
   1. Jesus on materialism (handout): heavenly vs earthly life = incompatible
   2. Deprivation= perfection of spirit

B. Christian Application of Biblical Teachings
   1. Christ as perfect monk = Perfect example of renunciation (Mat 16:24)


VI. Human Nature as Perfectible: The Renaissance Image (Ch 12, Jesus the Universal Man)

A. Christian View of Self
   1. C/C Aristotle on Self (handout): pride = useful to society; humility = useless
   2. Biblical views of self (handout)

B. Humanistic view of self
   1. Christian Humanism: Human nature perfectible thru knowledge. Socrates, “to know the Good is to do the Good”, “know thyself”
   3. Jesus’ human side: study of original languages = Philology; Modern translations for everyone
   4. Transformation of Jesus in Art: more human, no halo, on earth vs heaven.
VII. The Enlightenment Image: The Gentleman’s Jesus

1. Encyclopedic = cultured Gentleman, enlightened

2. Natural Law & Natural Religion as ‘discovering’ the Natural Gospel of Jesus. Universal religion and morality

3. Science vs supernatural: Jesus the miracle worker = anti-science. Miraculous replaced with ‘natural’ Jesus = more attractive to middle class intellectuals

4. Deism: Divine creator who leaves humanity able to function on own. Jesus the Enlightened (Buddha!) teaches the ‘common sense’ approach to life

5. Search for the historical Jesus: take out the miraculous > philosophical, ethical Gospel. Straus, Life of Jesus (1835) and Jefferson, Abridgment of the New Testament = ‘purified’ Jesus