COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course examines the development of the Church from both theological and historical perspectives. It seeks to assist students in constructing and refining critical principles of interpretation that apply directly to the mystery, mission, ministries and structure of the Church. Of central concern are the questions of how the Church has understood its mission at various points in its history and what developments have impacted this understanding. Strong emphasis is placed on the theological developments that have occurred immediately before, during and after the Second Vatican Council as these periods saw critical development in the Church’s self-understanding.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop a deeper sense of the church’s nature and mission by examining how major historical and theological developments have influenced the church’s self-understanding.
2. To see ecclesiology within the nexus of systematic theology and recognize its deep connections to Christology, pneumatology, theological anthropology, etc.
3. To familiarize students with major issues in ecclesiology as well as introduce them to key authors, texts and resources in this discipline.
4. To explore contemporary challenges facing the church and critically consider the ways in which the church’s response demonstrates, or fails to demonstrate, a desire to balance concerns for identity and relevance.
5. To help students further their own objectives in terms of ecclesiological understanding and overall theological knowledge.

COURSE TEXTS

Texts required for purchase are indicated with an asterisk [*].


COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Class Participation– 10% of course grade

Student performance in this category will be evaluated based on the following elements:
- Regular and punctual attendance (see “Class Attendance” below)
- Demonstrated careful preparation of reading assignments
- Contributions to group discussions and respectful attention to others

Weekly Response Papers - 50% of course grade

Students are required to hand in five total 2 page response papers (2 the first two weeks and 1 the final week). Students can choose which two assignments out of the possible assignments in a given week that they will complete based on interest, scheduling concerns, etc. Because there is a choice of assignments, late work will generally not be accepted. All assignments are to be typed, written in prose (not bullet points, outline form, etc.). These assignments are not intended to be as polished and substantive as a research paper or formal essay, but they should be clearly written and not contain excessive typos. In general, response papers should demonstrate an ability to summarize the main ideas and significance of the assigned readings. Usually, the best assignments synthesize main points from the authors and employ effective quotes to support particular positions. Finally, the instructor prefers not to receive work electronically except in extraordinary cases.

Response papers are graded on the following basis:

+ = exemplary work/A
Check plus = solid grasp of assignment/B+
Check = general grasp of assignment/B
Check minus = basic, but incomplete grasp of assignment/B- or C
NC = no credit, insufficient completion of work

Quiz- 15% of course grade

This quiz will be given on Wednesday, 26 during the first half of class.

Exam– 25% of course grade

This exam will provide students a chance to synthesize some of the major themes of the course. The exam will be given in class and all students are expected to take it on the date it is scheduled unless officially excused by the University.

(alternate possibility: Synthesis/Research Paper )

Students who prefer to write a paper instead of taking a final exam can complete a 12-15 page synthesis/research paper which allows them to integrate some of the broad themes of the course and apply them to a particular issue in history or in contemporary ecclesiology. This option is intended for students who need a writing sample for future graduate work. In general, the papers will begin by articulating a theological understanding of the church’s mission and then go on to explore how this mission is reflected in the development of a particular issue. Papers can engage a contemporary issue in the church such as stem cell research, feminist theology, the interpretation of Vatican II, ongoing debates but these topics must all be approached from an ecclesiological perspective. Students may also choose to examine a theme from history as long as they are clear in examining how different ecclesiologies impacted the issue they wish to address.
PROPOSED CLASS SCHEDULE (subject to change)

Class 1 (M 6/15): Course Introduction: The Church as Mystery

* Colberg, Kristin. “Walter Kasper’s Gift to the Church” in The Living Church (Sept 2010), 6-8. [E]
* Bevans, Stephen. Constants in Context, 7-9. [E]

--How does Weinandy describe the difference between a problem and a mystery? Why is it important?
--What does McBrien say ecclesiology is? How is ecclesiology different than church history?

Class 2 (T 6/16): Ecclesiology as a Discipline

* Dulles, Avery. “The Ecclesial Dimension of Faith” in Communio 22.3 (Fall 1985) 418-32. [E]
* Rausch, Thomas. “Theological Models” in Towards a Truly Catholic Church, 63-68. [E]

--According to Dulles, why is an ecclesial dimension essential to Christian experience?
--Describe how models work and do not work. Can you tie Dulles’ notion of models and his notion of the ecclesial dimension of faith to the Christian notion of mystery?

Class 3 (W 6/17): The Early Church & Augustine

* Acts 1 & 2

--What characterizes the early Christian understanding of the church?
--Summarize, briefly, the Donatists’ position and Augustine’s position. Then consider the contemporary relevance of this debate.
Class 4 (Th 6/18): The Shift from Witness to Monarch

*Pottmeyer, Hermann. “From Witness to Monarch: Development of, or Change in, Papal Primacy?,” 13-35. [POTT]

*Kasper, Walter. “A Discussion on the Petrine Ministry” in That They May All be One, 136-49. [E]


--What contributed to the church’s movement towards a more centralized form of authority? Describe the role of the pope in the Catholic Church.

Class 5 (F 6/19): Medieval Ecclesiology

*Norman Tanner, "Papacy and Councils." [E]
*Christopher Bellitto, "Councils v. Popes: Constance and Basle-Ferrera-Florence-Rome." [E]
*Peter of Ailly, "Propositiones Utiles" [E]
*Jean Gerson, "Ambulate" [E]
*Council of Constance, Haec Sancta and Frequens [E]

*John of Torquemada, "A Disputation on the Authority of Pope and Council" [E]
*Ulrich Horst, "John of Torquemada" [E]

Choose two:
* What image does Ailly use for the church and how does this make a council superior to a pope?
* What is the extent of conciliar authority in Ambulate and on what basis does a council have such power?
* Does Haec Sancta claim authority to do more then resolve the schism and why? How does Frequens institute a larger program of conciliar life in the church?
* What are images and biblical passages which Torquemada uses to support papal authority? How does this depart from conciliar images in the earlier texts?

Class 6 (M 6/22): Reformation & Counter Reformation Views of the Church

*Althaus, Paul. The Theology of Martin Luther (287-93, 333-44) [E]
*Luther, Martin. "The Three Walls" (406-17) [E]
*de Sales, Francis. The Rule of Faith (157-172) [E]

*Bellitto, Christopher. "Trent" 101-11. [E]
*Council of Trent, Sections from the Sixth Session (29-35, 46-50) [E]

Recommended=O'Malley, John. "Trent and Vatican II: Two Styles of Church" [E]
Recommended= Parrella, Frederick. "Conclusion: A Clash of Ecclesiologies." [E]

Describe Luther's view of the church. What motivates his thought? What is de Sales' response to the Reformers? and What is important about the manner of Trent's response to the Protestant movement? or O'Malley says that councils have two modes or types the juridical and the poetic-rhetorical. Describe each and discuss the view of the church that it represents.
Class 7 (T 6/23): Vatican I and the Development of Doctrine

*Pottmeyer, H. *Towards a Papacy in Communion.* 36-50, 81-109, 129-136. [POTT]
*Vatican I, Pastor Aeternus.* [E]


--What, according to Pottmeyer, is misunderstood about Vatican I and how does further contextualization bring enhanced understanding of the council?
--Why are reception and development critical issues in the church? Write one paragraph on each.

Class 8 (W 6/24): Class Activity

Class 9 (Th 6/25): The Historical and Theological Setting of Vatican II

*Alberigo, Giuseppe. “Proclamation of a Council.” In *A Brief History of Vatican II,* Maryknoll, NY: Orbis, 2006. 1-20. (note: if you have read this previously read the O’Malley Introduction recommended below instead.) [E]


--Why was Vatican II called? What was John XXIII’s vision for this gathering?

Class 10 (F 6/26): *Lumen gentium* and *Unitatis Redintegratio*

*Lumen gentium* (whole document) [Vat II]

*Unitatis Redintegratio,* Introduction – Chapter 2. [Vat II]

Recommended: Kasper, Walter. “A Vision of Christian Unity for the Next Generation” found at [http://www.thetablet.co.uk/article/6889](http://www.thetablet.co.uk/article/6889)

--How is Lumen gentium at the center of the council’s aims? How is it central to John XXIII’s vision?
--Why is ecumenism more than just a politically correct “getting along”? How does a commitment to ecumenism flow from the theology of Vat II?
Class 11 (M 6/29): *Sacrosanctum Concilium* and *Gaudium et spes*

*Sacrosanctum Concilium*, Introduction and Chapters 1-3. [VC II]


*Gaudium et spes*, Chapters 1-4. [Vat II]


Recommended= Tanner, Norman. “Major Points” in *The Church and the World* (New York: Paulist, 2005), 38-60. [E]


--Describe the ecclesiology of Sacrosanctum concilium.

--How does *Gaudium et spes* describe the nature of the church-world relationship? What does Congar say is the basis of this relationship?

Class 12 (T 6/30): The Reception of Vatican II and Questions of Authority


Choose two:

--What is the debate over Vatican II about? What is at stake here?

--How is reception a theological issue not just an administrative concern about how information is transmitted?

--What is the sense of the faithful?
Class 13 (W 7/01): Salvation outside the Church

*Nostra Aetate* (entire document) [Vat II]

*Dupuis, Jacques. “From Confrontation to Encounter,” in *Theology Digest* 49:2 (summer 2002), 10-16. [E]


--- Summarize and compare two of the following positions: Nostra aetate, Jacques Dupuis and Dominus Iesus. Consider: what do you see as the top priority/priorities of each one? What is each trying to hold on or prioritize that might make it exclude or de-emphasize other elements?

Class 14 (Th 7/02): Communion Ecclesiology & Pope Francis


*Pope Francis, *Evangelii Gaudium* – #19-49 (Chapter 1), #102-121 and #186-216. www.vatican.va (under apostolic exhortations)
*Pope Francis, “General Audience – October 9, 2013” (Handout)

**Note: All students are asked to review their notes before coming to class. Please identity one or two particularly important ideas, themes, points that you have encountered in this course – we will use these for an in class exercise.
**Note #2: Our exploration of Francis will largely be a discussion not a lecture so please come to class ready to discuss your thoughts about the readings.

---What tension is communion ecclesiology trying to balance? Use examples from the authors Doyle engages.
---Describe how Pope Francis views the church. Make a connection between two themes or ideas from our course that you see present in Francis’ ecclesiology.

Class 15 (F 7/03): Final exam