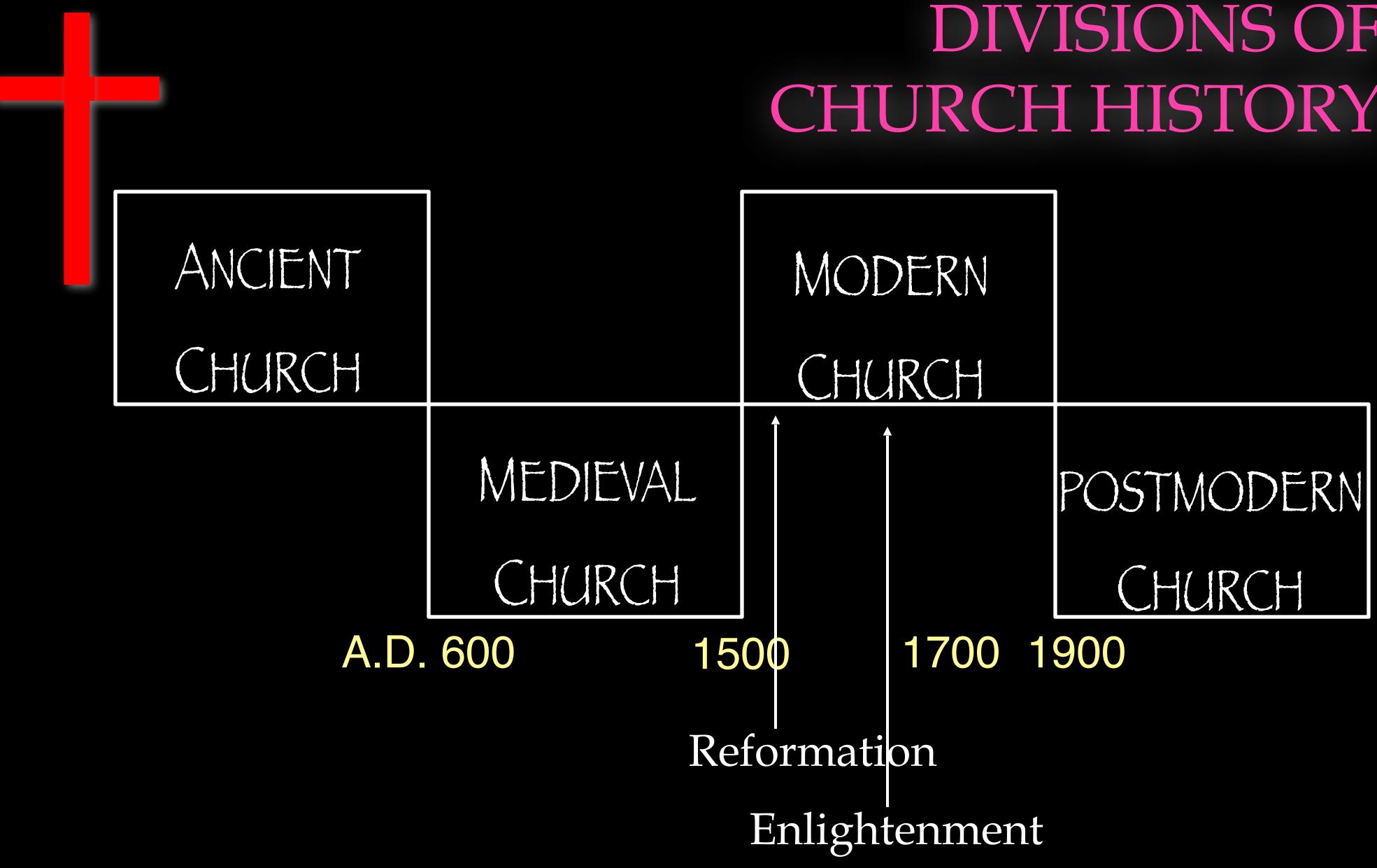
Postmodernity The Doctrine of God, Part 1 **The Early Church**

Lesson 6



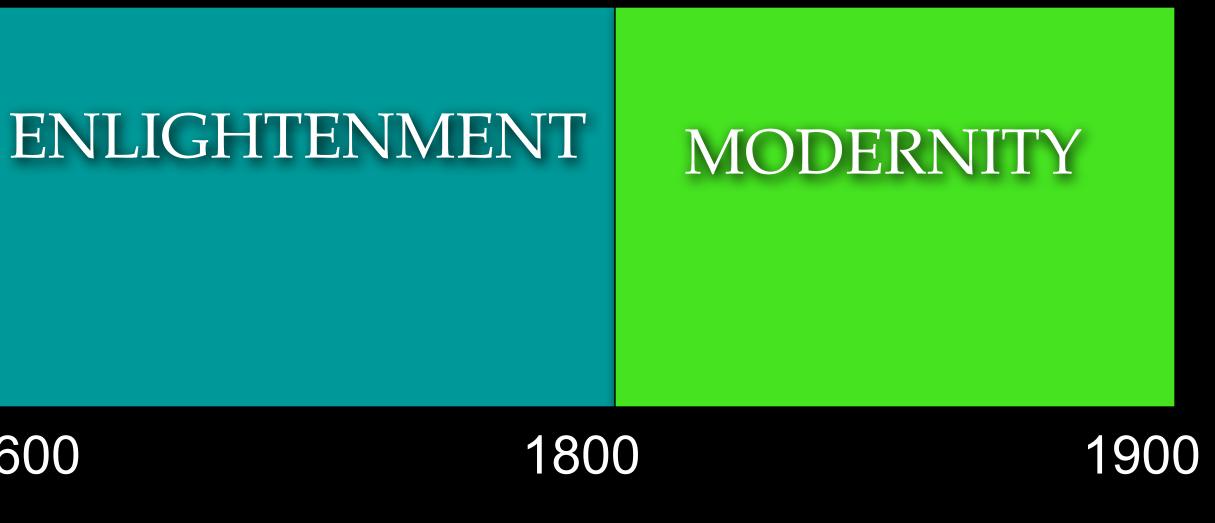
DIVISIONS OF CHURCH HISTORY

THE MODERN CHURCH A.D. 1600-1900

PROTESTANT REFORMATION

1500

1600

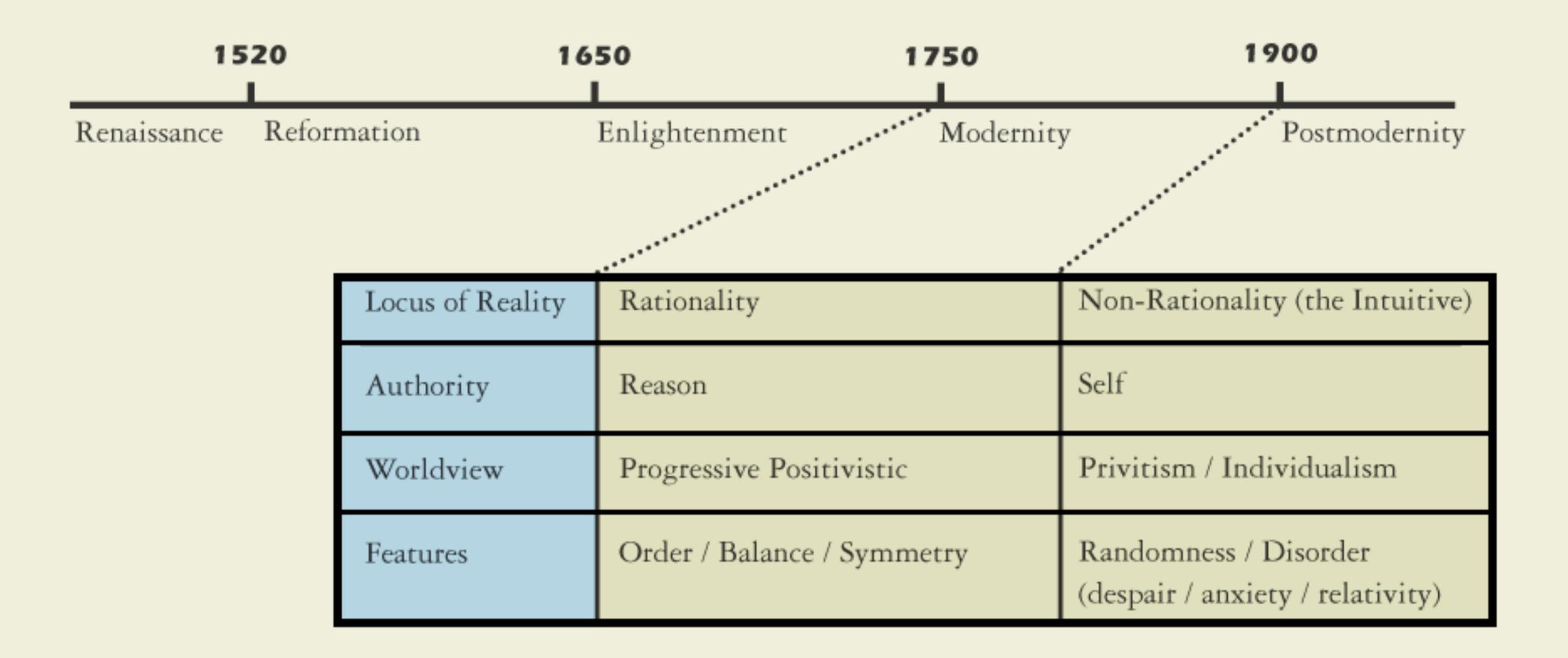


Analysis of Religious Liberal Thought

"From the objective-transcendent personal God of Judeo-Christian theology, neo-Protestant interpreters have moved in recent generations to the nonobjective transcendent personal God (Barth and Brunner), to the nonobjectivetranscendent, impersonal, unconditioned (Tillich), to the nonobjective-mythologicaltranscendent personal God (Bultmann), to nonobjective-nontranscendent religion."

> Carl F. H. Henry Frontiers in Modern Theology

The Roots of Modernity and Postmodernity



Thought in America

UNITARIANISM 1805–80 MODERNISM New Theology 1880–1930

Philosophic Orientation

Nature of Reality

Nature of Truth



NEO-LIBERALISM 1930–60

Realism

Objective Being

> Static/ Moral

PROCESS THEOLOGIES 1960-

Idealism

Evolutive Becoming

Emergent



Shapers of Religious Liberal Thought

Barth Brunner 1930

Classic Liberalism

Rationalism

Bultmann

1960

Neo-Liberalism

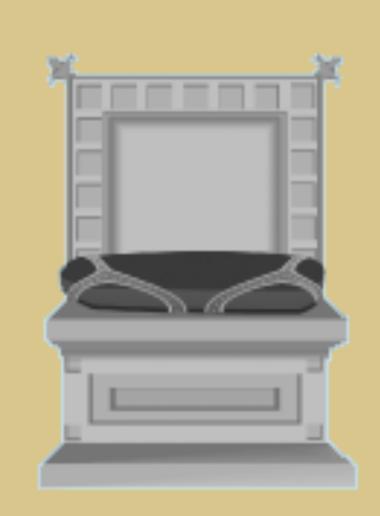
Subjectivism

Process Theologies

Secularism



Postmodernism and Authority





Reason

20th Century

Postmodernism



The Private Self



RIP

Reason Revelation Tradition

Postmodernity and the "Self"

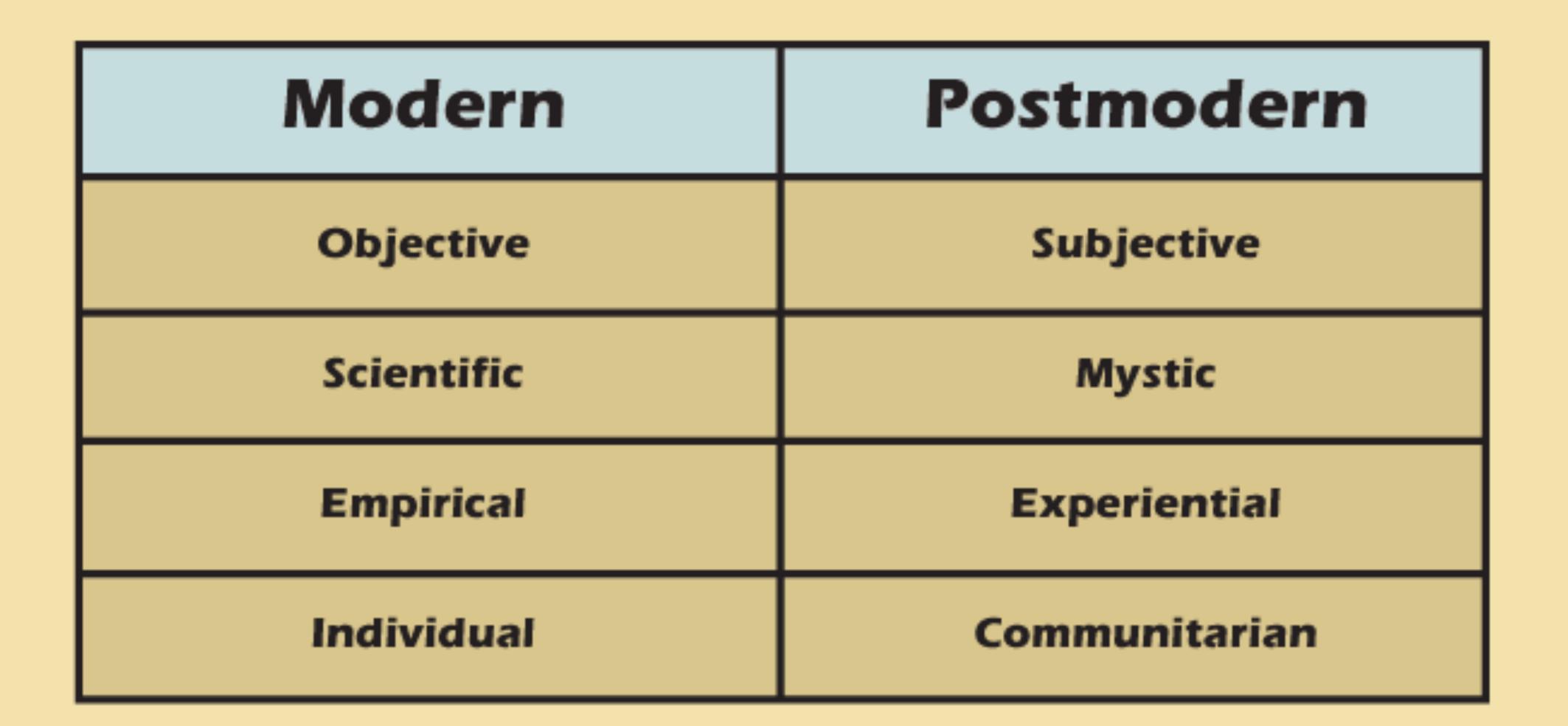
"The self-esteem theory predicts that only those who feel good about themselves will do well—which is supposedly why all students need self-esteem—but in fact feeling good about yourself may simply make you over-confident, narcissistic, and unable to work hard....

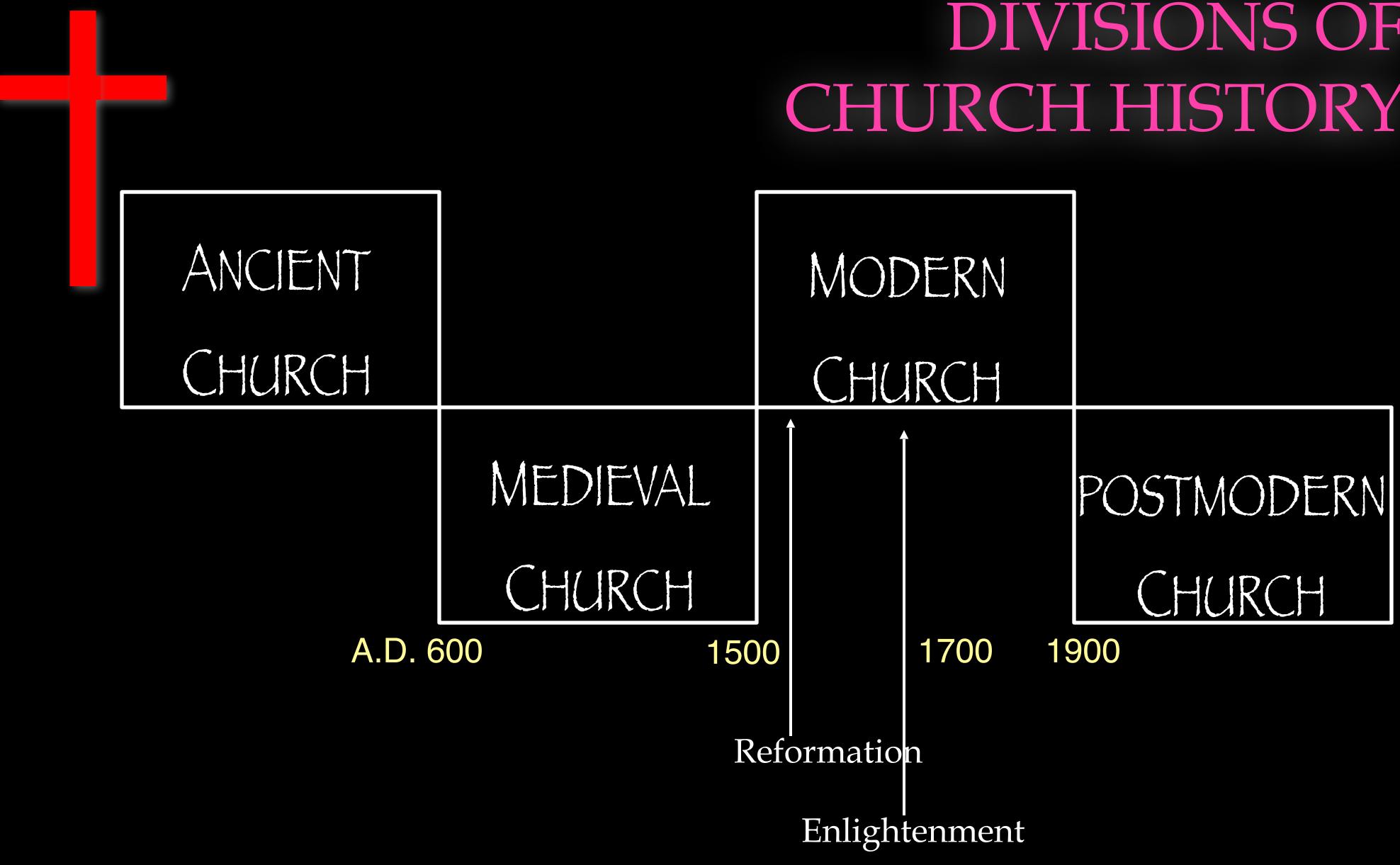
"In this world, we will perpetually be somewhat sick, mentally and physically. We do not need to be psychologically sound to know and love Christ—for which we should be profoundly grateful."

> Paul Vitz, "Leaving the Psychology Behind" in No God But God

"Within America, the past generation has witnessed a titanic double shift: from the more traditional emphasis on individualism, with its accompanying concern with majority rule, to the more recent emphasis on tribalism, with its accompanying concern with minority rights." Os Guinness, "More Victimized Than Thou" in No God But God

Modern and Postmodern Views of Truth





DIVISIONS OF CHURCH HISTORY

What was Jesus BEFORE He came?

What was Jesus WHEN He came?

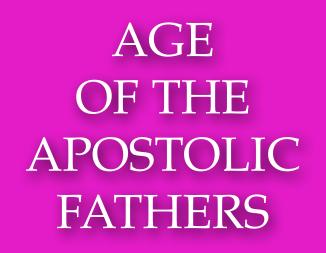
What was Jesus BEFORE He came?

If Jesus was God, do we have more than one God?

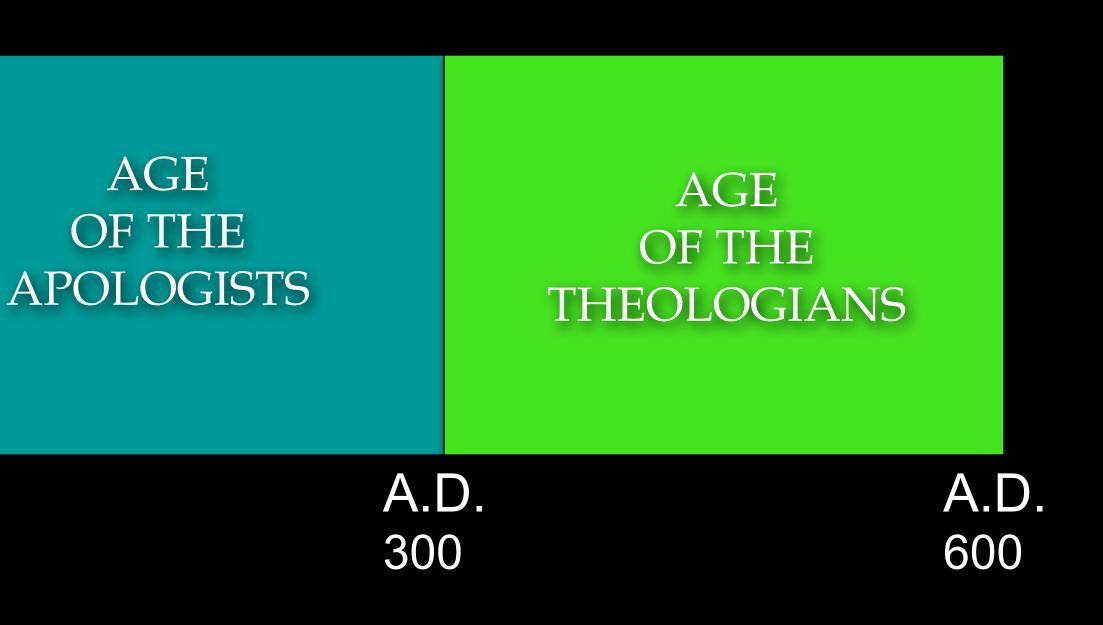
If Jesus was eternal, then He must be divine

What was Jesus WHEN He came? Was he human? In what sense? Was he half human half god? Did he only appear to be human?

THE ANCIENT CHURCH A.D. 100-600

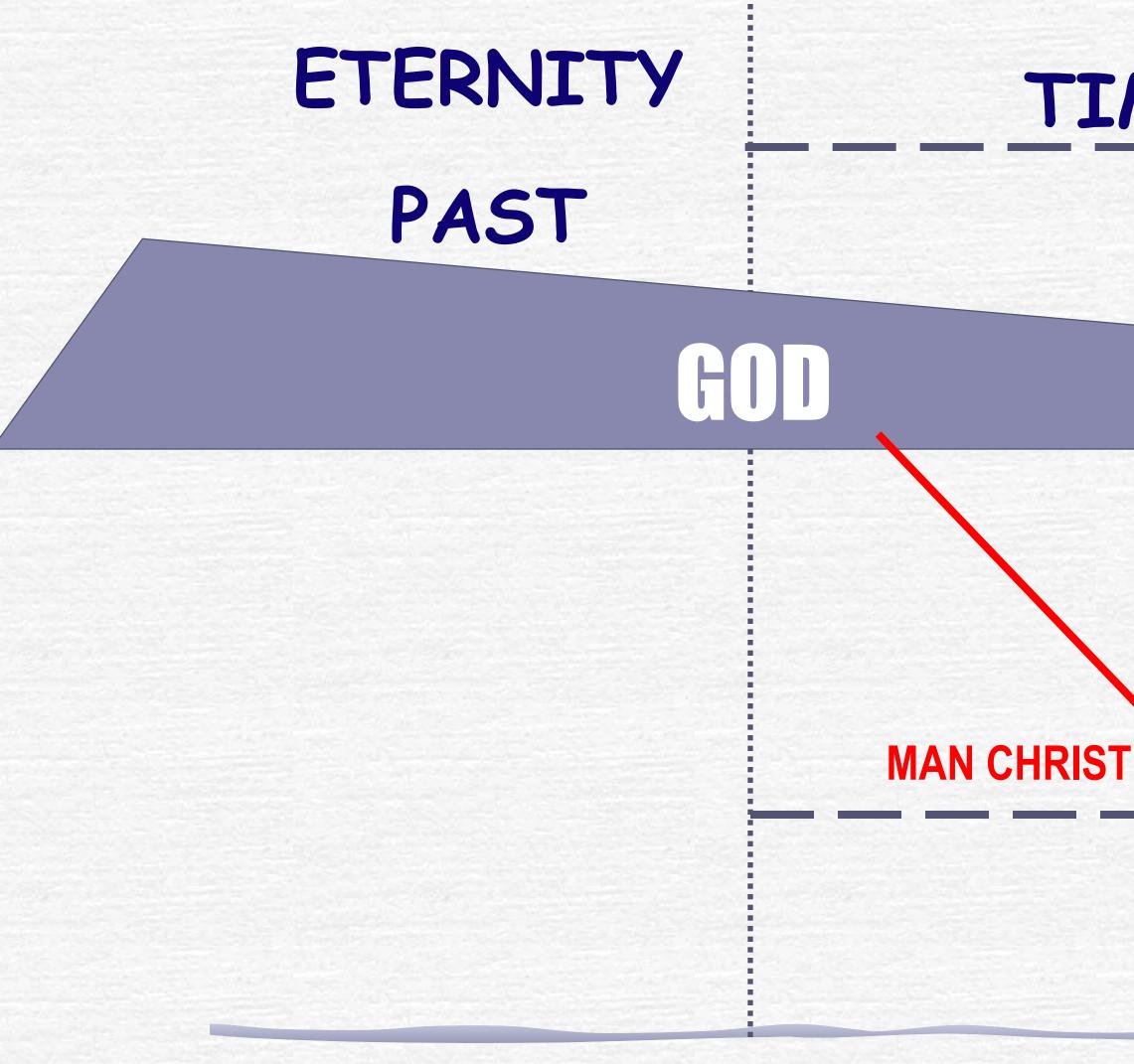


A.D. 100 A.D. 150



ADOPTIONISM (Dynamic Monarchianism):

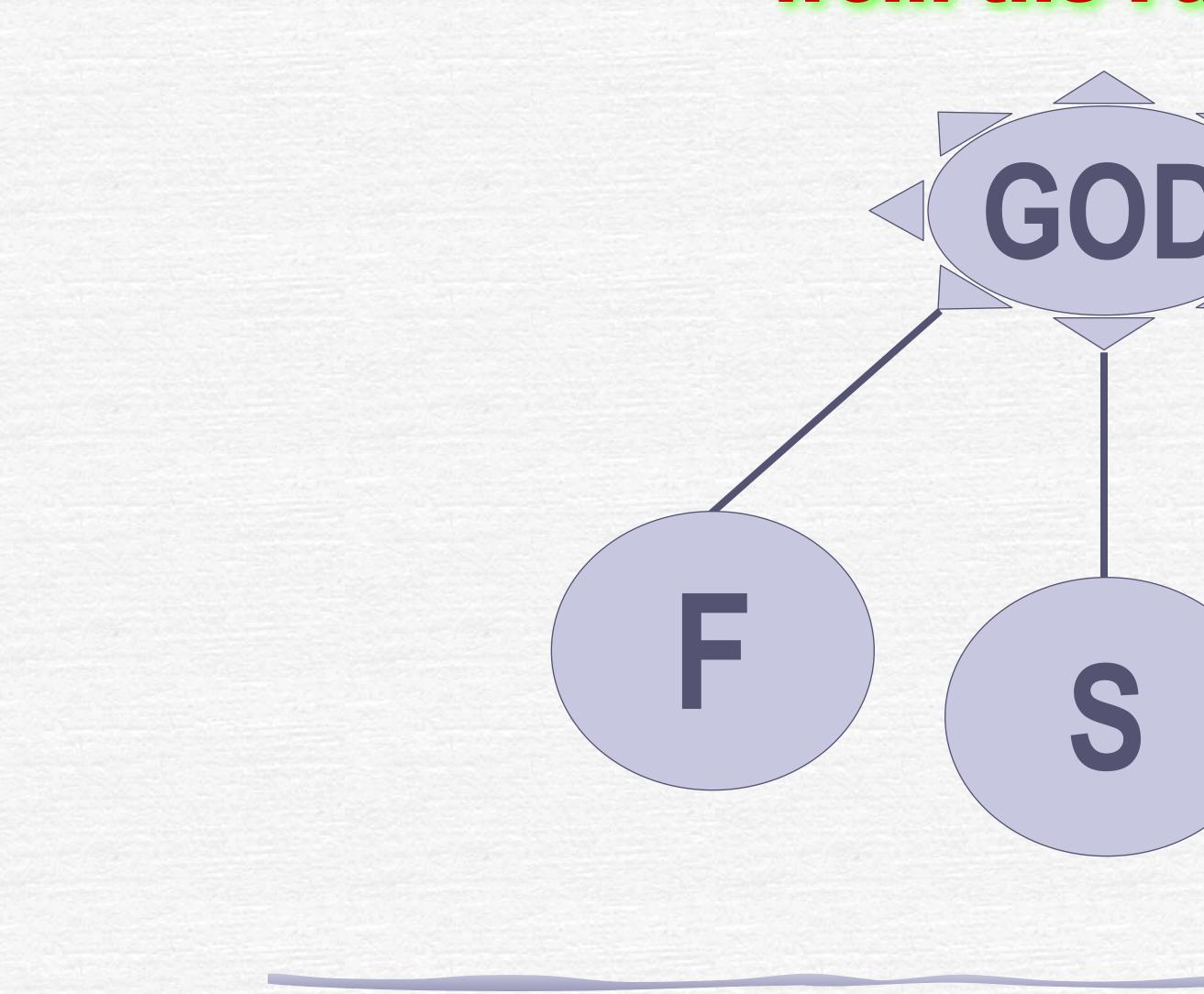
The Son is subordinate to the Father in Essence



TIME

ETERNITY FUTURE

Modalism: The Son is NOT Distinct from the Father



S H.S.

Adoptionism & Modalism Compared MODALISM

ADOPTIONISM (Dynamic Monarchianism) Oneness of God

Denies the Deity of Christ
Affirms Humanity of Christ
H.S. = a power

(Modalistic Monarchianism, Sabellianism, Patripassionism)
Oneness of God
Affirms Deity of Christ
Denies Humanity of Christ
H.S. = a mode of God's existence