

Lectures on Christian Theology



presentationDr..
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The lecture consists of the following topics: Definition of theology in language and terminology. Discuss definitions. His sections. Its branches.

1. Definition of theology in language, terminology, and its derivation. a. Linguistic definition:



Many Christian religious scholars believe that the origin of the word goes back to an etymological word of two Greek words combined with (theologi). As for the first syllable: (Theos), (Theos), meaning God, it forms the first part of the word (theology). As for the syllable The second: (Logos), meaning a word, or belief, or science, or study, and thus the origin of the word (theology) tells us the meaning of belief or study about God, and accordingly, the meaning of the word in terms of its structure is the knowledge of God (Theo = God, Logos = logical speech) and the sum of this is the meaning: knowledge or discourse whose subject is God.

B. Terminological definitions of theology according to the perspectives of Christian sects and their figures: -



Charles Hodge (1797-1879 AD), who is considered a typical Protestant, defined theology as: "It is the science of the truths of divine revelation insofar as these truths relate to the nature of God and our relationship with Him." As for William the Puritan (1576-1633 AD): "The essence of theology is a doctrine, or teaching how to live for God. While Thomas Aquinas believes in his book *Summa Theologiae*: "This science speaks on behalf of God. It is called: theology, meaning speaking about God." Pastor Anas says that theology "seeks out God, His attributes, His laws, the works of His providence, the teachings that we must believe, and the actions that we must perform."

Discuss definition




Hodge) in his definition: It is a science linked to knowing the truth of (1
divine revelation. The one who leads the mind has declared and directs
it towards understanding the divine revelation and its truth, so that the
clear statement can come from understanding the nature of the
relationship between God and humanity in general. Accordingly, it is
necessary for people to understand the system within academic
teaching, or understand the importance of divine revelation within
considered explanations by prominent Christian sects who are
described in the Bible as “servants of the Word.” So we have two
classes. The first is the special ones, who are servants of the word.
They must apply practicality and deliberately examine the texts of the
Bible, arrange its data, and test it within scientific and applied fields.
Then, the Christian life of the common adherents of the Christian
religion reaches the foundations of faith, and these are the second
class.



In this way, Hodge wanted to link the meanings of science to the scientific applied progression of the data of the Bible texts, leading to the results that are intended to be established as doctrines in Christian life. But we ask about the nature of the methods that theologians use in arranging and examining these texts. Because they are commanded to reveal the controls of interpretation, organization, and tests to which they subject the texts of the Bible, so that the learner and the follower in the Christian life can be reassured and rely on them. As for Thomas Aquinas's definition of theology, which is an important focus in Christian education, it is no secret that his book (*Summa Theologiae*) was the main goal of writing it for the theological education of the Christian generation. Aquinas goes on to say that it is: (science that speaks on behalf of God, or speaking about God...) trying to lay a foundation for students of knowledge within a clear concept. But what is meant by the word knowledge according to Aquinas by adding its authenticity to God Almighty?





So we can begin analyzing his intellectual  perspective and dividing his definition into two parts: the first: the speaker who is God Almighty, and the second: the original speaker who is the men of the Christian religion. In this context, the matter leads us to prove the truth of the relationship and authenticity between the speaker and the person being spoken about. As for the speaker, he is God himself, and here the relationship of any Christian clergyman to transmission from God Almighty is invalidated.



Pastor Anas is trying to develop a definition that brings it to the full extent of the science of theology. He states that theology: (seeks God, his attributes, his laws, the works of his providence, the teachings that we must believe, and the actions that we must perform), and when analyzing the definition, we find that it includes axes several: The first: Discussions in theology. Second: Investigations into Sharia laws. Third: Investigations into individual behavior. Fourth: Practical applications of the general Sharia.

Third: Departments of Theology. As for the sections of theology, there are several divisions of theology, according to the sectarian tradition:

- 1) According to the belief of the Coptic Orthodox Church, Father Michael divides theology into two parts: The first section: natural, and the second section: ultra-natural. 2) The author of the book Systematic Theology divides it into four sections: Pastor James Anas mentioned that calling theology “systematic,” so he divides it into four sections: Interpretive Theology/Didactic Theology/Apologetic Theology/Historical Theology**

3) تقسيم علم اللاهوت بحسب موضوعاته:



أ- أ) الثيولوجيا: وهو يبحث عن أدلة وجود الله وصفاته.

ب) الانثروبولوجيا: وهو مباحث في الانسان، ويشمل كل ما يعلمه الكتاب عن أصل الانسان وطبيعته، وماهية الخطيئة، وما احدثته خطيئة ادم في نفسه وفي نسله.

ج) السوتيرولوجيا: وهي مباحث في عقيدة الخلاص في الفكر اللاهوتي، وتبحث في شروط خلاص الانسان من تجسد الفادي، وانه اله وانسان معا، وعمله وعمل الروح القدس في تخصيص الفداء للمؤمنين.

د) الاسخاتولوجيا: وهي مباحث عقيدة اليوم الآخر، ويشمل كل ما يعلمه الكتاب عن حالة النفس بعد الموت، وفي القيامة، ومجيء المسيح ثانية للدنيا، ونهاية العالم، والسماء، وجهنم.

رابعاً: فروع علم اللاهوت



- ❧ اللاهوت الكتابي: وهو لاهوت الكتاب المقدس بعهديه القديم والجديد، ويسمى البرهان الكتابي التي يستمد منه العقيدة.
- ❧ لاهوت الثالوث الأوحد : أي لاهوت الاقانيم الثلاثة، وهو شرح للثالوث المقدس من خلال دراسة الوسائل النظرية.
- ❧ اللاهوت الاسراري: أي اسرار الكنيسة السبعة.
- ❧ اللاهوت البولسي: ويدور هذا الفرع حول رسائل القديس بولس إلى (رومة، وكورنثوس، وغلاطية، وأفسس، وفيلبي).
- ❧ اللاهوت الأدبي: وموضوعه هو ان عمل الإنسان لابد ان يتطابق لإرادة الله، فهو يهتم ببيان سلوك الإنسان على الأرض.

تابع فروع علم اللاهوت



اللاهوت الأساسي أو الدفاعي: هو نتيجة الممارك مع عالم الفكر غير المسيحي.

اللاهوت الرعوي: هو متعلق بأعمال الكنيسة، بحيث أنها عمل خلاص أعطاه الله للعالم، وذلك حسبما يتم هذا العمل.

اللاهوت المدرسي: يقول المسيحيون ان هذا الفرع يفترض ان يوجه إلى سماع كلمة الله سماعا حقيقيا في سبيل الخلاص.

اللاهوت التاريخي: يبحث في تطور إيمان الكنيسة، والتقليد اللاهوتي في مختلف مراحل التاريخ.

احبتي الطلبة شكراً على اصغائكم ومناقشتكم العلمية.



الى اللقاء مع محاضرة اخرى

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته