CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY

AN INTRODUCTION

FIFTH EDITION

ALISTER E. McGRATH KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON



CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY

Praise for previous editions of Christian Theology: An Introduction

"An extraordinary achievement, a *tour de force* which will introduce thousands of students to theology as a discipline with a rich heritage, a clear sense of its own methods and norms, and an elusive yet articulate understanding of Christian language." *Reviews in Religion and Theology*

"'Introduction' is perhaps too modest a word for a book which gives a basic introduction to almost every aspect of the history and theology of Christianity. It is clearly written, fairly argued, and very reasonably priced. McGrath has set a standard that will not be broken for a very long time." *Theology*

"There is much to admire in McGrath's skill as a pedagogue. The range of issues he deals with is marvellously broad, and he says a great many things which are important, beautiful, true and worth knowing." *Church Times*

"McGrath has surpassed even himself. His assumption that the reader has little theological expertise and reads only English, makes the book extremely valuable to beginners in theology ... His purpose is not to pre-scribe but to describe Christian Theology." *Trinity Journal*

"This is an admirable textbook which will soon grace many shelves." Expository Times

"[McGrath] lets the Church and its classic traditions speak for themselves, rather than expostulating on his own arguments and opinions. His own constructive work takes the form of addressing, in light of Scripture and tradition, some of the burning issues in the Church today. The happy result is that the shape of the questions is contemporary, while the substance of the answers is deeply traditional." First Things

"A seminal text for the student or teacher of Christian Theology. Its readability and general presentation make it a very accessible text for those with a general interest in this area of academic endeavor . . . [and] a useful and valuable resource for the teacher or student of theology. For school-based practitioners it is a very sound teacher reference text. It contains in one volume a very thorough treatment of the key developments in Christian Theology over the past 2000 years." *Religious Education Journal of Australia*

Also by Alister E. McGrath from Wiley-Blackwell

Christian Theology: An Introduction, 5th edition (2011)

Darwinism and the Divine (2011)

The Christian Theology Reader, 4th edition (2011)

Science and Religion: An Introduction, 2nd edition (2010)

The Open Secret: A New Vision for Natural Theology (2008)

Theology: The Basic Readings (2007)

Theology: The Basics, 2nd edition (2007)

Christianity: An introduction, 2nd edition (2006)

The Order of Things: Explorations in Scientific Theology (2006)

Dawkins' God: Genes, Memes and the Meaning of Life (2004)

A Brief History of Heaven (2003)

The Blackwell Companion to Protestantism (ed., with Darren C. Marks, 2003)

The Intellectual Origins of the European Reformation, 2nd edition (2003)

The Future of Christianity (2002)

Christian Literature: An Anthology (2000)

Reformation Thought: An Introduction, 3rd edition (2000)

Christian Spirituality: An Introduction (1999)

Historical Theology: An Introduction to the History of Christian Thought (1998)

The Foundations of Dialogue in Science and Religion (1998)

The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Modern Christian Thought (1995)

A Life of John Calvin (1993)

Luther's Theology of the Cross (1990)

For a complete list of Alister E. McGrath's publications from Wiley-Blackwell, visit our website at **www.wiley.com/go/religion**

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY

AN INTRODUCTION

FIFTH EDITION

ALISTER E. McGRATH KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON



This fifth edition first published 2011 © 2011 Alister E. McGrath

Edition history: Blackwell Publishers Ltd (1e, 1993; 2e, 1996); Blackwell Publishing Ltd (3e, 2001; 4e, 2007)

Blackwell Publishing was acquired by John Wiley & Sons in February 2007. Blackwell's publishing program has been merged with Wiley's global Scientific, Technical, and Medical business to form Wiley-Blackwell.

Registered Office

John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, United Kingdom

Editorial Offices

350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148-5020, USA

9600 Garsington Road, Oxford, OX4 2DQ, UK

The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SO, UK

For details of our global editorial offices, for customer services, and for information about how to apply for permission to reuse the copyright material in this book please see our website at www.wiley.com/wiley-blackwell.

The right of Alister E. McGrath to be identified as the author of this work has been asserted in accordance with the UK Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, except as permitted by the UK Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, without the prior permission of the publisher.

Wiley also publishes its books in a variety of electronic formats. Some content that appears in print may not be available in electronic books.

Designations used by companies to distinguish their products are often claimed as trademarks. All brand names and product names used in this book are trade names, service marks, trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective owners. The publisher is not associated with any product or vendor mentioned in this book. This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information in regard to the subject matter covered. It is sold on the understanding that the publisher is not engaged in rendering professional services. If professional advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

McGrath, Alister E., 1953

Christian theology: an introduction / Alister E. McGrath. – 5th ed.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-4443-3514-9 (pbk.)

1. Theology, Doctrinal. I. Title.

BT65.M34 2011

230-dc22

2010021916

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Set in 10/12.5pt Photina by SPi Publisher Services, Pondicherry, India Printed in Singapore

1 2011

BRIEF CONTENTS

List	of Illustrations	XX
Pre	face	xxi
To t	the Student: How to Use this Book	XXV
To t	the Teacher: How to Use this Book	xxvi
Ack	knowledgments	xxix
DA I	DELL LANDMANIZA DEDICORA ELIENTEA AND DEDICONALIEREA	
PAI	RT I LANDMARKS: PERIODS, THEMES, AND PERSONALITIES	_
	OF CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY	1
Intr	roduction	3
1	The Patristic Period, c.100–c.700	5
2	The Middle Ages and the Renaissance, c.700–c.1500	22
3	The Age of Reformation, c.1500–c.1750	43
4	The Modern Period, c.1750 to the Present	66
PAI	RT II SOURCES AND METHODS	99
5	Getting Started: Preliminaries	101
6	The Sources of Theology	120
7	Knowledge of God: Natural and Revealed	152
8	Philosophy and Theology: Dialogue and Debate	171
PAI	RT III CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY	195
9	The Doctrine of God	197
10	The Doctrine of the Trinity	234
11	The Doctrine of the Person of Christ	265
12	Faith and History: The Christological Agenda of Modernity	295
13	The Doctrine of Salvation in Christ	315
14	The Doctrines of Human Nature, Sin, and Grace	348
15	The Doctrine of the Church	375
16	The Doctrine of the Sacraments	400

BRIEF CONTENTS

17 Christianity and the World Religions	424
18 The Last Things: The Christian Hope	444
A CI CM I I I IM	4.65
A Glossary of Theological Terms	465
Sources of Citations	472
Acknowledgments of Figures	481
Index	482

List of Illustrations	XX
Preface	xxii
To the Student: How to Use this Book	XXV
To the Teacher: How to Use this Book	xxvii
Acknowledgments	xxix
PART I LANDMARKS: PERIODS, THEMES, AND PERSON	NALITIES
OF CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY	1
Introduction	3
1 The Patristic Period, c.100–c.700	5
The Early Centers of Theological Activity	5
An Overview of the Patristic Period	7
A clarification of terms	8
The theological agenda of the period	8
Key Theologians	10
Justin Martyr (c.100–c.165)	10
Irenaeus of Lyons (c.130-c.200)	10
Tertullian (c.160–c.225)	10
Origen (c.185–c.254)	10
Cyprian of Carthage (died 258)	11
Athanasius (c.293–373)	11
The Cappadocian fathers	11
Augustine of Hippo (354–430)	11
Key Theological Debates and Developments	12
The extent of the New Testament canon	12
The role of tradition: the Gnostic controversies	13
The fixing of the ecumenical creeds	14
The two natures of Jesus Christ: the Arian controversy	16
The doctrine of the Trinity	17
The doctrine of the church: the Donatist controversy	18

	The doctrine of grace: the Pelagian controversy	18
	Key Names, Words, and Phrases	20
	Questions for Chapter 1	20
2	The Middle Ages and the Renaissance, c.700–c.1500	22
	On Defining the "Middle Ages"	22
	Medieval Theological Landmarks in Western Europe	25
	The Carolingian renaissance	25
	The rise of cathedral and monastic schools of theology	26
	The religious orders and their schools of theology	27
	The founding of the universities	27
	Peter Lombard's Four Books of the Sentences	28
	The rise of scholasticism	28
	The Italian Renaissance	29
	The rise of humanism	30
	Medieval Theological Landmarks in Eastern Europe	30
	The emergence of Byzantine theology	31
	The iconoclastic controversy	31
	The hesychastic controversy	32
	The fall of Constantinople (1453)	32
	Key Theologians	33
	John of Damascus (c.676–749)	33
	Simeon the New Theologian (949–1022)	33
	Anselm of Canterbury (c.1033–1109)	34
	Thomas Aquinas (c.1225–74)	34
	Duns Scotus (c.1265–1308)	35
	William of Ockham (c.1285–1347)	36
	Erasmus of Rotterdam (c.1469–1536)	36
	Key Theological Developments	37
	The consolidation of the patristic heritage	37
	The exploration of the role of reason in theology	38
	The development of theological systems	39
	The development of sacramental theology	39
	The development of the theology of grace	39
	The role of Mary in the scheme of salvation	39
	Returning directly to the sources of Christian theology	40
	The critique of the Vulgate translation of Scripture	40
	Key Names, Words, and Phrases	41
	Questions for Chapter 2	42
3	The Age of Reformation, c.1500–c.1750	43
	Introducing the Reformation	43
	Reformation – or Reformations?	44
	The Dynamics of Reformation	44

The German Reformation: Lutheranism	46
The Swiss Reformation: the Reformed church	47
The radical Reformation: Anabaptism	48
The English Reformation: Anglicanism	48
The Catholic Reformation	49
The Second Reformation: Confessionalization	50
Post-Reformation Movements	51
The consolidation of Catholicism	52
Puritanism	53
Pietism	53
The Copernican and Galilean Controversies	54
Key Theologians	56
Martin Luther (1483–1546)	56
Huldrych Zwingli (1484–1531)	57
John Calvin (1509–64)	57
Teresa of Avilà (1515–82)	58
Theodore Beza (1519–1605)	58
Roberto Bellarmine (1542–1621)	58
Johann Gerhard (1582–1637)	58
Jonathan Edwards (1703–58)	58
Key Theological Developments	59
The sources of theology	59
The doctrine of grace	60
The doctrine of the sacraments	60
The doctrine of the church	60
Developments in Theological Literature	61
The catechisms	61
Confessions of faith	62
Works of systematic theology	63
Key Names, Words, and Phrases	65
Questions for Chapter 3	65
The Modern Period, c.1750 to the Present	66
Theology and Cultural Developments in the West	67
The Enlightenment critique of traditional theology	67
Romanticism and the renewal of the theological imagination	69
Marxism: an intellectual rival to Christianity	71
The crisis of faith in Victorian England	72
Darwinism: a new theory of human origins	73
Postmodernism and a new theological agenda	73
Key Theologians	75
F. D. E. Schleiermacher (1768–1834)	75
John Henry Newman (1801–90)	75
Karl Barth (1886–1968)	76
Paul Tillich (1886–1965)	76

4

	Karl Rahner (1904–84)	76
	Hans Urs von Balthasar (1905–88)	77
	Jürgen Moltmann (born 1926)	77
	Wolfhart Pannenberg (born 1928)	77
Γ	Denominational Developments in Theology	77
	Catholicism	77
	Orthodoxy	79
	Protestantism	79
	Evangelicalism	80
	Pentecostal and charismatic movements	81
S	Some Recent Western Theological Movements and Trends	82
	Liberal Protestantism	82
	Modernism	84
	Neo-orthodoxy	85
	La ressourcement, or La nouvelle théologie	87
	Feminism	88
	Liberation theology	89
	Black theology	91
	Postliberalism	92
	Radical orthodoxy	93
Τ	Theologies of the Developing World	94
	India	94
	Africa	95
K	Key Names, Words, and Phrases	96
Ç	Questions for Chapter 4	97
PAR	T II SOURCES AND METHODS	99
5 (Setting Started: Preliminaries	101
	Defining Theology	101
	A working definition of theology	101
	The historical development of the idea of theology	102
	The development of theology as an academic discipline	102
Т	The Architecture of Theology	104
	Biblical studies	104
	Systematic theology	105
	Philosophical theology	106
	Historical theology	107
	Pastoral theology	108
	Spirituality, or mystical theology	108
Т	The Question of Prolegomena	110
	Commitment and Neutrality in Theology	111
	Orthodoxy and Heresy	113
	Historical aspects	113
	Theological aspects	113
	~ · ·	

	The Theology of the Relation of Christianity and Secular Culture	115
	Justin Martyr (c.100–c.165)	115
	Tertullian (c.160–c.225)	115
	Augustine of Hippo (354–430)	116
	The twentieth century: H. Richard Niebuhr (1894–1962)	118
	Questions for Chapter 5	119
6	The Sources of Theology	120
	Scripture	120
	The Old Testament	120
	The New Testament	121
	Other works: deutero-canonical and apocryphal writings	122
	The relation of the Old and New Testaments	123
	The canon of Scripture: historical and theological issues	126
	The Word of God	128
	Narrative theology	129
	Methods of interpretation of Scripture	130
	Theories of the inspiration of Scripture	135
	Tradition	137
	A single-source theory of tradition	140
	A dual-source theory of tradition	140
	The total rejection of tradition	141
	Theology and worship: the importance of liturgical tradition	141
	Reason	142
	Reason and revelation: three models	142
	Deism	143
	Enlightenment rationalism	144
	Criticisms of Enlightenment rationalism	145
	Religious Experience	146
	Existentialism: a philosophy of human experience	147
	Experience and theology: two approaches	148
	Ludwig Feuerbach's critique of experience-based theologies	150
	Questions for Chapter 6	151
7	Knowledge of God: Natural and Revealed	152
	The Idea of Revelation	152
	Models of Revelation	153
	Revelation as doctrine	154
	Revelation as presence	155
	Revelation as experience	156
	Revelation as history	157
	Natural Theology: Its Scope and Limits	158
	Thomas Aquinas on natural theology	158
	John Calvin on natural theology	160

	The Reformed tradition on natural theology	161
	God's two books: nature and Scripture	162
	Approaches to Discerning God in Nature	162
	Human reason	162
	The ordering of the world	162
	The beauty of the world	163
	Objections to Natural Theology	163
	A theological objection: Karl Barth	164
	A theological response: Thomas F. Torrance	164
	A philosophical objection: Alvin Plantinga	165
	A philosophical response: William P. Alston	166
	A debate: Karl Barth versus Emil Brunner (1934)	167
	The Natural Sciences and Christian Theology: Models of Interaction	168
	The continuity between science and theology	168
	The distinctiveness of science and theology	169
	The convergence of science and theology	169
	The opposition of science and theology	170
	Questions for Chapter 7	170
8	Philosophy and Theology: Dialogue and Debate	171
	Philosophy and Theology: The Notion of the "Handmaid"	173
	Platonism	174
	Aristotelianism	175
	Verification and falsification: can Christian ideas be proved?	176
	Realism: to what do theological statements refer?	178
	Can God's Existence be Proved?	179
	Anselm of Canterbury's ontological argument	180
	Thomas Aquinas's "Five Ways"	182
	The <i>kalam</i> argument	184
	A classic argument from design: William Paley	185
	The Nature of Theological Language	188
	Apophatic and kataphatic approaches	188
	Analogy	189
	Metaphor	191
	Accommodation	192
	A case study: the Copernican debate	193
	Questions for Chapter 8	194
PA	ART III CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY	195
9	The Doctrine of God	197
	Is God Male?	197
	A Personal God	199
	Defining "person"	200
	Dialogical personalism: Martin Buber	201

Can God Suffer?	203
The classic view: the impassibility of God	204
A suffering God: Jürgen Moltmann	204
The death of God?	207
The Omnipotence of God	209
Defining omnipotence	209
The two powers of God	210
The notion of divine self-limitation	211
God's Action in the World	212
Deism: God acts through the laws of nature	212
Thomism: God acts through secondary causes	213
Process theology: God acts through persuasion	214
God as Creator	215
Development of the doctrine of creation	215
Creation and the rejection of dualism	217
Augustine of Hippo's doctrine of creation	218
The doctrine of creation <i>ex nihilo</i>	219
Implications of the doctrine of creation	220
Models of God as creator	221
Creation and Christian approaches to ecology	222
Theodicies: The Problem of Evil	223
Irenaeus of Lyons (c.130–c.200)	224
Augustine of Hippo (354–430)	225
Karl Barth (1886–1968)	225
Alvin Plantinga (born 1932)	226
Other recent contributions	226
The Holy Spirit	227
Models of the Holy Spirit	227
The debate over the divinity of the Holy Spirit	228
Augustine of Hippo: the Spirit as bond of love	230
The functions of the Spirit	231
Questions for Chapter 9	233
•	
The Doctrine of the Trinity	234
	224
The Origins of the Christian Doctrine of the Trinity The apparent illogicality of the doctrine	234 234
The Trinity as a statement about Jesus Christ The Trinity as a statement about the Christian Cod	235
The Trinity as a statement about the Christian God	236
Islamic critiques of the doctrine of the Trinity The Biblical Foundations of the Doctrine of the Trinity	237
The Biblical Foundations of the Doctrine of the Trinity	238
The Historical Development of the Doctrine The emergence of the tripitorien vegebulent	239
The emergence of the trinitarian vocabulary	239
The emergence of trinitarian concepts	240
Rationalist critiques of trinitarianism: the eclipse of the Trinity, 1700–1900	242
The problem of visualization: analogies of the Trinity	243

10

"Economic" and "essential" approaches to the Trinity	243
Two Trinitarian Heresies	244
Modalism: chronological and functional	244
Tritheism	245
The Filioque Controversy	247
The Trinity: Six Classic and Contemporary Approaches	249
The Cappadocian fathers	250
Augustine of Hippo (354–430)	250
Karl Barth (1886–1968)	252
Karl Rahner (1904–84)	254
John Macquarrie (1919–2007)	255
Robert Jenson (born 1930)	256
Some Discussions of the Trinity in Recent Theology	257
F. D. E. Schleiermacher on the dogmatic location of the Trinity	257
Jürgen Moltmann on the social Trinity	258
Eberhard Jüngel on the Trinity and metaphysics	258
Catherine Mowry LaCugna on the Trinity and salvation	259
Sarah Coakley on feminism and the Trinity	260
The Trinitarian Renaissance: Some Examples	261
A trinitarian theology of mission	262
A trinitarian theology of worship	262
A trinitarian theology of atonement	263
A trinitarian ecclesiology	263
Questions for Chapter 10	264
11 The Doctrine of the Person of Christ	265
The Place of Jesus Christ in Christian Theology	266
Jesus Christ is the historical point of departure for Christianity	266
Jesus Christ reveals God	267
Jesus Christ is the bearer of salvation	267
Jesus Christ defines the shape of the redeemed life	268
New Testament Christological Titles	268
Messiah	268
Son of God	269
Son of Man	270
Lord	270
Savior	271
God	271
The Patristic Debate over the Person of Christ	273
Early contributions: from Justin Martyr to Origen	273
The Arian controversy	274
The Alexandrian school	277
The Antiochene school	278
The "communication of attributes"	280
Adolf von Harnack on the evolution of patristic Christology	281

	The Relation of the Incarnation and the Fall in Medieval Christology	282
	The Relation between the Person and Work of Christ	282
	Christological Models: Classical and Contemporary	284
	The substantial presence of God in Christ	285
	Christ as mediator between God and humanity	286
	The revelational presence of God in Christ	287
	Christ as a symbolic presence of God	289
	Christ as the bearer of the Holy Spirit	289
	Christ as the example of a godly life	291
	Christ as a hero	292
	Kenotic approaches to Christology	293
	Questions for Chapter 11	294
12	Faith and History: The Christological Agenda of Modernity	295
	The Enlightenment and Christology	295
	The philosophical uselessness of history	296
	The critique of miracles	296
	The development of doctrinal criticism	297
	The Problem of Faith and History	297
	The chronological difficulty	298
	The metaphysical difficulty	298
	The existential difficulty	299
	Questing for the Historical Jesus	299
	The original quest of the historical Jesus	300
	The quest for the religious personality of Jesus	301
	The critique of the quest, 1890–1910	302
	The quest suspended: Rudolf Bultmann	305
	The new quest of the historical Jesus	306
	The third quest of the historical Jesus	307
	The Resurrection of Christ: Event and Meaning	309
	The Enlightenment: the resurrection as non-event	309
	David Friedrich Strauss: the resurrection as myth	310
	Rudolf Bultmann: the resurrection as an event in	
	the experience of the disciples	311
	Karl Barth: the resurrection as an historical event	
	beyond critical inquiry	311
	Wolfhart Pannenberg: the resurrection as an historical event	
	open to critical inquiry	312
	Resurrection and the Christian hope	314
	Questions for Chapter 12	314
13	The Doctrine of Salvation in Christ	315
	Christian Approaches to Salvation	316
	Salvation is linked with Jesus Christ	317

	Salvation is shaped by Jesus Christ	318
	The eschatological dimension of salvation	318
	The Foundations of Salvation: The Cross of Christ	319
	The cross as a sacrifice	320
	The cross as a victory	322
	The cross and forgiveness	326
	The cross as a demonstration of God's love	331
	Violence and the cross: the theory of René Girard	335
	"Can a Male Savior Save Women?" Feminists on Atonement	336
	Models of Salvation in Christ: Classical and Contemporary	337
	Some Pauline images of salvation	338
	Deification: being made divine	339
	Righteousness in the sight of God	340
	Personal holiness	340
	Authentic human existence	341
	Political liberation	341
	Spiritual freedom	342
	The Appropriation of Salvation in Christ	342
	The institutionalization of salvation: the church	342
	The privatization of salvation: personal faith	343
	The Scope of Salvation in Christ	344
	Universalism: all will be saved	344
	Only believers will be saved	345
	Particular redemption: only the elect will be saved	346
	Questions for Chapter 13	347
14	The Doctrines of Human Nature, Sin, and Grace	348
	The Place of Humanity within Creation: Early Reflections	348
	The image of God	348
	The concept of sin	350
	Augustine of Hippo and the Pelagian Controversy	351
	The "freedom of the will"	351
	The nature of sin	352
	The nature of grace	353
	The basis of salvation	354
	The Medieval Synthesis of the Doctrine of Grace	355
	The Augustinian legacy	355
	The medieval distinction between actual and habitual grace	356
	The late medieval critique of habitual grace	357
	The medieval debate over the nature and grounds of merit	357
	The Reformation Debates over the Doctrine of Grace	358
	From "salvation by grace" to "justification by faith"	358
	Martin Luther's theological breakthrough	359
	Luther on justifying faith	360
	The concept of forensic justification	360

	John Calvin on justification	362
	The Council of Trent on justification	362
	The Doctrine of Predestination	365
	Augustine of Hippo (354–430)	365
	Catholic debates: Thomism, Molinism, and Jansenism	366
	Protestant debates: Calvinism and Arminianism	367
	Karl Barth (1886–1968)	369
	Predestination and economics: the Weber thesis	370
	The Darwinian Controversy and the Nature of Humanity	371
	Young earth creationism	372
	Old earth creationism	373
	Intelligent design	373
	Evolutionary theism	373
	Questions for Chapter 14	374
15	The Doctrine of the Church	375
	Biblical Models of the Church	375
	The Old Testament	375
	The New Testament	376
	The Early Development of Ecclesiology	377
	The Donatist Controversy	378
	Early Protestant Doctrines of the Church	381
	Martin Luther (1483–1546)	381
	John Calvin (1509–64)	382
	The radical Reformation	383
	Christ and the Church: Some Twentieth-century Themes	385
	Christ is present sacramentally	385
	Christ is present through the word	387
	Christ is present through the Spirit	387
	The Second Vatican Council on the Church	388
	The church as communion	389
	The church as the people of God	390
	The church as a charismatic community	390
	The "Notes" of the Church	390
	One	391
	Holy	394
	Catholic	395
	Apostolic	397
	Questions for Chapter 15	399
16	The Doctrine of the Sacraments	400
	The Early Development of Sacramental Theology	400
	The Definition of a Sacrament	402
	The Donatist Controversy: Sacramental Efficacy	405

	The Multiple Functions of the Sacraments	407
	Sacraments convey grace	407
	Sacraments strengthen faith	408
	Sacraments enhance unity and commitment within the church	409
	Sacraments reassure us of God's promises toward us	410
	A case study in complexity: the functions of the Eucharist	411
	The Eucharist: The Question of the Real Presence	414
	The ninth-century debates over the real presence	415
	Medieval views on the relation of "sign" and "sacrament"	416
	Transubstantiation	417
	Transignification and transfinalization	418
	Consubstantiation	419
	A real absence: memorialism	420
	The Debate Concerning Infant Baptism	420
	Infant baptism remits the guilt of original sin	421
	Infant baptism is grounded in God's covenant with the church	422
	Infant baptism is unjustified	422
	Questions for Chapter 16	423
17	Christianity and the World Religions	424
	Western Pluralism and the Question of Other Religions	425
	Approaches to Religions	426
	The Enlightenment: religions as a corruption of the original religion of nature	427
	Ludwig Feuerbach: religion as an objectification of human feeling	428
	Karl Marx: religion as the product of socioeconomic alienation	429
	Sigmund Freud: religion as wish-fulfillment	430
	Emile Durkheim: religion and ritual	431
	Mircea Eliade: religion and myth	432
	Karl Barth and Dietrich Bonhoeffer: religion as a human invention	432
	Trinitarian theologies of religion	434
	Christian Approaches to Other Religions	435
	Exclusivism	435
	Inclusivism	437
	Pluralism	441
	Questions for Chapter 17	443
18	The Last Things: The Christian Hope	444
	Developments in the Doctrine of the Last Things	445
	The New Testament	445
	Early Christianity and Roman beliefs about reunion after death	446
	Augustine: the two cities	447
	Joachim of Fiore: the three ages	448
	Dante Alighieri: the <i>Divine Comedy</i>	449
	Hope in the face of death: Jeremy Taylor	450

The Enlightenment: eschatology as superstition	451
The twentieth century: the rediscovery of eschatology	451
Rudolf Bultmann: the demythologization of eschatology	452
Jürgen Moltmann: the theology of hope	453
Helmut Thielicke: ethics and eschatology	454
Dispensationalism: the structures of eschatology	455
Spe salvi: Benedict XVI on the Christian hope	456
The Last Things	457
Hell	457
Purgatory	459
The millennium	460
Heaven	461
Questions for Chapter 18	464
A Glossary of Theological Terms	465
Sources of Citations	
Acknowledgments of Figures	
Index	482

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

MAPS

1	The Roman Empire and the church in the fourth century	6
2	Main theological and ecclesiastical centers in	
	western Europe during the Middle Ages	24
3	Centers of theological and ecclesiastical activity at the times	
	of the European Reformation	45
	BOXES	
6.1	Abbreviations of the books of the Bible	124
6.2	Referring to books of the Bible	125
6.3	Common terms used in relation to the Bible	125
	FIGURES	
1.1	The ancient city of Carthage	7
1.2	The Roman emperor Constantine (306–37)	9
1.3	The Council of Nicea	15
2.1	The ancient monastery of Fulda, founded in 744	25
2.2	The ancient city of Constantinople	31
2.3	Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam (c.1469–1536)	37
3.1	Martin Luther (1483–1546)	46
3.2	The Council of Trent	50
3.3	John Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion	61
4.1	F. D. E. Schleiermacher (1768–1834)	70
4.2	The Second Vatican Council (1962–5)	78
4.3	Karl Barth (1886–1968)	86
5.1	Augustine of Hippo (354–430)	117
6.1	The Codex Sinaiticus	122

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

6.2	The Quadriga on the Brandenburg Gate, Berlin	133
6.3	The preaching of St. Paul, according to Raphael Sanzio, 1515–16	138
8.1	Pope John Paul II (1920–2005)	172
8.2	Plato and Aristotle, as depicted by Raphael in 1510–11	175
8.3	Thomas Aquinas (c.1225–74)	183
9.1	Julian of Norwich (c.1342–1416)	199
9.2	William Blake's watercolor Ancient of Days (1794)	212
9.3	Michelangelo's fresco Creation of Adam (c.1511)	216
10.1	Andrei Rublev's famous icon of the Trinity (1410)	243
10.2	The eastern approach to the Trinity	247
10.3	The western approach to the Trinity	247
10.4	Karl Rahner (1904–84)	254
11.1	The image of <i>Christos Pantokrator</i>	285
11.2	The baptism of Christ, according to Piero della Francesca (c.1420–92)	290
12.1	John Everett Millais's representation of Jesus of Nazareth	
	in his parents' house (1849–50)	300
12.2	A traditional representation of the resurrection of	
	Christ by Piero della Francesca (c.1420–92)	309
13.1	The crucifixion as depicted by Matthias Grünewald (c.1513)	316
13.2	Albrecht Dürer's The Harrowing of Hell (1510)	324
14.1	Charles Darwin (1809–82)	372
15.1	The martyrdom of St. Peter in the city of Rome, as depicted by	
	Giotto di Bondone (c.1330)	378
16.1	Jacques-Louis David's Oath of the Horatii (1784–5)	402
16.2	The theological functions of the Eucharist	412
16.3	The Last Supper, as depicted by Leonardo da Vinci (1498)	413
17.1	Karl Marx (1818–83)	430
17.2	John Hick (born 1922)	441
18.1	William Blake's depiction of the fifth circle of Dante's Hell	450
18.2	Benedict XVI (born 1927)	457
18.3	Dante and Beatrice gaze on God, as depicted by Gustave Doré, 1861	464

PREFACE

The great Swiss theologian Karl Barth (1886–1968) offers us a vision of Christian theology at its finest. It is, he suggests, like the great landscapes of Tuscany or Umbria, which hold us in awe on account of the breathtaking views which they offer. Even the most distant perspectives seem so clear. Barth is but one of many theologians to have stressed the sheer intellectual excitement that the study of Christian theology can bring, not to mention its capacity to bring new depth to the life of faith. To study theology is to set out on a voyage of discovery that is at times enriching, at time challenging, but always profoundly interesting.

This book is written in the conviction that Christian theology is one of the most fascinating subjects anyone can hope to study. As Christianity enters into a new phase of expansion, especially in the Pacific Rim, the study of Christian theology will continue to have a key role to play in modern intellectual culture. It also remains of seminal importance to anyone concerned to understand the central issues and preoccupations of the Middle Ages or the European Reformation, as well as many other periods in human history.

Yet, as a professional teacher of Christian theology at Oxford University for a quarter of a century, I became painfully aware that this sense of enthusiasm and excitement is rare among university and seminary students of theology. They are more often baffled and bewildered by the frequently confusing vocabulary of Christian theology, the apparent unintelligibility of much recent writing in the field, and its seeming irrelevance to the practical issues of Christian living and ministry. As someone who believes that Christian theology is amongst the most rewarding, fulfilling, and genuinely *exciting* subjects anyone can ever hope to study, I have worked hard to try to remedy this situation. This book, which arises out of more than two decades of teaching theology to undergraduates and seminarians at Oxford University and beyond, is a response to that concern. It took me ten years to work out how best to present and explain many of the ideas presented in this work, using student lecture audiences as testing grounds for the various approaches I tried out.

I wrote this book back in 1993 because it was obvious that there was an urgent need for an entry-level introduction to Christian theology. Too many existing introductions of that age made what experience shows to have been hopelessly optimistic assumptions about how much their readers already knew. In part, this reflects a major religious shift within western culture. Many students now wishing to study Christian theology are recent converts. Unlike their predecessors in past generations, they possess little inherited understanding of the nature of Christianity, its technical vocabulary, or the structure of its thought. Everything has to be introduced and explained to these students, whose enthusiasm for their subject outweighs their lack of base knowledge. The present

volume therefore assumes that its readers know nothing about Christian theology. Everything is introduced clearly, and set out as simply as possible. Simplicity of expression and clarity of exposition are the core virtues that have been pursued in writing this work.

For some, this will mean that the resulting work lacks sophistication and originality. Those qualities are certainly valuable in other contexts. They are not, however, appropriate to a book of this kind. While originality unquestionably has its merits elsewhere, in a work of this kind it is potentially a liability. Originality implies novelty and development; in writing this book, I have deliberately avoided imposing my own ideas as if these were of any interest or importance. Educational considerations have been given priority over everything else. My aim in this work has not been to persuade, but to *explain*.

This book is therefore descriptive, not prescriptive. It does not seek to tell its readers what to believe, but rather aims to explain to them what has been believed, in order to equip them to make up their minds for themselves. It does this by describing options available to them, and their historical origins, and enabling them to understand their strengths and weaknesses through a process of analysis and reflection.

As the title and contents make clear, this is an introduction to Christian theology, rather than any specific form or school of Christian theology. It engages with the core themes of the great tradition of Christian thought down the centuries, which are common to all Christian denominations and groups. Recent years have seen the emergence of a "theology of retrieval and reappropriation" across the entire spectrum of Christian thought, as theologians have realized the importance and usefulness of theological dialogue with the past. This book is ideally placed to help its readers gain an appreciation of the rich resources of the Christian tradition. Although this is not a work of Catholic, Orthodox, or Protestant theology, great care has been taken to ensure that Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant perspectives and insights are represented and explored.

Inevitably, this approach means that the discussion of many questions of Christian theology – especially questions of method – is somewhat limited. If my own notes are anything to go by, it would take a volume nearly five times the size of this one to do anything even approaching justice to the complexities of many of the issues raised. Readers therefore need to appreciate that what is being offered is an introduction, a sketch map, in order that they can pursue these questions in greater detail, having at least gained some understanding of what is at stake. My own experience strongly suggests that students stand a far better chance of understanding and appreciating seminal issues if someone is prepared to take trouble to explain the background to the discussion, the nature and significance of the questions being debated, and the terminology being used. I have assumed that the reader knows no language other than English, and have explained and provided a translation of every Latin, Greek, or German word or phrase that has become an accepted part of the theologian's vocabulary.

Sadly, there is not space to discuss every theological development, movement, or writer which one might hope to include in a work of this sort. Time and time again, pressure on space has forced me to leave out some material which many readers will feel ought to have been included, or give a less full account of some questions than I would have liked. I can only apologize for these shortcomings, of which I am only too painfully aware. The selection of matters to be discussed – and the manner in which they have been discussed – in the first edition of this work was based upon first-hand recent experience of teaching, and careful surveys of student opinion in many countries, to discover both what students think ought to be included in this volume and what they find difficult to understand, and hence requiring extended explanation.

This survey was extended for the purposes of subsequent editions to include a large number of those involved in the teaching of systematic theology; wherever possible, their suggestions for alterations and improvement were included. The fourth edition involved more extensive consultation than usual, and

PREFACE

led to a major rewriting of the text, with substantial changes being made at several points. The "Acknowledgments" section details those who were kind enough to assist in this way. It is clear that these improvements were widely welcomed. The fifth edition retains the structure of the fourth edition, apart from a few minor changes to allow for a smoother presentation of the material. The entire text has been reviewed for clarity of presentation, while including a significant amount of additional material requested by many users.

It is my hope that this work will help its readers discover the intellectual and spiritual riches and riddles, delights and debates, of Christian theology. I count it a privilege to be your guide as you begin the exploration of the vast territory of the mind that lies ahead. Both the publisher and I would be delighted to have any suggestions you might like to make about how this journey of discovery might be made easier, more interesting, or more worthwhile.

Alister E. McGrath King's College, London

TO THE STUDENT HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Christian theology is one of the most fascinating subjects it is possible to study. This book aims to make that study as simple and rewarding as possible. It has been written assuming that you know nothing about Christian theology. Obviously, the more you already know, the easier you will find this volume to handle. By the time you have finished this work, you will know enough to be able to follow most technical theological discussions and arguments, benefit from specialist lectures, and get the most from further reading.

Precisely because this book is comprehensive, it includes a lot of material – considerably more than is included in most introductions of this kind. You must not be frightened by the amount of material that this volume includes; you do not need to master it all. Considerable thought has been given to the best way of organizing the material. Grasping the structure of the work – which is quite simple – will allow it to be used more effectively by both teachers and students. The book is divided into three major sections.

The first section, entitled "Landmarks," deals with the historical development of Christian theology. These four chapters give historical information which introduces key terms and ideas, some of which will not be explained again. This volume works on the basis of "explain it the first time round." To understand fully the key theological issues you will encounter later in this work, you need to know a little about their historical background.

You also need to know something about the debates over the sources and methods of Christian theology – in short, where Christianity gets its ideas from. The second part of the work introduces you to these issues, and will equip you to deal with the material covered in the third part.

The final section of the book, which is also the longest, deals with the major doctrinal issues of Christian theology – what Christians believe about God, Jesus Christ, and heaven, to mention only three important topics. This material is organized thematically, and you should have no difficulty in finding your way to the material appropriate to your needs. The "Contents" pages will give you a good idea where each specific discussion is to be found. If you have any difficulties, use the index.

However, there is no need to read every chapter in this book, nor need you read them in the order in which they are set out. Each chapter can be treated as a more or less self-contained unit. The book includes internal cross-references, which will ensure that you can follow up related matters which arise in the course of each and every chapter. Once more, it must be stressed that you must not let the sheer length of the book intimidate you; it is *long* because it is *comprehensive*, and gives you access to all the information that you will need. It aims to be a one-stop freestanding reference book, which will cover all the material that you are likely to need to know about.

TO THE STUDENT

If you are using the book to teach yourself theology, it is recommended that you read the chapters in the order in which they are presented. However, if you are using the book in conjunction with a taught course, you can easily work out which sections of the book relate to the ordering of material used by your teacher. If in doubt, ask for guidance.

If you come across terms which you do not understand, you have three options. First, try the glossary at the end of the work, which may give you a brief definition of the term. Second, try the index, which will provide you with a more extensive analysis of key discussion locations within the volume. And, third, you can carry out a search on the Internet for a definition and discussion of the term in question.

Full references are provided to the sources of all major quotations within this work. The "Sources of Citations" section will allow you to track down the quotation, and study it at length in its proper context. Full extracts of many of these texts are provided in the widely used companion volume to this introduction, *The Christian Theology Reader*. Appropriate cross-references will allow you to take things further if you want to, without placing you at a disadvantage if you do not.

A dedicated website has been established for this work, which includes extensive and detailed bibliographies for every chapter. This will be updated regularly, and will help you identify suitable material for further reading. This website is not password-protected. The address is: www.wiley.com/mcgrath

Finally, be assured that everything in this book – including the contents of this work, the way in which the material has been arranged, the style of writing used, and the explanations offered – has been checked out at first hand with student audiences and individual readers in Australasia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The work is probably about as user-friendly as you can get. But both the author and publisher welcome suggestions from teachers and students for further improvement, which will be included in later editions of the work. The fifth edition of this work has benefited considerably from such suggestions; we look forward to receiving suggestions for the sixth and subsequent editions.

TO THE TEACHER HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Christian theology is a subject which ought to excite students. In practice, both student and teacher often find the teaching of the subject to be difficult, and occasionally rather depressing. The student is discouraged by the vast amount of the material it is necessary to grasp before "getting to the interesting bits" – as one Oxford student once put it to me. Teachers find the subject difficult for two main reasons. First, they want to introduce and discuss advanced ideas, but find that students are simply unable to appreciate and understand these, due to a serious lack of background knowledge. Second, they find that they lack the time necessary to introduce students to the substantial amount of basic theological vocabulary and knowledge required.

This book aims to deal with both these difficulties, and to liberate teachers from the often tiring and tedious business of teaching entry-level theology. This book will allow your students to acquire a surprisingly large amount of information in a short time. You may find it helpful to read the advice given to students (p. xxv) to get an idea of how the book can be used. From your perspective as a teacher, however, the following points should be noted.

The contents of this book can be mastered without the need for any input on your part. Every explanation which this book offers has been classroom-tested on students at university and college level in Australasia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and refined until students reported that they could understand the points being made without the need for further assistance. For example, we know that students as young as 16 years are using this work in the United Kingdom, and finding it intelligible and interesting. You should be able to invite students to read this book as essential background to your own teaching, thus enabling you to deal with more advanced and interesting themes in classroom time. The hard work has been done for you, to allow you to enjoy your own teaching.

The work is theologically neutral; it does not advocate any denominational agenda. It reports criticisms made of positions, but does not itself criticize those positions. It does not tell its readers what to think, but tells them what has been thought. My primary goal in this book has been to introduce readers to the themes of Christian theology, and enable them to understand them. This means that I have included discussion of many theological positions that are not my own, and tried to present them as accurately and fairly as possible. Readers of this text who believe that any positions are misrepresented in any way are invited to write to the author or publisher, so that appropriate corrections can be made in future editions.

Because it aims to be clear, fair, and balanced, this textbook will allow you, as the teacher, to build your own distinct approach or understanding on the foundations which it lays. Thus the work will help

TO THE TEACHER

your students *understand* Aquinas (or Augustine or Barth or Luther), but it will not ask them to *agree* with Aquinas (or Augustine or Barth or Luther). The book aims to put you, the teacher, in the position of interacting with the classic resources of the Christian tradition, on the basis of the assumption that your students, through reading this book, have a good basic understanding of the issues.

You may like to note that the first four chapters offer an overview of historical theology; the next four chapters a brief overview of aspects of philosophical theology and questions of theological method; and the remaining ten chapters deal with the leading themes of systematic theology. The work aims to include a fair and representative selection of the contributions of Christian theologians over two thousand years.

You will notice that the work includes generous quotations from the original works of theologians. This is a deliberate matter of policy. It is important that your students get into the habit of reading theologians, rather than just reading what has been written about them. The work aims to encourage students to interact with original texts, and offers them help in doing so. If you find this practice valuable, you might like to think of using the companion volume to this work, *The Christian Theology Reader*. This work offers its readers the opportunity to engage with more than 360 original sources – substantially more than any other such textbook – while providing far more help with this process of engagement than is normally found. Each reading in *The Christian Theology Reader* is provided with its own individual introduction, commentary, and study questions, and is fully sourced so that it can be followed through to its original context without difficulty.

If you are teaching a course on the basic themes of systematic theology it is strongly recommended that you ask students to read the first *eight* chapters before the course commences. This will give them the background knowledge that they will need to get the most from your teaching. You will find the questions at the end of each of those chapters helpful in judging whether the students have understood what they were asked to read – or, indeed, whether they read it at all!

Because this work is introductory, from time to time certain issues are introduced or explained more than once. This is a deliberate matter of policy, resting on the observation that some of its readers skip chapters in their haste to get to the bits that they think are really important – and in doing so, miss out on some relevant material. The book works at its best if the chapters are read in the order in which they are presented; however, it is sufficiently flexible to permit other approaches to using it.

Additional teaching aids for this volume will be provided through its dedicated website, maintained by the publisher, which includes full bibliographies for each chapter, to be updated annually, and links to theological resources on the Internet. This supersedes the older practice of providing printed reading lists, which date quickly, and are often not particularly comprehensive. In addition, this site is being developed to include lecture outlines, test questions, and answers. Please visit this site to see if it offers anything that might be useful to you. You are welcome to suggest additional readings, links, or other resources that would make this website more useful. This dedicated website is not password-protected, and can be used by anyone with access to the Internet. The website address is: www.wiley.com/mcgrath

The author and publisher are committed to ensuring that this work remains as helpful and thorough as possible, and welcome comments or suggestions for improvement. In particular, we welcome being told of any approaches to teaching any aspect of Christian theology that you have found helpful in the classroom.