

Subject	Church History .. The Church to 1550
Code	CH301 (Undergraduate unit)
Learning Outcomes	<p>(a) To give candidates a survey of major developments in the history of the Christian churches, so that they develop a fuller appreciation of major streams of Christian faith;</p> <p>(b) To introduce candidates to selected topics in the life and thought of the Christian churches, so that they come to appreciate the problems, opportunities and attitudes of past Christians in their interaction with the societies in which they lived;</p> <p>(c) To promote training for candidates in the use of primary documents and begin more specialised study of particular movements, issues and periods.</p> <p>It should be noted that this is a survey unit. Students are required to study the whole syllabus, which includes selected key people for more focussed study</p> <p>(listed in italics in the Unit Outlines). Assessment procedures will allow for a certain amount of specialisation, so that candidates are not expected to study each general topic in detail.</p>
Content	<p>Section A: The Church in Imperial Rome:</p> <p>1 Christians in society: the spread of Christianity to 312. <i>Justin Martyr</i></p> <p>2 The challenge of other religions and ideologies, especially Judaism and Gnosticism. <i>Irenaeus</i></p> <p>3 Caesar: enemy or friend? Decius, Diocletian, Constantine. <i>Pliny & Trajan</i></p> <p>4 Wrestling with the faith: Origen, Arianism, Chalcedon. <i>Athanasius</i>.</p> <p>5 Worship and popular religion in a collapsing society: 4th and 5th century trends: asceticism, pilgrimage, liturgy, icons. <i>Augustine of Hippo</i>.</p> <p>Section B: The Church as Christendom</p> <p>6 The conversion of Europe 600–900. The Holy Roman Empire. <i>Boniface of Crediton</i></p> <p>7 Christendom triumphant: the Western church in the 13th and 14th centuries. The development of scholasticism. <i>Innocent III</i></p> <p>8 Byzantium, Islam and the Crusades. <i>Various primary resources</i></p> <p>9 Christendom challenged; protest and spiritual renewal mysticism. The conciliar movement. <i>Thomas a Kempis</i>.</p> <p>Section C: The Continental Churches and Reform</p> <p>10 Reform precursors; renaissance and new learning. <i>John Hus</i></p> <p>11 Reformation as massive change:</p> <p>(a) in Germany (1517–1530)</p> <p>(b) in Geneva (1536–1564) <i>Martin Luther & John Calvin</i></p> <p>12 The Counter Reformation: Trent; the Jesuits; the papacy reformed.</p>

Scheduled	Semester 1, 2017
Timetable	Thursdays 6.30 – 9.30 pm
Exclusions	CH305
Lecturer	Glenn Clarke
Delivery mode	39 hours of face to face contact consisting of 12 teaching weeks + 1 study week; 3 hours/week
Assessment Information	Document Study – 500 words (15%) Essay – 1500 words (35%) Exam – 2 hours (50%)
Fee	Fees vary for audit or credit enrolments. Audit (Attendance Only/No Assessment) or Credit (FEE-HELP available). Contact the Registrar for further fee information.

Subject	Church History .. The Church to 1550
Code	CH501 (Graduate unit)
Learning Outcomes	At the end of this unit, candidates should be able to: (a) Survey the major developments in the history of the Christian churches to 1550, so that they understand the major trends in this history; (b) Analyse the problems, opportunities and attitudes of past Christians in their interaction with the societies in which they lived and the manner in which individual incidents relate to the major trends that emerge in the history of the churches; (c) Evaluate the contribution of selected people and movements to the development of the church's thought and structures; (d) Interpret primary historical documents in their social context.
Content	Section A: The Church in Imperial Rome: 1 Christians in society: the spread of Christianity to 312. <i>Justin Martyr</i> 2 The challenge of other religions and ideologies, especially Judaism and Gnosticism. <i>Irenaeus</i> 3 Caesar: enemy or friend? Decius, Diocletian, Constantine. <i>Pliny & Trajan</i> Wrestling with the faith: Origen, Arianism, Chalcedon. <i>Athanasius</i> .

	<p>5 Worship and popular religion in a collapsing society: 4th and 5th century trends: asceticism, pilgrimage, liturgy, icons. <i>Augustine of Hippo</i>.</p> <p>Section B: The Church as Christendom</p> <p>6 The conversion of Europe 600–900. The Holy Roman Empire. <i>Boniface of Crediton</i></p> <p>7 Christendom triumphant: the Western church in the 13th and 14th centuries. The development of scholasticism. <i>Innocent III</i></p> <p>8 Byzantium, Islam and the Crusades. <i>Various primary resources</i></p> <p>9 Christendom challenged; protest and spiritual renewal mysticism. The conciliar movement. <i>Thomas a Kempis</i>.</p> <p>Section C: The Continental Churches and Reform</p> <p>10 Reform precursors; renaissance and new learning. <i>John Hus</i></p> <p>11 Reformation as massive change:</p> <p>(a) in Germany (1517–1530)</p> <p>(b) in Geneva (1536–1564) <i>Martin Luther & John Calvin</i></p> <p>12 The Counter Reformation: Trent; the Jesuits; the papacy reformed.</p>
Scheduled	Semester 1, 2017
Timetable	Thursdays 6.30 – 9.30 pm
Exclusions	CH505
Lecturer	Glenn Clarke
Delivery mode	39 hours of face to face contact consisting of 12 teaching weeks + 1 study week; 3 hours/week
Assessment Information	<p>Analytical review of a set text Essay (15%)</p> <p>Essay (35%)</p> <p>Exam – 2 hours (50%)</p>
Fee	<p>Fees vary for audit or credit enrolments.</p> <p>Audit (Attendance Only/No Assessment) or</p> <p>Credit (FEE-HELP available).</p> <p>Contact the Registrar for further fee information.</p>