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Activity

Approaches to Christ: true or false

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The council of Chalcedon affirmed the Nicene Creed as true Church teaching, and formally rejected both Nestorianism and Arianism.	
At Antioch the humanity of Jesus was stressed even while his divinity was recognised.	
The term miaphysite is perhaps best understood as emphasising the unity of Christ as one person with two natures.	
Kant (1724–1804) revolutionised the way we think about reason. He argued that we come to know the world through God.	
The Danish theologian Kierkegaard (1813–55) responded to the challenge of Kant by calling for a leap of faith beyond the constraints of reason.	
E. P. Sanders states that it is not possible to believe that the followers of Jesus had resurrection experiences.	
Antioch focused on the duality of the two natures. In contrast to this the Athenian school focused on the divine nature of Jesus as of the utmost importance alongside a stress on the unity of his personhood.	
The Chalcedonian Creed attempted to define Christ by excluding through its positive statements all the heresies of the previous years.	
What we now call the Oriental Orthodox Church saw the continued threat of Nestorianism and refused to sign up to the creed.	
In contrast with the phenomenal world is the world as it actually is, the noumenal world, that we can never know.	