

Paradigm Shifts in Christianity

1st century:
Jewish Christianity
in Jerusalem, Palestine,
Mesopotamia...



1st / 2nd centuries: 'Paradosis - Patres'

Gnosticism
Early Catholicism, persecutions
Greek and Latin church fathers

4th / 5th centuries:

Shift under Constantine
Ecumenical councils

7th century:

11th century: 'Ecclesia - Papa'

Gregorian reform
Medieval Popes
Crusades
Inquisition

15th century:

Council of Constance
Renaissance Popes

16th century: 'Word of God → Inerrancy'

Reformation
Council of Trent
Luther and Reformation orthodoxy
Wars of religion and baroque culture
Pietism

17th / 18th centuries: 'Raison - Reason'

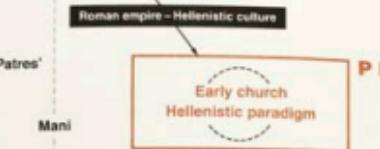
Scientific and philosophical revolution
Cultural revolution of the Enlightenment
American and French Revolutions
Human rights

19th century: 'History - Progress'

Nationalism
Industrial revolution
Liberalism and Socialism

20th century:

First and Second World Wars
Polycentric world
World Council of Churches
Postcolonial/postimperialist period



Arianistic period:
Origen
Athanasius
Cappadocians

P IV: Reformation:
Thomas Bonaventure

Renaissance - reform councils

P V: Enlightenment and idealism:
Luther / Erasmus
Zwingli - Calvin
Cranmer

Split in the Western church

Counter-Reform. para.

Prot. orth. pent.

Anglicanism

Vatican I

Vatican II

Industrialization
democratization

Liberal modernism

Contemporary ecumenical paradigm (postmodern) ?

The abiding substance of faith:

The message: Jesus the Christ'

The decisive event of revelation, the turning point in the history of Israel as a result of the coming of Jesus of Nazareth.

The distinctive Christian element: Jesus as God's Messiah and Son

The shifting paradigm (=P)

(macromodel of society, religion, theology):

'An entire constellation of beliefs, values, techniques which are shared by the members of a particular community' (Thomas S. Kuhn).