

COURSE TITLE		PATROLOGY				
Code	KBF: 204 ISVU: 82148	Year of study	II			
Course teacher/s	Associate professor Ivan Bodrožić, Ph.D.	Credit (ECTS)	6			
Assistants		Type of instruction (number of hours per semester)	L	S	E	F
			60			
Course status	Core course	Percentage of e-learning implementation	20%			
COURSE DESCRIPTION						
Course goals	Students should gain knowledge on the first seven centuries of Christianity, and in particular most prominent authors who contributed to the Christian thought spread and development of theology. Basics in the Church historical development and evaluation of certain authors' significance within particular historical context.					
Course enrollment requirements and core competencies						
Expected learning outcomes at the course level (4-10 learning outcomes)	<p>Having successfully completed the course a student should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Differentiate particular historical period in the Church history and theology. 2. Recognize the importance of the Holy Fathers for contemporary Christian theology. 3. Explain how early Christianity dealt with pagan religiousness and heresies and clarify its evangelizational and apologetic activity. 4. Interpret main theological difficulties and problems, particularly those concerning the Trinity doctrine and Christology and acquire skills through the experience of the greatest theologians of the early Church. 					
Detailed course content (weekly class schedule)	<p>Patrology as science, interpretation of concepts, related sciences, characteristics of the Fathers, general overview of the course content (1). Christianity and Judaism, Judeo-Christianity (ebionites) (1). Apostolic Fathers: Didache, Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Ignatius, Polycarp and Shepherd (3). Apocryphal literature (1). Christian apologetics of the second century (Justin, Athenagoras, Theophilus of Antioch, Aristides, Tatian) (3). Literature on martyrs (1). Heresies of the second century and the antiheretical literature; confession of faith, canon (2). Antiheretical literature. Holy Irenaeus as the most significant writer against heresy; Hippolyte of Rome (3). The meaning of Alexandrian school and its most significant representatives (Clement of Alexandria and Origen) (4). The origin of Christian Latin literature in Africa. The most relevant authors: Tertulian and Cyprian (2). Latin literature in Rome (Novatian), and Latin literature in the period of transition (Lactantius) (2). The first most significant period of Arian crisis, beginning with the Council of Nicaea to 362, and the most significant pillars of Orthodoxy: Athanasius in the East and Hilarius in the West (3). The second period of Arian Crisis: Pneumatomachians and Apollinarism (1). Cappadocian Fathers (Basil the Great, Gregory from Nyssa and Gregory from Nazianzus) as the most prominent fighters for Orthodoxy in this period (4). Palestinian writers: Cyril from Jerusalem and Eusebius from Salamis (3). Syrian writers (1). Antiochian writers: Theodore of Mopsuestia and John Chrysostom (3).</p>					

	Theological issues of the West in the 4 th and 5 th ct. (1). Great Latin writers: Ambrosius of Milan, Jerome (3). Augustine (4). The Church writers in Galatia (2). The Council of Ephesus and Cyril of Alexandria (2). The Council of Chalcedon, Theodorus of Cyrene and Leo the Great (3). Monophysitism, Monoenergism and Monotheletism. Maximus the Confessor as the most important representative of Orthodoxy against mentioned theological deviations (2). Boethius, Cassiodorus, Gregory the Great and Isidore of Seville. The end of the Patristic Period in the West (3). Iconoclastic issue and John Damascene. The end of the Patristic period in the East (2).					
Format of course instruction:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lectures <input type="checkbox"/> seminars and workshops <input type="checkbox"/> exercises <input type="checkbox"/> <i>on line</i> entirely <input type="checkbox"/> combined e-learning <input type="checkbox"/> field instruction		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> individual tasks <input type="checkbox"/> multimedia <input type="checkbox"/> laboratory <input type="checkbox"/> mentorship work <input type="checkbox"/> (other)			
Student obligations	Class attendance and active participation in lectures by preparing Written representations.					
Screening student work (specify portion in ECTS credits per each activity so that total number of ECTS credits corresponds to the ECTS credit value of the course)	Class attendance	2,0	Research		Practical training	
	Experimental work		Written representation	0,5	Reading patristic texts	1,0
	Essay		Seminar essay		(Other)	
	Mid-term exams	0,5	Oral exam	1,0	(Other)	
	Written exam	1,0	Project		(Other)	
Grading and evaluation of student work in class and at the final exam	Written representation – 20% Two mid-term exams – 40% Final exam – 40%					
Obligatory literature (available in the library or via other media)	Title			Number of copies in the library	Availability via other media	
	Juraj Pavić - Tomislav Zdenko Tenšek, <i>Patrologija</i> , Zagreb, 1993., 1-345.			2		
	Teaching materials on the personal web page: www.patrologija.com					
Supplementary literature	Tomislav J. Šagi – Bunić, <i>Povijest kršćanske literature</i> , Zagreb, KS, 1976., 3-512.					
Quality assurance methods aimed at ensuring the acquisition of defined learning outcomes	Students are expected to actively participate in the class by making presentation of their essays. Their work and progress will be monitored and tested through mid-term exams.					
Other (according to the opinion of education provider)						