

COURSE TITLE		PATROLOGY				
Code	KBF204 ISVU: 82148	Year of study	II			
Course teacher/s	Full tenured 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 get to know on the first seven centuries of Christianity, and in particular most prominent authors who contributed to the Christian thought spread and development of theology. Learn to distinguish the basic developmental periods of the Church's history. Research the significance of certain authors within particular historical context.					
Course enrollment requirements and core competencies	No requirements					
Expected learning outcomes at the course level (4-10 learning outcomes)	<p>After successfully completing the course the student will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distinguish particular historical periods in the history of the Church and theology. 2. Notice the significance of the Holy Fathers for Christian theology today. 3. Interpret the relationship between early Christianity and pagan religiosity and heresy, 4. Analyze the development of Christianity through evangelistic and apologetic activities. 5. Interpret the main theological difficulties and problems, especially those concerning the teaching on the Trinity and Christology. 6. Get acquainted with the theological experience of the greatest Christian theologians of the first Church. 7. Assess the theological scope of paternal views and decisions of the councils for today 					

Detailed course content (weekly class schedule)	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 Appolinarism (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).					
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>on line</i> (20%) <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	0,2	Reading patristic texts	0,5
	Essay		Seminar essay		(Other)	
	Mid-term exams	0,3	Oral exam	0,5	(Other)	
	Written exam	1,0	Project		(Other)	

Grading and evaluation of student work in class and at the final exam	<p>Students will be evaluated in several elements from classes and exams. Everyone will have to present a paper on a topic from Early Christianity, as well as to read some of the proposed patristic works for the exam. The evaluation will be according to following criteria:</p> <p>Active participation in classes and discussions - 10%</p> <p>Paper - 10%</p> <p>Evaluation of the understanding of the read paternal work - 10%</p> <p>Two colloquia - 30%</p> <p>Final exam - 40%</p>		
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		
	Hubertus Drobner, <i>Fathers of the Church: A Comprehensive Introduction</i> , Hendrickson Publishers, Peabody, Massachusetts, 2007.		
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	<p>Students will actively participate in classes by presenting papers on specific topics, Church fathers and patristic works. The discussion of the paper will determine how much he/she has personally mastered the topic in context, and how much he/she is able to apply to the present time.</p> <p>In addition, the work and progress of students will be monitored and evaluated through a mid-term exam. Each of them will have to read one of the offered patristic works, which will be evaluated also for the exam.</p>		
Other (according to the opinion of education provider)			