

3. New Testament Interpretation In Greek.

JONES H. FARMER.

This course extends through two years. It is intended not so much for the impartation of the results of study, as for the training of the student in power to study the New Testament on sound principles for himself. Hence the work consists largely in actual interpretation, with constant practice in the application of grammatical hermeneutical principles and in analysis of the writer's thought. Thus by the experience of actual work the student is aided in learning the peculiarities of New Testament Greek, and the methods of sound interpretation. The course includes the study of the Grammar of New Testament Greek, of Introduction, and of Textual Criticism.

II. Historical Theology.

ALBERT H. NEWMAN.

In the first year Ancient Church History is taught, embracing such topics as—Introduction to Church History in General; Constitution of the Apostolic church; relation of Christianity to the Roman Empire during the first three centuries; internal development of Christianity during the first three centuries—the consideration of Heretical and Reforming bodies; Christian literature and doctrine during the first three centuries; internal and external condition of the Church at the beginning of the fourth century; union of Church and State, and effects of this union on the Church; Controversies and Councils during the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth centuries; development of the Hierarchy until the death of Gregory the Great; Heretical and Reforming bodies; extension of the Church throughout the Carolingian rulers; further development of the Hierarchy, especially under Hildebrand and Innocent III; Papal Captivity and Schism; Reforming Councils; Mediæval Philosophy and Theology; reaction against Papal Absolutism, manifested in the various Reforming Movements of the Middle Ages; the Revival of Learning; with Essays by members of the class.

In the second year, Modern Church History is taught, embracing such topics as—Preparation for the Reformation; general characteristics of the Reformation; separate consideration of the Erasmian, Lutheran, Zwinglian, Anabaptist, Calvinistic, and English Reformations; comparative view of the Protestant Confessions of Faith and Catechisms; Roman Catholic resistance to Protestantism—Jesuits, Inquisition, and Council of Trent; the history of Modern Denominations, especially the Church