1. Record Nr. UNINA9910520107403321 Autore Zachhuber Johannes Titolo Human nature in Gregory of Nyssa: philosophical background and theological significance / / by Johannes Zachhuber Pubbl/distr/stampa Brill, 2000 Boston:,: Brill,, 1999 **ISBN** 90-04-27432-4 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (283 pages) Collana Supplements to Vigiliae Christianae, , 0920-623X ; ; v. 46 Disciplina 233/.5/092 Theological anthropology - Christianity - History of doctrines - Early Soggetti church, ca. 30-600 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Revision of the author's thesis (doctoral)--University of Oxford in Michaelmas, 1997. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Preliminary Material -- Introduction -- Introduction -- 1. Homoousios and the Analogy of Human Nature in the 350s and Early 360s -- 2. The Cappadocian Teaching -- 3. Human Nature and the Theological Requirements of Salvation History -- 4. Gregory's Teaching on Creation and Fall of Humanity -- 5. Human Nature in Gregory's Soteriology and Eschatology -- Conclusion -- Bibliography -- Index of Biblical References -- Index of Ancient Authors -- Index of Modern Authors --General Index. This volume explores Gregory Of Nyssa's concept of human nature. It Sommario/riassunto argues that the frequent use Gregory makes of phusis -terminology is not only a terminological predilection, but rather the key to the philosophical and theological foundations of his thought. Starting from an overview of the theological landscape in the early 360's the study first demonstrates the meaning and relevance of universal human nature as an analogy for the Trinity in Cappadocian theology. The second part explores Gregory's use of this same notion in his teaching on the divine economy. It is argued that Gregory takes this philosophical theory into the service of his own theology. Ultimately the book provides an example for the mutual interaction of philosophy and

Christian theology in the fourth century.