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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (208 p.)
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Soggetti	Church history - Primitive and early church, ca. 30-600 Church - Catholicity Theology, Doctrinal - History - Early church, ca. 30-600 Heresy - History Gnosticism - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents: Introduction; The gnostic beginnings of orthodoxy; The catholicity of Irenaeus; The foundations of Catholic teaching in the 3rd century; Origen and orthodoxy; The Nicene Council and its aftermath; Apollinaris and the Chalcedonian definition; Epilogue; Bibliography; Index.
Sommario/riassunto	While it has often been recognised that the development of Christian orthodoxy was stimulated by the speculations of those who are now called heretics, it is still widely assumed that their contribution was merely catalytic, that they called forth the exposition of what the main church already believed but had not yet been required to formulate. This book maintains that scholars have underrated the constructive role of these "heretical" speculations in the evolution of dogma, showing that salient elements in the doctrines of the fall, the Trinity and the union of God and man in Christ derive from teachings that were initially

rejected by the main church. Mark Edwards also reveals how authors who epitomised orthodoxy in their own day sometimes favoured teachings which were later considered heterodox, and that their doctrines underwent radical revision before they became a fixed element of orthodoxy. The first half of the volume discusses the role of Gnostic theologians in the formation of catholic thought; the second half will offer an unfashionable view of the controversies which gave rise to the councils of Nicaea, Ephesus and Chalcedon . Many of the theories advanced here have not been broached elsewhere, and no synthesis on this scale had been attempted by other scholars. While this book proposes a revision in the scholarly perception of early Christendom, it also demonstrates the essential unity of the tradition.

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