

THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN STUDIES

CONTINUING EDUCATION

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THE ORTHODOX FAITH

WAYS OF KNOWING GOD

THIRD LECTURE:

RECAPITULATING THE RELEVANT INFORMATION

- God desires the salvation of all and that all know the truth (1 Timothy 2)
- God's gradual and various revelation to the ancestors, through the prophets and finally through Christ (Hebrews 1)
- Christ, the Logos/Word of God, reveals the Father (John 1)
- Saint Maximus the Confessor (The Book of Difficulties 33 & 10): the Logos' embodiment in Scripture; the written law
- Saint John Damascene (On the Orthodox Faith 1): God's revelation through the Law and the prophets; God's revelation through the "only-begotten Son, our Lord and God and Saviour, Jesus Christ"

- Lecture outlines
 - God's revelation in history
 - Theophanies
 - The contemplation of God's marks in Scripture

God's revelation in history

- In many and various ways God spoke of old to our fathers by the prophets; but in these last days he has spoken to us by a Son, whom he appointed the heir of all things, through whom also he created the world." (Hebrews 1:1-2)
 - History as a context for divine revelation
 - St Gregory the Theologian, Oration 31.25

- God's revelation in history
 - Stages
 - Old Covenant: the patriarchs have received promises; through Moses, an alliance was concluded; God has spoken through the prophets
 - New Covenant: supreme revelation through Christ, who has established also the New Alliance and trained the apostles; God teaches the apostles through the Spirit

- God's revelation in history
- The agent(s) of divine revelation
 - "No one has ever seen God; the only Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he has made him known." (John 1:18)
 - "the Holy Spirit ... spoke through the prophets" (Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed)
 - "when the Comforter comes, whom I shall send to you from the Father, the Spirit of truth, who proceeds from the Father, he will bear witness to me" (John 15:26)

- God's revelation in history
 - Divine revelation = a translation of the divine message in human tongues = an embodiment of the Logos in the flesh of our human mentalities, languages and cultures
 - Scripture as inspired record of divine revelation (2 Timothy 3:16)

Theophanies

- Another historical embodiment of divine revelation: the symbolic manifestation of God through means created
- What Scripture attests verbally or textually, theophanies proclaim in a mystical fashion
- Examples: Genesis 28 (ladder of Jacob); Exodus 3 (burning bush); Isaiah 6 (the seraphim in the temple); Ezekiel 1 (the throne of glory); Matthew 3 (Jordan)

- The contemplation of God's marks in Scripture
 - The Pauline conviction that what is written was written for our guidance (Romans 15:4)
 - How can some scandalous passages in Scripture be formative? What does the divine word say alongside the human word of Scripture?
 - The Pauline distinction between spirit/message and letter/text (2 Corinthians 3:6)
 - Even when the letter scandalises, the spirit of the interpretation may unveil a formative dimension
 - Saint Gregory of Nyssa's distinction between historia and theoria

- The contemplation of God's marks in Scripture
 - Example 1: unveiling the formative dimension
 - Genesis mentions patriarch Jacob working for 14 years to earn two wives, Leah and Rachel
 - Saint Andrew of Crete, Great Canon of Repentance: the two wives are symbols of the first two stages of the path of perfection, praxis that leads to virtue and contemplation that leads to spiritual knowledge

- The contemplation of God's marks in Scripture
 - Example 2: getting to the divine word
 - Typically, in the early Christian centuries the spiritual interpretation was applied in order to highlight
 - The Christological message of the texts (Saint Cyril of Alexandria, Elegant Interpretations)
 - The spiritual message of the texts (Origen, First Homily on Genesis)

- The contemplation of God's marks in Scripture
 - The Orthodox way of reading Scripture is summed up in the mystagogical method
 - A mystagogical trilogy: Saint Maximus' Book of Difficulties, To Thalassius and The Mystagogy
 - How does it work? From the letter to the spirit and back again – via the testing of the spirit

- Wisdom
 - We know of God because God has spoken to us
 - God's meaning is not always obvious, not even in Scripture
 - One should appropriate the skill of discerning God's meaning that runs parallel to the immediate, textual message – a meaning which, like in the case of the cosmic book, ultimately refers to God

Next lecture: The Outpouring of the Spirit, the Experiences of the Saints and the Ecclesial Framework

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