

# THEOLOGY OF THE CROSS OF JESUS ESSAY

*to glory except in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." The central figure in Luther's theology is the crucified Christ. It is fitting that his theology be known as.*

Within the young Luther, therefore, a spirituality of self-accusation lived uncomfortably alongside a theology of self-justification. How can Christians claim to hold the truth when truth itself is seen as an oppressive assertion of power? First, there was at least one other future Reformation giant present. More than that, if the death of Christ is mysteriously a blessing, then any evil that the believer experiences can be a blessing too. This was part of a broader trend in Liberation theology and standpoint theory which also led to people's history. This God therefore hides himself from human attempts to find him through objective observation. The Heidelberg Disputation is significant for two things. The Theology of the Cross Toward the end of the disputation, Luther offered some theses which seem in typical Luther fashion nonsensical, or at least obscure: Pascal is quite clear what Christianity is NOT. And faith is understood to be a gift of God, not a power inherent in the human mind itself. Implications The implications of this position are revolutionary. Recently, perhaps, the pendulum has swung more towards the Apollos theory, and the idea that the disputes in Corinth caused division, less between Jewish and Gentile Christians than among different groups of Gentile believers in the church. There are still some real ideological issues which divide the church from Paul and, presumably, the Corinthians themselves. Works of the law cannot improve one's standing. Indeed, he is taking Paul's explosive argument from 1 Corinthians and developing it into a full theological agenda. Reason is always blinded by passion, and until the moral issue of desire is addressed, it is useless as a tool for discovering truth. The person who is really unrighteous, really mired in sin, is actually declared by God to be pure and righteous! In this church, the wise and the powerful fed off one another, and the Indulgence controversy of was a prime example of false theology being used to legitimate an oppressive practice which only served to increase papal wealth. Lutheran theology. Christians help one another to practice the kind of life that does not depend either on temporal success or temporal suffering but depends only on faithful following of the Lord into the lives of those who need us in the course of daily life. Christianity, it is claimed, dominated Western society for centuries not because it was more true, but because it was more powerful than its rivals. They suppose that they can arrive at an understanding of divine power by magnifying to an infinite degree the most powerful thing of which they can think. They believed, for example, that at death people simply cease to be, and that resurrection of any kind is nonsensical. Such is incomprehensible to the theologians of glory, who assume that God is like them, like other human beings, and thus only responds to those who are intrinsically attractive or good, or who first earn his favor in some way. At the center of a religion of hope, joy, and love is an image representing death, failure, and pain, and this paradox is central to the meaning of the Christian religion. Hundreds of books have been written on each. They had a reputation for keeping themselves separate from the rest of society, in a way similar to those who ate apart at the Eucharist, and perhaps they felt that they had no need of those less gifted than themselves. Rather, in the moment of the cross, it becomes clear that evil is utterly subverted for good. The rich took sides, some even staying aloof from the quarrel by claiming to follow the distant Peter. The theology of the cross also shows us how God restores the true identity of those whom he has called to be his children.