Early Christianity

30-130 C.E.

Occidental Christianity

Greco-Roman (Gentile)

Oriental Christianity

Syrian-Asian (Semitic)

Pauline Christianity (Greek)

Theological Propositional language Concrete and Certain Historical events

Focus on the final Events of

Teaching about Jesus.

Thought Linear **Empirical Impulse** Logical

Propositional Literalhistorical

Rational

Rational

realism Monological

Prefers prose language to

poetic speech

Pauline

letters as example.

Syrian Christianity (Syriac)

Non-Torah Observant

Focus on the wisdom teaching of Yeshua Inner Observance and Ascetical Ideal Poetic and Imagistic Use of symbol and metaphor

Visionary Events Oriented toward wisdom

symbolic *Image* Mythic Narrative

Symbolic

Non-linear

Trans-logical

Non-rational

Metaphoric-

Thought

Dialogical Prefers poetic speech

Psalms and Proverbs, Aphoristic

and Visionary.

Jesus' Life and the doctrinal meaning of his death. Oriented to dogma Visionary Impulse Thomas Paul MMSapiential Seeing and Intimate Luke Knowing Philip James Mark Interiorized Judaism John Peter Matthew Johannine Christianity **Jewish Christianity** (Aramaic)

(Greek Coptic)

Sees Jesus as the Savior of all humanity

Experience Jesus as the Cosmic Christ.

Apocalyptic Seeing Spiritual and inner orientation Belief in Name of Jesus **Gnostic Impulse**

Beta Forms of Christianity

The Christ-Movement

The project of western Christianity is salvation.

The salvation of the soul based upon belief.

The focus of the East is upon enlightenment.

The journey toward Enlightenment based on inner revelation.

In the West: assistance comes from without through the Savior.

In the East: assistance from within—the Teacher.

Praxis: through the Church—West, Through personal discovery-East.

Torah-Observance Loyalty to the Teacher Emphasis on the Messiah Ascetical Ideal **Practical Ethics** Real World Experience. Law and Order Impulse

Alpha Forms of Christianity

The Jesus-Movement

Culturally Interpretive

Streams of Christianity

