SEMINARY BOOTCAMP

Weekly Workshop Series, 2017

Pitts Theology Library

CLASSES ARE OVERWHELMING! SO….

- DON'T PANIC
- BE STRATEGIC

SEMINARIAN ESSENTIALS

- Means of notetaking
- Copy of syllabus (digital or physical)
- Calendar (digital or physical)
- Access to Canvas or physical readings
- Method of storage for handouts
- BACKUPS of all Candler related material

HAVE TWO BACKUPS OF YOUR WORK: ONE PHYSICAL, AND ONE IN THE CLOUD.

STORAGE OPTIONS

Physical:

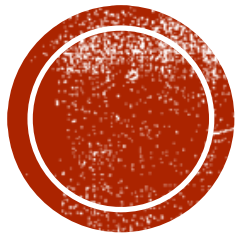
Cloud:

box

OneDrive

Dropbox

Google Drive

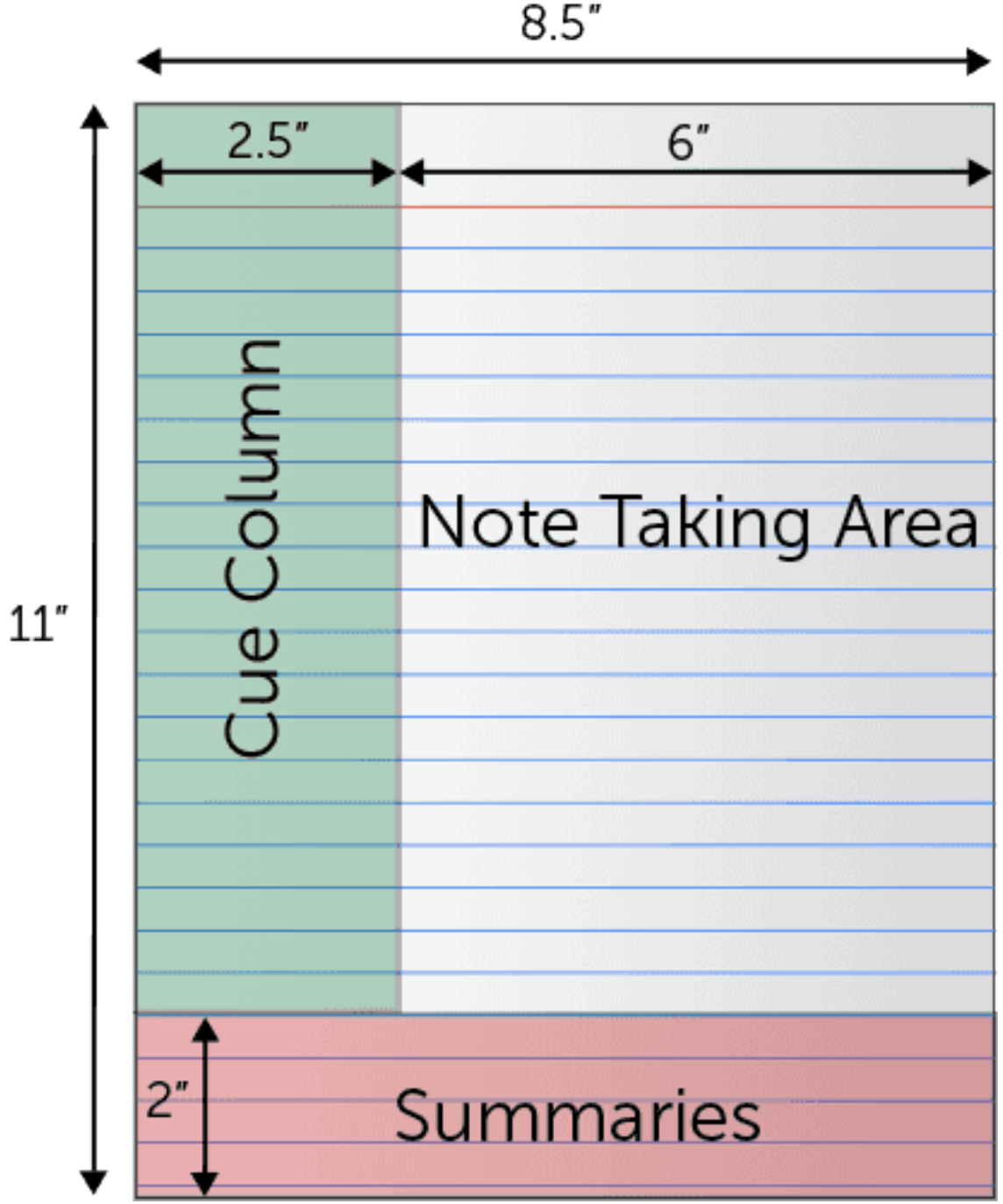


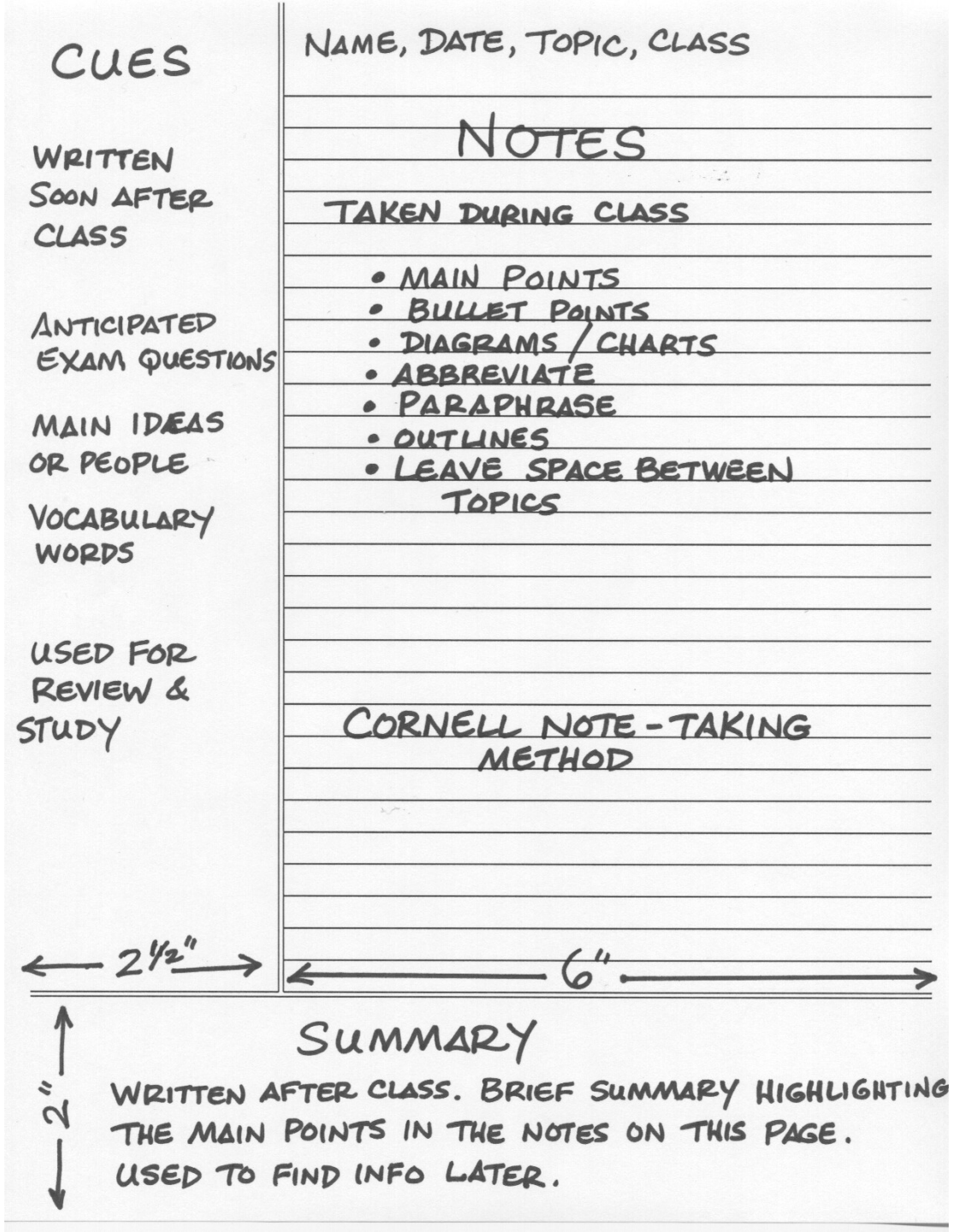
HOW DO I TAKE NOTES?

BY HAND VS. ON COMPUTER

- Digital note taking has the tendency to become **transcribing**– the goal is to process not record verbatim.
- *Most* digital note taking doesn't have much flexibility regarding format– if you use a word processor, find a way to highlight/code your notes for consistency.
- A computer is DISTRACTING– do you trust yourself to stay focused?
- Digital notes do have the advantage of being searchable and shareable, so to each his/her own!

THE CORNELL METHOD




CUES
NAME, DATE, TOPIC, CLASS
NOTES
WRITTEN SOON AFTER CLASS
TAKEN DURING CLASS
ANTICIPATED EXAM QUESTIONS
• MAIN POINTS
• BULLET POINTS
• DIAGRAMS / CHARTS
• ABBREVIATE
• PARAPHRASE
• OUTLINES
• LEAVE SPACE BETWEEN TOPICS
MAIN IDEAS OR PEOPLE
VOCABULARY WORDS
USED FOR REVIEW & STUDY
CORNELL NOTE-TAKING METHOD
2½"
6"
2"
SUMMARY
WRITTEN AFTER CLASS. BRIEF SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTING THE MAIN POINTS IN THE NOTES ON THIS PAGE. USED TO FIND INFO LATER.

OUTLINE METHOD

Traditional Format

Body Language and Oral Presentations

I. BODY LANGUAGE (conveys your state of mind)

A. Movement
1. Strive for natural movement.
2. Control distracting mannerisms. (pacing, pen clicking).
3. Develop natural style
   (a) Move forward to stress points.
   (b) Step back and focus attention on screen.
4. Hold objects so audience can see them. (Never pass them around.)
5. Avoid excessive and uncontrolled movement.

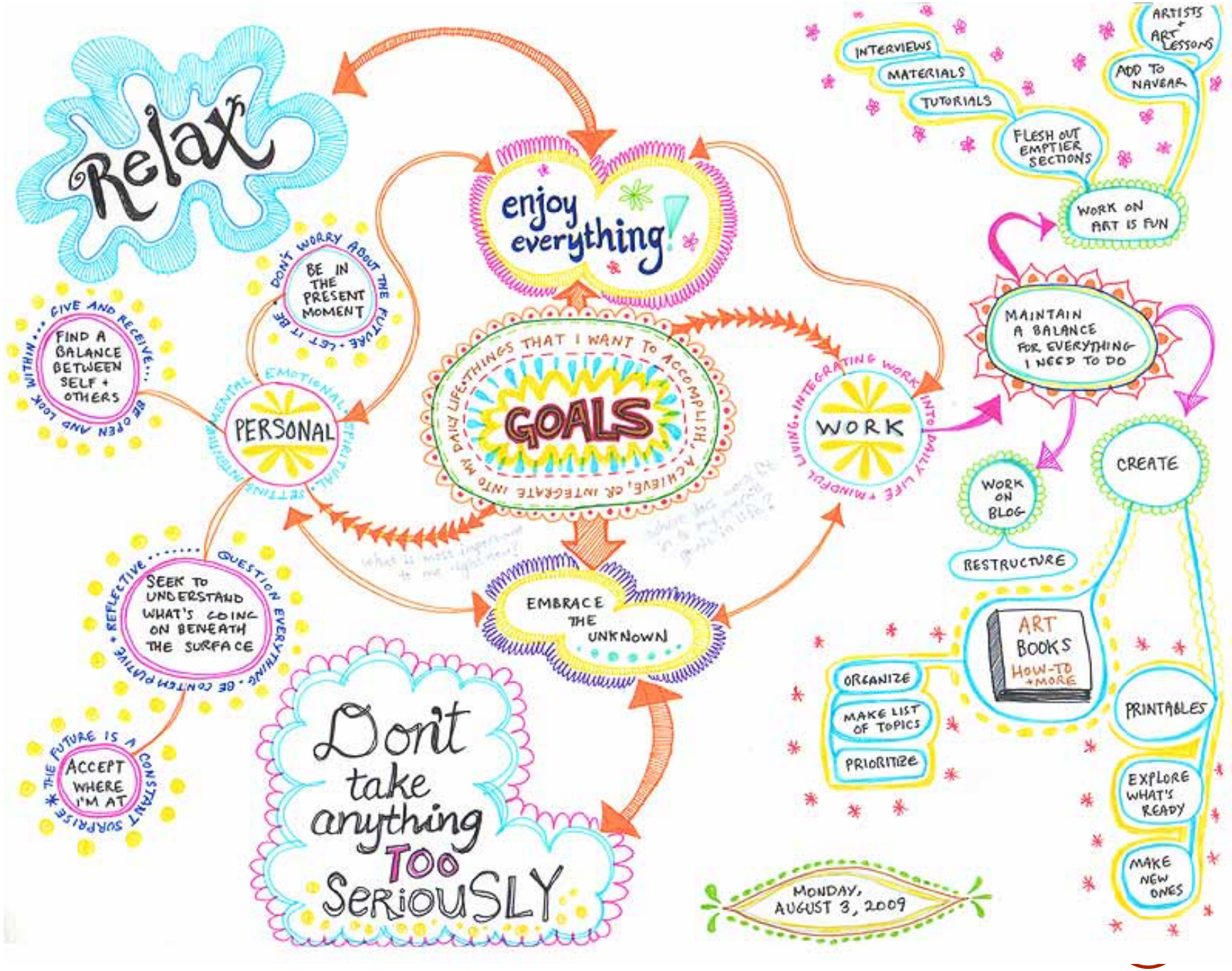
B. Facial Expressions
1. Smile.
2. Appear relaxed and friendly.

C. Gestures
1. Use natural gestures to emphasize what you're saying.
2. Integrate and coordinate gestures with text.
3. Examples
   (a) number of fingers = number discussed.
   (b) sizes, shapes – tall, short
4. Use gestures to help pace yourself.
5. Use gestures based on audience size.

D. Posture
1. Practice good posture.
2. Don't prop up against wall or desk.
3. Don't sit unless it's part of presentation.

MAPPING METHOD

- Coggle.it
- Bubbl.us



READING NOTE-TAKING: PRR

- Preview
- Read Actively (includes reading, highlighting, note-taking)
- Review/Recall

Donatism's real motives were social, the movement raised legitimate theological issues that challenged Augustine's creative mind.

IV. ARIUS AND THE COUNCIL OF NICAEA

A. Background of the Arian Controversy

The political background to the Arian controversy has been sketched above in connection with Constantine's rise to power and his goals for unity in the empire. The Donatist schism had raised religio-political questions in regard to the nature of the church in the western part of the empire. The teachings of Arius raised similar questions in the eastern part of the empire with regard to the nature of Jesus Christ.

Beginning with Constantine, the church entered imperial history in such a way that one cannot deal with the secular history of the fourth century without discussing the church and cannot deal with the religious history without considering the state. Constantine clearly set a precedent of state involvement in church affairs.

Previously a bishop in council with his presbyters decided questions for the church under his jurisdiction. When it came to disputes between bishops and issues with broader than local implications, the "congregationalism" of the early church left no machinery for their resolution.

Councils of bishops became the characteristic Christian way of dealing with these problems. In the second century, meetings of bishops in a province or region dealt with Montanism and then the Paschal observance.

There still was no means, however, of handling something involving larger areas. The case of Paul of Samosata and the possession of church property in Antioch (third century) had set a precedent for referring some matters to the Roman government. Then came the Donatist appeal to Constantine.

In the early stages of the Donatist controversy, both sides felt it proper for the state to arbitrate, although Constantine initially preferred to throw the question back to the churches. With a "Christian" emperor interested in the affairs of the church, it was natural for church leaders to look to him. Constantine was cautious, but his sons were more open in their attempts to define dogma.

The ecclesiastical background to the theological controversies of the fourth century is provided by the rivalries of the bishops of the great sees. The churches of Alexandria and Antioch had developed competing theological traditions. Constantinople, emerging late as a Christian center, was dependent on one or the other for its bishop and

Diocletian and Constantine 191
CHURCH HISTORY
Chapter 10

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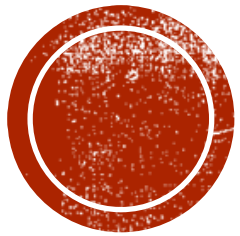
lead up to Nicaea

1) constantine / unity
2) Donatist schism
3) Arius

bishop as head of church – no higher authority
↓ until
councils of bishops

↓ don't work on large scale

↓ emperor takes on some church leadership



NOW YOU HAVE AN ASSIGNMENT...

WHAT *IS* THE ASSIGNMENT?

- What topics are the subject of this assignment?
- What are being asked to DO with that topic?
- Look for key words:
  - Analyze
  - Compare
  - Evaluate
  - Argue

ASSIGNMENT EXAMPLE: NT502

- You will be responsible for writing two 7-page papers. These papers should be double spaced, Times 12 point, 1" margins. Please do not include a title page or bibliography; please use footnotes rather than endnotes. Each paper should draw on information drawn from relevant course readings, lectures, exercises, and discussions in a selective and strategic way, and should be organized around a well-crafted thesis statement, in support of which you marshal various exegetical arguments and observations.

- Paper 1 (due 3/6): an exegesis of Luke 22:15-20, concentrating on its possible meaning for first-century Christians.

- Paper 2 (due 5/2): an exegesis of 1 Timothy 5:3-16, concentrating on how an understanding of its possible meaning for first-century Christians can inform its possible meaning for contemporary Christians.

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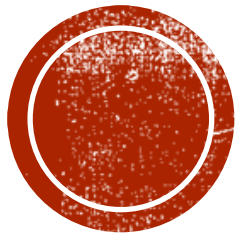
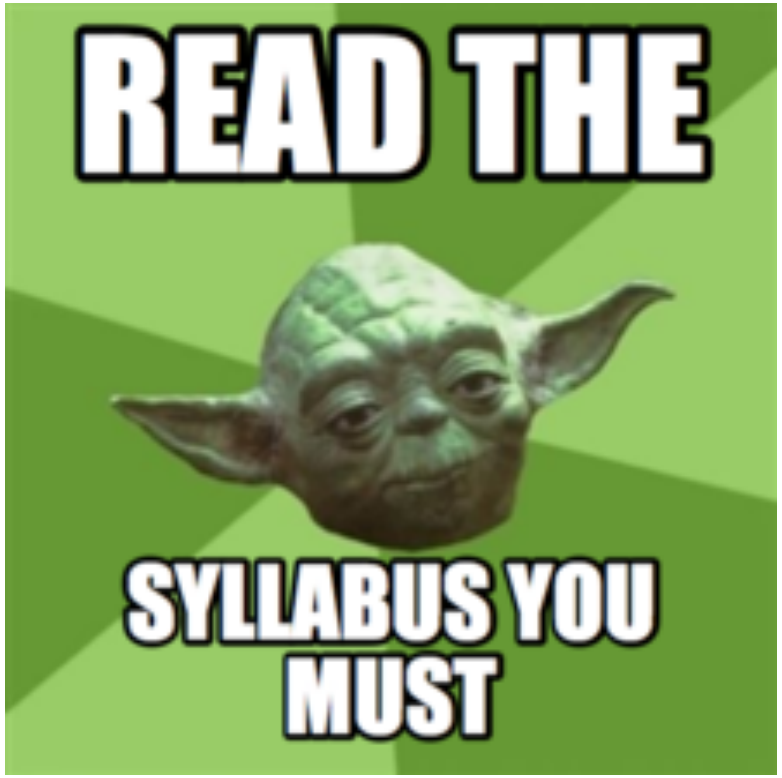


START WITH WHAT YOU ALREADY HAVE!

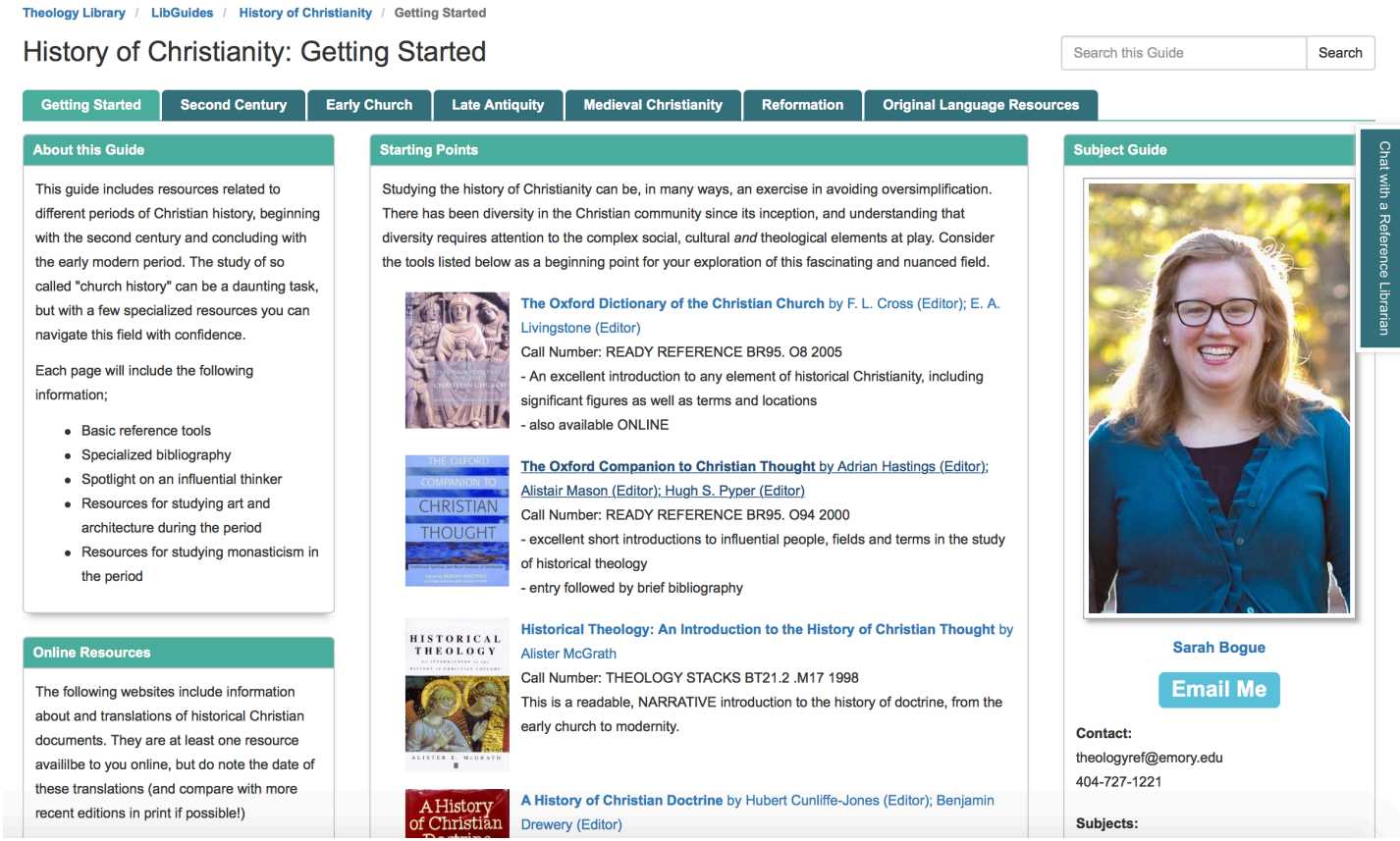
WHAT TOOLS DO YOU ALREADY HAVE?

- Assigned readings
- Lecture notes
- Your syllabus



WHAT TOOLS DOES THE LIBRARY ALREADY HAVE?

- Is there a research guide on the topic? pitts.emory.edu/guides
- Talk to a reference librarian! pitts.emory.edu/ask



THE STRUCTURE OF SCHOLARLY LITERATURE

Primary

- A document from the period you are studying
- Biblical books
- Wesley's sermons
- A Zora Neale Hurston novel

Secondary

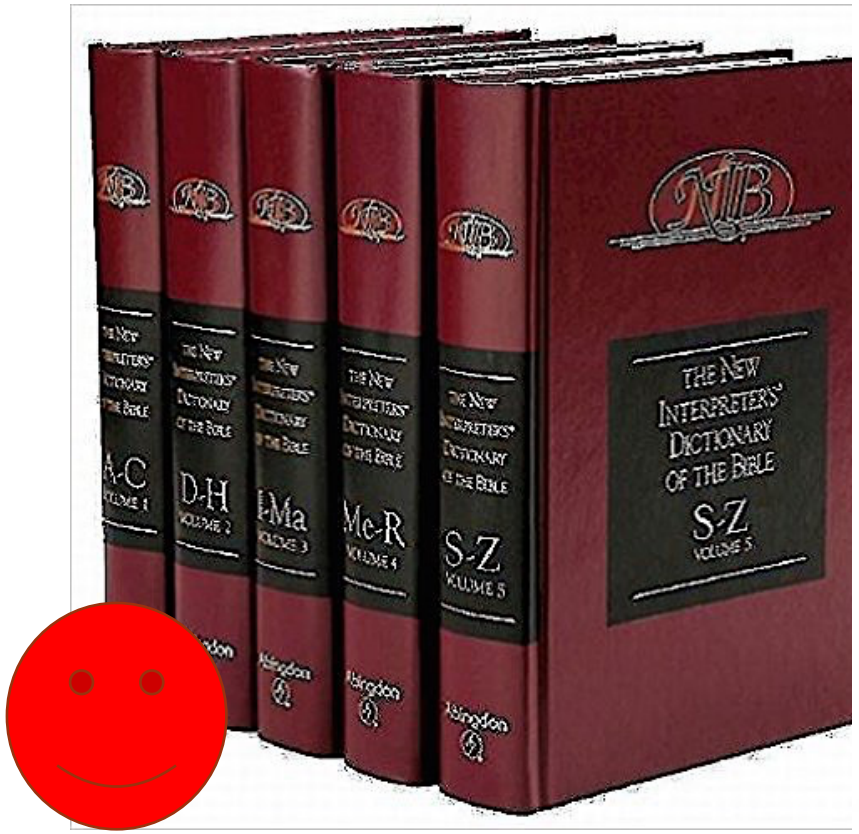
- Works written about primary sources
- Commentary on the book of Ruth
- Essays on Wesley's preaching
- Journal article analyzing Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*

Tertiary

- Short summaries representing whole fields
- Bible dictionary
- Companion to Wesley Studies
- Encyclopedia of Contemporary Fiction

GOOD TERTIARY (USUALLY REFERENCE) MATERIAL

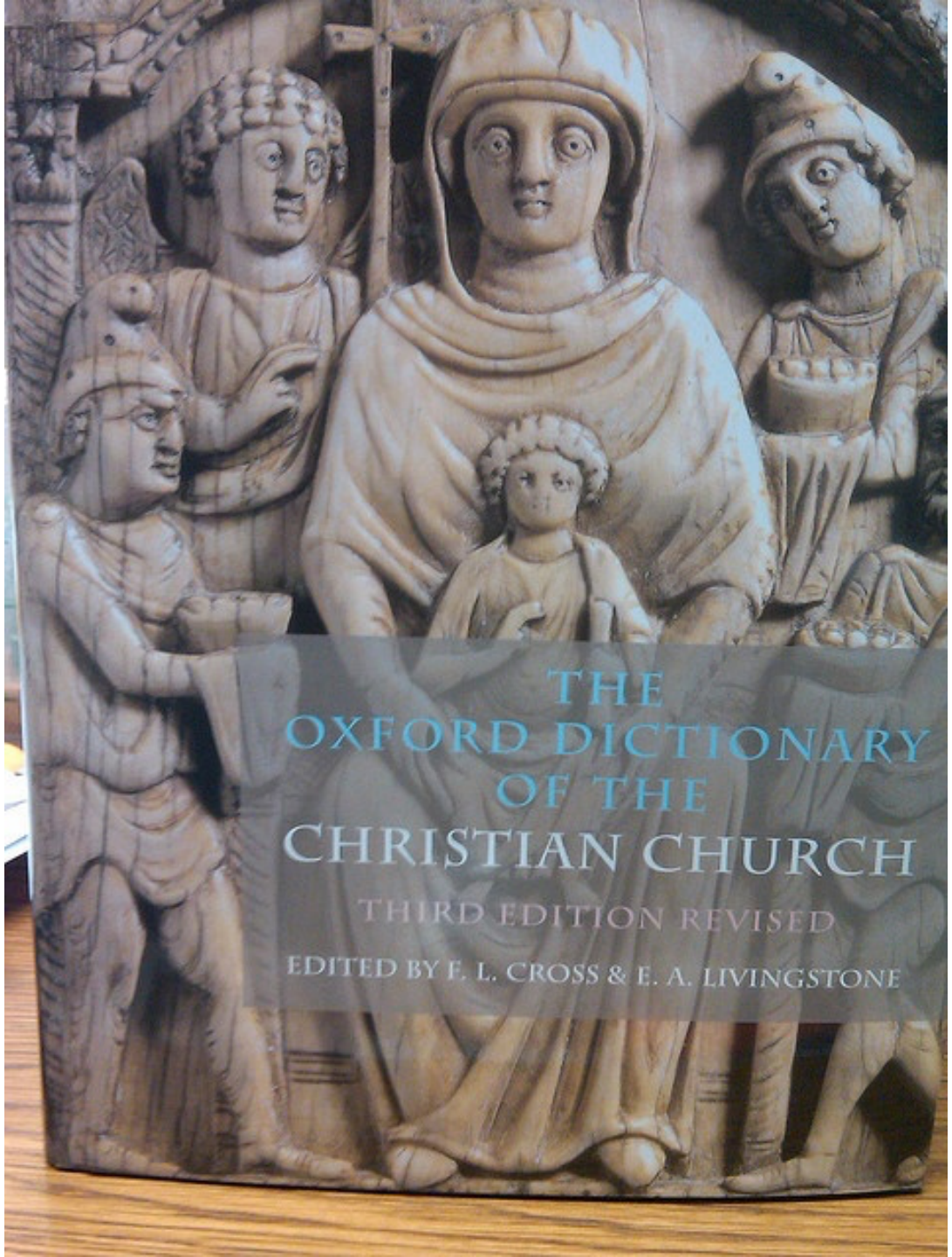
- Dictionaries
- Encyclopedias
- Handbooks
- Sourcebooks



No Wikipedia

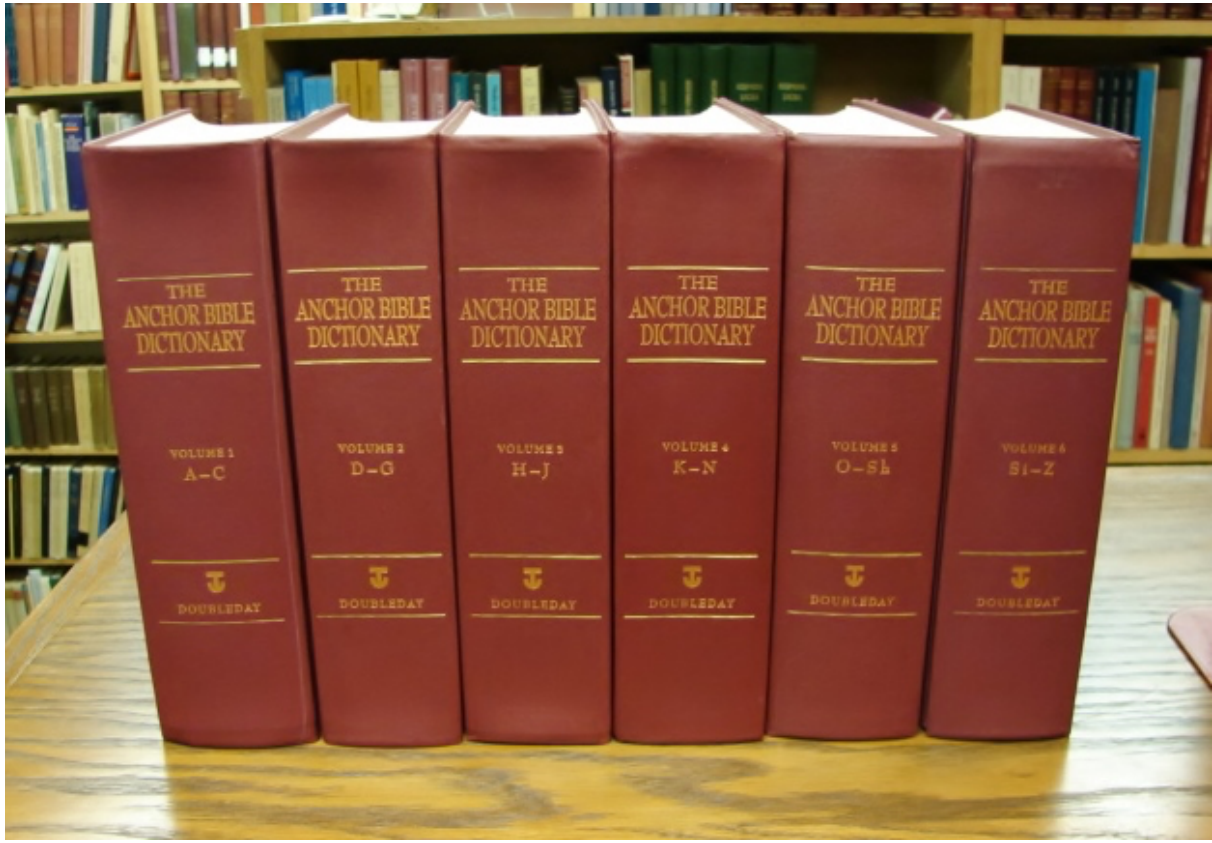
HISTORY AND THEOLOGY:

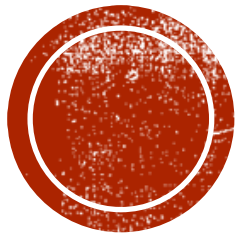
OXFORD DICTIONARY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH



OT/NT: BIBLE DICTIONARIES

- Anchor Bible Dictionary
- New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible





I'M STILL CONFUSED…

HOW TO COMPOSE AN EMAIL

- Have you exhausted all materials at your disposal to answer the question (*including* asking someone at the Reference Desk)?
- Ok so, who do you contact?
  - Have certain TA's been identified for particular issues?
  - You can email TA and cc faculty member if you are unsure

HOW TO COMPOSE AN EMAIL

Dear Professor Last-Name,

This is a line that recognizes our common humanity.

I'm in your Class Name, Section Number that meets on This Day. This is the question I have or the help I need. I've looked in the syllabus and at my notes from class and online and I asked someone else from the class. I think This Is The Answer, but I'm still not sure. This is the action I would like you to take.

Signing off with a Thank You is always a good idea,
Favorite Student

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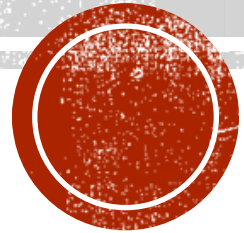
OTHER RESOURCES

Online

- Pitts Research Guides
- Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL)
- Emory Writing Center resources

In person

- Candler Writing Center
- Office of Student Programming
- THE REFERENCE DESK

QUESTIONS?