

Abstract

The Diploma thesis “Corpus verum et mysticum. The development of the relationship between the Eucharist and the Church in Theology from the 9th to the 12th century.” is based on theological debates of the 20th century, concerning the application of the term corpus mysticum. While magisterial documents use this expression for the Church, a French theologian Henry de Lubac calls attention to the original holder – to the Eucharist. That’s why this Diploma thesis is interested in a conception of the Church and the Eucharist, in their relationship and in their terminological development. It proceeds in chronological order. Initially it tries in a mentioned point of view to find and evaluate default texts in the Holy Scripture (Chapter 1), which were received by distinguished authors in the patristic period (Chapter 2). They influenced afterwards theologians of the Middle Age from 9th to 12th century. During this period the Eucharistic doctrine and the theological synthesis corpus triforme (Church, Eucharist and historical-heavenly Jesus) were being formed and developed; each of them was influencing the other one. It is possible to notice a cardinal change during the Eucharistic controversies, when the symbolic conception of Berengar of Tours was condemned by the Roman synod in 1078. That’s why the chosen period is divided in two chapters; the third one concerns the theologians from the 9th century till 1079, the fourth one continues until 1215, when the fourth Lateran council took place. At the end it is possible to conclude from the investigation of chosen theologians, from their doctrine and from their conceptions, that between the Eucharist and the Church there is a dynamical relationship.

Keywords

Eucharist, Ecclesiology, History of Theology, Sacramentology, Corpus Duplex, Corpus Triplex