

The Summa Theologiæ ranks among the greatest documents of the Christian Church, and is a landmark of medieval western thought. It provides the framework for Catholic studies in systematic theology and for a classical Christian philosophy, and is regularly consulted by scholars of all faiths and none, across a range of academic disciplines. This paperback reissue of the classic Latin/English edition first published by the English Dominicans in the 1960s and 1970s, in the wake of the Second Vatican Council, has been undertaken in response to regular requests from readers and librarians around the world for the entire series of 61 volumes to be made available again. The original text is unchanged, except for the correction of a small number of typographical errors.

The original aim of this edition was not narrowly ecclesiastical. It sought to make this treasure of the Christian intellectual heritage available to theologians and philosophers of all backgrounds, including those who, without claiming to be believers themselves, appreciate a religious integrity which embodies hardbitten rationalism and who recognise in Thomas Aquinas a master of that perennial philosophy which forms the bedrock of European civilisation. Because of this the editors worked under specific instructions to bear in mind not only the professional theologian, but also the general reader with an interest in the 'reason' in Christianity. The parallel English and Latin texts can be used successfully by anybody with a basic knowledge of Latin, while the presence of the Latin text has allowed the translators a degree of freedom in adapting their English version for modern readers. Each volume contains a glossary of technical terms and is designed to be complete in itself to serve for private study or as a course text.



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## ST THOMAS AQUINAS SUMMA THEOLOGIÆ



## ST THOMAS AQUINAS

# SUMMA THEOLOGIÆ

Latin text and English translation, Introductions, Notes, Appendices and Glossaries





JOANNIS

PP. XXIII

DICATUM



IN AN AUDIENCE, 13 December 1963, to a group representing the Dominican Editors and the combined Publishers of the New English Summa, His Holiness Pope Paul VI warmly welcomed and encouraged their undertaking. A letter from His Eminence Cardinal Cicognani, Cardinal Secretary of State, 6 February 1968, expresses the continued interest of the Holy Father in the progress of the work, 'which does honour to the Dominican Order, and the Publishers, and is to be considered without doubt as greatly contributing to the growth and spread of a genuinely Catholic culture' and communicates his particular Apostolic Blessing.



# ST THOMAS AQUINAS SUMMA THEOLOGIÆ VOLUME 52

# THE CHILDHOOD OF CHRIST

(3a. 31-37)

Latin text. English translation, Introduction, Notes, Appendices & Glossary ROLAND POTTER, o.p.



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## EDITORIAL NOTES

#### THE TEXT AND TRANSLATION

THE FAUCHER TEXT used has been corrected according to the Ottawa Piana and Rome Leonine. The punctuation has been tidied up and the paragraphs often re-arranged. Variants of any consequence are indicated. The translator has preferred to keep close to the latter rather than to attempt a free rendering.

#### **FOOTNOTES**

Those signified by a superior number are usually the references given by St Thomas and tracked down by the Leonine Commission, with the exception of no. I to each article which refers to parallel texts in his writings. Those signified alphabetically are editorial references and explanatory remarks.

#### REFERENCES

Biblical references are to the Vulgate; Patristic references to Migne (PG, Greek Fathers; PL, Latin Fathers). When the English titles are well known, references to the works of St Thomas and Aristotle are in English. Titles of St Thomas's works are abbreviated as follows:

Summa Theologiæ, without title. Part, question, article, reply; e.g. 1a. 70, 1 ad 2. 2a2æ. 25, 4.

Summa Contra Gentiles, CG. Book, chapter; e.g. CG 11, 14.

Scriptum in IV Libros Sententiarum, Sent. Book, distinction, question, article, solution or quæstiuncula, reply; e.g. 11 Sent. 15, 1, 1, ii ad 3.

Compendium Theologiæ, Compend. theol.

Scriptural commentaries (lecturæ, expositiones reportata): Job, In Job; Psalms, In Psal.; Isaiah, In Isa.; Jeremiah, In Jerem.; St Matthew, In Matt.; St John, In Joann.; Epistles of St Paul, e.g. In 1 Cor. Chapter, verse, lectio as required.

Philosophical commentaries: Aristotle, Peri Hermeneias, In Periherm.; Posterior Analytics, In Post. Anal.; Physics, In Phys.; De Cælo et Mundo, In de Cæl.; De Generatione et Corruptione, In de Gen. et Corr.; De Anima, In de Anima; Metaphysics, In Meta.; Nichomachean Ethics, In Ethic.; Politics, In Pol. Book. chapter, lectio as required, I, also for



#### EDITORIAL NOTES

references to Dionysius, De divinis Nomini us, Inde Div. Nom. References to Aristotle include the Bekker numbering Quæstiones quodlibetæ, Quodl.

Complete titles are given for other works.



### INTRODUCTION

TO APPRECIATE this tractate we need to recall its general context. St Thomas considers first the Mystery of the Incarnation in itself (3a. 1-36), and then goes on to his own form of a life of Christ (3a. 27-59). His purpose is set out in the Prologue to Question 27 'After considering the Union of God and man and its consequences, we need now to consider what the Son of God did and suffered; and first we shall consider the coming of the Son of God into the World.'

This study is essentially a theological treatment of some Gospel events. Some events because he makes no attempt, as a modern might, to treat of all that Jesus began to do and to teach (Acts I, I). Thus, for example, he says nothing about the finding of the child Jesus in the Temple, as told in Luke 2, 41-52.

Further, his wholly theological exposition of the life of Christ differs from modern biographies, which have been numerous and varied in character. We may safely say that an author nowadays would glean all he could from the Gospel texts and then set them out with copious aids from background studies, ancient and near-eastern history, archæology, and much else; while, were he a believer, he would strive to show something of the transcendence of God on earth in the person of Jesus Christ. St Thomas remains innocent of the 'historical method' (his greatness lies elsewhere), and works in the doctrinal medium of the councils and Fathers. After dwelling on the Mother of Christ (3a. 27-30), he now has much to say, as his contemporaries did, about the fruit of her womb. Reflections on this aspect of the Incarnation reality came easily to the medieval world: the modern reader may tend to see much of this section as something unwanted and unwarranted. All the same the stress on the pre-natal Christ forces us to reflect vet more on the very essence of the Incarnation. God indeed was on earth in the Virgin's womb, and God was acting then too, as we read in the story of the Visitation (Luke 1, 39-45).

Inevitably St Thomas was at the mercy of the science of his time as regards the state and development of the fœtus before birth. There is accordingly much in what he writes which we have to re-read in the light of present-day findings. Yet the difficulty for us is minimal: a few notes will help us to read with understanding. Whatever is transient and of a period long past is amply counterbalanced by the many insights which follow from the pervasive application of enduring principles at once theological and anthropological.