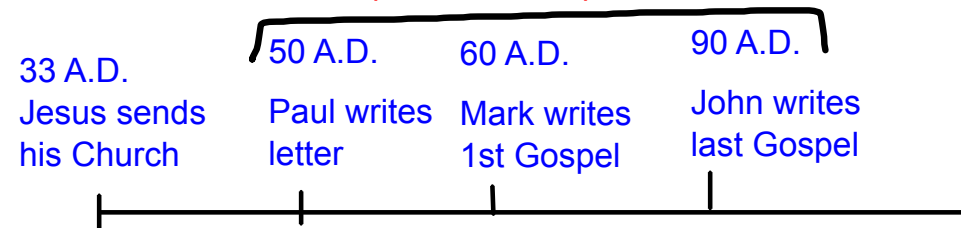


## Discuss and answer the following questions in your notes.

1) Could Jesus read and write? If so, why didn't he leave his own gospel? (See Mt 28:18-20; Lk 10:16)  
**he formed a teaching, praying, and liturgical church.**

2) What was the time period for the writing stage of the New Testament?(**50-90 A.D.**)



3) How did one celebrate the Christian mystery before the written New Testament? (See Acts 2:42).

**Oral teaching, Mass, community, prayer**

4) Which of the twelve apostles wrote gospels?

**Matthew and John**

5) What in the world were the others doing then?

**preaching; ordaining; celebrating sacraments; Mass**

6) Which apostle's death closed Christian revelation?

**John**

7) What century was the Bible's table of contents decided?

**Fourth-fifth centuries. 367-415 A.D.**



**How is Divine  
Revelation Passed On?  
(Public Revelation)**



**Deposit of Faith**  
(2 Tim 1:14)



**Magisterium** (Mt. 16:18-19)



# How is Divine Revelation Passed On? (Public Revelation)



Everything in Scripture & Tradition, handed on & preserved in the Church from the apostles and presented by the Magisterium as revealed by God

**Deposit of Faith**  
(2 Tim 1:14)



**Magisterium** (Mt. 16:18-19)



**Sacred Tradition** (2 Thess. 2:15)

**Sacred Scripture** (2 Tim. 3:16-17)



the teaching office of the Church made up of the Pope and the bishops in union with him

the teachings and practices of Christ preached by the Apostles and handed down by the Church through history

the written word of God found in the Holy Bible

<https://youtu.be/oewe1uiQlyE>

## CH 4 THE TEACHING CHURCH

### Pg 25 **How is God's revelation passed on?**

Public Revelation began with ADAM and EVE and ended with the natural death of the Apostle JOHN.

#### DIVINE REVELATION

0- Events (life of Christ)

1- Oral - preaching & practice of the Apostles (unwritten Tradition)

2 - Written Tradition - (Scripture)

3 - Understood & interpreted in communication with Magisterium

#### **A) Acts 8:26-31**

**Ethiopian:** "How can I understand Scripture unless someone instructs me?"

Philip helps him understand the Scripture (teach, govern, sanctify)

#### **B) John 21:24-25**

1 Apostle who is teaching

2) Not everything Jesus taught was written down

3) So you can be saved

#### **C) Mt 4:1-11**

If Satan can use the Scriptures for evil, humans can and will (and have)

We need the Magisterium

#### **D) 2 Thess. 2:15**

Sacred Tradition is both oral and written.

- 1) John 21:24-25; 20:30-31 - Eyewitness handing down orally and in written form
- 2) Luke 1:1-4 Process for Writing Scripture
- 3) Mt 4:1-11 Dangers of Individual Interpretation
- 4) Acts 8:26-31 Need for Church Guidance

# Luke 1:1-4

Theophilus

Friend of God

## 1. To Whom?; Deeper Meaning;

Us!

-- who else?

## Steps in the Process

Writing the  
Word of God

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"Good News"

1. Event Happen

Gospel

2. <sup>Martyr</sup> Eyewitnesses

Tradition

3. "Handed it down" to Us

"Many have compiled a narrative" (Mark)

4. Writes down in an orderly sequence

5.

Inspiration

- Why?

## 0- Events (life of Christ)

1- Oral - preaching & practice of the Apostles (unwritten Tradition)

2 - Written Tradition - (Scripture)

3 - Understood & interpreted in communication with Magisterium

1 Since many have undertaken to compile a narrative of the events that have been fulfilled among us,

2 just as those who were eyewitnesses from the beginning and ministers of the word have handed them down to us,

3 I too have decided, after investigating everything accurately anew, to write it down in an orderly sequence for you, most excellent Theophilus,

4 so that you may realize the certainty of the teachings you have received.

Why? SOS

Salvation

1. The Apostolic Fathers were men personally taught and ordained by the Apostles. Their writings demonstrate teachings not found explicitly in the New Testament.
2. An Encyclical is a letter written by the Pope about Church teaching.
3. All that is contained in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition, handed on in the Church from the time of the Apostles, and from which the Magisterium draws all that it presents for belief as being revealed by God is called the Deposit of Faith.
4. Development of Doctrine is the gradual unfolding or growing in our understanding of God's revelation.
5. An Ecumenical Council is a gathering of all the bishops in union with the Pope to discuss Church concerns.
6. Tradition teachings of Jesus passed on to His followers by oral proclamation, practice, and ritual worship.
7. Creed is statement of belief.
8. Mystery is a truth revealed by God which is beyond our reason.
9. Fathers of the Church are Christian writers of the early centuries of the Church.
10. The written Word of God is also called Sacred Scripture.
11. Communication by God to humanity regarding the truths about Himself is called Revelation.
12. This is the supernatural appreciation of the Faith shown by universal consent in matters of faith and morals, as expressed by the whole body of the faithful under the guidance of the Magisterium is called Sensus Fidei.
13. Sensus Fidelium also means "the sense of the faithful" – it refers to what the faithful have believed over the centuries.
14. The Doctors of the Church are holy theologians of Christian doctrine.



Revelation: "unveil"

- is...the communication by to man of the truths about himself that he wants us to know that we could never uncover on our own.

**truths** about Himself that He watsns us to Know that we could never uncover on our own.

Could never uncover on our own.

**Doctrines**

"God in revealing Himself to man, reveals man to himself."

**Church teaching**

---

Public Revelation began with A&E and ended with the death of St. John.

Private Revelation has continued, but does not reveal anything new, and therefore is not necessary to believe in for our salvation.

Phases of Revelation

1) Pre-Christian: Old Testament

2) Christian - Truths revealed by Jesus Christ to the Apostles

- New Testament

Doctrines

- Trinity

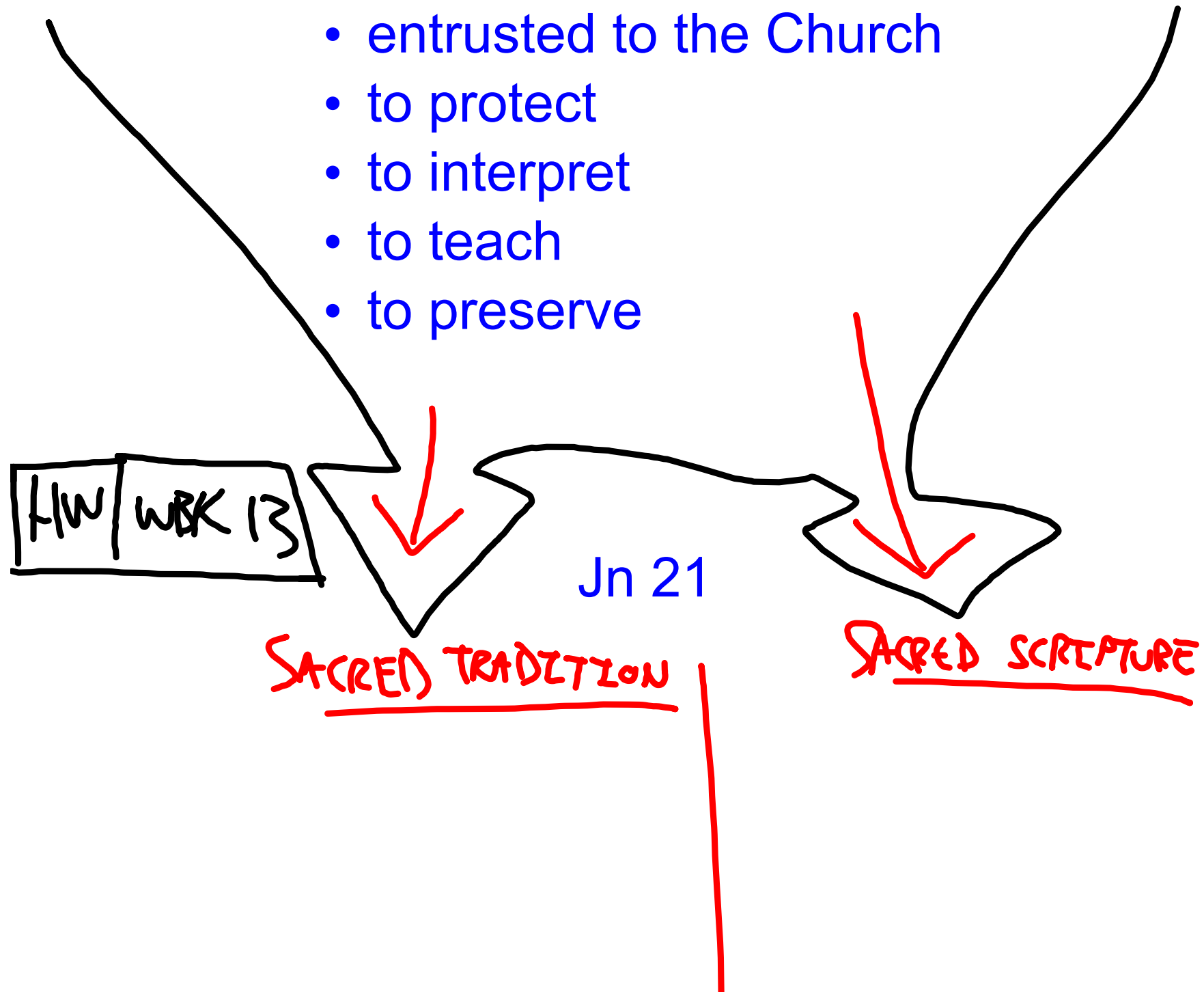
- Incarnation

- Eucharist

# SOURCES OF REVELATION

## Sacred Deposit of the Word of God

- entrusted to the Church
- to protect
- to interpret
- to teach
- to preserve



# Development of Doctrine

Our understanding of God's  
revelation

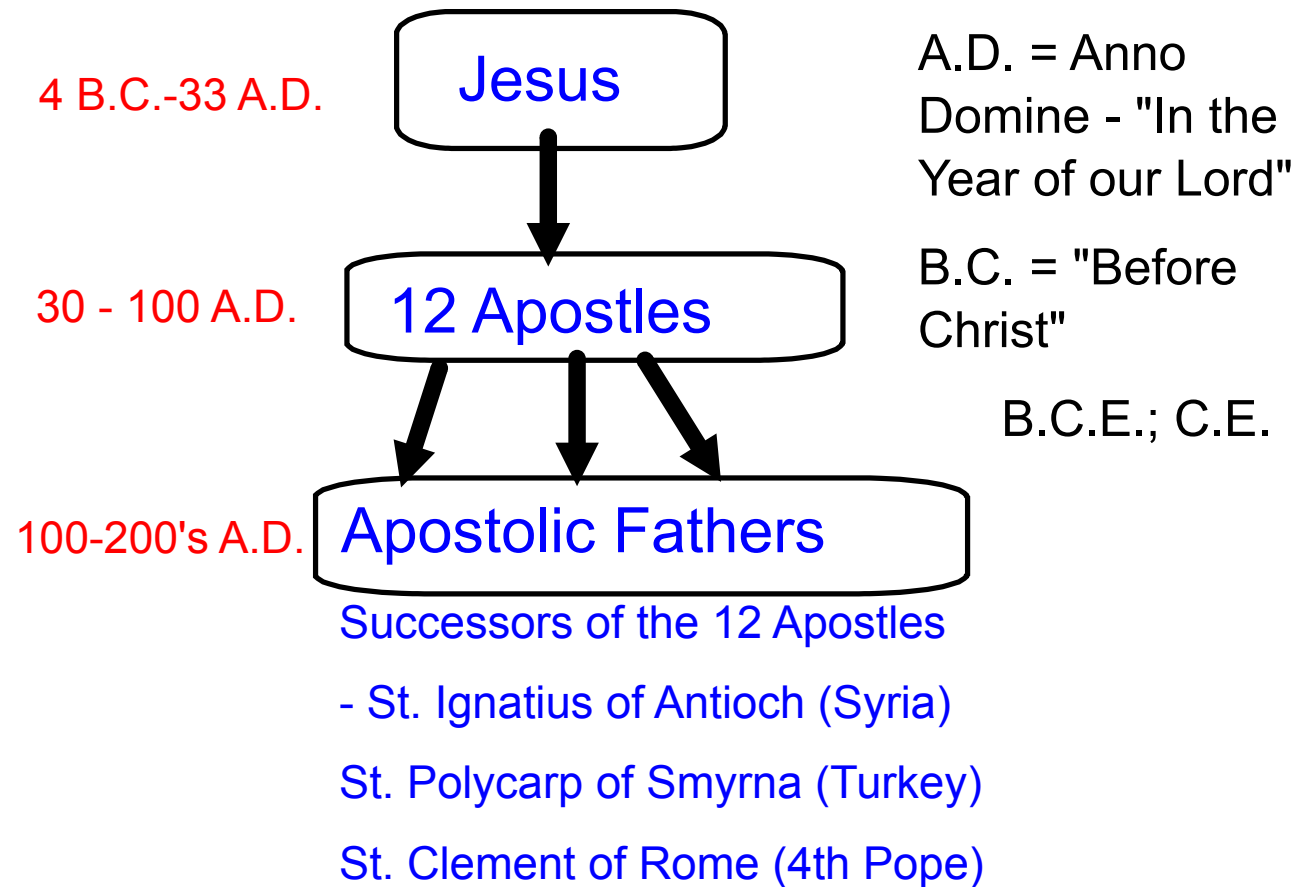
→ Scripture

→ Tradition

Deepens over time

(Doesn't change)





Creeds: Statements of belief

- Apostles Creed
- Plain simple statements
- Nicene Creed
- Helps explain in more detail sections of the Apostles' Creed
- Formulated at the Council of Nicaea 325

Son of God

A.D.

## EARLY CHURCH COUNCILS

"Ecumenical" = Attended by all bishops

I. Nicaea 325: affirmed that Jesus is true God (consubstantial with the Father - Greek= *homoousios*)

Arius = heretic VS St. Athanasius



II. Constantinople 381: affirmed the divinity of the Holy Spirit



= Lord, giver of life



III. Ephesus 431: proclaimed Mary

Theotokos, or "God-bearer", or "Mother of God"; affirmed the unity of Jesus as one Divine Person, even in Mary's womb.

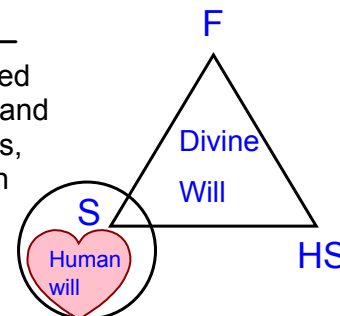
Nestorius  
? heretic  
Proclus ✓

IV. Chalcedon 451: affirmed that Jesus is one Divine Person with two natures: 100% Human, 100% Divine



V. Constantinople II 553: affirmed Church teaching on the Trinity and the Incarnation.

VI. Constantinople III 680: affirmed that Jesus has two wills, human and divine, along with His two natures, and that the human will, although separate, submits in all things to His divine will.



VII. Nicaea II 787: affirmed that worship is due to God alone, but that we can venerate saints, relics, and sacred images (icons).

iconoclasm  
iconoclastic

# Fathers / Doctors Project

Lecture 'Fathers' 'Doctors'  
pg. 28 pg. 28

- 1-paragraph bio

- 1 para → focused on writings  
+ contributions to the church  
(Why is this person important?)

↓

MON

- 1) St. Ambrose - Zach
- 2) St. Augustine - Jessica
- 3) St. Basil the Great - Jasmine
- 4) St. Benedict (of Nursia) - Ashlyn
- 5) St. Cyprian of Carthage -
- 6) St. Gregory the Great - Katie
- 7) St. Ignatius of Antioch - Ben
- 8) St. Jerome - Rob
- 9) St. John Chrysostom - Christi
- 10) St. John Damascene (of Damascus) -
- 11) St. Leo the Great - Curt
- 12) St. Ephrem - Shila
- 13) St. Polycarp - Ethan
- 14) St. Albert the Great - Tylor
- 15) St. Alphonsus Ligouri -
- 16) St. Anselm of Canterbury - Jason
- 17) St. Bernard of Clairvaux -
- 18) St. Bonaventure - Isaac
- 19) St. Catherine of Siena - Elena
- 20) St. Francis de Sales - Presley
- 21) St. John of the Cross - Kole
- 22) St. Peter Canisius -
- 23) St. Robert Bellarmine -
- 24) St. Teresa of Avila - Bethany
- 25) St. Therese of Lisieux -
- 26) St. Thomas Aquinas - Maria



# Assignments Due Friday:

- Religion: Images Essay

Fathers/Doctors

Councils/Encyclicals

Ch. 4 Quiz



## Ch. 4 Religion Quiz Study Guide

### Matching: 1

- Revelation, Sacred Scripture, Sacred Tradition, Apostolic Fathers, Doctors of the Church, Fathers of the Church, encyclical, development of doctrine, creed, ecumenical council, *sensus fidei*, *sensus fidelium*, Mystery

### Matching: 2

- Councils (1-7) and content

### Short Answers:

- Important Mysteries of our faith that are expressed in the Creed

- Acts 8 and the need for the Magisterium

- Public Revelation

- Apostolic Fathers

E.C. - from the textbook extras