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.)

   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)

HOLY BIBLE
How is Divine Revelation Passed On? (Public Revelation)

Deposit of Faith
(2 Tim 1:14)

Magisterium
(Mt. 16:18-19)
the teaching office of the Church made up of the Pope and the bishops in union with him

Sacred Tradition
(2 Thess. 2:15)
the teachings and practices of Christ preached by the Apostles and handed down by the Church through history

Sacred Scripture
(2 Tim. 3:16-17)
the written word of God found in the Holy Bible

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

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

To Whom?; Deeper Meaning;
Us!
-- who else?

Steps in the Process

1. Event Happen
   Martyr
2. Eyewitnesses
   Tradition
3. "Handed it down" to Us
   "Many have compiled a narrative" (Mark)
4. Writes down in an orderly sequence

- Why?

Theophilus Friend of God

Writing the Word of God
"Good News"
Gospel

Inspiration
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. Traditions of Jesus passed on to His followers by oral proclamation, practice, and ritual worship.

7. Creed is a 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.

  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

Jn 21

Sacred Tradition

Sacred Scripture
Development of Doctrine

Our understanding of God's revelation

Deepens over time

(Doesn't change)
4 B.C.-33 A.D.

Jesus

A.D. = Anno
Domine - "In the Year of our Lord"

B.C. = "Before Christ"
B.C.E.; C.E.

30 - 100 A.D.

12 Apostles

100-200's A.D.

Apostolic Fathers
Successors of the 12 Apostles
- St. Ignatius of Antioch (Syria)
St. Polycarp of Smyrna (Turkey)
St. Clement of Rome (4th Pope)

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 A.D.

Son of God
EARLY CHURCH COUNCILS
"Ecumenical" = Attended by all bishops

I. Nicea 325: affirmed that Jesus is true God (consubstantial with the Father - Greek = homoousious)
   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.

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. Nicea II 787: affirmed that worship is due to God alone, but that we can venerate saints, relics, and sacred images (icons).
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 - Katie
6) St. Gregory the Great - Ben
7) St. Ignatius of Antioch - Rob
8) St. John Damascene (of Damascus) - Curt
9) St. Ephrem - Shila
10) St. Jerome - Ethan
11) St. Albert the Great - Tylor
12) St. Polycarp - Elhan
13) St. Alphonsus Ligouri - Jason
14) St. Anselm of Canterbury - Isaac
15) St. Bernard of Clairvaux - Elena
16) St. Francis de Sales - Presley
17) St. John of the Cross - Kole
18) St. Peter Canisius - Bethany
19) St. Teresa of Avila - Maria
20) 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