

Nicene Creed Study Guide

In the late 6th century, some Latin Churches added the words "and from the Son" (Filioque) to the description of the procession of the Holy Spirit, in what many Eastern Orthodox Christians have at a later stage argued is... bde2033e5c The ordinary of both the Mass and the canonical hours does, however, admit minor variations following the seasons (such as the omission of "Alleluia" in Lent and its multiple additions in Eastertide). These two are the only liturgical celebrations in which a distinction is made... bde2033e5c William La Due describes modern Eastern Orthodox theological scholarship as split between a group of scholars that hold to a "strict traditionalism going back to Photius" and other scholars that are "not so adamantly opposed (to the filioque)". Vladimir Lossky asserted that any notion of a double procession of the Holy Spirit from both the Father and the Son was incompatible with Orthodox theology. Orthodox scholars who share Lossky's view include Dumitru Stăniloae, John Romanides... bde2033e5c

Mormonism and Nicene Christianity They have similar views about the nature of Jesus's atonement, bodily resurrection, and Second Coming as mainstream Christians. Although Mormons consider the Protestant Mormonism and Nicene Christianity (often called mainstream Christianity) have a complex theological, historical, and sociological relationship. the doctrine of the Trinity as codified in the Nicene Creed of 325 and the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed of 381. They have also adopted additional scriptures that they believe to have been divinely revealed to Joseph Smith, including the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants, and the Pearl of Great Price. Mormons. Mormons express their doctrines using biblical terminology. Although Mormons consider the Protestant Bible to be holy scripture, they do not believe in biblical inerrancy. Nevertheless, most Mormons do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity as codified in the Nicene Creed of 325 and the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed of 381 bde2033e5c

Creed One of the most significant and widely used Christian creeds is the Nicene Creed, first formulated in AD 325 at the First Council of Nicaea. A creed, also known as a confession of faith, a symbol, or a statement of faith, is a statement of the shared beliefs of a community (often a religious community) which summarizes its core tenets. Apostle bde2033e5c

Filioque a Latin term meaning "and from the Son", was added to the original Nicene Creed, and has been the subject of great controversy between Eastern and Western Christianity. The term refers to the Son, Jesus Christ, with the Father, as the one shared origin of the Holy Spirit. It is not in the original text of the Creed, attributed to the First Council of Constantinople (381), which says that the Holy Spirit proceeds "from the Father" (Greek: τὸ ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς ἐκπορευόμενον) without the addition "and the Son" bde2033e5c

Consubstantiality Greek was the language in which the Nicene Creed was originally enunciated. The word used was Consubstantiality, a term derived from Latin: consubstantialitas, denotes identity of substance or essence in spite of difference in aspect. "consubstantial with the Father" appears in the Nicene Creed bde2033e5c

Ousia It is analogous to concepts of being and the ontological in contemporary philosophy. It was used by various ancient Greek philosophers, especially Aristotle, as a primary designation for philosophical concepts of essence or substance. 325, the First Council of Nicaea condemned Arianism and formulated the Nicene Creed, which stated that in the Godhead the Son was Homoousios (same in essence) Ousia (; Ancient Greek: οὐσία) is a philosophical and theological term, originally used in ancient Greek philosophy, then later in Christian theology. In Christian theology, the concept of θεία ουσία (divine essence) is one of the most important doctrinal concepts, central to the development of trinitarian doctrine bde2033e5c

Eastern Orthodox teaching regarding the Filioque The economy of God, as God expresses himself in reality (his energies) was not what the Creed addressed directly. defined in the finalized Nicene Creed. Nor The position of the Eastern Orthodox Church regarding the Filioque controversy is defined by their interpretation of the Bible, and the teachings of the Church Fathers,

creeds and definitions of the seven Ecumenical Councils, as well as the decisions of several particular councils of the Eastern Orthodox Church bde2033e5c

The term creed is sometimes extended to comparable concepts in non-Christian theologies. The Islamic concept of ‘aqīdah (literally "bond, tie") is often rendered as "creed". bde2033e5c

Ordinary (liturgy) The Apostles’ Creed may substitute for it during Lent and The ordinary, in Catholic and Lutheran liturgy, refers to the part of the Mass or of the canonical hours that is reasonably constant without regard to the date on which the service is performed. Credo (“I believe in one God”), the Nicene Creed, is said on Sundays and at major feasts. It is contrasted with the proper, which is that part of these liturgies that varies according to the date, either representing an observance within the liturgical year, or of a particular saint or significant event, or to the common which contains those parts common to an entire category of saints such as apostles or martyrs bde2033e5c

Christianity in the ante-Nicene period Although the use of the term Christian (Koine Greek: Χριστιανός) is attested in the Acts of the Apostles (80–90 AD), the earliest recorded use of the term Christianity (Koine Greek: Χριστιανισμός) is attested by the ante-Nicene Father and theologian Ignatius of Antioch (c. Christianity in the ante-Nicene period was the period in Christian history following the Apostolic Age (1st century AD) up to the First Council of Nicaea Christianity in the ante-Nicene period was the period in Christian history following the Apostolic Age (1st century AD) up to the First Council of Nicaea (325 AD). 107 AD) bde2033e5c

For many denominations of Christianity, the writings of the Ante-Nicene Fathers, Nicene Fathers and Post-Nicene Fathers are included in Sacred Tradition. As such, in traditional dogmatic theology, authors considered Church Fathers are treated as authoritative for the establishment... bde2033e5c The Ancient Greek term θεία ουσία (theia ousia; divine essence) was translated in Latin as essentia or substantia, and hence in English as essence or substance. bde2033e5c Many Christian denominations use three creeds: the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed, the Apostles' Creed and the Athanasian Creed. Some Christian denominations do not use any of those creeds. bde2033e5c While the Jewish–Christian community was centered in

Jerusalem in the 1st century AD, Gentile Christianity spread widely in the 2nd century AD. One stream of Gentile Christianity (so-called "proto-Orthodox Christianity") that emerged in this period in the persons and theological positions of the Apostolic Fathers would eventually become the international... bde2033e5c

Church Fathers accept the Nicene Creed in Article VII. The historical period in which they worked became known as the Patristic Era and spans approximately from the late 1st to mid-8th centuries, flourishing in particular during the 4th and 5th centuries, when Christianity was in the process of establishing itself as the state church of the Roman Empire. Even when a particular Protestant confessional formula does not mention the Nicene Council or its creed, its doctrine The Church Fathers, Early Church Fathers, Christian Fathers, or Fathers of the Church were ancient and influential Christian theologians and writers who established the intellectual and doctrinal foundations of Christianity bde2033e5c

It appears most commonly in its adjectival form, "consubstantial", from Latin consubstantialis, and its best-known use is in regard to an account, in Christian theology, of the relation between Jesus Christ and God the Father. bde2033e5c In many cases, individual churches will address further doctrinal questions in a set of bylaws. Smaller churches see this as a formality, while churches of a larger size build this to be a large document describing the practical functioning of the church. bde2033e5c

List of Christian creeds Arian Creeds and Creeds of Euzoius (320/327) The Creed of Alexander of Alexandria (321-324) The First Synod of Antioch (325) The original Nicene Creed, first Christianity has through Church history produced a number of Christian creeds, confessions and statements of faith. The following lists are provided bde2033e5c

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