

more detail on Predestination from the Dylantic creed

Predestination (the belief that people's fate is pre-determined) is heresy, as it contradicts the gift of free will given by God

(Deuteronomy 30:19; 1 Timothy 2:4; Ezekiel 18:23).

Calvinist theology, which supports this view, is also condemned

(Romans 9:16-18; 2 Peter 3:9; 1 Timothy 2:4).

Judas and Divine Sovereignty

We believe that **Judas Iscariot**, though he freely chose to betray Jesus, was part of God's sovereign plan of salvation. Judas' betrayal was a grave act of evil, born from his own sinful desires and actions, but God, in His infinite wisdom and power, used this **evil choice** to bring about the **greater good** of Christ's sacrifice for the salvation of humanity (Matthew 26:24; Acts 2:23; Acts 4:27-28).

While Judas' actions were his own, and he bore full responsibility for them, we acknowledge that God's sovereignty extends over all things, even the evil choices of mankind. In the case of Judas, God's **sovereign will** was not determined by Judas' actions but worked through them, ultimately fulfilling the Scriptures and ensuring that Jesus would be crucified, taking upon Himself the sins of the world (Romans 8:28; Genesis 50:20).

Though Judas chose to act in opposition to God's will, God is not the author of sin. Rather, God in His sovereignty allowed Judas' choices to unfold, ensuring that **the ultimate good** would come from them. This affirms that **God's plan** will always prevail, even through human sin and failure (Romans 11:33-36).

Thus, while Judas is fully accountable for his betrayal, we trust that God, in His **sovereignty**, works through all circumstances, even evil, to accomplish His divine will and bring about **the redemption** of mankind.

the Papal Section of the Dylantic creed

We believe in the Holy Catholic Church,

The apostolic faith established by **Jesus Christ** through **Saint Peter** and his legitimate successors.

Papal Lineage with Commentary on Validity, Corruptions, and Breaks

Early Church to Great Schism (Valid Lineage)

- **St. Peter (1–64 AD)**
The Rock, first pope, foundation of the Church.

- **St. Linus (64–76)**
Early faithful successor.
- **St. Clement I (88–99)**
Wrote important early letters; respected.
- **St. Leo I (440–461)**
Defender of orthodoxy, combated heresies.
- **St. Gregory I (590–604)**
Great reformer and promoter of liturgy.
- **Pope Nicholas I (858–867)**
Strengthened papal authority.
- **Pope Gregory VII (1073–1085)**
Major reformer, fought simony, excommunicated emperors.

The Great Schism (1054) — First Major Rupture

- **Pope Leo IX (1049–1054)**
His papacy culminated in the Great Schism due to disputes over authority and theology, including the unauthorized insertion of the Filioque in the Creed.
Mark as Universal Break: East-West Schism initiated.

Post-Schism Popes (Western Church continues, East Orthodox Church separate)

Renaissance & Corruption Leading to Protestant Reformation

- **Pope Alexander VI (1492–1503)**
Corrupt Borgia pope, notorious nepotism and immorality.
- **Pope Leo X (1513–1521)**
Authorized sale of indulgences; largely responsible for sparking Protestant Reformation.
Marked as Universal Corruption & Break.
- **Pope Clement VII (1523–1534)**
Failed to contain Reformation, political weakness.

Counter-Reformation & Attempts at Renewal

- **Pope Pius V (1566–1572)**
Implemented Council of Trent reforms.
- **Pope Gregory XIII (1572–1585)**
Gregorian Calendar reform.

17th-18th Century Popes — Mixed Legacy

- **Pope Innocent XI (1676–1689)**
Defender against Ottoman expansion.
- **Pope Clement XI (1700–1721)**
Mixed political and theological legacy.

19th Century & Papal Infallibility (Controversial Doctrines)

- **Pope Pius IX (1846–1878)**
Longest reigning pope, declared papal infallibility (considered false doctrine here), marked by controversial centralization of power.
Marked as major doctrinal rupture.
- **Pope Leo XIII (1878–1903)**
Beacon of social teaching (Rerum Novarum).

20th Century Popes

- **Pope Pius XII (1939–1958)**
Faithful during WWII but controversial.
- **Pope John XXIII (1958–1963)**
Called Vatican II, opening reform.
- **Pope Paul VI (1963–1978)**
Implemented Vatican II, mixed legacy.

Late 20th Century to Early 21st Century — Modernist Rupture

- **Pope John Paul I (1978)**
Brief reign but respected.
- **Pope John Paul II (1978–2005)**
Significant ecumenical efforts but controversial for gestures such as kissing the Quran (2001) which some view as breaking the traditional line of papal sanctity.

Marked as beginning of modern reformatist rupture.

- **Pope Benedict XVI (2005–2013)**
Beacon of orthodoxy, tried to resist modernist trends.
- **Pope Francis (2013–present)**
Considered by many to have accelerated the "Great Shattering" due to ambiguous doctrines and modernist reforms.

Current & Future

- **Pope Leo XIV (2025–present)**
Shining beacon in the modern papacy, affirming traditional family doctrine, opposing cohabitation and homosexual marriage.
Viewed as a rare faithful leader amid modern confusion.

Summary of Breaks and Corruptions

- **Great Schism (1054):** Division of East and West; beginning of lasting rupture.
- **Protestant Reformation (1517):** Triggered by Pope Leo X's abuses; massive splintering.
- **Papal Infallibility Defined (1870):** Under Pius IX, seen as a doctrinal rupture.
- **Modernist Papacy (Post-1978):** Ecumenical gestures and reformist policies breaking traditional papal roles.
- **"Great Shattering":** Contemporary crisis culminating under Pope Francis.
- **Faithful Beacons:** Leo XIII, Pius XII, John XXIII, Benedict XVI, Leo XIV.