

More detail on things found in the Dylantic Creed

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.

more detail on 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.

We recognize **Pope St. Peter** as the first and rightful pope, as established by Christ Himself. From the earliest days, the papacy was charged with safeguarding the faithful, defending doctrine, and maintaining unity within the Church, as outlined in the **Dylantic Creed**. The papacy continued faithfully through centuries of martyrdom, struggle, and doctrinal development, from the ancient popes to those in the Middle Ages, each safeguarding the purity of the apostolic faith.

For many centuries, the papacy was aligned with the teachings of Christ, upholding **orthodoxy, purity, and the preservation of truth**. However, starting in the 19th century, especially with the advent of **Pope Pius IX** and the declaration of papal infallibility, the papacy began to embrace political entanglements, doctrinal compromises, and ecumenism. These movements, particularly after **Vatican II**, represented a departure from the apostolic purity established in the early Church.

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The papacy continued to evolve in increasingly unorthodox directions under popes like **John XXIII**, **Paul VI**, **John Paul II**, and **Benedict XVI**, with **Pope Benedict XVI** remaining the last pope whose reign closely aligned with the traditional teachings of the Church, upholding doctrine and maintaining traditional practices. His resignation in 2013 marked the final act in a period of papal faithfulness.

Since **Pope Benedict XVI's resignation** in 2013, the papacy has shifted under the guidance of **Pope Francis**, who, though dead, has left behind a legacy filled with controversy and uncertainty. With the rise of the **new pope**, there is no clear stance yet on where the papacy will stand in relation to the foundational apostolic faith. The faithful hold to the hope that the Church will one day return to the purity of doctrine and integrity that defined the papacy in its early years.

As of now, we do not list the current pope, as the true stance of the new papacy is still undetermined.

Dylantic Papal Lineup (33 AD – 2013)

1. Pope St. Peter (33-67 AD)

- The first pope, appointed by Christ Himself to lead the Church. He is the foundation of the papacy and a model for all future popes.

2. Pope St. Linus (67-76 AD)

- The second pope and a direct successor to St. Peter. He continued the work of the early Church and upheld the purity of apostolic teachings.

3. Pope St. Anacletus (Cletus) (76-88 AD)

- The third pope, who also upheld the traditional doctrines passed down from St. Peter.

4. Pope St. Clement I (88-99 AD)

- The fourth pope, recognized for his leadership and defense of the faith.

5. Pope St. Evaristus (99-107 AD)

- The fifth pope, continuing the work of the apostles.

6. Pope St. Alexander I (107-115 AD)

- The sixth pope, who upheld the tradition of the Church and its purity in the early centuries.

7. Pope St. Sixtus I (115-125 AD)

- The seventh pope, maintaining orthodoxy and the authority of the apostles.

8. Pope St. Telesphorus (125-136 AD)

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- The eighth pope, whose reign was marked by a defense of traditional Christian teachings.

9. Pope St. Hyginus (136-140 AD)

- The ninth pope, continuing the apostolic work established by St. Peter.
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The Era of Early and Medieval Popes

(For brevity, listing key significant popes until **Pope Pius IX**)

10. Pope St. Leo the Great (440-461 AD)

- A key figure in defending the doctrine of the two natures of Christ and upholding the authority of the papacy.

11. Pope St. Gregory the Great (590-604 AD)

- A pivotal pope who helped define the papal role in the medieval Church and established many church reforms.

12. Pope St. Pius V (1566-1572 AD)

- A pope who vigorously defended Catholic orthodoxy and the teachings of the Council of Trent, ensuring doctrinal purity.

13. Pope St. Pius IX (1846-1878 AD)

- The longest-reigning pope and the one who defined the dogma of papal infallibility, laying the foundation for the modern papacy's development.
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The Modern Papacy: The Last Faithful Popes

14. Pope St. Pius X (1903-1914 AD)

- A pope recognized for his efforts to restore traditional Catholic teachings, particularly in liturgy, and for resisting modernist tendencies.

15. Pope Pius XI (1922-1939 AD)

- His papacy was marked by efforts to counter the rise of communism, secularism, and the new modernist heresies. He maintained a commitment to orthodox Catholic teachings.

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16. Pope Pius XII (1939-1958 AD)

- Presided over the Church during WWII and navigated through complex theological issues, while maintaining the Church's traditional stance on many key matters.

17. Pope John XXIII (1958-1963 AD)

- Initiated the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), which significantly changed the direction of the Church, leading to many controversial reforms, including a shift towards ecumenism, liturgical changes, and openness to modernism.

18. Pope Paul VI (1963-1978 AD)

- Oversaw the implementation of the Second Vatican Council and many of its reforms, which some viewed as a departure from traditional teachings, especially in the areas of liturgy and moral theology.

19. Pope John Paul I (1978)

- A brief papacy, but one marked by attempts at reform. His death after just 33 days remains a point of curiosity.

20. Pope John Paul II (1978-2005 AD)

- Known for his efforts in confronting communism, promoting the culture of life, and guiding the Church through the challenges of the modern world. However, his openness to ecumenism and other modern issues raised concerns about the preservation of doctrinal purity.

21. Pope Benedict XVI (2005-2013 AD) [end of Dylantic papal line]

- The last pope whose reign was closely aligned with the traditional teachings of the Church. His efforts to preserve the faith, including his work in promoting the **Latin Mass**, protecting Catholic doctrine, and opposing modernist trends, marked the end of a truly faithful papacy. His resignation in 2013 was seen as a significant turning point in the papacy's alignment with doctrinal purity.
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The Era After Benedict XVI

- **Pope Francis [the frist anti-pope] (2013-2025) [broke the papal line]**
 - While Pope Francis served until his death, his papacy was marked by significant departures from traditional teachings, including a more inclusive stance on LGBTQ+ rights, ecumenism, and interfaith dialogue, all of which led to doctrinal confusion. His actions and teachings led to the conclusion that **the papacy was no longer aligned with the orthodox, traditional faith** as outlined in this Creed.

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- **Pope leo XIV (2025 – Present)**

- With the passing of Pope Francis, the doctrinal alignment of the new pope remains uncertain. As the Church awaits clarity on the direction of the papacy, the faithful hold onto the hope for a return to apostolic purity, in alignment with the teachings of **Pope Benedict XVI** and the early Church Fathers.

End of the Papal Lineup (Current Status)

In Conclusion:

The **papacy** has deviated significantly since **Pope Benedict XVI**, and the current status of the papacy is unknown as the new pope's doctrinal stance has not yet been fully revealed. The **Dylantic Church** remains hopeful for the restoration of apostolic purity within the papacy, yearning for a return to the teachings that defined the early Church, following the example of **Pope St. Peter** and **Pope St. Benedict XVI**.
