

SoR Summary Notes - Christianity

Pope John Paul the XXIII

Significant People and Ideas

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the contribution to Christianity of ONE significant person OR school of thought, other than Jesus, drawn from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul of Tarsus Hildegard of Bingen Martin Luther Catherine Booth Pope John XXIII Billy Graham Dennis Bennett Sarah Maitland Liberation Theology Feminist Theology another person or school of thought significant to Christianity the effect of that person OR school of thought on Christianity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the contribution to the development and expression of Christianity of ONE significant person OR school of thought, other than Jesus, drawn from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul of Tarsus Hildegard of Bingen Martin Luther Catherine Booth Pope John XXIII Billy Graham Dennis Bennett Sarah Maitland Liberation Theology Feminist Theology another person or school of thought significant to Christianity analyse the impact of this person OR school of thought on Christianity |
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Syllabus Dot Point	Summary Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contribution to Christianity of ONE significant person, other than Jesus Pope John XXIII 	<p>John's Contributions to Christianity</p> <p><u>Pope John's Background</u></p> <p>Focused on reforming and updating Christianity, which previously were becoming outdated due to the disconnect between adherents and their authority.</p> <p><i>"I want to throw open the windows of the Church so that we can see out and the people can see in."</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He addressed the Signs of the Times, centering on increasing the accessibility and modernity of Christianity, bringing it back to the original community that was intended by Jesus. <p><u>Contribution One - Second Vatican Council</u></p> <p>1962 - Ecumenical council where Bishops met to discuss reforms in regards to the relationship between the Church and the modern world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant during the contextual social change during the 1960s, as the Church was becoming more irrelevant <p><u>Liturgy</u></p> <p>Mass was changed to the Vernacular, enabling adherents to read and participate in the rituals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changed the expression of faith and made mass more community-focused <i>"For where two or three have gathered in My name, I am there in their midst." Matthew 18:20</i> <p><u>Ecumenism</u></p> <p>The council focused on the ecumenical Christian unity, to make a more</p>

<p>- Analyse the impact of this person on Christianity</p>	<p>successful impact on the world as a religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>“The restoration of unity among all Christians is one of the principal concerns of the Second Vatican Council.” (decree on ecumenism)</i> <p><u>Contribution Two - Encyclicals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasised the relevance of religion in modern life <p><i>Mater et Magistra</i> The Church should be ‘mother and teacher’ of the world and a positive role model in society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>“[Christians must] lighten the pathways of all who would seek appropriate solutions to the many social problems of our times.”</i> - Actively lived out this teaching of charity (e.g. visiting children in the Bambino Gesù hospital, and prisoners in the Regina Coeli prison) <p><i>Pacem in Terris</i> Focused on addressing human rights and world peace (key in the context of the Cuban Missile Crisis).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Showed adherents that Christianity had an important role in solving wider societal issues e.g. wrote to the UN to ensure mutual cooperation and preservation of peace in the CMC <p><u>Contribution Three - Interfaith Dialogue</u> Strengthened the relationship between different world religions (especially Abrahamic).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statement denying the blame of Jews for Jesus’ death - VC2 Nostra Aetate: acknowledged that Muslims “adore the one God living and subsisting in Himself.” <p>Pope John’s impacts on Christianity</p> <p><u>Impact 1 - Modernisation of the Church</u> Christianity shifted focus to solving societal issues and helping the disadvantaged (influenced by <i>Mater et Magistra</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E.g. Caritas Australia, St Vincent De Paul Society - ACSJC ongoing importance of mater et magistra in christian social justice <p>Uniting the religious community (interfaith and ecumenical) and establishing christianity’s role in solving secular issues. Allows religion to play an active role in solving world problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E.g. national council of churches in Australia (esp ‘Act for Peace’) <p><u>Impact 2 - Change Worship</u> Removed the barriers limiting people’s involvement in worship, through giving adherents an active role in the expression of their faith.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E.g. Mass in the vernacular, priest facing the congregation and more adherent involvement/participation in rites/readings - E.g. W.M. Abbot, S.J - The Documents of Vatican II (1965) <i>“By 1990 our Catholic people will be much closer to Holy Scripture- and, thanks to the vernacular, so will our priests.”</i> <p>The church focuses on ensuring Christians have a connection with their faith.</p>
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Impact 3 - Image of the Papacy

Changed the image of the Pope to someone adherents could personally connect with as an accessible role model, through actively living out his teachings of social justice.

- E.g. bambino gesu hospital and regina coeli prison visits

This impact can be seen in the current Pope Francis, who is involved in contemporary issues (e.g. statements on climate change, and twitter account).

Bioethics

Ethics

- ONE of the following areas of ethical teaching in Christianity:
 - bioethics
 - environmental ethics
 - sexual ethics

- describe and explain Christian ethical teachings on bioethics OR environmental ethics OR sexual ethics

Syllabus Dot Point	Summary Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe and explain Christian ethical teachings on bioethics	<p>Bioethics</p> <p>Ethics surrounding biomedical issues- any interference with human life, e.g. euthanasia, IVF and abortion.</p> <p><u>Ethical Principles</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sanctity of Life, (God created man, therefore damaging, killing or modifying human life is insulting to God).2. Jesus' commandment of love (treating others as you would like to be treated, Christian duty to follow in his footsteps).3. Divine Sovereignty (God created life and does not want interference, indicating he has sovereignty over human life). <p><u>Ethical Sources</u></p> <p><i>The Bible</i></p> <p>Common to all denominations, as it focuses on the words and actions of Jesus.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 - "Thou shalt not kill," (Exodus 20:1-17).2 - "Love one another as I have loved you." (John 13:34).3 - "There is a time to be born and a time to die." (Ecclesiastes 3:2). <p><i>Church Authority</i></p> <p>Different denominations have different interpretations of teachings in scripture.</p> <p>Catholicism - the Catechism; outlines the Catholic stance on the bible and thus ethical issues.</p> <p>Anglicanism - Synod statements (from church leaders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- E.g. Canadian Council of Churches 2003: "We must not violate Christian liberty by doing anything that disrespects the image of God and circumvents his will. Instead we should prescribe only what is right and good." <p><i>Conscience</i></p> <p>People making decisions based on their own moral judgement, used when other sources can't address specific (contemporary) issues.</p> <p><u>Ethical Issues</u></p> <p><i>Abortion</i></p> <p>Orthodoxy and Catholicism - abortion is always wrong as it goes against the sanctity of life and Divine sovereignty.</p> <p>Uniting Church - abortion is accepted under certain circumstances when it is the most loving thing to do, e.g. to protect/preserve the mother's life.</p>

Euthanasia

Considered unethical by all denominations, as it overrides Divine Sovereignty. Instead emphasis is placed on Jesus' commandment of love, through palliative care, e.g. church run hospices - Anglicare, Uniting Care Australia.

Baptism

Significant practices in the life of adherents

- ONE significant practice within Christianity drawn from:
 - Baptism
 - Marriage ceremony
 - Saturday/Sunday worship
- describe ONE significant practice within Christianity drawn from:
 - Baptism
 - Marriage ceremony
 - Saturday/Sunday worship
- demonstrate how the chosen practice expresses the beliefs of Christianity
- analyse the significance of this practice for both the individual and the Christian community

Syllabus Dot Point	Summary Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the significant practice: Baptism Demonstrate how Baptism expresses the beliefs of Christianity Analyse the significance of Baptism for both the individual and the Christian community 	<p>Baptism</p> <p>Sacrament - compulsory rite of passage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiation into the beliefs and practices of the Christian community Infant baptism (anglicanism and catholicism): parents and godparents make commitments on the behalf of the child of christian faith Adult baptism (baptist and pentecostal): emphasise the need for adherents to be aware of their choice and commitment, in order to be born again in the church Usually carried out in church and involves immersion in water to symbolise washing away of sins <p><u>Core Belief 1: Salvation</u></p> <p>Through Christ, humans can be rid of original sin and the sin of their actions. This can be achieved through baptism; washing away sins and reading scripture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Be baptised in the name of Jesus Christ so your sins will be forgiven.” (Acts 2:38) <p><i>Individual Significance</i></p> <p>Freedom from sin through salvation allows for closeness with God, and provides opportunity to develop their relationship with Him.</p> <p><i>Community Significance</i></p> <p>Allows individuals to be welcomed into and united with the Christian community, as they share a common faith and expression.</p> <p><u>Core Belief 2: Death and Resurrection of Jesus</u></p> <p>Christians believe Jesus sacrificed himself by dying on the cross, and rose again. The readings in the ceremony express and affirm this belief.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “For when you were Baptised, you were buried with Christ through your faith in the active power of God who raised him from death.” (Colossians 2:12) <p>Thus Jesus’ death and resurrection allows adherents to achieve salvation. These readings focus on His death and resurrection to show how salvation is achieved and develop a better understanding of their</p>

faith.

Individual Significance

Better understanding of Jesus' role in dying for sins, and can better connect with their faith through Him.

Community Significance

They are united in their common understanding of Him.

Core Belief 3: Holy Trinity

One God has three parts; the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit. For Christians to fully live their faith, they must connect with all three aspects. Within baptism during the ceremony, all names are mentioned by the Priest.

- der. "Wherever you go, make disciples of all nations: Baptise them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." (Matthew 28:19)

It is expressed differently across denominations. Catholicism - baptism through the sign of the cross. Orthodox - immersed in water three times.

- Due to fundamental significance, all denominations will focus on Trinity

Individual Significance

Connection with all three aspects of trinity allows for deeper understanding of faith.

Community Significance

Unity in their understanding of their faith through the Trinity.