**Week 12: 4/17-4/19**

sacraments (especially baptism/Eucharist- what does it mean to call these “universal sacraments”?) –

a religious ceremony or act of the Christian Church that is regarded as an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual divine grace, in particular.

Eastern Orthodoxy – Eastern Orthodox theology is based in Nicene Creed, and the Eastern Orthodox Church teaches that it is the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic church established by Jesus Christ in his Great Commission, and that its bishops are the successors of Christ's apostles.

Roman Catholicism (Great Schism) - The hierarchy of the Catholic Church is headed by the Bishop of Rome, known as the pope (Latin: papa; "father"), who is the leader of the worldwide Catholic Church.

Christmas/Easter

Protestant Reformation (Martin Luther)/Catholic Counter-Reformation - Protestant Reformation, was a schism in Western Christianity initiated by Martin Luther and continued by John Calvin, Huldrych Zwingli, and other Protestant Reformers in 16th-century Europe. It is usually considered to have started with the publication of the Ninety-five Theses by Martin Luther in 1517 and lasted until the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648.

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How are the sacraments of Baptism and Eucharist connected to Jesus’ life? In what ways do they come out of the Jewish tradition?

What roles have women played in this tradition in the past, and in the present day?

What grievances against the Roman Catholic Church did Luther and his contemporaries cite? What major theological and ritual differences evolved between Catholicism and Protestantism during the Reformations?