We Profess, We Believe The Origin of our Creeds

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Luke 11:1	"He was praying in a certain place, and when he had finished, one of his disciples said to him, "Lord, teach us to pray just as John taught his disciples."
United States Catholic Catechism for Adults, 508	Definition of Creed - "This term comes from the Latin word <i>credo</i> , meaning "I believe." It is used to refer to a statement of belief."
United States Catholic Catechism for Adults, 45-46 – quoted from CCC 194	"The Apostles' Creed is so called because it is rightly considered to be a faithful summary of the apostles' faith. It is the ancient baptismal symbol of the Church of Rome. Its great authority arises from this fact: it is "the Creed of the Roman Church, the See of Peter, the first of the apostles, to which he brought the common faith.""
United States Catholic Catechism for Adults, 46 – quoted from CCC 195	"The Niceno-Constantinopolitan or Nicene Creed draws its great authority from the fact that it stems from the first two ecumenical Councils (in 325 and 381). It remains common to all the great Churches of both East and West to this day."
The Catholic Faith Handbook, 63.	 The Catholic Faith Handbook for Youth by Brian Singer-Towns et al, St. Mary's Press, Canada, 2004. The Heresies "Docetism claimed that Jesus is truly God but only appears in disguise as human. This teaching denied the full humanity of Jesus." "Arianism, on the other hand, denied that Jesus is fully God. Arius lived around the years 250-336, and taught that Jesus was a creature like we are, and did not exist before he was conceived. Arius saw Jesus as greater than other humans but less than God." Nestorianism held that Jesus was "two separate persons" and "not fully united in the one person of Jesus Christ." Hence Mary was mother of the human Jesus but not God Monophysitism said that Jesus was only divine because his human nature was absorbed into his divine nature
That All May Be One, 104-105	That All May One: Hierarchy and Participation in the Church by Terence L. Nichols, The Liturgical Press, Collegeville, Minnesota. 1997 Council of Nicea 325 A.D. • First ecumenical council • Called by Emperor Constantine, not the Pope • Called because of Heresies like Arianism

The creed from this council was not immediately recognized as universal (That all may be one, 105)
Constantinople 381 A.D. • Finalized the Creed
Chalcedon 451 A.D. • Council of Chalcedon formally adopted the Creed as a Creed
"Where did the Nicene Creed Come From?" online at http://www.catholicnewsherald.com/our-faith/200-news/roknewspager-yearfaith/2718-the-nicene-creed-and-its-origins?showall=&start=1
Regular use of the Nicene Creed at Mass began in the 6th century by Patriarch Timothy of Constantinople to combat heresy.