

	Popes	Council Name	Year
	Peter	Jerusalem	49-50
	St. Sylvester I	Nicaea	325
	St. Damascus	Constantinople I	381
	St. Celestine	Ephesus	431
	St. Leo I	Chalcedon	451
	Vigitius	Constantinople II	553
	St. Agatho	Constantinople III	680-681
	Adrian I	Nicaea II	787
	Adrian II	Constantinople IV	869
	Callistus II	Lateran I	1123
21 Councils	Innocent II	Lateran II	1139
21 Councils	Alexander III	Lateran III	1179
of the	Innocent III	Lateran IV	1215
Church	Innocent IV	Lyons I	1245
	Bl. Gregory X	Lyons II	1274
	Clement V	Vienne	1311-1312
	Gregory XII & Martin V	Constance	1414-1418
	Eugene IV., Martin V	Basel- Ferrara- Florence	1431-1445
	Julius II & Leo X	Lateran V	1512-1517
	Paul III, Marcellus II, Paul IV, Pius IV, Julius III	Trent	1545-1563
	Bl. Plus XI	Vatican I	1869-1870
	Bl. John XXII & Paul VI	Vatican II	1962-1965





# Collegiality

• In the Roman Catholic Church, **collegiality** refers to "the Pope governing the Church in collaboration with the bishops of the local Churches, respecting their proper autonomy."

# From Collegiality to Synodality

On 15 September 1965, as the Council was drawing to a close, <u>Pope Paul</u>
 <u>VI</u> established the Synod of Bishops



• Code of Canon Law describes it as "a group of bishops who have been chosen from different regions of the world and meet together at fixed times to foster closer unity between the Roman Pontiff and bishops, to assist the Roman Pontiff with their counsel ... and to consider questions pertaining to the activity of the Church in the world."

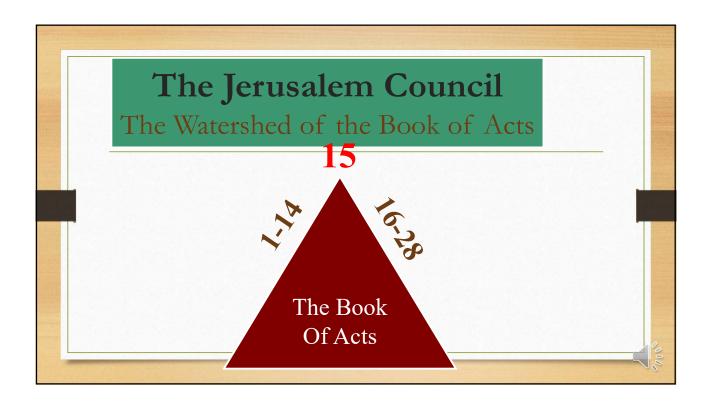
# From Collegiality to Synodality

- More recently under Pope Francis Synods have come to the fore and he has described the path of synodality as the path that Christ desires for His Church in the third millennium.
- During his time as Bishop of Rome, Pope Francis has convened Synods on the Family (2015), on Youth (2018) and on Amazonia (1999).
- The difference under Pope Francis is that the consultation is much wider and has been extended beyond bishop to representatives of the laity.

# Synod (Council) of Jerusalem

- The tradition of holding Synods at times when the Church faces particular challenges or decisions stretches back to the earliest days of the Church and the Synod of Jerusalem (c. 50AD) that is recounted in the Acts of the Apostles (chapter 15).
- This Synod dealt with the question of whether Gentiles who converted to Christianity should be required to follow the rules of Judaism that are laid out in the Torah.







# The Early Church - a Jewish Community

- A Law-observant Jewish community going to the Temple daily
- A sect within Judaism rather like the Pharisees, or the Sadducees
- BUT they believed that the messiah had come in Jesus Christ
- "This Jesus God raised up, and of that all are witnesses."
- "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ so that your sins may be forgiven; and you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.

# The Early Church - a Jewish Community

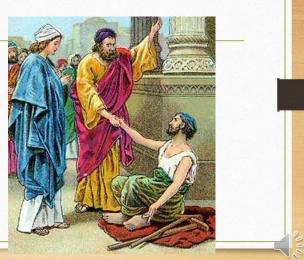
- Acts 2:46
- Every day they continued to gather together by common consent in the **temple** courts, breaking bread from house to house, sharing their food with glad and humble hearts,

# "Day by day continuing with one mind in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, they were taking their meals together wit gladness and sincerity of heart, praising God and having favor with all

those who were being saved:

# Peter Heals a Crippled Beggar in the Temple

• **3** One day Peter and John were going up to the temple at the hour of prayer, at three o'clock in the afternoon.



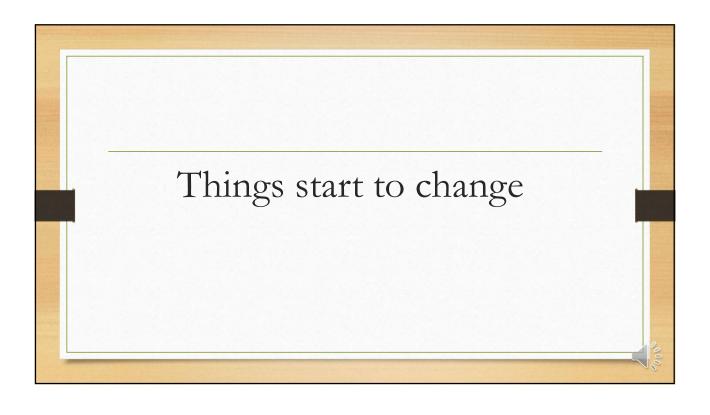
# The Apostles Heal Many in the Temple

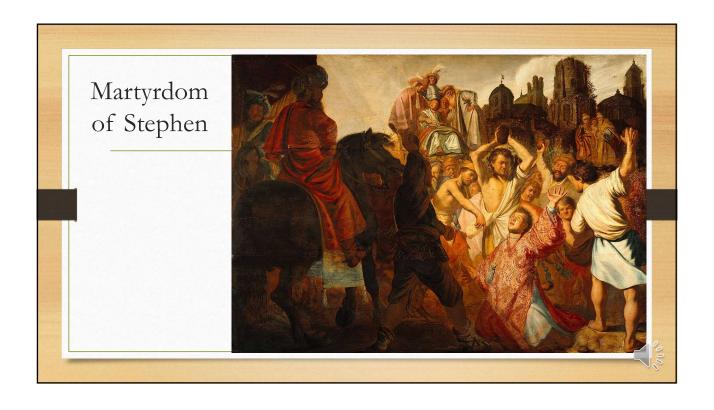
• 12 Now many signs and wonders were done among the people through the apostles. And they were all together in **Solomon's Portico.** 



# Jerusalem Council

- The early church initially comprised orthodox Jews who kept and revered the Law of Moses
- · According to that Law Gentiles were ritually unclean
- They didn't keep all the purity laws of Judaism. They didn't abstain from forbidden foods
- Contact with Gentiles could make Jews unclean too.
- Jews and Gentiles mixed as little as possible.
- They never came into physical contact or sat down at table together and ate together for fear of being "contaminated"





# The Church in Antioch Acts 11:19

Now those who were scattered because of the persecution that took place over Stephen travelled as far as Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Antioch, and they spoke the word to no one except Jews. <sup>20</sup> But among them were some men of Cyprus and Cyrene who, on coming to Antioch, spoke to the Hellenists also, proclaiming the Lord Jesus. <sup>21</sup> The hand of the Lord was with them, and a great number became believers and turned to the Lord.



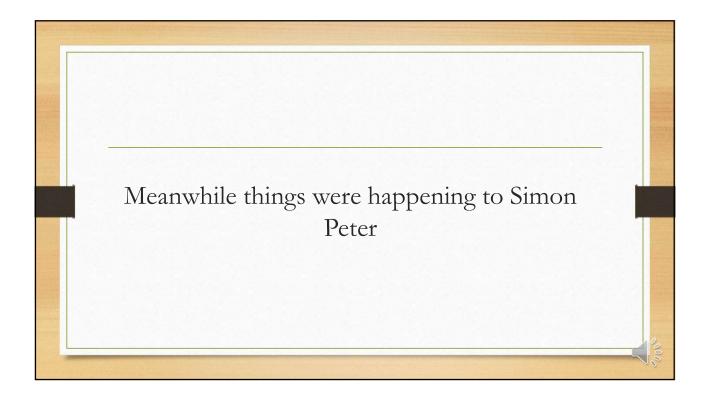
# Barnabas and Saul Commissioned Acts 13:1

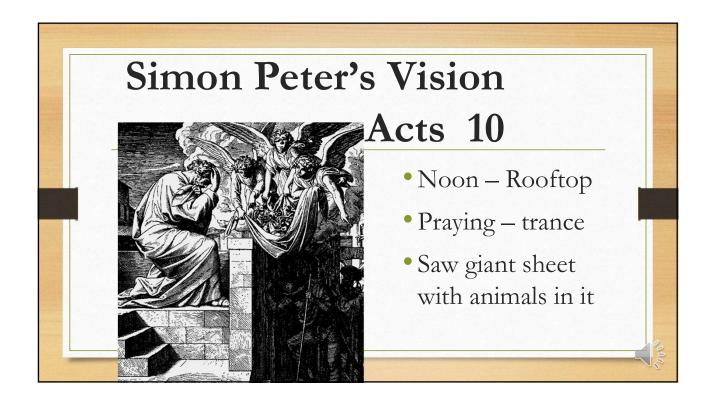
• 13 <sup>2</sup> While they were worshiping the Lord and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, "Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them." <sup>3</sup> Then after fasting and praying they laid their hands on them and sent them off.





# First Missionary Journey They went first to the synagogues and preached to Jews At first the Jews listened but then turned against Paul and Barnabas Rejected by the Jews they went to the Gentiles The Gentiles listened and believed and were baptised





## Peter's Vision

- Rise, Peter, kill and eat!
- Peter said, "By no means, Lord; for I have never eaten anything that is profane or unclean.



# Peter's Vision



- Do not call anything impure that God has made clean.
- Happened 3 times
- Messengers from Cornelius arrived just then asking Peter to visit
- Spirit said, "Go."

# Cornelius was a Roman Centurion

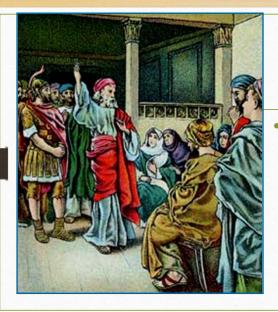
- God-fearers were Gentiles who associated with the Jews but had not become complete converts to Judaism.
- They were well-known in Judaism, went to synagogue, prayed with Jews but didn't go as far as being circumcised
- They were attracted by the Monotheism and Morality of the Jews.
- Cornelius prayed and gave to the poor.



# Jew and Gentile Meet

- Cornelius had gathered his friends and family
- The vision/dream was to show Peter that he could enter the house of the Gentile
- Simon Peter goes into the house of Cornelius
- The Walls Come Tumbling Down!





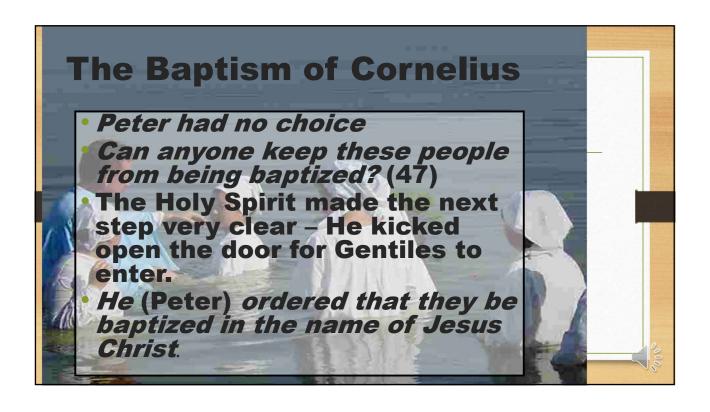
# Peter's Sermon

<sup>34</sup>Then Peter began to speak to them: "I truly understand that God shows no partiality, <sup>35</sup> but in every nation anyone who fears him and does what is right is acceptable to him. <sup>36</sup> You know the message he sent to the people of Israel, preaching peace by Jesus Christ—he is Lord of all.

# While Peter Was Still Speaking...

- The Holy Spirit broke into Peter's sermon!
- the Holy Spirit fell upon all who heard the word.
- Pentecost revisited
- Spoke in tongues just as the apostles had at the 1<sup>st</sup> Pentecost
- Holy Spirit came before they were baptized



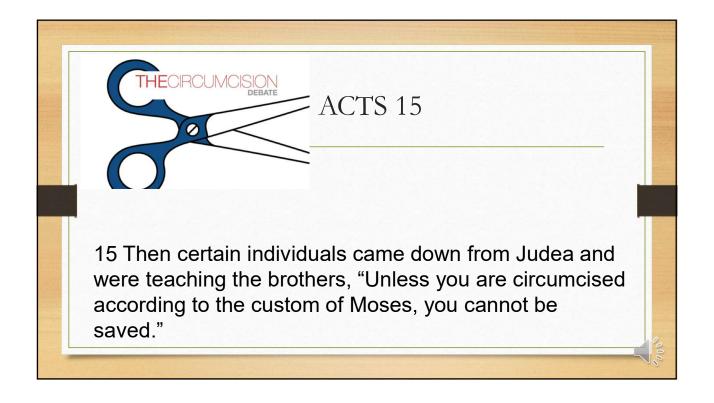


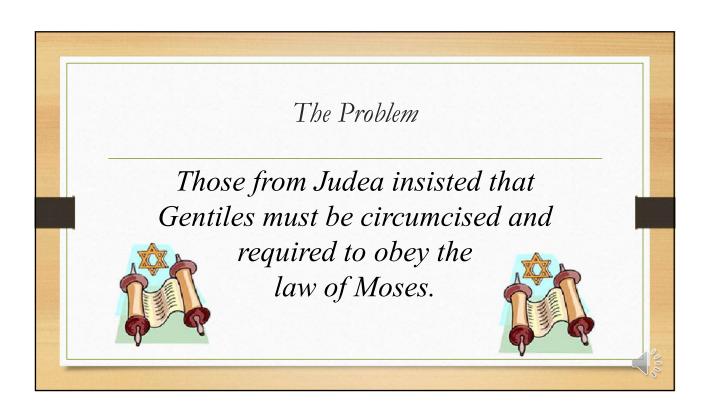
# Things Change

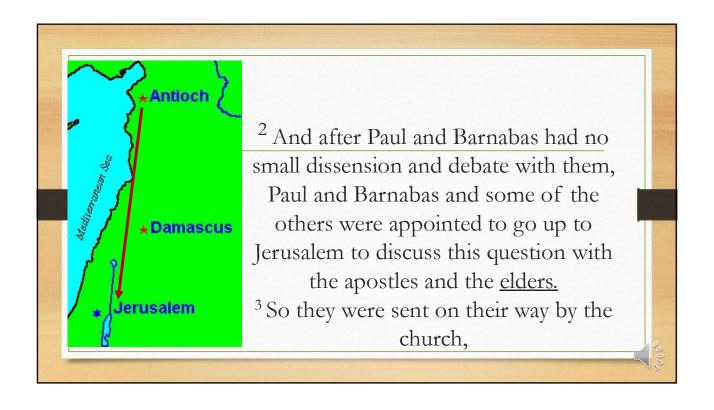
- Simon Peter had baptised a Roman centurion and his household (Gentiles)
- Paul and Barnabas have baptised Gentiles in Cyprus,
   Perga, Lystra and Derbe (Asia Minor)

# Acts 14:28 – 15:2

• Not everyone was pleased with the success of Paul and Barnabas' 1st Missionary Journey

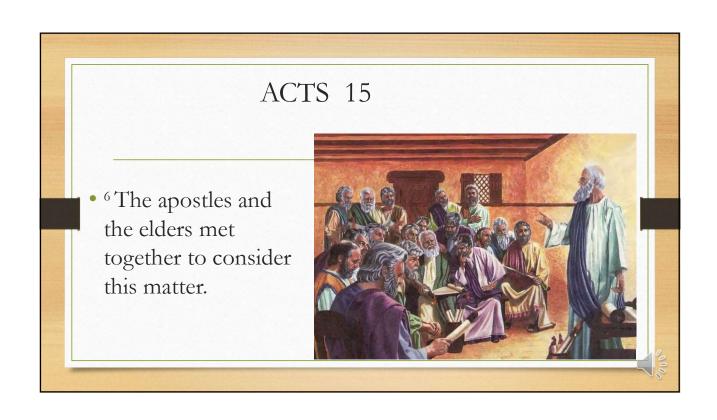






# Acts 15 Council of Jerusalem The problem of whether the Gentiles could be baptised without being circumcised. The relationship between faith in Christ and observance of

the Law of Moses.



# The various factions at the Jerusalem Council

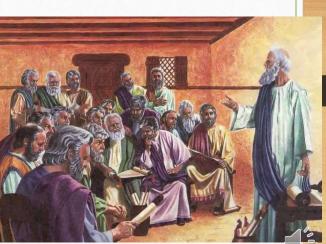
Paul, Titus and Barnabas Peter and the Galilean Apostles

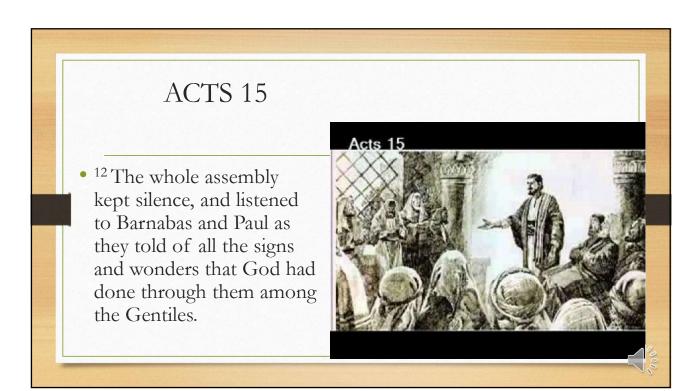
James and the Judean Elders, the Hebrews

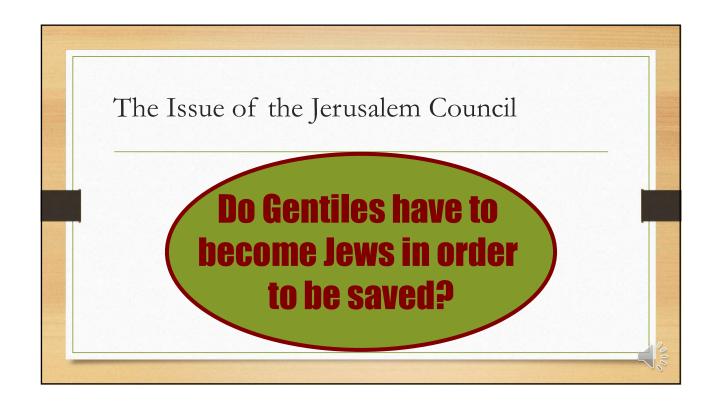
The Party of the Pharisees/circumcision

### ACTS 15

• <sup>7</sup> After there had been much debate, Peter stood up and said to them, "My brothers, you know that in the early days God made a choice among you, that I should be the one through whom the Gentiles would hear the message of the good news and become believers.







# The Issue of the Jerusalem Council

# What kind of Christians?

Remember Paul and Barnabas left LEADERS of the church behind them in the churches that they founded.

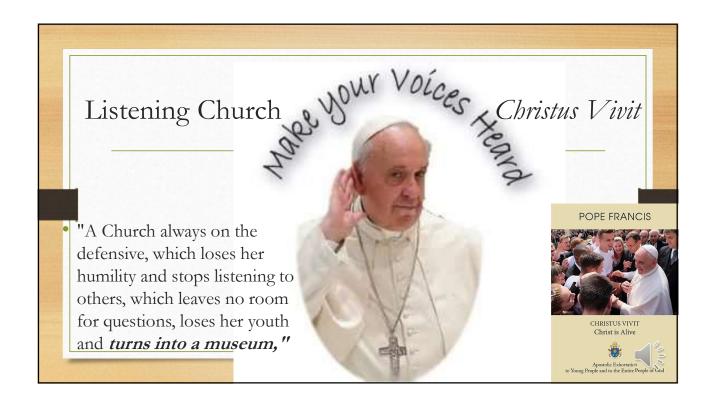
So it's not just a question of being members of the church but FULL members - Able to exercise leadership – have authority



<sup>13</sup> After they finished speaking, James replied, "My brothers, listen to me. <sup>14</sup> Simeon has related how God first looked favourably on the Gentiles, to take from among them a people for his name. <sup>15</sup> This agrees with the words of the prophets, as it is written ...

# Synodal Church

- Each speaks of his own experience
- All listen attentively and respectfully
- They pray about it
- They reach a decision under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit
- Not a democratic vote but reaching consensus

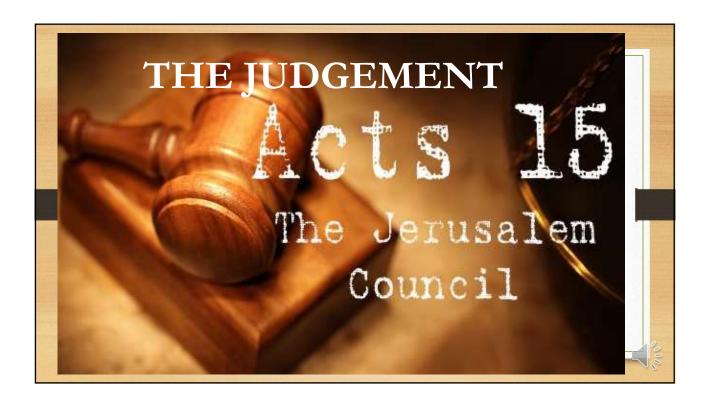


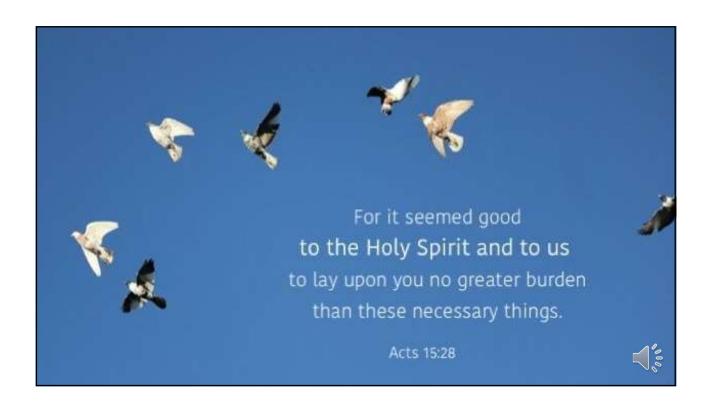
# Pope Francis on Acts 15

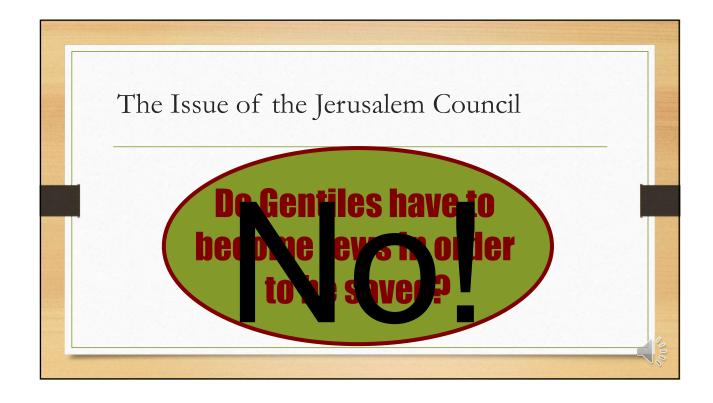
The Assembly of Jerusalem sheds important light on the way to face differences and to seek the "truth in love" (Eph 4:15).

It reminds us that the ecclesial method for resolving conflict is based on dialogue made of careful and patient listening and on discernment undertaken in the light of the Spirit.

Indeed, it is the Spirit who helps to overcome closure and tension, and works within hearts so that they may achieve unity in truth and goodness.







•Food polluted by idols
•Sexual Immorality
•Strangled Animals
•Blood

- The first two are essential. There is only one God and believers are expected to live a good and moral life.
- The second two are apparently about <u>fellowship</u>, not <u>salvation!</u>
- Laws to allow Jews and Gentiles to mix and sit down at table together

# It seems good to the Holy Spirit and to us

- Belief in Jesus Christ as Lord
- No taking part in pagan worship of other gods There is only ONE God
- Refrain from sexual immorality
- BUT no requirement for circumcision
- Gentiles can be baptised without first becoming Jews
- Overthrows all beliefs of the Jews as God's chosen People
- - as the only people who will be saved

# Pope Francis

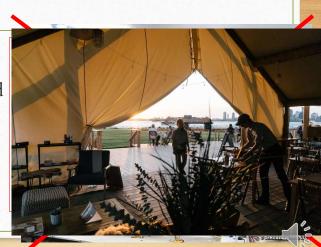
- This text helps us understand synodality.
- It is interesting how they write the Letter: the Apostles begin by saying: It seems good to the Holy Spirit and to us..".
- It is the Spirit who helps to overcome closure and tension, and works within hearts so that they may achieve unity in truth and goodness.
- The presence of the Holy Spirit is proper to synodality, otherwise it is not a synod.
- It is the parlour, parliament, something else



# Pope Francis

"The very nature of the Church appears from the Book of the Acts; she is not a fortress but a tent able to enlarge her space and give access to all.

Either she is on a journey always widening her space so that everyone can enter, or she is not a Church.



# Synodal Church

"The way of synodality is the way that God wants for the Church of the third millennium

What Jesus is asking of the church today "is all contained in the word 'synod," which means "walking together—laity, pastors, the Bishop of Rome."

This is an easy concept, but it's one that's difficult to put it into practice, he admitted.

(2015 Synod on the Family







"Pastoral ministry in a missionary key seeks to abandon the complacent attitude that says: "We have always done it this way."

I invite everyone to be **bold and creative** in this task of rethinking the goals, structures, style and methods of evangelization in their respective communities."
The Joy of the Gospel