

Session Two

The Ten Commandments and the Apostles Creed

I. Anglican Theology and Hook's three legged stool

- A. Sacred Scripture is always primary
- B. Human Reason is used to understand Sacred Scripture
- C. Traditions speak when the Bible is silent but they are always considered in light of the totality of Sacred Scripture and situation of men

II. What then is the source of Anglican Theology?

A. The Bible is our primary source for all theological understanding - please note the Nicene Creed Noted that I passed out last time.

B. We can understand the Bible because God gave us human reason and intellect. We read from the Bible not into it. This method requires that we examine every issue not only using one single passage, but examining each passage that may apply and then noting whether that single passage is in agreement with the entire Bible.

C. We have traditions that are cultural and those that are Apostolic Traditions. The difference is not in their age alone, but whether the Universal Church has accepted them.

A) Anglicans call the basement of their churches undercrofts

B) Anglicans ordain men to the Diaconate, Presbyterate and the Episcopacy - deacons, priests and bishops

Which of these two are Apostolic Traditions?

Other Apostolic Traditions:

Reverence for the Word of God

Order of Services - Liturgy of the Word, Liturgy of the Eucharist

Holy Eucharist or Mass on Holy Days and Sundays

Liturgical Seasons - Lent, Advent Christmas, Easter...

Commemoration of Saints

Understanding of True Presence

Seven Sacraments

III. The Ten Commandments - the Decalogue

A. Where is the source of the Ten Commandments - Handouts 1-2

1. Exodus 20 - #1

¹And God spoke all these words, saying, ²"I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. ³"You shall have no other gods before me. ⁴"You shall not make for yourself a graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; ⁵you shall not bow down to them or serve them; for I the LORD your God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and the fourth generation of those who hate me, ⁶but showing steadfast love to thousands of those who love me and keep my commandments. ⁷"You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain. ⁸"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. ⁹Six days you shall labor, and do all your work; ¹⁰but the seventh day is a sabbath to the LORD your God; in it you shall not do any work, you, or your son, or your daughter, your manservant, or your maidservant, or your cattle, or the sojourner who is within your gates; ¹¹for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day; therefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day and hallowed it. ¹²"Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long in the land which the LORD your God gives you. ¹³"You shall not kill. ¹⁴"You shall not commit adultery. ¹⁵"You shall not steal. ¹⁶"You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor. ¹⁷"You shall not covet your neighbor's house; you shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his manservant, or his maidservant, or his ox, or his ass, or anything that is your neighbor's."

2. Deuteronomy 5 -#2

¹And Moses summoned all Israel, and said to them, "Hear, O Israel, the statutes and the ordinances which I speak in your hearing this day, and you shall learn them and be careful to do them. ²The LORD our God made a covenant with us in Horeb. ³Not with our fathers did the LORD make this

covenant, but with us, who are all of us here alive this day. ⁴The LORD spoke with you face to face at the mountain, out of the midst of the fire, ⁵while I stood between the LORD and you at that time, to declare to you the word of the LORD; for you were afraid because of the fire, and you did not go up into the mountain. He said:⁶“I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. ⁷You shall have no other gods before me. ⁸“You shall not make for yourself a graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is on the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; ⁹you shall not bow down to them or serve them; for I the LORD your God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me, ¹⁰but showing steadfast love to thousands of those who love me and keep my commandments. ¹¹“You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain: for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.

¹²“Observe the sabbath day, to keep it holy, as the LORD your God commanded you. ¹³Six days you shall labor, and do all your work; ¹⁴but the seventh day is a sabbath to the LORD your God; in it you shall not do any work, you, or your son, or your daughter, or your manservant, or your maidservant, or your ox, or your ass, or any of your cattle, or the sojourner who is within your gates, that your manservant and your maidservant may rest as well as you. ¹⁵You shall remember that you were a servant in the land of Egypt, and the LORD your God brought you out thence with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm; therefore the LORD your God commanded you to keep the sabbath day. ¹⁶“Honor your father and your mother, as the LORD your God commanded you; that your days may be prolonged, and that it may go well with you, in the land which the LORD your God gives you. ¹⁷“You shall not kill. ¹⁸“Neither shall you commit adultery. ¹⁹“Neither shall you steal. ²⁰“Neither shall you bear false witness against your neighbor. ²¹“Neither shall you covet your neighbor’s wife; and you shall not desire your neighbor’s house, his field, or his manservant, or his maidservant, his ox, or his ass, or anything that is your neighbor’s.’

B. There is difference in the numbering between the Roman Catechism and the Anglican Catechism, why?

1. The numbering of the 10 Commandments in the Roman Catechism is based on the numbering of St. Augustine in the 5th Century. He used the

Hebrew Text for his study and found the Deuteronomy more in agreement with his theology of concupiscence.

2. This numbering is was adopted by the Council of Trent and appears in the Catechism of that Council

* Remember the Council of Trent is held address the errors that had been proposed by the Continental Reformation.

3. The Separation of the two natures of coveting is based upon the difference in the types of concupiscence - the coveting of a person, specifically a wife being different than coveting possessions.

4. The Reformers and the English Protestants argued for a division of the commandments concerning worship based upon Origin and Josephus. They also stated that the idea of coveting the wife was a double prohibition because it was already addressed under adultery.

C. Do these differences matter? - What do the Catechisms say about interpretation?

Examine pages 9-17 - Handouts for Luther's Catechism - Jewish Ascertain ha-Dibrot

Can we conclude that although we number differently our basic Biblical Understanding is the same?

IV. The Apostles Creed - The Baptismal Creed - History

A. Historical Issues

1. Written by the Apostles on the day of Pentecost

- a. Divinely Inspired
- b. 12 Articles to the creed

2. 390 A.D. Council of Milan recognizes the Creed of the Apostles

3. Although there are numerous references to the teachings, the rule, the doctrine, there is no specific mention of the Apostles Creed in the first two centuries after the Pentecost

4. Modern Thought and Criticism - Protestant not R.C.

- a. The Apostles creed is a Baptismal Creed from Gaul in the 5th Century - (1890's) period of deconstructionism
- b. May be a creed from Gaul, but others point to an early creed from Rome used in Baptism (1900's)
- c. Current thought is that the Apostles Creed is based upon the Rome Creed which was based upon the more ancient outline of the early church -

* We have copies of the Roman Creed from Tertullian writing around 200 A.D.

5. Arguments about dismissing the Creed as only a Baptismal formula from Gaul - Catholic Thought

1. There are many statements in the New Testament addressing the issue of a creed or confessional statement. Examples:

Acts 8:35 - Eunuch Baptism ³⁵*Then Philip opened his mouth, and beginning with this scripture he told him the good news of Jesus.*

Romans 6:17 - *"obedient from the heart to the standard of teaching to which you were committed"*

Romans 8:8-10 *" But what does it say? The word is near you, on your lips and in your heart (that is, the word of faith which we preach); ⁹because, if you confess with your lips that Jesus is Lord and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. ¹⁰*

2. We have the fathers of the church writing in the 4th and 5th centuries that the creed is to be learned by rote and never written down - this may indicate why we have no complete primitive creed preserved.

3. The eastern Church prior to Nicaea had a creed which followed the Roman formula

4. Finally from two separate regions we have creeds noted by Fathers of the church as early as the 2nd century - St. Irenaeus - Gaul and Tertullian - Africa

V. What do the Two catechisms Note about the Apostles Creed?

(Examine pages 7-9)

As a discussion Question - Do you find any difference between what you believe or were taught about the Apostles Creed and what we read in the Catechism of the Catholic Church?

Roman Creed

- (1) I [believe](#) in [God the Father Almighty](#);
- (2) And in [Jesus Christ](#), His only Son, our Lord;
- (3) Who was born of (de) the [Holy Ghost](#) and of (ex) the Virgin Mary;
- (4) Crucified under [Pontius Pilate](#) and [buried](#);
- (5) The third day He rose again from the dead,
- (6) He [ascended into Heaven](#),
- (7) Sitteth at the right hand of the Father,
- (8) Whence He shall come to judge the living and the dead.
- (9) And in the [Holy Ghost](#),
- (10) The Holy [Church](#),
- (11) The forgiveness of [sins](#);
- (12) The [resurrection of the body](#).

Apostles Creed - Trent

- (1) I [believe](#) in [God the Father Almighty](#) *Creator of [Heaven](#) and earth*
- (2) And in [Jesus Christ](#), His only Son, our Lord;
- (3) Who was *conceived* by the [Holy Ghost](#), born of the Virgin Mary,
- (4) *Suffered* under [Pontius Pilate](#), was crucified, *dead*, and [buried](#);
- (5) *He descended into [hell](#)*; the third day He rose again from the dead;
- (6) He [ascended into Heaven](#), sitteth at the right hand of [God](#) the Father *Almighty*;
- (7) From thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead.
- (8) *I [believe](#)* in the [Holy Ghost](#),
- (9) The Holy Catholic [Church](#), the [communion of saints](#)
- (10) The forgiveness of [sins](#),
- (11) The [resurrection of the body](#), and
- (12) *life everlasting*.