



THE
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EPISCOPAL 101

Session 2

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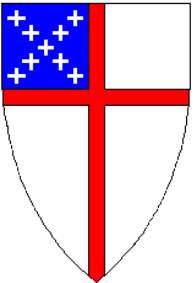
Quiz Time

The Episcopal Seal




The Episcopal Seal

- The white field represents the purity of the Christian religion.
- The red cross represents the sacrifice of Jesus and the blood of the martyrs.
- The red cross on a white field is the cross of Saint George, the patron of England
- The blue in the upper left-hand corner is the light blue of the sky, often used by artists for the clothing of Mary
- The nine white crosslets on the blue field represent the nine original dioceses MA, CT, NY, NJ, PA, MD, VA, DE, SC
- St. Andrew's Cross to commemorate the fact that Samuel Seabury, the first American bishop, was consecrated in Aberdeen, Scotland, on Nov. 14, 1784.
- The colors red, white, and blue represent the USA



Today's Topics

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- How the Episcopal Church Worships
- What the Episcopal Church Believes
 - The Bible
 - The Creeds
 - The Sacraments
 - Apostolic Succession

Episcopal Worship

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Episcopal Worship

- Oh come, let us sing to the Lord; let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation! Let us come into his presence with thanksgiving; let us make a joyful noise to him with songs of praise! For the Lord is a great God, and a great King above all gods. In his hand are the depths of the earth; the heights of the mountains are his also. The sea is his, for he made it, and his hands formed the dry land. – Psalm 95
- Q. What is corporate worship?
- A. In corporate worship, we unite ourselves with others to acknowledge the holiness of God, to hear God's Word, to offer prayer, and to celebrate the sacraments.

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How we worship

- Prayer Book based
- Centrality of the Eucharist
- Morning Prayer
- Noonday Prayer
- Evening Prayer
- Compline

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What we believe

- The Bible
- The Creeds
- The Sacraments
- Apostolic Succession

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The Bible

Old Testament
New Testament
Apocrypha

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The Bible

Old Testament

The Law				History																	
Genesis	Exodus	Leviticus	Numbers	Deuteronomy	Joshua	Judges	Ruth	1 Samuel	2 Samuel	1 Kings	2 Kings	1 Chronicles	2 Chronicles	Ezra	Nehemiah	Esther					
Poetry				Major		& Minor Prophets															
Job	Psalms	Proverbs	Ecclesiastes	Song of Songs	Isaiah	Jeremiah	Lamentations	Ezekiel	Daniel	Hosea	Joel	Amos	Obadiah	Jonah	Micah	Nahum	Habakkuk	Zephaniah	Haggai	Zachariah	Malachi

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The Bible

New Testament

Gospels				History		Paul's Letters												
Matthew	Mark	Luke	John	Acts	Romans	1 Corinthians	2 Corinthians	Galatians	Ephesians	Philippians	Colossians	1 Thessalonians	2 Thessalonians	1 Timothy	2 Timothy	Titus	Philemon	
General Letters				Prophecy														
Hebrews	James	1 Peter	2 Peter	1 John	2 John	3 John	Jude	Revelation										

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The Bible - Apocrypha

- [1 Esdras \(Vulgate 3 Esdras\)](#)
- [2 Esdras \(Vulgate 4 Esdras\)](#)
- [Tobit](#)
- [Judith \("Judeth" in Geneva\)](#)
- [Rest of Esther \(Vulgate Esther 10:4 – 16:24\)](#)
- [Wisdom](#)
- [Ecclesiasticus \(also known as Sirach\)](#)
- [Baruch and the Epistle of Jeremy \(all part of Vulgate Baruch\)](#)
- [Song of the Three Children \(Vulgate Daniel 3:24–90\)](#)
- [Story of Susanna \(Vulgate Daniel 13\)](#)
- [The Idol Bel and the Dragon \(Vulgate Daniel 14\)](#)
- [Prayer of Manasses \(Daniel\)](#)
- [1 Maccabees](#)
- [2 Maccabees](#)

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The Bible

Q. Why do we call the Holy Scriptures the Word of God?

A. We call them the Word of God because God inspired their human authors and because God still speaks to us through the Bible.

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The Bible

Q. How do we understand the meaning of the Bible?

A. We understand the meaning of the Bible by the help of the Holy Spirit, who guides the Church in the true interpretation of the Scriptures.

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The Bible – Approved Translations

- King James or Authorized Version (the historic Bible of The Church)
- English Revision (1881)
- American Revision (1901)
- Revised Standard Version (1952)
- Jerusalem Bible (1966)
- New English Bible with the Apocrypha (1970)
- Good News Bible / Today's English Version (1976)
- New American Bible (1970)
- Revised Standard Version, an Ecumenical Edition (1973)
- New International Version (1978)
- New Jerusalem Bible (1987)
- Revised English Bible (1989)
- **New Revised Standard Version (1990)**
- Common English Bible (2012)

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The Creeds

Q. What are the creeds?

A. The creeds are statements of our basic beliefs about God.

Apostles Creed
Nicene Creed
(Athanasian Creed)

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The Creeds


Q. What is the Apostles' Creed?

A. The Apostles' Creed is the ancient creed of Baptism; it is used in the Church's daily worship to recall our Baptismal Covenant.

Q. What is the Nicene Creed?

A. The Nicene Creed is the creed of the universal Church and is used at the Eucharist.


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Apostles Creed

- Ancient formula of Christian belief in three sections
- Although its authorship is attributed to the twelve apostles, opinions vary concerning its origin.
- Its title dates from the late fourth century, and it may be based on a shorter form of the creed in use at Rome in the middle of the second century.
- The Apostles' Creed may be considered to be an authentic expression of the apostolic faith.


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Nicene Creed

- It was first issued by the Council of Nicaea in 325, but in the
- Form used today it is thought to have been perfected at the Council of Constantinople in 381.
- There is no doubt that it was passed on to the church through the Council of Chalcedon in 451.
- It states the full divinity of the Son, the second Person of the Trinity, in opposition to Arius. It also states the full divinity of the Holy Spirit, as denied by Macedonius.


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The Creeds - God

<p>Apostles Creed</p> <p>I believe in God, the Father almighty, creator of heaven and earth;</p>	<p>Nicene Creed</p> <p>We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all that is, seen and unseen.</p>
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The Creeds - Jesus

<p>Apostles Creed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord. • He was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit • and born of the Virgin Mary. • • • He suffered under Pontius Pilate, • was crucified, died, and was buried. • On the third day he rose again. • He ascended into heaven, • and is seated at the right hand of the Father. • He will come again to judge the living and the dead. 	<p>Nicene Creed</p> <p>We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, of one Being with the Father. Through him all things were made. For us and for our salvation he came down from heaven: by the power of the Holy Spirit he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary, and was made man. For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate he suffered death and was buried. On the third day he rose again in accordance with the Scriptures; he ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the and his kingdom will have no end.</p>
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The Creeds – Holy Spirit

<p>Apostles Creed</p> <p>I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.</p>	<p>Nicene Creed</p> <p>We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son. With the Father and the Son he is worshiped and glorified. He has spoken through the Prophets. We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church. We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins. We look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.</p>
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