

Key Concepts				<u>The Magisterium & 2nd Vatican Council</u>	
Resurrection	The raising of the body to life following death. Catholics believe Jesus rose from the dead.	Soul	The spiritual part of a human that can never die. The part created by God that lives on after the death of the body.	<p>The Latin word Magisterium means ‘teaching authority’. This is the teaching authority of the Church that includes the Bishops and the Pope. The Magisterium puts forward Catholic Teaching in response to issues that were not considered in the Bible or covered by tradition. In the 1960’s the Catholic Church had an extraordinary council of the Magisterium called the 2nd Vatican Council. It made some significant changes to how the Church works.</p>	
Heaven	Eternal existence in God’s presence	Hell	The lack of God for all eternity		
Magisterium	The teaching authority of the Roman Catholic Church that comes from the Pope and Bishops.	Judgement	Judging someone on their actions. Catholics believe God will judge people on how they have lived their lives.		
Eternal Life	Spiritual existence in heaven after the death of the body.	Death	The end of physical life. Catholics see death as a change rather than an ending.	<u>Sources of Authority</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaudium et Spes (The Church in the Modern World) 2. Sacrosantum Concilium (The Sacred Liturgy) 3. Dei Verbum (The Word of God) 4. Lumen Gentium (The Church) 	

The Magisterium	The Magisterium is the teaching authority of the Church that includes the Bishops and the Pope. The Magisterium puts forward Catholic Teaching in response to issues that were not considered in the Bible or covered by tradition. Catholics believe the Holy Spirit guides the Pope and bishops in their decisions. As the Pope is guided by the Holy Spirit, Catholics believe he is infallible .
Ordinary & Extraordinary Magisterium	Ordinary Magisterium is the regular teaching of the Pope and his Bishops on issues that influence the lives of Catholics. This teaching is often put forward in letters called encyclicals . The most recent encyclical was written in 2015 by Pope Francis entitled ‘ Laudato Si’ . Extraordinary magisterium is called extraordinary because they don’t happen very often. It is split into two main parts, Conciliar and Pontifical. Conciliar are large councils that invite the lead Bishops of each country to meet and discuss matters of the Church. One of the most important councils was the council of Nicaea and the most recent was the 2nd Vatican Council . Pontifical are declarations (teachings) made by the Pope himself. The Pope has the authority to make the final decision on issues that Bishops in the Church might not agree. Roman Catholics believe that the pope speaks infallibly. One example of a pope speaking ‘ ex cathedra ’ was when Pope Pius XII declared in 1950 that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was physically taken up to heaven.
The 2nd Vatican Council	The 1960s saw dramatic changes around the world. The Second Vatican Council was an ecumenical (universal) council of the Catholic Church during which Bishops from all over the world came together to discuss how Catholics needed to meet the challenges of the modern world. The Council, took place between 1962 and 1965 .
The Four Major Documents of the 2nd Vatican Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaudium et spes (Church in the Modern World) - document about Catholic social Teaching. Encouraged Catholics to respond to the issues of poverty and social justice and engage with people of different religions and faiths. 2. Sacrosantum Concilium (Sacred Liturgy) – document covers changes to the Mass. Priest now faces the congregation, no longer spoken in Latin and more of the Bible is read. 3. Dei Verbum (Word of God) - document sets out how important the Bible is. It encouraged Catholics to use the Bible as part of their prayers and understand the context of the Bible 4. Lumen Gentium (The Church) – document encouraged Catholics to take a more active part in the Church

<u>Exam Practice</u> <p>c) Explain the importance of the Second Vatican Council (8)</p>
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