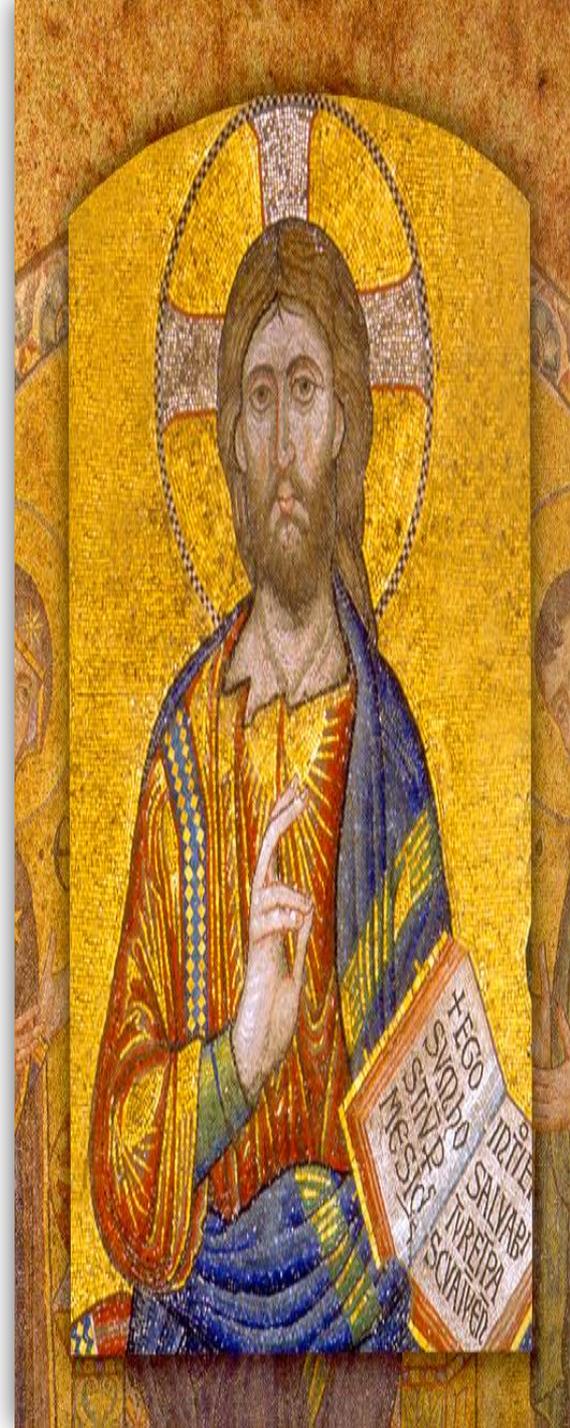


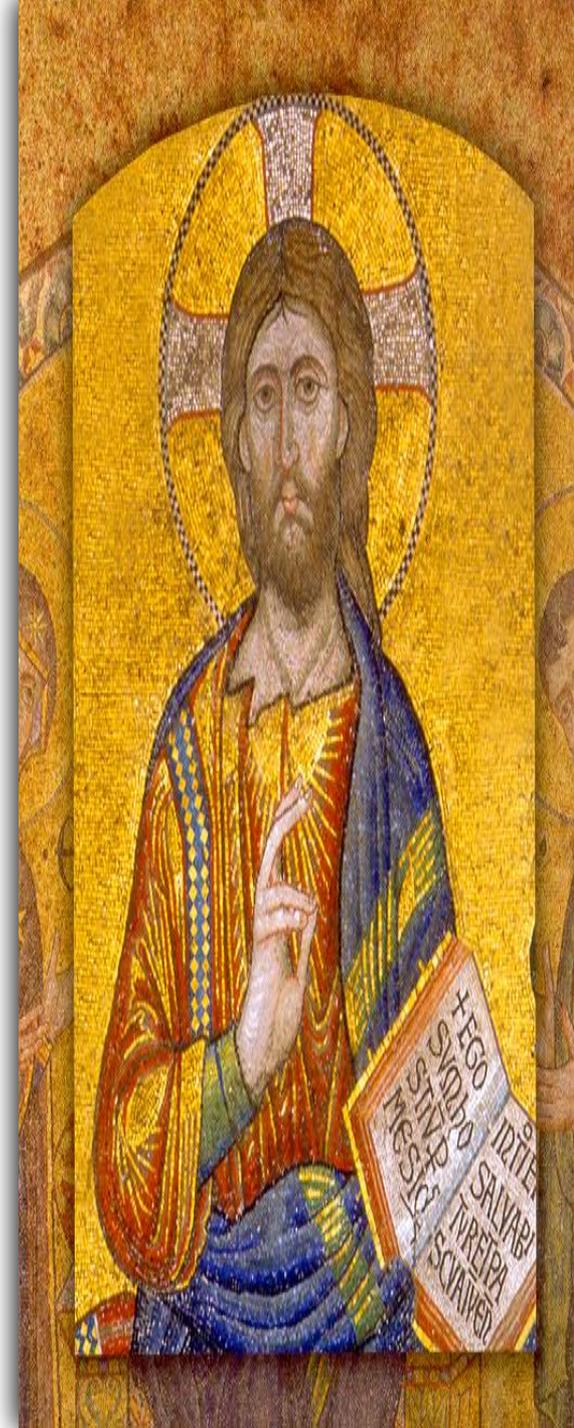
Catechist Training Program

**“Sacred Scripture
&
Sacred Tradition”**



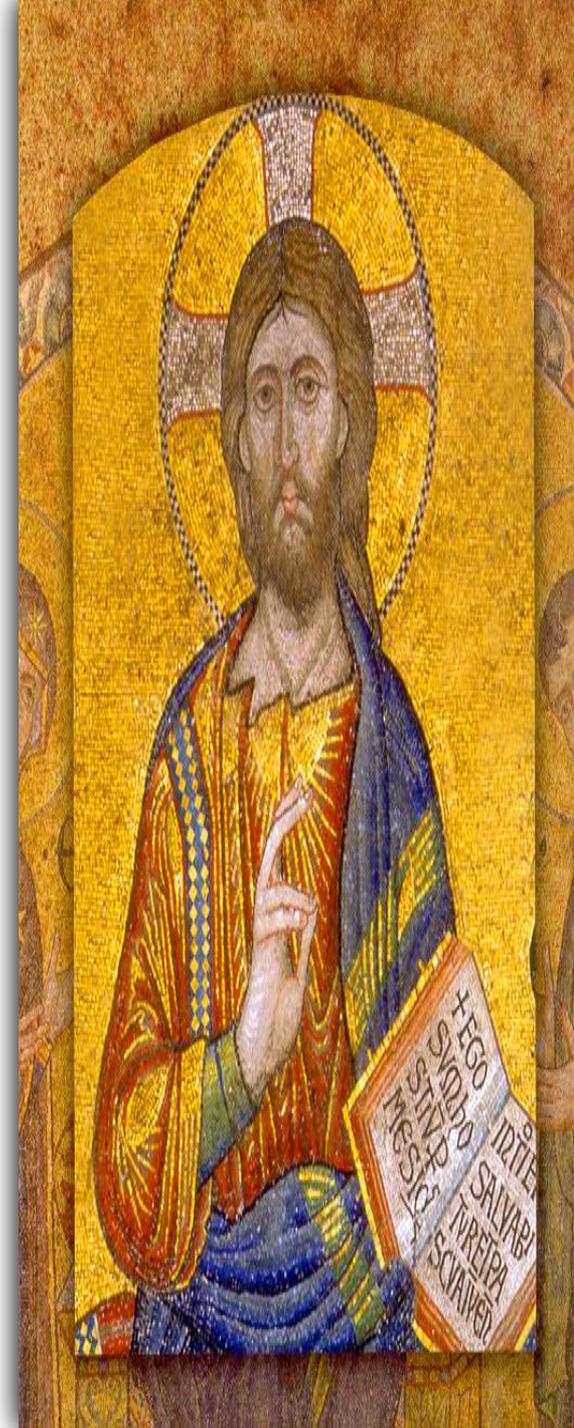
Sacred Scripture

- We call it ‘Sacred’ because it is the ‘words of God in the words of men’ – i.e. Sacred Scripture has God as its author.
- For this reason, the Church has always venerated the Scriptures as she venerates the Lord’s Body. **(CCC 103)**
- In Sacred Scripture, the Church constantly finds her nourishment and her strength, for she welcomes it not as a human words, “but as what it really is, the word of God.” “In the sacred books, the Father who is in heaven comes lovingly to meet his children, and talks to them.” **(CCC 104)**



Inspiration of Sacred Scripture

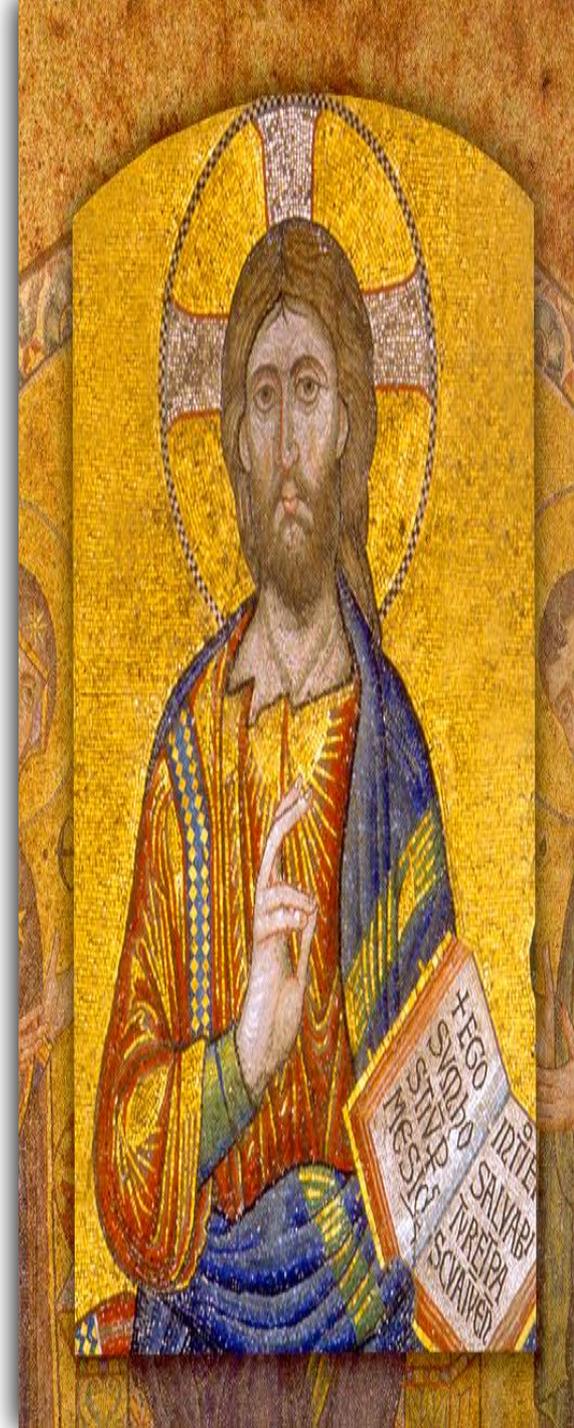
- God is the author of Sacred Scripture. “The divinely revealed realities, which are contained and presented in the text of Sacred Scripture, have been written down under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.” **(CCC 105)**
- God inspired the human authors of the sacred books. God chose certain men who, all the while he employed them in this task, made full use of their own faculties and powers so that, though he acted in them and by them, it was as true authors that they consigned to writing whatever he wanted written, and no more.” **(CCC 106)**



Truth of Sacred Scripture

- *The inspired books teach the truth.* “Since therefore all that the inspired authors or sacred writers affirm should be regarded as affirmed by the Holy Spirit, we must acknowledge that the books of Scripture firmly, faithfully and without error teach that truth which God for the sake of our salvation, wished to see confided to the Sacred Scriptures.” **(CCC 107)**

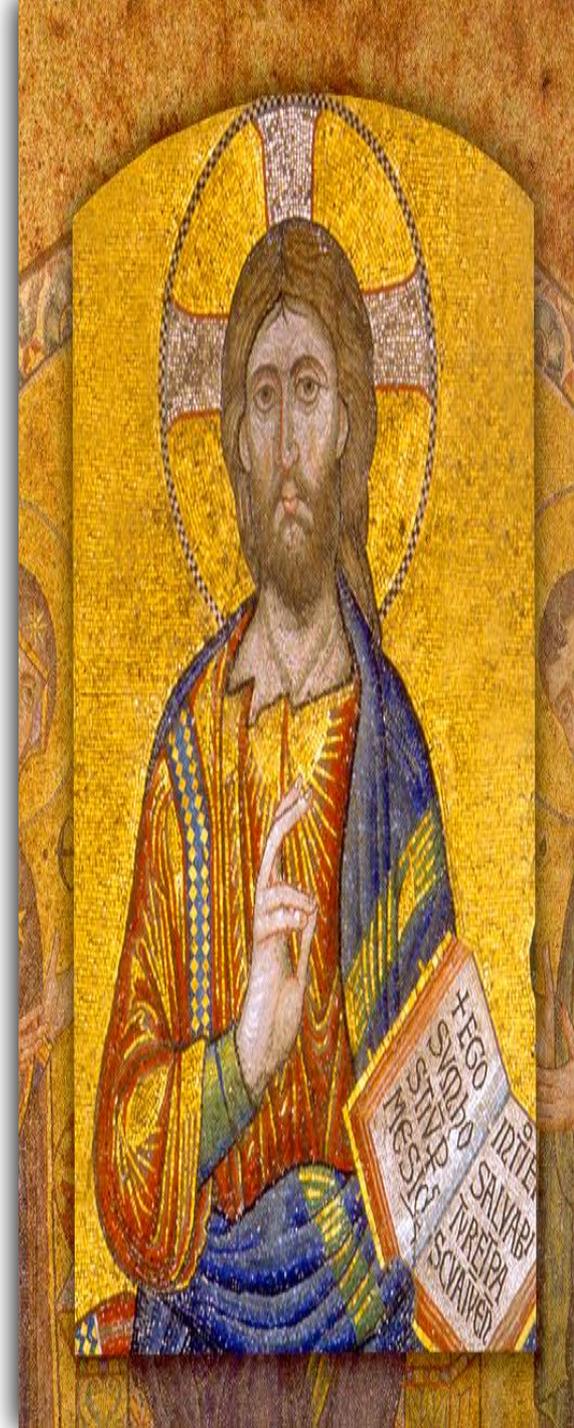
- *The Christian faith is not a “religion of the book.”* Christianity is the religion of the “Word” of God, a word which is “not a written and mute word, but the **W**ord which is incarnate and living.” **(CCC 106)**



Sacred Tradition

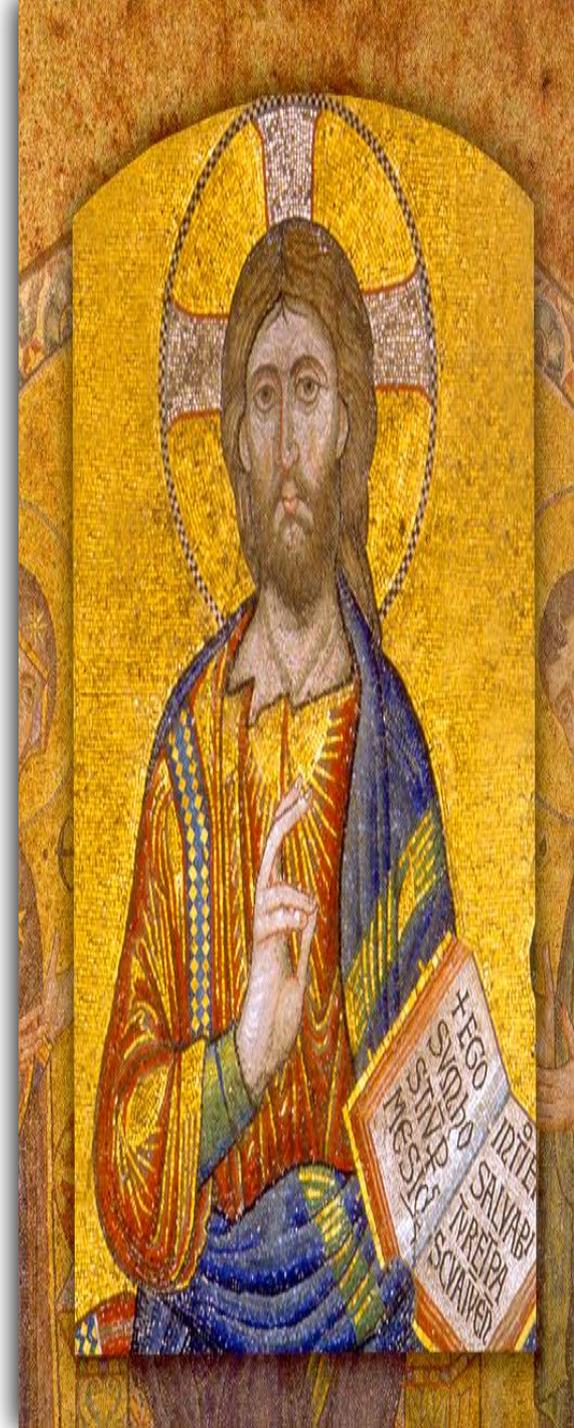
- God “desires all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth”: that is, of Christ Jesus. Christ must be proclaimed to all nations and individuals, so that this revelation may reach to the ends of the earth. **(CCC 74)**

“God graciously arranged that the things he had once revealed for the salvation of all peoples should remain in their entirety, throughout the ages, and be transmitted to all generations.”



Apostolic Tradition

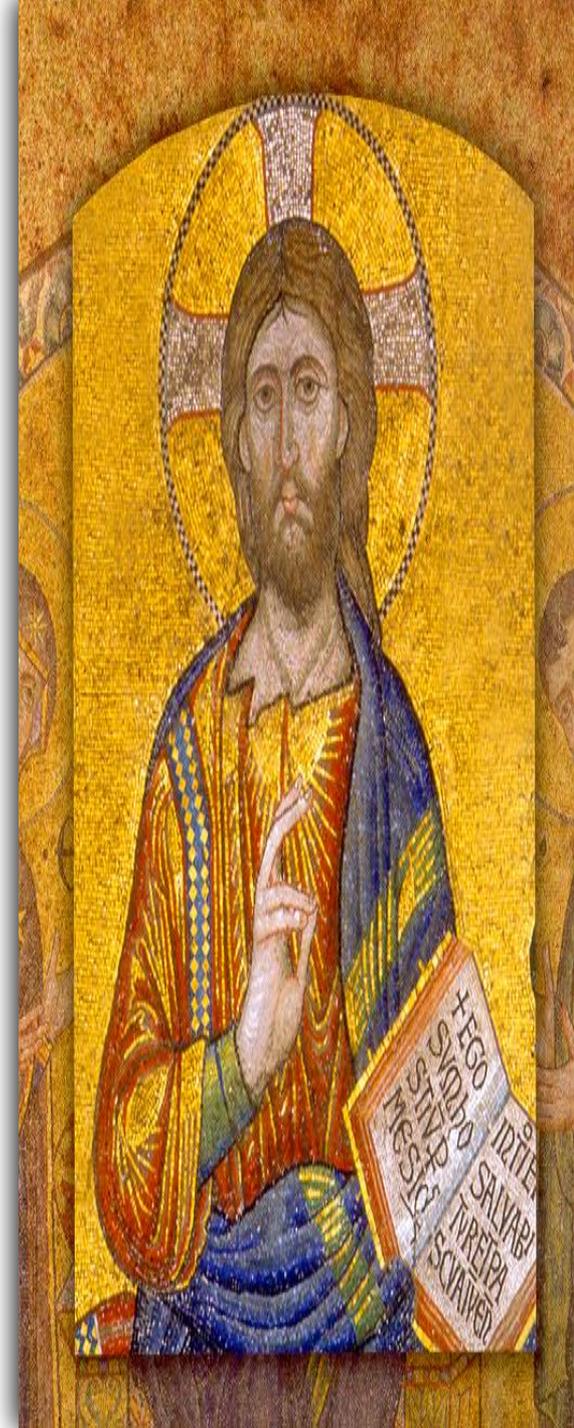
Christ the Lord, in whom the entire Revelation of the most high God is summed up, commanded the apostles to preach the Gospel, which had been promised beforehand by the prophets, and which he fulfilled in his own person and promulgated with his own lips. In preaching the Gospel, they were to communicate the gifts of God to all men. This Gospel was to be the source of all saving truth and moral discipline.” **(CCC 75)**



Apostolic Preaching

In keeping with the Lord's command, the Gospel was handed on in two ways:

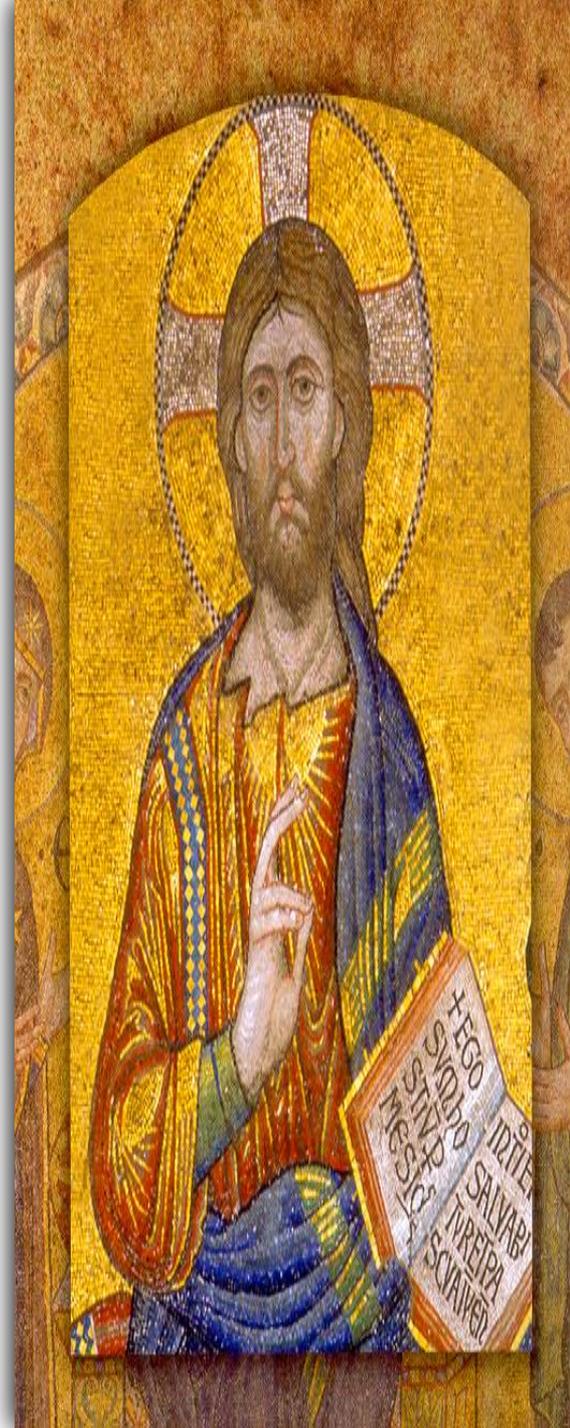
- ❑ *Orally* – “by the Apostles who handed on, by the spoken word of their preaching, by the example they gave, by the institutions they established, what they themselves had received – whether from the lips of Christ, from his way of life and his works, or whether they had learned it at the prompting of the Holy Spirit.”
- ❑ *In writing* – “by those apostles and other men associated with the apostles who, under the inspiration of the same Holy Spirit, committed the message of salvation to writing.” **(CCC 106)**



Apostolic Succession

In order that the full and living Gospel might always be preserved in the Church, the apostles left bishops as their successors. They gave them “their own position of teaching authority.” Indeed, “the apostolic preaching, which is expressed in a special way in the inspired books, was to be preserved in a continuous line of succession until the end of time.” **(CCC 106)**

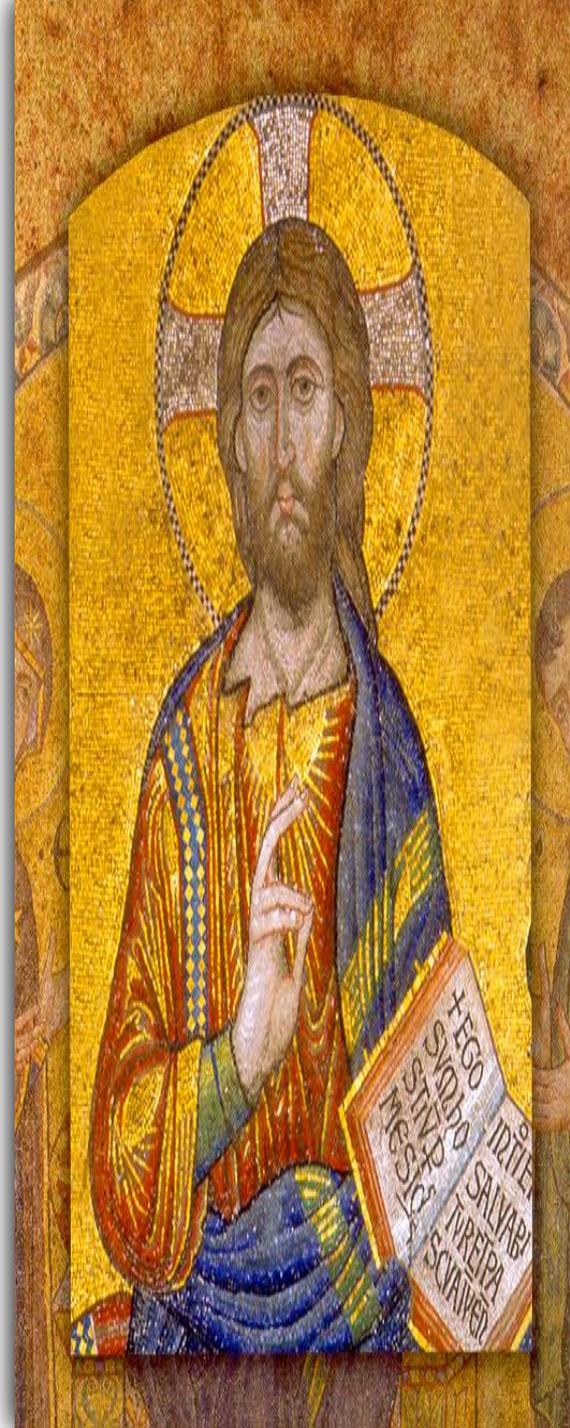
*“This living transmission, accomplished in the Holy Spirit, is called **Tradition**, since it is distinct from Sacred Scripture, though closely connected to it.”*



The Relationship Between Sacred Scripture & Tradition

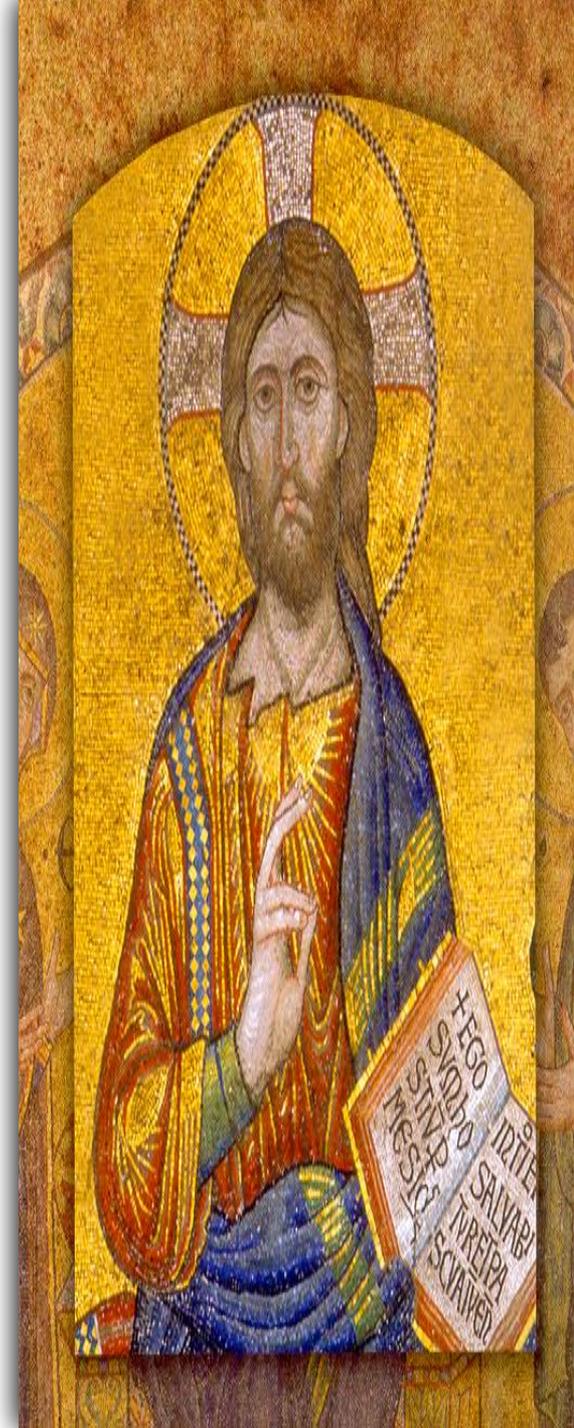
“Sacred Tradition and Sacred Scripture, then, are bound closely together and communicate one with the other. For both of them, flowing out from the same divine well-spring, come together in some fashion to form one thing and move towards the same goal.” Each of them makes present and fruitful in the Church the mystery of Christ, who promised to remain with his own “always, to the close of the age.”

(CCC 80)



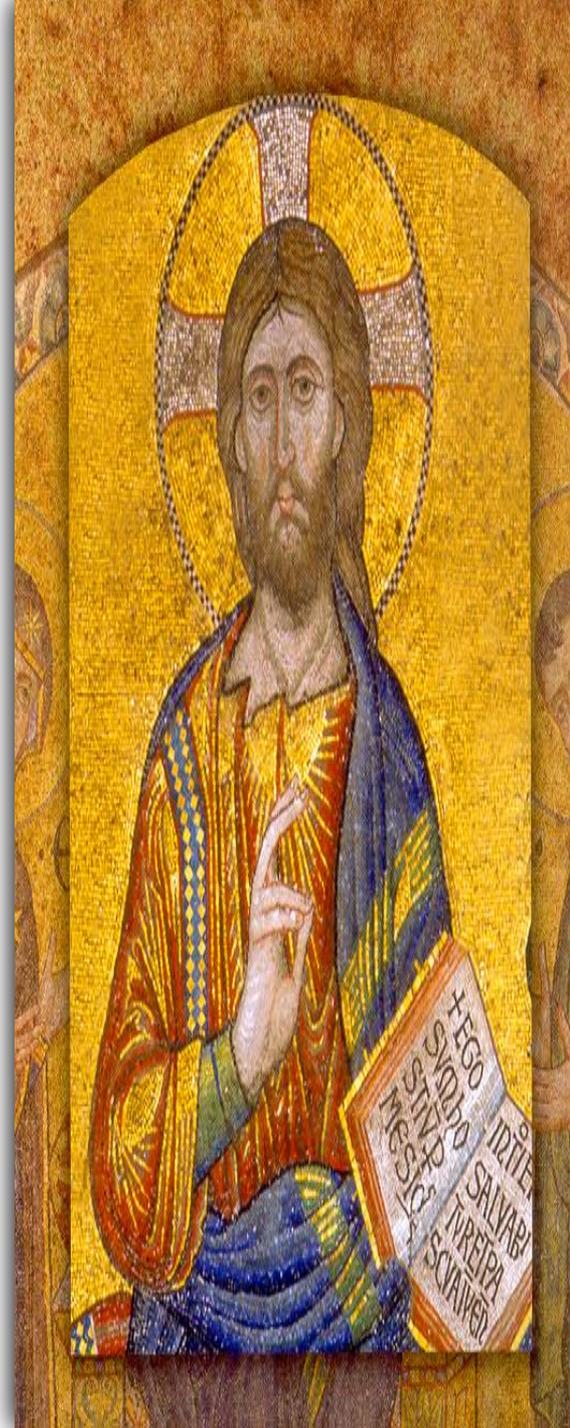
Two Distinct Modes of Transmission

“The Church, to whom the transmission and interpretation of Revelation is entrusted, “does not derive her certainty about all revealed truths from the Holy Scriptures alone. Both **Scripture** and **Tradition** must be accepted and honored with equal sentiments of devotion and reverence.” **(CCC 82)**



Apostolic Tradition & ecclesial traditions

The **Tradition** here in question comes from the apostles and hands on what they received from Jesus' teaching and example and what they learned from the Holy Spirit. The first generation of Christians did not yet have a written New Testament, and the New Testament itself, demonstrates the process of living Tradition. **(CCC 83)**



Apostolic Tradition & ecclesial traditions

Tradition is to be distinguished from the various theological, disciplinary, liturgical, or devotional **traditions**, born in the local churches over time. These are the particular forms, adapted to different places and times in which the great Tradition is expressed. In light of Tradition, these traditions can be retained, modified or even abandoned under the guidance of the Church's magisterium.

(CCC 83)

