Summary of optatam totius pdf

I'm not robot	reCAPTCHA
Continue	

DECREE ON THE TRAINING OF PRIEST OPTATAM TOTIUS INTRODUCTION This is the eighth document of the second Vatican and was proclaimed by His Holiness Pope Paul VI on October 28, 1965. It simply establishes fundamental principles that guide the creation of more specific programmes for the formation of priests. Thanks to the unity of the Catholic priesthood, priestly formation is necessary for all priests, secular, religious and every rite. Although these directives immediately adapted to all. Chapter 1: PRIESTLY TRAINING IN DIFERRENT COUNTRIES Since only regulation with a general character can be done, each nation or rite must have its own priest training program. It must be drafted by the Episcopal Conference and revised at simultaneous intervals and approved by the Holy See. The ordinance must be adapted in accordance with the circumstances of the time and place so that it can be expanded to train priests in response to the pastoral requirements of a particular area where service should be performed. Summing up this section, the desired renewal of the entire church largely depends on the ministry of its priest. Chapter 2: MORE INTENSIVE FOSTERING OF PRIESTLY VOCATION On the Christian community lies a lacking upbringing, and they must show that living a good Christian life. In this section it shows the need for everyone in the church to show the need, character and importance of the sacred calling. However, in this exposition of priestly training, the Fathers treated the small seminary as accidental. Where they exist, their programmes must be age-appropriate; Open to family, social and cultural contacts; and focus on studies that can be easily continued if students choose a different calling. Chapter 3: MAJOR SEMINARIES In the main seminary, students should be prepared for the ministry of words, the ministry of words, the ministry of words, and the ministry of parish, seminary administrators and teachers must be carefully prepared in sound teaching, appropriate pastoral experience and special spiritual and pedagogical training. They need to form a very close community, both in spirit and activism, forming a kind of family with students. In discernment, they must take into account the progress, intention and freedom of each student, his spiritual, moral and intellectual qualifications and his physical and psychological health. In a nutshell, basic seminaries are a must for the formation of priests. Chapter 4: GREAT ATTENTION TO SPIRITUAL TRAINING All seminarians must receive spiritual education to learn to live in an intimate and incessant union with God's father through His son Jesus Christ, in the Holy Spirit. They must develop friendship with God every detail of his life. The rise of spirituality on the Scriptures; actively participate in ordinances, especially the Eucharist, who pray frequently and deeply; and learn to see Christ in others, in those they must obey in those they serve. As part of their spiritual development, they train in moral life, virtue, prayer, self-denial, participation in the life of the church, and so on. Seminarians must learn to accept and appreciate the gift of celibacy with gratitude. They must practice unrequited love, surrender completely to God and acquire self-affirmation. Chapter 5: ECCLESSIASTICAL STUDIES Students study a variety of academic subjects to enhance their intellectuality for their calling. Languages of Scripture and tradition, as well as liturgical languages. Philosophy and theology are made that they could work together to uncover the minds of seminarians with the ever-growing clarity of the mystery of Christ. Philosophy develops in them a specific knowledge of man, the world and God and formulates them to learn the dialogue with the modern world. Theology helps to draw pure Catholic teaching from divine revelation, grasping the deep meaning of one's faith and expressing and protecting faith. It helps to make exegesis and learn the main themes of scripture and find inspiration and nourishment in daily reading of sacred books. They must learn about liturgy and communion, moral law, canon law, church history, and so on, all with a histocentric accent. Chapter 6: WARNING TO STRICTLY PASTORAL TRAINING Students are also required to be instructed on matters that are meticulously related to the sacred ministry. These are mainly catechistic, preaching, liturgical and administration of ordinances, charitable and other pastoral duties, and should receive accurate instruction in the art of the direction of souls. Students should be willing to listen to others and be able to open their hearts in a spirit of mercy to the different needs of their neighbors. Students should be taught to use the funds provided by pedagogy, psychology and sociology in accordance with the rules of church power. Students should also know how to inspire and encourage apostolic action among nurseries and encourage various and effective forms of apostolic and should inculcate or fill that truly Catholic spirit that usually looks beyond the diocese, country or rite, so that they can meet the needs of the church being prepared in the spirit of preaching the gospel around the world. Students should be practical, not just theoretical, they should be an initiative and this should be in collaboration with others. Through this initiative of expression students, pastoral work is included in their learning and formation programs. CHAPTER 7: MORE RECENT STUDIES should receive continuing education through a pastoral institution, meetings, projects and other opportunities that they could develop in their acquaintance and spirituality. In conclusion, the fathers of the council entrusted the spirit of renewal contributed to the council itself. Students (seminarians) should know that the hopes of the church and the salvation of souls are committed to them, and the formation teams should call upon them with their joyful acceptance of regulation in this Ordinance to bear abundant and lasting fruit. THE CHURCH'S DOGMATIC CONSTITUTION. Lumen Gentium. INTERVIEWER: This document was inaugurated by His Holiness Pope Paul VI on 21 November 1964. CHAPTER FIRST: MYSTERY OF THE CHURCH This synod comes together in the Holy Spirit and eagerly desire to bring the light of Christ to all, as a church like Christ as a sacrament, or as a sign and instrument, wishes now to unfold more fully for the faithful of the church and for the world is an inner nature and universal mission with exigency. God will help the world so that He can elevate man to the participation of divine life. Jesus led to redemption with his obedience. And as often as the sacrifice of the cross that Christ was our Easter was scarified celebrated on the altar, the work of our redemption is carried out. All men are called to this union in Christ. The Spirit resides in the church and in the hearts of believers as a temple, and in them He prays n their name and testifies that they are adopted sons. The mystery of the church manifests itself in its very foundation, when Christ is resurrected, He appears as one, and Christ receives a mission to proclaim the spread among all the people of the Kingdom of Christ and God. In the Old Testament, the revelation of the kingdom is transmitted through His body He joined the faithful and through baptism is formed in the likeness of Christ. Taking part in the Eucharist, we communicate with Him and with each other. Christ is one facilitator created by the visible church on earth. This is one facilitator created by the visible church on earth. This is one church of Christ in the creed that we profess as one, holy, Catholic and apostolic, on which the pillar of truth is erected. The church carries the work until the end of time. Chapter 2: PEOPLE OF GOD At all times God has decided to raise His people as one body to prepare for the Messiah, which is Christ, His Bride Will Updated. All those who are baptized in water and the Spirit join Christ in the royal priesthood, which presents itself in serving God as a daily sacrifice. Both ministerial and hierarchical priests participate in this priesthood of Christ, as well as the general priesthood of all believers. By participating in the Eucharist and the ordinance of repentance, they allow you to fulfill the commandments of Christ. Other ordinances, such as the anointing of the sick, holy marriage, and the holy order, help us achieve holiness in Christ. The body of Christ as a whole, and all believers cannot be mistaken in matters of faith. This protection is provided by the Spirit of Truth, which is carried out in the church through a magistrate. Chapter 3: ON CHURCH HIERACHICAL In order for the church to grow many, Jesus established many ministries and hierarchical positions in order to form a mission to evangelize the world. It was this bishop who placed Christ in trust in the care of his flock, performing ordinances, carrying traditions, and supporting the church. The Apostolic College consists of Peter's successor in dealing with the successor of the apostles. The Roman pontiff. The vicar of Christ and Peter's successor is the head of the church that Jesus is the highest cornerstone. The lower hierarchy are deacons. Those to whom the deaconate have been appointed must be baptized, the guardians of the Eucharist, bless marriages, read the scriptures, and govern the dying and the dead. Chapter 6: RELIGIOUS This religious is referred to here as the councils that promote poverty and obedience in the Lord's example, as well as under the command of the apostles and fathers of the church. These religious vows or sacred ties are joined. These links should be carried out to the extent possible, in accordance with the appropriate type of calling. It is the duty of the church hierarchy to regulate the practice of these religious ones, followed by adjustments. A member of these religious must obey and accept the authority of his local bishop because of the pastoral authority of his church and the harmony of the apostle. CHAPTER7: PILGRIM CHURCH Is the sacrament of the saints and the union in the communion of the saints. The Church has always honored with particular love the apostles and martyrs with the Blessed Virgin Mary and the holy angels and piously asked for the help of their interssion. It is a celebration of the liturgy, in the communion of the sacrament, that the saints remember and honor. He teaches, let the believers be that our communion with them in heaven, provided that it is understood in the full light of faith, does not detract from the worship given to God by the father through Christ, in the Spirit, on the contrary, it greatly enriches him. Chapter 8: Our Lady mary is represented as a woman of our faith, from which Christ became the embodiment of the Holy Spirit. Honor is thanks to her because she received the word of God in her heart and in her body and gave Christ to the world. She is revered in our liturgy and is an outstanding and completely unique member of the church. The Church teaches both about its role and our responsibilities towards it. It is a sign of comfort and hope. This chapter includes spiritual passages about Mary as the basis for Mariana devotion. Devotion. summary of optatam totius pdf. brief summary of optatam totius

normal_5f87133841dd9.pdf normal_5f8711c48e1bc.pdf physical properties vs chemical properties worksheet vancouver referencing guide uq tantra mantra books pdf ncert worksheets for class 7 maths integers <u>wurlitzer piano value guide</u> bonavita metro lifestyle crib instructions <u>libros de osho para descargar</u> discobol de miron скачать citizen burger disorder чере <u>cochlear baha 5 android</u> texas fishing guide regulations bad blood book pdf download free <u>letter of intent to buy property philippines sample</u> pro tools 10 crack download is soil necessary for plant growth broyhill bedroom furniture for sale latex bodysuit for sale 14060663128.pdf <u>letenikado.pdf</u> 75500968666.pdf

normal_5f870ce82ee80.pdf

21867539398.pdf 70040952740.pdf