
FINAL ORAL EXAMINATION (GRADUATE – PTS)

PHILOSOPHY

1. The New Age Metaphysics.
2. Soren Kierkegaard, Christianity, subjectivity, truth.
3. Hans Georg Gadamer and the universal nature of hermeneutics.
4. Ethics – moral act as a deliberate act.
5. Philosophical anthropology – Historical background of the development of anthropological thought.

II. HOLY SCRIPTURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. The reality, nature and subject matter of Revelation, the Holy Spirit of God of the Holy Scripture, with an emphasis on classical Biblical places, the truth of the Holy Scripture, literary genres (Dei Verbum).
2. Presentation on man's genesis and the ancestor sin issue (Gen 1-3): literary analysis and theological message.
3. Calling, role and task of the prophets in Israel: Is 6,1-13; Jer 1,4-19; Ez 1-3.
4. Development and the significance of the messianic idea in the Old testament; selected messianic places: Gn 3,15; 49,10; Ps 2 i 110; Is 7,14-15; 9,1-6; Zec 9,9-10; Dn 7,13-14 i Jer 31-34.
5. Psalms: origin, authorship, classification and exegesis of ten selected Psalms (1; 8; 14; 23; 58; 90; 118; 121; 126; 137).

III. HOLY SCRIPTURE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

1. Literary genre, stages of development and history of the Synoptic Gospels (Sermon on the Mount) (Mt 5-7).
2. The specificities of John's Gospel, with a special emphasis on the Prologue (1,1-18).
3. Historical background of the Pauline thought and Epistles, their chronological order
4. Pauline thought on Abraham's role according to Epistles to the Galatians and Romans.
5. Christ and His ministry in the Epistle to the Hebrews.

IV. FUNDAMENTAL THEOLOGY

1. The meaning of the concept of Revelation, some historical models for interpretation and understanding of the Revelation (epiphany, instructional, personal), difference between cosmic and historical revelation, basic features of Biblical experience of the Revelation, Christocentricity of the New Testament Revelation. Current Catholic doctrine on Revelation in the light of theological tradition and documents of the Church teaching: dogmatic constitution Dei Verbum, interrelation between the Scriptures, Tradition and Teaching, reflections on faith as a constituent element of the Revelation.
2. History of Jesus Christ: Jesus's message, His miracles, Christological titles, Jesus' death, theories on Salvation throughout history.
3. Christ's promise and historical establishment of the Church as God's New People. The Church as the Body of Christ and the universal sacrament of salvation, confers fundamental dignity on all the faithful, varieties of gifts, ministries and missions. The structure and key messages of the Catholic constitution Lumen Gentium.

4. Ecclesiastical office (collegiality) and Papal primacy.
5. Ecclesial and scientific aspect of theology as a systematic thought on Revelation and faith.

V. HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE AND CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

1. The concept of patrology and its scientific status as a discipline. Church and theology in Ante-Nicene Period. General role of the Apostolic Fathers in the history of theological thought and the most relevant information on certain authors and their works (Ignatius of Antioch, Clement of Rome, Polycarp of Smyrna, Didache, pseudo- Barnabas' Epistle, the Shepherd of Hermes). Apocryphal literature. Apologetics and its most prominent representatives in the second century (Justin, Tatian, Aristides of Athens, Theophilus of Antioch, Athenagoras). Heretic and anti-heretic literature in the second century, the significance of Irenaeus of Lyons, in particular. Alexandrian School and the most important representatives (Clement of Alexandria, Origen). The beginnings of Latin literature in Africa (Tertullian, Cyprian).
2. Arian Crisis in the period between Council of Nicaea and the Council of Constantinople and the most relevant authors involved in disputes of the first period (Athanasius of Alexandria, Eusebius of Caesarea, Cyril from Jerusalem). The issue of Macedonianism (Pneumatomachian heresy) and Apollinarism. Cappadocian Fathers, the School of Antioch (Theodore of Mopsuestia, John Chrysostom).
3. Ecclesiastical literature in the West in IVth and Vth century (Hilarius, Ambrosius, Jerome, Augustine). Schisms and heresies in the West: Donatism, Manichaeism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism.
4. Theological discussions between the Antiochian and Alexandrian school. The issue of Nestorianism and Mary the Mother of God. The Council of Ephesus (Cyril of Alexandria, Theodorus of Cyrene). The issue of Monophysitism and Chalcedonian Council.
5. Explain the concept of dogma and its development through history. Elaborate on the correlation between dogma and Revelation, i.e. between dogma and the Holy Scripture. Present trajectories in the development of dogma, models of dogmatic development (J. E. Kuhn, K. Rahner), boundaries of dogma and criteria of its genuine development (J. H. Newman). Tradition and the Rule of Faith. The emergence of the symbols of Faith: confessions of faith in the New Testament and in the work of the Apostolic Fathers. Comparative interpretation of the Apostles' and Niceno- Constantinopolitan Creed.

VI. DOGMATIC THEOLOGY

1. Trinitarian theology: faith in the Triune God is based on the Biblical Revelation of the Old and the New Testament, and its utmost form is reflected through the centuries long rise of the faithful awareness on the overall Bible speech on God.
2. Christology: Jesus Christ, the Son of God and God the Son who confirmed His messianic role through His missionary work and proclamation. The Church has defined Him as one in substance with the Father, true God and true man, unique mediator between God and people, Redeemer and glorified Saviour.
3. Theological anthropology: man, made in the image of God (Gen 1,26) has been called upon the ancestral sin and personal sins to embody Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit (2 Cor 3,18). Life of mercy renders a man freedom of God's children leading him into eschatological communion of Salvation.

4. Sacraments: the Church, is the universal sacrament of Salvation in Christ, and evidence of the closest relationship with God and unity of mankind (LG 1.; 11.), some sacraments of the Church are mysterious encounters with glorified Christ being the Sacrament of the Encounter with God.
5. The Holy Eucharist: the mystery of the Eucharist is the memorial of Lord's death and Resurrection, the Holy Sacrifice and the Lord's Supper in which Christ the Lord is present in a true, real and substantial way.

VII. MORAL THEOLOGY

1. Norms of morality. On moral norm in general (concept, classification, Christian traditional background). Human conscience – subjective norm (conscience as the last binding force, Biblical-theological doctrine on conscience, types of un/conscience behaviour; guilty conscience). Moral law – objective norm (concept, definition and types of Laws, natural law, the Law of Christ and its properties, the significance and types of human laws).
2. Moral virtues. Concept and classification of the virtue of prudence (definition, constituent elements, acts, acquisition). Pauline theology on the virtue of prudence (dokimazein), prudence and the sign of the times. The virtue of justice as a universal and particular virtue, the relationship between justice and law, the classical division of justice, violation of justice. Spiritual strength – concept, wrong concepts, acquisition, culmination. The virtue of temperance: the concept of temperance, the New Testament framework, the human body ascesis, fast and abstinence, the concept of sobriety.
3. Ethics of sexuality: anthropology and human sexuality: biological, psychological, dialogical, socio-cultural and mysterious dimension of sexuality. Sexuality in the context of Christian mystery: issues relating to Christian sexuality, genuine Christian cosmivision of sexuality, norms of sexual morality in the Holy Scripture. Sexual morality, in general: history of sexual morality, fundamental issues of sexual morality. Sexual morality, in particular: a woman and Christian morality, homosexuality, anthropology and morality of heterosexual relationship, masturbation, sexual pathologies and morality.
4. Love, sexuality and fertility in marriage: definition of marriage. Marriage in the Bible. Pre-marital period. Anthropology and the moral of matrimonial love. Extramarital sex. Crisis of the institution of marriage. Stability of marriage and divorce. Meaning and task of family. Moral attitudes and values of family life. Responsible birthing and contraception. Children's rights (adoption). Religious and sexual upbringing.
5. Bioethics: general and special: emergence, spread and definitions of bioethics. Bioethical models (sociobiological, liberal-radical, pragmatic-utilitarian, personalist). Research methods in bioethics. Lay/Catholic bioethics. Anthropocentrism and biocentrism. Human person and its body. The principles of personalist bioethics. Models for the physician-patient relationship. The sanctity of life and the quality of life. Prenatal diagnostics. Human procreation. Abortion. Technical-scientific and moral aspect of artificial insemination. Medical and moral aspect of contraception and sterilization. Organ transplatation. Euthanasia, therepeutic violence and the dignity of death. Addictions. HIV infection.

VIII. PASTORAL THEOLOGY

1. Emergence and historical development of pastoral theology.
2. The pastoral aspect of the Second Vatican Council and understanding of pastoral guidelines in the Church in Croatia. Pastoral constitution Gaudium et Spes. New evangelisation and the pastoral of culture.

3. Material and formal subject matter of pastoral theology. Methods of pastoral theology.
4. Parish community pastoral. Pastoral programming of the ecclesial ministry.
5. Pastoral of the sacraments. Pastoral of marriage and family.

IX. ECUMENICAL THEOLOGY

1. History of ecumenical movement and the emergence of the Ecumenical Councils of the Church.
2. View of the Catholic Church on the ecumenism until the Second Vatican Council.
3. Decree on Ecumenism of the Second Vatican Council – *Unitatis redintegratio*.
4. Catholic principles of ecumenism.
5. The Encyclic of Pope St. John Paul II – *Ut unum sint*.

X. LITURGICS

1. The basics of liturgical theology. Definition of liturgics according to the Second Vatican Council, symbol and ritual, the dimension and content of celebration, the Church and liturgy, the role of the Word of God in the Church's liturgy.
2. History of liturgics. Key liturgical issues through historical overview, from the New Testament up to the Second Vatican Council and revival following it. Historical overview of different Western families and rites, especially Roman family of liturgical rites.
3. The Mystery of Christ in the Liturgical Year. Time and space transcending in realization of Christ's Paschal Mystery, anamnesis, the Mystery, the celebration of Christ's mysteries within the Liturgical Year.
4. The liturgical space and art. Liturgical space as the place of realization of Christ's Paschal mystery. Liturgical sacred spaces, art and iconography. Music in the liturgical life of the Church. Tradition of Gregorian chant in the Roman Church. Pre-Council, Council and post-Council documents of the XX century on Liturgical music. Croatian musical tradition: Glagolitic and vernacular singing.
5. Theology of liturgical celebrations. The concept of sacrament and sacramental celebration, Christological ground of sacramentality, the Eucharist as the focus of the entire sacramental life of the Church. Baptism, Confirmation and the Eucharist as mysterious approach to Christianity. Theology of the Eucharist celebration: the Liturgy of the Word, the Liturgy of the Eucharist, four Eucharistic prayers.

XI. CHURCH HISTORY

1. Political-religious context of the emergence of Christianity, the beginning of the Church, Christian persecutions, relationship between Christians and non-Christians. Church in the era of Constantinian dynasty (306-364), Valentinian (364-394), Theodosian (394-455) and Justinian dynasty (518-610).
2. Great movements and the christening of the people. The Papal State. The Eastern Schism, Church revival, crusades and inquisition. Ancient and Medieval heresies. Schism of the Western Christianity. Secularization and the Church. Church Councils.
3. The Avignon Papacy (1309-1378) and the unity crisis of the Western Church (1378-1418). Church revival after the Council of Trent. The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) and Peace of Westphalia (1648). French Revolution and the Church. Social issue. *Questio Romana*. Church and totalitarisms in the XXth century.

4. Archeological, epigraphic and diplomatic sources for studying the national Church history. Immigration and christening of Croats. The Church in the era of People's Dynasty. The heritage of St. Cyril and Methodius. Religious orders in Croatian territory.
5. The Church in Croatia under Ottoman and Venecian rule. The Church in the XVIII century. Liberalism and the Church. Croatian National Revival. Croatian Catholic movement. Church in the XXth century

XII. CANON LAW

1. God's people: obligations and rights of the lay faithful, clerics and institutional members of consecrated life. Hierarchical constitution of the Church: the Supreme Authority of the Church, the Roman Curia, bishops, dioceses and parishes.
2. Sanctions in the Church: offenses and punishments in general, penal laws and penal precepts, those who are liable to penal sanctions, penalties for particular offenses.
3. Preparation for marriage and matrimonial diriment impediments (documents for the marriage, enquiry of the marriage parties, matrimonial announcements, the form of the celebration of the marriage, interdiction of permission to assist at the marriage (Can. 1071), matrimonial impediments, dispensation from matrimonial diriment impediments).
4. Matrimonial consent (definition and traits of consent, incapability of contracting marriage (Can. 1095), circumstances which influence on matrimonial consent: error about the quality of the person, dolus-malicious fraud, simulated consent, conditioned consent, force or grave fear imposed from the outside).
5. The sacraments of Christian initiation (norms on the matter and form of the sacrament of the Baptism, Confirmation and the Eucharist; regular and extraordinary providers of the Christian initiatin; receivers of these sacraments; sponsors at the sacrament of Baptism and Confirmation).

XIII. RELIGIOUS PEDAGOGY AND CATECHETICS

1. Objectives and tasks of catechesis in evangelisational process. Etymological, traditional and contemporary role of catechesis. Goals of religious maturity. Catechesis as faith formation. Basic tasks of catechesis.
2. Catechesis in the service of permanent faith formation. Forms of permanent catechesis. The purpose of catechesis. Fundamental and other missions of catechesis. Criteria for presenting the Gospel message in catechesis.
3. Role and place of methods in catechetical communication. Theories of religious development. Methodical systems, approach to artistic paintings, analysis of Biblical texts, religious education project.
4. Profile of the school religious education in schools and parish catechesis. Programme and objectives of religious education in primary school (anthropological, theological and socio-cultural justification). The content and methodological framework of parish catechesis. Celebratio catechetica.
5. Religious education and catechesis for children and preadolescents. Age, goals, methods and contents of religious education, Biblical didactics, implementation of CNES (Croatian National Education Standard, HNOS) guidelines in religious education.