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# FINAL ORAL EXAMINATION – (UNDERGRADUATE-TCS)

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## I. PHILOSOPHY

1. St Anselm's ontological argument for the God's existence.
2. The Third Way of Thomas Aquinas (out of five arguments for the God's Existence).
3. Moral act as a deliberate act.

## II. HOLY SCRIPTURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. The Holy Spirit of the Holy Scripture, classical Biblical places, the truth of the Holy Scripture, literary genres.
2. Fundamental anthropological claims in Gn 1-3.
3. The Covenant Code and Ten God's Commandments (Ex 20, 1-21; Dt 5,1-21): the significance and its underlying message.

## III. HOLY SCRIPTURE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

1. Literary genre, stages of development and history of the Synoptic Gospels. Jesus' authentic speeches – Sermon on the Mount in Mt 5-7.
2. Vocabulary, style, compositional and theological specificity of John's Gospel, with a particular emphasis on the exegesis of the Prologue (1, 1-18).
3. Pauline thought and manuscripts presented chronologically, Pauline thought on Jews.

## 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. 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.
3. Classification of different aspects of the concept of religion like: the concept of religion, sacred in the focus of religion, the emergence of the sacred space, sacred places, myths, etc. Great world religions: Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and related sacred manuscripts, image on God, anthropology, paths of Salvation. Some basic standpoints expressed in the Church documents concerning non-Christian religions.

## 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 tho-

ught 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 (Tertulian, 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). 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.

## VI. DOGMATIC THEOLOGY

1. The Triune God as foundation of the Holy Scripture and a theological meaning of the Christian speech about God.
2. The process of adhering to the Trinity faith in the Church tradition.
3. Relationship between the Holy Trinity and the creation, embodiment, redemption, the Church and interreligious dialogue.

## 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. Christian notion and evaluation of the state (theories on the emergence of state, meaning and purpose of the state, the Church and state, justified war, the issue of death penalty).
3. 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.

## VIII. ECUMENICAL THEOLOGY

1. Emergence, development and institutionalization of the Ecumenical Movement and the World Council of Churches.
2. Decree on Ecumenism of the Second Vatican Council – Unitatis redintegratio.
3. The Encyclical of St. Pope John Paul II – Ut unum sint.

## IX. LITURGICS

1. Iconographic methods. History of the Christian sacred art evidences various iconographic methods through which Christian artists masterfully presented texts from the Holy Scripture. Unlike the history of visual arts which employs iconological concepts (Romanesque Art, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, etc.), Christian sacred art uses iconographical concepts (iconographical methods) like: symbolism, symbolic scenes, methods of reduction, narration and simulation.
2. Sacred music. Music in the liturgical life of the Church. Liturgical singing in the early Christian centuries. Tradition of Gregorian singing in the Roman Church.
3. Sacred music heritage of the Church in Croatia. Croatian music tradition: Glagolitic singing, specificity of the Church liturgical and music expression in Croatian territory. Chaplains in basilicas and cathedrals with a particular reference to the chaplains of the Cathedral of Split. Cecilian movement in the world and its presence in Croatia.

## X. 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.

## XI. 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. 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.
- 3. Pre-schoolers as the agents, participants and recipients of catechesis. Characteristics of preschool age. Goals, tasks, methods and contents of preschool catechesis.