



*Dome of the Rock, located on the Temple Mount
in the Old City of Jerusalem.*





According to Jewish tradition, the stone is the site where Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son Isaac.

The Knights Templar believed the Dome of the Rock was the site of the Temple of Solomon where Jesus taught.

Muslims believe it is the spot from which Prophet Muhammad ascended to Heaven accompanied by the angel Gabriel.





Monotheism

*The belief in one personal and transcendent God
as opposed to polytheism and pantheism.*

(The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church)





Messiah

Judaism:

Messiah ben David will usher in a period of freedom and peace, preceded by Messiah ben Joseph, who will die sacrificing himself while uniting all of Israel in preparing the world for the arrival of Messiah ben David.

Christianity:

Christians believe the Messianic prophecies were fulfilled in the mission, death, and resurrection of Jesus, as Saviour and Redeemer, and that Jesus will return to fulfill the rest of Messianic prophecy, as Lord and King.

Islam:

The Quran states that Isa, the Son of Mariam, is the Messiah and Prophet sent to the Children of Israel. [Quran 3:45] Muslims believe Isa is alive in Heaven and will return to Earth to defeat the Masih ad-Dajjal (false Messiah), who will emerge shortly before him before Yawm al-Qiyāmah ("the Day of Resurrection").





People of the Book

In Islam, People of the Book is a term used to designate non-Muslim adherents to faiths which have a revealed scripture, i.e. the Jews, Sabians, Magians and Christians. The Qur'an is taken to represent the completion of these scriptures.

In Judaism the term "People of the Book" was used to refer specifically to the Jewish people.

In Christianity, the Catholic Church prefers the term People of "the Word of God". Other denominations, such as the Baptists, Methodists, Seventh-day Adventist Church, Puritans and Shakers, have embraced the term "People of the Book."





The God of Abraham

In Jewish tradition, "our father Abraham," signifying that he is both the biological progenitor of the Jews, and the father of Judaism, the first Jew.

The Roman Catholic Church calls Abraham "our father in Faith" and holds that one becomes a descendant through faith.

Islam focuses on Abraham more than either Judaism or Christianity. But Islam holds that descent is unimportant – Abraham is not the father of the believing community, but a link in the chain of prophets that begins with Adam and culminates in Mohammad.

The idea of the supernatural Christ is what separates Christianity from the other two religions.





*Hospitality of
Abraham
- the Trinity*

Andrei Rublev (1360s - 1427)





創世紀第18章, 1-5

天正熱的時候，亞巴郎*Abraham*坐在帳幕門口，上主在瑪默勒*Mamre*橡樹林那裏，給他顯現出來。他舉目一望，見有三人站在對面。

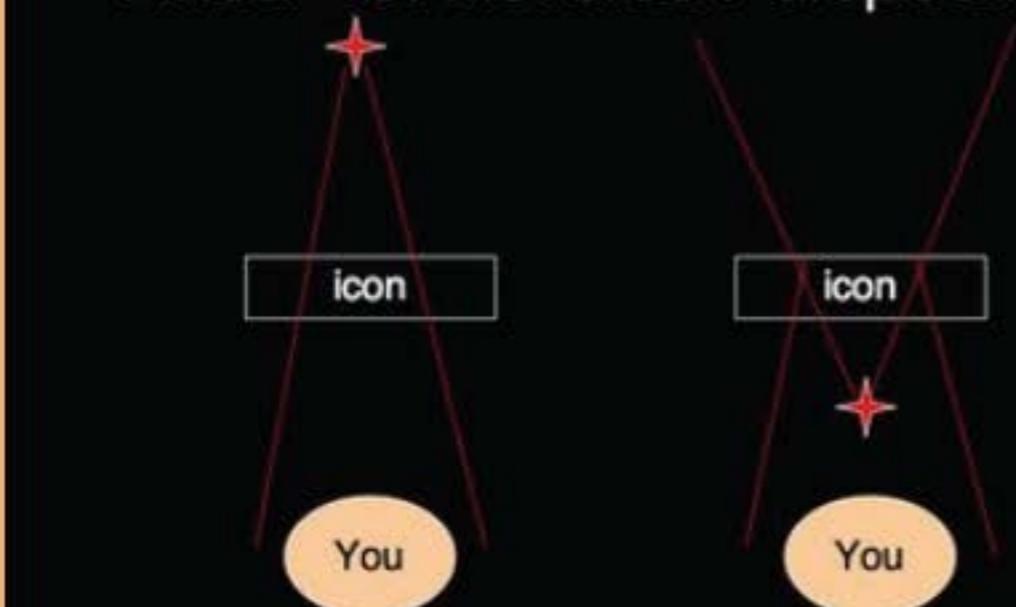
他一見就由帳幕門口跑去迎接他們，俯伏在地，說：「我主如果我蒙你垂愛，請不要由你僕人這裏走過去，我叫人拿點水來，洗洗你們的腳，然後在樹下休息休息。你們既然路過你僕人這裏，等我拿點餅來，吃點點心，然後再走。」

他們答說：「就照你所說的做罷！」





Linear vs. Reverse Perspective





Theological feature of Reverse Perspective

- *Heaven is more real and larger than this world.*
- *The viewer is the picture and Heaven is the watcher.*
- *The picture marginalizes the viewer.*

[\(http://bit.ly/I6cVMC\)](http://bit.ly/I6cVMC)





Abraham (亞伯拉罕 2000 BC)

Augustus(奧古斯 63 BC-14 AD) and Tiberius(提伯里 42 BC - 37 AD)

Ιησούς Χριστός, Παντοκράτωρ (耶穌基督 1 AD - 33 AD)

Constintine the Great (君士坦丁大帝 272–337)

Justinian I (查士丁尼一世 482–565)

Muhammad (穆罕默德 570 – 632)

Charlemagne (查理曼 742–814)

Crusades (十字軍 1099)

Gothic Cathedral (哥德式教堂 1144)





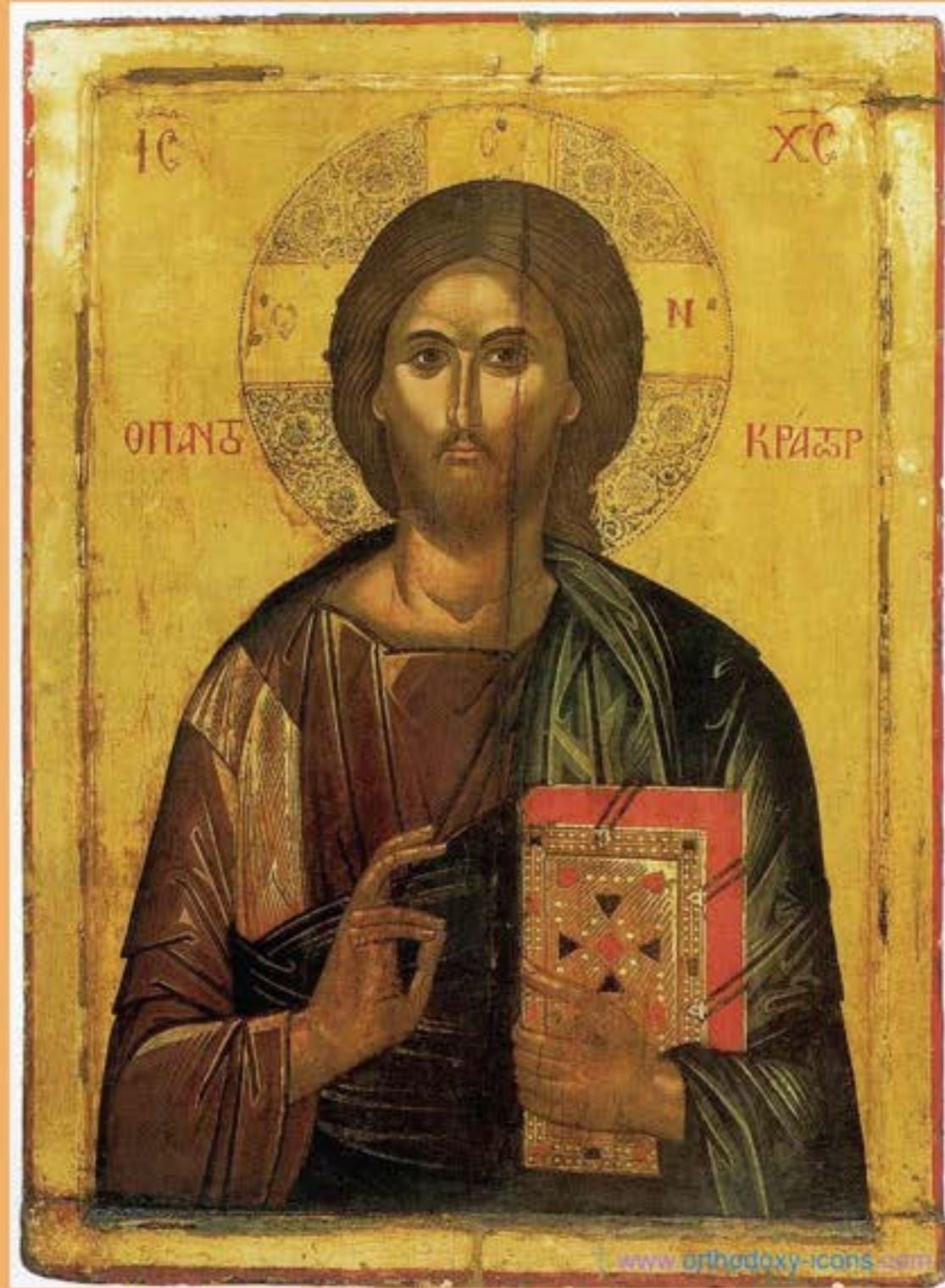
Daily Bible Study
www.keyway.ca

Augustus(63BC-14AD) and Tiberius(42BC - 37AD)



Ιησούς Χριστός





www.orthodoxy-icons.com

Ιησούς Χριστός, Παντοκράτωρ





Jews in the Roman Empire

- foreigners,
- slaves,
- a few with Roman citizenship,
- speaking Koine and Aramaic





Constintine the Great (君士坦丁大帝 272–337)





X(Chi) Q(Rho) (Χριστός)





Icon from the Mégalo Metéoron Monastery in Greece, representing the First Ecumenical Council of Nicaea 325 A.D., with the condemned Arius in the bottom of the icon.





Icon depicting the Emperor Constantine and the bishops of the First Council of Nicaea (325) holding the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed of 381.





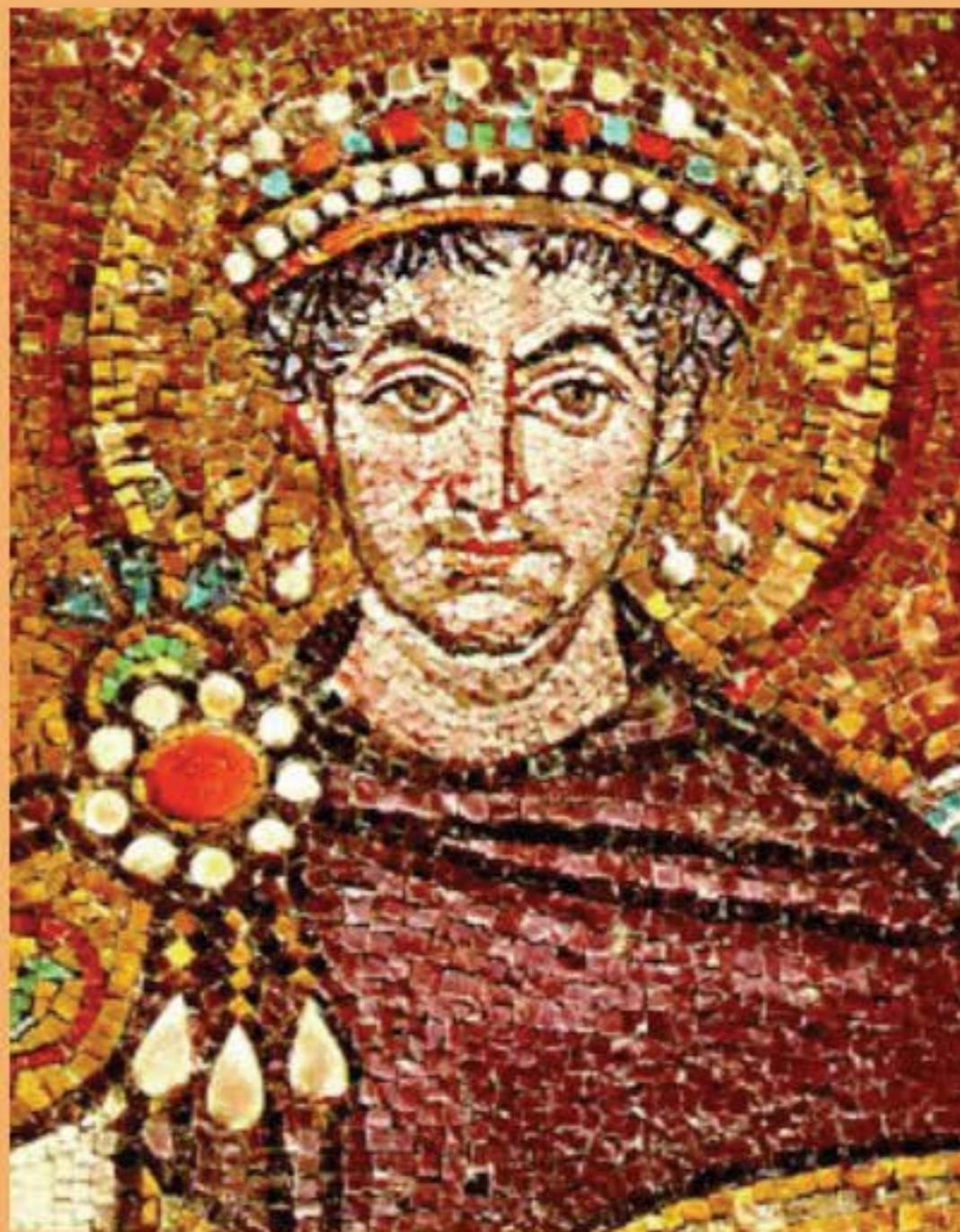
The First Council of Nicaea ([Νικαια](#) 325 AD) was convened in Nicaea in Bithynia by the Roman Emperor Constantine I to attain consensus in the church through an assembly representing all of Christendom.

- The Arian question regarding the relationship between God the Father and the Son
- The date of celebration of the Paschal/Easter observation
- The Nicene Creed

The First Council of Constantinople ([Κωνσταντινούπολις](#) 381 AD) was convened in Constantinople in the Church of Hagia Irene by the Roman Emperor Theodosius I. This second ecumenical council confirmed the Nicene Creed, expanding the doctrine thereof to produce the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed.

The Council of Ephesus ([Ἐφεσος](#) 431 AD) was convened by the Roman Emperor Theodosius II. This third ecumenical council confirmed the original Nicene Creed, and condemned the teachings of [Nestorius](#), Patriarch of Constantinople that Virgin Mary may be called the [Χριστοτόκος](#) Christotokos, "Birth Giver of Christ" but not the [Θεοτόκος](#) Theotokos, "Birth Giver of God".





Justinian I (查士丁尼一世 482–565)





Corpus Juris Civilis

issued from 529 to 534 by order of Justinian I, Eastern Roman Emperor.





Justinianus I (c. 482 – 565), the last Eastern Roman Empire to speak Latin as mother tongue, sought to revive the Empire's greatness and reconquer the lost western half of the historical Roman Empire.

- He rebuilt the church of Hagia Sophia
- He regulated everything, both in religion and in law by making the uniform rewriting of Roman law, the Corpus Juris Civilis.
- Paganism was actively suppressed, even in private life.
- In 529, the Neoplatonic Academy of Athens was placed under state control, strangling this training-school for Hellenism.





*Muhammad (570 – 632) receiving his first revelation
from the angel Gabriel.*





The six Sunni articles of belief are:

Belief in God (Allāh), the one and only one worthy of all worship.

Belief in the Angels.

Belief in the Books sent by Allah (the Qur'ān, Gospel and Torah/Tanakh).

Belief in all the Messengers sent by Allah (Muhammad, Jesus, Moses, etc)

Belief in the Day of Judgment and in the Resurrection.

Belief in Destiny.





The Five Pillars of Islam

Shahadah: declaring there is no god except God, and Muhammad is God's Messenger

Salat: ritual prayer five times a day

Sawm: fasting and self-control during the blessed month of Ramadan

Zakat: giving 2.5% of one's savings to the poor and needy

Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime





Birth of the Papal States in 756 by the independent rule of Rome granted by King Pepin the Short of the Franks to the pope.





Charlemagne (查理曼 742–814)

Holy Roman Emperor





Exclamavit autem simul uniuersitas turbadiceus,
Tolle hunc & dimittet nobis laetitia quiemque

Carolingian minuscule





By the Baptism of the royal court and its people, Poland won recognition as a proper European state in 966, both from the papacy and from the Holy Roman Empire.

Stephen I (997–1038) became the first King of Hungary with a crown sent by the Pope on 25 December 1000. The reception of Christianity in Hungary was enforced by his legislation, such as everyone should go to church and every 10 villages together should build a church.





The 1st Crusade retook Jerusalem in 1099, followed by a massacre of the remaining non-Christian inhabitants, and the establishment of the Crusader kingdoms.





Abbot Suger (c. 1081 – 1151) of the Saint Denis Basilica, Paris, started the first major building in the style of Gothic architecture in 1144.





*Francis of Assisi
(1181 – 1226), a
mystic and
religious founder,
said to be the
inventor of the
Christmas crib.*





The leaders of the Knights Templars were being burned at the stake in Paris on 18 March 1314 after the suppression of the Order.





1229: *Inquisition* founded in response to the Cathar Heresy,

1231: Charter of the *University* of Paris granted by the Pope.





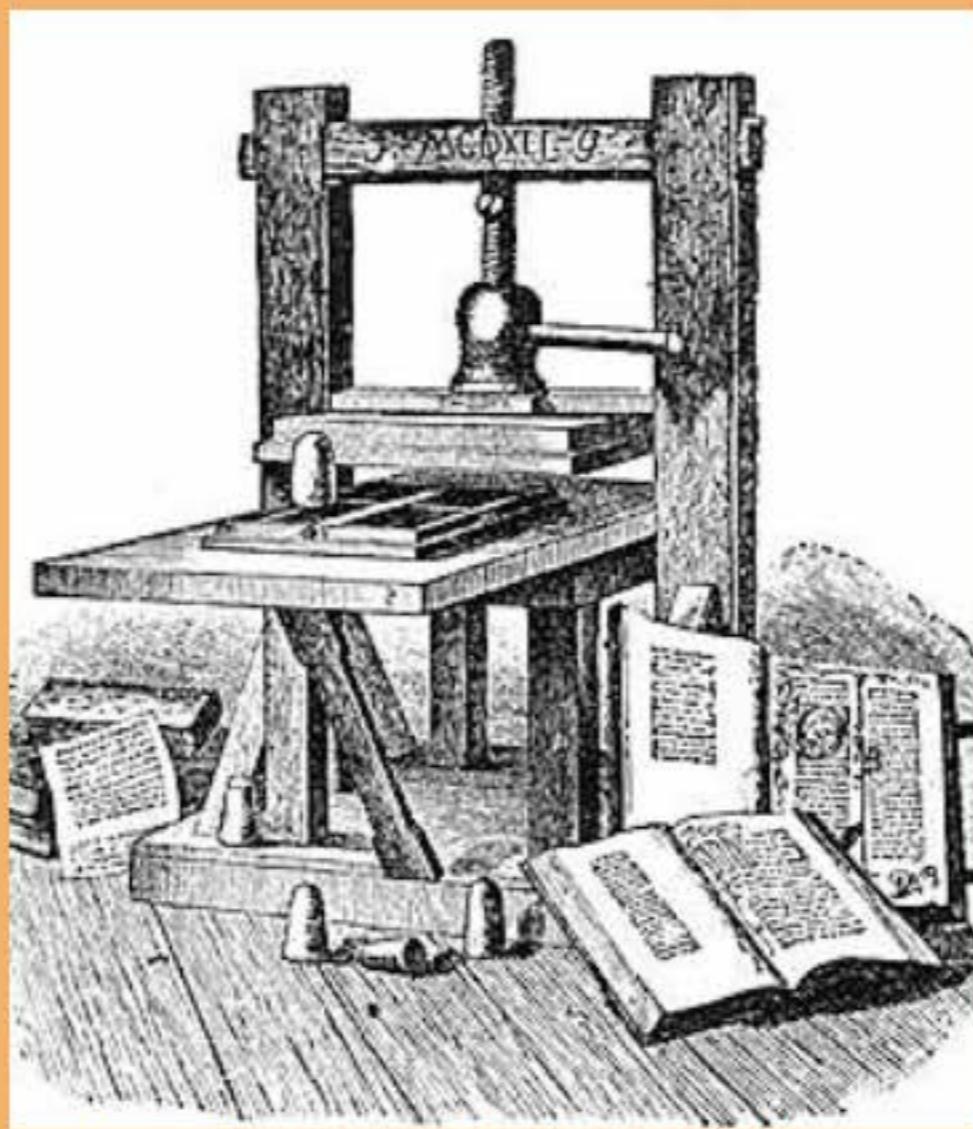
French influence causes the Pope to move from Rome to
Avignon 阿維尼翁 for 70 years, causing anti-popes when
moving back to Rome. (1305 - 1376)





St. Joan of Arc (聖女貞德 c. 1412–1431), a French peasant girl, has visions from God telling her to lead her countrymen to reclaim France from the English. After success in battle she is captured by the English in 1431 and is condemned as a heretic and was executed by burning at the age of 19.





1440: Johannes *Gutenberg* completes his wooden printing press using moveable metal type revolutionizing the spread of knowledge by cheaper and faster means of reproduction resulting in the large scale production of religious books including Bibles.





1492: Christopher *Columbus* reaches the Americas.





1506: Pope Julius II lays cornerstone of New *Basilica of St. Peter*.
Two years later, *Michelangelo* starts painting the *Sistine Chapel ceiling*.

1517: *Martin Luther* posts his *95 Theses*, protesting the sale of indulgences.





Swiss guards





Sack of Rome, 1527

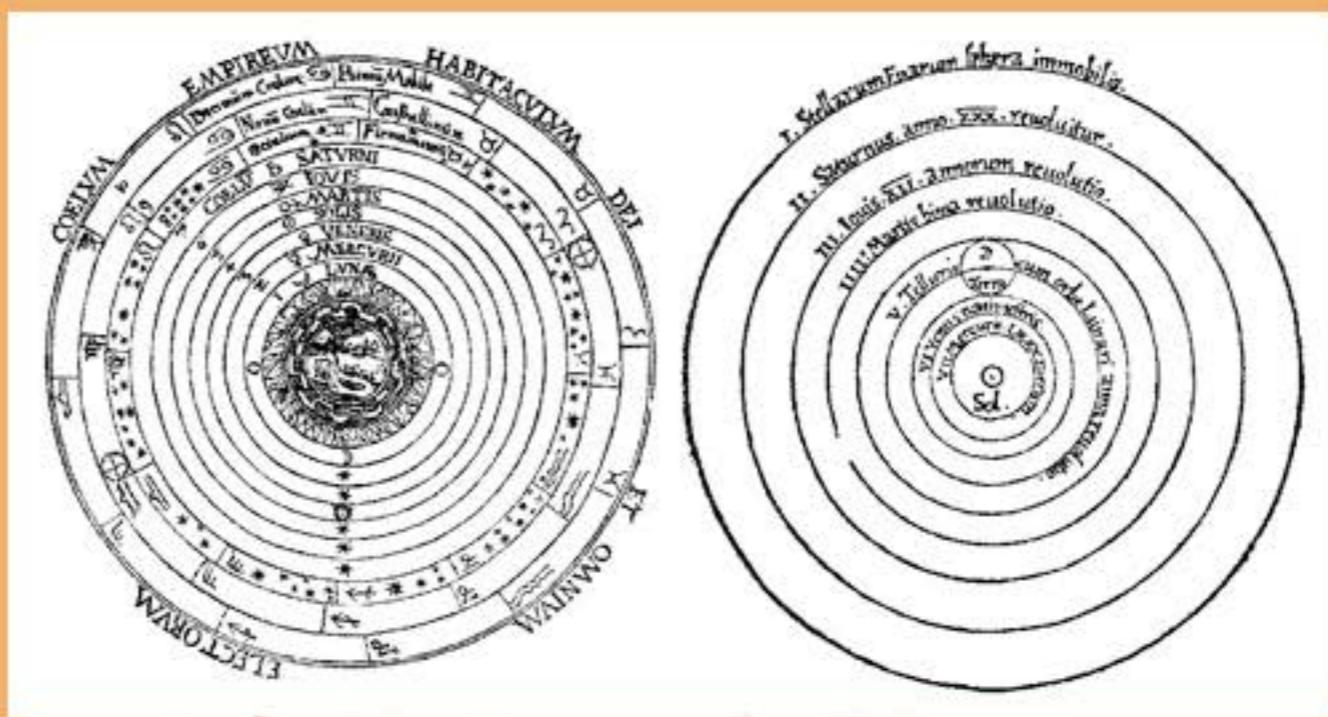
On 6 May 1527, Rome was sacked by the mutinous troops of the Holy Roman Emperor. Pope Clement VII had supported France in an attempt to alter the balance of power in the region, and free the Papacy from dependency on the Holy Roman Empire.

The Imperial army defeated the French army in Italy, but funds were not available to pay the soldiers. The 34,000 Imperial troops mutinied and forced their commander to lead them towards Rome.

On 6 May, the Imperial army attacked Rome and Vatican. Almost the entire Swiss guard was massacred by Imperial troops on the steps of St Peter's Basilica. The Pope escaped to safety through a secret corridor to Castel Sant'Angelo. One month later, the Pope surrendered, and agreed to pay the ransom in exchange for his life; conceding part of the Papal state to the Holy Roman Empire.

Fearing a repeat of the sack of Rome, the Pope in virtual imprisonment dared not offend the Emperor by granting England's King Henry VIII the annulment that he sought of his marriage to the Emperor's aunt Catherine of Aragon. So Henry eventually broke with Rome, thus leading to the English Reformation.





1543: A full account of the heliocentric Copernican theory titled, *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* (*De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*) is published.





Ecumenical Council of Trent (1545-1563) convened to prepare the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation. Its rulings set the tone of Catholic society for at least 3 centuries.

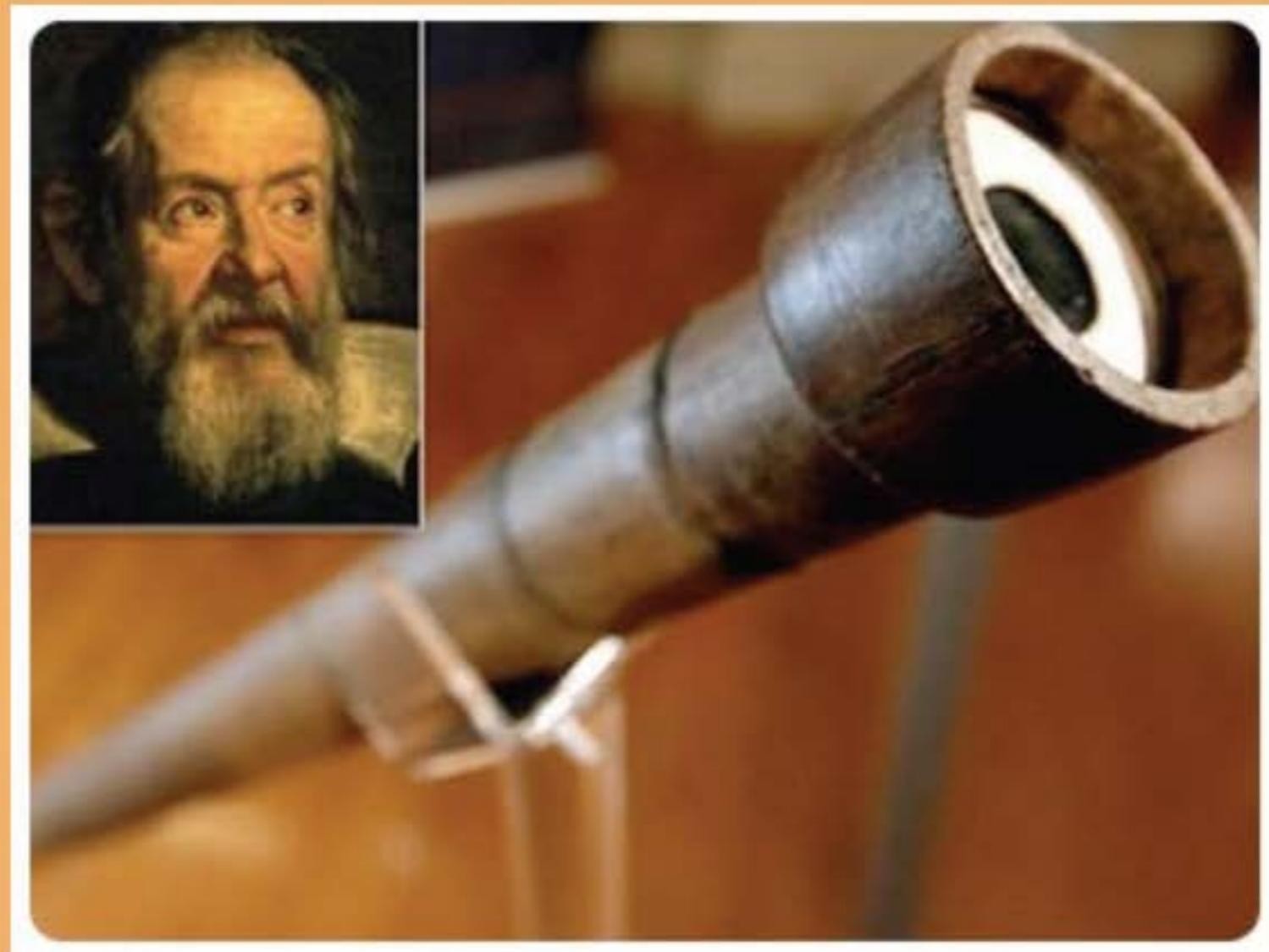




The reformed Julian Calendar initiated by Pope Gregory XIII was first adopted by Italy, Spain, and Portugal as the Gregorian Calendar. (October 4 is followed by October 15 – ten days are removed).

1600: The Pope sanctions use of coffee despite petition by priests to ban the Muslim drink as "the devil's drink".





1633: Trial of Galileo, after which he is sentenced to house arrest.





1715: Pope rules against the Jesuits in the Chinese Rites controversy. Reversed in 1939

1773: Suppression of the Jesuits by the Pope, already excluded from many states. Only in the Russian Empire are they able to remain.





1793: French Revolution institutes anti-clerical measures.

1798: Pope Pius VI taken prisoner by the armies of Napoleon I, dies in captivity in France.





The First Ecumenical Council of the Vatican in 1869.

The Church issues the dogma of papal infallibility in July 1870 before the fall of Rome in the Franco-Prussian War. The Council ended prematurely.

The end to the Papal States.





May 15, 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues encyclical *Rerum Novarum* (translation: Of New Things).

1917: Canon Law for the Roman Catholic Church published by the Pope.

February 11, 1929: The Lateran treaty is signed by Benito Mussolini and Cardinal Gasparri establishing the independent State of the Vatican City and resolving the Roman Question between Italy and the Holy See since the seizure of the Papal States in 1870.

1950: The Assumption of Mary is defined as dogma by Pius XII





The Second Ecumenical Vatican Council (1962-65) emphasized the universal call to holiness and brought many changes in practices, including an increased emphasis on ecumenism.

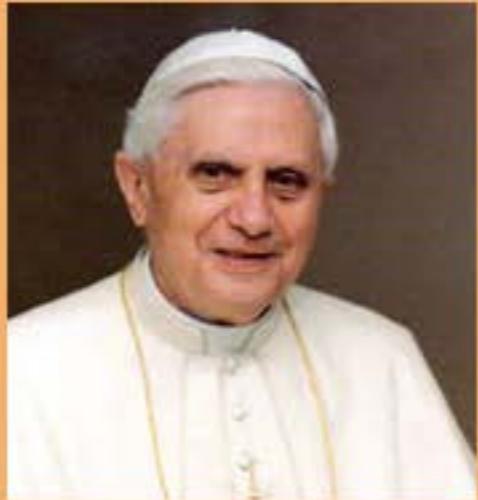
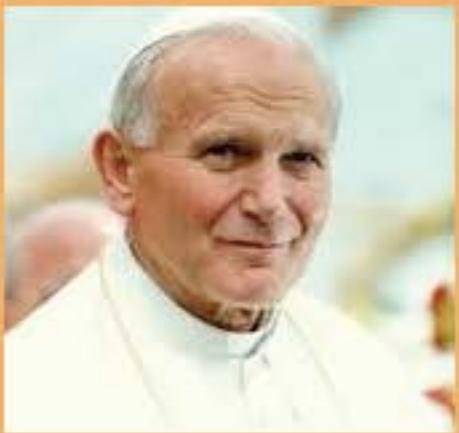




Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre of the Society of St. Pius X, consecrates four men in 1988 as bishops in Switzerland without the express permission of the Pope. Lefebvre automatically incurs excommunication according to canon law.

December 31, 1991: The Soviet Union is officially dissolved. Persecuted Catholic Church re-emerges from hiding, especially in the Ukraine and Baltic States.





John Paul II (pope from 1978 to 2005) becomes the first Polish pope and first non-Italian pope elected in 450 years; influential in overthrowing communism in Europe.

German-born Pope Benedict XVI (Pope from 2005 to 2013) resigned in February 2013.

March 2013: Jorge Bergoglio elected as Pope Francis and is the first Latin American and the first Jesuit to be elected Pope.



