

## **Heaven – Part Two**

### **Review**

- Heaven is our temporary dwelling place.
- Our final dwelling place will be on the resurrected earth, with our resurrected bodies.
  - Resurrected Bodies
  - Resurrected Earth
  - Resurrected Life
  - Resurrected Lord
- God made earth for humanity to inhabit and enjoy and have dominion over. (Gen 1:26)
- Sin placed a curse on the earth. (Gen 3:17)
- The creation groans with anticipation for a new earth. (Romans 8:18-23)
- The three phases of Earth: Creation no Sin – Fall corrupted with sin/death – restoration.
- Heaven and earth will be reunited with the new Heaven and New Earth. (Rev. 21,22)
- God will dwell with man.
- The 8 R's
  - Reconcile
  - Redeem
  - Recover
  - Restore
  - Return
  - Renew
  - Regenerate

### **What Will it Mean for the Curse to Be Lifted?**

- Receiving our inheritance – Matthew 25:34
- Uniting Heaven and Earth – Ephesians 1:10
- God dwelling with us – Revelation 21:3
- We will reign with Christ – Revelation 4:4; 11:16, Matthew 19:28

### **Satan's Defeat**

- Colossians 2:13-15
- 1 John 3:8
- Hebrews 2:14
- I Corinthians 15:26; 54-55.

### **Removing the Curse**

- Revelation 22:3
- No longer have “painful toil” – Genesis 3:17
- No more thorns or thistles

## RCIA, Session #06: Major Heresies of the Early Church

<b>Adoptionism</b>	A 2 <sup>nd</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century heresy that affirmed that Jesus' divine identity began with his baptism (God adopted the man Jesus to be his Son, making him divine through the gift of the Holy Spirit). It was advocated by Elipandus of Toledo and Felix of Urgel, but condemned by Pope Adrian I in 785 and again in 794. When Peter Abelard (1079-1142) renewed a modified form of this teaching in the twelfth century, it was condemned by Pope Alexander III in 1177 as a theory proposed by Peter Lombard.
<b>Apollinarianism</b>	Heretical doctrine of Appolinaris the younger (310-90), Bishop of Laodicea, that Christ had a human body and only a sensitive soul, but had not rational mind or a free human will (i.e., Jesus was not fully human). His rational soul was replaced by the Divine Logos, or Word of God. The theory was condemned by Roman councils in 377 and 381, and also by the 1 <sup>st</sup> Council of Constantinople in 381.
<b>Arianism</b>	A fourth century heresy that denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. Its author was Arius (256-336), a priest of Alexandria who in 318 began to teach the doctrine that now bears his name. According to Arius, there are not three distinct persons in God, co-eternal and equal in all things, but only one person, the Father. The Son is only a creature, made out of nothing, like all other created beings. He may be called God by only by an extension of language, as the first and greatest person chosen to be divine intermediary in the creation and redemption of the world. Opposed by St. Athanasius and condemned at the Council of Nicea in 325.
<b>Docetism</b>	A 1 <sup>st</sup> century heresy that stated that Christ only appeared to have a human body ("clothed in the likeness of our flesh"), but was not truly born of a human mother, nor did he himself die on the cross. Jesus' body was reduced to the level of an apparition. Opposed by St. Ignatius of Antioch.

<b>Montanism</b>	During the late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century, Montanus began his career innocently enough through preaching a return to penance and fervor. His movement also emphasized the continuance of miraculous gifts, such as speaking in tongues and prophecy. However, he also claimed that his teachings were above those of the Church, and soon he began to teach Christ's imminent return in his home town in Phrygia. There were also statements that Montanus himself either was, or at least specially spoke for, the Paraclete that Jesus had promised would come (in reality, the Holy Spirit). Opposed by St. Irenaeus of Lyons.
<b>Nestorianism</b>	A 2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century heresy that claimed that Mary was <u>not</u> the mother of God (i.e., Mary gave birth to the humanity of Christ but not to his divinity since the Divine Word is immutable and impassable). Nestorianism was condemned by Cyril of Alexandria and the Council of Ephesus in 431, which stated that Mary was the <i>Theotokos</i> , the true mother of God.
<b>Patripassianism</b>	A Christian heresy introduced by Sabellius which claimed that the Father (the First Person of the Trinity) suffered on the cross. Condemned by the Synod of Rome in 262.
<b>Sebellianism</b>	See <b>Modalism</b>
<b>Subordinationism</b>	Related to Arianism, this heresy denied the divinity of the Eternal Word (not the Incarnate Word as adoptionism did).
<b>Tritheism</b>	Tritheism teaches that the Trinity consists of three equal, independent, and autonomous beings, each of whom is divine. Tritheism stresses the plurality of the Godhead. Many human analogies for the Trinity actually convey tritheism instead. Examples include the erroneous analogy that the Trinity is like an egg with the three parts of yolk, white, and shell. Condemned at the Third Council of Constantinople in 680-81.