This Provincial Seminary, St. Thomas Aquinas’ Major Seminary, Bambui, was established on Saturday, 15th September, 1973, on the initiative of the Bishops of what is now the Ecclesiastical Province of Bamenda, with the prior authorization of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples; but it was not until 14th October, 1977, that by decree Prot. No. 4684/77, the same Congregation declared this Seminary canonically and definitely approved and erected.

The importance of intellectual formation of future priests as one of those major pillars of priestly training cannot be over-emphasized. In his Apostolic Exhortation on the Formation of Priests, (Pastores Dabo Vobis, no. 51), Pope John Paul II emphasizing on the importance of intellectual formation for Seminarians said:

The intellectual formation of candidates for the priesthood finds its specific justification in the very nature of the ordained ministry, and the challenge of the “new evangelization” to which our Lord is calling the Church on the threshold of the third millennium shows just how important this formation is. ...The present situation is heavily marked by religious indifference, by a widespread mistrust regarding the real capacity of reason to reach objective and universal truth, and by fresh problems and questions brought up by scientific and technological discoveries. It strongly demands a high level of intellectual formation, such as will enable priests to proclaim, in a context like this, the changeless Gospel of Christ and to make it credible to the legitimate demands of human reason. Moreover, there is the present phenomenon of pluralism which is very marked in the field not only of human society but also of the community of the Church herself. It demands special attention to critical discernment: it is further reason showing the need for an extremely rigorous intellectual formation.

It is certainly for the above reasons too that the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Bamenda, who are so concerned about the solid intellectual formation of their priests, together with the team of formators of this seminary, saw the need of an affiliation to a Catholic University that is faithful to the directives of the Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education. They therefore took the initiative to apply for an affiliation to the Faculty of Theology at Pontifical Urban University,
Rome, and by decree No. 277/81/2 issued at Rome on April 28\textsuperscript{th}, 1981, the Congregation for Catholic Education declared the Theology Department of St. Thomas Aquinas’ Major Seminary, Bambui, to be an Affiliate of the Theology Faculty of the Pontifical Urban University, Rome.

This Programme of Studies for Theology Department in STAMS, has been prepared taking into consideration the directives of the Sacred Constitutions of the Second Vatican Council on \textit{The Decree on the Training of Priests (Optatam Totius,nos. 14\&16)} which states that:

\begin{quote}
In the revision of ecclesiastical studies the main object to be kept in mind is a more effective coordination of philosophy and theology so that they supplement one another in revealing to the minds of the students with ever increasing clarity the Mystery of Christ, which affects the whole course of human history, exercises an unceasing influence on the Church, and operates mainly through the ministry of the priest.

Theological subjects should be taught in the light of faith, under the guidance of the magisterium of the Church, in such a way that students will draw pure Catholic teaching from divine revelation, will enter deeply into its meaning, make it the nourishment of their spiritual life, and learn to proclaim, explain, and defend it in their priestly ministry.
\end{quote}

It is in the light of what \textit{The Decree on the Training of Priests (O.T.)} says above and with the awareness of the complex and demanding nature of intellectual formation in Theology that our Seminary tries as much as possible to have the students well grounded in a complete and unified vision of the truths which God has revealed in Jesus Christ and of the Church’s experience of faith. Hence the need both to know “all” the Christian truths, without arbitrarily selecting among them, and to know them in an orderly fashion. This means that our students are helped to build a synthesis which will be the result of the contributions of the different theological disciplines. (Cf. \textit{Pastores Dabo Vobis, no. 54}).

It is therefore our ardent hope that the team of formators and the Seminarians of STAMS will find this revised Programme of Studies for Theology useful.

\textbf{STAGES AND METHOD OF INTELLECTUAL FORMATION.}
There are two major stages in the seminarian’s intellectual formation.

During the first three years the teaching of philosophy and its kindred disciplines is the focus of attention.

The last four years are taken up by the theology and its related sciences.

Being present during lectures, and personal research are the main methods the seminarian shall avail himself of in the course of his formation. He may not absent himself from lectures without the knowledge of his class co-ordinator, who will, in turn, inform the professors concern. The seminarian will be required to acquire for himself a copy of the Programme of Studies.

Research takes two forms. The seminarian is required to make research for seminar papers and at the end of each of the two major stages, write a dissertation of not more than 40 typed pages. The Seminary Library is at the disposal of the seminarian in this regard. He shall maintain silence whenever he is in the Library and treat the books and magazines therein with due consideration for posterity.

The school year is divided into two semesters. At the end of every semester, the seminarian shall present himself for examinations. There shall be two sessions: January and June. 60% is the pass mark in any given subject. There will be sessions in February and October for referred candidates of the January and June sessions respectively. A candidate who scores less than 40% at both the Ordinary and referred sessions shall be advised to withdraw.

At the end of each major stage of intellectual formation, the candidate shall be required to write the B. Phil., B.D., or Diploma examinations. A student who scores less than 60% in the February/October sessions automatically qualifies for the Diploma. Entry conditions are to be found elsewhere in this Programme of Studies. Candidates who qualify for, write and are successful in the degree examinations will be awarded certificates by the Pontifical Urban University, Rome, to which the Seminary is affiliated.

1. GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1. AIM

The Department aims at promoting a comprehensive study of Theology with a view to having the student acquaint and season himself with the General Theological Disciplines.

1.2. ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

The entry requirements to this Department are the same as those for the department of Philosophy with an additional condition that, for this institution, the candidate seeking admission into Theology shall have completed the basic philosophical course at diploma or degree level since Philosophy is absolutely necessary for the thorough study and understanding of theological concepts.
1.3. INTERNAL DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS:

The academic year is divided into two semesters. At the end of every semester, the student shall present himself for examinations. There shall be two sessions: January and June. The pass mark in any given course is 60%. There will be sessions in February and October for referred candidates of January and June sessions respectively.

1.4. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS:

The Department of Theology of this Institution is affiliated to the Faculty of Theology of the Pontifical Urban University in Rome. At the end of the theological studies, each student is required to sit for a Bachelor of Divinity Examination or a Diploma of Divinity Examination. To qualify for these Examinations the following conditions are necessary.

1.4.1. Research work in Theology presented in the form of a dissertation of not more than 40 typed pages.
1.4.2. An average mark of 60% or above in all the Main Courses offered in Theology for those going in for the BD or between 40% - 59%, for those going in for the Diploma in Divinity.
1.4.3. A successful defence before a panel of 3 professions of the dissertation presented by the candidate.
1.4.4. A comprehensive written examination in the Main Courses offered in the Theology Department. To obtain a pass the candidate must score 60% in all the sections of Theology he is examined on;
1.4.5. All scripts and results of the examination are forwarded to the Urban University for validation.

1.5. THE DEPARTMENTAL ACADEMIC STAFF:

The Theology Department is staffed in accordance with the requirements of Higher Institute of Ecclesiastical studies. It is the responsibility of the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Bamenda to provide the academic staff. Since members of staff may be changed, a list containing the names and qualifications of faculty shall be made available to all concerned at the beginning of each academic year.

2. LIST OF COURSES OFFERED

2.1. MAIN COURSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TM 100</td>
<td>Sacred Scripture</td>
<td>(SS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TM 101</td>
<td>Dogmatic Theology</td>
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<tr>
<td>TM 102</td>
<td>Ecclesiology</td>
<td>(Eccl.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TM 103</td>
<td>Fundamental Theology</td>
<td>(Fund. T)</td>
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</table>
TM 104 - Sacramental Theology (Sacr. T)
TM 105 - Moral Theology (Mor. T)
TM 106 - Church History (Ch. H)
TM 107 - Church Law (Ch. L)
TM 108 - Patristics (Patr.)
TM 109 - Liturgy (Lit.)
TM 110 - Spiritual Theology (Spir. T)
TM 111 - Pastoral Theology (Past. T)
TM 112 - Missiology (Missio.)

2.2. SEMINARS
TM 113 - Scripture Seminar (1st Sem. Theo. 4)
TM 114 - Dogmatic Theology (1st Sem. Theo. 3)
TM 115 - Moral Theology (2nd Sem. Theo. 2)

2.3. SUBSIDIARY COURSES
TS 200 - Hebrew (Hebr.)
TS 201 - Consecrated Life (Con. L.)
TS 202 - Pastoral Psychology (Past. Psych.)
TS 203 - Catechetics (Cat.)
TS 204 - Islam (Islam)
TS 205 - Homiletics (Hom.)
TS 206 - African Church History (Afr. Ch. H.)
TS 207 - Ecumenism (Ecum.)
TS 208 - Inculturation (Incult.)
TS 209 - Pedagogy (Peda.)
TS 210 - Counselling (Coun.)
TS 211 - Liturgical Latin (Lit. L.)
TS 212 - Liturgical French (Lit. F.)
TS 213 - Social Teaching (Soc. Teach.)
TS 214 - Accounts (Accs.)
TS 215 - Marriage Spirituality (Marr. Sp.)

3. CLASS DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES

3.1. THEOLOGY ONE
TM 100 – Scripture (Sem. I & II)
TM 102 – Ecclesiology (Sem. II)
TM 103 – Fundamental Theology (Sem. I)
TM 105 - Fundamental Moral Theology (Sem. I)
TM 106 – Church History (Sem. I & II)
TM 108 – Patristics (Sem. I & II)
TM 107 – Church Law (Sem. I & II)
TM 109 – Liturgy (Sem. I & II)
TM 110 – Spiritual Theology (Sem. I & II)
TS 200 – Hebrew (Sem. I & II)
TS 213 – Social Teaching (Sem. II)

3.2. **THEOLOGY TWO**
TM 100 – Scripture (Sem. I & II)
TM 101 – Dogmatic Theology (Sem. I & II)
TM 105 – Moral Theology (Sem. I & II)
TM 106 – Church History (Sem. I & II)
TM 107 – Church Law (Sem. I & II)
TM 108 – Patristics (Sem. I & II)
TM 109 – Liturgy (Sem. I & II)
TM 110 – Spiritual Theology (Sem. I & II)
TM 111 – Pastoral Theology (Sem. I)

3.3. **THEOLOGY THREE**
TM 100 – Scripture (Sem. I & II)
TM 101 – Dogmatic Theology (Sem. I & II)
TM 104 – Sacramental Theology (Sem. I)
TM 105 – Moral Theology (Sem. I & II)
TM 107 – Church Law (Sem. I & II)
TS 205 – Homiletics (Sem. I)
TS 204 – Islam (Sem. II)
TS 203 – Catechetics (Sem. I)
TS 208 – Liturgy/Inculturation (Sem. I & II)

3.4. **THEOLOGY FOUR**
TM 100 – Scripture (Sem. I & II)
TM 101 – Dogmatic Theology (Sem. I & II)
TM 105 – Moral Theology (Sem. I & II)
TS 206 – African Church History (Sem. I & II)
TS 207 – Ecumenism (Sem. I)
TS 201 – Consecrated Life (Sem. I & II)
TM 112 – Missiology (Sem. II)
TS 211 – Liturgical Latin (Sem. I & II)
TS 212 – Liturgical French (Sem. I & II)
TS 209 – Pedagogy (Sem. I & II)
TS 214 – Accounts (Sem. I)
TS 210 – Counseling (Sem. I)
TS 215 – Marriage Spirituality (Sem. II)

4. **SCHEMES OF WORK:**
4.1. MAIN COURSES

4.1.1. TM 100 - SCRIPTURE

SACRED SCRIPTURE (1st Year Theology & 2nd Year Theology)

PHASE 1

THE PENTATEUCH

The aim of this Course is to deepen the students’ knowledge on the first five Books of the Bible. The students will be expected to read the text with comprehension before any systematic analysis. The approach will be both analytical and pastoral.

1. Introduction.
   Contents and divisions: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.
   The Message of the Pentateuch.
   Theological themes in the Pentateuch.

2. Analysis of Genesis 12-50 - especially the Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob) and Joseph.

3. Explanation of some sections and themes in Exodus, such as:
   Duality of Moses, Israel’s cry and God’s response, vocation of Moses, Moses returns to Egypt, the first mission of Moses, the renewed call of Moses, the plagues and the hardening of heart, the Passover and the crossing of the Red Sea.


Bibliography

WISDOM LITERATURE

The section is aimed at giving the students a comprehensive explanation of the development of Wisdom literature in the Scriptures. The study will be both analytical and pastoral.

1. Introduction.
   General view of the Old Testament Wisdom Books
   Extra-biblical wisdom literature
   Concept of wisdom

   An analysis of Genesis 1 – 11
   An Introduction, Message and an analysis of the selected texts: Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiasticus, Wisdom, Song of Songs, some Psalms, Tobit and Baruch.

Bibliography


PHASE 2

PAULINE LETTERS AND THE WORK TO THE HEBREWS

The Pauline corpus and the work to the Hebrews cover the greater part of the New Testament. The aim of this section will be to help the students to acquaint themselves with the environment, the texts and the message of Paul in general and the individual letters. A critical analysis and pastoral application of some texts will be attempted.

1. - Introduction.
- Paul and his activities.
- Pauline Anthropology and Theology.

2. Treatment and individual letters.
   Introduction,
   Occasion and purpose of the letter,
   Date and place of composition,
   Outline of the letter,
   Analysis of some selected texts, themes and concepts.

3. The letters will be studied in a chronological order: 1 and 2 Thessalonians; 1 and 2 Corinthians; Galatians; Romans; Colossians; Ephesians; Philemon; Philippians; 1 Timothy; Titus; 2 Timothy, Hebrews.

Bibliography:

Bibles:

Commentaries:

SACRED SCRIPTURE
(3rd Year Theology and 4th Year Theology)
Because of the nature of the course, it will be done in a cycle which completes itself every two years; thus Seminarians can join the course at any of the two phases
of the cycle, with the certainty that they will complete the full cycle at the end of two years.

The first phase will concentrate on the Gospels according to Matthew, Luke and John, the Acts of the Apostles and the Book of Revelation. The second phase will deal with the prophetic books of the Old Testament, paying particular attention to the Major Prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets Hosea and Amos.

It is required that a sound introduction be given at the beginning of each phase to each part of the material to be covered, such that the Seminarians are able to utilize the skills acquired, as they follow the course, in reading and studying Biblical Texts not formally studied in class. To this effect, it is further required that any Seminarian who joins the course of Sacred Scripture at this stage should have done the course on the various methods and approaches to the interpretation of the Bible, which is offered in the third year of Philosophical studies. At the end of the course the Seminarians should have learnt how to apply various methods of interpretation in the exegetical and theological study of selected texts and been introduced to the most up-to-date biblical writers and commentaries on Sacred Scripture that are available in the Seminary Library. The overall aim of the course is to enable the Seminarians acquire some facility in biblical study to be able to apply it pastorally in answering the challenges in the world today.

The Gospels, Acts and Revelation

Introduction to the Gospels

1. Matthew
   Authorship, Date, Destination.
   A close study of the structure and style of the Author.
   Identification of the Major Themes: the five Discourses.
   The Passion Death and Resurrection of Christ and the Commissioning of the Disciples.
   Exegesis of selected texts.
   The Theological Message of the Gospel.

Bibliography:

Recommended Books:

Complementary Books:

Authorship, Date, Destination.
A Close Study of the Structure and Style of the Author.
Justification of the close link between Luke and Acts.
Major Themes in the Gospel: the Infancy Narratives; the Ministry of Jesus; the Passion and Resurrection Narratives.
Exegesis of selected texts.
The Theological Message of the Gospel.
The Birth of the Church.

Recommended Books:

Complementary Books:

3. John and Revelation

Authorship, Date, Destination.
A Close Study of the Structure and Style of the Author. How does John differ from the Synoptists?
The Relationship between John and Revelation.
The Value and Function of Apocalyptic Literature.
Major Themes in the Gospel: The Incarnation; the Jewish Feasts; the Great Passover.
Exegesis of selected texts.
The Theological Message of the Gospel.
How should the Book of Revelation be read and understood in the Church today?

**Recommended Books:**


**Complementary Books:**


4. **The Prophets**

A General Introduction to Prophecy and Prophets.
The Major Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets: Hosea and Amos.
Applying the Message of the Prophets in our world today.

**Recommended Books:**


Complementary Books:


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**TM 113 - SEMINAR IN SACRED SCRIPTURE**

The Seminar will be done by Seminarians in the fourth year of theology. The Catholic Epistles shall be covered in the first phase of the cycle and the rest of the prophetic books, not offered as formal courses, in the second phase of the cycle. At the meetings, each Seminarian in turn will present a pre-chosen text. The presentation will be exegetical in nature, with the hope that the theology of the text in question will be drawn out by the Seminarian. After each presentation the candidate will be expected to take questions from the participating members of the class. The candidate is further expected to show familiarity with written sources on the text chosen; this will be assessed through a written copy of the presentation submitted to the professor in charge of the seminar.

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**4.1.2. TM 101 – DOGMATIC THEOLOGY**

*(2nd Year Theology to 4th Year Theology)*

**DOGMA: A THREE YEAR - CYCLE COURSE.**

**Year One**

First Semester: CHRISTOLOGY

Second Semester: THE TRINITY

**Mariology**

**Year Two:**

First Semester: THE ONE GOD

Second Semester: CREATION AND ORIGINAL SIN
CHRISTOLOGY
1. Introduction - Who is Jesus Christ for us Christians? The man from Nazareth who is the Son of God. How can we explain this basic truth of our faith to our contemporaries?
2. Jesus Christ today.
3. The problematics of contemporary Christology: the historical quest for Jesus Christ; the religious quest for Jesus Christ.
4. The history and destiny of Jesus Christ. Miracles; Jesus’ claim; Jesus’ Death.
5. Christ, risen and transcendent; the basis of belief in Jesus’ resurrection; the contents of faith in Jesus’ resurrection.
6. The mystery of Jesus Christ.

Bibliography:

THE TRINITY
1. Introduction: God is Love. (1 Jn. 4, 16). This inspired description of God’s nature is unfolded by the understanding of God as triune: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
2. The self-disclosure of the triune God.
4. The New Testament revelation of the Trinity: preliminary methodical remarks; Jesus announces God to us; Jesus and the Holy Spirit; the proclamation of the Church in her first stage; the Johannine presentation of the Holy Spirit.
5. Main outlines of the official ecclesiastical doctrine of the Trinity.

Bibliography:

Hagerty, C.  

Hill, W. J.  

John Paul II.  

Kasper, W.  

O’ Carroll, M.  

MARIOLOGY

1. Introduction: - Mary, the Mother of God and Woman of Faith, as we meet her in Sacred Scripture, the Tradition of the Church, the Councils and Papal Encyclicals.
2. Doctrine of Vatican II about the Blessed Virgin Mary.
3. The Dogmas about Our Lady.
   i. The Immaculate Conception.
   ii. Divine Motherhood.
   iii. Perpetual Virginity.
   iv. The Assumption.

Bibliography:

Gambero, L.  

John Paul II.  

Laurentin, R.  

O’ Carroll, M.  

Schillebeeckx, E.  

Schug, J. A.  
Mary, Mother. *St Francis Chapel Press, 25, Springfield, MA.*

THE ONE GOD
1. Introduction - God’s nature and being is not understood by many of our contemporaries. How do Scripture and Tradition present God to us and how can we proclaim God to the modern world?
4. Theological explanation of the properties of the divine being.
5. Properties of God derived from the insight into the deity of God.
6. Properties of God, based on the transcendentals of being.
7. Life and activity of God.

Bibliography:

CREATION AND ORIGINAL SIN
1. Introduction - God made everything out of nothing and He keeps all things in being with his mighty power. At the beginning of man’s existence, the calamity, which we call original sin, took place.
2. Creation as the permanent basis of salvation.
3. Theological explanation of faith in creation.
4. Creation and covenant as the problem of nature and grace.
5. The origin of man.
6. Man as the unity of body and soul.
7. The Catholic doctrine of original sin.
8. Sacred Scripture about original sin.
9. Theological reflection on original sin.
10. Angels and devils.

Bibliography:
Hayes, Z.  
*What are thy Saying about Creation?*  

Jaki, L. S.  

John Paul II  

Ratzinger, J.  
*In the Beginning... A Catholic Understanding of the Story of Creation and the Fall. T & T Clark, Edinburgh, 1995.*

**4.1.3. TM 102 – ECCLESIOLOGY**

1. The historical background of the tract on the Church.  
   General Introduction. 20th Century development. The Dogmatic Constitution of the Church of Vatican Council II (its two schemes and related comments).
3. A Summary presentation of Vatican II’s Dogmatic Constitution on the Church.
4. The Church as Mystery (*L.G. Chap. 1*).  
   The Church as the Kingdom (*Art. 5*). Biblical Images of the Church (*Art. 6*).  
   Body of Christ (*Art. 7*).
5. The Church as the People of God (*L.G. Chap. 2*).  
   The Nature of the Messianic People of God. The Dignity of the People of God (*Art. 10*).
6. The hierarchical structure of the Church with special reference to the episcopacy (*L. G. Chap. 3*) Collegiality: nature, membership and function.
7. The Laity.
8. The call of the whole Church to holiness.
10. Our Lady.

**Bibliography:**

Bouyer, L.  

Cerf, L.  
*La Théologie de l’Eglise suivant Saint Paul.*  

Congar, Y. O. P. et al.  

Dulles, A., S. J.  

Hastings, A.,  


4.1.4. **TM 103 – FUNDAMENTAL THEOLOGY**

1. The Nature of Theology; its aims and methods.
2. The meaning of Salvation; the meaning of Particular Salvation history and general salvation history.
3. Revelation in Vatican I and II.
4. Scripture and Tradition.
5. The Inspiration of Sacred Scriptures.
6. The Church as the Recipient of Revelation.
   i. Dogma – Dogmatic Formulation.
   ii. Development of Doctrine.
7. Faith as Man’s answer to God’s Revelation.

**Bibliography**


4.1.5. **TM 104 – SACRAMENTAL THEOLOGY**

1. Theological Preconditions for Sacramental Theology:
2. History of Sacramental Theology:
   The New Testament; The Patristic Period; The Middle Ages/Scholastic Period; The Sacramental Theology of the Reformers; The Council of Trent; The Development of Sacramental Theology after Trent to Vatican II.
3. The Sacramental Economy of Salvation:
   Creation and Election as Sacrament; Jesus Christ as the Primordial Sacrament;
   Church as fundamental Sacrament; Individual Sacraments as Actualisations of
   the Fundamental Sacrament.

4. Determining the Place of Sacraments:
   The Sacraments as the Church’s liturgy; the subject of the Church’s liturgy; the
   presence of Jesus in the liturgy.

5. i. The Sacraments in general - the concept, number, etc.
   THE SACRAMENTS OF INITIATION – Baptism, Confirmation and Holy
   Eucharist – Their Institution; Ministers; Recipients and Effects.
   THE SACRAMENTS OF HEALING – Reconciliation, and the Anointing of the
   Sick - Their Institutions; Ministers; Recipients and Effects.
   THE SACRAMENTS AT THE SERVICE OF COMMUNION – Holy Orders and
   Matrimony - Their Institutions; Ministers; Recipients and Effects.
   ii. The Sacramentals – The subject/object. The spiritual effects of Sacramentals.

Bibliography:

Ambe. J. B., *The Role of the Community in Penance and Reconciliation in an

Baillie, D. M., *The Theology of the Sacraments and Other Papers*, Faber and Faber,


Betz J., *Eucharistie. In der Schrift und Patristik* (Handbuch der
Dogmengeschichte IV/4A, Freiburg, 1986.

Cooke B. S. J., *Christian Sacraments and Christian Personality*, Holt Rinehart and


Ganaczy, A., *An Introduction to Catholic Sacramental Theology*, Paulist Press,


John Paul II, *Ecclesia de Eucharistia*, Libreria Editrice Vaticana, Vatican City,
2003.


Schillebeeckx, E., *Christ the Sacrament of Encounter with God*, Sheed and Ward,
4.1.6. TM 105 - MORAL THEOLOGY  
(1st Year Theology to 4th Year Theology)

PHASE I  
FUNDAMENTAL MORAL THEOLOGY

Christ: The Basic Norm in Christian Morality.
2. Moral Theology as the study of Christian Morality: Scope, Method, Relation to the other theological disciplines, natural sciences and new inventions today.
5. The Christian Vocation in Christ.
6. Key points in the moral teaching of Christ.
7. Christ as the fundamental norm of Christian morality.
13. Reverence to God’s Name.

PHASE II  
SPECIAL MORAL THEOLOGY

1. Authority and Obedience.

2. Human Health and Life (Bioethics)
Christian view of the body and of bodily life. Notion of Health and the responsibility to care for one’s health and life in an integral way i.e., Spiritual and Corporeal. Nourishment, Clothing and Housing, Recreation and Sports, Stimulants and Drugs. The morality of certain surgeries; Cosmetic surgery,

3. Catholic Sexual Ethics.


5. Truthfulness.

6. Church Precepts.

PHASE III

THE SACRAMENTS IN MORAL THEOLOGY

1. Sacraments in General.

2. Baptism.

3. Confirmation.

4. The Eucharist.


5. **Sacrament of Reconciliation.**
   vi. Pastoral Problems.
   vii. Penitential Service. Celebration of the Sacrament of Reconciliation according to the New Rite.

6. **Sacrament of the Sick.**

7. **Sacrament of Holy Orders.**
   Matter and Form of the Sacrament of Orders. The Minister. The Recipient; Requisite Qualities. Impediments.

**PHASE IV**

**THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY IN MORAL THEOLOGY**
1. The Sacrament of Matrimony.

2. Marriage and Family in Vat. II. “Gaudium et Spes” no. 48-52. The Historical Background to “Gaudium et Spes”. The Major lines of the Conciliar Teaching on Marriage: -Marriage as a Vocation to Holiness. The role of conjugal love in the structure of Marriage. The unbreakable connection between love and procreation. Systematic Commentary on the Chapter of “Gaudium et Spes” devoted to Marriage and the Family.


4. Thematic analysis of “Familiaris Consortio” of John Paul II.

5. The Church and Polygamy.


10. Pastoral Care of Couples and Families.

11. Manipulation.


Bibliography:


**Documents/Reviews**


*INTAMS, Review of the International Academy for Marital Spirituality*, INTAMS Belgium, 1995, (Published twice a year since 1995).

The Relevant Conciliar and Post Conciliar Documents.

---

**4.1.7. TM 106 – CHURCH HISTORY**

1. The foundation of the early Church in and outside Jerusalem: (The First generation of Christianity), Peter in Rome, The First Contacts with the Pagan Religious World; the first Apologies, Gnosticism and the Church; Church and Empire; the West under the Severi. Irenaeus of Lyons, Cyprian; the end of the third century.

2. Christianity on the eve of the great persecution; last persecution and the Edict of Toleration, 313 AD. Some Theological and Christological controversies of the fourth century – Arius, Arianism and Council of Nicaea, 325 AD; the Catholic Restoration; Rome and the Catholic East; the origin and early development of monasticism; the Council of Ephesus to the Council of Chalcedon; Monophysites and Neochalcedonians; Eastern monasticism in the 5th and 6th century, Pelagianism and Augustine.

4. The Thirteenth century; Innocent III and four great figures of the golden age; Papal supremacy and the expression of the faith; Rome and Constantinople; the Mendicant Orders; heresies; the popes of Avignon; the Western Schism.

5. Conciliarist crisis and their Councils. The Crisis on the eve of the Reformation; The sixteenth century Reformation: Martin Luther, John Calvin, Ulrich Zwingli and other Reformers; The Reformation in other nations of Europe especially Henry VIII of England. The Council of Trent.

6. The Counter Reformation: results of the split in faith during the time of absolutism, Church and missionary work; beginning of secularisation.


8. Pope and emperor; papacy and the papal state from 1814 till 1846; France and the Latin countries; Northern Europe and the British Isles; the Church in both Americas.

9. Revival of the Church: Great Britain, missionary activity from 1850 until Vatican II.


11. John Paul II.

Bibliography:
Dywer J. C., Church History: Twenty Years of Catholic Christianity, Paulist Press/Mahwah, New Jersey, 1985.
4.1.8. **TM 107 – CHURCH LAW**

*(1st Year Theology to 2nd Year Theology)*

**PHASE I**
2. Historical background of the present code.
4. The purpose of Canon Law. Its characteristics and principles.
5. Church Law and Vatican II Ecclesiology.
7. Jurisdiction and Powers in the Church.
8. Common terms in Church Law.
10. The revision of the Code.

**PHASE II**
1. General introduction to Sacramental Church Law.
2. Baptism.
3. The Eucharist.
4. Anointing of the Sick.
5. Confirmation.
6. Penance.
7. Matrimony.

**Bibliography:**


4.1.9. TM 108 – PATRISTICS

1. **The Scope of Patristics.**

   Who are the Fathers of the Church? The Apostolic Fathers and their Works: St. Clement of Rome; St. Ignatius of Antioch; St. Polycarp of Smyrna; The Shepherd of Hermas; The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles (Didachê); St. Irenaeus of Lyons; Defender of Church Teaching against Gnosticism (Adversus Haereses); Western Writers: African: Tertullian (c. 160-220); St. Cyprian Bishop of Carthage (200-258); Roman: Hippolytus (c. 160-235) and Church Orders.


3. **Tradition and Scripture.**

   Doctrine at the Early Centuries of the Church; Early Exponents of the Teachings of the Church; Irenaeus and Tertullian and The appeal to the Fathers.

4. **The beginnings of Christology.**

   Views of the Apologists and Irenaeus. The Western contribution and that of the school of Alexandria.

5. **Fallen man and God’s grace.**

   Attempts to explain the Origin of the Soul. The Teachings of the Western Church before St. Augustine.

6. **Fathers of the West:** St. Augustine
   St. Ambrose
   St. Jerome
   St. Gregory the Great.

7. **Fathers of the East:** St. John Chrysostom
   St. Athanasius
   St. Basil
   St. Gregory of Nazianzus.

**Bibliography:**


4.1.10. TM 109 – LITURGY
(1st Year Theology to 3rd Theology)

PHASE I

HISTORY AND THEOLOGY OF THE LITURGY


   i. The Liturgy in the first four centuries.
   ii. The Eastern Liturgical Families.
   iii. The Western Rites: - From the fifth century to the Council of Trent; From Trent to the Second Vatican Council and The actual situation of the Liturgy a few years before the Second Vatican Council – Concrete reasons for Liturgical reform.


   i. The Liturgical Assembly – “The People of God”. Importance; Sacred Character; Dialogue between God and His People; Different functions.
   ii. The special character of Liturgical laws; Competent legislative authority; Liturgical books; Vestments and liturgical insignia.

5. Sacred Signs.
   i. Postures, gestures and actions.
   ii. Sacred things and places, dedications of Churches, Oratories and Sanctuaries.

6. The Theology of Liturgical Celebrations.
   i. Worship of God and Sanctification of His People.
   ii. Liturgical forms of Prayer and Worship.
   iii. The Liturgy as a way of life that is to be lived.
   iv. The Bible and the Liturgy.
   v. The history and theology of the Divine Office and its present structure and celebration.

7. Liturgical Renewal in the Contemporary Period.

8. Liturgy and Culture.
   i. Inculturation (cf. “Ecclesia in Africa”, nos. 59, 78, etc.).
   ii. Indigenization.
   iii. Adaptation.
iv. Aculturation.

9. **Pastoral** – Liturgical Action and Considerations.

**PHASE II**

**LITURGICAL CELEBRATIONS: SACRAMENTS**

2. The Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults: Baptism, Confirmation, and First Holy Communion. Other related Rites.
4. Celebration of the Sacrament of Reconciliation. The Rites.
5. Celebration of the Sacrament of Orders. The Rites.
6. Celebrating the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick. The Rites.
7. Celebrating the Sacrament of Matrimony. The Rites.

**PHASE III**

**LITURGICAL CELEBRATIONS: SACRAMENTALS**

3. The Important Role of Scriptures in the Celebration of the Sacraments and Sacramentals.
4. The Role of Sacred Music and Sacred Art in Liturgical Celebrations.
5. Pastoral considerations.

**Bibliography:**


4.1.11. TM 110 – SPIRITUAL THEOLOGY
(1st Year Theology to 2nd Year Theology)

The Revision of Spirituality

Distinctive Spirituality
Christian Spirituality; Distinctive Diocesan Priestly Spirituality; Calling down Fire.

An active Apostolic Lifestyle
Christian Spirituality: A Difficult Balance; Two Different Lifestyles: Always Apostolic; An Active-Apostolic Dynamic of Diocesan Priesthood; Renewed in Solitude.

Identity and Territory
An Ordinary Priest in the Midst of Common, Ordinary People; Always on Call on the Front Line; Living an Active Non-Monastic Spirituality Founded in a Monasticism of the Heart; Not Called to the Commitment of Consecrated Life; Ordained to Re-present Jesus; As Head of the Body; A Lifestyle Distinctively Marked by the Three Evangelic Imperatives; of Chastity, Obedience and Poverty; Special Relationship; “Territorial” with a Special Relationship to the Ordinary.

The Priest as a Leader of Prayer
Facilitating the Prayer Experience of the People; Dramatizing his Own Religious Experience while Exercising the Inherent Power of the Sacraments; Regularly Praying the Liturgy of the Hours ..... and Beyond; Praying, Living, and Preaching the Word with Authority; Preserving a Sense of Personal Sinfulness; Maintaining a Theologically Trained Mind and Heart.

Priest as Pastoral Leader
Radiates a lively Hope and Encouragement in the Face of Sin, Suffering and Dying; Functions well within a System Prone to Loneliness and Ambition; Provides Administration and Stewardship.

Gold Purified in the Fire
Diocesan Seminary Formation; What Diocesan Priesthood looks like; Something more needed; A Matter of Identity in God; Priestly Spiritual Formation: Radical God Reorientation; Role of Solitude; Solitude, Community and Mission for Leadership.

Presumption for Perseverance Permanence
Permanent Commitment in Contemporary Culture; Original Presumption: Judgement of; Acceptance into the Seminary; A later, more Mature Presumption Carefully timed; Final Stage of Preparatory Discernment; Ordination: The Presumption Ecclesiastically Ratified.

A Discernment Presence in the midst of a local people
Discernment: God’s story of mature Faith Growth; Material of Discernment; Turned toward God facing our spontaneous Life; A Wisdom of Interpretation in Faith; Tactics for Intimacy with God; A hidden Self grown Strong.

Minister of God’s loving forgiveness
Reflective awareness required; A First Feeling Bad about Self; A Second Feeling Bad about Self; A Flame of Sorrow is Enkindled. Monetary Terror; Birthplace of Fire for Ministry.

Celibate Chastity: A Priestly Evangelical imperative
Evangelical Imperatives; celibate chastity; towards a Descriptive Definition; Essential Threefold Relationship; Relationship with God; A Creative discernment; A Composure of Consciousness; Appropriate Communitarian Sense; An Essential Relationship to Ministry.

Sanctity or Christian Perfection
The will of God in daily living

Diocesan Priestly obedience: A Mission in companionship
The contemporary Environment; aspects of Obedience; unity for mission; apostolic placement process; The Signs of Unity; Role of the Bishop; Obedience is a shared Mystery.

Gospel Simplicity
Introductory Clarifications; The importance of a Vision of Gospel Simplicity; Factual Simplicity of Lifestyle; Solidarity with the Economically Poor; Simple Lifestyle and Presbyteral Community; Simple Lifestyle and Work.

Mortification

Spiritual Direction
Notion of Spiritual Direction
The Relationship between the Directee and the Lord
Relationship between God and Individuals

Bibliography:

Reference Books:

### 4.1.12. TM 111 – PASTORAL THEOLOGY

1. History, Notion, Sources and the Content of Pastoral Theology.
2. Vatican II indications on Pastoral Care.
4. The Agents and Objects of Pastoral Care.
5. The Importance of Environment in the approach to Pastoral Ministry.
   Formation of Christian Environment.
8. Obstacles and Facilitating Conditions for Pastoral Care.
9. General Discussion of Samples of Pastoral Tasks or Problems in the Cameroonian Church.

*Bibliography:*
*Books:*

Ateh J. et al., (eds.), *Pastoral Plan* (towards the implementation of “Ecclesia in Africa”), Ecclesiastical Province of Bamenda, CPT, Bamenda, 1999.


Documents:
How Local is the Local Church?, Kenya. AMECAE, Gaba Publication, Spear-head Numbers 126 – 128.

Conciliar and Post Conciliar Documents on Evangelisation and Pastoral Care.

### 4.1.13. TM 112 – MISSIOLOGY

2. Ecclesiology.
   i. “Lumen Gentium”
   ii. Models of the Church
3. The Biblical Foundations of Missions.
4. Theology of Mission.
   i. Pre-Vatican II Papal Encyclicals
   ii. Ad Gentes: Text and Commentary.
iv. The Theology of Inculturation - Christ and Culture and Inculturation

Bibliography:
Dulles, A., Models of the Church, Dublin, 1988

SEMINARS
TM 113 – Scripture Seminar – Theology IV (1st Semester)
TM 114 – Dogmatic Theology Seminar – Theology III (1st Semester)
TM 115 – Moral Theology Seminar – Theology II (2nd Semester)

4.2. SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS

4.2.1. TS 200 – HEBREW

(1st Year Theology)
INTRODUCTION TO BIBLICAL HEBREW

The Purpose of the Course in Biblical Hebrew is to introduce the Seminarians to the Hebrew Language as it is used in the Old Testament. The Course is offered for one year to Seminarians doing the first year of Theology. Every Seminarian enrolled in this class is expected to follow the Course in Biblical Hebrew.

The Specific goals of the Course are as follows:
1. Mastery of the basic morphology of Old Testament Hebrew, at least up to the Construct Chain, as presented in Thomas O. Lambdin’s book.
2. Command of a fundamental vocabulary up to the Construct Chain, as presented in Thomas O. Lambdin’s book.
3. Command of a fundamental vocabulary up to the Construct Chain, as presented in Thomas O. Lambdin’s book.
4. Ability to translate simple exercises from English into Hebrew and more complicated exercises from Hebrew into English.
5. Facility in reading Hebrew out loud.

These specific goals are designed to lead to a sufficient mastery of Biblical Hebrew to be able to read simple narrative texts from the Hebrew Old Testament intelligibly. Abridged parts of the book of Genesis will be read as part of the Course. Examinations may be taken only on the dates indicated on the Seminary Calendarium; however, minor examinations or tests may be arranged by the professor.

Seminarians are urged to plan their personal timetables so as to allow enough time for revision and exercises.
**Recommended Books:**

**Bible:**

**4.2.2. TS 201 – CONSECRATED LIFE**

**AIM:**
To study the lives of those who profess the evangelical counsels and their contribution to the growth of our local Church.

**SCHEME OF WORK**

**Part one: Historical growth of the Religious Life**

1. Monks, Hermits and Cenobites.
2. The Canon Regular.
5. Religious Institutes of the 16th century.

**Part three: Charism and Mission of the Consecrated Life**

1. A brief presentation of the institutes of consecrated and apostolic life in our province, and their specific charisms.
2. The distinctive character of every institute.
3. The diocesan priest in promoting fidelity to specific charisms.

**Part four. The consecrated life and the Diocese**


**Part five: The theology of consecration**

1. The Church as a mystery of mission and communion.
2. The consecrated person as a prophetic sign in this mystery of communion.
3. The following of Christ in his consecration to the father.
   i. **The Evangelical Counsels** - The Vow of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience.
ii. Community Life - The theologico-spiritual dimension; The anthropological dimension; Community life and the group and Personal responsibility to love.

**Bibliography:**

**Books:**
- Rovira, J., Class notes for the Faculty of Missiology, Urbaniana, 2003.

**Papal Documents:**
- Pius XII, *Provida Mater Ecclesia, Sacra Virginitas*.
- Paul VI, *Evangelica Testificatio*.
- John Paul II, *Redemptionis Donum, Vita Consacrata*.

**Reference Books/Article:**
*Catechism of the Catholic Church.*

Code of Canon Law.


### 4.2.3. TS 202 – PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. **Introduction** -
   Definition, Subject matter, Technique and Goals.
2. **Differentiation in Life Stages.**
3. **Differentiation in Personal Disposition.**
   The Predominant Passions. The Temperaments. The Physical States and Dispositions. Character Types.
4. Psychology of the sex life.
5. Psychology of counselling.
6. Pastoral counselling.

**Bibliography:**

**Books:**

4.2.4. **TS 203 – CATECHETICS**

1. The place of catechetics in the pastoral mission of the Church.
2. The meaning of catechesis.
3. Catechetics and those for whom it is destined.
4. The methodology of catechesis.
5. Catechesis in practice.
6. Catechesis and pedagogy.

**Bibliography:**


4.2.5. **TS 204 – ISLAM**

This Course is aimed at acquainting the students with facts concerning the Muslim Faith and necessary for Inter-religious Dialogue and Pastoral Life.

1. Emergence of Islam.
   i. Introduction
   ii. Titles and Terms
   iii. Life and work of Mohammed
   iv. Mohammed at Mecca and at Medina
   v. The Koran and its message
   vi. The Bible and the Koran
2. The Major Divisions in Islam.
3. The Expansion of Islam in Africa South of the Sahara.
4. The Dogma of Islam.
5. The Law of Islam.
6. The Pillars of the Muslim Faith.
10. Islam in the history of Christianity.
11. Islam in Cameroon today.

Bibliography:

4.2.6. TS 205 – HOMILETICS

1. The Importance of Homilies in the Liturgy.
2. What is Homiletics?
   How to obtain the Exegetical Idea for the Homily.
4. Preaching as Imagination.
   How to Compose the Introduction, the Body and the Conclusion.
6. The Art of Communication.
   Body Language and Metacommunication.
7. The Sermon is the Preacher.
8. The Preacher as Herald, Servant, Steward, Father, God’s Co-worker and Saint.

Bibliography:

4.2.7. **TS 206 – AFRICAN CHURCH HISTORY**

2. Factors leading to the general decline and demise of the Church: Donatism, Vandal invasion and Arianism, lack of Inculturation, Islamic conquest.
3. The Second state of the Church’s encounter with the African continent (The Age of Discovery, 15th century).
5. Third Level of the Church’s encounter with Africa – Missions from the Political colonisation of Africa to independence 1884 – 1960. The Church and the colonisation of Africa. The Church in the independence struggles in Africa.
6. General period of transition from mission Church to the setting up of local hierarchies.
7. Some major events bearing on the Church in Africa: The Second Vatican Council; Visit of Pope VI and the Canonisation of Ugandan martyrs.
10. The Church in Cameroon. Beginnings at colonial period; main missionary protagonists; the Church in Cameroon between the two World Wars; the new missionary initiatives after W.W.II. The birth of the local hierarchy in Cameroon. The Church in Cameroon and the crisis of independence. The Church in Cameroon from independence to centenary celebration and beyond.
Bibliography:  
Books:  
Mveng E. et als (eds), The Catholic Church in Cameroon 100 Years of Evangelisation, Grafiche Dehoniane, Italy, 1990.  
--------------, L’Eglise Catholique en Afrique Occidentale et Centrale, La Paquelais, France, 1989.  

Documents/Reference Books:  
School of Oriental and African Studies, Christianity in Post – Colonial Africa.
4.2.8. **TS 207 – ECUMENISM**

1. Brief Theology of Ecumenism.
3. The origins of the Ecumenical Movement with Protestant Churches. The Factors that led to initiatives. The foundation of the World Council of Churches. The Catholic Churches response to the ecumenical movement: first through groups within the Church, then with Pius XI, and Pius XII.
4. Ecumenism at Vatican Council: The person of Pope John XXIII, Paul VI, the decrees *Unitatis Redintegratio* and *Orientalium Ecclesiarum*.
7. Certain major problems on the way of ecumenism: doctrinal, discipline and historic, ecclesiological – contraception, ordination of women, memories of certain crisis in history, question of what constitutes the Church.

**Bibliography:**

**Books:**


**Documents/Reviews:**


Documents of the Second Vatican Council with special reference to *Unitatis Redintegratio* and *Orientalium Ecclesiarum*.


World Council of Churches (WCC), *Ecumenical Review*. 
4.2.9. TS 208 – INCULTURATION

1. Culture
   i. The meaning of culture.
   iii. The inter-relatedness of cultures.

2. Inculturation.
   i. The Meaning of Inculturation.
   ii. History of Inculturation.
   iii. Scope, Source and Principles of Inculturation.
   iv. Method of Inculturation.

3. Inculturation and the Christian Faith
   i. Jesus Christ and Culture.
   ii. Inculturation as a *Kenosis*.
   iii. Inculturation and the Evangelization of cultures.
   iv. Inculturation and Theology.
   v. Inculturation and Catechesis.
   vi. Inculturation and Liturgy.
   vii. Inculturation and Liberation.
   viii. Inculturation and Localization of the Church.
   ix. Inculturation and Morality.

4. Inculturation and Charisms in the Church.
   i. Inculturation and the working of the Holy Spirit in the Church.
   ii. Inculturation and Religious Charisms.
   iii. Inculturation and Ecclesial Movements and New Communities.

5. Inculturation and Pastoral Action in the Church.
   a. Pastoral Initiatives
   b. Pastoral Plans.
   c. Small Christian Communities.
   d. The Christian Family.
   e. The Individual Christian’s growth to Christian maturity.
   f. Sanctity.

Bibliography:


Papal Documents:

4.2.10. **TS 209 – PEDAGOGY**

1. Pedagogy as a discipline – definition, scope, its importance in teaching.
2. Education: definition, objectives, agencies of education, educational philosophers, education and schooling, organization of education in Cameroon, Public and Private Education.
5. The Professional teacher and his commitments to Learners, school and the community, Professional Ethics.
6. Educational Psychology: importance of educational psychology in the teaching and learning process, intelligence Quotient (I.Q).
7. Legislation and Administration: School records, hierarchy.
10. Drops-outs in schools: Causes, suggestions to curb the situation.
11. Landmarks in Cameroon Education.
12. Practical Teaching: the school, components, classroom management and discipline.

**Bibliography:**
4.2.11. **TS 210 – COUNSELING**

1. Foundation of Counseling: The Human Person.
3. Counseling Qualities and Process
5. Special Tasks and Areas of Counseling - Marital Issues; Social Issues; Interpersonal Issues and Terminal Illnesses
6. Guidance and management of: Terminally ill patients, people with recurring problems; people with various forms of addictions, etc.

**Bibliography:**


4.2.12. **TS 211 – LITURGICAL LATIN**

Proper reading and correct pronunciation of the Latin text of second and third Eucharistic Prayers. Translation and understanding of the same.

If time allows it: a translation from the Latin of some Eucharistic and Marian hymns.

4.2.13. **TS 212 – LITURGICAL FRENCH**
Proper reading and correct pronunciation of the French text of second and third Eucharistic Prayers and also the texts for the celebration of the other Sacraments.

4.2.14. TS 213 – SOCIAL TEACHING

2. Social Teaching in the Fathers of the Church: St. Ignatius of Loyola; Tertullian; Lactantius; St. Ambrose; St. Augustine; etc.
3. Social teaching in the Medieval Period. St. Albert the Great; St. Thomas Aquinas; etc.
4. Church’s Social Teaching – the Modern Period.
5. Papal Social Teaching from Pope Leo XIII to John Paul II.
6. Local Church’s Initiatives on Social Questions.

Papal Documents

Other Documents

Bibliography:
4.2.15.  **TS 214 - ACCOUNTS AND MANAGEMENT.**

The Cash Book
Analysis of Cash Book
Presentation of Monthly and Annual Reports
Budgeting
Budget Control
Application for Projects
Office Organisation
Management of Schools
Management of Personnel
Depreciation of Vehicles and other Properties
How to be a Self-reliant Church
Introduction to the Cameroon Labour Code. A.G. A.G.

**Bibliography**

**Reference Book**

4.2.16.  **TS 215 - MARRIAGE SPIRITUALITY**
*(Tutorial)*
   i. Rome period.
   iii. Influence of Germanic Tribes.
   iv. Middle Ages.
   v. Renaissance period.
   vi. Modern Era.
   vii. Contemporary Society.

   ii. The concept of Spirituality in the context of Marriage.
   iii. The Trinity in marriage (Father, Son and Holy Spirit).

4. The Structure of Marriage Spirituality.
   i. Communal elements of the life of Faith.
   ii. Willingness to an ever new reconciliation.
   iii. Life based on fidelity and strength of purpose.
   iv. The sacramental outlook.
   v. Sensitivity to the sign elements and values of the marriage reality.
   vi. Realization of the Church in a small context (ecclesia).

5. Marriage Spirituality as a way of Holiness:
   i. Holiness as a couple.
   ii. Life style of couple together as exemplified by the couple Mary and Joseph; the Holy Family of Nazareth.
   iii. Continuous growth together as couple through all the joys and sorrows of life.
   iv. Communication in love as a couple.
   v. Praying as a couple.
   vi. Lectio Divina as a couple.

6. Holiness as journey with other married couples.
   i. Importance of particular spiritual movements for the married couples: some experiences.
   ii. Marriage Encounter experience.
   iii. Marriage Enrichment experience.
   v. Christian Family Movement experience.

Bibliography:
   (See Bibliography on - 4.1.6 TM 105 – Moral Theology)