REGULATIONS CONCERNING
THE ACCEPTANCE OF STUDENTS

1. PROSPECTIVE NEW STUDENTS

1.1 First Degree Students (S-1)

a. Administrative conditions for new students:
   - High school certificate
   - Fill in enrolment form including personal data of student
   - Present photocopy of certificate legalized by appropriate authority (5 copies) and present original certificate.
   - Provide 2 copies of latest pass photo 1 x 1.5 cm. and 4 copies 3 x 4 cm.
   - Provide two photocopies of legalized birth certificate
   - Provide a testimony from the delegating organization
   - Enrolment fee of Rp. 25,000 (for non-clerical candidate)
   - Provide proof of IQ test.

b. Administrative conditions for old students:
   - Fill in re-enrolment form.

1.2 Post first degree section:

a. Administrative conditions:
   - Must have completed Pastoral Year satisfactorily, or pastoral experience considered equivalent by the College Rector.
   - Must have completed the first degree programme or some equivalent.

b. It is preferable if admitted in first semester.

1.3 Special Students

a. Special students are students who follow the educational programme of the College and all other requirements.

b. Special students may not be awarded a degree, but may be given proof of having passed examinations.
c. Conditions:
* Must hold a high school certificate or the equivalent;
* Must fill in enrolment form;
* Must hand in a photocopy of the certificate legalized by the competent authority and show the original certificate;
* Must hand in 4 passport photos 3x4 cm;
* Must present a testimony from the organization sending the candidate;
* Must pay an enrolment fee of Rp. 25.000;
* Must present a written request to the College Rector (form available at Secretariat).

1.4 Auditing Students

a. Auditing students are those who only follow part of the educational programme given by the College and do not sit for examinations;
b. Auditing students are not awarded a degree, but, on request, may be given proof of having attended certain courses as auditors.
c. Conditions:
* Must hold a high school certificate or the equivalent;
* Must fill in enrolment form;
* Must hand in a photocopy of the certificate legalized by the competent authority and show the original certificate;
* Must hand in 3 passport photos 3x4 cm;
* Must present a testimony from the organization sending the candidate;
* Must pay an enrolment fee of Rp. 25.000;
* Must present a written request to the College Rector (form available at Secretariat).

2. FEES

2.1 Old and New Students.

a. Seven hundred thousand rupiahs (Rp. 700.000) per year.
b. Fees are paid in two installments:
- At the beginning of the first semester 50%.
- At the beginning of the second semester 50%.

2.2 Special Students and Auditing Students.
The fees for special and auditing students are Rp. 25,000 per semester credit.

2.3 Waiting Fees.
Non-semester students pay Waiting Fees: 12.5% x Rp. 700,000 = Rp. 87,500.

2.4 Students on Temporary Leave.
Students on Temporary Leave must pay an administrative fee of Rp. 10,000 at the time of re-enrolment in order to be considered as ACTIVE students.

3. NON-SEMESTER STUDENTS

3.1 Non-semester students are students who have completed 153/154 semester credits towards the first degree but who have not yet completed their thesis.

3.2 At the beginning of each semester, non-semester students must hand in their subject card as well as a photocopy of proof of payment of Waiting Fees.

4. THE WRITTEN PAPER COURSE.

4.1 Conditions:
a. Must present a letter of recommendation from the superior of the house and the organization sending the candidate;
b. May not follow the first degree programme (S-1) in accordance with the judgment of the College;
c. Must present a written request to the Rector of the College, at the earliest after the third semester, if the index of performance is less than 2; and is approved by the Rector of the College.

4.2 Technical Guides for the Paper.
a. The paper must be 25-40 quarto pages long, double spaced;
b. One tutor is sufficient;
c. It is up to the tutor to evaluate the scientific quality of the paper;
d. It is not necessary to include works in foreign languages in the bibliography;
e. It is sufficient if the paper has a pastoral orientation;
f. The paper has to be defended at a students' seminar attended by at least 10 persons;
g. The form of the paper is that of an ordinary edition, with a soft cover, bound only after the seminar, and not entered in the library catalogue.

5. STUDENTS ON TEMPORARY LEAVE.

5.1 Temporary Leave may only be granted for the following reasons:
a. Sickness (doctor's letter).
b. Lack of funds.
c. Other acceptable reasons.

5.2 Length of Temporary Leave.
a. At least 1 semester and a maximum of 4 semesters.
b. It is not possible to take leave for 4 consecutive semesters (permission is only granted for 2 consecutive semesters).

5.3 Procedure to Request Leave.
   a. The student must present the request by filling in the BSS form available at the Secretariat.
   b. The BSS request must be handed in at the latest 2 weeks before the commencement of semester lectures.
   c. No academic activities (guidance of thesis, Independent Study, etc.) are allowed the student during the semester concerned.
   d. After the leave, the student is expected to re-enrol as an active student at the Secretariat.

6. TRANSFER OF CREDITS

6.1 The transfer of credits and the transfer of students will be decided based on the number of credits acknowledged.
6.2 To have credits acknowledged, the student concerned must present the curriculum/syllabus from the previous school.
6.3 The Rector and Vice-Rectors consider and take a decision on the request of the student. If the request is accepted, the acceptance must mention: the subjects already passed, and which are acknowledged by this institution as well as the grades.

5101002: English


Bibliography
Hand-outs of certain articles, including the grammatical notes intended to be learned.

Lecturer: Y.H. Yuwono & A. Brevoort

51107002: The History of Indonesian and Asian Church

The Apostolic Church: the mission of St. Thomas in India. The Christianity in Indonesia 7th – 16th centuries. The Catholic Church of Indonesia under Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and Japan flags. The Catholic Church in the independence movement of Indonesia. The Catholic Church as a partner in building Indonesia.
Bibliography


*Lecturer: Anthonius Brevoort*

5112302: The History of the Church: Reformation and Contra-Reformation


Bibliography


Lecturer: Anthonius Brevoort

5112203: The History of Early Church and Middle Age


Bibliography


DANIELLOU JEAN and MARROU HENRI. Nuova storia della Chiesa, dalle origini a S. Gregorio Magno (tra. it), Genova: Marietti, 2000.


C. ROBERT WALTON, Cronological and Background Charts of Church History, Michigan: Grand Rapids, 1986.

Lecturer: Anthonius Brevoort
5103806: Scientific Work

The lecturer guides the student (2-4 persons) in writing the scientific work during 2 semesters (VII-VIII). The work (50-100 pages) is the result of his elaboration on one topic of the philosophical or theological ones. It is scientific that the way of the elaboration is objective, critical, logical, systematic, methodological, and written in the correct Indonesian language. His work is examined by three lecturers.

Every Lecturer

5112900: Methods of Studying and Scientifically Writing

How to manage oneself in studying effectively in the university. How to read and understand books of reference. How to manage in doing homework. How to get success in examination. How to do field and library research. Paper (script) and methodology of writing.

Bibliography

AGUS M. HARDJANA, *Kiat Sukses Studi di Pergruan Tinggi*, Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1994
*Buku Pedoman Penusian Skripsi*, Pematangsiantar: STFT St.Yohanes, 2006

Lecturer Team

5111802: Homiletics


Bibliography

Konstitusi *Sacrosanctum Concilium* tentang Liturgi Suci, 4 Desember 1963.

*Lecturer: Antonius Moa*

51103002: Moral Theology: Sexuality and Matrimony

The need of renewal on moral of sex and marriage. Sex and marriage as a human reality. Sex and marriage in the Bible. Sex and marriage in the course of history and tradition. Norms on sex and marriage. Actual cases on sex and marriage.

**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Antonius Moa*

5103002: Social Morality


**Bibliography**

RAIMONDO SPIAZZI, *Codice Sociale della Chiesa*, Edizioni Studio Domenicano, Bologna,
5101302: Logic and Language

Be acquainted with logic. Logic and language. Deviation from the reasoning. Some theory of philosophy about language.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Philips Rusihan Sakti

5100102: Pancasila: The Five Principles of Indonesian Ideology

Base and aim of education on Pancasila. Pancasila as a philosophy of Indonesia. Pancasila as a political ethics. Pancasila as a national ideology. Pancasila in the context of history of Indonesian’s struggle against colonialist. Pancasila in the context of Indonesian constitutional. Pancasila as an Indonesian paradigm of life in the context of being a nation and a state.

Bibliography

Pancasila, Buku Panduan Mahasiswa, APTIK.

Lecturer: Antonius Moa
5110503: Synoptic: The Infancy Narratives, Words and Deeds of Jesus


Bibliography


Lecturer: Paulus Toni Tantiono

51201002: Catholic Letters and Revelation


Bibliography


Lecturer: Paulus Toni Tantiono

5102303: Philosophical Anthropology

Man’s acknowledgment on himself and the other as the substance and the subject. Man’s corelation with the other. The historicity of man. The potentiality, the actuality and the perfection. Man’s body and soul. The individual and the person. The activity and the causality of communication-man. Man’s intellect and volition. Man’s obligation and freedom. Intersubjective relations and the relation with the infrahuman world. Man’s birth and death.

Bibliography


A. Snijders, Antropologi Filsafat. Manusia: Paradoks dan Seruan, Penerbit Kanisius,
5102102: Metaphysics/Ontology


Bibliography

5121002: Sacrament: the Priesthood

This course is divided into four parts. First part is experiences elaboration. Who is a Catholic priest for Your (students); Who is a catholic priest for the people (catholics, protestants, Moslem, other people). The answer may be naïve, idealistic, pious, critical, realistic. Anyway, we need for persons who care for the others, religiously or evangelically inspired, and ready to give some contributions to make the community flourishing. The second part is interdisciplinary information: Who is a priest in Judaism, who is a priest in ethnics or tribes, who is a priest according to ‘CIC’ (Catholic Codex Iuris Canonici). The third part is explanation on the document of “Presbyterorum Ordinis” (Vatican. II): what is new when compared to Trent council ? The last one: spirituality of a priest: towards the fullness of life.

Bibliography
FRANKLIN O’MEARA, Theology of Ministry, Ramsey, Paulist, 1983
51211002: Sacrament: the Matrimony

This interdisciplinary lecture is taught by the team. The human love. Biblical views of the matrimony. The dogmatical theology of the matrimony. The history of the matrimony and its rite according to Vatican II. The practical things concerning the canonical inquiry on the matrimony. Theological contents of the matrimony and the practical matters in its rite. The spirituality of christian family. The psychology of the family. Pastoral on sacrament of the matrimony. Preparing the christian matrimony. Sharing on the family’s life. Sharing on pastoral of the matrimony. Syntheses by students are examined by the lecturer team.

Bibliography

Dispense of the Lecturer Team.

51009002: Missiology


Signs of missionary historiography: The first Christian communities and their missionary dimension: the universal of the mission and the break-up with the Judaism; the pauline mission; kerygma and inculturation in the Greek-Roman world.


The fields of mission of modern era: The mission during the colonial imperialism, missionary figures, new methodologies and a list of the new problem.

Bibliography

J. LOPEZ-GAY, Storia delle Missioni. Schema per un corso triennale, Editrice Pontificia
5111503: The Theology of Religions and Ecumenism

The pluralism of religions and churches and their representatives as the reality of the human life. The exclusiveness and the inclusiveness of religions. Crucial problems of Theology of Religions and Ecumenism.


Results and perspectives for the theological search and the inter-religious and ecumenical dialogue.

Bibliography

P. GIGLIONI, Teologia pastorale missionaria, LEV, Citta del Vaticano, 1996.
RAIMONDO PANIKKAR, Dialog Intra Religius (diterjemahkan oleh Kelompok Studi Fisafat Driyarkara dan diedit oleh Dr. A. Sudiardja), Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1994.


J. WERBICK, La Chiesa. Un progetto ecclesiologico per lo studio e per prassi, Queriniana, Brescia, 1998.

Lecturer: Yacobus Hariprabowo

5111602: Introduction to the Pastoral Theology

The meaning and the identity of pastoral in theology. The agents of the pastoral activity. Church’s program in the pastoral activity. The Rule and pastoral activity’s planning. Church Document especially Redemptoris Missio (chapter IV) and the pastoral activity.

To profound this matter, every student are going to look for the kind of pastoral activity in parishes and dioceses.

Bibliography


P.GIGLIONI, Carismi e ministeri per una pastoral missionaria, Urbaniana University Press, Città del Vaticano, 1996.


Lecturer: Yacobus Hariprabowo
5102603: Islamic Philosophy and Theology


Bibliography

Lecturer: Yohanes Harun Yuwono

51213002: Capita Selecta of Islam


Bibliography

Lecturer: Yohanes Harun Yuwono

5102802: Fundamental Moral Theology I


Bibliography
5102902: Fundamental Moral Theology II


Bibliography

THE BIBLE.
PIET GO, Moral Fundamental II (diktat), STFT Widyasasana, Malang, 1981.
MARCIANO VIDAL, Manuale di etica teologica I, Morale fondamentale, Cittadella, Assisi, 1994.

Lecturer: Largus Nadeak

5120402: Macro Moral: Ecology

Bibliography

SIMONE MORANDINI, Nel Tempo dell’Ecologia: etica teologica e questione ambientale, Dehoniane, Bologna, 1999.

Lecturer: Largus Nadeak

51208002: Sacrament: the Initiations

This interdisciplinary lecture is taught by the team. Initiations from the point of the biblical view. Initiations in systematic theology. Theological contents in the history of initiations liturgy. The celebration of initiations according to liturgical books of Vatican II and the chance of adjusting it. Initiations in Canon Law 1983. Pastoral points for the formation of the disciple of Christ. The spirituality of the initiations sacrament. The reflection on the grace accepted from initiations sacrament and call for sharing it with the other. Learning to prepare the baptism, the first communion and the chrism. Sharing on pastoral of the initiations sacrament. Syntheses by students are examined by the lecturer team.

Bibliography

Dispense of the Lecturer Team.

Lecturer Team

5110402: Moral Theology: Bioethics


Bibliography

THE BIBLE.
51209003: Sacrament: Anointing of the Sick and Reconciliation

After having made the observation on the sick, the sickness and the sin, the students attend to the interdisciplinary lecture. The suffering/sickness, the sin, and the reconciliation in the Holy Scripture. Theology of the reconciliation sacrament. Theology of the anointing sacrament of the sick. The sick state and the sinful state in moral theology. Christian respond to death and everlasting life. Sacrament of anointing of the sick and reconciliation in Canon Law. Liturgical celebration on sacrament of anointing of the sick. Taking care for the sick with the psycho-spiritual approach. Pastoral on the sick and reconciliation. Syntheses made by the students are examined by the lecturer team.

Bibliography

Dispense of the Lecturer Team.

Lecturer Team

51003002: The Trinity I


Bibliography


Lecturer: Sihol Situmorang

51004002: The Trinity II

The Historical Developments: The Trinity in the writings of the Fathers of the Church (Justin Martyr, Iraenaeus, Tertulianus, Origen, Arius); Trinity in the Council of Nicea I and Constantinople I; Athanasius, The Cappadocian Fathers, Athanasius, Augustine and Aquinas; Reformation, The Enlightenment, Contemporary Thinking.

Bibliography


*Lecturer: Sihol Situmorang*

**5111102: Fundamental Patrology**

General introduction: actuality of Patrology and patristic studies, the position of the Fathers of the Church in the life and faith of the Church. Literature from apostolic and post-apostolic period. Literature from the era of persecutions (Greek and Latin Literature), apologetic fathers, the doctrinal crisis (gnosticism). Literature from imperial Church. The first and the second phase of Arianism, the council of Nicea, Constantinople and Chalcedon. The great controversies: trinitarian controversy (Arian, Athanasius, Cappadocian Fathers; cristological controversy: the school from Antioch and Alexandria). The great Latin Fathers: Hilary, Ambrose, Hieronymus, Augustine.

**Bibliography**

J. QUASTEN, *Patrology*, 4 volumes, USA.

**5111002: Faith and Revelation**


**Bibliography**

- Catholics Committed to Support the Pope. *Précis of Official Catholic Teaching on Faith, Revelation and the Bible*.
In this semester the students directly read the text or the writings of the Fathers of the Church. They try to explore some ideas as they find in the selected writings of the Fathers of the Church. Then, in front of the class, each student explains the theme he has deepened before. For example: theological concepts, exegetical interpretation, spiritual theology, etc. Unfortunately we have only the translation of the works of the Father of the Church: Ante-Nicene Fathers (10 volumes), Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers (First Series: 14 volumes) and Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers (Second Series: 14 volumes) edited by Alexander Roberts & James Donaldson.

Bibliography

QUASTEN, J. Patrologia, 4 volumes, USA.

Lecturer: Sihol Situmorang


Bibliography


---

**51001003: The Gospel of John**


**Bibliography.**


--------------,


---

**Lecturer: Kristinus C.Mahulae**

---

**51002002: Proto Pauline Letters**

General introduction: Paul’s life and work. Theology, christology, and anthropology. Commentary on the selective chapters of The first Thessalonians, of The first Corinthians, of The Galatians, and of The Romans.

---

**Lecturer: Kristinus C.Mahulae**
Bibliography


Lecturer: Kristinus C. Mahulae

5110802: Deutero Pauline Letters


Bibliography

E. SCHWEIZER, Der Brief an die Kolosser, Koln: Benziger Verlag, 1980.

Lecturer: Kristinus C. Mahulae
**5101102: Greek**

The main objective of this course is to introduce students into Greek. The task will cover to make the students familiar with Greek alphabets and their transliteration in Latin. It will be followed by presentation on both noun declension and verb conjugation paradigms. Then come in suit vocabularies picked up mainly from the New Testaments thesaurus. In addition, there will be vocabularies relating to terminologies frequently used and found in theology and philosophy.

**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Kristinus Mahulae*

**5100802: Basic Sociology**

In Indonesia one can easily find social problems that need analysis in order to find their solution or to be presented as a subject of study to develop social sciences. Basic sociology can briefly be described as a science which deals with social problems, especially those expressed through understanding (facts, concepts and theories) emerging from various domains of sciences. Through this course one expects that students could attain general and basic knowledge on the concepts developed in social sciences that grasping ability, perception and reasoning of the students to face social problems could be enriched.


**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Yustinus Slamet Antono*
Legally speaking, human beings attain a certain civil right. Every country enhances its own people to cultivate any kind of sense of nationhood or spirit of nationalism in order to implant a sense of responsibility for the sake of the nationhood or nationalism. Such a sense of nationhood or nationalism can be built and developed if every people of a country has a awareness of responsibility and a awareness of its rights and duties as a citizen of the country. This course intends to awake and to enhance such awareness and spirit of students in defending their country within various kinds of their activities.


Bibliography


*Lecturer: Yustinus Slamet Antono*

### 5100602: Indonesian Society and Arts

The Nation of Indonesia consists of many ethnicities which have its own cultures. Art is an element of culture. In the art one finds some values which need to be discovered that their contents and meaning can be appreciated. This course intends to enlarge the horizon of students and to open up their thoughts on Indonesian art and to find out precious values in it.


**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Yustinus Slamet Antono*

### 5100503: Indonesian Cultures

There are many ethnicities and various forms of cultures found in Indonesia. This plurality is a richness which must be uncovered and developed. For that purpose it is necessary to introduce students into a general knowledge on the bases enabling such a plurality of the cultures, values expressed and developed, on going and future cultural changes which are going to happen in Indonesia. This course aims at bringing the students near to their cultures in order to closely know their cultures and especially to have acquaintance of other ethnicities’ cultures.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Yustinus Slamet Antono

5100903: Methodology of Research and Statistic

Sciences progress for the reason of methodologies designed and developed both for the benefits of the sciences and for practical purposes (human wellbeing). Due to multiplication of social problems caused by the progression of societies, it is necessary to seek effective methodologies so that the complicated problems could be simplified and easily understood. This course will equip students with a number of theories and practical capacities concerning field research.

Bibliography

*Lecturer: Yustinus Slamet Antono*

**5103703: Seminar**

The various philosophical or theological themes are elaborated by the students who are divided into four or five groups. One group of the seminar consists of 9-12 students guided by a lecturer according to his competence on the theme. Each student presents his work paper basing on the research and discusses it together with the other in his group.

*Every Lecturer*

**5112602: CIC: The Hierarchical Constitution of the Church**

Church as the human and divine institution has an organization which rules the leadership of the internal church. The ecclesiastical leadership is hierarchically ordered according to the divine establishment. Hierarchy consists of bishop, priest and deacon. Hierarchical leadership is signed by the holy ordination bringing with the church’s mode of leading. Organizationally the universal church realizes herself in the particular church. As the human and divine institution she has uniting elements in her pilgrimage in the world.

*Bibliography*

*Codex Iuris Canonici 1917, Codex Iuris Canonici 1983.*
*Il Codice di Diritto Canonic: Commento giuridice pastorale*, Enchiridion Vaticanum.
*Ensiiklopedi Gereja; Kitab Suci; Il Codice del Vaticano; The Sacred Canons A-B; Ius & Iustitia: Paroki dan Pastor-Paroki;*
*New Commentary of the Code of Canon Law; The Code of Canon Law: a text and commentary; Dokumen Konsili Vatikan II, etc.*

*Lecturer: St. Toto Pujiwahyulistyanto*

**51106002: CIC: The Marriage**

The marriage is an essential element of constituting a family. The family is the smallest part of universal church. The marriage is raised to the level of sacramental dignity, as the sign of the unity between Christ and his church. It is necessary to take care for such a marriage and, even for
its purpose, to prepare church’s member who will constitute a catholic family.

Bibliography

Codex Iuris Canonici 1917, Codex Iuris Canonici 1983.
Il Codice di Diritto Canonicò: Commento Giuridice Pastorale.
Enchiridion Vaticanum; Ensiklopedi Gereja; Kitab Suci; Il Codice del Vaticano.
The Sacred Canons A-B.
New Commentary of the Code of Canon Law.
The Code of Canon Law: a Text and Commentary; Dokumen Konsili Vatikan II.
Halangan-Halangan Nikah.
Hukum Perkawinan Katolik.
UU Perkawinan RI, 1974.
Dignitas Conubii, Consorcium Vitae.
Il Matrimonio: Commento al Codice di Diritto Canonicò.
Perkawinan Campur.
Il Matrimonio Canonicò: Commento...

Lecturer: St. Toto Pujiwahyulistyanto

5125002: CIC: Judicial Procedures of the Marriage

Church has the original and exclusive right on the marriage of her member, especially in relating to the sacrament of marriage. In the marital life there emerge certain problems which cannot be solved by pastoral solutions. That is why the church has necessarily the tribunal institution which can guarantee the truth and justice for her members. The lecture on Judicial Procedures talks about the grade of ecclesiastical judging, civil process and civil administrative, documenter process, marital impediments, privileges, another things in relating to the tribunal judging.

Bibliography

Codex Iuris Canonici 1917, Codex Iuris Canonici 1983.
Il Codice di Diritto Canonicò: Commento giuridice pastorale.
Enchiridion Vaticanum.
Ensiklopedi Gereja; Kitab Suci;
Il Codice del Vaticano; The Sacred Canons A-B.
New Commentary of the Code of Canon Law.
Dokumen Konsili Vatikan II.
Pelayanan Kasus Perkawinan Gerejawi.
Ius & Iustitia: Prosedur Nullitatis Matimonii.
Il Processo Matrimoniale Canonicò.
UU Perkawinan RI 1974.
I Tribunali Ecclesiastici.

Lecturer: St. Toto Pujiwahyulistyanto
5121102: CIC: Sanctions in the Church

Church as social community guarantees necessarily the discipline, order and justice in her member’s life. She has the original and exclusive right to rule and to judge her members who do wrong or trespass rules and ecclesial order/discipline. Sanctions in the ecclesial community are important to guarantee the existence of ecclesiastic discipline and the execution of laws or rules for the sake of justice and communion.

Bibliography
Codex Iuris Canonici 1917, Codex Iuris Canonici 1983.
Il Codice di Diritto Canonico: Commento Giuridice Pastorale.
Enchiridion Vaticanum; Ensiklopedi Gereja; Kitab Suci.
Il Codice del Vaticano; The Sacred Canons A-B.
New Commentary of the Code of Canon Law.
Dokumen Konsili Vatikan II.
Le Sanzione; Diritto Penale Canonico.
Il Sacramento del Penitenziaria.

Lecturer: St. Toto Pujitwahyu Listyanto

5103502: Catechetics

Catechism and pastoral aspects of evangelization in the church. The mystery of our salvation, revealed and accomplished by Christ, is accessed by faith, celebrated in the Liturgy, lived out in the moral life, in the living personal relationship with the living and true God.

Bibliography
CCC – Catechism of the Catholic Church
JOHN PAUL II, Catechesi Tradendae; Tentang Katekese Masa Kini, 16 Oktober 1979.
PAUL VI, Evangeli Nuntiandii.

Lecturer: Rinta Hasugian

5120202: Psychology of Education

Psychology explains the how of human development as related to learning. Education attempts to provide the what of learning. Educational Psychology is concerned with the why and when of learning. Educational Psychology itself describes and explains the learning of an individual from birth through old age. Its subject matter is concerned with the conditions that affect learning.

Bibliography
DANIEL LENOX BARLOW, Educational Psychology: The Teaching Learning Process, The
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, 1985.

Lecturer: Rinta Hasugian

5112800: Practicing School Catechetics

Every Friday in the third and fourth semester the students of the second academic year teach the religious education to the students of catholic or state schools. The catechetics lecturer guides them in preparation of teaching and evaluates their catechetical activities.

Coordinator: Rinta Hasugian

5103202: Spiritual Guidance

By this lecture, students are trained to prepare the retreat material and conduct retreats.

Bibliography
Textbook

Lecturer: Manangar Marpaung

5103103: Fundamental Spirituality Theology

Introduction: terminology; the spiritual theology as science; parts of spiritual theology; what is spiritual experience? Sistematic: vital basis of spirituality; the ways of the spirit; trace of life; means of spiritual development; growth and maturity.

Bibliography
Textbook
Ch.A. BERNARD et al., La spiritualita’ come teologia, Torino, 1993.

*Lecturer: Manangar Marpaung*

5111702: The Spirituality of Priest, Religious and Laity


*Bibliography*

**Textbook**

SERGIO PINTOR, *I laici nella missione della Chiesa*, Bologna 1987;

*Lecturer: Manangar Marpaung*

5111902: Introduction to Liturgy

The study of Introduction to the Liturgy is divided into three part namely, preliminary notions, historical overview of the liturgy, and liturgical sources. After giving the definition of liturgy and the important of the liturgical study, the study goes to historical overview of the liturgy. The story underlines the *liturgia semper reformanda est* and the liturgical study should follow the method *traditio et progressio*. The other subject is liturgical sources. The students will be informed that the liturgical documents are an important thing for these study in general the liturgical book of the Roman Rite and particularly after the Vatican council. By studying this subject, a student has a
tool to continue his sequence study on liturgy.

Bibliography

Lecturer: Johanis Sembiring

5112102: Liturgical Year

Under this title Liturgical Year or it could be better Liturgical Time there are two subjects namely, The Liturgical Year and Liturgy of the Hours. These two subjects are given in order to consider the students that the entire mystery of our salvation is celebrated by the Church during the year. All the subjects will be discussed on prospective of history, theology, and spirituality.

The Liturgical Year, traditionally called the annus circulus, applies to the celebration of Sunday, which SC 106 calls the “original feast day,” the feast of the Lord and the saints, and the seasons of the year with their particular disciplines. After giving the development of the liturgical year during the first four centuries, the study moves on liturgical year in the Roman Rite. SC 102 teaches that the celebrations of the liturgical year centre on the paschal mystery and unfold the entire mystery of Christ in the course of the year. However, in the spirit of SC 103, this study reserves a special place for the cult of Mary, the Mother of God, who is “inseparably linked with her Son’s saving work”. Attention is also given to the cult of saints. This subject concludes with the theology and spirituality of the liturgical year.

Finishing this subject the study moves on the other subject namely liturgical of the hours. This topic is developed in the light of the early Christian tradition until the fourth century. The liturgy of the hours in the Roman rite will be a particularly attention of this study. Stress is given to the constitutive elements of the Liturgy of the Hours, particularly the psalms. The reform of the Roman Office envisaged by SC 89-97 is given special attention because of its impact on the
spiritual life of the Church’s ministers and faithful. And the end will be studied the General Instruction of the Liturgy of the Hours (Institutio generalis Liturgiae Horarum).

Bibliography

Lecturer: Johanis Sembiring

51010003: The Liturgy of Eucharist and Words

From the beginning of the Church, the Eucharist on Sunday is the summit and the fountain celebration of Christian. The Eucharist can not celebrate on Sunday by all community of the faithful because of the absence of priest. In this case the assembly should celebrate the word of God guided by a diacon or a lay. That is why this study not only discusses the Eucharist, but also the celebration of the God’s Word. So, the study is divided in two parts namely the Eucharist Celebration and the Word Celebration.

In the first part, the study is focused on the nature and the meaning of the eucharist celebration. “At the Last Supper, on the night when he was betrayed, our Savior instituted the eucharist sacrifice of his body and blood. He did this in order to perpetuate the sacrifice of the cross throughout the centuries until he should come again and this way to entrust to his beloved Bride, the Church, a memorial of his death and resurrection: a sacrament of love, a sign of unity, a bond of charity, a paschal banquet in which Christ is eaten, the heart is filled with grace, and a pledge of future glory given to us” (SC 47). After discussing the story and the theology, the study moves on Institutio Generalis Missalis Romani (IGMR) used on 2000.

In the second part, the study is focused on Sunday assemblies in the absence of a priest. These are treated from historical and pastoral perspectives and in the light of the conciliar and post-conciliar reform. The study underlines the value of the Word Celebration on Sunday guided by a lay. The shape of this celebration could help the faithful to love more Scripture and the gathering of community on Sunday is available.

Bibliography


*Lecturer: Johanis Sembiring*

**5112002: Fundamental Liturgy**

This study is focused on liturgy as a celebration of faith. In the liturgy the faithful celebrate the paschal mystery of Christ. This statement will be explained under there subject namely liturgical epistemology, liturgical celebration, and liturgy and the human sciences. Liturgical epistemology underlines the relation of liturgy with theology. One important thing is the understanding the meaning of symbols in the liturgy. Studying this liturgical epistemology the students are hoped to take the liturgy as his spirituality. In this case, the important thing is relation of liturgical celebration with the life. After this section, the study goes to consider the liturgical celebration. The liturgy is an action not only of Christ but also of the Church. It is the community of believers that celebrates the mystery of Christ. Liturgical celebrations are always an ecclesiological fact. The faith is celebrated together by ministers, whether ordained or lay, and the assembly in the one place. In this section will be underlined the import of active participation in liturgical celebrations and its meaning according to Vatican II Council. This active participation must be linked to culture of the faithful. This is the subject of the third section namely liturgy and the human sciences. In this section the study is focused on liturgical inculturation.
This study of sacraments and sacramentals focuses on the aspect of celebration and ritual action according to roman liturgy. An important thing in this study is to make clearer to the students what is the nature and purpose of sacraments and sacramentals and relationship between them. Regarding the sacraments, the study particularly discusses the holy orders and liturgical ministries. Next are the sacramentals, namely, monastic and religious profession, consecration of virgins, funeral rites, the various blessings, and dedication of churches.

Lecturer: Johanis Sembiring

51102002: The Liturgy of Sacrament and Sacramentals

Bibliography


Lecturer: Johanis Sembiring
51212002: Pastoral Liturgy

Following the idea of the Vatican Council II, the entire liturgical study in STFT would like to underlines the pastoral dimension of every celebration of faith. Studying the pastoral liturgy the students would able to guide the assembly to participate in an active and conscious way in liturgical celebrations. In this case the important things are to know well the doctrines of the Church regarding to the sacraments and sacramentals with their relationship with liturgical piety and popular devotions and also to know well the culture of the people (the context of culture-social), political dimension, and so on. The discourse dwells on the style of celebration in relation to the communitarian dimension of the assembly, to the prophetic proclamation of the Christian message, to the meaning of symbolic action, to the liturgy-commitment relationship, to the presidential function, and to the exercise of the ministries. For this a concrete program of pastoral liturgy will be given: 1) a serious undertaking of liturgical formation, based especially on catechesis, 2) an enlightened and effective conduct of liturgical actions, 3) constant attention to genuine celebration, especially relative to the presidential role, 4) the good functioning of training centers for the liturgy at the various levels of the Church’s responsibilities. At the end will be discussed the Liturgical Space.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Johanis Sembiring

5112503: CIC: The Christian Faithful and The Apostolic and Consacrated Life


Bibliography


Lecturer: Sampang Tumanggor

**5112402: CIC: General Norms**


Bibliography


Lecturer: Sampang Tumanggor

**5112702: CIC: The Sanctifying and Teaching Church**


Bibliography


Lecturer: Sampang Tumanggor

**51204002: Parochial Management**

How to manage effectively and efficiently a parish as a faithful community. The church as a complicated and non-profit organization. Various theories of leadership and their applicative development. Models of Jesus’leadership.
5100402: Indonesian Language


Bibliography

Lecturer: Sampang Tumanggor

5111202: Christology I

This course is presented in introductory mode. Palestine in the time of Jesus: family, town, environment, political-economical-religious-cultural situation, contemporary countrymen/women. Jesus’ public ministry: baptism, proclamation of the Kingdom of God in deed (miracles, semeia) and in teaching (beautitudes and parables), confrontation with the authority, passion and crucifixion. The Easter experience: ‘He is raised’, ‘He is seen to His disciples’, and the meaning of the empty tomb. Genesis and development of early christologies: form ‘kerygma’ to Gospel.
Bibliography

*Lecturer: J. Kosmas Tumanggor*

**5111302: Christology II**

The shift of christianity to Helenistic world: continuity and New expressions. The history of dogmas from Nicea to Chalcedon. Christology in medieval age up to reformation. Christology in modern era. Postmodern Christology: local and contextual christologies; the uniqueness of Christ and religion pluralism.

Bibliography

*Lecturer: J. Kosmas Tumanggor*

**51008002: Sacrament: The Eucharist**

This course offers that the Eucharist as Lord’s supper is the form of worship most affected. The Lord’s supper as the experience of shared life in the bread broken with one another and as a meal of hope. The Lord’s supper is an assurance of belonging, an experience of security, as a new beginning in the snares of guilt and violence. In its new forms, Eucharist is to reveal the Church as always young and dynamic, politically and socially active, inviting and missionary, it should be “an open public meal of fellowship for peace and God’s justice in the world”. This is explained from biblical foundation, (the last supper account and the other testament texts), the development of a Eucharist including theology the Church fathers, what scholastic and reformation theology said about Eucharist, Vatican II and the renewal of Eucharistic theology.

Bibliography
WILLIAM J. BAUSCH, A New Look at the Sacrament, Twenty-Third Publicatons, Mystic, 1983.

Lecturer: J. Kosmas Tumanggor

51007002: Sacramentology

This course offers a view of the Christian sacraments, which takes into account contemporary understanding of symbol, of the history of the sacraments, of the positions formulated by Vatican II. For this reason, this course would like first to demonstrate the preconditions of faith on which sacramental theology rests, and what its place within whole theology is. This will be followed by brief presentation of the general concept of sacrament (including biblical foundations, the Church fathers, middle ages, the sacramental theology of reformers, and the Church’s sacramental teaching), the sacramental economy of salvation (including creation and election as sacrament, Jesus Christ as the primordial sacrament, Church a fundamental sacrament individual sacraments as actualizations of the fundamental sacrament). This course offers also fundamentals of general sacramental theology where it would like to demonstrate symbolic liturgical action as mediation of the presence of God, sacrament as mediation of Divine Grace, sacrament and history and sacrament of the Church.

Bibliography

5101403: Introduction to Philosophy

The aim of this lecture is to give a general introduction to philosophy so that students have a sufficient understanding of the subject. Topics to be developed: the meaning of philosophy and its scientific characters; the main currents in the history of philosophy; division of philosophy; philosophy and Christianity.

Bibliography


5102402: Philosophy of Culture

Philosophy of culture understands culture as human effort in fulfilling his physical and spiritual needs in humanizing himself. This lecture discuss the dynamic aspect of culture and the importance of interaction between different cultures for their growth. This lecture is divided into the following topics. Relation between the philosophy of culture and the anthropological philosophy. The main categories of culture. The role of symbol in culture. Interaction between different cultures.

Bibliography


5120602: Cosmology

This lecture discusses the following topics. Historical panorama of the philosophy of nature. Philosophy of nature and the progress of science. The problem of the essence of matter. Unity of the universe. Relation, order and law of nature. The problem of causality. Space and time. The emergence of life in the world. The beginning and the end of the universe. The role of human being in the universe.

Bibliography


5101602: The History of Patristic and Middle Philosophy

The lecture is divided into two main parts, namely the history of philosophy in patristic and in scolastic age. The patristic age: the early christianity as a community of simple believers. Controversy about the role of the philosophy in christianity; greek patristic and latin patristic. Scholasticism: the rising and the golden age of scholasticism; the end of scholasticism and the preparation to the modern philosophy.

Bibliography


5102202: Epistemology

Knowledge can be approached in the perspective of empirical science and philosophical reflection. The main question in the philosophy of knowledge is the compatibility of knowledge as a state of mind and the object outside; in other words, the possibility of human mind to arrive at truth. This lecture pays attention to various trends in comprehending the nature of knowledge and discuss an alternative solution to the problem. The following topics will be discussed. The problem of knowledge in the history of philosophy. Human being as light seeking truth. Scientific knowledge and spontaneous knowledge. Controversy between realism and idealism. Relative but not relativism. Different ways towards truth. Objective evidence.
Bibliography


Lecturer: Laurentius Tinambunan

5101803: The History of Contemporary Philosophy

This lecture introduces the prominent figures of Western philosophy of the 19th and 20th century and their main philosophical thoughts. Topics to be discussed as follows. Progress of science and technology as the background of the philosophical thought. Tendency towards internationalization and the intensification of nationalism. Philosophy in English: the characteristic of English thought. The appearance of idealism. Some prominent figures. Philosophy in German language and its prominent figures. Philosophy in France language and some of its important thinkers.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Laurentius Tinambunan

51203002: Marialogy

Mary’s presence and function as mother of God in the history of salvation. Who is Mary as mother of God? How Mary plays an important role as mother of God in the history of salvation. Through lively Church’s tradition this course would like to search “how” and “why” the Truth about mother of God is transmitted. Mary as a personal full of grace is also mother of the faithful, Archetype of the Church. This course offers the basic scientist in the bible level, the teacher of the Church, sense of faith.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Salvatore Sabato

51202002: Pneumatology

Pneumatology is theology about God’s Spirit. Recent situation: the experiences of Spirit in theology of spirit, God’s spirit in the Old Testament like the power of God and in the New Testament, God’s power permanently stays in person of Jesus. How the theology of spirit increase in the ancient Church (the Church fathers), what scholastic and reformation theology said about Spirit, and where the place or the Spirit in the Trinity. What the task of pneumatology in this time especially for new life.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Salvatore Sabato

5101202: Introduction to Logic

Logic. Understanding and word. Decision and sentence. Direct conclusion. Indirect conclusion.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Philips Rusihan Sakti

5102702: Ethics

Introduction of ethics. Freedom: obligation presupposing freedom; existential freedom; social freedom. Freedom and responsibility: existential and social freedom; restriction of social

**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Philips Rusihan Sakti*

---

**5101302: Logic and Language**

Be acquainted with logic. Logic and language. Deviation from the reasoning. Some theory of philosophy about language.

**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Philips Rusihan Sakti*

---

**5110903: Introduction to Theology**


**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Raidin Sinaga*
**5111402: Ecclesiology I**


**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Raidin Sinaga*

**51005002 : Ecclesiology II**

The Problem of Church’ Foundation. The Church and Trinity. Jesus, the Church and the Kingdom of God. The Use of Models in the Church. Magisterium and Infallibility. Church and Democracy. Christian Basic Communities.

**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Raidin Sinaga*
5103302: Theological Anthropology I


Bibliography

Lecturer: Raidin Sinaga

5103402: Theological Anthropology II

Grace: Grace in the Bible; Theological Controversies and Debates on the Doctrine of Grace in History of the Church; Catholic Theology of Grace Today. Justification: Biblical Concept; Luther and Trent; The Joint Declaration.

Bibliography

Lecturer: Raidin Sinaga

5102002: Indonesian Philosophy

There is a fundamental question: Does it exist an Indonesian philosophy. Indonesia consist of many islands and many cultures. Therefore it is difficult to argue that Indonesia has a special
philosophy. Before the independence from the colonialism (England, Netherland and Japan), Indonesia consisted of many kingdoms without relation with each other. Colonialism made the Indonesian people having a sense of unity because we have the same enemy. The sense of unity was proclaimed in 1928. After that, the Indonesian patriots tried to unify all national movements to fight against the colonialism. On August 17th, 1945 the independence from the colonialism of Japan was proclaimed. But Indonesia was not admitted yet by the United Nations. Just in 1948 Indonesia was admitted as a state by UN.

Indonesia consist of many cultures, but the culture of Java influence much the Indonesian culture because the javanese are the majority of Indonesian people and many Indonesian leader come from them. Therefore it is not false to speak a little about the Java culture however we admit that there is a unity in diversity. We use one language that is the Indonesian language.

We have Pancasila (five principles, panca means five, sila means principle) as a way of living together as the Indonesian citizens. Pancasila is the foundation of the Indonesian state. The principles are: 1. There is only one God. 2. A just and civilized humanity. 3. The unity of Indonesia. 4. The government by the parliament who decides the wise laws for people. 5. The social justice for all Indonesian people.

To deepen our research for a “future” Indonesian philosophy, we try to explain some thoughts of the Indonesian heros and the famous-national figures. They are Soekarno, Hatta, Sjahrir, Raden Ajeng Kartini, Ki Hajar Dewantara, Tan Malaka, Soeharto, Abdurrahman Wahid, etc.

Bibliography
SUNOTO et al., Pemikiran Kefilsafatan Indonesia (The Philosophical Thoughts of Indonesia) Yogyakarta: Yayasan Lembaga Studi Filsafat Pancasila, 1983.

Lecturer: Yoseph Solor Balela

5101502: The History of Greek, Hellenistic and Roman Philosophy

The birthplace of Greek philosophy was Ionia. The first philosophers of Ionia were Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes. They raised the question about the ultimate nature of things (cosmology). For them all reality can be reduced to one principle. For Thales, the archprinciple of cosmos is water, for Anaximander, the indeteminate (to apeiron), dan for Anaximenes, air.

For Phythagoras and the Pythagoreans, philosophy is a way of life that is a way of thinking
and a way of doing. They lived in a religious community. For them, all things are numbers.

For Heraclitus the reality is One; but it is many at the same time. It changes always. It is becoming. And for Parmenides, reality is also one but only one. It is, it exists. It can’t not be. It is complete. It is immovable. There is nothing outside the one. Zeno and Melisios afterwards agree with the doctrines of Parmenides with a little change.

The other philosophers said that all reality consists of plurality. Empedocles spoke about the the four elements of the matter: earth, air, fire and water. According to him, the world-process is circular guided by Love and Hate. For Anxagoras, all things have Nous, a “spiritual” power in everything. The atomist philosophy of Leucippos and Democritos said that there are an infinite number of invisible units, which are called atoms.

The different thoughts in determining the ultimate principle of all things led to a certain skepticism of the sophists. They were Protagoras, Prodicus, Hippias, Gorgias.

And then emerged three great philosophers who influenced much the world of philosophy, namely Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. There are many philosophical topics which are discussed. Socrates spoke about the method of philosophy and ethics. Plato spoke about the reality as idea, the eternity of soul, and the kinds of state. Aristotle spoke about logic, physic, psychology, metaphysic, ethics and politics. For Aristotle, reality is all that appears for us (realism).

The Hellenistic-Roman Philosophy then was interested in the ethical and practical way of life. Some of the currents are discussed here, namely Epicurianism, Stoicism, Neo-Phytogoreanism, Middle Platonism, Jewish Hellenistic Philosophy (Philo) and Plotinian Neo-Platonism (Plotinus).

Bibliography


Lecturer: Yoseph Solor Balela

5101702 : The History of Modern Western Philosophy

The Modern Philosophy is different with the classic philosophy namely the Greek and Roman philosophy and the Patristic and Middle-Age philosophy. In the “classic” philosophy, culture, myths and religion influenced much the ideas of the philosophers. The role of reason was put aside. Faith become dominant. Therefore the western society wanted to be free from the control of the empire and the Church. There emerged the Protestantism. They proclaimed the three principal slogans: Fraternity, Equality and Liberty. (The French Revolution).

In the Modern Philosophy, the role of reason is proclaimed, begun with the philosophy of Rene Descartes, as the father of Modern Philosophy. Reason claims to be autonomous, rid of the pressure of faith. Science wants to be rid of the pressure of religion, human being wants to be free from the divine providence.

There was a philosophical tendency to claim that their philosophical research is the only true. Therefore there are many great currents (many “ism”). There are many “grand-narratives”, namely Renaissance (Macchiavelli, Giordano Bruno, Francis Bacon) and humanism (Petrarca, Erasmus, Thomas More, etc), rationalism (Rene Descartes, Baruch de Spinoza, Leibniz, “contra-
rationalism” of Blaise Pascal), Empiricism (Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, George Berkeley, David Hume), illuminism, Enlightenment (Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, etc), Idealism (Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Schopenhauer), Positivism (Comte, J. Smill, H. Spencer), Materialism (Feuerbach, Marx, the early “existentialism”, (Kierkegaard, Nietzsche).

Bibliography


Lecturer: Yoseph Solor Balela

5102503: Theodicy and Religion Philosophy

In the heart of human beings there is a seed of desire to seek for God as the origin of everything. The presence of many religions prove the desire.

Faith and reason are two capacities of human being to know God. “Faith and reason are like two wings on which the human spirit rises to the contemplation of truth; and God has placed in the human heart a desire to know the truth- in a word to know himself-so that, by knowing and loving God, men and women may also come to the fulness of truth about themselves.” (John Paul II, *Fides et Ratio*, no 1).

By right reason human beings can find the ways to God. There are many proofs of the existence of God: the cosmological, ontological and teleological proof of St. Thomas of Aquinas, the gnoseological proof of St. Anselm of Canterbury, the existence of conscience of John Henry Newman.

After being certain of the existence of God, we try to explain the nature of God and his attributes. He is the Motor immobilis, Causa incausata, Esse necessarium, Maximum Verum et Bonum, Intellectus ordinans et creans, Esse subsistense, immanent and transendent and so on.

The certainty of the existence of God does not make us to be arrogant because the proofs are not enough to convince the atheists to believe in him. We have to be careful of their rational arguments. Some of the arguments are the argument of Ludwig Feuerbach, Karl Marx, Friedrich Nietzsche, Sigmund Freud, and Jean Paul Sartre.

We also try to see the relation between the existence of God and the other problems for example, about science, theory of evolution, good, evil and suffer.

In the end, the way of reason to know God makes us to be more convinced to believe in God. Intellego ut credam!

Bibliography

5103602: Practicing Pastoral

Every weekend in the fifth and sixth semester the students of the third academic year practise pastoral among the faithful communities in villages, in parishes. Also the students of the fifth and sixth academic year give traditional or various categorial pastoral services to various faithful communities in every weekend during two years. The students in doing pastoral are guided by lecturers or moderators of pastoral.

Coordinator: Yoseph Solor Balela CS

5101903

Indian and China Philosophy: Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism

Philosophy for the eastern society is related with the religion. Philosophy is a way of life not only a way of thinking. Hence, we can not speak about philosophy without relation to religion. But because of our perspective is about philosophy so that we try to separate them a little.

Almost every region in Asia has a ‘native’ religion. But gradually almost all of religions are influenced by the great eastern religions. The great eastern religions are Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Confucianism and Taoism). Christianity has influenced much the western culture so that we don’t speak about it. Islam also has a long history in philosophy especially in the Middle Age but we can not study here. Now our focus is only for Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism.

Hinduism is an Indian religion which tries to research the power of the ‘inner’ beauty (atman) in relation with the Absolute Being (Brahman). Their sacred text is Veda. There are six orthodox School which admit the authority of Veda and three heterodox School which do not admit the authority of Veda. The orthodox Schools are Nyaya, Waisesika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimansa and Vedanta and the heterodox Schools are Buddhism, Jainism and Carvaka (Lokayata).

Buddhism is not a new religion whithout the influence of Hinduism. Buddhism is a part of Hinduism but it is an “anti-thesis” of Hinduism. The founder of Buddhism is Gautama Buddha. For Buddhism, the ultimate reality of research is the emptiness, as the fire that disappears after flaming. It goes to the emptiness. The peak spiritual experience is the experience of the emptiness.

Confucianism is a Chinese way of life especially in ethics and politics. The founder of Confucianism is Confucius. For the Confucianism there is a unity between the practice of virtue
and the worship of the spirits of the nature and the ancestors. The Confucianists have to respect their ancestors, parents (and family), and someone who is considered “older” (including the government). It is important to maintain harmony and stability. Confucianism has a special care also to education and the golden rule is “do for others just what you want them to do for you”.

Daoism/Taoism is founded by Lao Tze. It is based on the yin-yang principle of the nature. The ying principle is related with the characters of the things: non-being, feminine, dark, stable, closed, maintaining, receiving, cold, passive, etc. The yang principle is related with the characters: being, masculine, light, dynamic, opened, creating, giving, hot, active, etc. For Daoism, reality consists of the yin and the yang. There is a dialectic between yin and yang. Reality is not really clear, white or black, because the two elements exist in the object. Everything is mixed with yin and yang, being and non being, good and evil. They have a positive thinking in negative situation, and try to be neutral in the positive situation. Everything changes according to the direction which is against itself. It is the principle of reversion.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Yoseph Solor Balela

5120702: Post Modern Philosophy

Modern philosophy is signified by the success of reason to be autonomous, free from the pressure of faith. The autonomy of reason brings forth many philosophical currents and the progress of science and technology. There are many grand-narratives (rationalism, idealism, materialism, empiricism, humanism, positivism).

The postmodern philosophy is a kind of criticism of modern philosophy. It mainly points toward a kind of antitheses of Modern philosophy. The Modern philosophy is considered as a tyrannical philosophy because of having a will to power. The modern philosophy wants to discipline the knowledge. There is no freedom to express our thoughts. For the Modern Philosophy, there are many truths. The truths are not only relative but absolute also. Human being must submit to the Truths (with capital).

For Post Modern Philosophy, the Modern philosophy has brought human beings to the great social and natural disasters. The two World-War and many other wars have proved it. For them, there are many truths but all of them are relative. There is no absolute truths. There is no a grandnarrative. All of the currents of philosophy are the mini-narratives only. A man is he who is free. He is free from everything. It is the end of metaphysic, the end of the classic epistemology.

Some philosophers who are considered as the post modern philosophers are Nietzsche, Heidegger, J. P. Sartre, J. Derrida, Foucault, Bataille, Baudrillard, Lyotard, G. Vattimo, R. Rorty,
etc.

There are the positive and negative elements in these modern and postmodern thoughts so we are to give the critical considerations to the two currents. The encyclicals *Fides et Ratio* and *Veritatis Splendor* are very helpful in reasoning with them.

**Bibliography**


*Lecturer: Yoseph Solor Balela*

5110602: The Passion and the Resurrection of Jesus

The complete name of this course actually is The Passion and Resurrection Narratives of Jesus according to the four Gospels. The principal objective of this course is to present students of an important theme narrated by the four evangelists, the passion and resurrection of Jesus. Due to vast material covered by the title, however, this course will limit itself to engage only on the passion and resurrection narratives according to Mark as a starting point. The three other gospels will be referred to as far as further comparison is needed. The course, as the title implies, will be divided into two main parts. There will be a very general overview on the gospel of Mark. Then a brief introduction to the passion narrative comes in suit. The following preoccupation presents some examples of exegesis on the passion narrative. The Resurrection narrative will be explored in the similar way, namely, general introduction to the resurrection narrative and an example of exegesis of it.

**Bibliography**


5110203: The Pentateuch

This course deals with the first five books of the Bible widely known as the Pentateuch: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Number and Deuteronomy. There will be a general introduction exposing main problems of study on the Pentateuch, namely, the existence of the Pentateuch and the so-called Documentary Theory. It will be followed by treatment on each of the book of the Pentateuch. The procedures in dealing with each book will go in a similar way, namely: General introduction, exploration of theological points of the book, \textit{capita selecta} exegesis out of each book.

Bibliography


5110302: Major Prophets

One of the great section of the Bible is the prophetical books. There are two possibilities in dealing with those books i.e. cronical approach or that of christian division of the books into major and minor prophets. It is the former that scholars usually treat the prophetical books. The latter, however, is the option which STFT St. Yohanes takes in its courses. As it is clearly shown by the title, this course will cover the book of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel. The course will be introduced by a general overview on prophetism and prophetical literary which will be valid as introduction to the books of minor prophets. Then there will be a treatment upon each of four books. Each book will be explored through its historical setting, theological doctrines, and \textit{capita selecta} exegesis. For the book of Daniel, however, there will be a special introduction dealing with a simple introduction to apocalyptic literatures.

Bibliography

This course, as it is shown by the title, should deal with the twelve minor prophets, namely the Prophets Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi. Due to its vast domain, however, it will limit itself within the first three prophets chronologically speaking, i.e. Amos, Hosea, Micha and Zechariah. The other prophets will be elaborated in students’ assignment. Those four books of the prophets will be explored in a similar way through its historical setting, theological doctrines, and capita selecta exegesis.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Serpulus Simamora
According to Christian division of the Old Testament, there are two types of the so-called historical books, i.e.: The Books of Deuteronomistic History and The Books of Chronicle History. This course, therefore, will cover the two types of the historical books. There will be a general introduction to the books of deuteronomistic history discussing mainly literary genres frequently found in the books. Then comes capita selecta exegesis of each book arranged on its degree of difficulties. The exegesis will be followed by an explanation on the role of the pericope within the whole of each book.

The same treatment will happen to the books of chronicle history. After a general introduction the books of chronicle history, then come some exegetical examples of the book of Chronicle by comparing the selected texts to that found in the book of Samuel and Kings. For the book of Ezra and Nehemiah there will be capita selecta exegesis.

Due to the wide usage of narrative approach in exegesis nowadays, this course will introduce the approach along with its examples.

Bibliography


Lecturer: Serpulus Simamora

5100202: Religious Education


Bibliography:

THE BIBLE.
STEPHEN HAPPEL – JAMES WALTER, *Conversion and Discipleship, A Christian Foundation for Ethics and Doctrin*.
KOMISI KATEKETIK KWI, *Kurikulum Pendidikan Agama Katolik di Perguruan Tinggi Umum*.

Lecturer: Dominikus Doni Ola

Geography of the Holy Land, the History of the Bible: from the Fathers to the Exile, after the Exile to the New Testament’s time, the Text of the Bible, Bible in the modern Languages.

Bibliography

Lecturer: Banggas Simanullang

51101002: Wisdom’s Literature


Bibliography

Lecturer: Banggas Simanullang

51105002: Psychology Pastoral

The psychological process in the situation of pastoral. Plural situation of pastoral in faithful communities as pastoral subject. Individual situation of pastoral in the person as pastoral subject. Interpersonal relation between the pastoral agent and the pastoral subject. Contribution of psychology to pastoral, to wise attitude and pastoral action.

Bibliography
- MORTON KELSEY, *Prophetic Ministry: The Psychology of Spirituality of Pastoral Care*,

*Lecturer: Gonti Simanullang*