

"Beatitudes: What are we call to do today to live as Jesus did?"

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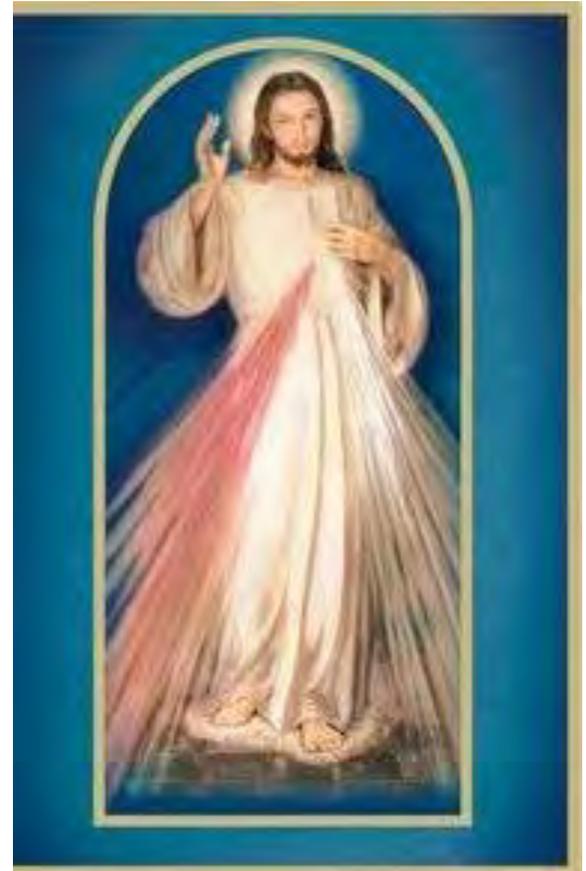
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**There is one God and Creator of all, who is over all,
who works through all, and is within all. —Ephesians 4:6**

Image of Divine Mercy



**What would Divine
Love look like?**

What is your Environmental Worldview?

G.Tyler Miller & Spoolman, 2012 p. 322

Stewardship

We have an ethical responsibility to be caring managers, or stewards, of the earth.

We will probably not run out of resources, but they should not be wasted.

We should encourage environmentally beneficial forms of economic growth and discourage environmentally harmful forms.

Our success depends on how well we manage the earth's life-support systems for our benefit and for the rest of nature.

Planetary Management

We are apart from the rest of nature and can manage nature to meet our increasing needs and wants.

Because of our ingenuity and technology, we will not run out of resources.

The potential for economic growth is essentially unlimited.

Our success depends on how well we manage the earth's life-support systems mostly for our benefit.

Wisdom

We are a part of and totally dependent on nature, and nature exists for all species.

Resources are limited and should not be wasted.

We should encourage earth-sustaining forms of economic growth and discourage earth degrading forms.

Our success depends on learning how nature sustains itself and integrating such lessons from nature into the ways we think and act.

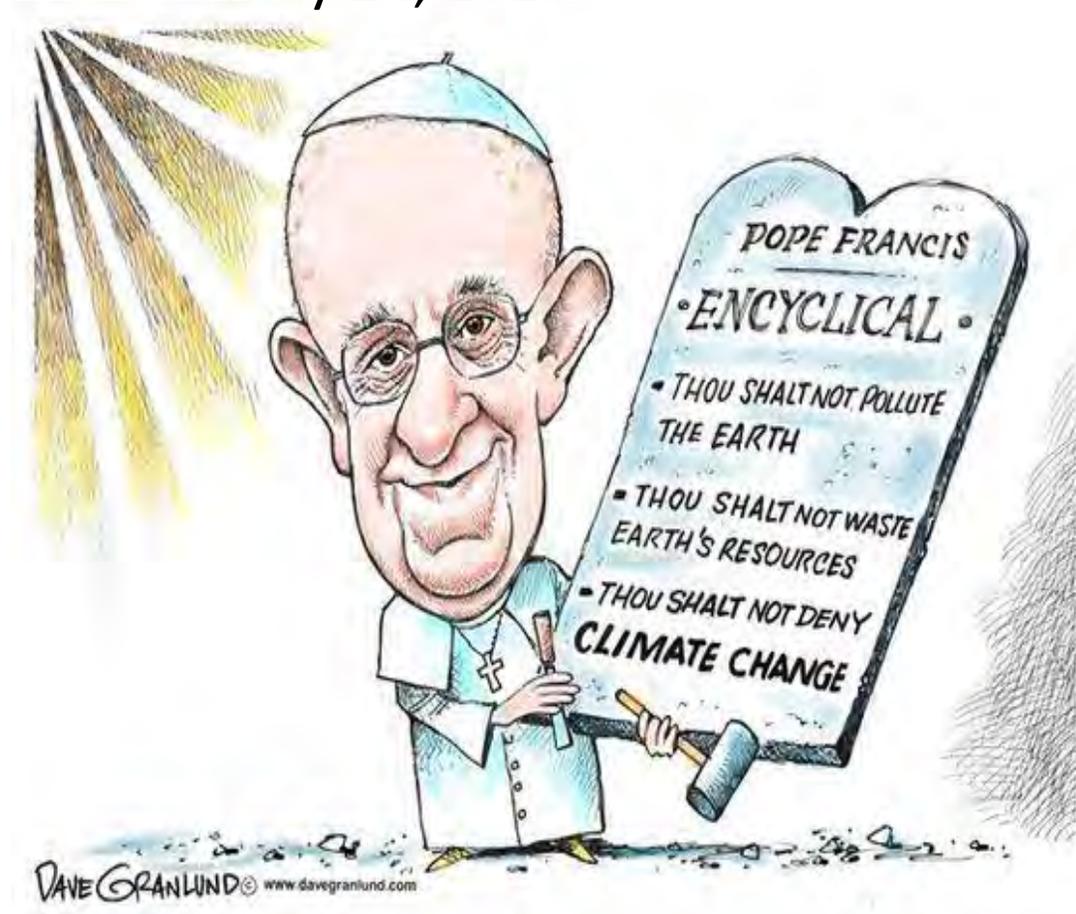
Pope Francis' Beatitudes

November 1, 2016

- Blessed are those who remain faithful while enduring evils inflicted on them by others and forgive them from their heart.
- Blessed are those who look into the eyes of the abandoned and marginalized and show them their closeness.
- Blessed are those who protect and care for our common home
- Blessed are those who renounce their own comfort in order to help others
- Blessed are those who pray and work for full communion between all Christians.

Laudato Si: On Care for Our Common Home

May 24, 2015



NEW COMMANDMENT OF JESUS: LUKE 20:27

Goal:

- How do these beatitudes call us to live today?
- What are the “new commandments” of Jesus and how do they relate to life today?
- What does Pope Francis tell us about being Catholic today?
- What does it mean to use our more than ample resources in the most responsible way?
- What do we need to take into account in making decision?

Outcome:

- 3 new things to contemplate and put into action in care for our Common Home.

Key Questions:

- **Why should you and your family be better stewards of Earth?**
- **Why should we help the poor to live in dignity and share the good of the world? In our neighborhood, country, other countries?**
- **Why should we teach and model stewardship efforts for others to learn?**
- **Why believe in a God of infinite, unconditional love over “mercy”?**

The Francis & Francis Connection



ENCICLICA SULL'AMBIENTE

“When we can see God reflected in all that exist our hearts are to praise the Lord for all his creatures and to worship him in union with them.
(Laudato Si, 87)

Opening Prayer

Video “I dream a World”

Handout with Beatitudes

Prayer from Laudato SI



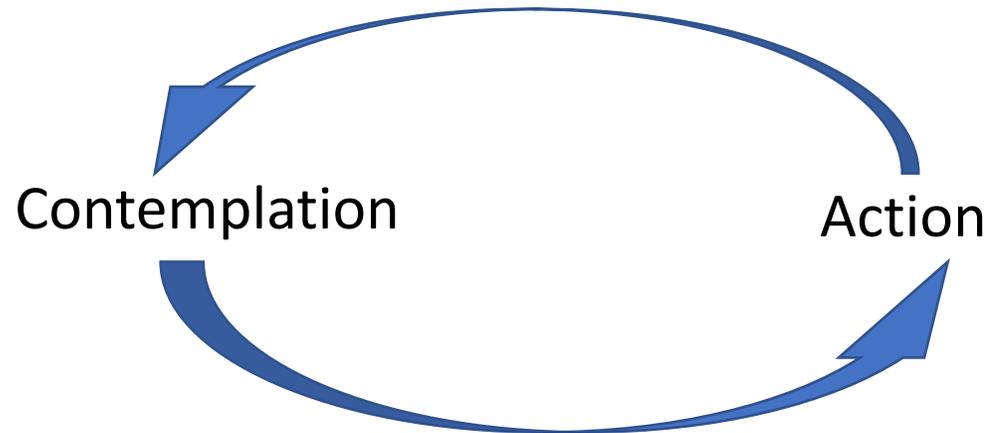
Theology for 21st Century: Where St. Francis of Assisi and Pope Francis MEET

Francis of Assisi

Who are you O God?

Who am I?

Canticle of the Creatures



To Make the Kin(g)dom of God every more fully present on Earth

Both emphasize a God as infinite, unconditional, Love -

Pope Francis

Change of Heart / Conversion

Call to Action

*To Hear the Cry of the Poor
and the cry of the Earth.*

*Moral Imperative to Care for
Our Common Home*

Mortal sins are updated

Published Mar. 10, 2008

THE Vatican has extended its list of mortal sins to include 21st-century problems and issues such as genetic experimentation, pollution, drug abuse and excessive wealth. Published in the Vatican's official newspaper L'Osservatore Romano, the revised list was revealed at the end of a week-long refresher course for priests on the sacrament of confession. Traditionally, mortal sins are those which are a breach of the Ten Commandments – murder, adultery, theft and lying, to name a few.

But now to this list has been added

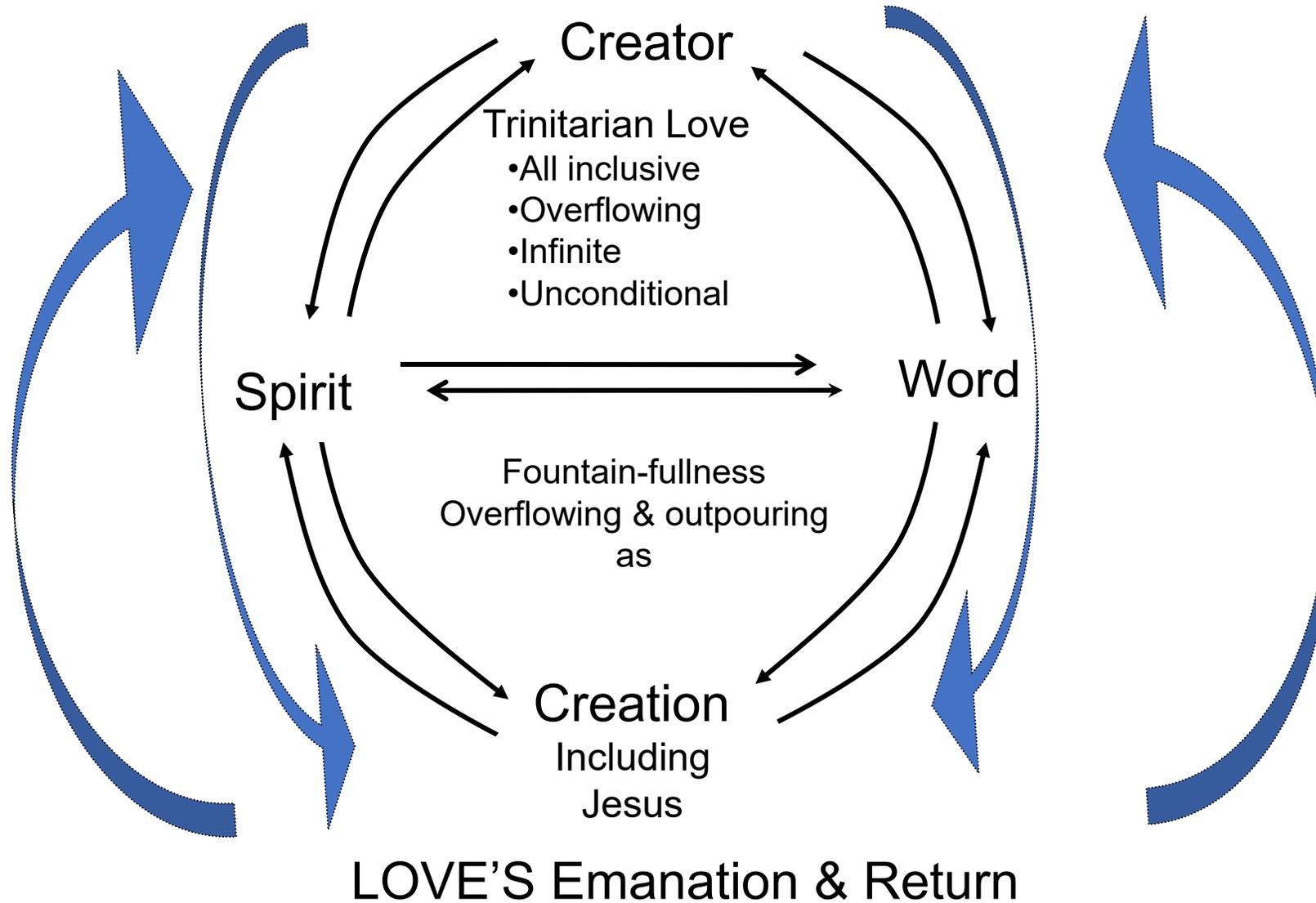
- ★genetic experimentation,**
 - ★tampering with the order of nature,**
 - ★environmental blight - pollution,**
- social injustice, causing poverty,
accumulating excessive wealth,
and drug abuse.**

“INCARNATION” – “incarnation”

“Incarnation means that creation is the co-beloved of God, not a commodity for human consumption. God loves creation so much that God has entered into it in a personal way. To participate in the family of creation is the most fundamental Christian stance for those who claim to believe in the Body of Christ.”

p169 Care for Creation, Delio, Warner & Wood, 2008

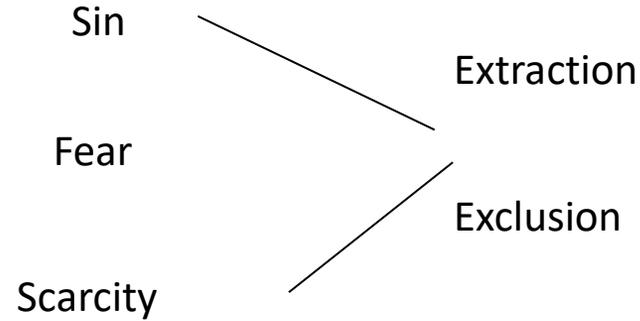
Franciscan Trinitarian & Incarnation Interpretation



Theological Worldviews

Anthropocentric

Human above creation
Image and likeness of God
Sinful - not right relationships
Dominion stewardship



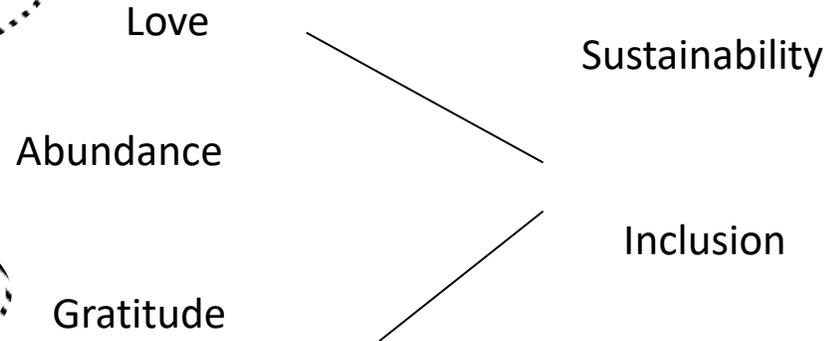
Divide & Conquer

Coercion / Competition / Cooperation

Atonement Theology

Bio- or Eco or Cosmo-centric

Humans part of creation made in goodness with free will
reflection of God/Mystery/ Holy
intimately interdependence and dependent on creation.



Unity - All one of the ONE

Consensus / Collaboration

Accompaniment (Franciscan)
Theology

Authenticity

Integrity



The
Choice
is
individual!!!

The
impact
is
universal!!

“The human community and the natural world will go into the future as a single sacred community or we both will perish.” Thomas Berry ,CP

Where religion fits...with Sustainability



“What people do about their ecology depends on what they think about themselves in relation to things around them. Human ecology is deeply conditioned by beliefs about our nature and destiny—that is, by religion.”

(From a basic article for considering the relationship of religion and ecology, that has been debated since it came out: White Lynn. “The Historical Roots of Our Ecological Crisis.” In *Western Man and Environmental Ethics*, ed by Ian G. Barbour. Reading Mass: Addison-Westly Pub, Co. 1973, p. 24.)

Lynn White

Clearly religions need to be involved with the development of a more comprehensive worldview and ethics to assist in reversing this trend. Whether from an anthropocentric or a biocentric perspective, more adequate environmental values need to be formulated and linked to areas of public policy.... This is critical because the attitudes and values that shape people’s concepts of nature come primarily from religious worldviews and ethical practices. The moral imperative and value systems of religions are indispensable in mobilizing the sensibilities of people toward preserving the environment for future generations. M.E. Tucker



“Sustainability, defined theologically, means that it is the ethical praxis of hopeful anticipation in the future restoration and renewal of creation, and it requires the practice of ecological and social justice to restore, sustain, and maintain the integrity of creation.” Environmental

Science and Theology in Dialogue By

Russell A. Butkus & Steven. Kolmes