



# THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

**A. M. E. C. E. A**

**MAIN EXAMINATION**

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**JANUARY – APRIL 2017 TRIMESTER**

**INSTITUTE OF CANON LAW**

**REGULAR PROGRAMME**

**JC-B 213: ECUMENICAL COUNCILS**

**Date: APRIL 2017**

**Duration: 3 Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Question ONE and any other TWO Questions**

- Q1. Trace the reasons that led to the convocation of the council of Chalcedon pointing out the doctrinal and disciplinary canons which were passed at this council. Indicate how the church in Egypt ended up being isolated from the universal church. (30 Marks)
- Q2. The council of Nicaea is reckoned to be the first ecumenical council. Discuss the reasons that led to its convocation pointing out the major doctrinal and disciplinary canons that came from this council. (20 Marks)
- Q3. Lateran council I (1123), though not accepted by the Byzantine church as being ecumenical, but it was indeed an ecumenical council. Discuss the reasons that led to its convocation indicating the resolutions that were attained at this council and how it tried to salvage discipline in the church. (20 Marks)
- Q4. The council of Trent is said to be the climax of Catholic Reformation. Discuss the reasons that led to the convocation of this council indicating why it can justifiably be called the climax of Catholic Reformation. (20 Marks)
- Q5. Without the Council of Constance, we would still have a divided church. Discuss how the council of Constance brought back unity to the church, pointing out the major canons which would eventually be declared heretical though at the time they helped in healing division. (20 Marks)

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