

The Apostles' Creed¹

I believe in God the Father Almighty.
And in Jesus Christ his only-begotten Son
our Lord,
who was born of the Holy Spirit² and the Virgin Mary;
crucified under Pontius Pilate, and buried;
the third day he rose from the dead³;
he ascended into heaven,
and sits⁴ at the right hand of the Father;
from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.
And in the Holy Spirit;
the holy Church⁵;
the forgiveness of sins;
the resurrection of the body;
the life everlasting⁶.

Amen

¹ The Roman Form as given by Rufinus in Latin (ca. A.D. 390) and by Marcellus in Greek (A.D. 336-341). Schaff, Philip. *The Creeds of Christendom, with a History and Critical Notes: The History of Creeds*. Vol. 1. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1878. Public Domain.

² I have changed the archaic Holy Ghost to Holy Spirit.

³ I have not included descended into hell because it is not attested in the earliest forms of the creed. Schaff, Philip. *The Creeds of Christendom, with a History and Critical Notes: The Greek and Latin Creeds, with Translations*. Vol. 2. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1890. Public Domain.

⁴ I have changed the archaic sitteth.

⁵ 'Catholicam' (universal), in accordance with the Nicene Creed, and older Oriental forms, was received into the Latin Creed before the close of the fourth century (comp. Augustine: *De Fide et Symbolo*, c. 10). The term *catholic*, as applied to the Church, occurs first in the Epistles of Ignatius (*Ad Smyrnaeos*, cap. 8: ὡσπερ ὄπου ἂν ἦ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ἐκεῖ ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία), and in the *Martyrium Polycarpi* (inscription, and cap. 8: ἀπάσης τῆς κατὰ τὴν οἰκουμένην καθολικῆς ἐκκλησίας, comp. c. 19, where Christ is called ποιμὴν τῆς κατὰ οἰκουμένην καθολικῆς ἐκκλησίας). Schaff, Philip. *The Creeds of Christendom, with a History and Critical Notes: The History of Creeds*. Vol. 1. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1878. Public Domain.

⁶ Some North African forms (of Carthage and Hippo Regius) put the article of the Church at the close, in this way: 'vitam eternam per sanctam ecclesiam.' Others: *carnis resurrectionem in vitam æternam*. The Greek Creed of Marcellus, which otherwise agrees with the old Roman form, ends with ζῶην αἰώνιον. Ibid.