

## Nicene Creed

I believe in one God,  
the Father Almighty,  
Maker of heaven and earth,  
and of all things visible and invisible.

And in one Lord Jesus Christ,  
the only-begotten Son of God,  
begotten of<sup>1</sup> the Father before all worlds;  
God of<sup>1</sup> God, Light of<sup>1</sup> Light, very<sup>2</sup> God of<sup>1</sup> very<sup>2</sup> God;  
begotten, not made,  
being of one substance with the Father,  
by whom all things were made.

Who, for us men and for our salvation,  
came down from heaven,  
and was incarnate by the Holy Spirit of the virgin Mary,  
and was made man;  
and was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate;  
He suffered and was buried;  
and the third day He rose again, according to the Scriptures;  
and ascended into heaven,  
and sitteth on the right hand of the Father;  
and He shall come again, with glory, to judge the living and the dead;  
whose kingdom shall have no end.

And I believe in the Holy Spirit,  
the Lord and Giver of life;  
who proceedeth from the Father and the Son;  
who with the Father and the Son together is worshipped and glorified;  
who spake by the prophets.

And I believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church.  
I acknowledge one baptism for the remission<sup>3</sup> of sins;  
and I look for the resurrection of the dead,  
and the life of the world to come.

Amen.

<sup>1</sup> The word '*of*' has the meaning '*from*' in these instances.

<sup>2</sup> The word '*very*' has the meaning '*true*' in these instances.

<sup>3</sup> The word '*remission*' means '*forgiveness*'.

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The Nicene Creed, also called the Nicaeno-Constantinopolitan Creed, is a statement of the orthodox faith of the early Christian church, in opposition to certain heresies, especially Arianism. These heresies disturbed the church during the fourth century and concerned the doctrine of the trinity and of the person of Christ. Both the Greek (Eastern) and the Latin (Western) church held this creed in honor, though with one important difference: the Western church insisted on the inclusion of the phrase *and the Son* (known as the *filioque*) in the article on the procession of the Holy Spirit; this phrase is still repudiated by the Eastern Orthodox church. In its present form this creed goes back partially to the Council of Nicea (A.D. 325) with additions by the Council of Constantinople (A.D. 381). It was accepted in its present form at the Council of Chalcedon in 451, but the *filioque* phrase was not added until 589. However, the creed is in substance an accurate and majestic formulation of the Nicene faith.