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PART THREE

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PART ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

BRIEF HISTORY

St. Mbaaga’s Seminary Ggaba was founded by the late Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga in 1976. It belongs to the Archdiocese of Kampala. The principal objective of this Seminary is to cater for candidates desiring to prepare themselves for the priestly ministry, without however having gone through the minor seminaries. While remaining true to this ideal, the seminary has nonetheless always admitted candidates from various minor seminaries. St. Mbaaga’s Seminary currently has students from various Dioceses from the different East African countries.

ADMISSION

The seminary is an institute for priestly formation. Candidates applying to join St. Mbaaga’s Seminary must therefore have a call, - a vocation - to serve the Lord and the Church as ordained ministers. Due consultations with the home Parish-Priest of the candidate, as well as with the Vocations Director of the respective Diocese must be carried out in view of joining the Seminary. The recommendations of the two Ecclesiastical Offices are a pre-requisite for any successful application.

The minimum academic standard required is the University entrance standard, namely, the Uganda Advanced Level Certificate of Education (UACE). The candidate must have passed with a minimum of two principles, both obtained at the same sitting. For students coming from outside Uganda, the criterion remains the same: namely - the qualifications for entering the University in their respective countries of origin. After the applications have been forwarded through the Vocations Director’s office to the Seminary, the candidates are invited for an interview. The successful applicants are duly informed.

THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The studies at St. Mbaaga’s Seminary last for eight years. Years 1 – IV cover the Philosophical cycle, while the Years V – VIII constitute the Theological cycle.

Within the Philosophical cycle, the first year is basically an Initiation-Year. Years Two to Four are predominantly philosophical, with the integration of some Theological disciplines, notably Salvation History, Introduction to the Bible, The Old Testament, Fundamental Dogmatic Theology, African and Ugandan Church History, Spiritual Theology (Part One), Liturgy (Part One), as well as Homiletics. These aforementioned courses technically constitute Year I of Theology. The reason for the inclusion of these theological disciplines in the philosophical cycle is the prerequisite of a satisfactory biblical and theological preparation of the students prior to their pastoral-spiritual year.
Finally, the Theological Cycle has three years for academic formation (Years V, VII and VIII). Year VI is a pastoral-spiritual year, which the seminarians spend in parishes in the respective Dioceses of origin.

With this arrangement, Theology is taught for four years – the first year taught within the Philosophical Cycle, and the final three within the Theological Cycle.

THE INITIATION YEAR

As the name denotes, the purpose of this year is to give the students an orientation into the priestly vocation, as well as an acquaintance with the traditions and doctrines of the Church. Salvation History, Church Doctrine, Music, Latin, Introductory courses to The Bible, Liturgy, Spiritual Theology etc, constitute part of the initiation courses. During the entire year, the students receive daily talks (from Monday to Friday), on prayer, spirituality, vocation, liturgy, academics, as well as human development.

EXAMINATIONS

There are two sets of examinations: course-work and the final semester examinations. The course-work, which covers all the mid-semester assignments, may be in the form of tests, individual- and/or group-research papers, and finally reading reports.

Much emphasis is put on the development of the students’ analytical abilities, so that they are able to critically assess what they have learnt or researched, in view of applying the acquired knowledge and skills to practical life- and/or pastoral-situations. Students who display this ability of creatively integrating what they have learnt are awarded better grades than those who simply reproduce the lecture material.

Depending upon the discretion of the individual lecturer, an examination may be either oral or written. In all the major philosophical and theological disciplines there must be a written component in the examinations.

Finally, the principle of academic honesty is of utmost importance in all forms of examinations. There is no toleration for any exhibitions of academic misconduct - including plagiarism, cheating, etc.

THE MARKING SCHEME

All exams are marked over 100, whereby the students are evaluated and given marks in two ways:

i. Either one final exam, marked over 100, and given at the end of the semester,
ii. Or course-work together with the final examination. The course-work, which accounts for 30% of the end result, consists of assignments, research papers, and mid-semester exams. The semester final-exam accounts for 70% of the total.

The following is the marking scheme followed by Ggaba St. Mbaaga’s Seminary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 and above</td>
<td>First Class Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 79:</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 69:</td>
<td>High Credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 64:</td>
<td>Credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 59:</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 50:</td>
<td>Failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A student who scores below the pass-mark (50%) in any examination is obliged to sit for a remedial exam at the beginning of the following semester, or as soon as the examination results are out. This in turn implies that the lecturers should always do their best to have the marks ready at the beginning of each new semester. If a student repeats an examination, the highest mark he can be given is 50%, this irrespective of the actual quality of his performance. Should a student still fail this supplementary examination, the higher of the two grades - namely of the original and of the remedial examination - is taken.

The above marking scheme equally applies to the marking of essays, reading reports, researches, as well as the Graduation Research Papers.

**RESEARCH PAPERS, GRADUATION ESSAYS AND DIPLOMAS**

One of the objectives of the academic program of the Seminary is the cultivation of a spirit of scholarship in the students. To meet this objective, assignments of research papers are given to the students in the different disciplines, the topics for the research being provided by the respective lecturers. In many of the disciplines seminar presentations are frequently held.

Furthermore, at the end of each of the two cycles, - namely the philosophical and the theological, each student is obliged to present a Graduation Essay of 40 - 50 typed pages. The topic is chosen by the student, and discussed with the moderator whom the student has chosen. For the first cycle the topic is chosen from the philosophical, social and psychological disciplines, while topics for the second cycle are either biblical or theological.

Successful students in each of the cycles are awarded with St. Mbaaga’s Diplomas, namely: The Diploma in Philosophy and the Diploma in Theological and Pastoral Studies.
THE URBAN DEGREES IN PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY

The academic year 1995/96, marked St. Mbaaga’s joining of the Affiliation Program of the Pontifical Urban University, Rome. Since that date henceforth, this Seminary has been awarding the Bachelor of Philosophy, as well as the Bachelor of Theology Degrees from the Urban University.

During the initial years of this program, the examination centers where the students were registered were the sister Major Seminaries of Uganda, namely: Alokolum National Major Seminary for Philosophy, and Ggaba National Major Seminary for Theology. Then, in 2002, St. Mbaaga’s Seminary became an Affiliated Institute of the Urban University in Theological studies. For the Philosophical program, the candidates are currently registered under the Queen of Apostles Philosophy Centre Jinja, (PCJ) Uganda.

The qualifying overall average mark for admission to the Degree Programs in both Philosophy and Theology is 60%.
PART TWO

SECTION ONE: THE INITIATION COURSES

I 001 BASIC THEMES FOR THE INITIATION YEAR

Facilitators: Frs. Barnabas Mukiibi and Mark Richard Ssajjabbi.

One hour every weekday, two Semesters

AIM: In line with the recommendations of Optatam Totius No.14, this program is geared towards:

i. Presenting the candidate with the mystery of salvation so that he understands its purpose.

ii. Elucidating the pastoral aim of the ecclesiastical studies.

iii. The appreciation that Faith is the foundation of the entire seminary life.

iv. Strengthening the candidate in the pursuit of his vocation with joyful heart and enthusiasm.

TOPICS

1. Spiritual Life: The Seminary guidelines on spiritual life; Introduction to The Divine Office, Meditation, and Spiritual Literature; The Catechesis of the Catholic Church; The discerning of one’s vocation; demands and challenges pertaining to the vocation.

2. Liturgical Life: The Eucharist as a center of Christian life; Brief introduction to the Liturgical Year; Liturgical catechesis - liturgical tools, books, vestments, sacramentals, etc.

3. Academic Life: The Disciplines and Objectives of the Ecclesiastical Studies; academic discipline and honesty; the intellectual life; examinations, research papers and assessments.

4. Documents related to seminary formation: Charter on seminary formation; Optatam Totius; Pastores dabo vobis.

5. Social Life


7. Health and Sports

8. Finance and Resource Management

9. The Christian Movements; Clubs and Associations in the Seminary

10. Music in Liturgy and in the Pastoral ministry

11. Pastoral work
I 002 SALVATION HISTORY

Lecturer: Fr. Ambrose Bwangatto
Three hours, one semester

Objectives:
To acquaint the students with the Bible as a book; to learn the story of the election of people to be the people of God, and how this story is narrated in the Bible, i.e. what the Bible is about.

Topics:
1. Brief secular history of Israel from Abraham to AD 135: stress on key events, persons, developments and biblical lands to give a historical and geographical setting for the study of salvation history (6 - 9 hours).
2. Salvation History (from Abraham to the mission of the Church): Key events, persons, and theological developments; how the OT is fulfilled in the NT; the major parts of salvation history; centrality of Christ in Salvation History; role of Israel and the Church; the Bible as narrating Holy History; Biblical Books involved.

Basic Texts:

I 003 CHURCH DOCTRINE

Lecturer: Fr. Caesar Mutyaba
Two Hours, Two Semesters

Objectives: To acquaint the students with the basic teachings of the Church.

Topics: 1. God
2. The Ten Commandments of God
3. Sin and the Vices
4. Creation
5. Grace  
6. Prayer  
7. Virtues  
8. Sacraments  
9. Indulgences


**I 004 MUSIC**

Lecturer: Fr. Joseph Sserunjogi  
Three Hours, Two Semesters

Objectives: To learn to read, interpret, write and conduct melodies in simple music. To learn to play some musical instruments.

Topics:
1. Introduction: What is music?; the importance of music.  
2. Notes: Their shapes, their value; Ties and Dots; Rests.  
3. The Staff: Treble Staff and its notes; Bass Staff and its notes.  
4. The Clefs: The G or Treble Clef; The F or Bass Clef; the C Clef.  
5. The Keyboard.  
6. Accidentals and their respective functions: Sharps, Flats, and Naturals; Double Sharps and Flats.  
7. The Scale: Major Scales and their Key Signatures; Minor Scales.  
9. Musical Terms, Signs, Abbreviations.  

Basis Textbooks
I 005 LATIN

Lecturers: Frs. Deogratias Muwemba and Joseph Sserunjogi
Six Semesters, Three Hours  (Years I – III)

Objective: To help the students learn to read and understand the Latin language and be able to speak grammatically correct Latin in ordinary life.

Year One
2. *Ecce Romani - Book One* - (For the reading practice), by Oliver & Boyd, Croythorn House, Edinburgh.

Years Two and Three

I 006 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Lecturers: Sr. Ann Smith and Fr. Josepht Ddungu

Duration: Two Semesters, Two Hours

Objective: The purpose of this course is to present students with methods and skills of study, and also to acquaint them with the proper writing of scientific and research works.

Topics:
A. Methodology of Study
   1. Dispositions and conditions of effective study
   2. Maximum utilization of lectures and seminars
   3. Notes: How to make notes; the use and necessity of personal notes.
   4. Examinations: how to prepare and write examinations
   5. How to use libraries

B. Research Methodology
   1. The format of presentation
2. Choosing a topic
3. Preliminary reading
4. Developing a preliminary thesis; the outline
5. Scientific apparatus: Quotations, Footnotes and the Bibliography

Basic Texts:
2. Fernandez, Dominic: *Methodology of study and scientific work*, Pontifical Institute of Theology and Philosophy, Alwaye-India, 1977

I 007 INTRODUCTION TO THE BIBLE

Lecturer: Fr. Vincent Kato
One Semester, Two Hours

Objectives:
To introduce the students to the anatomy of the Bible, and to help them acquire a proper approach to the interpretation of the Scriptures. The students are initiated into the use of the Jerusalem Bible (*New Jerusalem Bible, Standard Edition*).

Topics:
2. Human and Divine authorship of the Scriptures. Formation of the Bible; Divine inspiration, canonicity and canons, inerrancy and senses in the Scriptures; the Church’s teaching on the Holy Scriptures, the Pontifical Biblical Commission.

Basic Texts:
1. Texts to reoccur in all biblical studies:
   a) Bibles: *The Jerusalem Bible, RSV*
5. Papal Encyclicals on the Bible, and the ‘Dei Verbum’ (Vat. II Document)
6. Steinman Jean, Biblical Criticism

SECTION TWO: PHILOSOPHY AND THE HUMAN SCIENCES

Ph 001 INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

Lecturer: Fr. Kizito Kirenga

Duration: Two Hours, One Semester

Objectives: To explain the course of Philosophy: its aims, content, and method. To state the tasks accorded to philosophy. The central (and the perennial) problems of the discipline are surveyed.

Topics:

1. What is Philosophy?
2. What is the philosophical method?
3. Philosophy and science in a scientific age.
4. The relevance and position of philosophy in the field of knowledge.
5. The various branches of philosophy and their relationship with each other.
6. Sample philosophical questions/themes, and answers provided by different philosophical schools.
7. Introduction to the History of Western Philosophy
8. Philosophy in the African context

Main Texts:


Ph 002 LOGIC AND CRITICAL THINKING

Lecturer: Fr. Josephat Ddungu

**Three Hours, Two Semesters**

Objective: Students are to be led into the art of logical reasoning and thinking, as an aid in the development of articulate thought. This is very important not only in the philosophical/theological studies, but also later in life.

Topics

1. What is Thinking?
2. Thinking critically: methodological guidelines
3. Solving Problems
4. The study of Logic: What is Logic? The study of Logic and natural Logic; The Value of the study of Logic; Truth and Validity; Form and Content.
5. Terms: Classification of Terms
6. Propositions: Propositions and Sentences; Quality and Quantity of Propositions; Distribution of Terms in a Proposition
7. Immediate Inference: Mediate and Immediate Inference; Logical opposition; Logical Conversion
8. Syllogism: The Seven general rules; The figures of Syllogisms; The Special rules;
9. The moods of Syllogisms
10. Reduction and Principles of Reasoning: Aristotle’s Dictum
11. Syllogistic Arguments: The hypothetical disjunctive syllogisms; The Dilemma
12. The Fallacies
13. Induction and the Scientific Method
14. Symbolic Logic: The Historical Background; Some Basic Symbols; Truth Tables.

Basic Texts:

**Ph 003 HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY**

Lecturer: Fr. Kizito Kirenga
Three Hours, One Semester

Objective:
Greek Philosophy is the cradle of Western Philosophy. This course intends to introduce the students to those perennial questions, which were formulated by the Greek Philosophers, and the answers, which these thinkers proposed. The different philosophical methodological approaches of foundational phase are to be examined.

Topics:
1. Introduction:
   i) The sources (i.e. what makes us establish the origins and development of Ancient Greek Philosophy?) ...... The writings of the philosophers and Greek Philosophy.
   ii) The cultural causes for the beginnings of philosophical reflection
   iii) The historical periods; the pre-Socratic fragments.
2. Primitive Cosmology:
   ii. The Pythagorean School: Pythagoras - Life and Philosophy; his metaphysics and anthropology
   iii) The Eleatic School: Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zeno of Elea; The dialectical arguments against multiplicity and movement
3. Heraclitus and the Cosmologists of the 5th Century
   i) Heraclitus: His life and Thought; the law of ‘Unity of Contraries’
   ii) Empedocles
   iii) Democritus and the Atom
   iv) Anaxagoras
4. The Sophists: Protagoras as representative of the school; Importance of the school. Socrates and the Socratic period: The life of Socrates; its effect on his thought; The Socratic problem; the methodology of the Socratic philosophy; The philosophy of Socrates; The ‘eternal’ Socrates
5. Plato and the Dialogues: Plato’s life and writings; His philosophy in General; The doctrine of Ideas; Anthropology and Ethics; The Republic; The influence of Plato on subsequent Philosophy
6. Aristotle: the last of the great ancient philosophers: Life and works; His philosophy in general; Logic; Physics; Metaphysics; Anthropology; Ethics; Politics; General Evaluation

7. Greek and Roman Philosophy after Aristotle: Hellenism; Stoicism; The Epicureans; The skeptics; The Neoplatonists, notably Plotinus.

Basic Texts:
1. Composta Dario, *A History of Ancient Philosophy*

Ph 004 HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY

Lecturer: Fr. Boniface Lugoloobi

Three Hours, One Semester

Objective: A survey of the major schools of Philosophy during the European Medieval Age, a period which brought forth a good number of outstanding Christian Philosophers and Theologians.

Topics
1. Introduction: The rise of Christianity; The Patristic period; The first contacts between the early Church Fathers and the Ancient Philosophy; The dangers to the Church from within: Gnosticism, Manicheanism, and Arianism.
2. St. Augustine: Life and Works; The Depths of the Soul; Cogito ergo sum; The Holy Trinity; Creation and Time; Freedom of the Will and Predestination; History and the City of God
3. Early Scholasticism: The Scholastic method; John Scotus Eriugena; St. Anselm of Canterbury on God’s Existence; The School of St. Victor on God’s Existence
4. Arabic and Jewish Philosophy in the Medieval Era
   i) Historical Background: the encounter between Islam and the ancient Greek Science and Philosophy
   ii) Arabic Philosophy: Avicenna and Averroes
   iii) Jewish Philosophy: The Cabala; Maimonides.
5. The 13th Century High Scholasticism: a general background
6. St. Bonaventure: Life and Works; God’s existence; Creation and the Relation of Creatures to God; The Human Soul
6. St. Albert the Great: God, Creation and the Soul
7. St. Thomas Aquinas: Life and Works; God- His nature, and proofs of His existence; Metaphysics; Creation; Ethics; Epistemology; Political Theory

Basic Texts
1. St. Augustine: *Confessions*
2. St. Augustine: *The City of God*
5. Mondin G. Battista: *History of Medieval Philosophy*
6. St. Thomas Aquinas: *Summa Theologicae*
7. Walsh M.: *A History of Philosophy*

Ph 005 HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Lecturer: Fr. Cornelius Ssempala
Three Hours, Two Semesters

Objective: To make a study of the philosophical trends which characterized this period, rich as it was in cultural, political, economic, scientific and religious transformations. This was the age of Humanism and the Renaissance, the age when the individual person gradually became aware of his liberties and autonomy. Characteristic of the philosophy of this era was the emerging of a new form of scientific-operative knowledge, - an immediate result of the empirical schools of thought. Rationalism did also have outstanding representatives.

Topics:
1. General Introduction; Europe and the Age of Humanism and Renaissance; the new inventions and geographical discoveries; the Reformation; Social and Political changes, and the challenge of new legal and political schools of thought.
2. Some Philosophers of the transitional period: Niccolo Machiavelli; Hugo Grotius; Nicolaus Cusanus; Giordano Bruno; Thomas Hobbes; Thomas Morus
3. Galileo Galilei: the father of modern science: Life and works; Metaphysics and the scientific method; Galileo and modern philosophy
4. Francis Bacon: Life and Works; The critique of traditional culture; The reform of knowledge; The Novum Organon: - the idols; Bacon and the inductive method; The way of experimental knowledge; The New Atlantis
5. René Descartes: Life and Works; The provisional moral perspective; the idea of a definitive ethics, and the rules of the method; Epistemological-metaphysical presuppositions; The methodical doubt; ‘Cogito ergo sum’; The proofs of God’s existence; Res cogitans and Res extensa; The Cartesian Dualism and its resolution The influence of Cartesianism
6. Baruch Spinoza: Life and works; The Substance; Monism; Anthropology; The influence of Spinoza

7. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz: Life and works; Monadology; The pre-established harmony; Theodicy; the best of all possible worlds

8. John Locke: Life and works; Political Theories; A new theory of knowledge; Simple and complex ideas; Idea and language

9. David Hume: Life and works; The experimental method and the human world; The empirical analysis of knowledge; The cause-effect relationship; The res cogitans and the res extensa

Basic Texts
2. Coplestone Frederick:, *A History of Philosophy*, Book 2, Vol. IV & V.
5. O’Connor D. J., *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*

Ph 006 HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY

Lecturer: Fr. Lawrence Kanyike
Four Hours, Two Semesters

Objectives: To expose the student to the modern philosophical thought from the Enlightenment to the present time. The student is assisted to grasp the thought of the contemporary philosophers, and thus develop an independent philosophical articulation of his own thought, and more particularly his own analytical and critical approach towards a systematized African thought.

Course outline:
1. Enlightenment as man’s release from his self-incurred tutelage - a phase which ushered in the modern philosophical thinking; The French and German Enlightenment
2. Emmanuel Kant: The Critique of Pure Reason; Scientific knowledge; Morality and Religion;
3. German Idealism: Fichte, Schelling, Schleiermacher, Hegel, Schopenhauer;
4. Søren Kierkergaard and Nietsche;
5. Analytical philosophy: Ordinary language and logical positivism;
6. The dialectic Materialism of Karl Marx and his critique of Religion as the opium of the poor;
7. Existentialism: some selected writings of some of the outstanding existentialist thinkers, e.g.: M. Scheler, Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, Jean Paul Satre, G. Marcel;
8. Discussion on Pragmatism and its Methodology; The theory of truth.
9. Phenomenology

Basic texts:
5. O’Connor D. J., *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*

**Ph 007 EPISTEMOLOGY**

Lecturer: Fr. Boniface Lugoloobi

Four Hours, One Semester

Objective: To acquaint the student with the philosophical analysis of the problem of knowledge. An examination of both intellectual knowledge and sense-knowledge, with the associated problems of validity and limitations. The problem of truth, and the foundation of its certainty and validity.

Topics:
1. Introduction: the definition, object (formal and material), and importance of Epistemology;
2. The epistemological problem
3. Knowledge: i) in general, ii) sense knowledge, iii) intellectual knowledge
4. Truth and Error
5. State of the mind when it possesses truth, doubt, opinion, certitude, validity, and consciousness.

Basic texts:
1. Coffey P., Epistemology, or the theory of knowledge, Mass Peter Smith, Gloucester, 1958
**Ph 008 METAPHYSICS**

Lecturer: Fr. Joachim Mugalu  
Four Hours, Two Semesters

Objectives:  
To acquire a solid and systematic understanding of the underlying principles of reality.  
To investigate the question of being, the notions of existence and essence. The course should facilitate the student’s acquisition of a coherent metaphysical world-view, which in turn should highlighten the significance of man’s existence, as well as man’s relatedness with the Infinite Being

Topics:  
1. The Concept of General Metaphysics; Ontology  
2. The Notions of Esse and Existence; The Concept of Being; The Kinds of Being  
3. Analogia Entis.  
4. The Metaphysical and Logical Principles of Being  
5. Act and Potency; Ultimate extrinsic and intrinsic Possibility  
6. Essence and Existence  
7. The Transcendental Attributes of Being: Being and Oneness; Identity and Distinction; Being and Truth; Being and Goodness; Being and Beauty.  
8. The Supreme Categories of Being  
9. Substance and Accident; Quality and Relation  
12. The Infinite Being

Basic Texts:  

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**Ph 009 PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

Lecturer: Fr. Boniface Lugoloobi  
Four Hours, Two Semesters
Objectives: In this discipline, man becomes the subject-matter of the philosophical investigation. Man - his nature and his faculties -, human life and mortality, the immortality of the human soul, as well as man’s position in the universe, etc., are some of the dimensions to be examined in this quest for man.

Topics:
1. Introduction: the value and scope of Philosophical Anthropology;
2. Life and the Theory of Evolution; Teilhard de Chardin’s ‘Phenomenon of Man’;
3. Human Knowledge: sense knowledge, intellectual knowledge, and the phenomenology of knowledge;
4. The Human Will: the will; striving and love; the phenomenology of freedom. Free will and Determinism.
5. The Soul and the Body: relationship between these two dimensions of man; the origin, and immortality of the human soul.
6. The Human Person: the concepts of person and personality; man as a person.

Basic Texts:
3. Luijpen, W. A.: *Existential Phenomenology*, Duquesne University, 1977

**Ph 010 PHILOSOPHICAL ETHICS**

Lecturer: Fr. William Kaggwa
Four Hours, One Semester

Objective: An examination of the meaning and moral base of human actions. Man as an acting person is the object of study in this course, the emphasis thereby being laid on the analysis of the basic concepts and principles providing the basis and criteria of ethical evaluations.

Topics:
1. General Introduction: The history, meaning and scope and aims of Ethics; The method of Ethics; Ethics and other disciplines; The method of Ethics.
2. The Human Act: Definition, End, and Criteria; Modifiers of Imputability; Voluntariness. The Principle of Double Effect.
3. The Absolute Ultimate End
4. Morality, Source, Norm and Determinants: Determinants of Morality; Law; Natural Law; Conscience; Love.
5. Situation Ethics

Basic Texts:
3. Fletcher Joseph, *Situation Ethics: A New Morality*
5. Harvey Cor (ed.), *The Situation Ethics Debate*

Ph 011 SOCIAL ETHICS

Lecturer: Fr. Ambrose Bwangatto
Three Hours, One Semester

Objective: An examination of the values man seeks to uphold in different spheres of his social life

Topics

1. General Introduction
2. Justice and Love; The Human Rights; The UNO Declaration of Human Rights
3. The Associational Community: Family Life and Marriage
4. Work: its social and philosophical analysis
5. The Economic Community
6. Private Property
7. The Political Community
8. The International Community
9. Peace, War and post-war Traumas in the Great-Lakes Region
10. Social-political ideologies and their historical impact onto the African social, economical, cultural and political landscape: colonialism, neo-colonialism, negritude, Pan-Africanism, The liberation struggles. The end of ideology.

Basic Texts:


**Ph 012 POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

Lecturer: Fr. Cornelius Ssempala  
Two Hours, Two Semesters

Objectives: The course aims at giving a clear picture of the nature and aims of political philosophy and to train to a sound judgement on political activities. It is done by giving an adequate presentation of the main political theories from Plato down to Marx’s and our times then trying to discover what are the most important problems relating to Political Philosophy.

Topics:
1. The aim and nature of political philosophy.
2. Greek Political philosophy in Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
3. The Christian attitude to political philosophy especially in St Augustine and St Thomas.
4. The Modern development of Political philosophy in Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke and at the time of the illumism.
5. The theories of Rousseau and of Marxism and the post-marxian political writers.
6. Elucidation of the main problems of Political Philosophy: man as political animal, the common good, the relationship between man, society and state. The method of delegation of power on the part of the people according to a law determined in the constitution. The true concept of democracy and of various forms of government promoting the common good.

Basic texts

1. Frederick Copleston: *A History of Philosophy*, Image books 1962

4. The use of *The New Catholic Encyclopaedia* and of *The Dictionary of Philosophy* are very useful as guide on the Political philosophy and its main problems.

5. The main aids are the lectures and handouts of the Lecturer

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**Ph 013 PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION (Theodicy)**

Lecturer: Fr. John Baptist Kannamuwangi  
Three Hours, One Semester

Objective: The objective of this course is to enable the student to equip himself with a deep penetration into the depth of the fundamental religiosity of man. To enable him discover why the existence of the ultimate concern i.e. God, is an incomprehensible obvious. To equip him with reasonable articulation to show that his faith in God is reasonable and that lack of such a faith can only be founded in unreasonability.

Hence the course will cover the different demonstrations of the existence of God – how this incomprehensible obvious can be linguistically articulated in a manner that doesn’t comprehend Him but in a manner that can give some fruitful information about Him.

**Topics**

1. Does God exist? The philosophical possibilities of demonstrating God’s existence, notably the five ways of St. Thomas Aquinas. Traditionalism, fideism, ontologism and agnosticism.

2. The case of Atheism: the major currents of atheism and their arguments


5. Language about God: falsification and belief, as articulated in Thomas Aquinas in the first 11 questions of the Summa.

6. How the Symbol gives rise to thought


**Basic Texts:**


2. Hich John: *Classical and Contemporary Readings in the Philosophy of Religion*

3. Mascall E. L.: *Existence and Analogy*
4. Yandell, Keith E.: *Philosophy of Religion*
5. Selected Readings by the Lecturer

**Ph 014 PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE**

*Lecturer: Fr. Lawrence Kanyike*

Two Hours, One Semester

Objectives: To assist the student to wisely deal with scientific information, and to enable him to use it well. Furthermore to add to the student’s erudition by leading him to insights into the general nature of science as a human activity.

Topics:

1. A general overview of the nature of the Philosophy of Science;
2. The Nature as grounded on Empiricism;
3. The non-justification of Inductivism on Logical and empirical grounds;
4. Falsification and Verification
5. Philosophy of Science and Epistemology

Basic Texts:

2. Chalmos A. F.: *What is this thing called Science?* The Open University Press, 1982

**Ph 015 COSMOLOGY (Philosophy of Nature)**

*Lecturer: Fr. Cornelius Ssemala*

Two Hours, One Semester

Objectives: We examine various perspectives on the nature of the material universe in the history of Western philosophy. The nature and basic fundamental philosophical dimensions of the cosmos are to be studied. Some of the basic questions are: What is man’s place in the universe? What are the various understandings of space and time? How should we understand creationist and evolutionist views of the origin of the universe? Is the universe rational (purposeful) or purely mechanical (blind)? Is there a beginning and an end to the universe?
Main Topics:
I: Cosmology in Ancient Greek philosophy
   1. Cosmology and Mythical Consciousness
   2. Cosmology and Ontology (Parmenides versus Heraclitus)
   3. The Cosmos as a Living Organism
   4. Plato’s *Timaeus*

II: Cosmology in Christian Western Philosophy
   1. Man’s Place in the Universe
   2. Christianity and the de-deification of Nature
   3. Aquinas’ *Creatio ex nihilo* and *Creation continua*
   4. Aquinas’ notion of Participation

III: Cosmology in Modern and Contemporary Western Philosophy
A: The Realism/Anti-realism Polarity in Cosmological debates on Space and Time
   1. The Position of Substantialism
   2. The Position of Relativity

B: Naturalist versus Rationalist Debates in Cosmology
   1. Modern mechanistic Views of the Universe
   2. Leibniz’s theory of ‘Pre-established Harmony’
   3. Creationism versus Evolutionism
   4. The Big-Bang Theory
   5. The Anthropic Cosmological Principle
   6. The End of the Universe Theory

Basic Texts
   6. Handouts provided by the Lecturer

Ph 016 AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY

Lecturer: Fr. Ambrose Bwangatto
One Semester, Three Hours

Objectives: The perennial quest for African Philosophy - including the possibility or impossibility - and eventually the possible methodological and epistemological nature of
such a discipline, is to be examined. After surveying the major currents of Philosophy especially in Black Africa, the students should be assisted to appreciate the position of Africa in the framework of the universal philosophical- and cultural heritage.

Topics:

2. The four main trends of philosophy in Africa:
   i. Ethnophilosophy: Pre-logical thought, Tempels, post-Tempelian authors, myth and rationality, oral literature, philosophy and the oral traditions.
   ii. The Nationalistic-Ideological School: Panafricanism (Marcus Aurelius Garvey and William du Bois); Négritude (Leopold Senghor, Aimé Césaire); Consciencism (Kwame Nkrumah); African Socialism (Julius Nyerere); African Humanism (Kenneth Kaunda); Authenticité (Mobutu Ssese Seko).
   iii. Philosophical Sagacity: Odera Oruka.
   iv. Professional Philosophy: The critical school (Paulin Houndji, Eboussi Boulaga, Marcien Towa, etc); The hermeneutical school; The foundational trend.
3. African Philosophy in the post-ideological era:
   i. African Philosophy as a political-and cultural ideological programme;
   ii. African Philosophy in the post-independence era;
   iii. The significance and role of philosophy in the ‘industrialisation’ and in the ‘post-industrial’ era; the problem of ‘Globalisation’.
   iv. African Philosophy and the age of Informatics;
   v. The End of Philosophy

Basic Texts:
Eboussi - Boulaga: La Crise de Muntu - Authenticité Africaine et Philosophie, Paris, 1977
Kaggwa Apollo: Empisa z’Abaganda ez’edda, Guilford, 1934
Mudimbe, V. Y.: The Invention of Africa. Gnosis, Philosophy and the Order of Knowledge, Bloomington, 1988
Tempels, Placide: Bantu Philosophy, Présence Africaine, Paris, 1969
PH 017 PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION
Lecturers: Frs. Josephat Ddungu and Ambrose Bwangatto

Objectives:
The course is aimed at helping the students appreciate the theories and philosophical schools of thought which have evolved in the history of formal education. The students are also to be exposed to the philosophical foundations of education in contemporary Africa.

Course Outline

1. The essence of philosophy of education.
2. The Historical foundations from Ancient Greece to Age of Enlightenment.
3. Education and Classical Humanism
5. Philosophies and Theories of Education: Idealist, Realist, pragmatist epistemology and education; Idealist, Realist Axiology; Pragmatism, values and education. Educational Idealism, realism, Pragmatism and Existentialism.
6. Contemporary theories of education: Perennialism; Essentialism, Progressivism
7. Philosophy of Education in Africa; African traditional thinking about education; African philosophy of education; Ethnophilosophy of education; Phenomenology of African philosophy of education; Philosophical Analysis of African philosophy of education.

Bibliography

Ph 018 AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION (ATR)

Lecturer: Fr. John Baptist Kannamuwangi

One Semester, Three Hours

Objectives:
To get a general description of African Traditional Religion leading to an explanation and interpretation of the various aspects of African life - which is deeply religious. To
acquire a solid understanding of the nature of African Traditional Religion for a better appreciation of the ways of the African in his daily activities. To introduce students to the knowledge of the rich African religious heritage, help them appreciate it, penetrate its values so as to better prepare them, as future pastors, to preach and establish Christianity on grounds already made firm by ATR.

Topics:
1. General Introduction: What is ATR?; Aims of ATR.; Preliminary remarks: Negative and Positive approaches to clear wrong ideas about ATR; Context of ATR; Sources of ATR; Relationship between Christianity and ATR; Pastoral attention to ATR.
2. ATR Found in all aspects of African Life: Rituals, ceremonies and Festivals; Shrines, Sacred places; Religious Objects; Music, Dance, Art and Symbols; Proverbs, Riddles and Wise sayings; Names of people and places; Myths and legends; Beliefs and customs
3. The works of God: Creation; Providence and Sustenance; Afflictions; The Governing work of God; God and Human History
4. God and Nature: Anthropomorphic attributes; God, Animals and Plants; God, natural Objects and Phenomena
5. Approaching God, the Spiritual Beings and The living-dead: Worship of God; Expressions of worship - Sacrifices, Offerings, Prayers, Invocations and Blessings; Occasions and places of worship; Spirits and Divinities (show distinction); The living-dead; Ancestral - worship and/or veneration
6. Creation and the original state of man: Creation and Origin of man; The primordial paradise of man; human disobedience and the subsequent separation between God and man
7. Pregnancy, Birth and Childhood: i. Pregnancy (Importance, precautions, taboos.... etc); The actual birth and thereafter (naming and nursing of the child; twins and triplets)
8. Initiation and Puberty Rites: Definition/ Meaning of the rites; Importance or Significance of the rites; Types of these rites (Use examples from different/familiar ethnic groups)
9. Marriage and Procreation: The Why of marriage - significance and importance; Preparation for marriage (choice of partner, courtship... etc); Wedding ceremonies; Polygamy and inheriting wives or husbands; Divorce and Separation
10. Death and Hereafter; Meaning of Death and its origin or causes (different myths); Ceremonies at death; The hereafter
11. Specialists, Mystical Power, Magic, Witchcraft, Sorcery; i. Who are these people? Medicine- men, Diviners, Rainmakers, Traditional Rulers, Mediums, etc.; ii. Meaning of mystical power and its influence on the people
12. Specialists, Mystical Power, Magic, Witchcraft, Sorcery; i. Who are these people? Medicine- men, Diviners, Rainmakers, Traditional Rulers, Mediums, etc.; ii. Meaning of mystical power and its influence on the people
13. Morals in A.T.R: Values of morals; Family and Community Morals; God and Human Morals; ATR and other Religions
14. Inculturation

Basic Text:
Other References:

**Ph 019 PSYCHOLOGY**

Lecturer: Josephat Ddungu
Years II and III
Four semesters, Three Hours

**Part I: FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY**

Objective: To help the students to appreciate himself and those around him. To make the student familiar with the principles, forces and processes that give rise to our thoughts, feelings and behaviour.

**Course Outline:**
1. Discovering Psychology: What is Psychology? What is science?
2. Biological Bases of Behaviour: The Brain; The Nervous system
3. The senses and Perception: Vision; Hearing and other senses; Perceptual Organisations; Illusions etc.
4. Learning: Classical Conditioning; Operant Conditioning; Cognitive Learning
5. Memory and Consciousness: Kinds of Memory; Remembering and forgetting; Sleep and dreams
6. Personality Theories: Type and Trait Theories; Freudian and Humanistic Theories; Social Leaning and Cognitive theories
7. Stress, Coping and Health: Responding to Stress; Coping with Stress; Health psychology

**Main textbook:**
1. Plotnik Rod: *Introduction to Psychology*, Wadsworth, Inc 1993

**Other reference books:**
3. Videos on Psychological Themes
Part II: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
Lecturer: Fr. Josephat Ddungu

I. Social Thinking: Introducing Social Psychology; Social beliefs; Behaviour and Attitudes
2. Social Influence: Cultural Influences; Conformity; Persuasion; Group influence
3. Social relations: Prejudice: Disliking others; Aggression, hurting others; Attraction: liking and loving others; Altruism, helping others; Conflict and Peacemaking

Main textbook:

Other references:
2. Videos on Social problems.

Part III: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PSYCHOLOGY
Lecturer: Fr. Josephat Ddungu

Objective: To gain an insight into the thoughts, feelings and behaviour of people in various stages of Development. To help the student to appreciate the impact of historical, cultural and environmental forces on the individual.

1. The Beginnings: Nature-Nurture theories; Genetics; Conception and Prenatal Development
2. Childhood: Perspectives on childhood; Cognitive Development - Piaget's Theory; Acquiring Language; Social and Emotional Development
4. Adulthood: Early adulthood, (physical and psychosocial development); Middle Adulthood(Physical and psychosocial development); Parenting issues
5. Old Age: Physical development; Psychosocial Development; Death and Dying; Bereavement.

Text Book:

References:
Part IV: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Lecturer: Fr. Josephat Ddungu

Objective: To familiarise the students with the issues and challenges that an educator has to deal with. Introduce the student to some effective learning and teaching skills and to sensitise the student in his role as an educator.

1. Child and Adolescent Development: Nature versus nurture Controversy; Cognitive Development - Piaget; Personal growth - Freud, Erik Erikson; Value Development – Kohlberg and moral growth
2. Learning Theories: Classical conditioning; Operant conditioning; Social Learning - Bandura; Information Processing; Learning and forgetting
3. Teaching Effectiveness: Methods and models of teaching; Teaching Objectives; Teaching: the personal dimension; Intelligence
4. Managing students in groups: The class as a social unit; Motivation in a classroom; Student discipline
5. Students with special needs: Students with physical handicaps; Students with mental Handicaps
6. The Church and Education

Basic Texts:
2. Gallagher Donald (edit.): The Education of Man - The Educational Psychology of Jacques Maritain, University of Notre Dame Press, 1962

Ph 020 SOCIOLOGY

Lecturer.. Fr. Barnabas Mukiibi
Two semesters, Three Hours, (Yr.II)

Objective: To Make the student understand the world as it is and the behaviour of those around him; to familiarise the student with the general principles of the structure of human behaviour and how society is organised.

Course outline:

SEMESTER 1

Part 1: Social Science
1. Sociology. An introduction
2. The tools of Sociology

Part II: Social Structure
1. Societies and Nations
2. Culture

Part III: Social Dynamics
1. Socialisation
2. Interaction in Groups
3. Deviance and Social control
4. Collective Behaviour and Mass Publics
5. Population, Urbanisation and Community
6. Social Change

SEMESTER 11

Part IV Social Divisions
1. Stratification and Social Mobility
2. Inequalities of Social Class
3. Inequalities of Race and Ethnicity
4. Inequalities of Gender and Age

Part V Social Institutions
1. The family
2. Religion
3. Education and communications media
4. Economic institutions
5. Politics and Political institutions
6. Science, Technology and the environment

Main texts:

Videos on Man and the Society he lives in.

Ph 021 MANAGEMENT THEORY

Lecturers: Frs. Barnabas B. Mukibi and Nicholas Kiruma
Two Hours, Two Semesters
Course Description:

This course is designed to equip the students with knowledge and competencies in management. At the end of this course the students should have:

(i) Working knowledge of management theory.
(ii) Skills of initiating, planning and implementing a project.
(iii) Competencies for mobilising individuals or groups of individuals towards achieving organisation goals.
(iv) Skills of managing funds.
(v) Knowledge and skills of managing physical resources.
(vi) Knowledge of civil and commercial law.

A. Introduction

a. Developments in management Theory
b. Definitions of management

B. Classical Theories of Management
a. Search for principles of management
b. Max Weber and the idea of bureaucracy

C. Human Relations and social-psychological Theories
i. Physical Assets Management:
   a. Land and building.
   b. Projects
   c. Project planning and management.
   d. Commercial law

ii. Financial Management
   a. Keeping accounts
   b. Budgets and Business Plan
   c. Making financial reports /statements.

D. Processes in the Human Resource Domain
a. Recruiting staff
b. Employ Development and Planning
   c. Performance Appraisal
   d. Stress Management and Employee counseling
   e. Human Resource Planning

E. Management Planning
a. Decision making in Organization
b. Delegation and Empowerment
c. Managing Change: Key Concepts

d. Implementing Change: Organization Development

e. Communication in Organization

f. Fine Management and Personal Effectiveness

Basic Texts:
Loughlan S., and Donald H. Kuhn, The Collaborative Leader, Indiana, Ave Maria Press, 1995
Stephen R. Covey, The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People, New York Simon & Schuster, 1990
Stewart R., Managing Today and Tomorrow, Macmillan, 1994

Ph 022 CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Lecturer: Fr. Charles Ssenteza
Two Hours, Two Semesters

Objectives: The course of Cultural Anthropology is intended to arouse in the student an interest in cultures, to develop knowledge, appreciation and respect for his own culture as well as for those of others, to appreciate the sanctity of cultural distinctiveness, and, ultimately, to view every culture as the inevitable soil into which to implant / incarnate the Gospel. The student is helped to become conscious of his call to be an active agent always and everywhere, and not simply an observer, in the ever-demanding process of contextualizing the Gospel, incarnating Christ in our varied life-ways and social situations.

Introduction: Aim and Methodology of the Course

1. Anthropology: a. Nature and Scope of Anthropology as a science
   b. Important Features of Anthropology
   c. Division and Sub-disciplines of Anthropology
   d. Applied anthropology and Methodologies
   e. Anthropology and Parallel Disciplines

2. Culture: a. Definition
   b. Nature of Knowledge, Models or Patterns
   c. Theories on Culture

   b. Culture as a Societal Possession
c. Culture as a Learnt Design: Enculturation,
   *(see also* Acculturation, Inculturation)

d. Practical / Missiological Application of: a, b, and c

4. Integration of Culture:
   a. Surface Level of Culture: Cultural Forms
   b. Intermediate Level of Culture: Structural Integration
   c. Third Level of Culture: Psychological Integration
   d. Practical / Missiological Application of: a, b, and c

   b. The Processes by which Cultures Change
   c. Conditions Favouring Change / Persistence
   d. Practical / Missiological Application of: a, b, and c.

Basic Textbook:

**Ph 023 SOCIAL COMMUNICATION**

Lecturer: Fr. Joseph Mukasa Nkeera
Two Semesters, Two Hours (Year 3)

OBJECTIVE: to equip the seminarians with communication techniques, which are very much needed in their evangelisation work. Indeed, without this knowledge, effective pastoral work is impossible in a society, which is increasingly conditioned by the media.

*Communio et Progressio* admonishes that: ‘students for the priesthood and religious training ... should know how the media work upon the fabric of society, if they wish to be part of modern life and also to be effective in their apostolate’.

Topics:
1. Basic principles of communication: The communication process; the need for communication skills communication as a process; The elements of communication.
2. Types of communication: intrapersonal communication; interpersonal communication; interviewing; small group communication; public communication.
3. Evaluations and improving relationships
4. Church and the media

Basic Texts:

3. Trent, Trent and O’Neil, ‘*Concepts in communication*’, Allyn and Bacon Inc. Boston, 1973
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SECTION THREE: THE BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL DISCIPLINES

Th 001 NEW TESTAMENT GREEK
(either in Year IV or in Year V)

Lecturer: Fr. Charles Ssenteza
Two Hours, Two Semesters

Objectives: A student should develop the ability to read and write NT Greek, to
transliterate conventional Greek words to make inflexions and simple
paradigms, and to construct very simple sentences and clauses. The
student will be introduced to the use NT Greek concordances and lexicons.

Topics: Alphabet, grammar, reading of simple texts, transliteration, translation,
vocabulary (especially technical words occurring frequently in the study
of
Theological disciplines).


Th 002 BIBLICAL HEBREW

Lecturer: Fr. Vincent Kato
Two Hours, Two Semesters

Objectives: A student should develop the ability to read and write Biblical Hebrew, to
transliterate conventional Hebrew words, to make inflexions and simple
paradigms, and to construct very simple sentences and clauses. The
student will be introduced to the use of Hebrew concordances and lexicons.

Topics: Alphabet, grammar, reading of simple texts, transliteration, translation,
vocabulary (especially technical words occurring frequently in the study
of
Theological disciplines).

Basic Text: Lambdin O. Lambdin, Introduction to Biblical Hebrew, Darton, Longman
and Todd, 1973

Th 003 THE OLD TESTAMENT

Lecturers: Frs. Charles K. Ssenteza and Mark Richard Ssajjabbi
The main objective of the course is to enable the students to perceive the scriptures as expressions of faith. The journey through the Old Testament makes one aware of the developing understanding of God and God’s relationship with creation, particularly men and women. First and foremost, emphasis is put on the scriptures as the Revealed Word of God. This belief is the point of departure for the critical assessment that follows.

In this critical assessment, we look at the contents and the structure of the Old Testament. The major goal in view is to give the students a solid understanding of the material for the purpose of authentic interpretation and effective preaching of the Word of God. To effectively achieve this purpose, we employ the principles of Biblical interpretation as stipulated by the Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation of Vatican Council II.

The course outline is as follows:

**PART A.: YEAR III**

**Lecturer: Fr. Mark Richard Ssajjabbi**

**Two Hours, Two Semesters**

1. **THE PENTATEUCH**
   i) General Introduction: Terminology and Authorship; Doublets; Contradictions; Consistent characteristics; Unity
   ii) Sources (J, E, P and D); Historicity; Literary forms; Theology
   iii) Genesis: The Creation of Good and emergency of Evil; The Patriarchs
   iv) Exodus: Liberation and Covenant
   v) Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy

2. **DEUTRONOMISTIC AND MONARCHICAL HISTORY**
   i) General Introduction
   ii) The Concern of Deutonomistic History
   iii) The Sources of Deutonomistic History
   iv) Joshua to II Kings: The Former Prophets; I + II Samuel - Saul and David; I + II Kings - Solomon and other kings

3. **THE PROPHETIC MOVEMENT**
   i) General introduction; What is a Biblical prophet?; Distinction between a genuine and false prophet; Interpretation of Biblical prophecy; Non–Biblical prophecy.
   ii) Amos the herdsman; Hosea and the vulnerability of God
   iii) Isaiah and Micah: Social Justice; Trust in God – Future trust
   iv) Jeremiah and the Last kings of Judah
   v) Ezekiel and the Second Isaiah
vi) The Chronicler’s History and the last of the prophets: The dream and the reality; The last of the Minor Prophets

PART B.: YEAR IV

Lecturer: Fr. Charles K. Ssenteza

Two Hours, Two Semesters

4. APOCALYPTIC AND WISDOM LITERATURE

i) General Introduction
ii) Daniel
iii) Qoheleth
iv) Job
v) Ecclesiasticus (Ben Sirach)
vi) Proverbs
vii) Wisdom
viii) Song of Songs.

5. THE PSALMS AND THE WISDOM BOOKS

i) General Introduction
ii) Formation
iii) Origins of Psalmody
iv) Compilation of the Psalter
v) The Superscriptions (Titles)
vi) Literary types and settings
vii) Theological contributions of Psalms

Bibliography
2. Brockington L.H.: 1-2 Samuel in PEAK’S Commentary of the Bible
11. Peak’s Commentary on the Bible, 1975
12. The Jerome Biblical Commentary, 1993
Th 004 THE NEW TESTAMENT ENVIRONMENT

Lecturer: Fr. Vincent Kato Ssempuuma
Half a semester (24-30 Hrs.)

Objectives: This is a course to introduce student to the New Testament; it considers the historical and geographical forces that shaped the Christian community and its literature. It covers the period 100 BC-AD150.

Topics:
1. Geography: location of countries, empires, and towns.
2. Politics: political forces and systems.
5. Religions: mystery religions, Judaism, Christianity.

Basic texts:
1. See recurring basic texts above, under ‘Salvation History’

Th 005 THE SYNOPTICS AND ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

Lecturer: Fr. Vincent Kato Ssempuuma
Two Semesters, Two Hours

Objectives: To introduce student to literary problems, theology, and message of the gospels and Acts. The student attempts also exegetical analysis of a text.

Topics:
1. General introduction to the gospels: gospel as a literary form, and as content of kerygma; gospel traditions, gospel formation, gospel scheme.
2. General introduction to the synoptic gospels: the synoptic problem; methods of exegeting a synoptic text.
3. Gospel of Matthew or Mark:
   a) Structure, audience, major literary forms, authorship, author's purpose.
   b) If Mt: concept and purpose of parables; the kingdom of God, Church in Mt, Christology; selected passages or the whole text.
   c) If Mk: Messianic secret, the controversies, Christology, the Miracles, the summaries. Selected passages or the whole text.
a) Lk: authorship, audience, theology of salvation history, Christology, selected narratives for study (infancy, passion, resurrection).

b) Acts: sources and traditions; history vis-à-vis theology; literary forms; purpose of Luke; theology of the Holy Spirit, of the Church and mission; structure and message of the primitive kerygma.

Basic texts
1. Recurring basic texts, cf. Above, ‘Salvation History’, I 001

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**Th 006 PAULINE CORPUS, PASTORAL AND ECCLESIAL LETTERS**

Lecturer: Fr. Vincent Kato Ssempuuma

Two Semesters, Three Hours

Objectives: A study of Paul - his person, teaching and theology. The study of the letters should highlight their theological and moral importance to modern man, as well as their contribution to Christian Doctrine. This study will always involve investigations on the author, his audience, and his purpose.

Topics:
1. Paul: the Lucan Paul of Acts; his missionary journeys; Paul of Acts and Paul of the Letters compared; the person of Paul; his Letters, style, and theological horizon. (12 Hours)
2. 1 Corinthians: the sociological, religious, and philosophical background; the historical importance of the Letter. Theology: theology of the Cross-, marriage, resurrection, eschatology, sacraments, and morality. The relevance of the Letter’s moral doctrine today. (21 Hours)
3. Romans or Galatians: Paul’s concept and teaching on universality of sin; the justice of God; salvation, Gospel, pagan religion, the Holy Spirit, law, faith, paschal mystery, the covenant. (21 Hours)
4. Colossians or Ephesians: Theology: mystery, Christology, ecclesiology. The identification of the heresies and other socio-religious problems addressed. The literary forms; the Christological hymns; the household tables (12 Hours)
5. Pastoral Letters: identify the false teachers - the strategies laid by the Letters to fight them. The ecclesiological importance and historical significance of the Letters (12 Hours)

6. James: Historical setting of the Letter (or of the content of the Letter); literary genre of the Letter; other characteristics: wisdom literature, anawim-piety. Theology: eschatology, law, faith, works and grace. The moral importance of the Letter (9 Hours)

7. 1 Peter: Doctrine of Baptism of the Christian vocation. The moral implications; the literary genre of the Letter (9 Hours)

Basic Texts:
1. For recurring basic texts, cf. Above, ‘Salvation History’ I 002

**Th 007 JOHANNINE WRITINGS**

Lecturer: Fr. Vincent Kato Ssempuuma
One Semester, Three Hours

Objectives: To give a general introduction to the writings and theology of John

Topics:
1. The Gospel of John: Stress on authorship, purpose, structure, styles, symbolism, role of miracles, singular vocabulary of the Gospel, community of John, theology, sacramentalism, christology, spirit, eschatology, ecclesiology (30 Hours)
2. The Johannine Letters (1 Jn): General study on the letters and a study of implied errors (heresies) of the time. Study of the themes of faith and love in 1 Jn. and the roles of faith and love in Christian life (9 Hours)
Th 008 THE APOCALYPSE AND THE LETTER TO THE HEBREWS

Lecturer: Fr. Vincent Kato Ssempuuma
One Semester, Two Hours

Objectives: These two courses are most preferably to be done in the final year (Yr. VIII). The course on the Apocalypse of John should be done with a view of equipping the students with the ability to correct the erroneous interpretations of the message and symbolism in the book. The study of Hebrews should help the students to reflect more deeply on the dignity and importance of the priesthood of Christ, in addition to deepening their appreciation of the theology of the priesthood.

Topics:
1. The New Testament Apocalypticism: origins of the apocalyptic movement, comparison with OT Apocalypticism and Prophetism; its purpose and teaching, its characteristics, its eschatology. (9-12 Hrs)
2. The Apocalypse of John: Authorship, addressee, purpose and Sitz-im-Leben; literary characteristics, structure, unity, interpretation of symbols, theology: God, christology, the church, eschatology, theology of history. (18-20 Hrs)
3. The Letter to the Hebrews: study arguments on authorship, addressee, purpose, structure and unity of the letter; theology: priesthood, covenant, sacrifice, faith, theology of history and eschatology. (18 - 20 Hrs)

Basic Texts:
1. For the recurrent Texts, see above under ‘Salvation History’.
2. The Lecturer will make available texts in addition to the above.

Th 009 FUNDAMENTAL DOGMATIC THEOLOGY

Lecturer: Fr. Lawrence Kanyike
Two Semesters, Two Hours
Objectives: This course is actually an Introduction to Theology. Its main object is to initiate the student into a systematic reflection on the possibility and actuality of God's Revelation to man. To systematically articulate God's unveiling of Himself to man in the progressive history of man. To systematically articulate God's image in man i.e. the supernatural element in man that enables him to respond to God's infinite communication.

Course Outline:

1. Definition of Theology, Method, Relationship with other Subjects, Theology as a tool to serve the needs of the church.
2. Theology of Christian Revelation.
3. Faith: The positive human response to Revelation,
4. Transmission of Christian Revelation: Scripture, Tradition, Magisterium
5. Theologians and their Theological weight.

Working Texts:
1. Vatican 11: *Dei Verbum*.

Selected Readings:
1. Tillich, Paul.: *Systematic Theology Vol. 1*.
2. Selected Readings from Karl Rahner's *Theological Investigations*.

Th 010 PROTOLOGY

Lecturer: Fr. John Baptist Kannamuwangi
One Semester, Two Hours

Objective:
To open the students' mind to the Christian teaching on the beginnings of humankind, original sin, divine grace, providence and human freedom in relation to salvation.

Course Outline:

1. Protology
   1.1. God the Creator
   1.2. Old Testament doctrine of creation
   1.3. Creation in the New Testament
   1.4. Divine providence, governance, divine concourse, predestination and miracles
   1.5. The Church Fathers on creation
   1.6. The official teaching of the Church
   1.7. Scientific evolution and the Christian doctrine on the origin of man
   1.8. Original Sin and Grace in the context of creation.
2. Grace, merit and justification
   2.1. The Trinitarian self-communication in Christ to man and its effects
   2.2. The Palegian - Augustinian debate
   2.3. The reformers and the Council of Trent.

Textbooks
   6. Selected Readings by the Lecturer

Th 011 ECCLESIOLOGY
Lecturer: Fr. Lawrence Kanyike
One Semester Four Hours, Year V

Objective:
Whereas there is much talk about the Church today, there is not a corresponding awareness of what the Church is. The New Testament, our primary source of the origin of the Church, does not provide a doctrine of the Church’s essence that precedes her initial form. Hence essence and form cannot be separated. The real essence of the real Church is expressed in historical form.

And so the objective of the course is to equip the future pastor with method and content for demonstrating the credibility of the Church in the modern world and to this end to show what is permanent and essential in it and what is historically conditioned. The four signs of the Church: Unity, Catholicity, Sanctity and Apostolicity; the Church’s significance and structures, especially with regard to ecclesiastical office, will be examined in relation to the present situation.

The course will conclude with the topic on the position which Mary - the Mother of Jesus - plays in the Church as the exemplary model of faith in God's Salvific will in and through Jesus.

Course outline:
   1. The definition of the Church:
      i. The Church’s changing image in history
      ii. The Greco-Roman period,(first seven centuries); the middle ages to the council of Trent; the technical period- Vatican 1, the world wars, Vatican 11.
      iii. The Church’s changing image in the New Testament
      iv. Despite all changes what must remain?
   2. The Church and the reign of God.
i. Jesus and the founding of the church
ii. The eschatological community of salvation
iii. Similarities and differences between Church and Reign of God.

3. The basic structure of the Church:
   i. The Church as the people of God.
   ii. From ancient to the new people of God up to today
   iii. The free movement of the Spirit and the charisms.
   iv. The Church as the Body of Christ

4. Models or Dimensions of the Church.
   i. Unity, Catholicity, Sanctity, and Apostolicity.
   ii. Ecumenism.

5. Ecclesiastical office as ministry.
   i. The royal priesthood of all Christians
   ii. The Diaconal structure.
   iii. The Petrine power, the Petrine ministry and collegiality.


7. Mary, the Mother of Jesus.

Methods: Lectures, written assignments, seminars and tests.

Basic Texts:
1. Dulles, Avery., *Models of the Church* 1974
4. Vatican 11: *Lumen Gentium* (1964) and *Decree on Ecumenism - Unitatis Redintegratio* (1964)
5. Assigned readings

**Th 012 ESCHATOLOGY**

Lecturer: Fr. Lawrence Kanyike
One Semester, Four Hours

Objective: To bring the student to a sufficient knowledge of the Christian and non-Christian belief on the destiny of humanity. And with the rise of atheism established by Feuerbach to discuss how recent thinkers such as Heidegger, Sartre, and Jaspers approach the problem of death and the hereafter.

Course outline:
1. General eschatology: Biblical various conceptual models and narrative forms on eternal life.
2. Death as the summary form of completion of the mission given by God to every individual and how it is related to the death of Jesus
3. The church and the kingdom of God.
4. General resurrection.
5. Purgatory or intermediate state; Hell and Heaven.

Working Texts:
3. Selected Reading from various writings of Karl Rahner and others

**Th 013 MARIOLOGY**

**Lecturer: Fr. John Baptist Kannamuwangi**

**One Semester, Two Hours**

**Objectives:** The course aims at obtaining a clear knowledge of the doctrine of the Catholic Church about Mary and the foundations of the devotion to her in such away as to be possible to propose it both to the non-Catholic in the ecumenical dialogue and to the non-Christians in the missionary dialogue. It tries to discover the links between Mary and the whole of the Christian faith and doctrine.

**Topics:**
1. Mary in the Scripture and in the Palestinians traditions of the Jewish Church. Particularly highlighting the meaning of her Virginity and humility.
2. The place of Mary in Redemption in the context of the New Adam and the New Eve, particularity in Justin and Irenaeus and the fathers after them.
3. The place of Mary on orthodoxy at the Council of Ephesus; the Theotokos as central point of the doctrine and devotion to Mary in Orthodoxy.
4. The place of Mary in the Church as stressed by St. Augustine and all the tradition both -doctrinal and devotional in the Latin Church.
5. The development and definition of the two dogmas of the Assumption and of the Immaculate Conception
6. The doctrine and cult of Mary in the documents of the Vatican Council.
7. Mary in the African context

**Basic Texts:**

Th 014 CHRISTIAN ANTHROPOLOGY (DE GRATIA)

Lecturer: Fr. Pontian Kaweesa
One Semester, Two Hours

Course Description:
This course treats theological notions about the origin of the Universe and humanity. Encompassing the major themes of creation, grace, sin and eschatology, this course will examine such topics as "imago Dei", Original Sin and free will, divine grace, Heaven and Hell, Purgatory, the End of the world and the Second coming of Christ.

Course Objectives:
To equip the students with knowledge of these theological notions and the pertinent Church teaching thereabout. The Course prepares future ministers to have a pastoral approach and response to the much-asked questions about such topics as creation, sin, heaven, hell, purgatory, the end of the world and salvation in a highly scientific and technological age.

Topics:

Semester 1

1. Creation of the Universe: Biblical foundation; scientific theories; Church teaching.
2. Creation of Humankind: Biblical basis; Evolution theory; Church teaching.
3. Creation of other creatures: Angels; Extra-terrestrial beings.

Semester II

4. The problem of evil: Original sin; Free will and grace.
5. Heaven, Hell and Purgatory
6. End of the world (Last things or Eschatology)

Basic texts:

**Th 015 CHRISTOLOGY**

Lecturer: Fr. Pontiano Kaweesa  
Two Semesters, Two Hours

Course Description:
Christology is the study about Jesus Christ. It deals with the doctrine of the Person and salvific mission of Jesus Christ. This course therefore will consider the fundamental questions of Christology and Soteriology in these units:

i) New Testament Sources
ii) Patristic Sources and the history and decisions of the Christological Councils
iii) Historical -Critical Method: Historical Jesus
iv) Message and Mission of Jesus Christ
v) Death of Jesus: its significance
vi) Resurrection of Jesus: its significance
vii) Contemporary responses to classic formulations
viii) Special questions
ix) Survey of representative methods and formulations such as African Christology, Feminist Christology, Liberation Christology etc

Course Objectives:
This course aims at developing a clear dogmatic understanding of the Person of Christ: One Person, fully Divine, fully Human and how this understanding or teaching has developed to influence current Christologies and Evangelisation in the Modern World. The student should strive to attain mastery of the major Christological debates and Councils that have given rise to the current understanding and Church doctrine about the Person and Salvific work of Jesus Christ. All this should help to make a good and informed disciple and co-worker with Jesus who is the Truth, the Way and the Life.

Topics:
Semester I

New Testament Sources:
Apostolic Preaching: Resurrection and Redemption; Synoptic Gospels: Mark, Matthew and Luke; Johanne Christology: The Word became Flesh and Dwelt Among Us (Logos-Sarx Christology); Pauline Christology

Patristic Sources:
I. Pre-Nicene Christological Debates: Irenaeus; Tertullian; Arius; Cyril of Alexandria; Athanasius;

II. Arianism and the Council of Nicaea; Appolinarius and the Council of Constantinople;
   Nestorius and the Council of Ephesus; Controversies leading to the Council of Chalcedon; The Christology of Chalcedon

Semester II

III. Contemporary Issues:
The Historical Jesus; Jesus Message and Mission; The Significance of Jesus' Suffering, Death and Resurrection; Images of the Historical Jesus in Contemporary Catholic Christology: Liberation Christology, Feminist Christology, African Christology.

Basic Texts:
3. Catechism of the Catholic Church, Cittá del Vaticano, Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 1994
5. Kasper, Walter, Jesus the Christ, Paulist Press, New Jersey, 1985
Th 016 TRINITOLOGY

Lecturer: Fr. John Baptist Kannamuwangi
One Semester, Two Hours

Objective:

To treat the theological development of the doctrine of the Trinity. It is an attempt into the deeper understanding of the mystery of God who reveals himself as triune in and through the history of salvation, hence deepening of faith.

Course Outline:

1. General Introduction
2. Procedural methods of studying the mystery of the Trinity
3. The Trinity in revelation and Christian tradition
4. Theological synthesis
5. Contemporary approaches

Main Textbook:

Other Reference Books:
Fortman, E.J.: *The Triune God*. 1972

Th 017 SACRAMENTAL THEOLOGY

Lecturer: Fr. Pontian Kaweesa
Two Semesters, Two Hours

Course Description:

Sacramental Theology treats the nature, effects, and the experience of the Sacraments. It surveys the historical and doctrinal evolution of the Sacraments. Attentive to the official Church teaching on the Sacraments and current developments in the understanding of these mysteries, it discusses the sacraments as instrumental signs, symbolic activities, ritual activities, ecclesial expressions, personal encounters with Christ, and an experience of the Paschal Mystery. The
subject matter of this course is specifically the Seven Sacraments as they are defined and celebrated by and in the Roman Catholic Church: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Marriage, and The Holy Orders.

Contemporary issues of Sacramental Theology such as Jesus in his humanity as the Primordial Sacrament (the Sacrament of God), and the Church, as the basic sacrament or understood as the Sacrament of Christ are explored in light of the Church's teaching on the Sacraments.

Semester I

Topics:

1. General introduction to the sacraments
   Current Roman Catholic thought of the Sacraments; Etymology of the term "Sacraments". Historical Development of the Sacraments; Biblical Basis of the Sacraments and the Church Tradition that supports it. Definition of "Sacrament". The "Sign" Character of the Sacraments; The Institution of the Sacraments; Sacramental causality of the Sacraments; Matter and Form of the Sacraments

Semester II

11. Theology of each of the Sacraments in Detail
   a. The Sacraments of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist.
   b. The Sacraments of Healing: Penance/Reconciliation, The Anointing of the Sick
   c. The Sacraments of Service/Commitment: Marriage, Holy Orders

III. Current trends in Sacramental Theology

Basic Texts:

Th 018 CANON LAW COURSE
Lecturers: Frs Joseph Sserunjogi and Barnabas Mukiibi
Years V, VII, VIII: Six Semesters, Three Hours

Objectives:
i. To deepen the understanding of Church Law through the knowledge of its roots in the history and life of the Church and its relationship both to the doctrine and the pastoral
ii. To realise the different areas of pastoral action assigned to the various members of the Church and the principles of Collegiality and Subsidiarity effective in the pastoral and administrative fields.

iii. To prepare true ministers of the word and sacraments, faithful administrators of the temporal goods of the Church and pastors who promote justice with canonical equity, compassion and moderation.

YEAR V
Three Hours, Two Semesters

A. LAW IN GENERAL

1. Notion, Definition and Meaning of Law
2. Classification of Law (Commanding, Prohibitive, Permissive and Penal)
3. Obligation imposed by Law
4. Division of Law (Eternal, Divine, Natural, Positive and Human)

B. CANON LAW (IUS CANONICUM)

1. The meaning of Canon Law: a) Etymology b) Definition
2. The Sources of Canon Law in general: Ultimate, Customary, Roman Pontiff, Ecumenical Councils, Bishops with Pope outside Ecumenical Councils etc..
4. The Structure of the 1917 and the 1983 Codes of Canon Law
5. Canon Law in the Church: Nature, Content, Function, and Fundamental Principles
6. Introduction to the analytical study of the 1983 Code of Canon Law

C. BOOK ONE: The General Norms (cc. 1-203)


YEAR VII
Three Hours, Two Semesters

A. BOOK TWO: The People of God (204-746)

Part I: (cc. 204-329)
Rights and duties of all Christian Faithful; Rights and duties of Lay Christian Faithful; Clerics: Formation, Incardination, Rights and Duties and Loss of the Clerical State; Personal Prelatures and Associations of the Faithful.

Part II: (cc. 330-572)

Section I (cc.330-367): The Supreme Authority in the Church
Section II (368-572): Particular Churches: Bishops, Grouping of particular Churches, their internal ordering, Parishes and Pastors.

Part III: (573-746)

Section I (573-764): Norms for all Institutes of Consecrated Life; Religious Institutes and Secular Institutes
Section II (731-746): Societies of Apostolic Life

B. BOOK THREE: The Teaching Office of the Church (cc. 747-833)
The ministry of the Divine Word; Missionary Action of the Church; Catholic Education: Schools, Universities and Ecclesiastical Faculties; The Mass Media – especially Books; the Profession of the Faith.

C. BOOK FOUR: The Sanctifying Office of the Church (834-1253)

YEAR VIII
Three Hours, Two Semesters

A. BOOK FIVE: The Temporal Goods of the Church (cc.1254-1310)
Acquisition and Administration of Goods: Contracts and Alienation of Property in particular; Pious Wills and Foundations.

B. BOOK SIX: Sanctions in the Church (cc. 1311-1399)
Offences and Penalties in general; Penalties for specific offences.
C. BOOK SEVEN: Processes (cc. 1400-1752)
Some fundamental notion about processes in the Church. Especially assisting the faithful in Writing a Libellus etc..

Basic texts:

**Th 019 MORAL THEOLOGY**

Lecturers:Frs.: William Kaggwa and David William Ssempungu
Six Semesters,

*Four Hours in Yr. V, Three Hours in Yrs. VII and VIII*

Objective: Moral Theology aims at discussing and developing an understanding of the appropriate behaviour of individuals and groups of people called Christians.

The whole course is divided into two sections: *Fundamental or General Moral Theology* (De Principiis) which is taught in Yr. V and *Special Moral Theology* (De Preceptis) which is taught in Yrs. VII and VIII.

1. Fundamental Moral Theology (Two semesters – Year Five)
Objective: The purpose of this course is to provide an introduction into the principles of Christian morality and general conditions with which every action must be endowed in order to contribute to man's final goal. It is a prerequisite to all other offerings in moral theology.

The following topics are covered in this course:
The nature and meaning of Moral Theology; The evolution of Moral Theology in the course of history; Scriptural foundations of Moral Theology; The Moral law - the natural and positive law; Values and Norms of morality; Conscience as the right norm for morality - understanding the role of the Magisterium; The morality of the human act - Human action, Freedom and Responsibility in moral life; Human person and moral decision making; Nature and species of Sin; Conversion, Virtue and Perfection in Holiness - attention be given to the Sacrament of Reconciliation; The Catholic Church and morality.

11. SPECIAL MORAL THEOLOGY (Four semesters – Years VII and VIII)

Objective:
This course treats Christian conduct in the different specific spheres and situations of human life.

Semester I (Y. VII)

Semester II (Yr. VII)
Bioethics /Medical Ethics or Health care and Christian morality. This section intends to examine the key principles and central convictions of Catholic moral thought as applied to health care ministry. It provides a systematic review of the Catholic tradition in medical ethics with specific case studies designed to develop analytical and pastoral skills. Attention is given to the moral question on the beginning of life, on medical treatment and intervention and on the end of life. By the end of this course students should develop a commitment to health care ministry and the sacrament of the anointing of the sick.

Semester 1 (Yr. VIII)
Human Sexuality and the Theology of Marriage. This section is intended to provide a theological analysis of Christian marriage, the virtue of chastity and familiarise the student with critical questions in sexual ethics and in matrimonial life in particular. Stress will be placed on the developing methodical competence in order to provide sound pastoral-theological guidance in sexual morality in today's challenging world.
Semester II (Yr. VIII)

The Social teaching of the Church or Faith and Justice. This section emphasises the integral connection of social justice and its issues with the Christian. The economic moral order, Property and the moral obligations that foster peace are treated. Heavy emphasis is placed on the content of papal social teaching from Leo XIII to John Paul II and other relevant documents from local bishops.

N.B. Specialised studies or selected topics in moral theology can be arranged and treated in seminar form as teacher wishes and as time allows. These may include: Genetic Control/Engineering, Liberation theology, current debates on moral issues etc...

Basic Texts:

Th 020 SPIRITUAL THEOLOGY

Lecturers: Frs. Benedict Ssebulege and Kizito Kirenga

Two Hours, 14 Semesters

The syllabus is specifically divided into two parts. Part one is directed to the students of Philosophy and Part Two to the students of Theology. A greater part concentrates on the life and ministry of Seminarians/Priests. In order to give a balanced outlook and formation, certain aspects of the spirituality of the lay faithful are also included, since "We are to be chosen from among the people for the people".

Objectives:

The course focuses on the spiritual dimension of man, and it aims at initiating the students into the various forms of spirituality, which have accompanied the pilgrim Church in the course of her history. It is further intended to enable the Seminarian to develop a personal spirituality focusing on an unceasing union with God the Father, through his Son Jesus Christ, in the Holy Spirit, which in turn will be the backbone of his eventual spiritual ministering to the people of God under his care.
PART ONE: THE PHILOSOPHICUM

Lecturer : Fr. Benedict Ssebulege
Two Semesters, Two Hours

YEAR I
Initiation to Spiritual Theology

Semester I: General Introduction to Spiritual Theology

1. What is Spiritual Theology?: Definition of and Relation to Theology in General; Nature, scope, Origins and terminology; Sources and Relation to Theology; Basic Schools of thought; Method to be applied
2. Basic Aspects of Seminary Spirituality: The importance of the Word of God; The Sacred Mysteries; Self denial and obedience; Mother Mary; The Seminarian, Seminary (guidelines) and Priests

Semester II: Self consecration to God and Spiritual Combat

1. The Evangelical Counsels: Obedience; Poverty; Sex Education and Chaste Celibacy
2. Spiritual Combat: Struggle Against Temptations and Sin; Temptations; Sensuality; Avarice; Pride; Kindred Vices

YEAR II
Our Spiritual Journey: Identity and Growth

Semester I: The Identity of Our Spiritual Journey

1. Spiritual Direction: The Call from the Lord; My response to the Call; (Identifying my Spiritual Journey); The Spiritual Director: Choice and Use; The Internal and External Forum of Spiritual Direction; The Matrix of Spiritual Direction.
2. Examination of Conscience and the Sacrament of Confession: Our Conscience; The Modifiers of responsibility in a Conscience; The particular Examination of Conscience; The meaning and importance of Confession; The importance of making Resolution
Semester II: Prayer and Popular Piety or Mission

1. Prayer: Definition; History of Christian Prayer; Forms of Prayer; The Efficacy of Prayer; Challenges related to Prayer today
2. Devotion and Catholic Actions: Devotion to Mother Mary (Apparitions); Devotion to Saints; Devotion to the Martyrs from Uganda; The importance of Catholic Actions; The Catholic Charismatic Renewal Movement.

YEAR III
Our Mission to Perfection

Semester I: Interior and Exterior Means of Perfection

1. Interior Means of Perfection: The knowledge of God; The Love of God; False notions of Perfection; Qualities of interior Perfection
2. Exterior Means of Perfection: Guidance from Authority; The contribution of a Spiritual Director; Making a Rule of life; The importance of Spiritual Reading; The value of Spiritual Conferences; Challenges of Perfection: Personal Experiences

Semester II: Jesus the Model of Perfection

1. Jesus and the Perfection of the Laity; Their Call to Perfection in the Scriptures; Their Call to Perfection in the documents of the Church; Their Call to Perfection through their Communities
2. Jesus and the Perfection of the Religious: Their Call to Perfection in the Scriptures; Their Call to Perfection in the documents of the Church; Their Call to Perfection through their Diocese

YEAR IV
Discernment of one's vocation and models to imitate

Semester I: Discernment of one's vocation

1. Vocation in General: Its manifestations; God's Grace; Perseverance; Call to Service; Commitment; The personal choice
2. The life of the Saints: Identity; Types and Role; The Blessed Virgin Mary; The Classic Group; The Modern Group; The Uganda Martyrs

Semester II: Particular models among Saints to imitate in our vocation

1. Model Saints of Mortification (e.g. St. Lawrence the Deacon)
2. Model Saints of Confession (e.g. John Mary Vianney; Padre Pio,)
3. Model Saints of Presbyterial Solidarity (see among the Martyrs from Uganda)
4. Model Saints on Charisms and Church Structure

PART TWO: THE THEOLOGICUM

Lecturer: Fr. Kizito Kirenga

YEAR V
Preparation for the Pastoral-Spiritual Year
Two Semesters: Two Hours

LIVING GRACE IN OUR CHRISTIAN LIFE

Semester 1: The Nature, Forms and Effects Grace

1. The Nature of Grace: The Metaphysical approach; Theological Definition; The Thomistic exposé
2. The Effects of Grace: Justification; Union with Christ; Participation in the Full Life of God
3. Forms of Grace: Sanctifying Grace; Habitual Grace; Actual Grace; Acquired and Infused virtues
4. Fruits of Grace: Gifts of the Holy Spirit; Gifts in the Order of the Cognitive Faculty;
5. Gifts in the Order of the Volitional Faculty; Names, titles, and symbols of the Holy Spirit
Semester II: Living a Virtuous Life

1. The Cardinal Virtues: Faith; Hope; Charity (Love)
2. Other Virtues: Humility; Fidelity; Obedience
3. The Fruits of a Virtuous Life: Courtesy; Integrity; Prudence; Patience; Simplicity of Life; Joy

YEAR VII:
Preparation for Deaconate

SCIENTIFIC AID TO LIVING A CHRISTIAN LIFE
Two Semesters: Two Hours

Semester I: Self Discovery through Human Sciences

1. The Enneagram and Self Discovery
2. The Enneagram and Self Discovery before God

Semester II: The Psychosomatic Phenomena and Counseling

1. The Psychosomatic Phenomena: Nature, Causes and Solutions
2. Counseling: Ministry and Challenges

Year VIII
Preparation for Priesthood

LIVING THE PRIESTLY LIFE
Two Semesters: Two Hours

Semester I: The Ministry of Prayer and Preaching

1. The Praying Priest
2. The Zeal for the Pastoral Ministry
3. The Ministry of Preaching
4. The Spirituality of a Parish Pastor

Semester II: The Ministry of Consecration

1. The Priestly Identity through Consecration
2. The Priest and the Sacraments of Initiation
3. The Priest and the Sacraments at the Service of Communion
4. The Priest and the Sacraments of Healing

Selected Bibliography:
John Paul II. *Dono e Mistero*. Vatican City: Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 1996

*Th 021 SACRED LITURGY*
Objectives: Sacred Liturgy is *Culmen et Fons* of the life of the Church (SC 10). This factor remains the goal of the whole syllabus of Liturgy formation in Seminaries. Given the transition period of implementing the proceeds of the Liturgical Reform (Vat. II Council) and the Synod for Africa, the basic principle leading us to the above goal is *being faithful to the Church’s tradition, and yet open to legitimate progress* (SC 23).

**YEAR IV**

**INTRODUCTION TO LITURGICAL WORSHIP**

Two Semesters, Two Hours

**SEMESTER I**

1. The Anthropological and Cultural Foundation of Rites: The general understanding; The African understanding
2. Introduction to the Paschal Mystery: The death and resurrection of Christ as foundation of Liturgy; The Definition of Liturgy; The basic characteristics of Liturgy
3. Introduction to Liturgical Families (West and East); Liturgical Families in the West (Occidental); Liturgical Families in the East (Oriental)
4. Introduction to Liturgical Books: Definition of a liturgical book; Typical editions; Types of liturgical books
5. Introduction to Liturgical Laws: The congregation for divine cult and the discipline of sacraments; Definition of liturgical laws; Sources of liturgical laws; Types of liturgical laws
6. Introduction to Liturgical Setting: Proper setting of a Church (Chapel); Decorum and Solemnity; Vesture; The Formation of Mass Servers
7. Liturgy and Catechesis: The theological principles behind; Catechesis in the teaching of the Church; The Scrutiny of catechumens (during Lent); Continued Catechesis
8. Preparing and Delivering a Catechism Lesson: The format; Delivery

**SEMESTER II**

9. Introduction to the Holy Mass: The basic images of Mass; The general instructions; Introduction to the *Ordo Missae*; The Pontifical Mass (and other Masses)
10. Making a Liturgical Commentary at Mass: The format; Delivery
11. Liturgical Symbols: The main postures; The principles gestures; Sacred Objects; Sacred places (and rites of consecrating them where applicable)
11. Popular Piety in Worship: The historical and theological foundations; Integrating popular piety in liturgical worship; Devotions

13. Liturgical Incarnation and Creativity: The constants and variables of Catholic faith; The constants and variables of local cultures; The constants and variables of Catholic worship; The constants and variables of cultural rituals; The interaction between catholic worship and cultural rituals

**YEAR V**

**PREPARATION FOR THE PASTORAL YEAR**
Two Semesters, Two Hours

**SEMESTER I**

14. Celebrating the Liturgy of Hours: History; Theological principles; Practical recommendations
15. Celebrating the Liturgical Year: History and theology; The high seasons; Practical recommendations
16. The *Munus Praedicandi*: The ministry of preaching in the life of the Church;
   Preparing and delivering a Liturgical homily / sermon; the Lector in liturgical worship; Formation of readers; Celebrating the Liturgy of the Word (with and without) Holy Communion

**SEMESTER II**

17. Exorcism: History; Liturgical norms; Structure and theology of the new rite (2001); The Catholic Charismatic Renewal Movement
18. Blessings; The cultural understanding of blessings; The theological background; Types of blessings (Book of blessings); Installations (e.g. a parish priest, catechist etc.); Related challenges
19. Baptism: History; Structure and theology of the present rite; Symbolic elements; Possibilities of liturgical inculturation

**YEAR VII**

**PREPARATION FOR THE DEACONATE**
Two Semesters, Two Hours

**SEMESTER I**
20. Eucharist: History and theology; Liturgy of the Word; Liturgy of the Eucharist; Symbolic elements; The Holy Hour; Devotion to the Eucharist
21. Confirmation: History; Structure and theology of the present rite; Symbolic Elements; Challenges related to the Holy Spirit; Possibilities of liturgical incarnation
22. Marriage: History; Structure and theology of the present rite; Symbolic Elements; Pastoral and liturgical challenges; Possibilities of liturgical incarnation

SEMESTER II

23. Ordination: History and theology; Candidacy; Installation of Acolytes and Lectors; Ordination to Deaconate; Ordination to Priesthood; Symbolic elements; Possibilities of liturgical incarnation
24. Rites for Religious Professions: History and theology; Samples of religious professions

YEAR VIII

PREPARATION FOR THE PRIESTLY ORDINATION AND MINISTRY
Two Semesters, Two Hours

SEMESTER I

25. Penance and Reconciliation: History; Structure and theology of the present rite; Symbolic elements; Challenges related to the sacrament today; Possibilities of liturgical inculturation
26. Anointing and the Pastoral Care of the Sick: History; Structure and theology of the present rite; Symbolic elements; Challenges related to the sacrament today; Possibilities of liturgical incarnation
27. The Rite of Christian Funerals: History; Structure and Theology; Symbolic Elements; Possibilities of Adaptation

SEMESTER II

28. Practicum (Sacraments): Celebrating the Holy Mass; Confessions; Other Sacraments
29. Preparation for the Liturgy themes of Urbaniana; Preparation for the De Universa
Selected Bibliography


**Th 022 PASTORAL THEOLOGY**

**Lecturer: Fr. Kizito Kirenga**

**Two Hours, Four Semesters**

**Topics:**

1. Introduction to Pastoral Theology and Ministry.
An introductory course in Pastoral Theology and Ministry in the Church is to be examined in the broader context of Evangelisation, with a special focus on the threefold priestly ministries of Word, Sacrament, and Leadership-service.

2. The Principles of Catechesis. In the light of past catechetical traditions and documents of the Church, we examine the role of catechesis in today’s ministry, as well as the general pastoral implications. Current trends are examined, especially as they relate to *Catechesis Traendae*, *The New Catholic Catechism*, and other Church documents.

3. Practicum in Confessional ministry. An exploration of the pastoral manner of handling confessional situations. Problems are discussed, and the confessor’s response-role is practiced.

4. Theology of the Laity. As part of the whole People of God, the Laity exercise their priestly, prophetical, and kingly mission within the context of the world. This study emphasizes the secular character of the Laity ministry and the call to holiness.

5. Family Spirituality and Family Life Ministry. The teaching of *Lumen Gentium* and of *Familiaris Consortio* on the domestic Church. A study of the family and of family spirituality aimed at engendering a pastoral response. The integration of the family into the pastoral framework of the parish.

Basic Texts:


**Th 023 HOMILETICS**
The Theology and Practice of Preaching
Lecturer: Fr. Kizito Kirenga
Two Hours, Six Semesters

Objective:

The objective of this survey of the *Theology and Practice of Preaching* is twofold: Firstly, it seeks to inculcate in students an ardent love for the Word.
Secondly, the people of God have a right to outstanding homilies. In *On Evangelization in the Modern World*, Paul VI describes the qualities that should characterize every Eucharistic homily. He says the faithful expect preaching that is: “...simple, clear, direct, well-adapted, profoundly dependent on Gospel teaching and faithful to the Magisterium, animated by a balanced apostolic ardor coming from its own characteristic nature, full of hope, fostering belief and productive of peace and unity.” (EN Dec. 8, 1975) This course, therefore seeks to equip students with the tools necessary for a meaningful “Breaking Open” of the saving Word to the People of God.

Topics:

Section One: Introduction:
1. Developing a Homiletic Spirituality
2. The prayer of the homilist
3. Preaching in Perspective
4. Fundamental principles if communication
5. Finding the Medium: Forms of Support

Section Two:
7. What is a Homily? Do we preach Christ, or preach about Christ?
8. What makes a homily outstanding?
9. Creating a homily: Telling the Old Story in a fresh way.
10. Preaching the Scriptures: Do we preach on God’s word or from God’s word?
11. Preaching and Faith
    a. The Preacher’s own faith: “You are to be my witnesses…” (Acts 1:8)
    b. Preaching as Witness
    c. The language of faith experience
    d. Discovering Who we preach

Section Three:
12. Listening to the Listeners
    a. Preaching belongs to the entire Church
    b. Exegeting the Congregation
    c. Listening before homilies: bringing other voices to the pulpit
    d. Listening after homilies: feed back

Section Four:
13. Preaching the Prophetic Word: Offering a New Imagination
    a. The Need for prophetic voices
b. Prophetic voices
   i. Prophetic voices in the Scriptures
   ii. Prophetic voices in the Church

c. New imagination

d. Prophecy vs. Moralism

e. Law and Gospel

f. Guidelines for preaching the Prophetic Word

14. Preaching the Just Word
   a. The Just Word in Scripture
   b. The Just Word in Tradition
   c. Preaching the Cry of the Poor

Section Five:

15. Daily Homilies:
   a. Preaching on Weekdays and Special Occasions
   b. Preparing daily homilies
   c. Preaching at Funerals and Weddings
   d. Preaching to Children

Selected Bibliography:

**Th 024 MISSIOLOGY**

Lecturer: Fr. Daniel Musiitwa  
Two Hours, Two Semesters

Goals: To develop and provide a missionary orientated curriculum for the candidates to the priesthood which is founded on the Church’s universal mission. This should help train a missionary clergy with an interest in worldwide evangelization. This clergy will in turn instill the same interest in all sections of the People of God. In this way a foundation will have been laid for the promotion of missionary cooperation between the different local Churches.

Objectives:
- To provide the materials for the theological, spiritual and pastoral formation of the Seminarians, thereby enhancing their further growth in missionary theology, missionary spirituality, as well as missionary pastoral activity.
- To awaken the Students to the missionary nature of the Church and her universal mission, especially through studies in missionary Christology, and missionary Ecclesiology.
- To open the Students to the realities and challenges of Evangelization today, with special emphasis on the present situation and the emerging tendencies of mission.
- To help the Students study and appreciate the importance of the Pontifical Mission Societies as instruments of universal missionary cooperation and solidarity in the universal mission of the Church, in view of promoting them among Christian communities.
- To prepare the future priests to be missionary animators of the People of God.

Topics:
1. Missionary Ecclesiology
   - The missionary nature of the Church
   - The missionary dimension of the Church in the Second Vatican Council.

2. Missionary Spirituality
   - The ‘spirit’ of Evangelization today
   - The nature and meaning of missionary spirituality
   - Dimensions and perspectives of missionary spirituality
   - Formation for missionary spirituality
v. Missionary spirituality for a new Evangelization

3. The Process of Evangelization: The Church’s Missionary Activity
   i. Christological background: Christ the Evangelizer
   ii. The Church: An evangelizing community
   iii. The nature of evangelization
   iv. Pastoral for evangelization
   v. The paths of evangelization
   vi. The Church and other Religions

4. Evangelization today
   i. Missiography: Present situations and the emerging tendencies of mission
   ii. Missionary panorama
   iii. The ways of missionary Evangelization
   iv. The Mass Media: Means for Evangelization

5. The Pontifical Mission Societies (PMS)
   i. The four basic Pontifical Mission Societies: aim and objectives.
   ii. The historical background of the PMS
   iii. The organization of the PMS
   iv. Missionary animation through the PMS
   v. The universal cooperation through the PMS: spiritual, material, and personnel.

6. The Missionary Vocation Today
   i. Nature of the missionary vocation
   ii. Developments regarding the missionary vocation
   iii. Promotion of missionary vocations

7. Pastoral for a Missionary Church
   i. The missionary pastoral of the Church
   ii. The missionary pastoral of the Family

Basic Sources:
1. Code of Canon Law (The), 1984
6. Publications by the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples.
7. Publications by the Pontifical Mission Society of Missionary Childhood.
Th 025 PATROLOGY
One Semester, Two Hours

Lecturers: Frs. Deogratias Muwemba and Mark Richard Ssajjabbi.

Objectives: To acquaint the students with the teachings of the Fathers of the Latin Church, showing how these Church Fathers laid and consolidated the foundation of Catholic Theology.

Course outline:

1. Introduction: Objectives, Description, Definition and Division of the Course
4. The beginning of liturgical formulas and canonical legislations
5. The Apostolic Fathers, the apologists and the controversialists of the 2nd century particularly St. Justin Martyr and St. Irenaeus
6. The Theological Schools
   i. In Alexandria under St. Clement and Origen
   ii. In Antioch under Flavianus, Diodorus and St. John Chrisostome
   iii. In Carthage; the Ancient Theologians, Tertulian and St. Cyprian
7. The Church Fathers of the Second to the forth century over the Trinitarian problem, particularly St. Irenaeus St. Athanasius and the Cappadocians.
8. The Church Fathers of the second to the forth century over the Christological problem in the East.
9. The ancient great doctors of the Latin Church.

Bibliography:

PART ONE

THE ANCIENT TIMES (1 – 450)

1. The evangelization of Africa north of the Sahara: development and the decline of Christianity in Egypt, the Roman North Africa, Ethiopia and Nubia.

THE MODERN TIMES (1451 – 1800)

2. The evangelization of Africa South of the Saharan during the Portuguese period: the Atlantic islands, Senegambia, Nigeria, Sierra-Leone, the kingdom of the Congo, the kingdom of Mwenemutapa, Mozambique, Zanzibar and Mombasa.

3. Mission to re-evangelize the Monophysite Ethiopia.


THE CONTEMPORARY TIMES (1801 – 2000)

5. The missionary movement of the 19th century for both Catholics and Protestants.


7. The abolition of the slave trade and slavery.

8. The resettling of ex-slaves in Sierra-Leone and Liberia: The Regent village settlement of the Sierra-Leone Trading Company:

9. The Protestant missionary activity in Sierra Leone and Liberia: the Baptists, the Methodists, the Glasgow missionary society, the CMS missionaries and the Methodist. The Liberian settlement and the Protestant Christianity. Many ex-slaves from Sierra Leone return to Western Nigeria their former Homeland.

10. The beginning of the Protestant Christianity in Nigeria: The Niger expedition, the new Protestant missionary enterprise in western Nigeria: the Methodists, the CMS, and the Presbyterians.


Bibliography:
Muwemba Deogratias, “Christianity in Africa Over the Ages”, Tuzinde Seminary Press, P. O. Box 4165 – Kampala, Uganda, 2003,

PART TWO

THE UGANDA CATHOLIC HERITAGE

CHAPTER ONE: THE TIMES OF PLANTING (1846 – 1926)

1. The Apostolic Vicariate of Central Africa (1846 – 1863) and the earlier missionaries attempting to evangelize the regions of the Equatorial Nyanza.
2. The Blessed Daniel Comboni (1831 – 1881) and his Veronas (1867/1872) re-open the Apostolic Vicariate of Central Africa in 1872 and try to evangelize the regions of the Equatorial Nyanza (1872 – 1878)
3. The White Fathers at Lubaga and their Apostolic Vicariate of the Nyanza (1878 – 1894)
4. The Mill Hill Fathers at Nsambya and their Apostolic Vicariate of the Upper Nile 1894; and the Veronas regain Northern Uganda to be administered from Khartoum.
5. The White Sisters at Lubaga in 1899 and their two African daughter societies (1910 – 1945)
6. The Franciscan Sisters of St. Mary’s Abbey / London, at Nsambya in 1903 and the Franciscan Sisters for Africa and their daughter society of the Little Sisters of St. Francis of Asisi Nkokonjeru (1823)
7. The Verona Fathers at Omach in modern Uganda (1910)
8. The Brothers of Christian Instruction at Mount St. Theresa - Kisubi in 1926.

CHAPTER TWO: THE MEN WHO DARE (1891 – 2001)

9. The training of the local clergy (1891 – 1938)
10. The establishment of the Brothers of St. Charles Lwanga at Kiteredde-Buddu (1929)

Bibliography:
12. Mukasa Stephen (Msgr.), “Church History” (Unpublished Manuscript), Archbishop’s House, Lubaga. 1963

Th 027 GENERAL CHURCH HISTORY
Lecturers: Frs. Deogratias Muwemba and Richard Ssajjabbi
Years V and VII
Three Hours, Four Semesters

Section One: The Ancient Church Period (AD 1 – 450)
1. The Roman Empire into which Christianity was born (750 BC – 450 AD)
2. The Foundation of the Church and its First Contact with Pagan Religions.
3. Victory through Suffering: The Persecutions (33 – 450 AD)
4. The Crises of the Third Century.
5. The Fourth and Fifth Century Doctrinal Crises.
6. The Early Church Ecumenical Councils.

Section Two: The Middle Ages (AD 450 – 1450)

A: The Dark Ages

1. The Rise of the Barbarians and Fall of the Roman Empire in the West.
2. The Evangelisation of Western Europe (500 – 800 AD):
3. 
4. The Rise and Splendour of Monasticism.
5. The Birth and Spread of Islam.
6. The Byzantine Empire and Carolingian Renaissance.
7. The Iron Age of the Papacy.
8. The Eastern Schism (1054).

B: The High Middle Ages

9. The Splendour of the Papacy (Gregory VII – Boniface VIII).
10. The Mendicant Orders and Great Theological Developments in the Church.
11. The Crusades and the Inquisition.

C: The Late Middle Ages

14. The Fall of the Eastern Roman Empire to the Turks (1453).

Section Three: The Modern Age (AD 1450 – 1789)

1. The Renaissance.
2. The Protestant Reformation (1517 -1648).
4. Regalism and Nationalism in Church Life.
5. The French Revolution (1789).

Section Four: The Contemporary Age (AD 1789 - )

2. The First Vatican Council (1869 – 1870).
4. The Twentieth Century Pontificates.
5. The World Wars.

**Bibliography:**
8. Muwemba Deogratias, ”The Church of Christ over the last two Millennia” Book Two, Tuzinde Seminary Press, St. Mbaaga’s Seminary, Ggaba, 2003

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**Th 028 AFRICAN THEOLOGY**

**Lecturer:** Fr. J.B. Kannamuwangi

Two Semesters, Two Hours

**Course Description:**
The study of the notion of African Theology. The different ideologies in Africa; their major emphasis, the relationship between them and their impact on the Africans.

**Objectives:**
To bring the student appreciate the African Christian situation to which he belongs, and in which he studies theology and will work as a pastor.

**Course Outline:**
General Introduction:

2. Nature of African Theology: its existence; one but pluralistic; its problems.
3. Sources of African Theology
   3.1 Scripture as the basic source
   3.2 African tradition religion and philosophies
   3.3 African independent churches
   3.4 African anthropology
   3.5 Christian theological heritage
   3.6 African realities and experiences
4. Types of African Theology
   4.1 Missionary Theology
   4.3 Liberation Theology in Latin America and Africa.
   4.5 Christianity and ideologies in Africa.
5. Negritude and black consciousness
6. Some themes in African Theology for personal study of students
   6.1 African Christology
   6.2 African Ecclesiology and Sacramental Theology
   6.3 African Moral Theology
   6.4 African Spiritual Theology.

Basic Texts


Th 029 COUNSELING

Lecturer: Fr. Nicholas Kiruma
Two Semesters, Two Hours (Year VII)
Objective: To familiarise the student with the theoretical and practical guidelines in counselling. This involves the understanding of the system in which the individual lives, (a) The individual (b) the environment, and (c) the interaction between the two. The students will be introduced to communication skills which counsellors need in order to work effectively.

Course Outline:

Semester 1

Introduction
1. An overview on counselling
2. Foundation skills of counselling: Attending, listening, reflective skills, probing, challenging- Strategies: confrontation, giving feedback, giving information, giving directives, self-disclosure, immediacy.
3. Building a counselling relationship,

Semester 11

4. Children and Teenagers counselling:
5. Marriage and family counselling
6. Alcohol and drug abuse
7. Grief counselling

Method: Lectures, Practical Aides, and Videos

Basic Texts:

Th 030 ACCOUNTS
Lecturer: Fr. Benedict Ssebulige
Two Semesters, Two Hours

Objective: To acquaint the seminarian with the basics of Accounts as aide in the administrative dimension of his pastoral ministry (Canons 1273-1289). To equip the
seminarian with necessary knowledge for better management of parish finances, which is essential for the proper care of the people of God, he is going to serve.

**Topics**

1. General introduction to Accounts
2. The Cash Book
3. Chart of Accounts: Double entry
4. Accounts: Savings, Current and Fixed Deposit
5. Banking
6. Assets and Liabilities
7. Balance Sheet
8. Budget
9. Projects
10. Non-Profit Making Organizations

**Basic Texts:**

Cropper Cuthbert: *Elementary Bookkeeping*, London, MacDonald and Evans Ltd., 1952
Kimuda, Daniel: *A Text of Bookkeeping*, London, Nairobi, 1993
Mukasa Henry: *Comprehensive Accounting for Schools and Colleges*, Kampala, 2000
RESIDENT LECTURERS

1. Msgr. Alex Mukasa (Kampala Archdiocese)  
   PhD. Moral Theology  
   Rector

2. Fr. Joseph Sserunjogi (Kiyinda-Mityana Diocese)  
   Bacc. in Philosophy; Bacc. in Theology; Diploma in  
   Giurisprudenza; Licenza in Canon Law; PhD in Canon Law  
   Lecturer in Canon Law, Latin, Music.  
   Vice Rector

3. Fr. Benedict Ssebulege (Kampala Archdiocese)  
   B.A. Philosophy; B.A. Theology; B.A. Social Sciences  
   Lecturer in Spiritual Theology, Accounts.  
   Spiritual Director

4. Fr. Joachim Mugalu (Lugazi Diocese)  
   Bacc. in Philosophy; Bacc. in Theology; PhD in Philosophy  
   Lecturer in Metaphysics  
   Dean of Studies

5. Fr. Ceasar Mutyaba (Kampala Archdiocese)  
   Diploma in Philosophy; Diploma in Theology  
   Lecturer in Christian Doctrine in the Initiation Year

6. Fr. Deogratias Muwemba (Kampala Archdiocese)  
   Pericula Superata, Philosophia; Pericula Superata, Theologia; STB, et STL  
   Lecturer in Church History, Patrology, Latin

7. Fr. Pontian Kaweesa (Kiyinda-Mityana Diocese)  
   Bacc. in Philosophy; Master of Divinity; S.T. L  
   Lecturer in Sacramentology, Christology, Christian Anthropology

8. Fr. Boniface Lugoloobi (Kampala Archdiocese)  
   Bacc. in Philosophy; Bacc. in Theology; S.T. L  
   Lecturer in Epistemology, Medieval Philosophy, Philosophical Anthropology

9. Fr. John Baptist Kannamuwangi (Kampala Archdiocese)  
   Dip. in Philosophy; Bacc. in Theology; Licenza in Dogmatic Theology  
   Lecturer in Trinitology, Mariology, Protology, African Theology,  
   and Philosophy of Religion

10. Fr. Kizito Kirenga (Kampala Archdiocese)  
    B. A. Philosophy; M.A. Moral Theology; M. Divinity  
    Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Homiletics, Spiritual Theology, Introduction to Philosophy,  
    and Ancient Philosophy
11. Fr. Mark Richard Ssajjabbi (Kampala Archdiocese)
   B.A. Philosophy; B.A. Theology; S.T.L. in Church History; PhD in Church History
   Lecturer in Church History, Patrology, and Bible (Old Testament)

12. Fr. Cornelius Ssempala (Kampala Archdiocese)
   Bacc. in Philosophy; Bacc. in Theology; Licenza in Philosophy; PhD in Philosophy
   Lecturer in Modern Philosophy, Cosmology and Political Philosophy

13. Fr. Barnabas Mukiibi Bakumpe (Kampala Archdiocese)
   Dipl. in Amministrazione Ecclesiastica; STL in Canon Law; PhD in Canon Law
   Lecturer in Canon Law, Management Theory, and Sociology

14. Fr. Charles Ssenteza (Masaka Diocese)
   Bacc. Philosophy.; Bacc. Theology; Licenza in Biblical Theology
   Lecturer in Bible (Old Testament), Biblical Greek and Cultural Anthropology

15. Fr. Josephat Ddungu (Kampala Archdiocese)
   Bacc. Phil; M.A. Systematic Theology; M.A. Education
   Lecturer in Psychology, Logic, Philosophy of Education, and Research Methodology

16. Fr. William Kaggwa (Kampala Archdiocese)
   M.A. Biblical Theology, PhD in Moral Theology
   Lecturer in Moral Theology, Philosophical Ethics

17. Fr. Ambrose Bwangatto (Kampala Archdiocese)
   Dip. in Philosophy; Bacc. Theology; Licenza in Systematic Theology
   Lecturer in Fundamental Dogmatic Theology, Salvation History, African Philosophy

B: NON – RESIDENT LECTURERS

1. Fr. Lawrence Kanyike (Kampala Archdiocese)
   Master of Divinity; PhD in Systematic Theology
   Lecturer in Fundamental Dogmatic Theology, Ecclesiology, Eschatology; Contemporary Philosophy, and Philosophy of Science

2. Fr. Vincent Kato,(Kampala Archdiocese)
   Diploma in Philosophy; Diploma in Theology; S.S. L.
   Lecturer in Introduction to the Bible; Hebrew; New Testament Studies

3. Fr. Deogratias Ssonko (Kampala Archdiocese)
   PhD in Sacred Liturgy
   Lecturer in Sacred Liturgy
4. Fr. David Ssempungu (Kampala Archdiocese)  
Diploma in Philosophy; Bacc. of Theology; PhD in Moral Theology  
Lecturer in Moral Theology

5. Sr. Ann Smith (Religious of the Sacred Heart, RSCJ)  
B.A. Political Science; M.A. Theology; Advanced Professional Diploma in Theology and Religious Studies.  
Lecturer in Research Methodology

7. Fr. Daniel Musiitwa (Kampala Archdiocese)  
PhD in Missiology  
Lecturer in Missiology

8. Fr. Nicholas Ssegobe Kiruma (Kampala Archdiocese)  
Dipl. in Philosophy; Dipl. in Theology; M.A. in Counseling and Educational Leadership  
Lecturer in Management Theory, Counseling

9. Fr. Joseph Nkeera (Kampala Archdiocese)  
Dip. in Philosophy; Dip. in Theology; M.A. Journalism  
Lecturer in Social Communication