

Lesson IX Handout

Creation of Man and Woman

I. The Soul-Body Relationship

- Aristotle, *De Anima*, Book I, 402a 1-11: (my paraphrasing) we should place in the first rank the study of the soul. The knowledge of the soul contributes to the advancement of truth in general and the understanding of nature. The soul is in some sense the principle of animal life.
- St. Thomas Aquinas, *ST I*, Q. 75 on the composition of the human being, both material and spiritual (body and soul).
- *ST I*, Q. 76 on the union of body and soul. "The soul is the form of the body."

Our First Parents: Their Gifts and Their Fall

The Solemn Teaching of the Church (4):

- God gave the first man, Adam, sanctifying grace and immunity from death.
- By his sin he lost these precious gifts and was changed for the sores in soul and body.
- He transmitted his guilt and its evil consequences to all his posterity.
- Man has not lost, however, his free will.

I. The Original Justice and Gifts Bestowed

Definitions of Justice:

There is a fittingness of Justice, but ultimately, man's condition in Eden is a gift. In other words, they are graces. The human race wasn't owed this gift of original justice.

The gifts bestowed are:

- Sanctifying grace
- Integrity
- Immortality
- Happiness
- Enlightenment

II. Original Sin

Catechism of the Catholic Church para. 396ff

Adam and Eve are originally created with the gifts of holiness and justice and live in harmony with creation and friendship with God.

Original Sin is: (1) the sin that Adam committed; (2) a consequence of this first sin, the hereditary stain with which we are born on account of our origin or descent from Adam.

Powers of the Soul

St. Thomas Aquinas, *Summa Theologiae* I, Q. 77-83

Nutritive (Also known as Vegetative Soul)	Growth, Nutrition, Reproduction
Brute (Beast or Animal Soul) Also known as Sensitive Soul	Growth, Nutrition, Reproduction, Sensation (5 external and 4 internal—See below)
Rational Soul	Growth, Nutrition, Reproduction, Sensation (5 external and 4 internal—see below), Intellect, Will

External Senses: Sight, touch, hearing, smell, and taste

Internal Senses: Memory, imaginative sense/imagination, common sense, and Estimative (animals)/Cogitative (Man)

- Common Sense: coordinates sense knowledge
- Imagination: furnishes sense images
- Memory
- Estimative/Cogitative: Animal reason vs. human reason

Appetites Found in Sensitive and Rational Creatures

*By appetite, we only mean that both the brute animal and the rational animal have a natural desire (appetite) for the good. The human person though, gifted with the faculties of intellect and will, has a natural appetite for the universally true and the good. All sense data stirs a desire for a thing as good or fitting.

<i>Appetite</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Elements</i>	<i>Cardinal Virtue</i>