

The first part of the confession is the Creed, which is the foundation of our faith. It contains the doctrine of the Trinity, the Incarnation of the Son of God, and the Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus Christ. The second part is the Apostles' Creed, which is a summary of the Christian faith. The third part is the Nicene Creed, which was formulated at the Council of Nicaea in 325 AD and the Council of Constantinople in 381 AD. It defines the doctrine of the Trinity and the divinity of the Son of God. The fourth part is the Creed of the Holy Spirit, which was formulated at the Council of Constantinople in 451 AD. It defines the doctrine of the Holy Spirit and the Trinity. The fifth part is the Creed of the Virgin Mary, which was formulated at the Council of Ephesus in 431 AD. It defines the doctrine of the Virgin Mary and the Incarnation of the Son of God. The sixth part is the Creed of the Holy Eucharist, which was formulated at the Council of Trent in 1545-1563. It defines the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist and the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. The seventh part is the Creed of the Holy Sacraments, which was formulated at the Council of Trent in 1545-1563. It defines the doctrine of the Holy Sacraments and the Sacramental Union. The eighth part is the Creed of the Holy Church, which was formulated at the Council of Trent in 1545-1563. It defines the doctrine of the Holy Church and the Church's authority. The ninth part is the Creed of the Holy Scriptures, which was formulated at the Council of Trent in 1545-1563. It defines the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures and the Canon of Scripture. The tenth part is the Creed of the Holy Tradition, which was formulated at the Council of Trent in 1545-1563. It defines the doctrine of the Holy Tradition and the Church's teaching authority.

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