Unitatis Redintegratio affirmed that the Church includes all Christians and is not limited exclusively to the Catholic Church, while Nostra Aetate acknowledged that the truth and holiness of non-Christian religions was the work of the same one true God. Has Renee misunderstood Vatican II? No, we just showed that Unitatis Redintegratio does indeed teach this very thing. Evidence has shown that interreligious dialogue is one of the paths to build bridges among diverse cultural and religious communities that otherwise would be in conflict. Some literature reflects, from a normative standpoint, on how interreligious dialogue should be authentic and meaningful. However, there is scarce literature on what conditions contribute to this dialogue achieving its desirable goals. Thus, our aim was to examine such conditions and provide evidence of how interreligious dialogue enables human agency. By analyzing the activity of interreligious dialogue groups, we document t Subtitle Unitatis Redintegratio, Nostra Aetate. Places the Council in dialogue with the church and her people and focuses on what Catholics need to know, not just historically. by Edward Idris Cardinal Cassidy. Read full description. See details and exclusions - Ecumenism and Interreligious Dialogue: Unitatis Redintegratio, Nostra Aetate by. See all 3 brand new listings. Qty. unitatis redintegratio (nov. 26, 1964). decree on the relation of church with non-christian religions at the second vatican council. nostra aetatae (oct. 28, 1965). nostra aetatae discusses the - elements of all people and the modern - all religions seek to answer. common/ questions. nostra aetatae includes brief considerations on ancient - religions, lists points of convergence with -, and seeks to form a relationship with the - people. eastern/ islam/ jewish. NA 1: when examining the church's relationship to non-christian religions, first to be considered are those - - that unite - and Unitatis Redintegratio draws out this implication explicitly, and attempts to describe what is meant by such imperfect communion. The Council candidly acknowledges that there are obstacles to full communion with the Catholic Church, caused by differences in doctrine, discipline, and ecclesiology. This leads to the third point, where communions in ecumenical dialogue act cooperatively for the common good, and may even pray in common.Â Indeed, Unitatis Redintegratio nowhere attributes this unity to any but the Catholic Church. Thus, the only way to partake of Christian unity is by participation in the Catholic Church. What does it mean for the Churchâ€™s unity to increase?