The Church teaches (that) Jesus loved the world.

a) Ecclesia docet quia / quod / quoniam Jesus amavit / amaverit mundum.
b) Ecclesia docet Jesum quia / quod / quoniam amavit / amaverit mundum.
c) Ecclesia docet Jesum amavisse mundum.

Using the subjunctive in samples (a) and (b) would underscore the subordination of the indirect assertion. Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach Jesus because some third party loved the world. Sample (c) admits ambiguity about whether Jesus loved the world or the world loved Jesus.

The Church teaches (that) Jesus loves the world.

a) Ecclesia docet quia / quod / quoniam Jesus amat / amet mundum.
b) Ecclesia docet Jesum quia / quod / quoniam amat / amet mundum.
c) Ecclesia docet Jesum amare mundum.

Using the subjunctive in samples (a) and (b) would underscore the subordination of the indirect assertion. Sample (b) admits ambiguity in that the Church might teach Jesus because some third party loves the world. Sample (c) admits ambiguity about whether Jesus loves the world or the world loves Jesus.

The Church teaches (that) Jesus will love the world.

a) Ecclesia docet quia / quod / quoniam Jesus amabit mundum.
b) Ecclesia docet Jesum quia / quod / quoniam amabit mundum.
c) Ecclesia docet Jesum amaturum (esse) mundum.

Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach Jesus because some third party will love the world. Sample (c) admits ambiguity about whether Jesus will love the world or the world will love Jesus, but if “Jesus” or “world” were replaced with a feminine noun that ambiguity would be resolved by noting the participle.
**The Church teaches (that) the world was loved by Jesus.**

a) Ecclesia docet quia / quod / quoniam mundus amatus (est / sit) a lesu.
b) Ecclesia docet mundum quia / quod / quoniam amatus (est / sit) a lesu.
c) Ecclesia docet mundum amatum (esse) a lesu.

Using the subjunctive in samples (a) and (b) would underscore the subordination of the indirect assertion. Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach the world because some third party (here, masculine) is loved by Jesus.

**The Church teaches (that) the world is loved by Jesus.**

a) Ecclesia docet quia / quod / quoniam mundus amatur / ametur a lesu.
b) Ecclesia docet mundum quia / quod / quoniam amatur / ametur a lesu.
c) Ecclesia docet mundum amari a lesu.

Using the subjunctive in samples (a) and (b) would underscore the subordination of the indirect assertion. Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach the world because some third party is loved by Jesus.

**The Church teaches (that) the world will be loved by Jesus.**

a) Ecclesia docet quia / quod / quoniam mundus amabitur a lesu.
b) Ecclesia docet mundum quia / quod / quoniam amabitur a lesu.
c) Ecclesia docet mundum amatum iri a lesu.

Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach the world because some third party will be loved by Jesus.