

RCIA

RCIA HO Class 7 Sacrament of Confession

A sacrament is an outward sign, instituted by Christ, to give grace. Grace is the divine life, eternal life, God's life.

Baptism: Water poured on the head three times while saying. "I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen." Effects: (what does it do?) takes away original sin (or all sin for adults) and makes one a member of the Church (the Body of Christ). Put one into communion with God.

Communion/Eucharist: Bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ when the priest says the words, "This is my Body. This is my Blood." This change is called TRANSUBSTANTIATION. Effects: (what does it do?) Nourishes/feeds the soul. As a body will die without food, so the soul will die without the Eucharist.

Confirmation: Strengthens the soul with the seven gifts to be a witness of the presence of Christ in the world. As the Apostles were strengthened by the Holy Spirit on the Feast of Pentecost to go and preach and teach to the whole world, so the catholic is strengthened by the sacrament of confirmation to be an "apostle" to all whom he meets.

Confession: When we confess our sins (all that we can remember), are sorry for them, and want to avoid them in the future, God pardons our sins and reconciles us to Himself. Our mortal sins separate us from God and only the sacrament of confession can put us back into communion with God. Venial sins do not have to be confessed but should be as often as possible. If we live separated from God, we will die separated from God.

Matrimony: Only a baptized man and a baptized woman can exchange the sacrament of matrimony. The couple promises to be faithful to one another, to be married permanently, and to have children and raise them in the Catholic faith. Catholics who attempt marriage apart from the laws of the Church (civil marriage only) are living in a state of sin and may not receive the sacraments. Same sex marriage is impossible according to the Church because the sacrament requires a baptized man and a baptized woman.

Holy Orders: there are three grades of the Sacrament of Holy Orders: bishops, priests, and deacons. Bishops and priests may not be married in order to devote themselves completely to their ministry. Permanent deacons may be married. All three must be fully initiated (baptism, communion, confirmation) into the Church.

Last Rites (sacrament of anointing): Its purpose is to unite the suffering of the suffering person with the suffering of Christ, so that as Christ offered His suffering for the salvation of the world, the suffering person may offer his suffering along with that of Christ for his salvation and the salvation of the whole world.

RICE

RCIA WKSH Class 7 Confession (BCL# 29-32)

- a. 1) What is the definition of a sacrament?
- b. 2) What are the three different names for the Sacrament of Confession?
- c. 3) What, about the sacrament does each of those names refer to?
- d. 4) What are the three parts of the MATTER (ingredients) of the Sacrament of Confession on the part of the penitent (i.e. the one confessing his sins)?
- e. 5) What is the FORM (i.e. the necessary words the priest must say) for the Sacrament of Confession?
- f. 6) What three things are necessary to make a sin mortal?
- g. 7) When, and how often, must you confess your mortal sins?
- h. 8) Is freely choosing to miss Mass on Sunday a mortal sin?
- i. 9) May I receive Holy Communion after freely choosing to miss Mass without going to Confession?