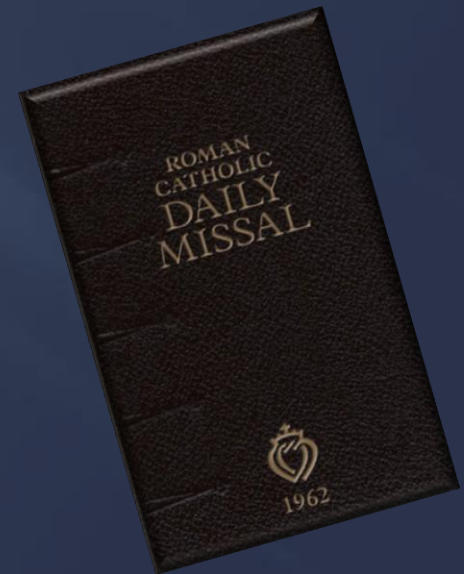
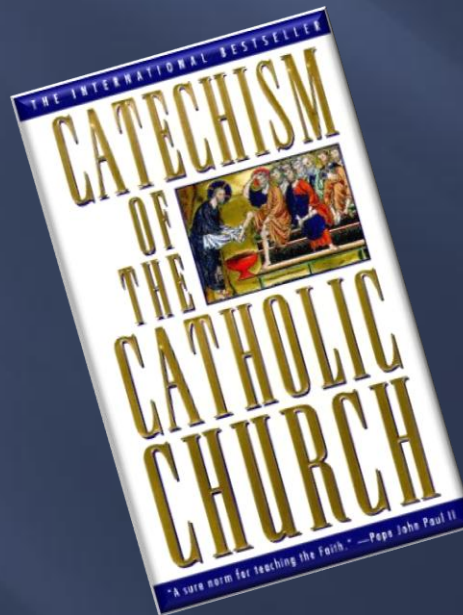
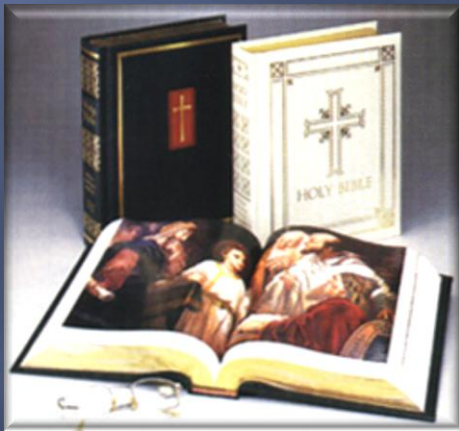


The Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC)



Prayer For Enlightenment

O Holy Ghost, Divine Spirit of light and love, I consecrate to You my understanding, my heart and my will, my whole being for time and for eternity.

May my understanding be always obedient to Your heavenly inspirations and the teachings of the holy Catholic Church, of which You are the infallible Guide;

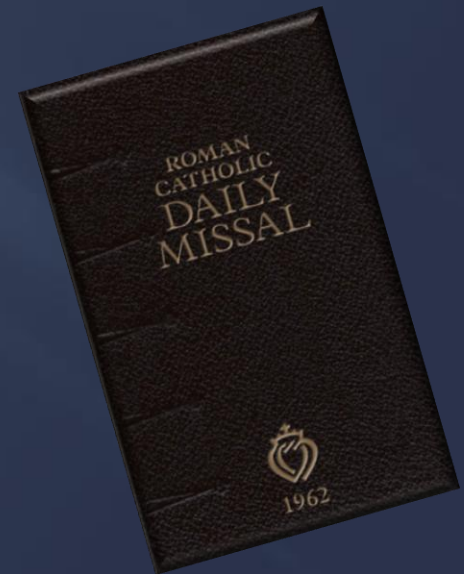
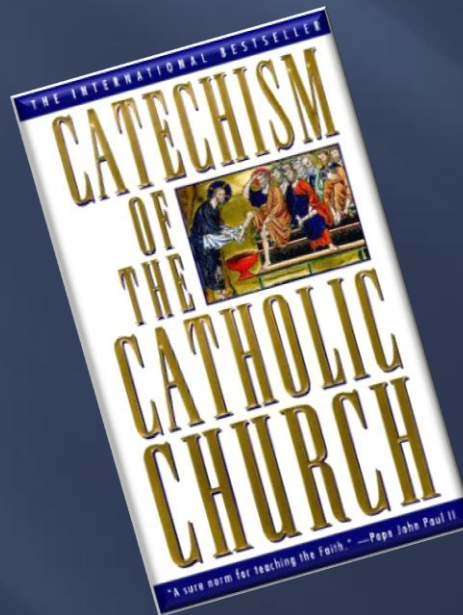
may my heart be ever inflamed with love of God and of my neighbor;

may my will be ever conformed to the Divine will, and may my whole life be a faithful following of the life and virtues of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, to whom with the Father and You be honor and glory for ever.

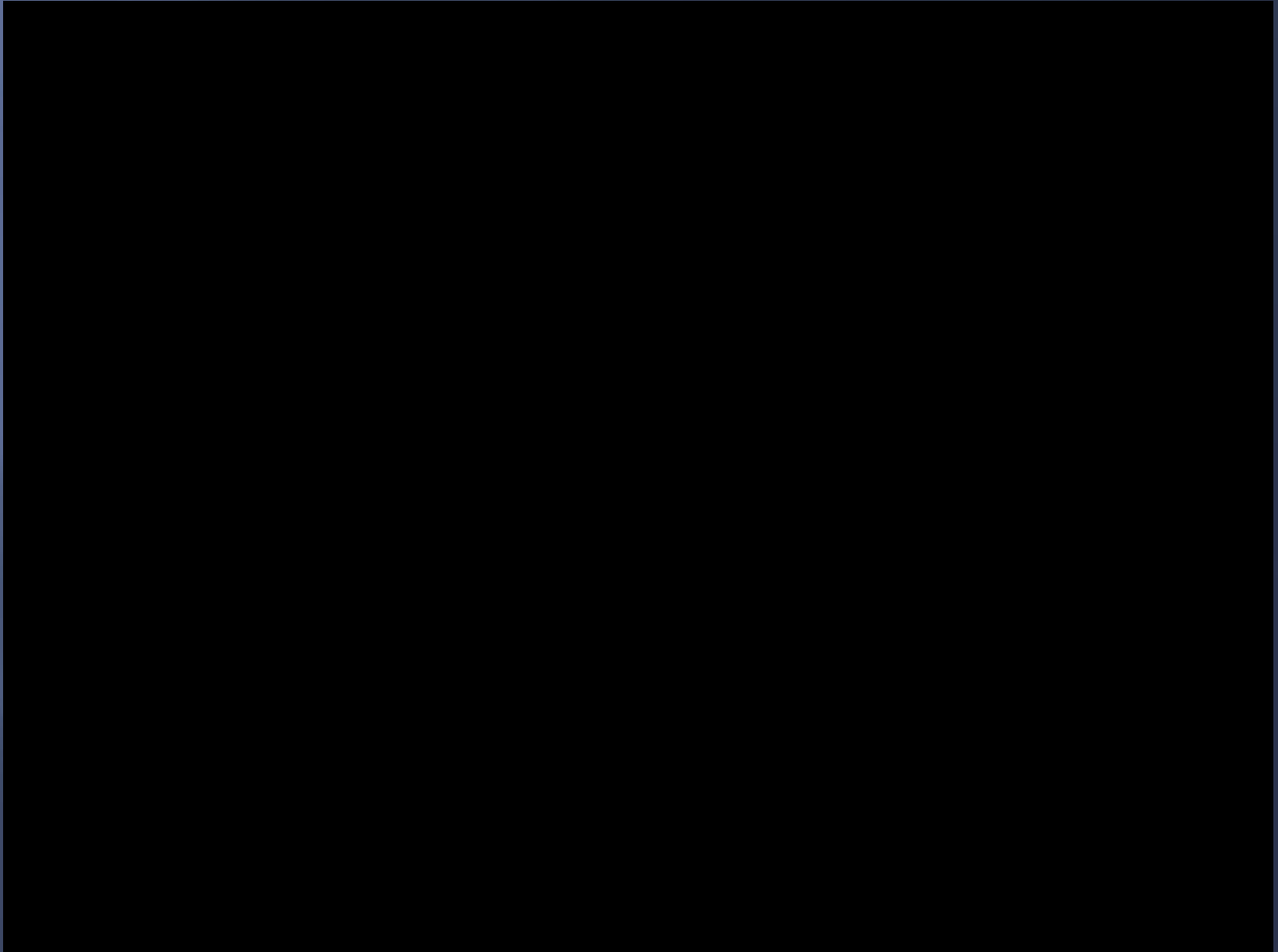


Amen.

The Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC)



Movie: What is the Catechism of the Catholic Church?



What is the Role of the Church?

Jesus went into the region of Caesarea Philippi and he asked his disciples, "Who do people say that the Son of Man is?" They replied, "Some say John the Baptist, others Elijah, still others Jeremiah or one of the prophets." He said to them, "**But who do you say that I am?**" Simon Peter said in reply, "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God." Jesus said to him in reply, "Blessed are you, Simon son of Jonah. For flesh and blood has not revealed this to you, but my heavenly Father. And so I say to you, **you are Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of the netherworld shall not prevail against it. I will give you the keys to the kingdom of heaven.** Whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." Then he strictly ordered his disciples to tell no one that he was the Christ. (Matt 16: 13-20)



1TIM 3: 15 But if I should be delayed, you should know how to behave in **the household of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and foundation of truth.**

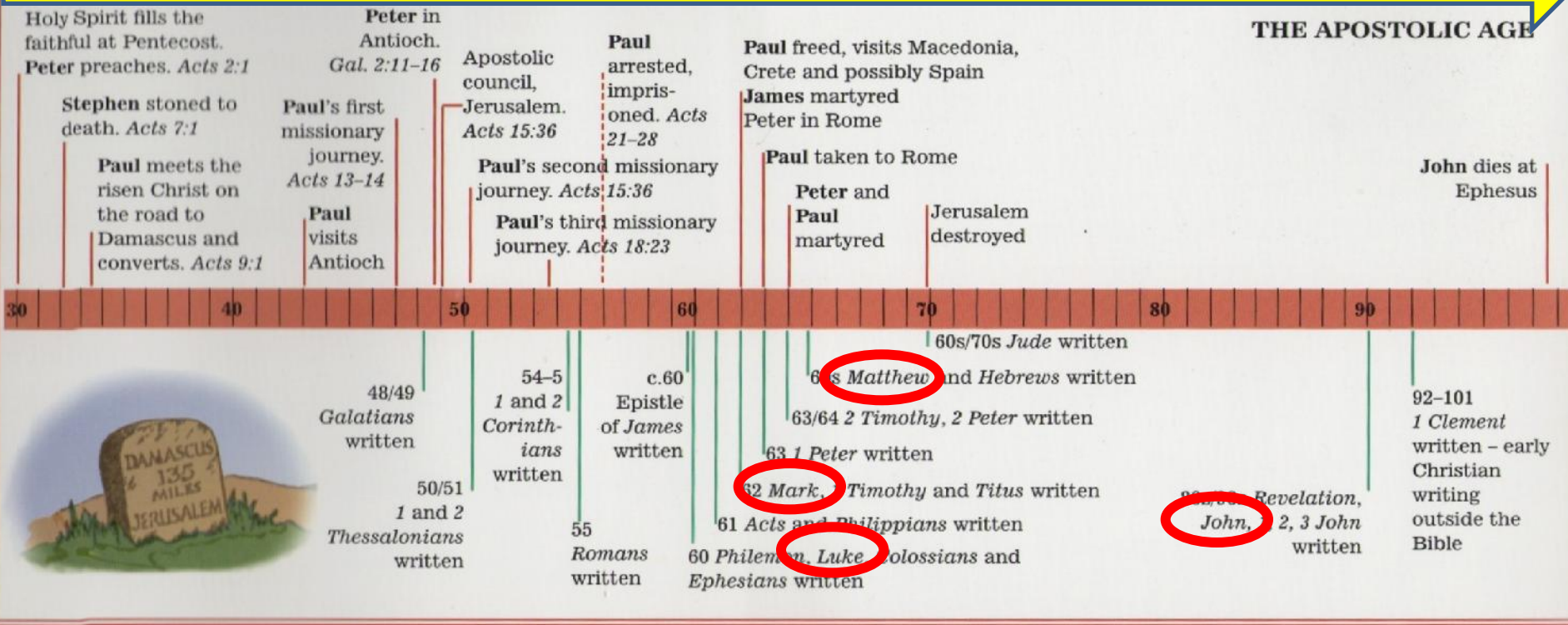
Sacred tradition and Sacred Scripture form one sacred deposit of the word of God, committed to the Church. Holding fast to this deposit the entire holy people united with their shepherds remain always steadfast in the teaching of the Apostles, ... the task of authentically interpreting the word of God, whether written or handed on, has been entrusted exclusively to the living teaching office of the Church, whose authority is exercised in the name of Jesus Christ. This teaching office is not above the word of God, but serves it, teaching only what has been handed on, listening to it devoutly, guarding it scrupulously and explaining it faithfully in accord with a divine commission and with the help of the Holy Spirit, **it draws from this one deposit of faith everything which it presents for belief as divinely revealed.** (Dei Verbum 10)

Deposit of Faith: Church & Scripture

Magisterium : The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals

Growth of The Church

THE APOSTOLIC AGE



Gospels Written

Epistles Written

Deposit of Faith: the First 451 Years

100 110

165

200 215

325

373

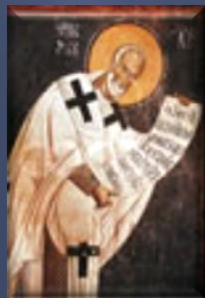
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430

451

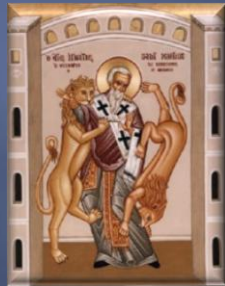
“Who do You Say that I am?”

1 Clement, a letter once considered for the New Testament Canon



Pope St. Clement I

Seven Letters - Martyr



Ignatius of Antioch

Apologies / Dialogue with Trypho



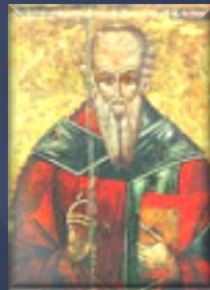
St. Justin Martyr

Against Praxeas; Apology; On the Soul; Trinity



Tertullian

Exhortations; Teachings; Miscellanies; Interpreted Christian teachings in the context of Greek philosophy



Clement of Alexandria

Established the Nicene Creed as the fundamental statement of Christian faith



1st Council of Nicaea

On the Incarnation; Life of St. Anthony; Defender of Nicene Christology; Monasticism



St. Athanasius

Translated Bible into Latin; Commentaries

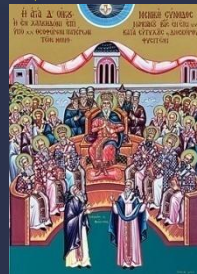


Jerome



St. Augustine

Developed orthodox doctrines of grace, original sin, soul, Trinity, the church



Council of Chalcedon

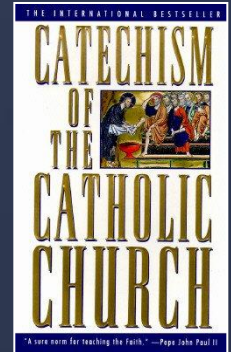
Declared Christ is simultaneously "truly man and truly God."

Catechism Purpose

- An organic synthesis of the essential and fundamental contents of Catholic doctrine in the light of the **Second Vatican Council and the whole of the Church's Tradition.**

- Principal sources are the:

- **Sacred Scriptures,**
- **the Fathers of the Church,**
- **the liturgy,**
- **and the Church's Magisterium.**



- It is intended to serve "as a point of reference for the catechisms or compendia that are composed in the various countries."

- Drawn up by the special Commission of Cardinals and Bishops established in 1986

- It devoted particular attention to a study of the many suggested changes to the contents of the text, which in these years had come from around the world and from **various parts of the ecclesial community.**

- Is presented as a full, complete exposition of Catholic doctrine, **enabling everyone to know what the Church professes, celebrates, lives, and prays** in her daily life.

Catechism Organization

Part 1: **What do I believe?** "Creed"

Part 2: **How do I celebrate what I believe?** "Sacraments and Worship Life"

Part 3: **How do I live out what I believe and celebrate?** "Life in Christ (Morality)"

Part 4: **How do I keep on living out what I believe and Celebrate?** "Prayer"..

Book for Reference - Uses Paragraph numbers!!

- Table of Contents: Use to look at broad topics.
- Subject Index: To look up points.
- Cross References (para at the Left side)
- Scriptural References (footnotes)
- Abbreviations

Hard Back Version...

- Index of Citations (used to read along with scripture or other documents.
- Glossary – Dictionary of sorts.



Cross Reference Notation

Use paragraph numbers not... page numbers.

Look up Immaculate Conception.

1. Got to go to "Mary" in the subject Index.
Page 798

2. Look for Immaculate Conception – Go to 491 – 492

Provides Footnote references

Refers you to other related Paragraphs.

138 Part One

to the announcement of her vocation, it was necessary
2001 that she be wholly borne by God's grace.

491 Through the centuries the Church has become
more aware that Mary, "full of grace" through
411 God,¹³⁴ was redeemed from the moment of her concep-
tion. That is what the dogma of the Immaculate Con-
ception confesses, as Pope Pius IX proclaimed in 1854:

The most Blessed Virgin Mary was, from the first
moment of her conception, by a singular grace and
privilege of almighty God and by virtue of the mer-
its of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human race, pre-
served immune from all stain of original sin.¹³⁵

492 The "splendor of an entirely unique holiness" by
which Mary is "enriched from the first instant of her
conception" comes wholly from Christ: she is "re-
deemed, in a more exalted fashion, by reason of the
2011 merits of her Son."¹³⁶ The Father blessed Mary more
1077 than any other creature person "in Christ with every
spiritual blessing in the heavenly places" and chose her
"in Christ before the foundation of the world, to be
holy and blameless before him in love."¹³⁷

493 The Fathers of the Eastern tradition call the
Mother of God "the All-Holy" (*Panagia*) and celebrate
her as "free from any stain of sin, as though fashioned
by the Holy Spirit and formed as a new creature."¹³⁸ By
the grace of God Mary remained free of every personal
sin her whole life long.

"Let it be done to me according to your
word . . ."

494 At the announcement that she would give birth
to "the Son of the Most High" without knowing man,
by the power of the Holy Spirit, Mary responded with
the obedience of faith, certain that "with God nothing
2617 will be impossible": "Behold, I am the handmaid of the
148 Lord; let it be [done] to me according to your word."¹³⁹
Thus, giving her consent to God's word, Mary becomes

134 Lk 1:28. 135 Pius IX, *Ineffabilis Deus*, 1854: DS 2803. 136 LG 53, 56.
137 Cf. *Eph* 1:3–4. 138 LG 56. 139 Lk 1:28–38; cf. *Rom* 1:5.

Catechism Questions

1. What is meant by a “Mortal Sin”?
2. Is it a mortal sin to miss Mass on Sundays (Hint: Sunday Obligation)?
3. Why can't Priests marry?
4. What is the Catholic view of other religions? (Hint: Salvation, Church)

Bonus Question: What New Testament Scripture is used to support the Concept of Purgatory?

Catechism Questions

What is meant by a “Mortal Sin”?

1855 **Mortal sin destroys charity in the heart of man by a grave violation of God's law**; it turns man away from God, who is his ultimate end and his beatitude, by preferring an inferior good to him. *Venial sin* allows charity to subsist, even though it offends and wounds it.

1857 For a sin to be mortal, **three conditions** must together be met: "Mortal sin is sin whose object **is grave matter** and which is also committed with **full knowledge** and **deliberate consent**."

1858 **Grave matter is specified by the Ten Commandments**, corresponding to the answer of Jesus to the rich young man: "Do not kill, Do not commit adultery, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Do not defraud, Honor your father and your mother." (see note 132) The gravity of sins is more or less great: murder is graver than theft. One must also take into account who is wronged: violence against parents is in itself graver than violence against a stranger.

1859 **Mortal sin requires full knowledge and complete consent.**

Catechism Questions

Is it a mortal sin to miss Mass on Sundays?

2180 The precept of the Church specifies the law of the Lord more precisely: "On Sundays and other holy days of obligation the faithful **are bound to participate in the Mass.**" (can. 1247) "The precept of participating in the Mass is satisfied by assistance at a Mass which is celebrated anywhere in a Catholic rite either on the holy day or on the evening of the preceding day." (can. 1248 Sect. 1)

2181 The Sunday Eucharist is the foundation and confirmation of all Christian practice. For this reason the faithful are obliged to participate in the Eucharist on days of obligation, unless excused for a serious reason (for example, illness, the care of infants) or dispensed by their own pastor. (can. 1245) **Those who deliberately fail in this obligation commit a grave sin.**

2182 Participation in the communal celebration of the Sunday Eucharist is a testimony of belonging and of being faithful to Christ and to his Church. **The faithful give witness by this to their communion in faith and charity.** Together they testify to God's holiness and their hope of salvation. They strengthen one another under the guidance of the Holy Spirit

Catechism Questions

Why can't Priests marry?

1579 All the ordained ministers of the Latin Church, with the exception of permanent deacons, are normally chosen from among men of faith who live a celibate life and who intend to remain celibate "for the sake of the kingdom of heaven." (Mt 19:12) Called to consecrate themselves **with undivided heart to the Lord and to "the affairs of the Lord,"** (1 Cor 7:32) they **give themselves entirely to God and to men.** Celibacy is a sign of this new life to the service of which the Church's minister is consecrated; accepted with a joyous heart celibacy radiantly proclaims the Reign of God. (PO 16)

Matt 19:12 - Some are incapable of marriage because they were born so; some, because they were made so by others; some, because they have renounced marriage * for the sake of the kingdom of heaven. Whoever can accept this ought to accept it."

1 Cor 7: 32 - I should like you to be free of anxieties. An unmarried man is anxious about the things of the Lord, how he may please the Lord.

Catechism Questions

What is the Catholic view of other religions? (839-848)

846 ...Basing itself on Scripture and Tradition, the Council teaches that the Church, a pilgrim now on earth, is necessary for salvation: the one Christ is the mediator and the way of salvation; he is present to us in his body which is the Church. He himself explicitly asserted the necessity of faith and Baptism, and thereby affirmed at the same time the necessity of the Church which men enter through Baptism as through a door. **Hence they could not be saved who, knowing that the Catholic Church was founded as necessary by God through Christ, would refuse either to enter it or to remain in it.** (LG 14; cf. Mk 16:16; Jn 3:5)

847 This affirmation is not aimed at those who, **through no fault of their own, do not know Christ and his Church**: Those who, through no fault of their own, do not know the Gospel of Christ or his Church, but who nevertheless **seek God with a sincere heart**, and, moved by grace, try in their actions to do his will as they know it through the dictates of their conscience - those too may achieve eternal salvation. (see note 337)

848 "Although in ways known to himself God can lead those who, **through no fault of their own, are ignorant of the Gospel, to that faith without which it is impossible to please him**, the Church still has the obligation and also the sacred right to evangelize all men." (see note 338)

1260 "Since Christ died for all, and since all men are in fact called to one and the same destiny, which is divine, **we must hold that the Holy Spirit offers to all the possibility of being made partakers, in a way known to God**, of the Paschal mystery." (see note 63) **Every man who is ignorant of the Gospel of Christ and of his Church, but seeks the truth and does the will of God in accordance with his understanding of it, can be saved.** It may be supposed that such persons would have desired Baptism explicitly if they had known its necessity

Catechism Questions

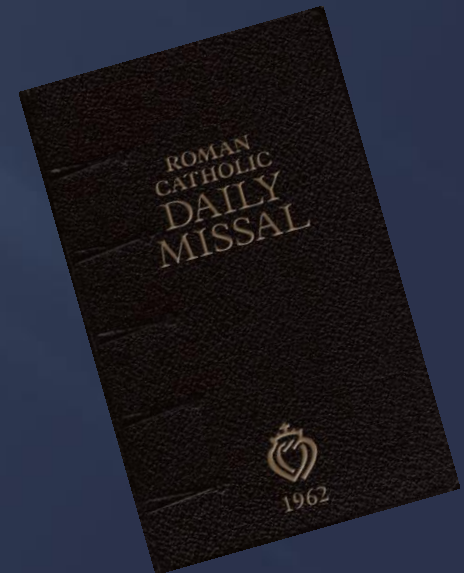
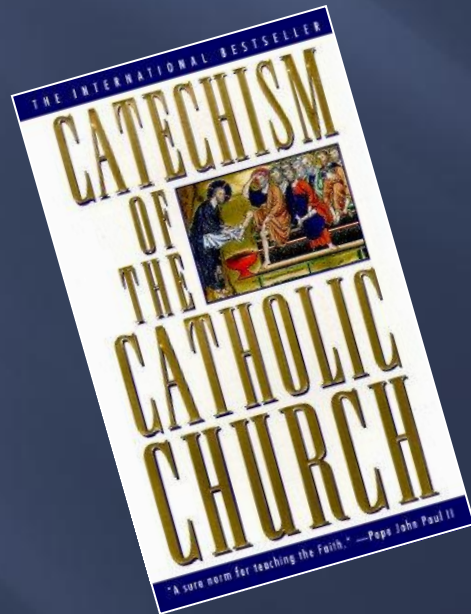
Bonus Question: What New Testament Scripture is used to support the Concept of Purgatory?

See 1031 note 605

1 COR 3: 10 * According to the grace of God given to me, like a wise master builder I laid a foundation, and another is building upon it. But each one must be careful how he builds upon it, 11 for no one can lay a foundation other than the one that is there, namely, Jesus Christ. 12 If anyone builds on this foundation with gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, or straw, 13 the work of each will come to light, for the Day * will disclose it. It will be revealed with fire, and the fire (itself) will test the quality of each one's work. 14 If the work stands that someone built upon the foundation, that person will receive a wage. **15 But if someone's work is burned up, that one will suffer loss; the person will be saved, but only as through fire**

1 Pet 1:7 6 * In this you rejoice, although now for a little while you may have to suffer through various trials, 7 **so that the genuineness of your faith, more precious than gold that is perishable even though tested by fire, may prove to be for praise, glory, and honor at the revelation of Jesus Christ.**

Tour of Sacred Scripture & the Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC)



Catechism Questions

1. What is meant by the Term of: “ Holy Day of Obligation?”

2042 The first precept ("You shall attend Mass on Sundays and on holy days of obligation and rest from servile labor") requires the faithful to sanctify the day commemorating the Resurrection of the Lord as well as the principal liturgical feasts honoring the mysteries of the Lord, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the saints; (also refer to: 1389 and 2980)

2. What is meant by a “Mortal Sin”?

1855 *Mortal sin* destroys charity in the heart of man by a grave violation of God's law; it turns man away from God, who is his ultimate end and his beatitude, by preferring an inferior good to him. *Venial sin* allows charity to subsist, even though it offends and wounds it.

1859 Mortal sin requires *full knowledge* and *complete consent*. It presupposes knowledge of the sinful character of the act, of its opposition to God's law. It also implies a consent sufficiently deliberate to be a personal choice. Feigned ignorance and hardness of heart do not diminish, but rather increase, the voluntary character of a sin.

3. What does the Church believe about suicide?

2281 Suicide contradicts the natural inclination of the human being to preserve and perpetuate his life. It is gravely contrary to the just love of self. It likewise offends love of neighbor because it unjustly breaks the ties of solidarity with family, nation, and other human societies to which we continue to have obligations. Suicide is contrary to love for the living God.

2283 We should not despair of the eternal salvation of persons who have taken their own lives. By ways known to him alone, God can provide the opportunity for salutary repentance. The Church prays for persons who have taken their own lives.

Bonus: What New Testament Scripture is used to support the Concept of Purgatory? **CCC 1031 – Footnote 605: 1 Cor 3:15; 1 Pet 1:7**