

2022 Spring Summer

#14

8/15/22

Part III: The Sacraments and Prayer (Chapter 32)

- Temporal Punishment and Indulgences
 - Indulgences
 - Plenary Indulgences

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences

- Temporal punishment is the price that needs to be paid for a sin that has been forgiven
- The prescribed penance has a special efficacy in paying our debt of temporal punishment because it is a part of the sacrament of Confession but we must also perform other penitential works on our own

Temporal Punishment

- John Chrysostom said:

It is not enough to remove the arrow from the body; we also have to heal the wound caused by the arrow. It is the same with the soul: after we have received forgiveness for our sins, we have to heal the wound that remains through penance

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences (Cont)

- An indulgence is
 - Another way of paying off the temporal punishment resulting from sin
 - Not a permission to commit sin or forgiveness for past sins
 - Deals only with the debt of temporal punishment that we owe after our sins have been forgiven in the sacrament of Confession
- The Church has the right to remit temporal punishment based on the same promise of Christ concerning “binding” and “loosing”

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences (Cont)

- The Church may remove from men's souls any impediment that would restrict them from going to heaven
- An indulgence is part of the spiritual treasure that comes from the merits of Jesus Christ, the Blessed Mother, and the saints which were beyond their respective needs
- It is from this spiritual treasure that the Church draws for the granting of indulgences

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences (Cont)

- There are two kinds of indulgences:
 - **Partial indulgence** – removes a part of the temporal punishment
 - **Plenary indulgence** – removes all temporal punishment up to that time
- To gain an indulgence one must have a general intention of wanting to gain the indulgence and carry out exactly the condition for the indulgence to include the time, place, and manner prescribed as laid down by the Church

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences (Cont)

- We never know if we fully meet all the criteria for a plenary indulgence for it requires that one be completely detached from all deliberate mortal and venial sins and be resolved to avoid all deliberate sin in the present and in the future

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences (Cont)

- A plenary indulgence may be gained only once per day except when in danger of death and contains the following conditions:
 - Sacramental Confession
 - Eucharistic Communion
 - Prayers for the intention of the Pope (including 1 Our Father and 1 Hail Mary)
- An indulgence can be applied to ourselves or anyone in purgatory

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences (Cont)

- A partial indulgence can be granted to the faithful who, in the performance of their duties and bearing the trials of life, raise their minds with humble confidence of God (adding even if only mentally) some pious invocation
- It can be granted for a person in the spirit of penance voluntarily deprives themselves of what is licit and pleasing to them

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences (Cont)

- An indulgence can be attached to the recitation of the rosary when said with others in a church, public oratory, family, group, religious community or pious association
- It may also be granted when reciting the stations of the cross, prayers before a Crucifix, prayers recited each Friday during Lent and the Passion prayed before the image of Christ crucified

Part III: The Sacraments and Prayer (Chapter 33)

- Anointing of the Sick
 - Sacrament of the Sick
 - When to Call a Priest

Anointing of the Sick

- This sacrament:
 - Ensures that one receives one more opportunity to attain Heaven
 - Gives health and strength to the soul and sometimes the body when we are in danger of death from sickness, accident or old age
 - Is the last of anointing sacraments (baptism, holy orders)

Anointing of the Sick (Cont)

- Is based on Mt 6:12-13; James 5:14-15
- Uses the Oil of the Sick (pure olive oil) which was consecrated by the Bishop on Holy Thursday
 - The oil is administered to the forehead and the hands
- Increases sanctifying grace as long as the person is not in mortal sin
- Provides sacramental grace to comfort and strengthen

Anointing of the Sick (Cont)

- Gives peace of mind
- Often removes the fear of dying
- Prepares the soul to go directly to Heaven by forgiving venial sins and temporal punishments
- Secondary effect is the recovery of bodily health of the sick or injured person

Anointing of the Sick (Cont)

- **Viaticum** – the last communion before death (It also provides a plenary indulgence)
- Relatives and friends should continue to pray for the deceased
- We should all pray for a “Happy Death”

Anointing of the Sick (Cont)

- When should one call a priest?
 - All persons, over the age of reason, who are in a condition that may lead to death should call a priest for the sacrament
 - Since the effects of the sacrament take place as long as the soul is in the body it can be administered for a limited time after death

Anointing of the Sick (Cont)

- What should one have within the home to assist the priest?
 - A small table
 - A clean white linen cloth
 - Two candles
 - Holy water
 - Cotton balls

Part III: The Sacraments and Prayer (Chapter 34)

- Holy Orders
 - What Is a Priest?
 - What Is Holy Orders?
 - Bishop – and Others

Holy Orders (Cont)

- For all times priests have been selected to offer sacrifices
 - Adam, Noah, Abraham (Ram/Lamb)
 - Oldest son
 - Order of *Melchizedech* (May have been Shem)
 - Priestly tribe of Levi
 - Jesus Christ and the new priesthood and the Sacrifice of the Mass established on Holy Thursday

Holy Orders

- A Priest is one called from the community to offer a gift to God
- The purpose of a sacrifice is to give the group worship to God, acknowledge Him as supreme, thank Him for His blessings and to atone for human sins and ask for benefits
- God does not need our gifts since He created everything in the first place
- Prior to the sacrifice of Christ there were nothing offered worthy of God

Holy Orders (Cont)

- The Mass is the perfect vehicle established by Christ to offer the sacrifice
- Christ is both High Priest and Sacrificial Lamb
- The Apostles as the first priests (on Holy Thursday) were given the authority from Christ to celebrate the Eucharist
- They performed the transubstantiation of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ
- This was the power to offer the sacrifice and forgive sins in the name of Jesus and within His mystical body, the Church, which has been passed down from them

Holy Orders (Cont)

- The passing on of this authority is called “**Holy Orders**” and is administered by the Bishops via the laying on of hands
- This authority can be seen in **Acts 6:5-7**
- The priesthood is a calling from God via His Church through His Bishops after completion of a period of seminary study

Holy Orders (Cont)

- Criteria for Priesthood
 - A man, 24 years old, from validly married catholic parents, in the state of grace with exceptionally good character, who has the right intention of dedicating himself to the service of God in the priesthood
 - Also he must have successfully completed a course of study including 4 years of High School, 4 years of college and 4 years of seminary theology

Holy Orders (Cont)

- The levels of Holy Orders include:
 - **Deacons** who may baptize, preach and administer communion
 - Permanent
 - Transitional
 - **Priests** who may also celebrate the Mass and forgive sins
 - **Bishops** who may also confirm, ordain priests and deacons

Holy Orders (Cont)

- A bishop is the head of a diocese
- Designated by the pope
- Ordained by the laying on of hands by other bishops with succession back to the Apostles
- Receives the power to confirm and ordain deacons and priests
- Receives the final mark from the Holy Spirit (Baptism, Confirmation, Diaconate, Priesthood)
- One who receives holy orders can never lose their powers

Holy Orders (Cont)

- Pope, Cardinal, Monsignor are not higher Holy Orders
 - Pope as the Bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church can:
 - Select cardinals and bishops
 - Administer the Holy See, or the Vatican State
 - Has authority over the entire church
 - May speak infallibly *ex cathedra* on matters of faith and morals

Holy Orders (Cont)

- A bishop who is the head of a diocese is known as an ***ordinary*** bishop
- A bishop without a diocese is known as a ***titular*** bishop and may be assigned to assist another bishop as an auxiliary bishop
- Dioceses are grouped into provinces and the ordinary is called an ***arch-bishop***
- Dioceses are further divided into deaneries administered by the senior diocesan priest known as the dean

Holy Orders (Cont)

- Diocesan priests are assigned to a parish by the bishop
- Order priests are assigned to an order like the Franciscans, Dominicans or Jesuits
- ***Monsignor*** is an honorary title given to a priest for exemplary service