

Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick

January 8, 2018

What is a “sacrament”?

1. An outward sign
2. Instituted by Christ
3. Entrusted to the Church
4. To confer grace.

How many sacraments are
there?

Seven

Sacraments of Initiation?

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Holy Eucharist

How/when do we celebrate these sacraments in the RCIA context?

At the Easter Vigil Mass.

Sacraments of Healing?

Reconciliation

- ❖ Confession
- ❖ Penance

Anointing of the Sick

Sacraments of Service to Others?

1. Holy Orders (Ordination)
2. Matrimony

What is Reconciliation for (besides grace)?

1. The forgiveness of sins committed after Baptism
2. Reconciliation with God and the Church
3. Spiritual consolation and strength to face spiritual challenges

What do we call the first step of the sacrament?

The Examination of Conscience.



The second step is
the actual confession
of sins to the priest.









The Third Step – Doing Penance



Recapping How to Do It

Look at the cheat sheet.

(Don't forget to explain
"behind the screen" and
"face to face.")



How specific do I have to be?

1. Mortal sins must be confessed fairly specifically, by kind and number of times committed.
2. Other sins can be confessed more generally.

What is a “mortal sin”?

A serious sin that destroys our loving relationship with God, drives sanctifying grace out of our souls, and merits eternal punishment in hell.

What is “sanctifying grace”?

Grace is God’s divine life, shared with us.

Sanctifying grace is the special kind of grace that makes us holy and pleasing in God’s eyes. It overcomes the lack of original holiness that we call original sin. We receive it initially in Baptism.

Sanctifying grace is “friendship with God,” and we must have it when we die in order to enter heaven. See CCC ¶¶ 2000, 2023-24.

What is a “mortal sin”?

A serious sin that destroys our loving relationship with God, drives sanctifying grace out of our souls, and merits eternal punishment in hell. A mortal sin must have all of these three elements:

1. Grave matter
2. Full knowledge
3. Deliberate consent

Which is the more accurate statement?

- A. Every abortion is a mortal sin.
- B. Every abortion is grave matter.

How does mortal sin affect our sacramental life?

A person in a state of mortal sin is obliged to refrain from receiving Holy Eucharist.

To receive Holy Eucharist while in a state of mortal sin is itself a grievous mortal sin of sacrilege.

1 Corinthians 11: 27-29.

CCC ¶¶ 1385, 1415.

What do we call non-mortal sins?

Venial sins.

Venial sins are forgiven in Reconciliation, but they are also forgiven by participation at Mass.

How often should I go to Confession?

The bare minimum prescribed by the Church is that we must confess serious sins at least once a year. CCC ¶ 1457.

If you are conscious of having committed a mortal sin, avail yourself of Confession at the first opportunity (after repentance)!

Otherwise, maybe 4 times a year?

Matter/Form/Minister

The MATTER: The repentance, confession, and penance by the penitent.

The FORM: The prayer of absolution.

The MINISTER: Must be a priest or a bishop.

Want more about the Sacrament of Reconciliation?

Go to our blog:

Stmonicarca.wordpress.com

And click on the “Confession” tab.

There you’ll find “Greg’s Explanation and Defense of Confession,” an examination of conscience, and lots of other resources.

Anointing of the Sick



Anointing of the Sick

The MATTER: Blessed olive oil and the laying on of hands.



Anointing of the Sick

The FORM:

*Through this holy anointing
may the Lord in His love and mercy help you
with the grace of the Holy Spirit.*

*May the Lord who frees you from sin
save you and raise you up.*

Anointing of the Sick

The MINISTER: A bishop or priest must administer this sacrament.

Anointing of the Sick

What is the Sacrament for (besides grace)?

1. Spiritual healing, strengthening, and peace
2. Physical healing, if it is God's will
3. Forgiveness of sins, if the recipient is contrite and unable to receive Reconciliation
4. Preparation for death

Anointing of the Sick

The Scriptural bases of the Sacrament

1. James 5: 14-15
2. Mark 6: 12-13

How sick do you have to be?

Seriously ill, but not necessarily at the point of death.

Perhaps anytime one is going to have surgery under general anesthesia.

The elderly can receive the sacrament if they are in a condition of weakness even though no dangerous illness is present.

How many times can a person
receive the Sacrament?

As many times as need be.

Can a person who has just died receive Anointing of the Sick?

Only living people can receive any sacrament. If there is any doubt as to whether a person is still alive, though, the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick can be “conditionally” performed – rather like a conditional Baptism.

Anointing of the Sick

A Personal Story

Any Questions?

