The Sacraments of Healing

Sacraments of Healing

CCC 1420: Through the sacraments of Christian initiation, man receives the new life of Christ.

…This new life can be weakened and even lost by sin.
Sacraments of Healing

CCC 1421: The Lord Jesus Christ, physician of our souls and bodies...

...has willed that his Church continue, in the power of the Holy Spirit,

...his work of healing and salvation, even among her own members.

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The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

CCC 1422:

Key paragraph from Lumen Gentium 11:

“Those who approach the sacrament of Penance obtain pardon from the mercy of God for the offence committed against Him and are at the same time reconciled with the Church, which they have wounded by their sins, and which by charity, example, and prayer seeks their conversion.”

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

What is this Sacrament called?

The Sacrament of....
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

What is this Sacrament called?
The Sacrament of....

1. Conversion ...(interior effects)

2. Penance (official name)

3. Confession (...of sin and of God's mercy)
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

What is this Sacrament called?

1. Conversion
2. Penance
3. Confession
4. Forgiveness (expression of pardon)

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

What is this Sacrament called?

1. Conversion
2. Penance
3. Confession
4. Forgiveness
5. Reconciliation (turning back to God and neighbor)

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

Why Reconciliation after Baptism?
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

Why Reconciliation after Baptism?

1. The greatness of Baptism requires ongoing forgiveness, conversion (CCC 1425)

CCC 1425: the new life...has not abolished the frailty and weakness of human nature, nor concupiscence...

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

Why Reconciliation after Baptism?

1. The greatness of Baptism requires ongoing forgiveness, conversion (CCC 1425)

2. The conversion of the baptized: "second conversion"
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<td>Two conversions: water and tears (St. Ambrose)</td>
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<td>Baptism principal, foundation</td>
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<td>Second conversion communitarian and ongoing</td>
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   --horror and weight of sin

Why Reconciliation after Baptism?

1. The greatness of Baptism requires ongoing forgiveness, conversion
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3. Interior penance: a work of the heart
4. Expressions of penance in Christian life
   --fasting, prayer, and almsgiving
   --taking up one’s daily cross
   --Eucharist
   --devotional life
   --liturgical seasons/days of penance
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

The Sacrament Itself: CCC 1440

The healing of...

SIN
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- What is Sin? CCC 1846-1851
  - Offense against reason (conscience)
  - Failure in love for God
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

What is Sin? CCC 1846-1851
- Offence against reason (conscience)
- Failure in love for God
- A disobedient revolt

Different kinds of sin? CCC 1854 ff
- Mortal Sin
- Venial Sin

Sin talk: helpful distinctions
Reconciliation

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Sin talk: helpful distinctions
- Objective gravity vs. subjective culpability
- Vs. mechanical understanding of sin
- the personal dimension of sin
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Sin talk: helpful distinctions
- Objective gravity vs. subjective culpability
- The personal dimension of sin
- Vs. mechanical understanding of sin
- Is mortal sin easy or hard? — a problematic question
- Dual realities: God’s mercy, human freedom
- Ontological and Moral goodness (see Kreeft 338)
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Doctrine of God problems and sin
- Deism
- Pantheism
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Doctrine of God problems and sin
- Deism
- Pantheism
- Biblical God: non-competitive—"strange", "sees the heart"

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Why do I need to go to Confession to a priest?

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

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The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

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  - Reconciliation with the Church (1443-1445)
  - The sacrament of forgiveness

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Matter and Form of the Sacrament
  - Matter/quasi-matter: contrition, confession, satisfaction
  - Form: words of absolution by a priest
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

Form: Prayer of absolution by a priest

God, the Father of mercies, through the death and resurrection of His Son has reconciled the world to Himself and sent the Holy Spirit among us for the forgiveness of sins;

Through the ministry of the Church may God give you pardon and peace, and I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

Acts of the Penitent (CCC 1450-1460)

Contrition
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Acts of the Penitent
  - Contrition (1451)
    - "sorrow of soul for sin committed"
    - "with resolution not to sin again"
  - Perfect: gift of God, rooted in love of God
  - Imperfect: rooted in imperfect fear

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Acts of the Penitent
  - Contrition
  - Confession of Sins

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Acts of the Penitent
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  - Satisfaction (CCC 1459-60)
  - Ordered to remedy of sin's disorders, and spiritual health
  - Configures us to Christ
  - Participation with Christ (cf. 1460) is source of penance's efficacy
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The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

The Minister of the Sacrament

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

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apostles—bishops—priests:

St. Paul: 2 Cor 5:18: "Ministers of reconciliation"
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

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- apostles–bishops–priests:
  - St. Paul: 2 Cor 5:18: "Ministers of reconciliation"
  - *****John 20: 19-23*****
     - Immediately post-resurrection
     - Holy Spirit
     - "If you forgive sins, they are forgiven."
     - (see also 2 Cor 2:10: Paul forgives "in the person of Christ" (en prosopo Christou)

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The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- The Minister of the Sacrament
  - Faculties: given by Bishop

- Obligations of the priest:
  - To encourage faithful to confess (CCC 1464)
  - Make themselves available for confession
  - To be a sign and instrument of the merciful and just Father
  - United to the intention and charity of Christ (CCC 1466)
  - Not withhold absolution (if all conditions are met)
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

- Obligations of the priest:
  - Respect and be sensitive and discreet (CCC 1466)
  - Love the truth
  - Faithful to the Magisterium (CCC 1466)
  - Be "sealed" by sacramental seal of silence (CCC 1467)
  - To be equally a judge and physician (CIC 978)

The EFFECTS of the Sacrament

- RECONCILIATION: CCC 1468
- With God:
  - Restoration of God’s grace
  - Joins us to God in an intimate friendship
  - Usually followed by peace and serenity of conscience with strong spiritual consolation
  - A “spiritual resurrection”

- The EFFECTS of the Sacrament
  - RECONCILIATION:
  - With the Church (CCC 1469)
  - Restoration to ecclesial communion
  - Revitalizes the life of the Church (she was wounded too)
  - Exchange of spiritual goods
  - Reconciled with creation
  - Anticipates personal judgment (1470)
The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Key passage: Lumen Gentium 11:
By the sacred anointing of the sick and the prayer of her priests the whole Church commends the sick to the suffering and glorified Lord, asking that He may lighten their suffering and save them; she exhorts them, moreover, to contribute to the welfare of the whole people of God by associating themselves freely with the passion and death of Christ.

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

1. The context: problem of illness and sickness & salvation history (CCC 1500)

2. Sickness in the Scriptures
   • Christ’s cross gives new meaning to suffering and death

4. A special sacrament instituted by Christ for the sick
The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

A special sacrament instituted by Christ for the sick (CCC 1506-1511)

- Christ commands the Church to heal through the anointing with oil (Mk 6:12-13; Mt 10:8)
- Instituted by Christ (CCC 1511)
- Apostolic Church practiced a special rite of healing: James 5:14-15

Development of the Sacrament

- Gradually used for those near death (Extreme Unction) in late medieval age
- Restored to those who are seriously ill in recent years in twentieth century

Recipient

• Any faithful in danger of death from sickness or old age
• A serious illness (not necessarily life threatening)
• Prior to a serious operation
The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Recipient
• Also:
  • Sick children at the age of reason
  • Persons in a coma (or otherwise in a grave health risk)

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Minister
• Priests (bishops and presbyters)
  • Never performed by lay people and deacons may never perform it, even in emergencies

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

How is it celebrated?
The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Matter and Form

(laying on of hands—epiclesis proper to the sacrament CCC 1519)
- **Matter:** anointing with Oil (on forehead and hands)
- **Form:** prayer of anointing:
  - “Through this holy anointing may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit.”
  - “May with Lord who frees you from sin save you and raise you up.”

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Effects of the Sacrament of Anointing

A particular gift of the Holy Spirit
Union with the passion of Christ
An ecclesial grace
Preparation for death

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Effects of the Sacrament of Anointing

Forgiveness of sins (if person had contrition and was un able to receive Reconciliation)
Restores health (if it tends toward salvation of the soul)
Reduces or removes temporal punishment due to sin if person is properly disposed
The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Effects of the Sacrament of Anointing

Union with the passion of Christ

In the Cross of Christ not only is the Redemption accomplished through suffering, but also human suffering itself has been redeemed...In bringing about the Redemption through suffering, Christ has also raised human suffering to the level of the Redemption. Thus each man, in his suffering, can also become a sharer in the redemptive suffering of Christ. (JP II, Salvifici Doloris, 19)

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Effects of the Sacrament of Anointing

Union with the passion of Christ

St. Paul:

Now I rejoice in my sufferings for yours sake, and in my flesh I complete what is lacking in Christ’s afflictions for the sake of his body, that is, the Church. (Col 1:24)

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

Viaticum

The Sacraments that prepare us for our heavenly homeland

Penance, Anointing, Eucharist as Viaticum

Ordered to the completion of our earthly pilgrimage

Analogous to Sacraments of Initiation
For next time

Read the Catechism section on the “Sacraments at the Service of Communion.” (1533-1666)

Final project early notification!

- Your protestant friend, a 45 yr old teacher, tells you that he doesn’t understand why Catholics have to “do all these rituals to be close to God.” He says Jesus came to “set us free from all that stuff.” Write an email response to your friend in which you explain what is the Catholic view of the “Sacramental economy,” giving two distinct reasons to explain why the Sacraments are logical and/or essential.

- (max 2 pg, single spaced type + .5 pg. Email to Fr Muir at frmuir@diocesephoenix.org by Dec 18 at 11:59 pm.)