Adult Confirmation Preparation

Life in Christ, Ten Commandments, Beatitudes, Reconciliation/Confession

Confirmation Schedule, St. Jude

- Saturday, October 31, 2020
 - Private Confirmation Mass
 - Masks and Social Distancing
- Arrive at 9:30 AM with sponsors
- I will give you:
 - Creed cards
 - at bottom, your responses
 - Sponsors will receive your name/saint name cards

Confirmation Schedule, St. Jude

- I NEED:
 - Sponsor forms
 - Saint names

Life in Christ, Ten Commandments,

The Beatitudes, Reconciliation/Confession

- Acts 26:11 "... it was in Antioch that the disciples were first called Christians."
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The Conditions of Discipleship. 24 Then Jesus said to his disciples, "Whoever wishes to come after me must deny himself, take up his cross, and follow me. 25 For whoever wishes to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for my sake will find it. 26 What profit would there be for one to gain the whole world and forfeit his life? Or what can one give in exchange for his life? 27 For the Son of Man will come with his angels in his Father's glory, and then he will repay everyone according to his conduct. 28 Amen, I say to you, there are some standing here who will not taste death until they see the Son of Man coming in his kingdom."

John 10:10 - "I came so that they might have life and have it more abundantly."

Romans 12:1 - Therefore, I urge you, brothers and sisters, in view of God's mercy, to offer your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy and pleasing to God—this is your true and proper worship. 2 Do not conform to the pattern of this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind. Then you will be able to test and approve what God's will is —his good, pleasing and perfect will.

The Beatitudes

- 3 "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
- 4 Blessed are they who mourn, for they will be comforted.
- 5 Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the land.
- 6 Blessed are they who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be satisfied.
- 7 Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.
- 8 Blessed are the clean of heart, for they will see God.

- 9 Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.
- 10 Blessed are they who are persecuted for the sake of righteousness,

for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

11 Blessed are you when they insult you and persecute you and utter every kind of evil against you [falsely] because of me. 12 Rejoice and be glad, for your reward will be great in heaven. Thus they persecuted the prophets who were before you.

1/"I am the Lord thy God, you shall not have other gods beside me."

This commandment forbids idolatry, the worship of false gods and goddesses, and it excludes polytheism, the belief in many gods, insisting instead on monotheism, the belief in one God. This commandment forbids making golden calves, building temples to Isis, and worshipping statues of Caesar, for example.

2/ "You shall not invoke the name of the Lord, your God, in vain."

The faithful are required to honor the name of God. It makes sense that if you're to love God with all your heart, soul, mind, and strength, then you're naturally to respect the name of God with equal passion and vigor.

3/ "Remember the sabbath day—keep it holy."

The Jewish celebration of Sabbath (Shabbat) begins at sundown on Friday evening and lasts until sundown on Saturday. Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox Christians go to church on Sunday, treating it as the Lord's Day instead of Saturday to honor the day Christ rose from the dead.

4./ "Honor your father and your mother, that you may have a long life in the land the Lord your God is giving you."

This commandment obliges the faithful to show respect for their parents — as children and adults. Children must obey their parents, and adults must respect and see to the care of their parents, when they become old and infirm.

5/ "You shall not kill."

The better translation from the Hebrew would be "Thou shalt not murder" — a subtle distinction but an important one to the Church. Killing an innocent person is considered murder. Killing an unjust aggressor to preserve your own life is still killing, but it isn't considered murder or immoral.

6/ "You shall not commit adultery."

The sixth and ninth commandments honor human sexuality. This commandment forbids the actual, physical act of having immoral sexual activity, specifically adultery, which is sex with someone else's spouse or a spouse cheating on their partner. This commandment also includes *fornication*, which is sex between unmarried people, prostitution, pornography, homosexual activity, masturbation, group sex, rape, incest, pedophilia, bestiality, and necrophilia.

7/ "You shall not steal."

10/ "You shall not covet your neighbor's goods."

The seventh and tenth commandments focus on respecting and honoring the possessions of others. This commandment forbids the act of taking someone else's property. The Catholic Church believes that this commandment also denounces cheating people of their money or property, depriving workers of their just wage, or not giving employers a full day's work for a full day's pay. Embezzlement, fraud, tax evasion, and vandalism are all considered extensions of violations of the Seventh Commandment.

The Tenth Commandment forbids the wanting to or taking someone else's property. Along with the Seventh Commandment, this commandment condemns theft and the feelings of envy, greed, and jealousy in reaction to what other people have.

8/ "You shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

The Eighth Commandment condemns lying. Because God is regarded as the author of all truth, the Church believes that humans are obligated to honor the truth. The most obvious way to fulfill this commandment is not to *lie* — intentionally deceive another by speaking a falsehood.

9/ "You shall not covet thy neighbor's wife."

The Ninth Commandment forbids the intentional desire and longing for immoral sexuality. To sin in the heart, Jesus says, is to lust after a woman or a man in your heart with the desire and will to have immoral sex with them. Just as human life is a gift from God and needs to be respected, defended, and protected, so, too, is human sexuality. Catholicism regards human sexuality as a divine gift, so it's considered sacred in the proper context — marriage.

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Precepts of the Church

The Precepts of the Church describe the minimum effort we must make in prayer and in living a moral life. All Catholics are called to move beyond the minimum by growing in love of God and love of neighbor.

Precepts of the Church

The 5 Precepts are:

- 1. Attendance at Mass on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation
- 2. Confession of serious sin at least once a year
- 3. Reception of Holy Communion at least once a year during the Easter season
- 4. Observance of the days of fast and abstinence
- 5. Providing for the needs of the Church.

II. THE DEFINITION OF SIN

Catechism of the Catholic Church:

§1849 Sin is an offense against reason, truth, and right conscience; it is failure in genuine love for God and neighbor caused by a perverse attachment to certain goods. It wounds the nature of man and injures human solidarity. It has been defined as "an utterance, a deed, or a desire contrary to the eternal law." 121

§1850 Sin is an offense against God: "Against you, you alone, have I sinned, and done that which is evil in your sight." Sin sets itself against God's love for us and turns our hearts away from it. Like the first sin, it is disobedience, a revolt against God through the will to become "like gods," knowing and determining good and evil. Sin is thus "love of oneself even to contempt of God." In this proud self- exaltation, sin is diametrically opposed to the obedience of Jesus, which achieves our salvation.

Mortal and Venial Sins

Three conditions are necessary for mortal sin to exist:

- Grave Matter: The act itself is intrinsically evil and immoral.
- Full Knowledge: The person must know that what they're doing or planning to do is evil and immoral.
- **Deliberate Consent:** The person must freely choose to commit the act or plan to do it. Someone forced against her will doesn't commit a mortal sin.

- 1. Examine your conscience.
- 2. Be sincerely sorry for your sins.
- 3. Confess your sins.
- 4. Resolve to amend your life.
- 5. After your confession do the penance that your priest assigns.

Psalm 51 The Miserere: Prayer of Repentance

1 For the leader. A psalm of David, 2 when Nathan the prophet came to him after he had gone in to Bathsheba.

I

3 Have mercy on me, God, in accord with your merciful love;

in your abundant compassion blot out my transgressions.

- 4 Thoroughly wash away my guilt; and from my sin cleanse me.
- 5 For I know my transgressions; my sin is always before me.
- 6 Against you, you alone have I sinned; I have done what is evil in your eyes
- So that you are just in your word, and without reproach in your judgment.
- 7 Behold, I was born in guilt, in sin my mother conceived me.
- 8 Behold, you desire true sincerity; and secretly you teach me wisdom.
- 9 Cleanse me with hyssop, that I may be pure; wash me, and I will be whiter than snow.

10

You will let me hear gladness and joy; the bones you have crushed will rejoice

II

- 11 Turn away your face from my sins; blot out all my iniquities.
- 12 A clean heart create for me, God; renew within me a steadfast spirit.
- 13 Do not drive me from before your face, nor take from me your holy spirit.
- 14 Restore to me the gladness of your salvation; uphold me with a willing spirit.
- 15 I will teach the wicked your ways, that sinners may return to you.
- 16 Rescue me from violent bloodshed, God, my saving God,

and my tongue will sing joyfully of your justice.

- 17 Lord, you will open my lips; and my mouth will proclaim your praise.
- 18 For you do not desire sacrifice[d] or I would give it;

a burnt offering you would not accept.

Penitential Rite

I confess to almighty God and to you, my brothers and sisters,

that I have sinned through my own fault – [we strike our breast]

in my thoughts and in my words, in what I have done, and in what I have failed to do;

and I ask blessed Mary, ever virgin, all the angels and saints, and you, my brothers and sisters,

to pray for me to the Lord our God.

May almighty God have mercy on us,
forgive us our sins,
and bring us to everlasting life.

Amen.

Appearance to the Disciples. John 20:19 - On the evening of that first day of the week, when the doors were locked, where the disciples were, for fear of the Jews, Jesus came and stood in their midst and said to them, "Peace be with you." 20 When he had said this, he showed them his hands and his side. The disciples rejoiced when they saw the Lord. 21 [Jesus] said to them again, "Peace be with you. As the Father has sent me, so I send you." 22 And when he had said this, he breathed on them and said to them, "Receive the holy Spirit. 23 Whose sins you forgive are forgiven them, and whose sins you retain are retained."

IV. The Power of Prayer

James 5:13 Is anyone among you suffering? He should pray. Is anyone in good spirits? He should sing praise. 14 Is anyone among you sick? He should summon the presbyters of the church, and they should pray over him and anoint [him] with oil in the name of the Lord, 15 and the prayer of faith will save the sick person, and the Lord will raise him up. If he has committed any sins, he will be forgiven.

Confession and Intercession. 16 Therefore, confess your sins to one another and pray for one another, that you may be healed. The fervent prayer of a righteous person is very powerful."

How to Make a Good Confession

Going to Confession

The penitent and the priest begin with the sign of the Cross, saying:

In the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

The priest urges the penitent to have confidence in God with these or similar words:

May the Lord be in your heart and help you to confess your sins with true sorrow.

The priest may read or say a passage from Sacred Scripture after which the penitent then states:

Forgive me, Father, for I have sinned. It has been (however many days, weeks, months or years) since my last confession.

The penitent then states his or her sins. For the confession to be valid, the penitent must confess all of the mortal sins he or she is aware of having committed since the last confession, be sorry for them, and have a firm purpose of amendment to try not to commit the same sins in the future.

After this, the priest will generally give some advice to the penitent and impose a penance. Then he will ask the penitent to make an act of contrition. The penitent may do so in his or her own words, or may say one of many memorized acts of contrition like the following:

Act of Contrition

O My God, I am sorry for my sins with all my heart. In choosing to do wrong and failing to do good, I have sinned against you, whom I should love above all things. I firmly intend, with the help of your grace, to do penance, to sin no more and to avoid whatever leads me to sin. Our Savior, Jesus Christ, suffered and died for us. In His Name, O Lord, have mercy.

After this the priest will absolve the penitent in the following words:

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.

The penitent makes the sign of the Cross and answers: Amen.

The priest will then dismiss the penitent with a short prayer and encouragement.

The penitent should then immediately try to fulfill the penance imposed if it is something that can be done quickly.

Reconciliation/Confession Schedule, St. Jude

- Saturday, 2:30P
- Monday through Friday, 11:30 A (after Mass)
- by appointment