

## **Martin Luther 95 thesis – basics of catechism**

5 “solaes” – solae scriptura (Bible), solae fide (faith), solae gratia (grace) , solae Christus (Christ) , Soli Deo gloria (glory to God alone)

In most of the earliest articulations of the solas, three were typically specified: scripture over tradition, faith over works, and grace over merit, each intended to represent an important distinction compared with teachings claimed in Catholic doctrine

Martin Luther wrote his 95 theses in 1517 as a protest against the selling of indulgences. After he sent a copy of the theses to Albert of Mainz (who sent a copy to Pope Leo), Luther continued to write, elaborating on the issues raised.

- 1. Selling indulgences to finance the building of St. Peter's is wrong.**
  - 2. The pope has no power over Purgatory.**
  - 3. Buying indulgences gives people a false sense of security and endangers their salvation.**
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### **Catechism – 4 parts...**

The Catechism of the Catholic Church is 1425 pages and divided into four parts based on four pillars inspired by the great tradition of catechisms in the Church:

the baptismal profession of **faith**,  
the **sacraments of faith**,  
the life of **faith (morality)**, and  
the **prayer** of the believer.

It takes as long as the priest says it takes to learn. Usually a year of class.

### **The Precepts of the Church :**

1. You shall attend Mass on Sundays and on holy days of obligation and remain free from work or activity that could impede the sanctification of such days.
2. You shall confess your sins at least once a year.
3. You shall receive the sacrament of the Eucharist at least during the Easter season.
4. You shall observe the days of fasting and abstinence established by the Church.
5. You shall help to provide for the needs of the Church.

There are 255 Infallibly Declared Dogmas

### **The Seven Sacraments**

Baptism

Confirmation

Eucharist

Penance

Anointing of the Sick

Holy Orders

Matrimony

7 Deadly sins are not mortal sins.

Salvation is obtained by the process of confession, penance, and absolution. You can not receive eucharist if you have not been to confession.

In the **Catholic Church**, **sins** come in two basic **types**: mortal **sins** that imperil your soul and venial **sins**, which are less serious breaches of God's law. The **Church** believes that if you commit a mortal **sin**, you forfeit heaven and opt for hell by your own free will and actions.

Some mortal sins (Abortion, Adultery, Blasphemy, Divorce, Failing to attend mass, murder, rape, suicide, or heresy) cause [automatic excommunication](#) which can lead to apostacy and Damnation.

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Here is a basic overview of the four parts of the Mass: (Sunday service)

the *Introductory Rites*,

the *Liturgy of the Word*,

the *Liturgy of the Eucharist*,

and the *Concluding Rites*.

### **Major memorization to know:**

#### 1. The Liturgical Seasons

Advent

Christmas

Lent

Holy Week

Easter Triduum

Easter Season

Ordinary Time

#### 2. Holy Days of Obligation –

Solemnity of Mary, the Mother of God

January 1

Immaculate Conception

December 8

Ascension of Our Lord

40 days after Easter

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

August 15

All Saints Day November 1

Christmas -Nativity of our Lord

December 25

#### 3. 7 Duties of Catholic Christians –

4. 10 commandments

5. the beatitudes

6. Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit

7. the fruits of the Holy Spirit

8. 3 theological virtues

9. 4 cardinal virtues

10. Basic Prayers –

The Sign of the Cross

Lord's Prayer

Hail Mary

Apostles' Creed

Acts of Faith, Hope and Charity

Acts of Contrition

## **Process of a confessional –**

1. be contrite – repentant, sorry for your sin
2. examine your conscience – use a pattern (16 steps) to review Gods commands  
and the precepts of the church
3. enter and kneel or sit at the screen in the booth.
4. begin with the sign of the cross and state when was the last time you went to confessional.
5. state the sins verbally to the priest, he will assign you some penance. Recite the prayers and quote “the act of contrition”
6. conclude by saying “you are sorry for these sins and all the sins of my past life”
7. Listen to the words of absolution, the sacramental forgiveness of the Church through the ordained priest.
8. If he closes by saying, "Give thanks to the Lord for He is good," answer, "For His mercy endures forever."

## **Rosary –**

**Step 1:** While holding the crucifix, make the [Sign of the Cross](#) and pray the [Apostles' Creed](#) (a brief summary of the core beliefs of our faith).

**Step 2:** On the first large bead, pray the [Our Father](#) (the prayer Jesus taught us), typically for the intentions of the pope.

**Step 3:** On the next three small beads, pray the [Hail Mary](#) (a prayer to Mary, based on words from the Bible). These Hail Marys are often prayed for an increase in faith, hope, and love.

**Step 4:** In the space after the third Hail Mary, pray the [Glory Be](#) (a simple expression of praise and belief in the Trinity).

One you've prayed these introductory prayers, you are ready to begin the first decade.

**Step 5:** On the next large bead, pray the Our Father.

**Step 6:** On each small bead in the decade, pray the Hail Mary.

**Step 7:** In the space after the 10th bead, pray the Glory Be and the [Fatima Prayer](#) (a prayer Mary revealed to three shepherd children in Fatima, Portugal, in 1917).

**Step 8:** Pray the [Hail, Holy Queen](#) (a prayer asking for Mary's help) and the [Rosary Prayer](#) (a prayer of hope that our lives will be changed by the rosary).

**Step 9:** While holding the crucifix, make the Sign of the Cross.