

# Roman Catholicism (V)

**Sacrament** – **sacrare**, consecrate; **sacer**, sacred. Certain rites practiced by Roman Catholics.

**Sacerdotalism**: priestly system, functions, methods. Roman Catholicism is a sacramental, sacerdotal religion.

**Sacerdotal** – **sacer**, holy + **dare**, give: priestly; belief in the divine authority of the priesthood.

# I. Sacramental System

# Seven sacraments

Visible sign of invisible grace

Priest acts in name of Church – the source of blessings

Medicine illustration –

God is physician

Man is invalid

Priest is minister

Grace is antidote

Sacrament is vase

Medicine illustration –

Physician gives

Man receives

Priest dispenses

Medicine cures

Vase contains

# 1. Baptism

- Door to other sacraments
- Essential to salvation ... except for those who desire to be baptized and have not the opportunity to receive the rite
  1. Validity requires use of threefold name
  2. Proper administrator: priest
  3. Children are proper subjects (cursed)
  4. Duns Scotus: forcible of Jews...
  5. Excludes unbaptized children who die...
  6. Peter the Lombard ... sprinkling

## 1. Baptism

# 2. Confirmation

- Corresponds to adult period as baptism to child period.
- Completes baptism; confers graces of strength & hardihood (the baptized become full Christians).
- Rite performed by bishop... 'I sign thee w. the sign of the cross, I confirm thee w. the chrism of salvation, in the name of the F...'
- Ac.14:22; 18:23

1. Baptism

2. Confirmation

### 3. Eucharist

- Crown of sacraments (both sacrament and sacrifice) because it **repeats** Lord's oblation on cross; **communion** because it presents unity of the Church; **viaticum** because it is heavenly manna for pilgrims on way to heaven; **assumption** because it lifts us up into the Deity of Christ, and **host** because it contains Christ Himself.
- Also called the **mass**.

1. Baptism

2. Confirmation

### 3. Eucharist

- “The King, seated w. the twelve at the table, holds Himself in His hands. He, the Food, feeds upon Himself” – Thomas Aquinas
- Many wrestled with hard questions...
- Should be offered between hours of 9-3
- Superstitions exalted position of priests



1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
- 3. Eucharist**

## Explanation and defense

- Catholics believe that on the night before Christ died, He delegated to Apostles, and to their successors to the end of time, His power to change the substance of bread and wine into His body and blood.
- Proof: Jn.6:54-59

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
- 3. Eucharist**

## Explanation and defense

- Transubstantiation – trans, across, implying change; substance, underlying thing that exists per se (in itself)
  - Bread's substance changes into substance of body of Christ
  - Wine's substance changes into substance of blood of Christ

1. Baptism

2. Confirmation

### 3. Eucharist

#### Explanation and defense

- Transubstantiation – does NOT mean any change in accidents of bread and wine, i.e. in appearance, color, and taste perceived by the senses.
- Catholics admit this cannot be known through physical senses.

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
- 3. Eucharist**

## Response

- Mt.26:26-29
  - All words have literal and figurative meaning.
  - Are words of Mt.26 literal? If so, why?
    - Does Lord always speak literally?
    - Jn.6:35 . . . 10:7 . . . 15:1 . . .
  - If assume literal in one case, why not all?

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
- 3. Eucharist**

## Response

- Mt.26:26-29
  - After saying, ‘This is My...’ His body vanishes... Probably literal.
  - If they did not eat His literal body, must be figurative.
  - Do elements turn into His natural or glorified body? Jn.6:63; 1 Co.15:50

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
- 3. Eucharist**

## Response

- Mt.26:26-29
  - After saying, ‘This is My blood’... He calls it ‘fruit of the vine.’
  - Paul calls them ‘bread / cup’ – 1 Co.11:26

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
- 3. Eucharist**

## Response

- Mt.26:26-29 does not discuss same thing as John 6 –

1. Loaves and manna
2. People of Capernaum
3. After feeding 5000

John 4: well – water of life

John 6: miraculous feeding

John  
6:63

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
- 3. Eucharist**

## Response

- 1 Co.11:26, *till He comes*
  - Memorial of One who is absent.
  - Not eating of One who is literally present.



1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Eucharist
- 4. Penance**

- Baptism deletes original sin
- Penance deletes moral sins committed after baptism
- Based on Jn.20:23 – apostles and church authorized to forgive sins
- Vulgate – ‘do penance’
  - Makes repentance a meritorious exercise, not change of disposition

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Eucharist
- 4. Penance**

- Indulgences: remission of guilt & punishment of sin by setting aside works of satisfaction that would otherwise be required. Light penalty was substituted for a severer one.
- They could go on a crusade, pay money for good church cause, or visit churches, etc.

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Eucharist
4. Penance

## 5. Extreme unction

- Administered to one in peril of death.
- Remits venial sins and heals body.

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Eucharist
4. Penance
5. Extreme unction
- 6. Ordination**

- Conveys sacramental grace to seven orders (presbyters, deacons, et al.).

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Eucharist
4. Penance
5. Extreme unction
6. Ordination

## 7. Marriage

- Ep.5:32, Vulgate: 'this is a great sacrament...'

I. Sacramental System

II. The Apocrypha

# Hidden

Books included in Latin Vulgate & R. Cath.  
Versions...

Not included in OT canon

1-2 Esdras  
Rest of Esther  
Song of Three Holy  
Children  
Susanna  
Bel & Dragon  
Prayer of Manasseh

Tobit  
Judith  
Wisdom of Solomon  
Ecclesiasticus  
Baruch  
1-2 Maccabees

# Hidden

Jerome, Josephus, Philo, Eusebius ... held to Hebrew OT canon

There is 'no evidence that these books were ever regarded as canonical by any Jews, whether inside or outside Palestine, whether they read the Bible in Hebrew or in Greek'  
– F. F. Bruce

Oldest versions of LXX date to 4<sup>th</sup> Century

Jesus and apostles quote hundreds of OT passages; never quote the apocrypha



# Hidden

Suppose Jude 14 alludes to it

Would not make it authoritative

Ac.17:28; Tit.1:12, et al.

**Would Catholics include these works in their Bible?**

‘Holy Spirit is free to inspire borrowed words and make them part of God’s Word’ – Kistemaker

Truth is truth no matter where it is found

# Hidden

OT does not record Enoch's prophecy, but Jude could know it just as . . .

1. Peter knew Noah was a preacher
2. Peter knew Lot was vexed in Sodom
3. Paul knew names of Egyptian magicians

Balaam was pagan prophet

Balaam's donkey talked

# Hidden

By inspiration “Jude quotes Enoch and not some book” – Lenski

Some apocryphal books promote unbiblical concepts. 2 Macc.12:45-46

KJV originally included apocrypha

NOT because it was canonical

BUT for its historical value