

A wide-angle photograph of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, Italy. The image captures the massive scale of the building, featuring its iconic dome and a series of large, classical columns that form a semi-circular portico. The foreground shows a cobblestone plaza with several people walking, providing a sense of scale. The sky is overcast, and the overall tone is somewhat somber.

# THE MAJOR ISSUES THAT SEPARATE EVANGELICALISM AND Roman Catholicism

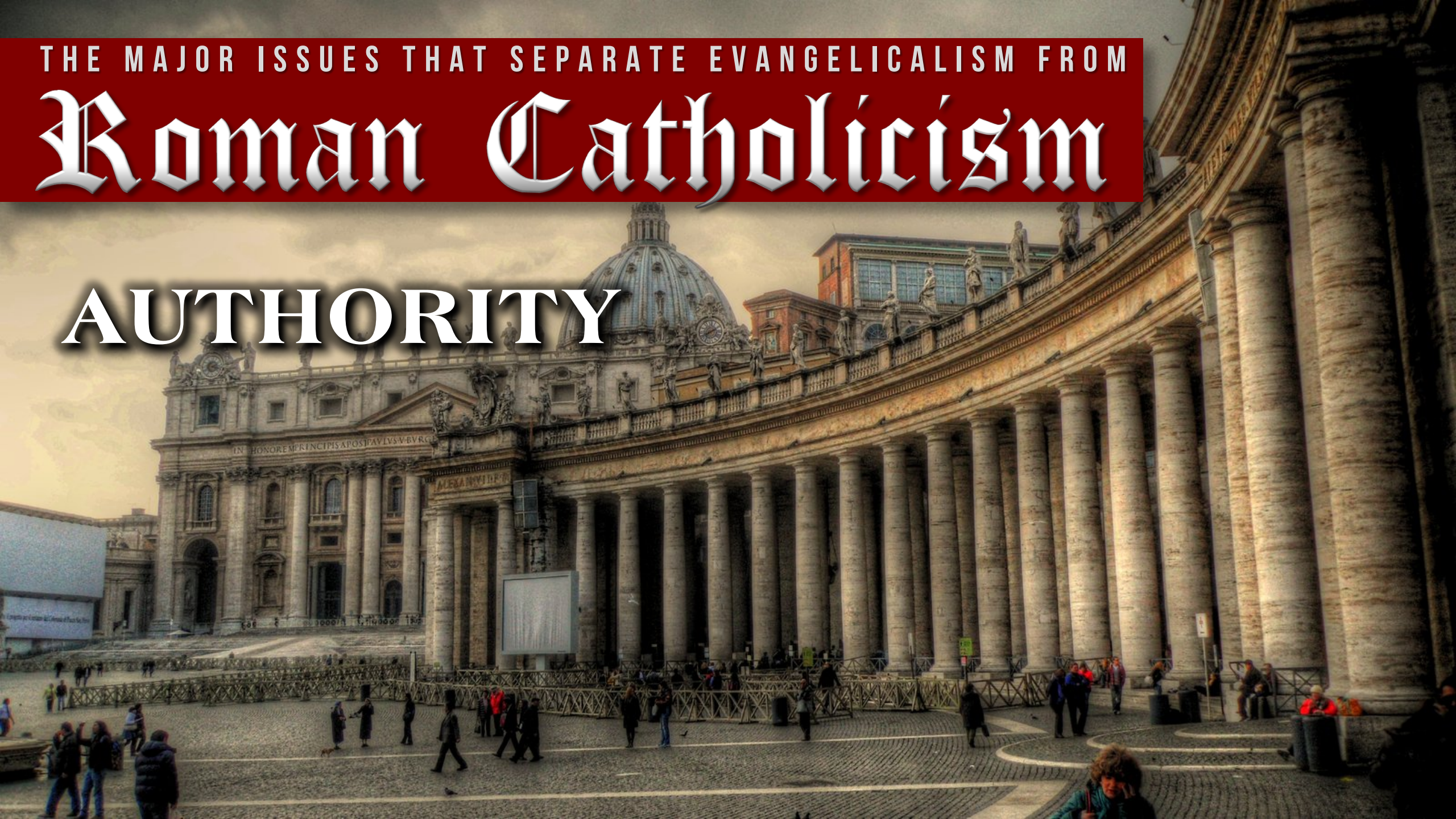
AUTHORITY  
JUSTIFICATION  
THE MASS  
MARIOLOGY



THE MAJOR ISSUES THAT SEPARATE EVANGELICALISM FROM

# Roman Catholicism

## AUTHORITY







Speaks with the  
absolute authority  
of the apostle Peter

*Speaks with the  
supreme authority of  
Christ himself*

*His Holiness, the Pope*

*Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ*

*Successor of the St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles*

*Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church*

*Primate of Italy*

*Patriarch of the West*

*Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province*

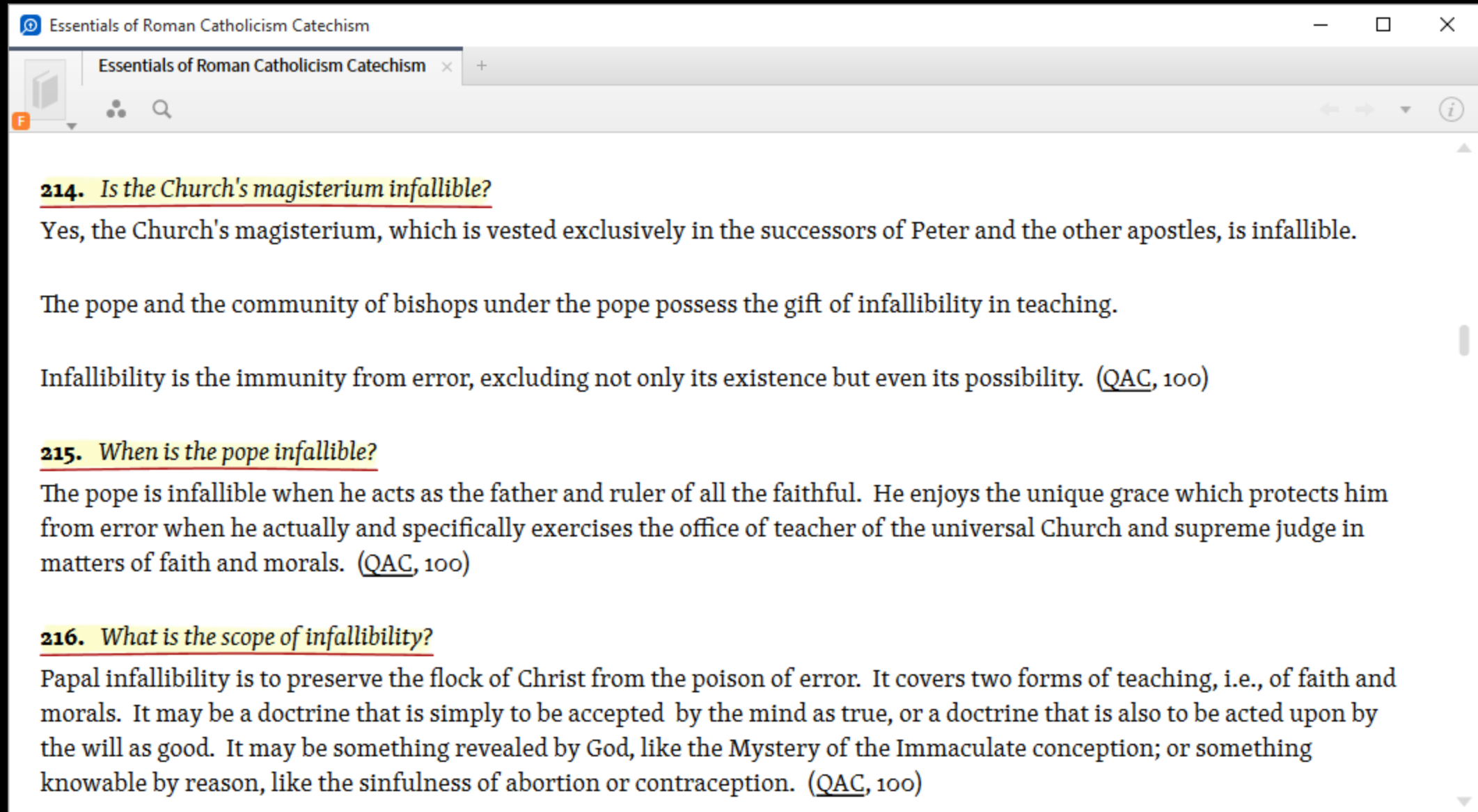
*Sovereign of the State of Vatican City-State*

*Servant of the Servants of God*

*Pontifex Maximus (not an official title)*







**214. Is the Church's magisterium infallible?**

Yes, the Church's magisterium, which is vested exclusively in the successors of Peter and the other apostles, is infallible.

The pope and the community of bishops under the pope possess the gift of infallibility in teaching.

Infallibility is the immunity from error, excluding not only its existence but even its possibility. (QAC, 100)

**215. When is the pope infallible?**

The pope is infallible when he acts as the father and ruler of all the faithful. He enjoys the unique grace which protects him from error when he actually and specifically exercises the office of teacher of the universal Church and supreme judge in matters of faith and morals. (QAC, 100)

**216. What is the scope of infallibility?**

Papal infallibility is to preserve the flock of Christ from the poison of error. It covers two forms of teaching, i.e., of faith and morals. It may be a doctrine that is simply to be accepted by the mind as true, or a doctrine that is also to be acted upon by the will as good. It may be something revealed by God, like the Mystery of the Immaculate conception; or something knowable by reason, like the sinfulness of abortion or contraception. (QAC, 100)



THE TEACHING AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH'S MAGISTERIUM



Ex cathedra

THE PERSONAL AUTHORITY OF THE BISHOP OF ROME



**INFALLIBLE PAPAL  
DECREES**



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION



1854

ASSUMPTION OF MARY



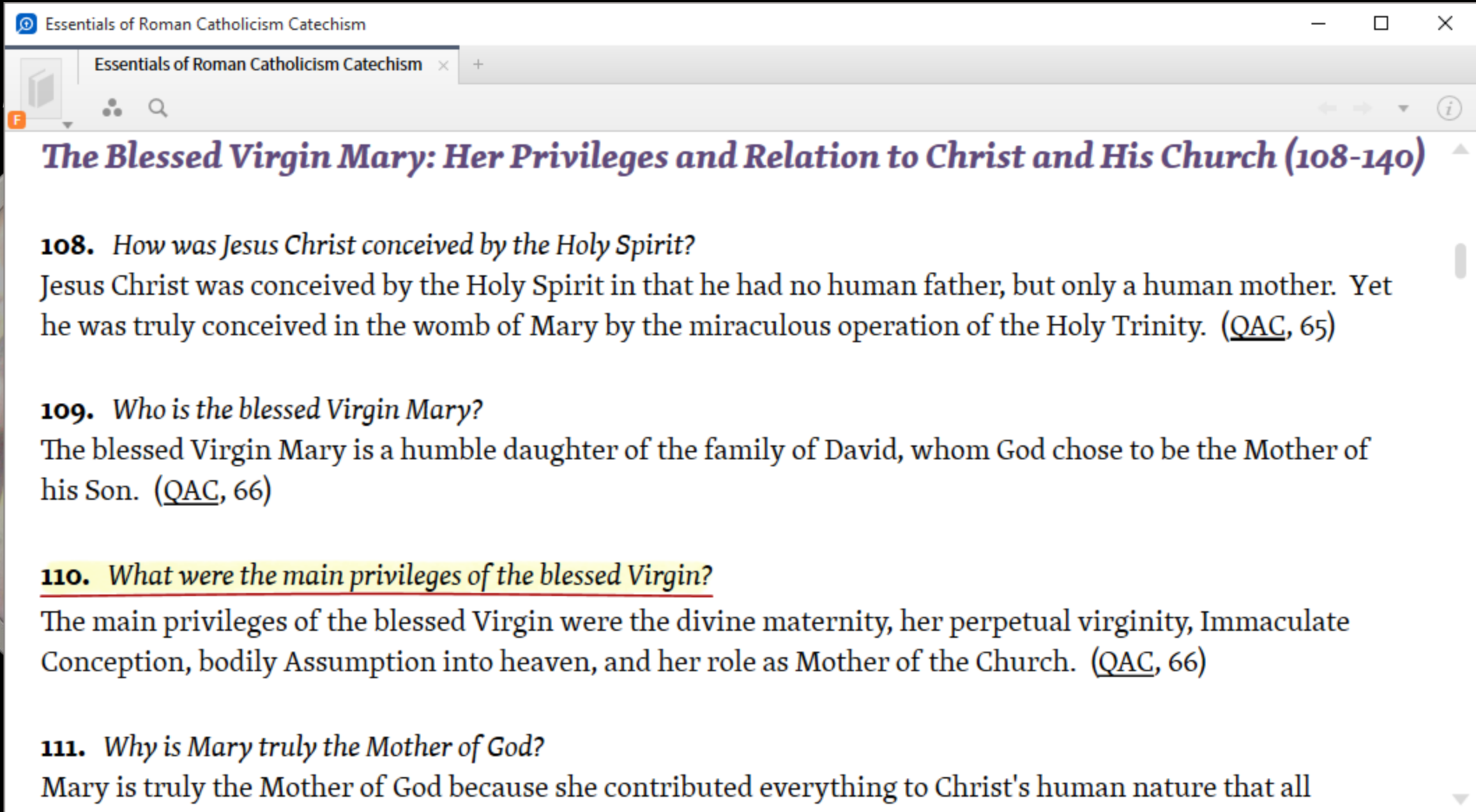
1950



**INFALLIBLE PAPAL  
DECREES**



IMM



Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

## *The Blessed Virgin Mary: Her Privileges and Relation to Christ and His Church (108-140)*

**108.** *How was Jesus Christ conceived by the Holy Spirit?*  
Jesus Christ was conceived by the Holy Spirit in that he had no human father, but only a human mother. Yet he was truly conceived in the womb of Mary by the miraculous operation of the Holy Trinity. (QAC, 65)

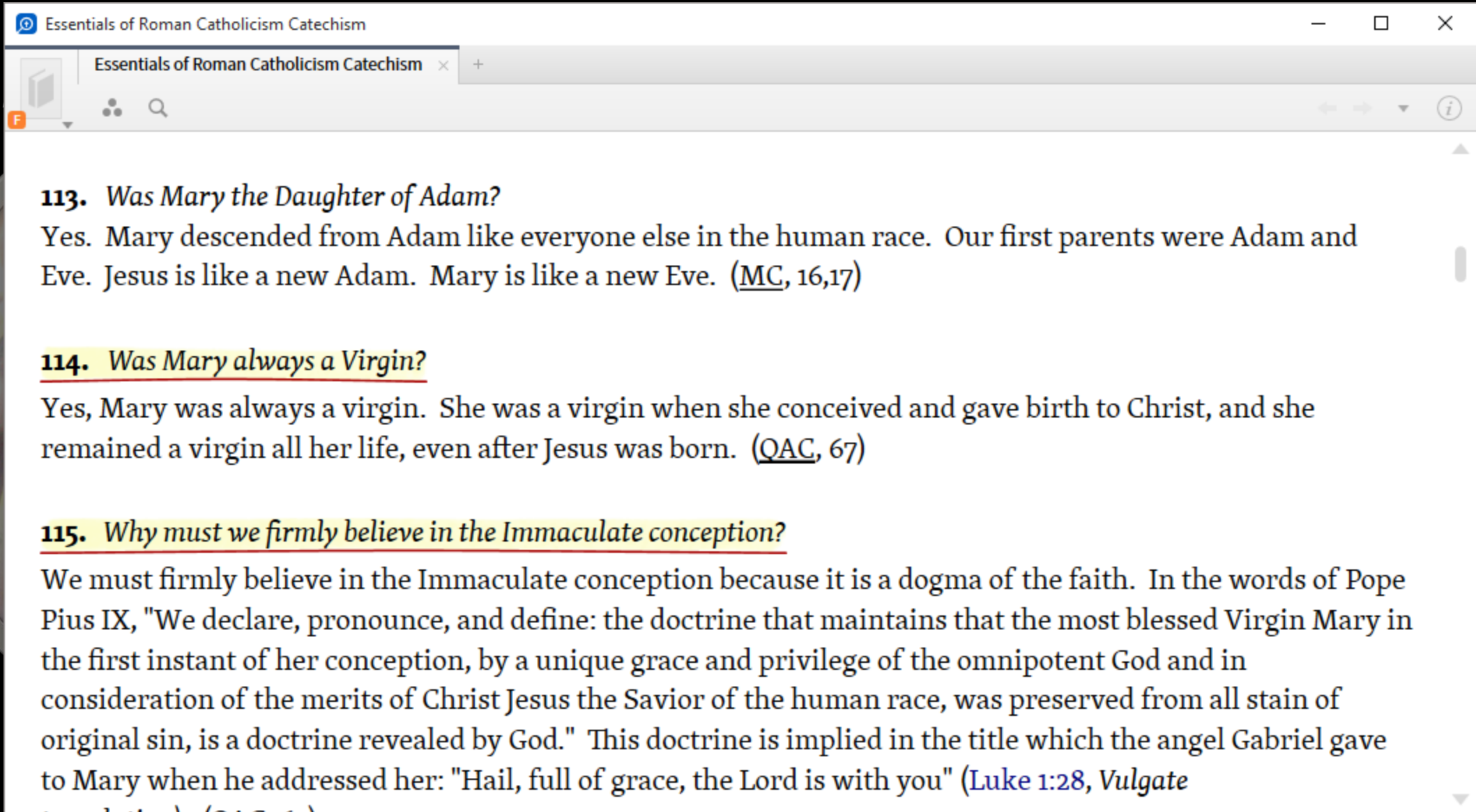
**109.** *Who is the blessed Virgin Mary?*  
The blessed Virgin Mary is a humble daughter of the family of David, whom God chose to be the Mother of his Son. (QAC, 66)

**110.** *What were the main privileges of the blessed Virgin?*  
The main privileges of the blessed Virgin were the divine maternity, her perpetual virginity, Immaculate Conception, bodily Assumption into heaven, and her role as Mother of the Church. (QAC, 66)

**111.** *Why is Mary truly the Mother of God?*  
Mary is truly the Mother of God because she contributed everything to Christ's human nature that all



IMM



**113. Was Mary the Daughter of Adam?**  
 Yes. Mary descended from Adam like everyone else in the human race. Our first parents were Adam and Eve. Jesus is like a new Adam. Mary is like a new Eve. ([MC](#), 16,17)

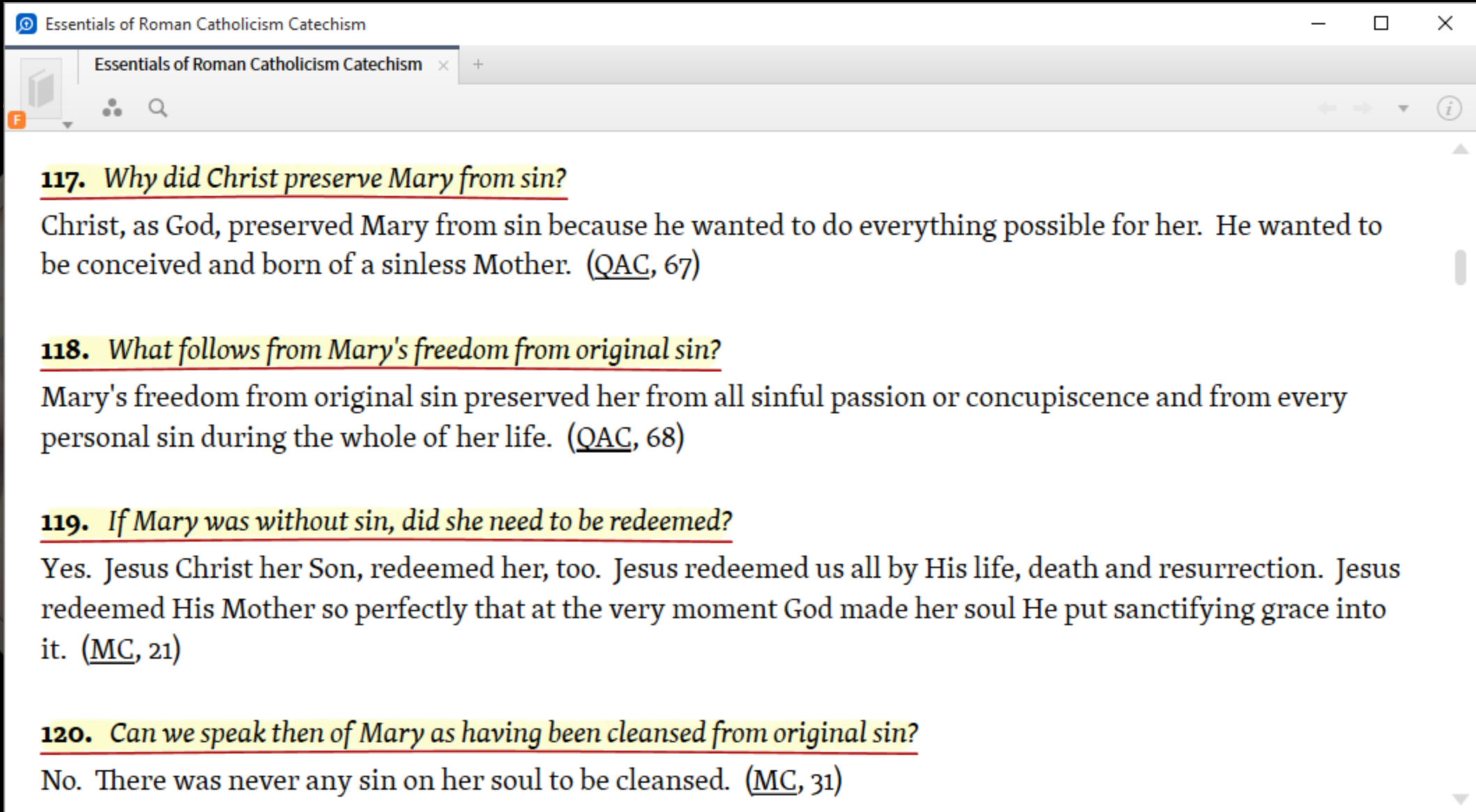
**114. Was Mary always a Virgin?**  
 Yes, Mary was always a virgin. She was a virgin when she conceived and gave birth to Christ, and she remained a virgin all her life, even after Jesus was born. ([QAC](#), 67)

**115. Why must we firmly believe in the Immaculate conception?**  
 We must firmly believe in the Immaculate conception because it is a dogma of the faith. In the words of Pope Pius IX, "We declare, pronounce, and define: the doctrine that maintains that the most blessed Virgin Mary in the first instant of her conception, by a unique grace and privilege of the omnipotent God and in consideration of the merits of Christ Jesus the Savior of the human race, was preserved from all stain of original sin, is a doctrine revealed by God." This doctrine is implied in the title which the angel Gabriel gave to Mary when he addressed her: "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with you" ([Luke 1:28](#), Vulgate

AL



IMM



Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

**117. Why did Christ preserve Mary from sin?**

Christ, as God, preserved Mary from sin because he wanted to do everything possible for her. He wanted to be conceived and born of a sinless Mother. (QAC, 67)

**118. What follows from Mary's freedom from original sin?**

Mary's freedom from original sin preserved her from all sinful passion or concupiscence and from every personal sin during the whole of her life. (QAC, 68)

**119. If Mary was without sin, did she need to be redeemed?**

Yes. Jesus Christ her Son, redeemed her, too. Jesus redeemed us all by His life, death and resurrection. Jesus redeemed His Mother so perfectly that at the very moment God made her soul He put sanctifying grace into it. (MC, 21)

**120. Can we speak then of Mary as having been cleansed from original sin?**

No. There was never any sin on her soul to be cleansed. (MC, 31)

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

founded by Christ, whose visible head on earth is the Roman pontiff. (QAC, 89)

**199.** Who is the Roman pontiff?

The Roman pontiff is the vicar of Christ, the successor of St. Peter and the visible head of the Church. (QAC, 90)

**200.** Under Christ, does the pope have supreme authority over the whole Church on earth?

Yes, under Christ, the pope has supreme authority over the whole Church on earth . . . He has supreme power over all the faithful and all the churches in everything pertaining to faith, morals, and divine worship. (QAC, 90)

**201.** Are those guilty of heresy, schism, or apostasy totally severed from the Church?

No, those guilty of heresy, schism, or apostasy are not severed from the bond of their baptismal character. But they are separated from the visible part of the Church, which includes the right to receive the sacraments, until they repent. (QAC, 91)

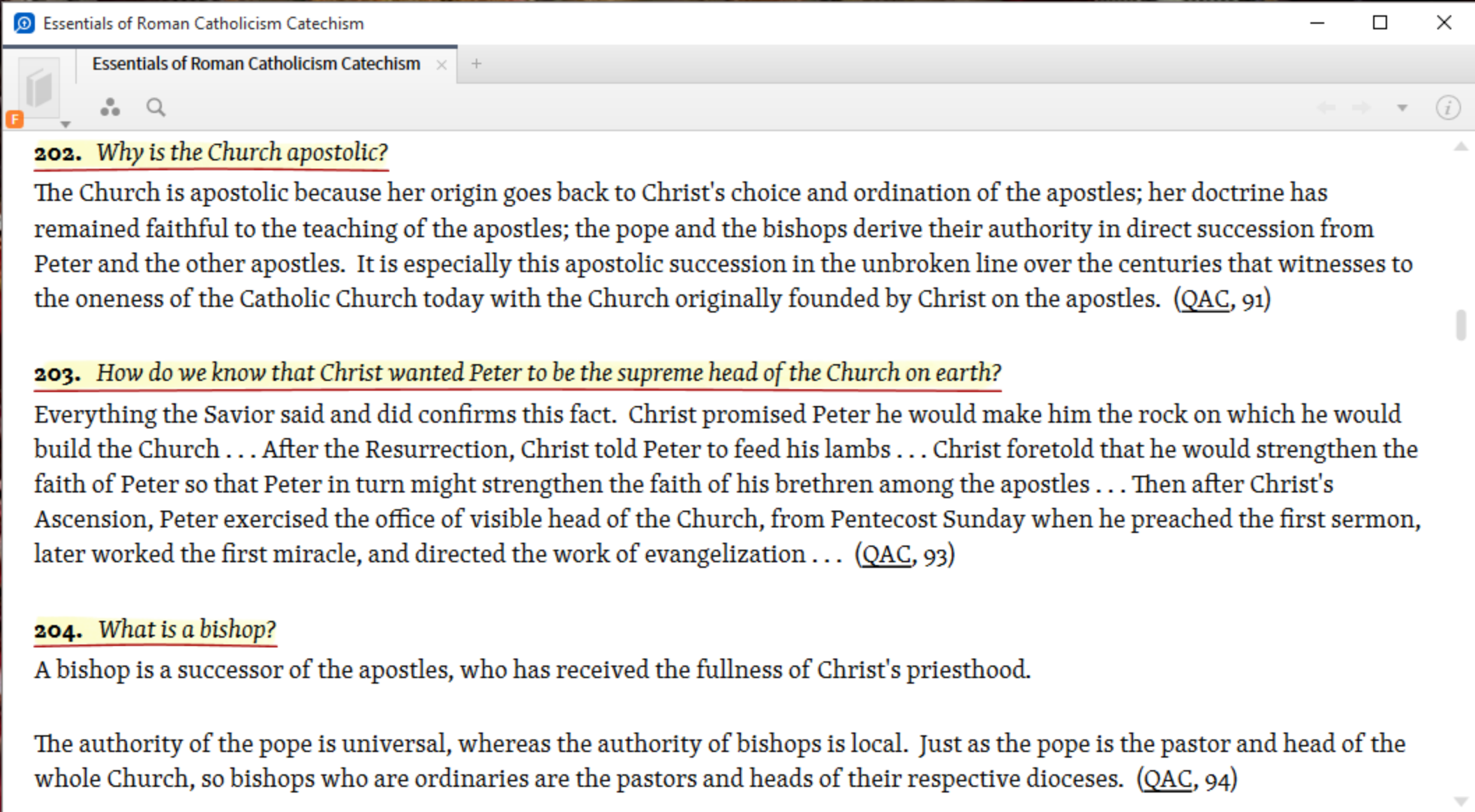


**THE TEACHING AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH'S MAGISTERIUM**



**EPISCOPAL VERUS PAPAL INFALLIBILITY**





**202. Why is the Church apostolic?**

The Church is apostolic because her origin goes back to Christ's choice and ordination of the apostles; her doctrine has remained faithful to the teaching of the apostles; the pope and the bishops derive their authority in direct succession from Peter and the other apostles. It is especially this apostolic succession in the unbroken line over the centuries that witnesses to the oneness of the Catholic Church today with the Church originally founded by Christ on the apostles. (QAC, 91)

**203. How do we know that Christ wanted Peter to be the supreme head of the Church on earth?**

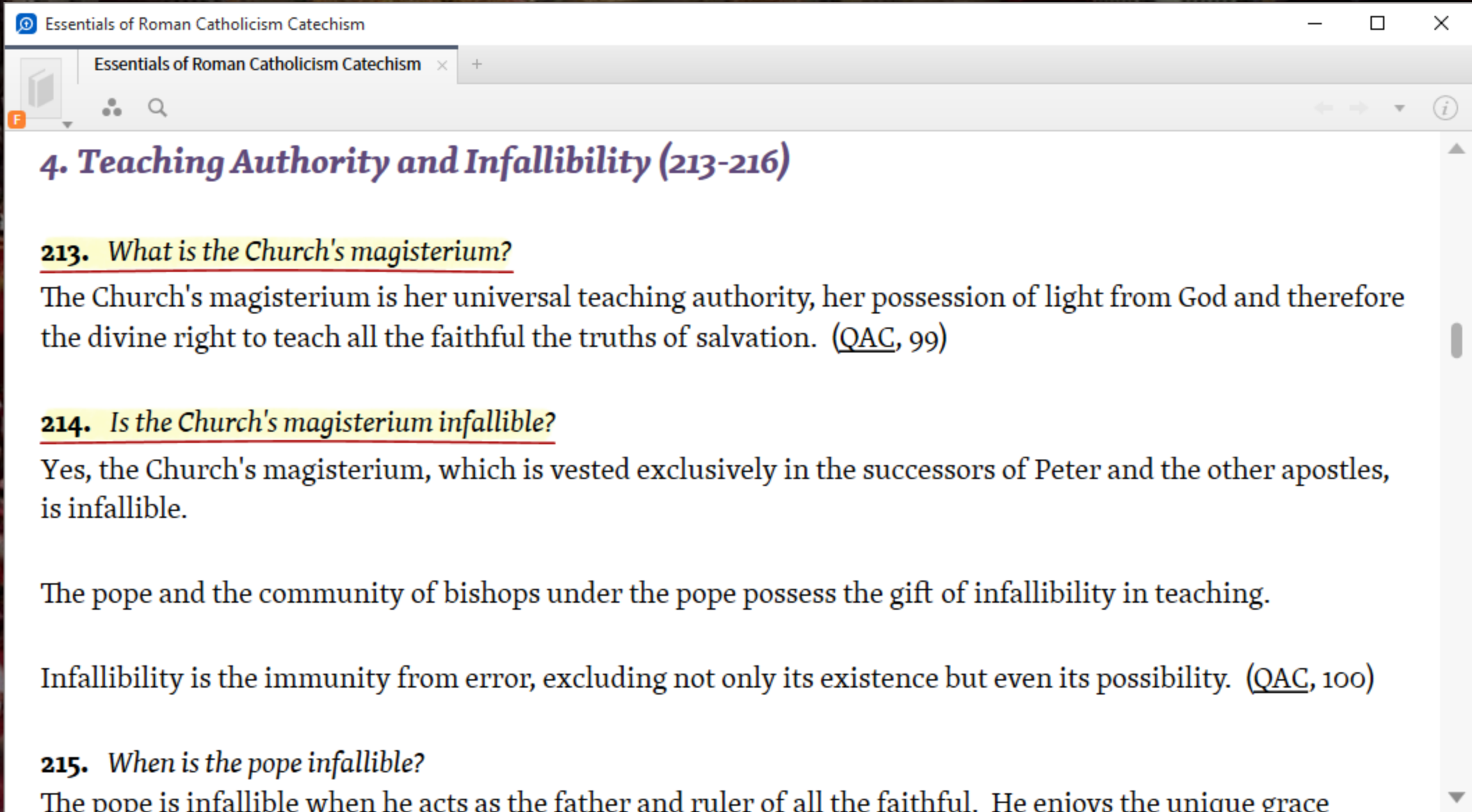
Everything the Savior said and did confirms this fact. Christ promised Peter he would make him the rock on which he would build the Church . . . After the Resurrection, Christ told Peter to feed his lambs . . . Christ foretold that he would strengthen the faith of Peter so that Peter in turn might strengthen the faith of his brethren among the apostles . . . Then after Christ's Ascension, Peter exercised the office of visible head of the Church, from Pentecost Sunday when he preached the first sermon, later worked the first miracle, and directed the work of evangelization . . . (QAC, 93)

**204. What is a bishop?**

A bishop is a successor of the apostles, who has received the fullness of Christ's priesthood.

The authority of the pope is universal, whereas the authority of bishops is local. Just as the pope is the pastor and head of the whole Church, so bishops who are ordinaries are the pastors and heads of their respective dioceses. (QAC, 94)





Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

## 4. Teaching Authority and Infallibility (213-216)

**213.** *What is the Church's magisterium?*

The Church's magisterium is her universal teaching authority, her possession of light from God and therefore the divine right to teach all the faithful the truths of salvation. (QAC, 99)

**214.** *Is the Church's magisterium infallible?*

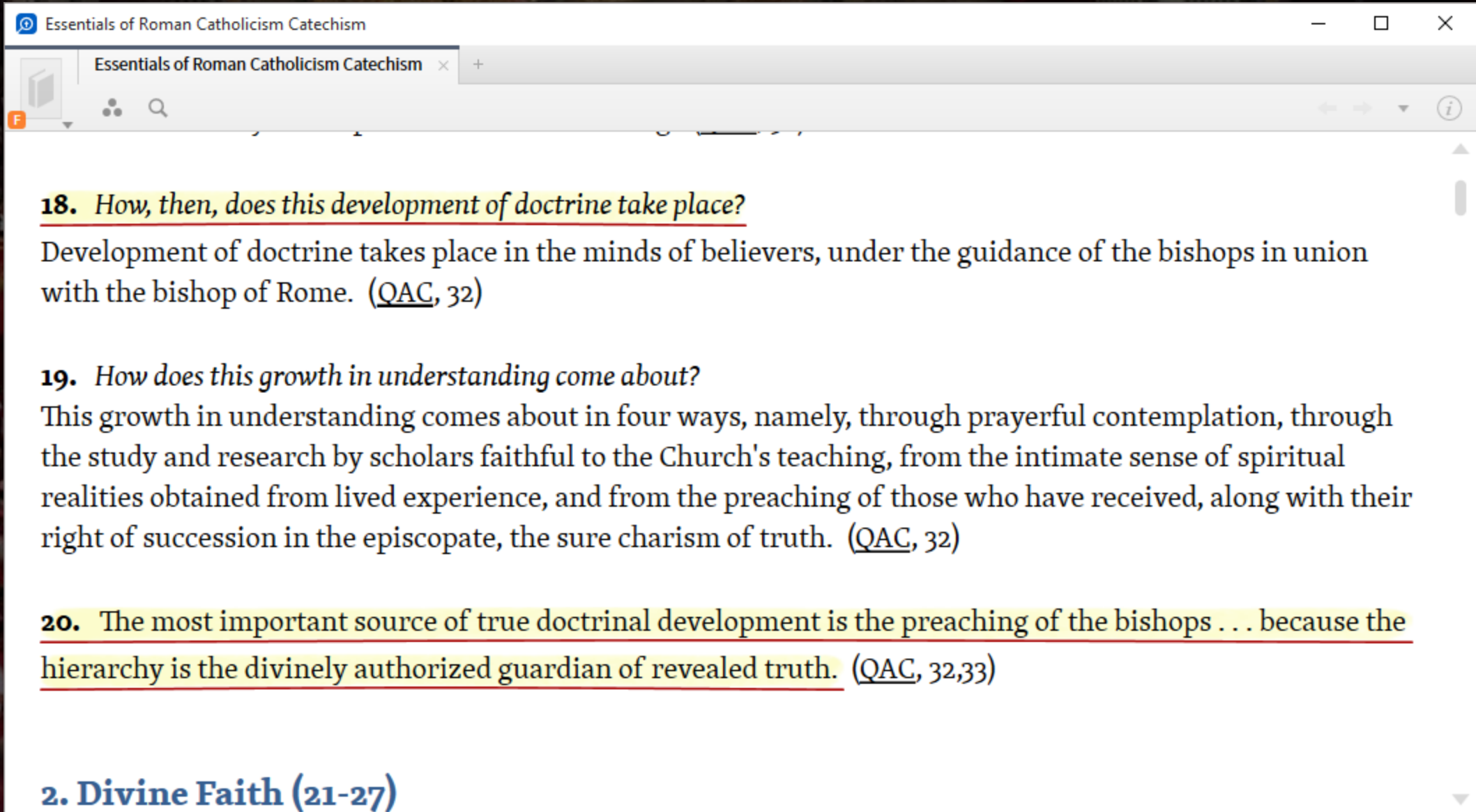
Yes, the Church's magisterium, which is vested exclusively in the successors of Peter and the other apostles, is infallible.

The pope and the community of bishops under the pope possess the gift of infallibility in teaching.

Infallibility is the immunity from error, excluding not only its existence but even its possibility. (QAC, 100)

**215.** *When is the pope infallible?*

The pope is infallible when he acts as the father and ruler of all the faithful. He enjoys the unique grace



Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**18.** How, then, does this development of doctrine take place?

Development of doctrine takes place in the minds of believers, under the guidance of the bishops in union with the bishop of Rome. (QAC, 32)

**19.** How does this growth in understanding come about?

This growth in understanding comes about in four ways, namely, through prayerful contemplation, through the study and research by scholars faithful to the Church's teaching, from the intimate sense of spiritual realities obtained from lived experience, and from the preaching of those who have received, along with their right of succession in the episcopate, the sure charism of truth. (QAC, 32)

**20.** The most important source of true doctrinal development is the preaching of the bishops . . . because the hierarchy is the divinely authorized guardian of revealed truth. (QAC, 32,33)

**2. Divine Faith (21-27)**



THE TEACHING AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH'S MAGISTERIUM

THE  
WRITTEN  
WORD OF  
GOD

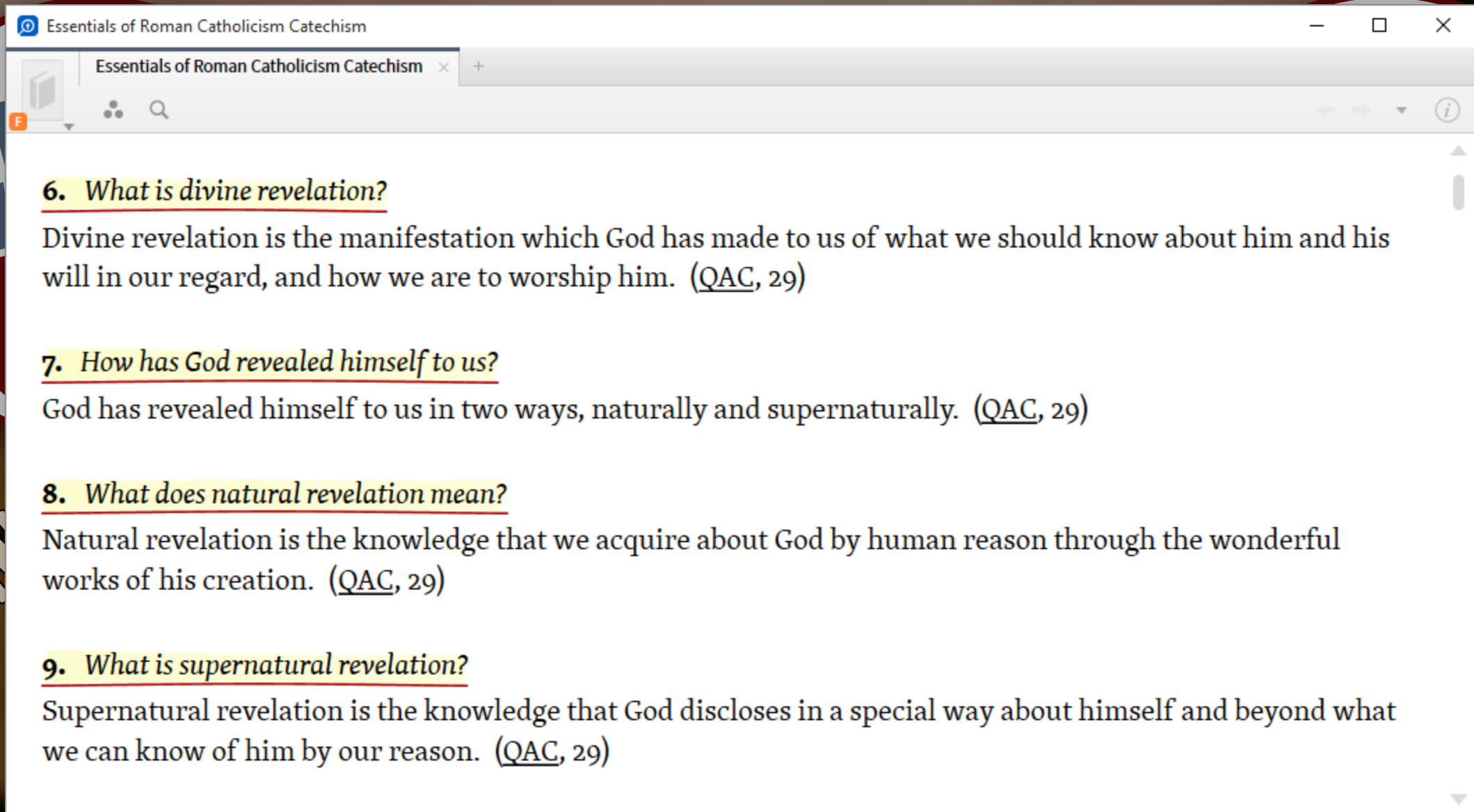
REVELATION

THE  
UNWRITTEN  
WORD OF  
GOD

SCRIPTURE

TRADITION

THE AUTHORITY OF THE INSPIRED WORD OF GOD



Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

6. What is divine revelation?

Divine revelation is the manifestation which God has made to us of what we should know about him and his will in our regard, and how we are to worship him. (QAC, 29)

7. How has God revealed himself to us?

God has revealed himself to us in two ways, naturally and supernaturally. (QAC, 29)

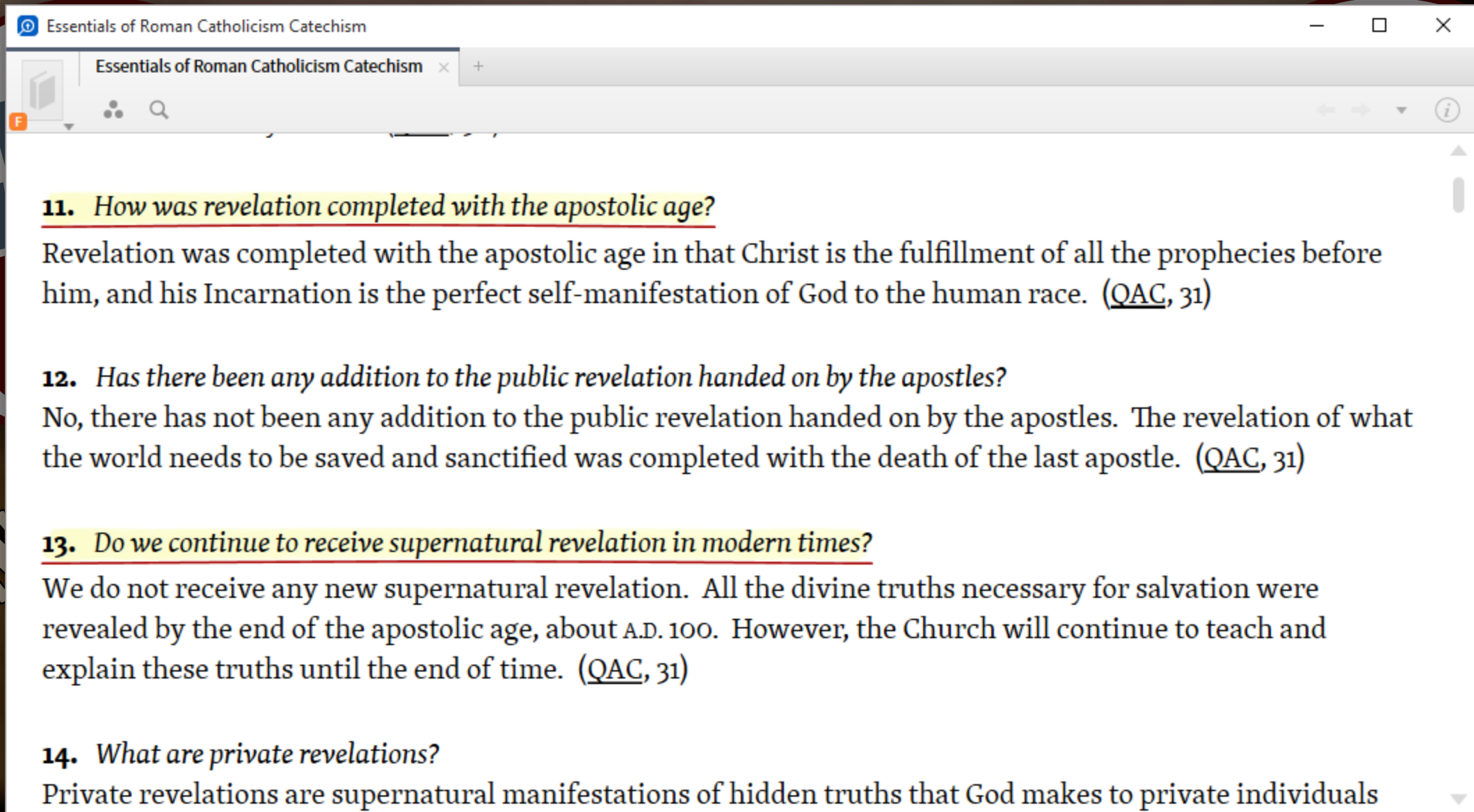
8. What does natural revelation mean?

Natural revelation is the knowledge that we acquire about God by human reason through the wonderful works of his creation. (QAC, 29)

9. What is supernatural revelation?

Supernatural revelation is the knowledge that God discloses in a special way about himself and beyond what we can know of him by our reason. (QAC, 29)





**11. How was revelation completed with the apostolic age?**

Revelation was completed with the apostolic age in that Christ is the fulfillment of all the prophecies before him, and his Incarnation is the perfect self-manifestation of God to the human race. (QAC, 31)

**12. Has there been any addition to the public revelation handed on by the apostles?**

No, there has not been any addition to the public revelation handed on by the apostles. The revelation of what the world needs to be saved and sanctified was completed with the death of the last apostle. (QAC, 31)

**13. Do we continue to receive supernatural revelation in modern times?**

We do not receive any new supernatural revelation. All the divine truths necessary for salvation were revealed by the end of the apostolic age, about A.D. 100. However, the Church will continue to teach and explain these truths until the end of time. (QAC, 31)

**14. What are private revelations?**

Private revelations are supernatural manifestations of hidden truths that God makes to private individuals

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

## 4. Sacred Scripture (31-47)

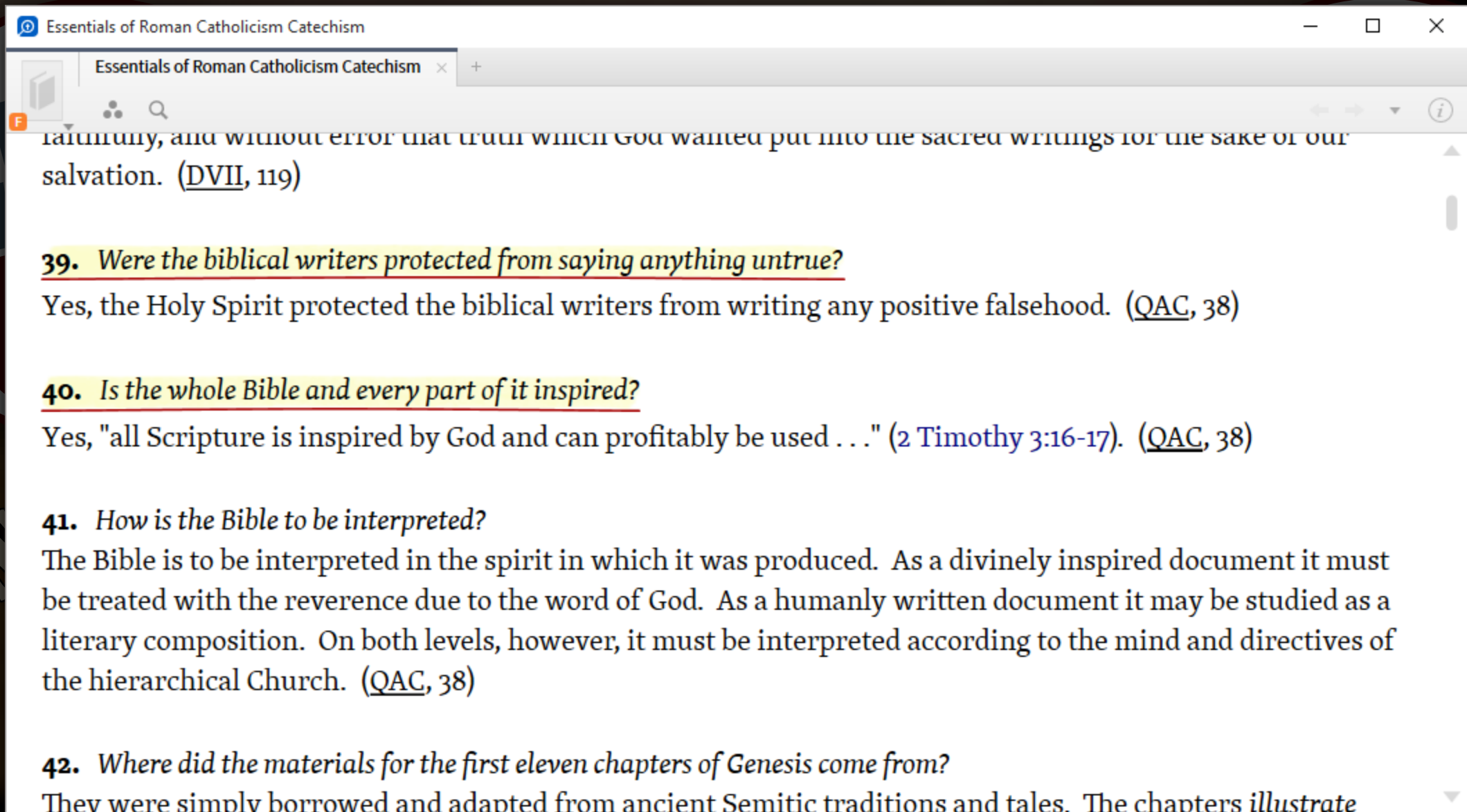
**31.** *Where do we find the truths revealed by God?*  
We find the truths revealed by God in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. (QAC, 37)

**32.** *How does Sacred Scripture compare with Sacred Tradition?*  
Both Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition are the inspired word of God, and both are forms of divine revelation. Sacred Scripture is divinely inspired writing, whereas Sacred Tradition is the unwritten word of inspired persons. (QAC, 37)

**33.** It is clear, therefore, that sacred tradition, sacred Scripture, and the teaching authority of the Church, in accord with God's most wise design, are so linked and joined together that one cannot stand without the others, and that all together and each in its own way under the action of the one Holy Spirit contribute effectively to the salvation of souls. (DVII, 118)

**34.** *Why should the Bible be called the word of God?*





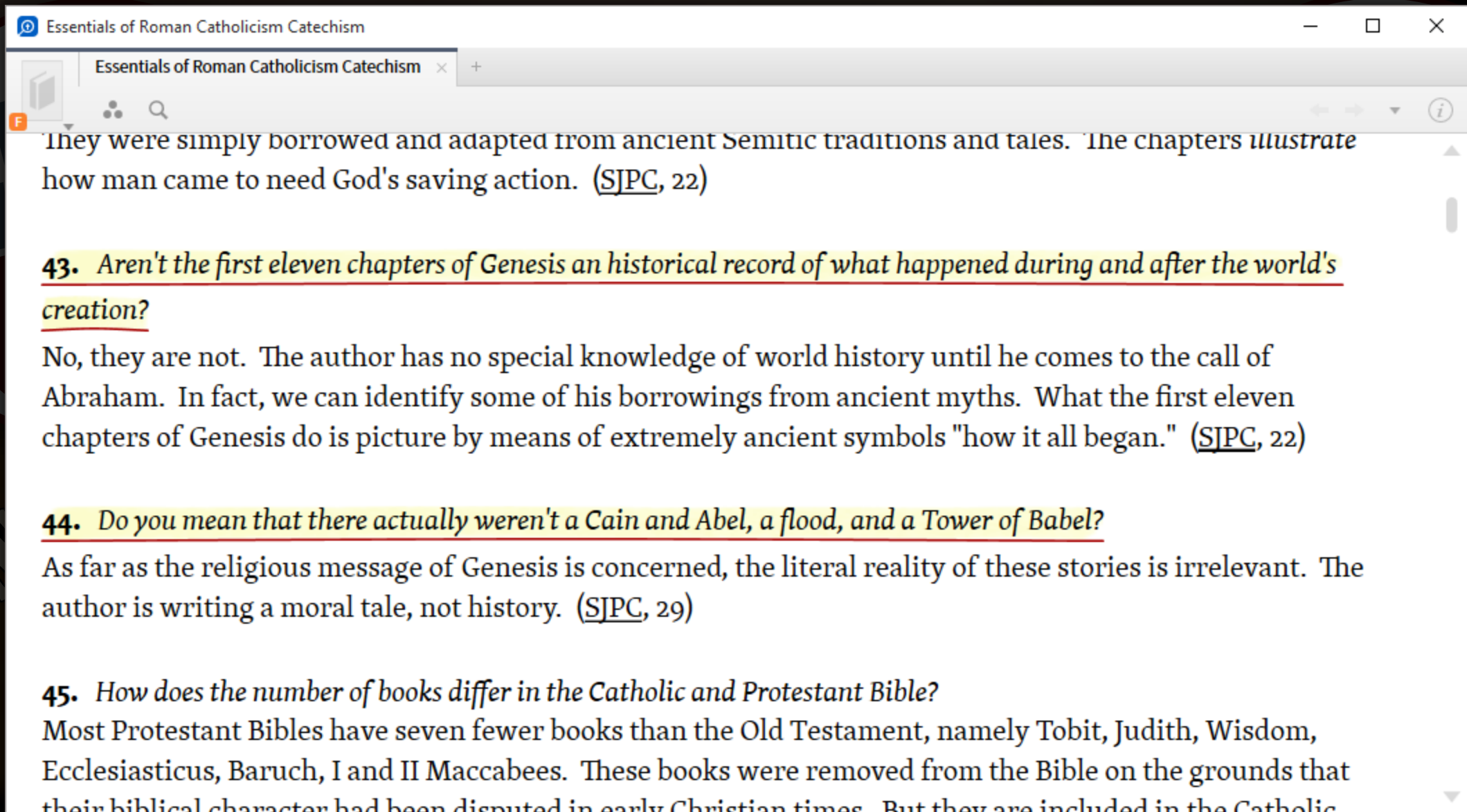
faithfully, and without error that truth which God wanted put into the sacred writings for the sake of our salvation. (DVII, 119)

**39. Were the biblical writers protected from saying anything untrue?**  
Yes, the Holy Spirit protected the biblical writers from writing any positive falsehood. (QAC, 38)

**40. Is the whole Bible and every part of it inspired?**  
Yes, "all Scripture is inspired by God and can profitably be used . . ." (2 Timothy 3:16-17). (QAC, 38)

**41. How is the Bible to be interpreted?**  
The Bible is to be interpreted in the spirit in which it was produced. As a divinely inspired document it must be treated with the reverence due to the word of God. As a humanly written document it may be studied as a literary composition. On both levels, however, it must be interpreted according to the mind and directives of the hierarchical Church. (QAC, 38)

**42. Where did the materials for the first eleven chapters of Genesis come from?**  
They were simply borrowed and adapted from ancient Semitic traditions and tales. The chapters illustrate



They were simply borrowed and adapted from ancient Semitic traditions and tales. The chapters *illustrate* how man came to need God's saving action. (SJPC, 22)

**43.** *Aren't the first eleven chapters of Genesis an historical record of what happened during and after the world's creation?*

No, they are not. The author has no special knowledge of world history until he comes to the call of Abraham. In fact, we can identify some of his borrowings from ancient myths. What the first eleven chapters of Genesis do is picture by means of extremely ancient symbols "how it all began." (SJPC, 22)

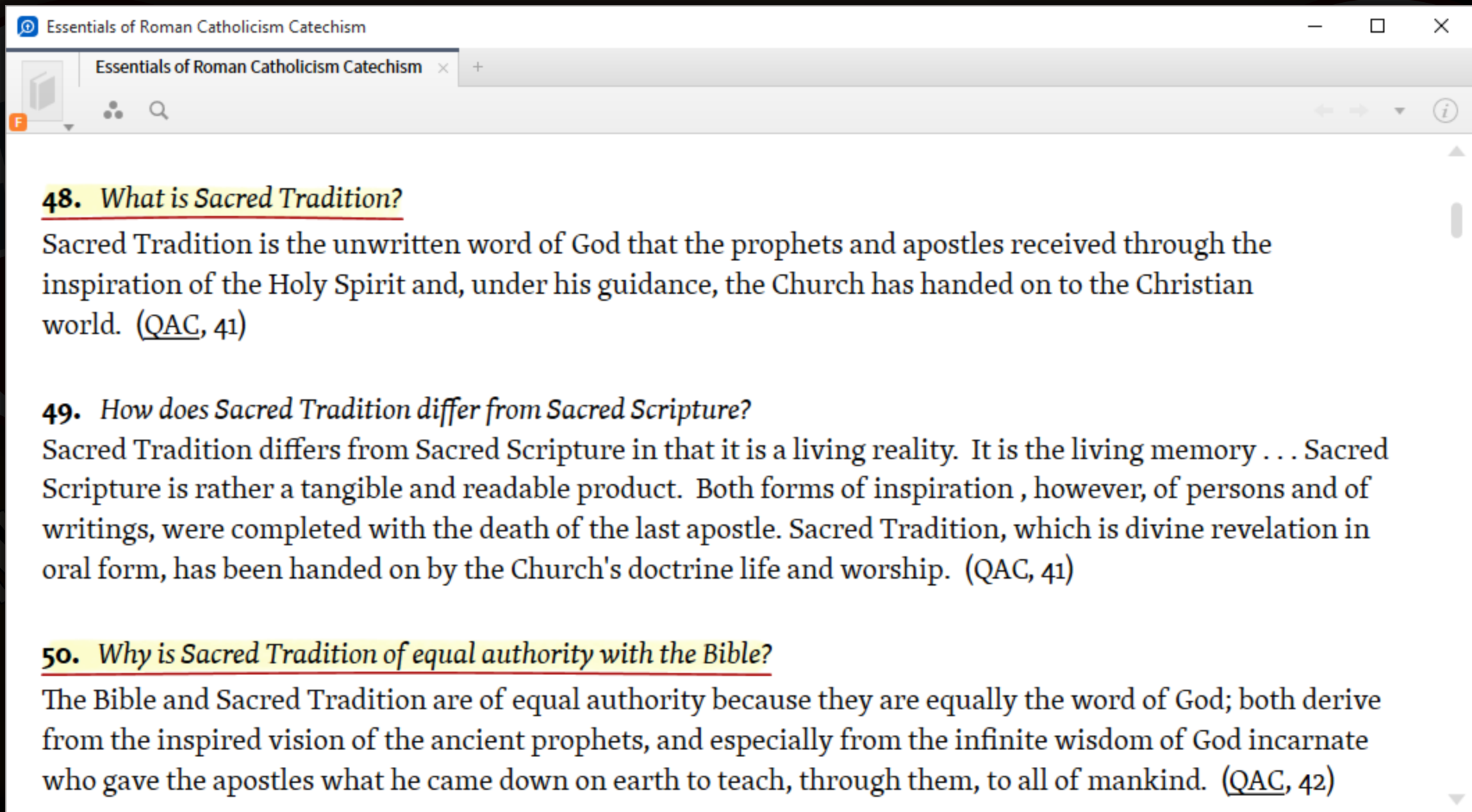
**44.** *Do you mean that there actually weren't a Cain and Abel, a flood, and a Tower of Babel?*

As far as the religious message of Genesis is concerned, the literal reality of these stories is irrelevant. The author is writing a moral tale, not history. (SJPC, 29)

**45.** *How does the number of books differ in the Catholic and Protestant Bible?*

Most Protestant Bibles have seven fewer books than the Old Testament, namely Tobit, Judith, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, I and II Maccabees. These books were removed from the Bible on the grounds that their biblical character had been disputed in early Christian times. But they are included in the Catholic

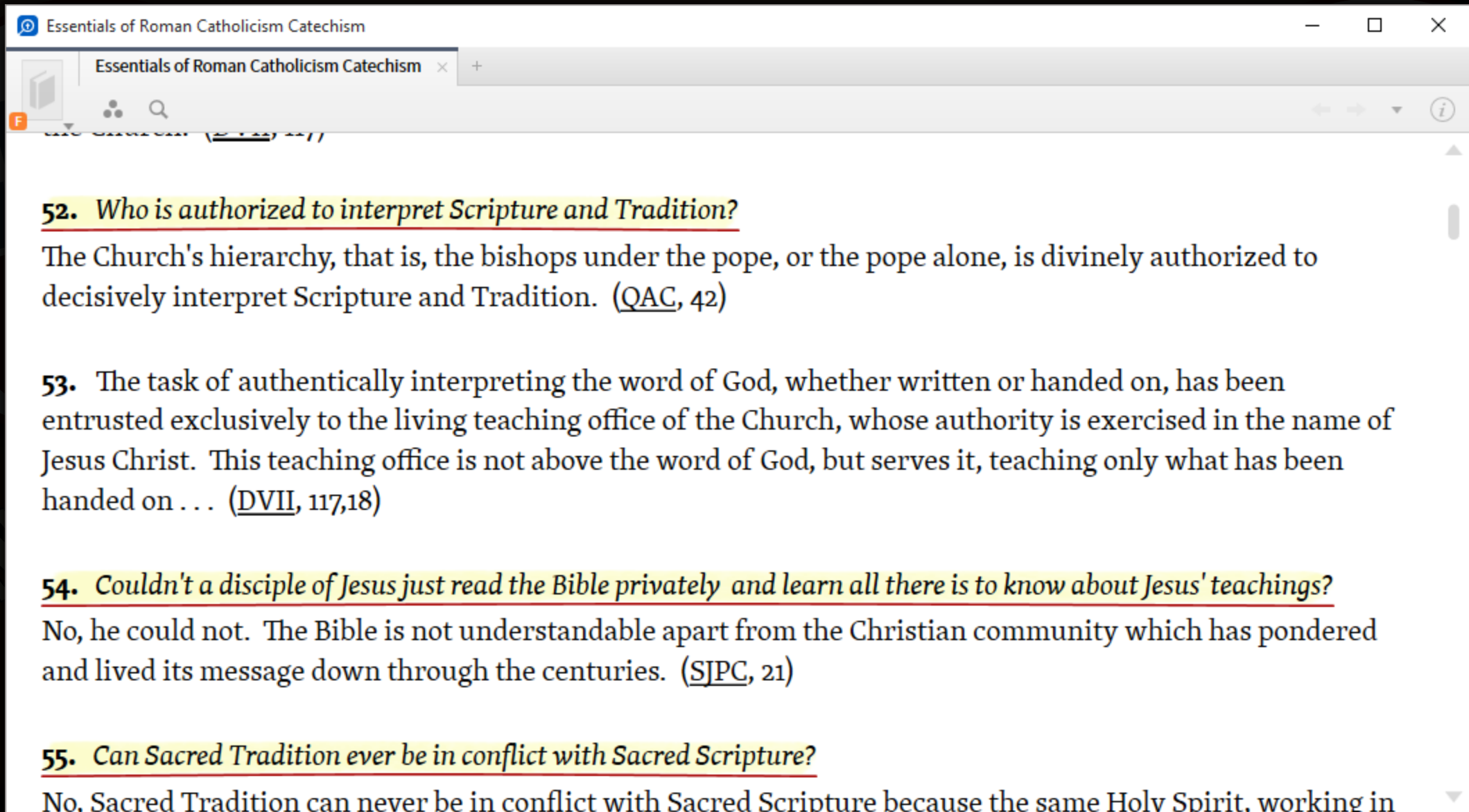




**48. What is Sacred Tradition?**  
Sacred Tradition is the unwritten word of God that the prophets and apostles received through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit and, under his guidance, the Church has handed on to the Christian world. (QAC, 41)

**49. How does Sacred Tradition differ from Sacred Scripture?**  
Sacred Tradition differs from Sacred Scripture in that it is a living reality. It is the living memory . . . Sacred Scripture is rather a tangible and readable product. Both forms of inspiration , however, of persons and of writings, were completed with the death of the last apostle. Sacred Tradition, which is divine revelation in oral form, has been handed on by the Church's doctrine life and worship. (QAC, 41)

**50. Why is Sacred Tradition of equal authority with the Bible?**  
The Bible and Sacred Tradition are of equal authority because they are equally the word of God; both derive from the inspired vision of the ancient prophets, and especially from the infinite wisdom of God incarnate who gave the apostles what he came down on earth to teach, through them, to all of mankind. (QAC, 42)



Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

**52. Who is authorized to interpret Scripture and Tradition?**

The Church's hierarchy, that is, the bishops under the pope, or the pope alone, is divinely authorized to decisively interpret Scripture and Tradition. (QAC, 42)

**53. The task of authentically interpreting the word of God, whether written or handed on, has been entrusted exclusively to the living teaching office of the Church, whose authority is exercised in the name of Jesus Christ. This teaching office is not above the word of God, but serves it, teaching only what has been handed on . . . (DVII, 117,18)**

**54. Couldn't a disciple of Jesus just read the Bible privately and learn all there is to know about Jesus' teachings?**

No, he could not. The Bible is not understandable apart from the Christian community which has pondered and lived its message down through the centuries. (SJPC, 21)

**55. Can Sacred Tradition ever be in conflict with Sacred Scripture?**

No, Sacred Tradition can never be in conflict with Sacred Scripture because the same Holy Spirit, working in



No Scripture suggests that Peter was functioning like a pope

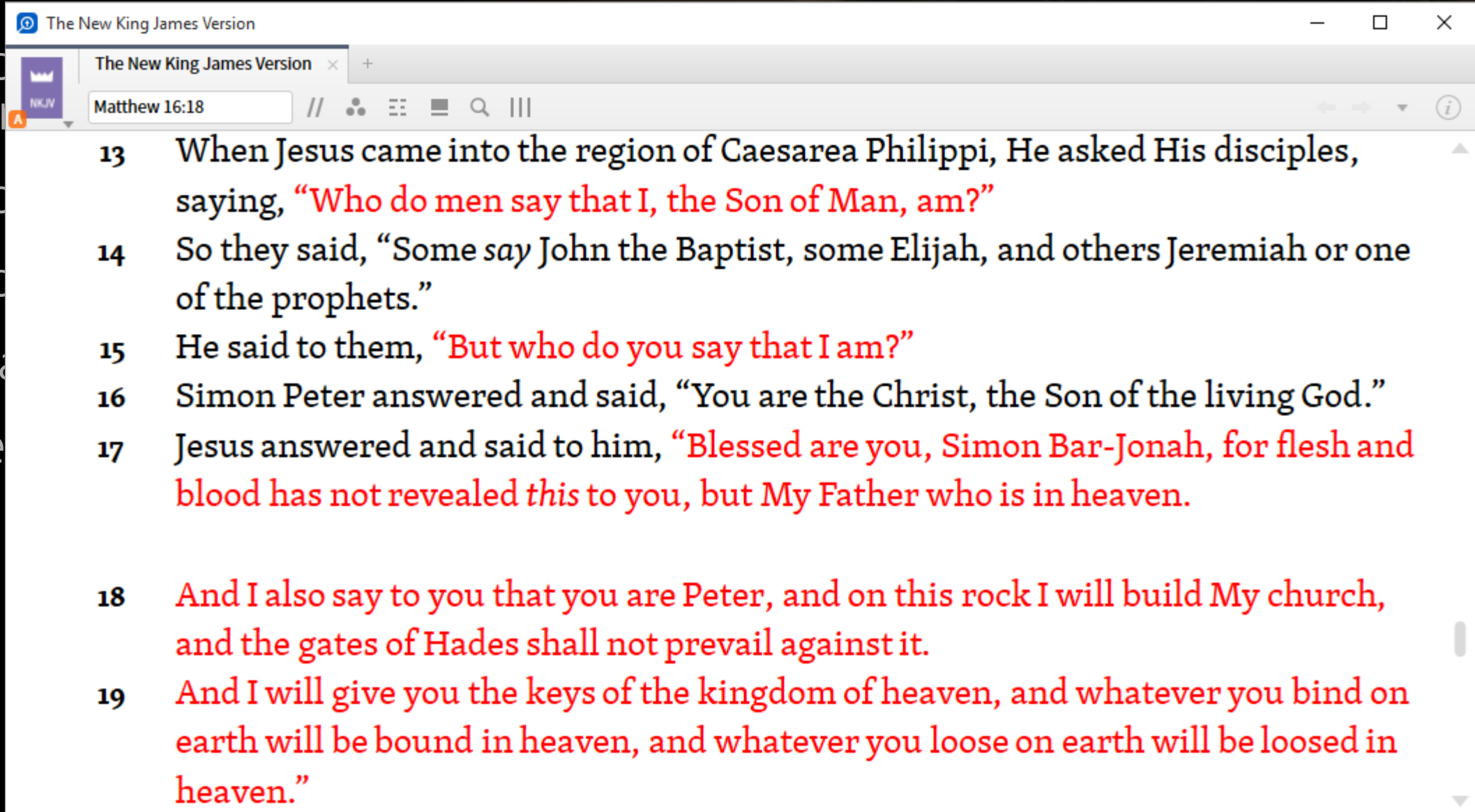
No Scripture hints there is a papal office

No Scriptures mention Peter's supremacy

Matthew 16 does not make Peter the pope

Beware of the "petros vs. petra" argument

# AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE



## CONCERNING PETER



AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

No  
ful  
No  
No  
Ma  
Be

The New King James Version

The New King James Version

Matthew 16:18

blood has not revealed this to you, but My Father who is in heaven.

18 And I also say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build My church,  
and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it.

19 And I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatever you bind on  
earth will be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth will be loosed in

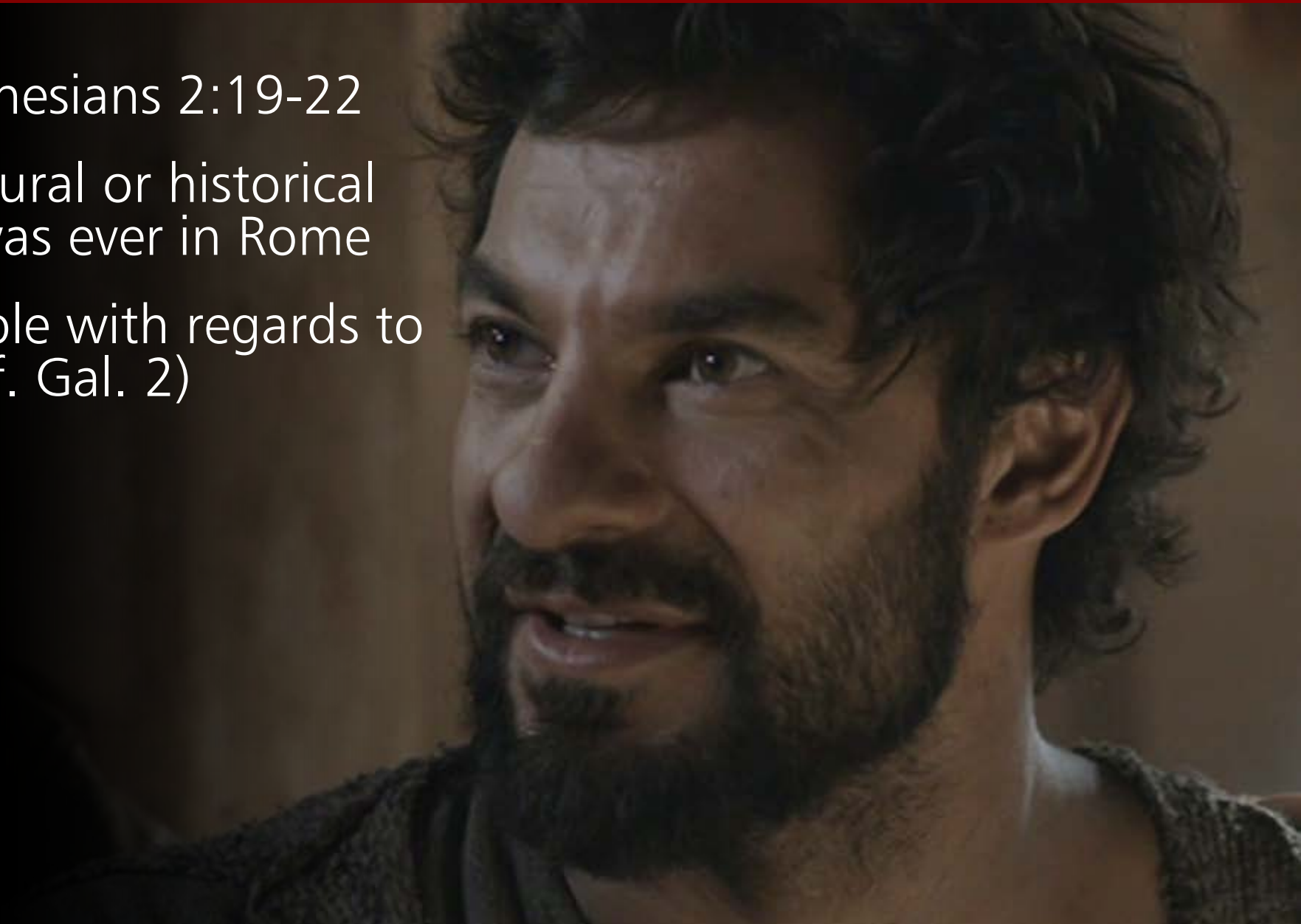
Surface	to	you	that	you	are	Peter	and	on	this	rock	I	will
MSS	→	σοι <sub>3</sub>	ὅτι <sub>5</sub>	σὺ <sub>6</sub>	εἶ <sub>7</sub>	Πέτρος	καὶ <sub>9</sub>	ἐπὶ <sub>10</sub>	ταύτη <sub>11</sub>	τῇ <sub>12</sub>	πέτρα <sub>1</sub>	→ →
MSS Trl		soi	hoti	sy	ei	Petros	kai	epi	tautē	tē	petra	
Lemma		σύ	ὅτι	σύ	εἰμί	Πέτρος	καί	ἐπί	οὗτος	ὁ	πέτρα	
Lemma Trl		sy	hoti	sy	eimi	Petros	kai	epi	houtos	ho	petra	
Morph		RP2DS	CSC	RP2NS	VPAI2S	NNSM	CLN	P	RD-DSF	DDSF	NDSF	
Strong's		G4671	G3754	G4771	G1488	G4074	G2532	G1909	G3778	G3588	G4073	
Sense	declare)				to be (similar)						bedrock	

CONCERNING PETER

The solution is in Ephesians 2:19-22

No convincing scriptural or historical evidence the Peter was ever in Rome

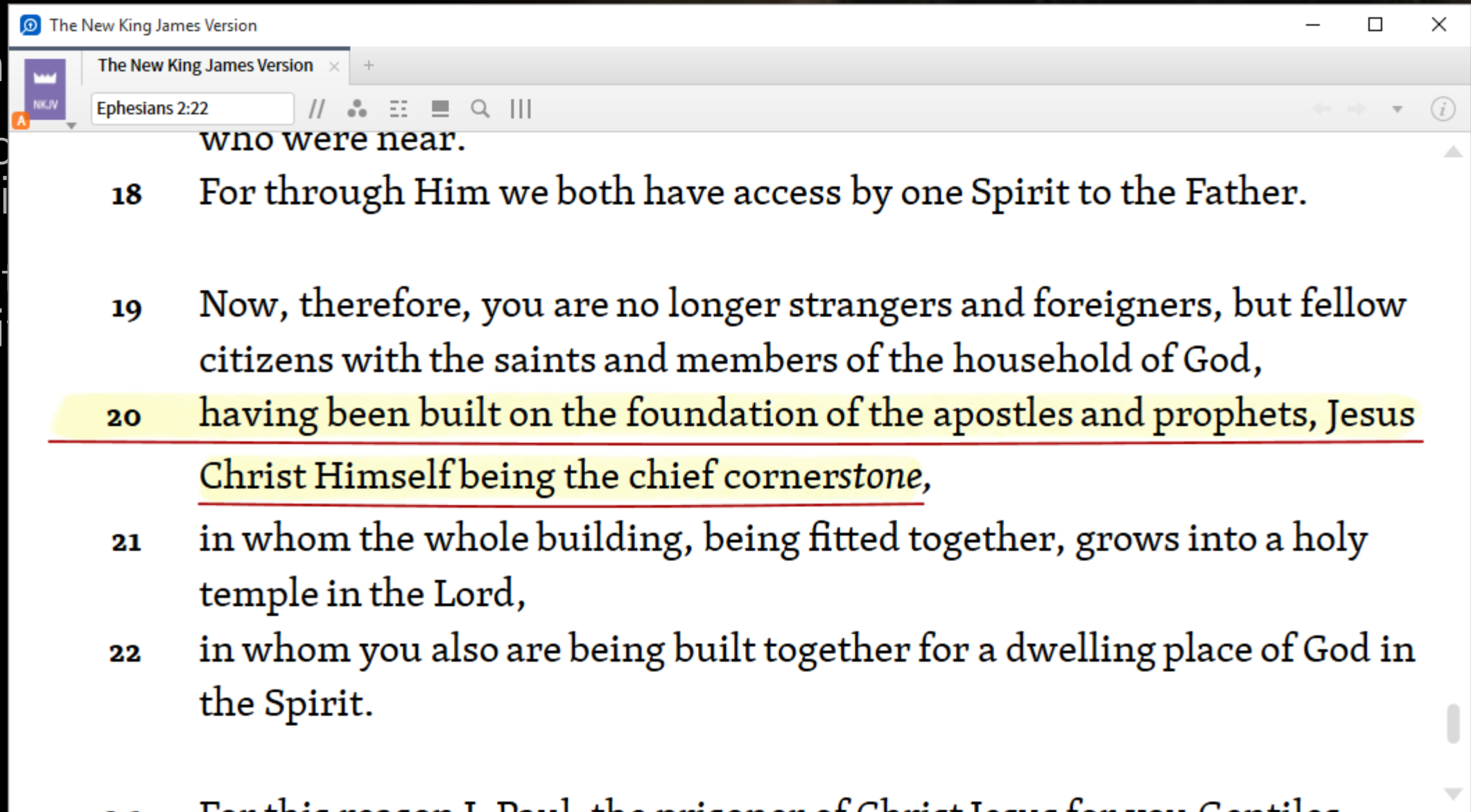
Peter was not infallible with regards to faith and practice (cf. Gal. 2)





# AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Th  
No  
evi  
Pe  
fai



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "The New King James Version". The address bar displays "Ephesians 2:22". The text of the verse is shown in a serif font. Verses 18, 19, and 21 are not highlighted. Verse 20 is highlighted in yellow. Verse 22 is not highlighted. The text of verse 20 is "having been built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone,". The text of verse 22 is "in whom you also are being built together for a dwelling place of God in the Spirit."

who were near.

18 For through Him we both have access by one Spirit to the Father.

19 Now, therefore, you are no longer strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints and members of the household of God,

20 having been built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone,

21 in whom the whole building, being fitted together, grows into a holy temple in the Lord,

22 in whom you also are being built together for a dwelling place of God in the Spirit.

For this reason I, Paul, the prisoner of Christ Jesus for you Gentiles

CONCERNING PETER

# AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The apostolic office was unique: Acts 1:21-22, 2 Cor 12:12

No Scriptures suggest apostolic succession

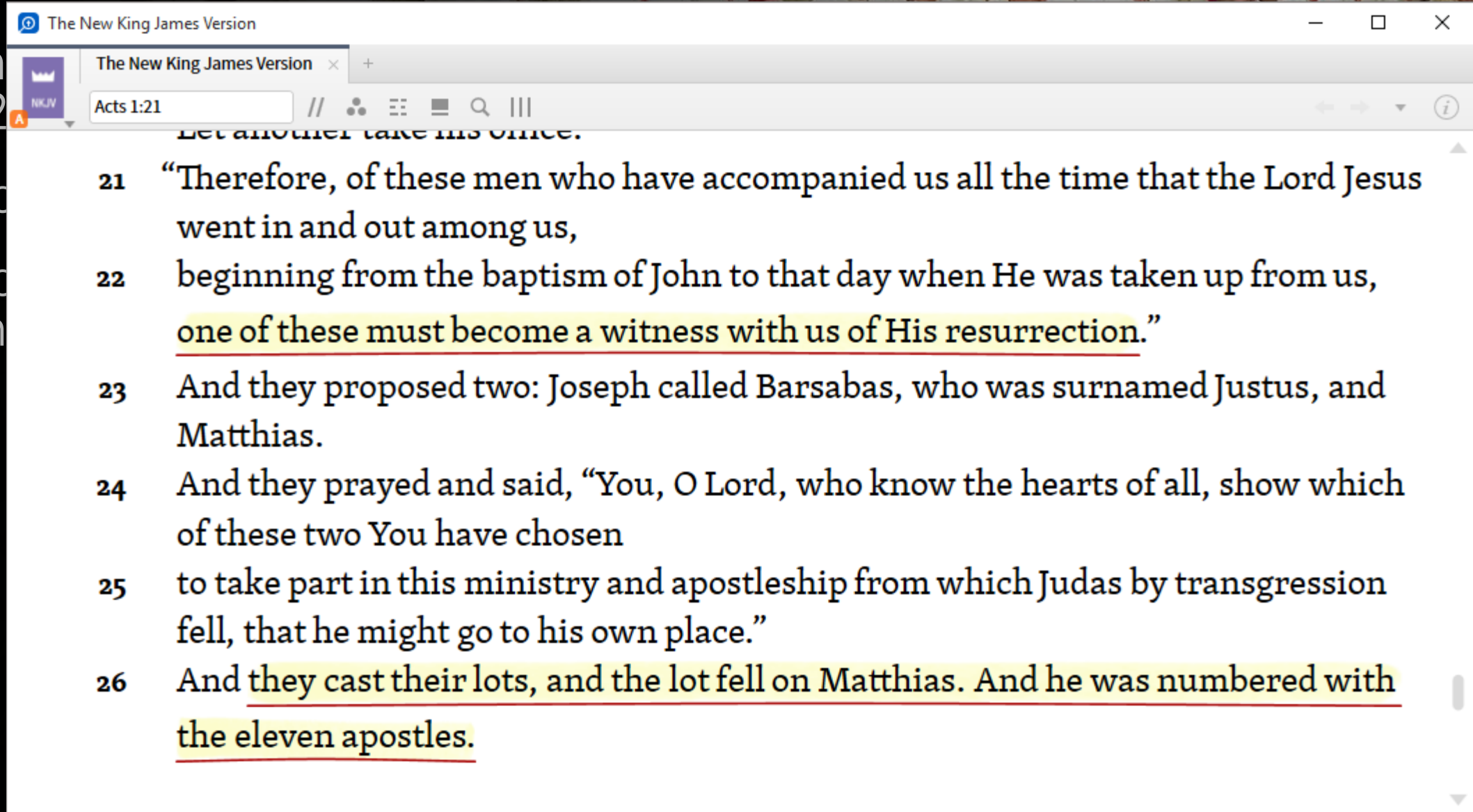
No Scriptures connect the offices of bishop and apostle

CONCERNING BISHOPS AND APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION



# AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Th  
22  
No  
No  
an



The New King James Version

Acts 1:21

Let another take his office.

21 “Therefore, of these men who have accompanied us all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us,

22 beginning from the baptism of John to that day when He was taken up from us, one of these must become a witness with us of His resurrection.”

23 And they proposed two: Joseph called Barsabas, who was surnamed Justus, and Matthias.

24 And they prayed and said, “You, O Lord, who know the hearts of all, show which of these two You have chosen

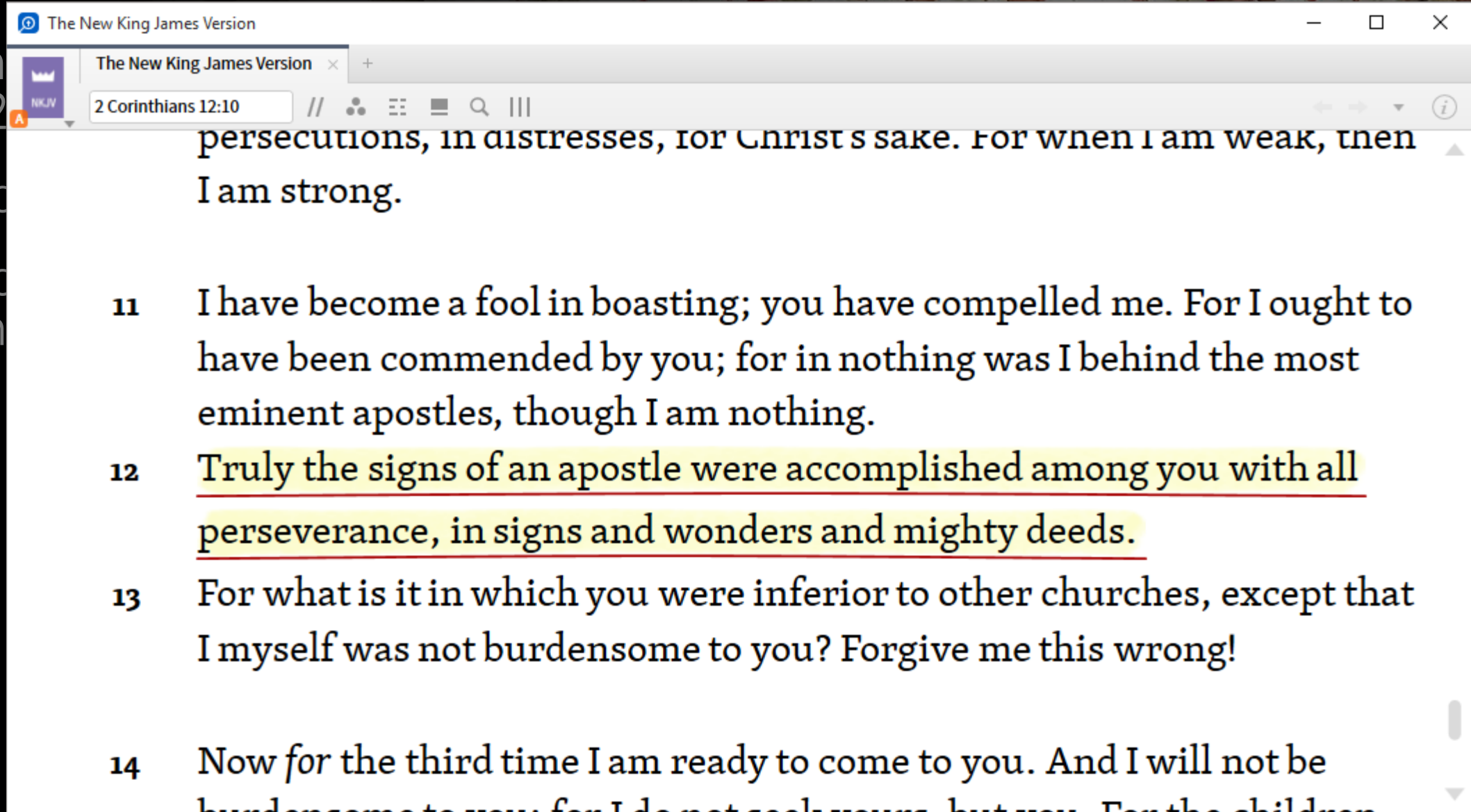
25 to take part in this ministry and apostleship from which Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own place.”

26 And they cast their lots, and the lot fell on Matthias. And he was numbered with the eleven apostles.

CONCERNING BISHOPS AND APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION

# AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Th  
22  
No  
No  
an



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "The New King James Version". The address bar shows "2 Corinthians 12:10". The text displayed is as follows:

persecutions, in distresses, for Christ's sake. For when I am weak, then I am strong.

11 I have become a fool in boasting; you have compelled me. For I ought to have been commended by you; for in nothing was I behind the most eminent apostles, though I am nothing.

12 Truly the signs of an apostle were accomplished among you with all perseverance, in signs and wonders and mighty deeds.

13 For what is it in which you were inferior to other churches, except that I myself was not burdensome to you? Forgive me this wrong!

14 Now for the third time I am ready to come to you. And I will not be burdensome to you; for I do not seek yours, but you. For the children

CONCERNING BISHOPS AND APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION



Scripture alone is the rule of faith (2 Tim. 3:16-17)

Warnings against adding / subtracting from the Word of God (Deu 4:2, Rev 22:18-19)

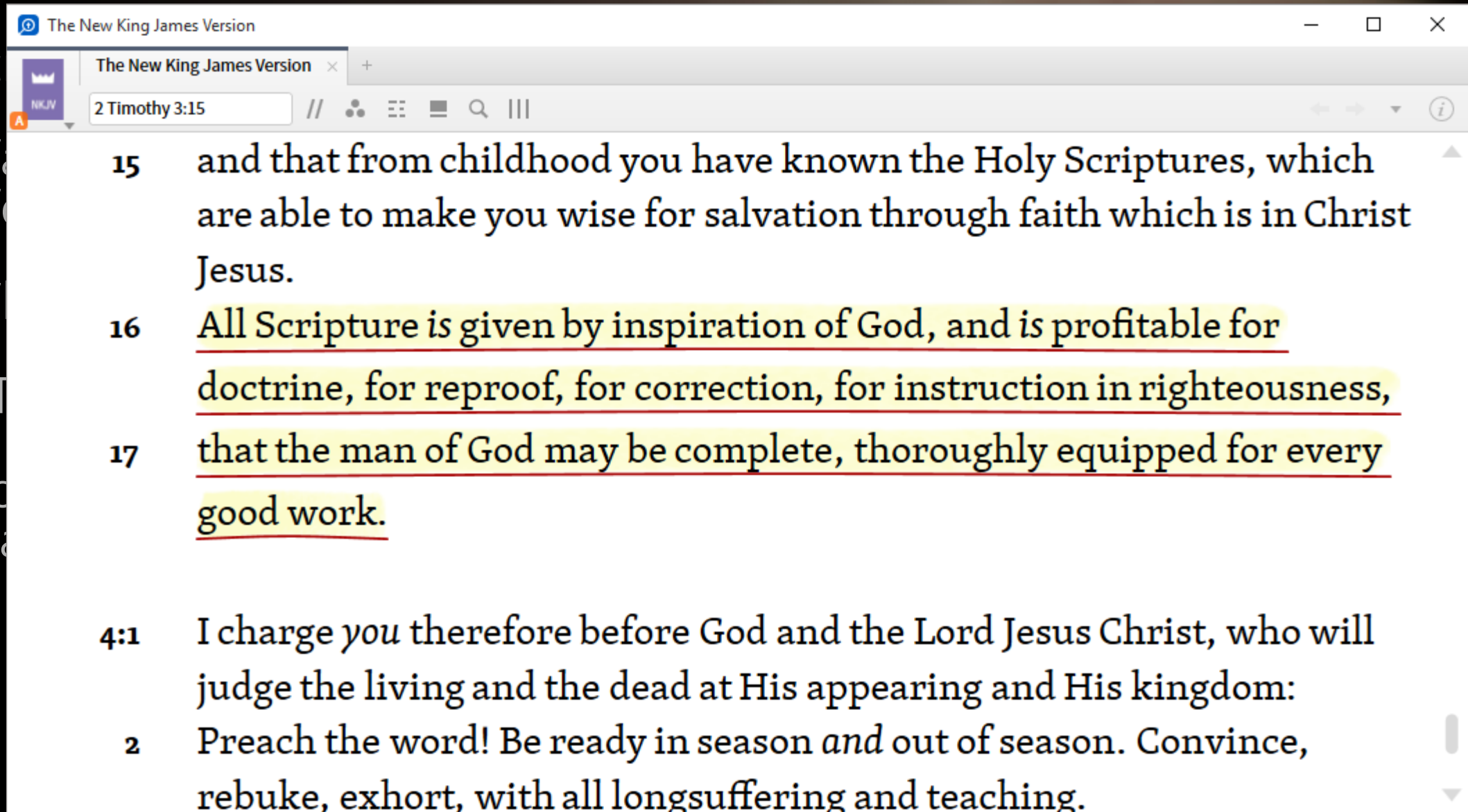
When Jesus was tempted he quoted Scripture

NT writers quote Scripture

No indication that traditions are anything other than traditions of men

# AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Sc  
W  
W  
W  
NT  
No  
tha



The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

2 Timothy 3:15

15 and that from childhood you have known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise for salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

16 All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness,

17 that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.

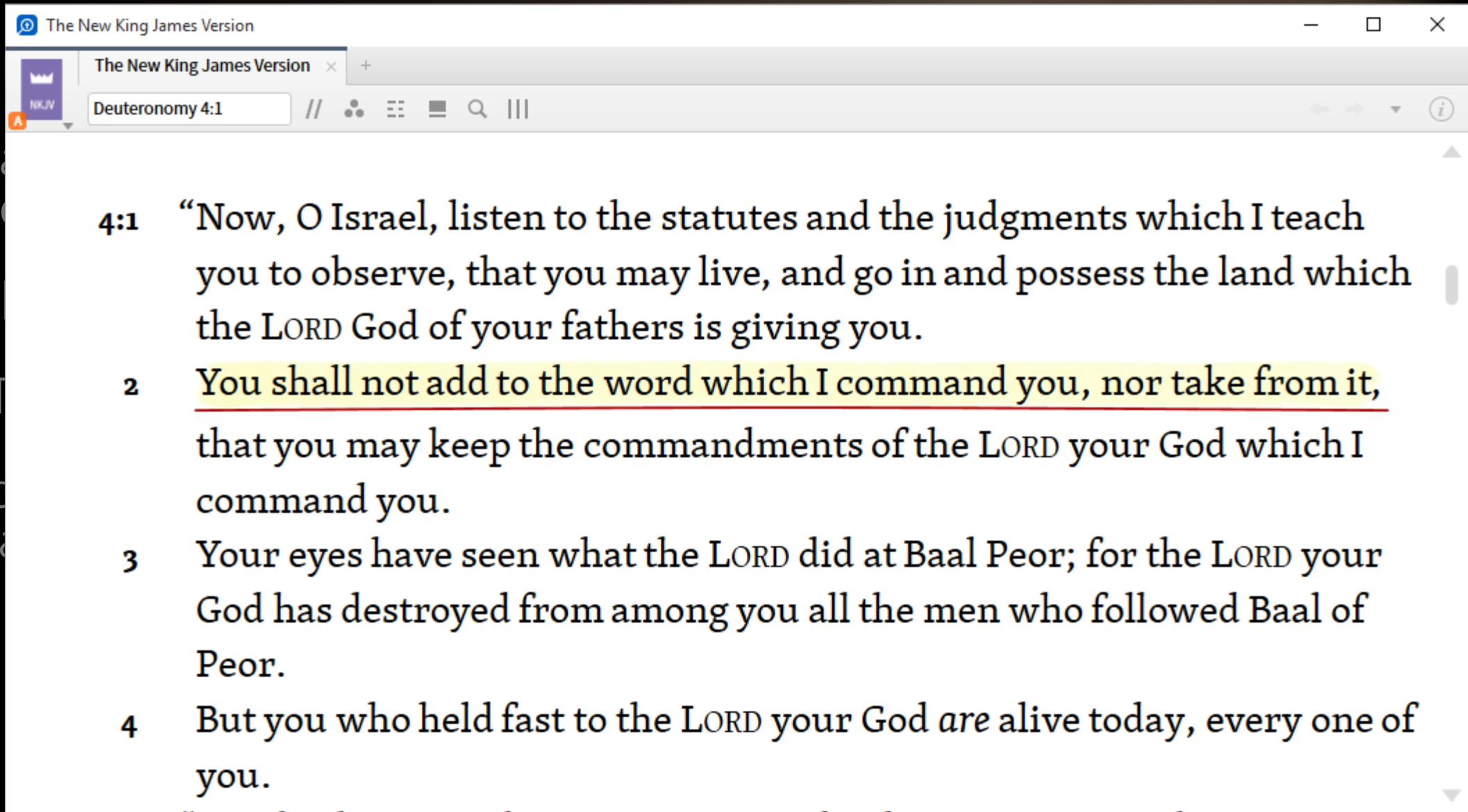
4:1 I charge *you* therefore before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who will judge the living and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom:

2 Preach the word! Be ready in season *and* out of season. Convince, rebuke, exhort, with all longsuffering and teaching.

## CONCERNING SCRIPTURE AND TRADITION



# AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE



CONCERNING SCRIPTURE AND TRADITION

# AUTHORITY IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Sc  
W  
W  
W  
NT  
No  
th

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Revelation 22:17

**Morning Star.”**

17 And the Spirit and the bride say, “Come!” And let him who hears say, “Come!” And let him who thirsts come. Whoever desires, let him take the water of life freely.

18 For I testify to everyone who hears the words of the prophecy of this book: If anyone adds to these things, God will add to him the plagues that are written in this book;

19 and if anyone takes away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part from the Book of Life, from the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book.

CONCERNING SCRIPTURE AND TRADITION



References to tradition are both positive and negative  
No references to tradition indicate that it was revelatory

## AUTHORITY IN RCC: QUESTIONS TO ASK

If Peter was supreme among the disciples - why do they continue to debate the issue (Luke 22:24-30)?

Why is Paul the most prominent NT theologian and by far the most prominent figure after Acts?

Why did Irenaeus fail to name Peter as one his 2<sup>nd</sup> century list the 12 bishops of Rome?

Why does the New Testament never refer to any local church leader or the apostles as priests?

What does "thoroughly equipped" in 2 Tim 3:16-17, if tradition and the RCC are needed in addition to Scripture?

Why does Scripture never call Tradition the Word of God?



# AUTHORITY IN RCC: QUESTIONS TO ASK

If I  
de

W  
pro

W  
12

W  
or

W  
an

W

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Luke 22:25 // . . . Q III

24 Now there was also a dispute among them, as to which of them should be considered the greatest.

25 And He said to them, “The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them, and those who exercise authority over them are called ‘benefactors.’

26 But not so *among* you; on the contrary, he who is greatest among you, let him be as the younger, and he who governs as he who serves.

27 For who is greater, he who sits at the table, or he who serves? Is it not he who sits at the table? Yet I am among you as the One who serves.

28 “But you are those who have continued with Me in My trials.

29 And I bestow upon you a kingdom, just as My Father bestowed one upon Me.

# AUTHORITY IN RCC: QUESTIONS TO ASK

If I  
de  
W  
pro  
W  
12  
W  
or  
W  
an  
W

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

2 Timothy 3:13

being deceived.

14 But you must continue in the things which you have learned and been assured of, knowing from whom you have learned *them*,

15 and that from childhood you have known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise for salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

16 All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness,

17 that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.

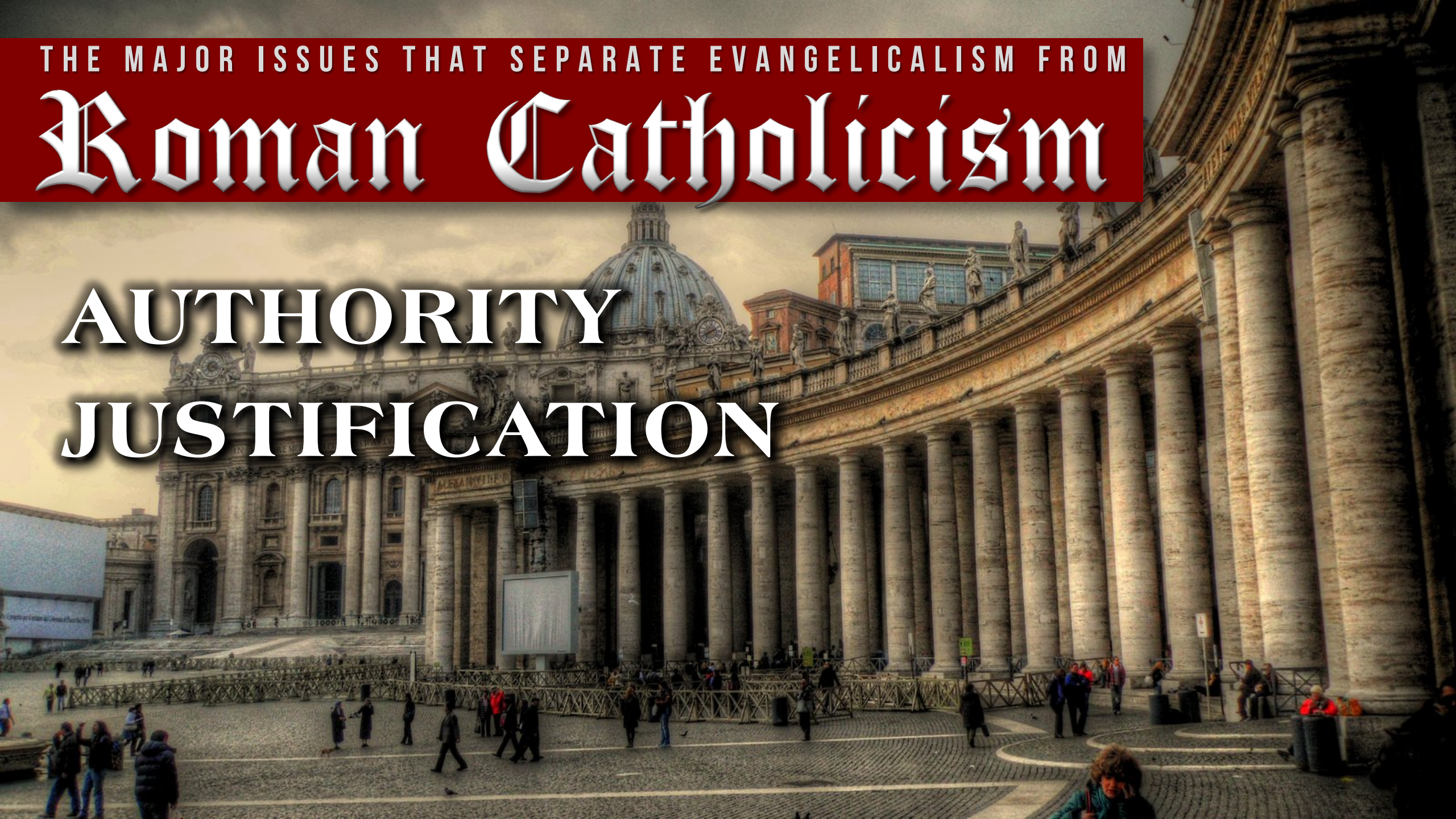
4:1 I charge *you* therefore before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who will



THE MAJOR ISSUES THAT SEPARATE EVANGELICALISM FROM

# Roman Catholicism

AUTHORITY  
JUSTIFICATION





THEOLOGICALLY, ARE YOU PROTESTANT OR ARE YOU

# Roman Catholic?





- (a) God gives man a right standing with Himself by accounting him as an innocent person.
- (b) God gives man a right standing with Himself by making him into an innocent person.

1

ARE YOU CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT?

- (a) God gives man a right standing with Himself by placing Christ's goodness to his credit.
- (b) God gives man a right standing with Himself by putting Christ's goodness into his heart.

2

ARE YOU CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT?



- (a) God is able to accept a believer because of the goodness of Jesus Christ.
- (b) God makes a person acceptable to Himself by changing him into a good person.

- (a) If someone transforms his life to be more like Christ, he can then become accepted by God.
- (b) If someone is accepted by God because of his faith in Christ, his life will then be transformed.

- (a) We receive a right standing with God through faith alone.
- (b) We receive a right standing with God when our faith becomes active through love for Him and others.



- (a) We receive a right standing with God by the obedience that is made possible because of our faith in Christ.
- (b) We receive a right standing with God by trusting in Christ who alone was perfectly obedient to God.

- (a) We achieve a right standing with God by following Christ's example through His enabling grace.
- (b) We follow Christ's example because faith in Him has given us a right standing with God because of His grace.

- (a) God first pronounces that we are good in His sight, then gives us His Spirit enable us to obey Him.
- (b) God first gives us His Spirit to enable us to obey Him and then pronounces that we are good in His sight.



- (a) It is Christ's intercession on our behalf that gives us favor in the sight of God.
- (b) It is Christ living out His life through us that gives us favor in the sight of God.

- (a) Only through faith in Christ can we fully satisfy the demands of the Ten Commandments.
- (b) Through the power of the Holy Spirit living in us, we can fully satisfy the demands of the Ten Commandments.

# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM



CATEGORIES OF SIN: ORIGINAL SIN



# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

6. Original Sin (90-98)

90. What is original sin?

Original sin is first of all the sin that Adam who, as the ancestor of the human race, offended God and thereby lost the right to heaven for himself and his posterity. Original sin is also the loss of sanctifying grace that we inherit from Adam when we enter the world. (QAC, 57)

91. Just what was the original sin which affects the whole human race?

It is difficult to say whether the author actually has a specific sin in mind. In fact the whole account is so highly symbolized that it is difficult to say what specific event the author has in mind. The symbols he uses point to the heart of all sin: the demonic urge to be a law unto oneself. That is what interiorly affects humankind and, through it, the whole world. (SJPC, 27)

92. What were the effects of their sin on Adam and Eve?

As a result of their sin, Adam and Eve lost all the gifts they had received over and above human nature. They especially lost the gift of sanctifying grace. (QAC, 57)

## CATEGORIES OF SIN: ORIGINAL SIN

# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

94. What are the effects of original sin?  
As a result of original sin, we are conceived without the possession of sanctifying grace. (QAC, 58)

95. How is original sin passed on from the time of Adam?  
Original sin is passed on by the father to his children, through human generation. (QAC, 58)

96. Does original sin totally corrupt our human nature?  
Original sin does not totally corrupt our human nature. We are darkened in mind and weakened in will. But we are still capable of natural virtues and of freely cooperating with the grace of God. (QAC, 58)

97. Is the absence of sanctifying grace the only effect of original sin?  
No, besides sanctifying grace, we also lost the gift of bodily immortality, which means we must suffer and die; and the gift of integrity, which explains why we have disorderly passions. (QAC, 58)

98. How is original sin removed from our souls?  
Original sin, as the absence of sanctifying grace, is ordinarily removed by the sacrament of baptism. (QAC, 59)

## CATEGORIES OF SIN: ORIGINAL SIN

# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM



## CATEGORIES OF SIN: MORTAL SIN



# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

## 2. Personal Sins, Mortal and Venial (334-344)

**335.** *How many kinds of personal sin are there?*

There are two kinds of personal sin. Actual and habitual. Actual sin is any deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to God's eternal law. (QAC, 186)

**336.** *How are actual sins classified in their effect on the soul?*

Actual sins are either mortal or venial sins, depending on whether or not they deprive a person of supernatural life or not. (QAC, 186)

**337.** *What is mortal sin?*

Mortal sin is an actual sin that destroys sanctifying grace in the soul. It is called mortal since it causes the supernatural death of the soul. (QAC, 186)

**338.** *What are the conditions for mortal sin?*

## CATEGORIES OF SIN: MORTAL SIN

# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**338. What are the conditions for mortal sin?**

There are three conditions for mortal sin. First, the matter or what is done must be seriously wrong, either in itself or because of the circumstances . . . ; or because of the purpose . . . Second, there must be clear awareness of the serious nature of the act at the time it is performed. And third, there is full consent of the will, so that a person deliberately wants to do what he knows is gravely sinful. (QAC, 186)

**339. What are the effects of mortal sin?**

The effects of mortal sin are the loss of divine friendship, past supernatural merits, and the right to enter heaven unless the sinner repents. (QAC, 186)

**340. How can the supernatural life of the soul be restored?**

The supernatural life of the soul, lost by mortal sin, can be restored by the sacrament of penance or by a perfect act of contrition. In the sacrament of penance a person confesses the mortal sin(s) and receives absolution from the priest. In a perfect act of contrition, the person is sorry for having offended God who is all good and deserving of our love; and resolves to confess the mortal sin(s) in the sacrament at his earliest

## CATEGORIES OF SIN: MORTAL SIN

# PURGATORY



CATEGORIES OF SIN: VENIAL SIN



# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**341. What is a venial sin?**

Venial sin is an offense against God that does not deprive the sinner of sanctifying grace. (QAC, 187)

**342. Why are some sins called venial?**

Some sins are called venial from the Latin word **venia**, which means “pardon.” A person in venial sin still has the principle of supernatural life that allows healing (or pardon) from within . . . They may best be called harmful sins, compared to those that are deadly or mortal. (QAC, 187)

**343. When does a person commit a venial sin?**

A person commits a venial sin when he transgresses a divine law that is not grave, or when he transgresses a grave precept but without awareness of its gravity or full consent. (QAC, 187)

**344. What are the effects of venial sin?**

Venial sin darkens the mind in its perception of virtue, and weakens the will in its pursuit of holiness, lowers one’s resistance to temptation, and causes a person to deviate from the path that leads to heavenly

## CATEGORIES OF SIN: VENIAL SIN

# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

344. What are the effects of venial sin?  
Venial sin darkens the mind in its perception of virtue, and weakens the will in its pursuit of holiness, lowers one's resistance to temptation, and causes a person to deviate from the path that leads to heavenly glory. (QAC, 187)

345. What is the deepest distinction between mortal and venial sin?  
The deepest distinction between mortal and venial sin lies in the imperfection of human character as it conditions our freedom of choice . . . Thus venial sin does little harm because we allow for it. (SJPC, 183)

346. Looking at the distinction from one angle, it is a difference of magnitude. (SJPC, 164)

**3. Occasions of Sin, Temptation, Situation Ethics and Fundamental Option (345-349)**

347. *What is meant by occasion of sin?*

## CATEGORIES OF SIN: VENIAL SIN



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS



BAPTISM



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**403. What is baptism?**

Baptism is the sacrament of spiritual rebirth. Through the symbolic action of washing with water and the use of appropriate ritual words, the baptized person is cleansed of all his sins and incorporated into Christ. (QAC, 230)

**404. What does the word baptism mean?**

The word baptism literally means immersion, in the sense of dipping under water. It also means to bathe. (QAC, 230)

**405. When should baptism be received?**

Baptism should be received as soon after birth as is conveniently possible, certainly within a month. (QAC, 231)

**406. What is the sign of baptism?**

The sign of the sacrament of baptism is the external pouring of the water or immersion into water, along with the invocation of the Holy Trinity. (QAC, 231)

## BAPTISM

# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

2. *Spiritual Effects (405-411)*

**407. What are the effects of baptism?**

The effects of baptism are the removal of the guilt of sin and all punishment due to sin, conferral of the grace of regeneration and the infused virtues, incorporation into Christ and his Church, receiving the baptismal character and the right to heaven. (QAC, 232)

**408. What sins does baptism take away?**

Baptism remits the guilt of all sins, that is, it takes away all sins, whether original sin as inherited from Adam at conception, or actual sin as incurred by each person on reaching the age of reason. No matter how frequent, or how grave the actual sins may be, their guilt is all removed at baptism. (QAC, 232)

**409. What penalties does baptism remove?**

Baptism removes all the penalties, eternal and temporal, attached to original and actual sin. (QAC, 232)

**410. What is the grace of regeneration?**

The grace of regeneration infuses into our souls the life of grace that Christ won for us by his Death and Resurrection. It is the new birth of which Christ spoke to Nicodemus . . . (QAC, 232,33)

## BAPTISM

# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**411.** Do all baptized persons belong to the Church?  
All baptized persons belong to the Church. (QAC, 233)

**412.** Does a baptized person always remain a Christian?  
A baptized person always remains a Christian because the baptismal character confers a permanent relationship with Christ. (QAC, 234)

**413.** Does baptism restore us to the state in which Adam was created?  
Baptism does essentially restore us to the state in which Adam was created . . . but baptism does not give back to us the special gifts possessed by our first parents. (QAC, 234)

**3. Ceremonies, Sponsors, Ritual Changes, and Catechumens (412-416)**

**414.** *What is solemn baptism?*

## BAPTISM



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**419. Is baptism of water necessary for salvation?**

It is commonly taught by the Church that baptism of water is necessary for salvation for those who have not reached the use of reason. (QAC, 238)

**420. What is baptism of desire?**

Baptism of desire is the implicit desire for baptism of water by a person who makes an act of perfect love of God, based on faith and with a sincere sorrow for one's sins. (QAC, 238)

**421. Is baptism of desire a sacrament?**

Baptism of desire is not a sacrament; it does not imprint the baptismal character or enable a person to receive the other sacraments. Nevertheless, it does confer sanctifying grace. (QAC, 238)

**422. When is baptism invalid?**

Baptism is invalid when true natural water is not used; when the water does not touch the body of the one being baptized; when the entire form is not pronounced or a different form is used; when the form is not pronounced as the water is being poured or is not pronounced by the one pouring the water. (QAC, 238)

## BAPTISM



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS



CONFIRMATION



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**423. *What is the sacrament of confirmation?***

Confirmation is the sacrament of spiritual strengthening. It is the sacrament in which, through chrism and the imposition of hands together with the use of certain sacred words, a baptized person receives the Holy Spirit, is strengthened in grace, and signed as a soldier of Christ. (QAC, 240)

**424. *How is the sacrament of confirmation conferred?***

The sacrament of confirmation is conferred through the anointing with chrism on the forehead, which is done by laying on of the hand, and through the words Receive the seal of the gift of the Holy Spirit. Anointing with chrism along with the second imposition of the hand (during the anointing) are essential. (QAC, 240,41)

**425. *What are the effects of confirmation?***

Confirmation increases the possession of divine life, confers actual graces, a special sacramental grace, and gives a unique sacramental character. The divine life becomes more resilient, and better able to resist dangers and overcomes opposition to its existence and growth. Confirmation gives us grace to fulfill Christ's command: You must therefore be perfect . . . (QAC, 242)

**426. *What is the responsibility of every baptized person who is confirmed?***

Every baptized person who is confirmed has a mission to bring others to Christ. Baptism and confirmation confer the grace of zeal to convert unbelievers to the Christian faith and to make strong believers of those who are now weak. (QAC, 243)

## CONFIRMATION



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS



EUCCHARIST



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**428. What is the center of the whole Catholic liturgy?**

The center of the whole Catholic liturgy is the Eucharist. The Eucharist is most important in the life of the Church because it is Jesus Christ. It is the Incarnation continued in space and time. The other sacraments and all the Church's ministries and apostolates are directed toward the Eucharist. (QAC, 244)

**429. What is the sacrament of the Eucharist?**

The Eucharist is a sacrament which really, truly, and substantially contains the body and blood, soul, and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearances of bread and wine. It is the great sacrament of God's love in which Christ is eaten, the mind is filled with grace, and a pledge is given to us of future glory. (QAC, 244,45)

**430. Is the Eucharist necessary for salvation?**

The Eucharist is necessary for salvation, to be received either sacramentally or in desire . . . Those who, through no fault of their own, do not realize this can receive the necessary grace to remain in God's friendship through other means. (QAC, 245)

## EUCCHARIST

# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**431. Is only the substance of Christ's human nature present in the Eucharist?**  
Christ is present in the Eucharist not only with everything that makes him man, but with all that makes him this human being. He is therefore present with all his physical properties, hands and feet and head and human heart. He is present with his human soul, thoughts, desires, and human affections. (QAC, 246)

**432. How does Christ become present in the Eucharist?**  
Christ becomes present in the Eucharist by means of transubstantiation. Transubstantiation is the term used to identify the change that takes place at the consecration. (QAC, 246)

**433. What remains of the bread and wine after consecration?**  
After consecration, nothing remains of the bread and wine except their external properties. Their substance becomes the living body and blood of Christ. (QAC, 246)

**434. Is Jesus Christ contained under each particle of the species of bread and wine?**  
Yes, it is a matter of faith that Jesus Christ is contained under each particle of the species of bread and wine.

## EUCCHARIST



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

After consecration, nothing remains of the bread and wine except their external properties. Their substance becomes the living body and blood of Christ. (QAC, 246)

**434. *Is Jesus Christ contained under each particle of the species of bread and wine?***

Yes, it is a matter of faith that Jesus Christ is contained under each particle of the species of bread and wine. No matter how great the number of parts into which the species are divided, the whole Christ is present in every portion. (QAC, 246)

**435. *Is Jesus Christ present in the Eucharist as long as the species remain?***

Yes, Jesus Christ is present in the Eucharist as long as the species remain. Therefore, we worship the Blessed Sacrament as we would worship the person of Jesus himself. (QAC, 246,47)

**436. *How is Christ's obedience seen in the Eucharist?***

Christ's obedience is seen in the Eucharist in that he obeys promptly and perfectly the words of consecration spoken by the priest at Mass. The moment these words are pronounced, Christ becomes present on the altar. Moreover, he allows himself to be placed where those who handle the Eucharist wish him to be. (QAC, 248)

## EUCCHARIST



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS



PENANCE



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**456. *What is penance?***  
Penance means repentance or satisfaction for sin. It is also a virtue, and one of the sacraments instituted by Christ. (QAC, 263)

**457. *Why is the virtue of penance necessary?***  
The virtue of penance is necessary for a sinner to be reconciled with God. If we expect his forgiveness, we must repent. Penance is also necessary because we must expiate and make reparation for the punishment which is due for our sins. (QAC, 263)

**458. *What is the sacrament of penance?***  
Penance is the sacrament instituted by Christ in which sinners are reconciled with God through the absolution of the priest. (QAC, 263)

**459. *When did Christ institute the sacrament of penance?***  
Christ instituted the sacrament of penance as his first gift to the Church on Easter Sunday night . . . He said to

## PENANCE



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

them the right to withhold absolution. (QAC, 264)

**461. Is the sacrament of penance necessary?**

Yes, the sacrament of penance is necessary for all who have fallen into mortal sin after baptism. If the sacrament cannot actually be received, the desire for its reception suffices. But then a person must make an act of perfect contrition. (QAC, 264)

**462. Do all bishops and priests have the power to forgive sins?**

All bishops and priests have the power to forgive sins or absolve sins. Christ conferred this power on the apostles, and on the bishops and priests who would succeed them. (QAC, 264)

**463. Should children receive the sacrament of penance before first Communion?**

Yes, children should receive the sacrament of penance before their first Communion, although it is assumed they have not committed any mortal sins. This is the firm teaching of the Church. (QAC, 266)

## PENANCE



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS



MARRIAGE



Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**1. Contract, Covenant, and Sacrament (487-488)**

**489. What is Christian marriage?**

Christian marriage is a sacrament instituted by Jesus Christ, who raised the natural contract of wedlock to a supernatural covenant between God and the marrying spouses. (QAC, 280)

**490. Are all marriages equally indissoluble?**

No, not all marriages are equally indissoluble. An absolutely indissoluble marriage is a sacramental union, between two baptized persons, who enter a valid marital contract, and then seal the marriage by legitimate (not contraceptive) conjugal intercourse. (QAC, 283)

**2. Disposition, Effects, and Obligations (489-491)**



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS



HOLY ORDERS



Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

1. *Institution, Reception, Effects (495-497)*

**497.** What is the sacrament of orders?

Orders is a sacrament of the New Law by which a share in the spiritual powers of Christ's ministry is conferred together with the grace to perform worthily the duties of one's office in the Church. (QAC, 289,90)

**498.** When did Christ institute the sacrament of orders?

Christ actually instituted the sacrament of orders at the Last Supper. After he had consecrated the bread and wine, and changed them into his own body and blood, he told the apostles to do this as a memorial of me (Luke 22:19). By this he was conferring on the apostles and their successors the principle power of this sacrament, namely to consecrate and offer his body and blood in the Sacrifice of the Mass. (QAC, 290)



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS



ANOINTING THE SICK



# JUSTIFICATION: THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

**506. What is the sacrament of anointing?**

The sacrament of anointing is a sacrament of the New Testament instituted by Christ to give the sick spiritual assistance, strengthen their supernatural life, and if need be, forgive their sins. Moreover, if God wills it, anointing restores physical health to the body of the Christian who is seriously ill. (QAC, 297)

**507. Can the sacrament be conferred on unconscious people?**

The sacrament can be conferred on the sick, even though they have lost the use of their senses or reason, if as believers they would likely have asked for the holy anointing while they were in possession of their faculties. (QAC, 299)

**508. What are the spiritual effects of anointing?**

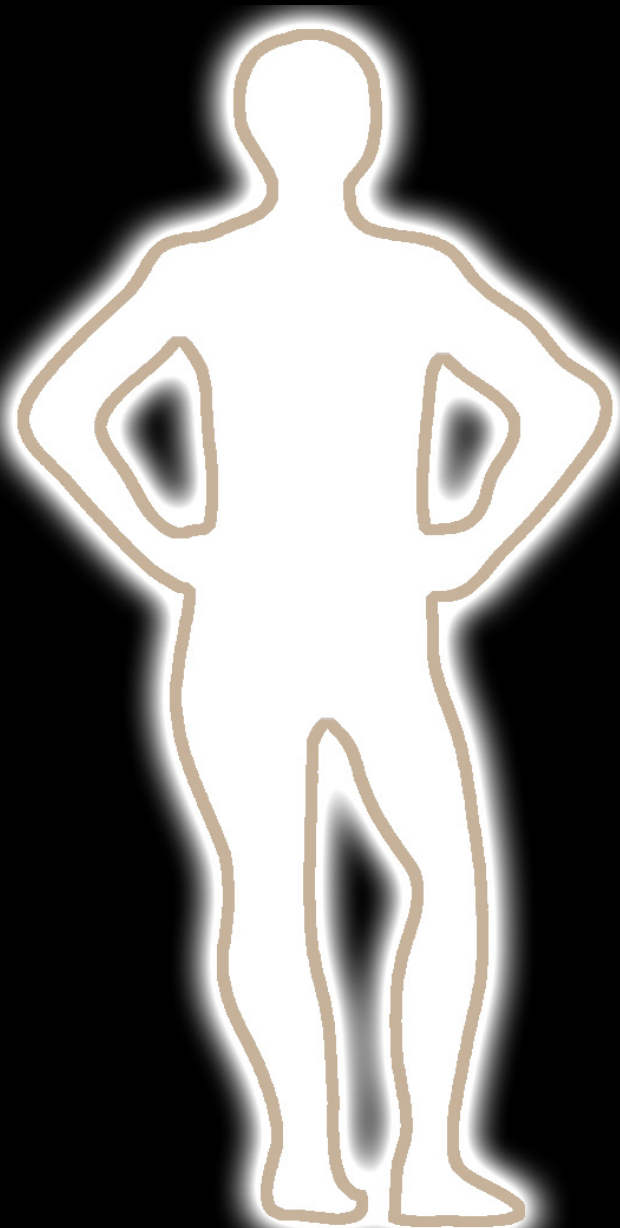
The spiritual effects of anointing are: forgiveness of the guilt of unremitted sin, even grave sin for which the person had at least imperfect sorrow; remission of the temporal punishment still due for remitted sin, to such a degree that the expiation can be complete; supernatural patience to bear with the sufferings of one's illness; extraordinary confidence in God's mercy, which a person certainly needs when he faces eternity; and special infusion of moral courage to resist temptations of the devil. (QAC, 300)

## ANOINTING THE SICK



ORIGINAL SIN

**ADAM'S  
ORIGINAL  
CONDITION**



**FULL OF  
SANCTIFYING  
GRACE**

LOSING / GAINING SANCTIFYING GRACE



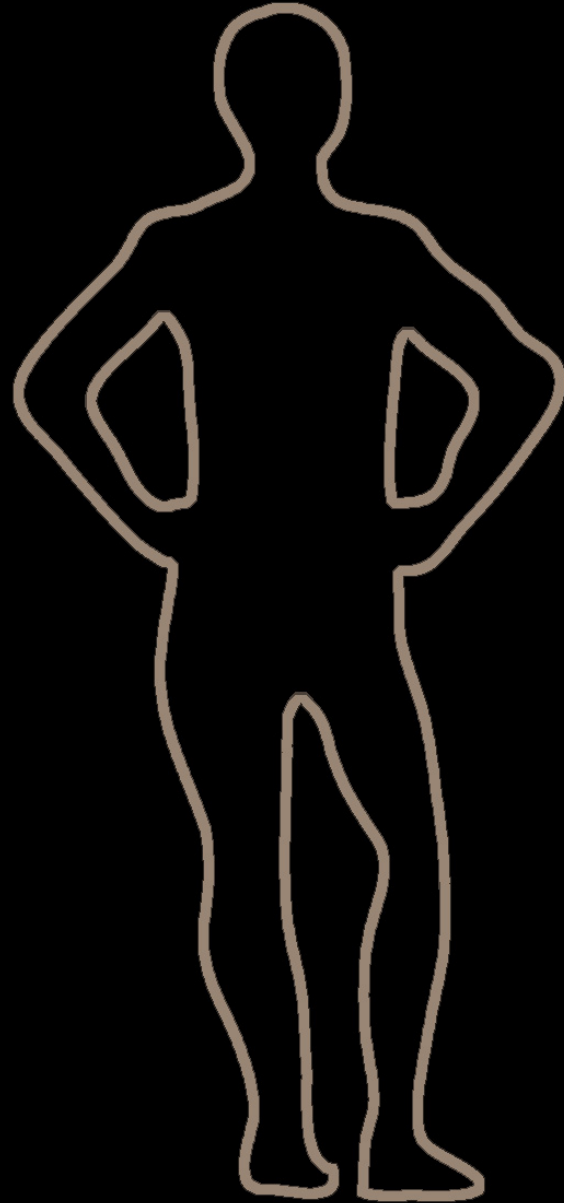


ORIGINAL SIN



Baptism

**ADAM'S  
FALLEN  
CONDITION**



**LOSS OF ALL  
SANCTIFYING  
GRACE**

LOSING / GAINING SANCTIFYING GRACE



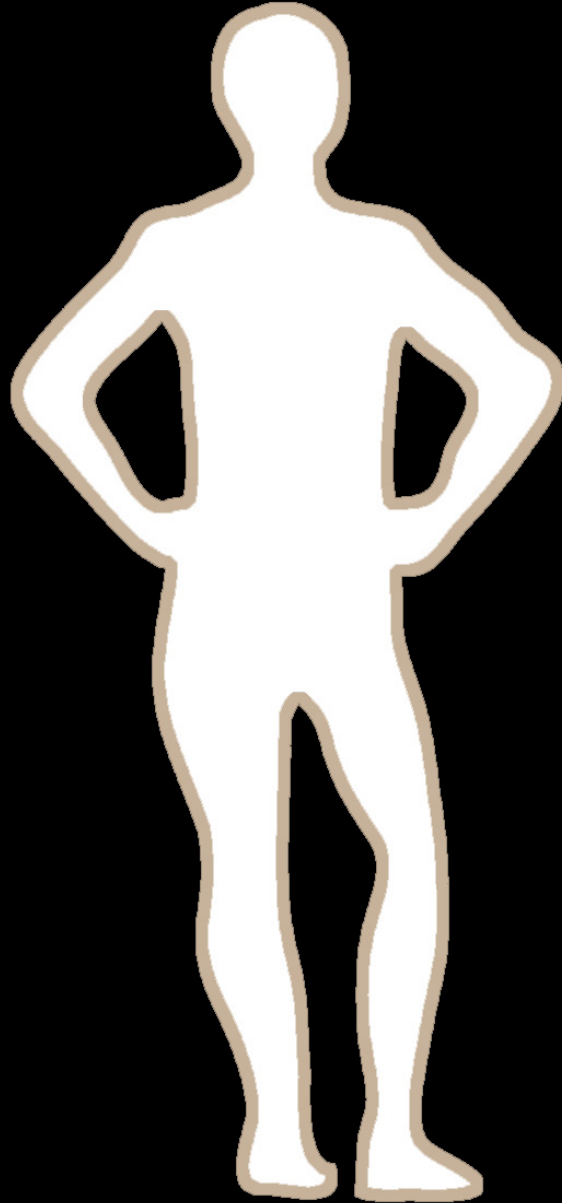
ORIGINAL SIN



Venial sin



LOSING / GAINING SANCTIFYING GRACE



Baptism



Eucharist



Other Sacraments





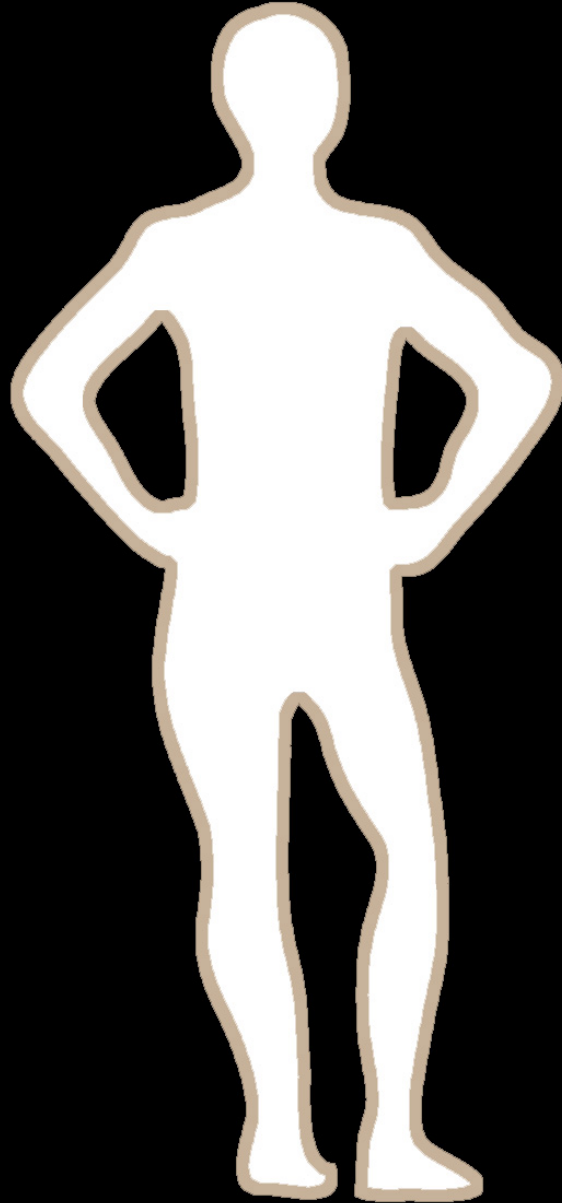
ORIGINAL SIN



Venial sin



LOSING / GAINING SANCTIFYNG GRACE



Regain all  
Sanctifying  
Grace



Baptism



Eucharist



Other  
Sacraments



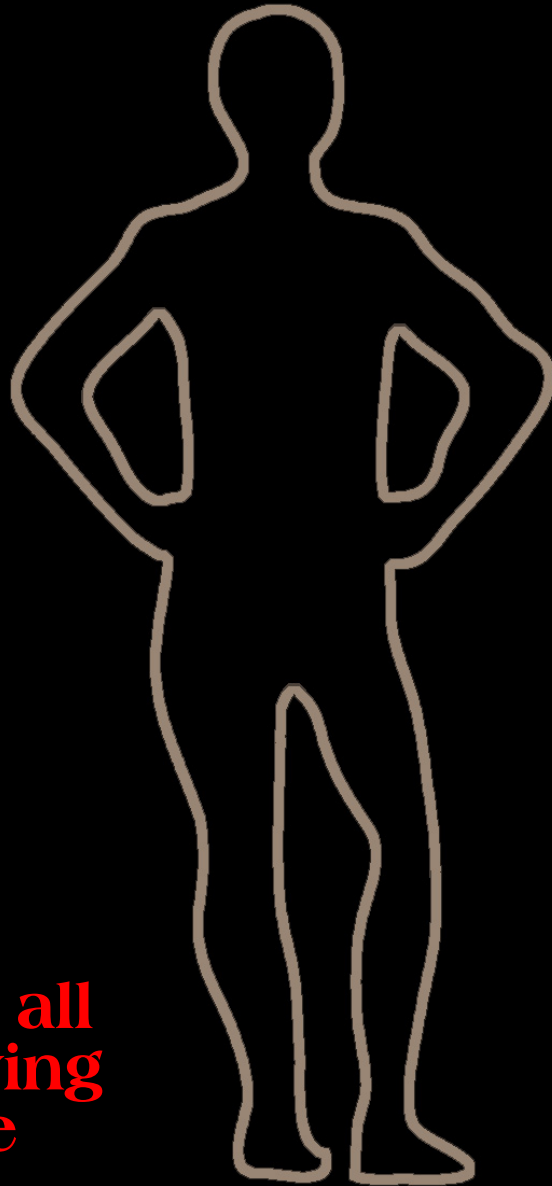
ORIGINAL SIN



Venial sin



Loss of all  
Sanctifying  
Grace



LOSING / GAINING SANCTIFYNG GRACE



Baptism



Eucharist



Other  
Sacraments





ORIGINAL SIN



Venial sin



MORTAL SIN

Loss of  
some  
Sanctifying  
Grace



LOSING / GAINING SANCTIFYNG GRACE



Baptism



Eucharist



Other  
Sacraments

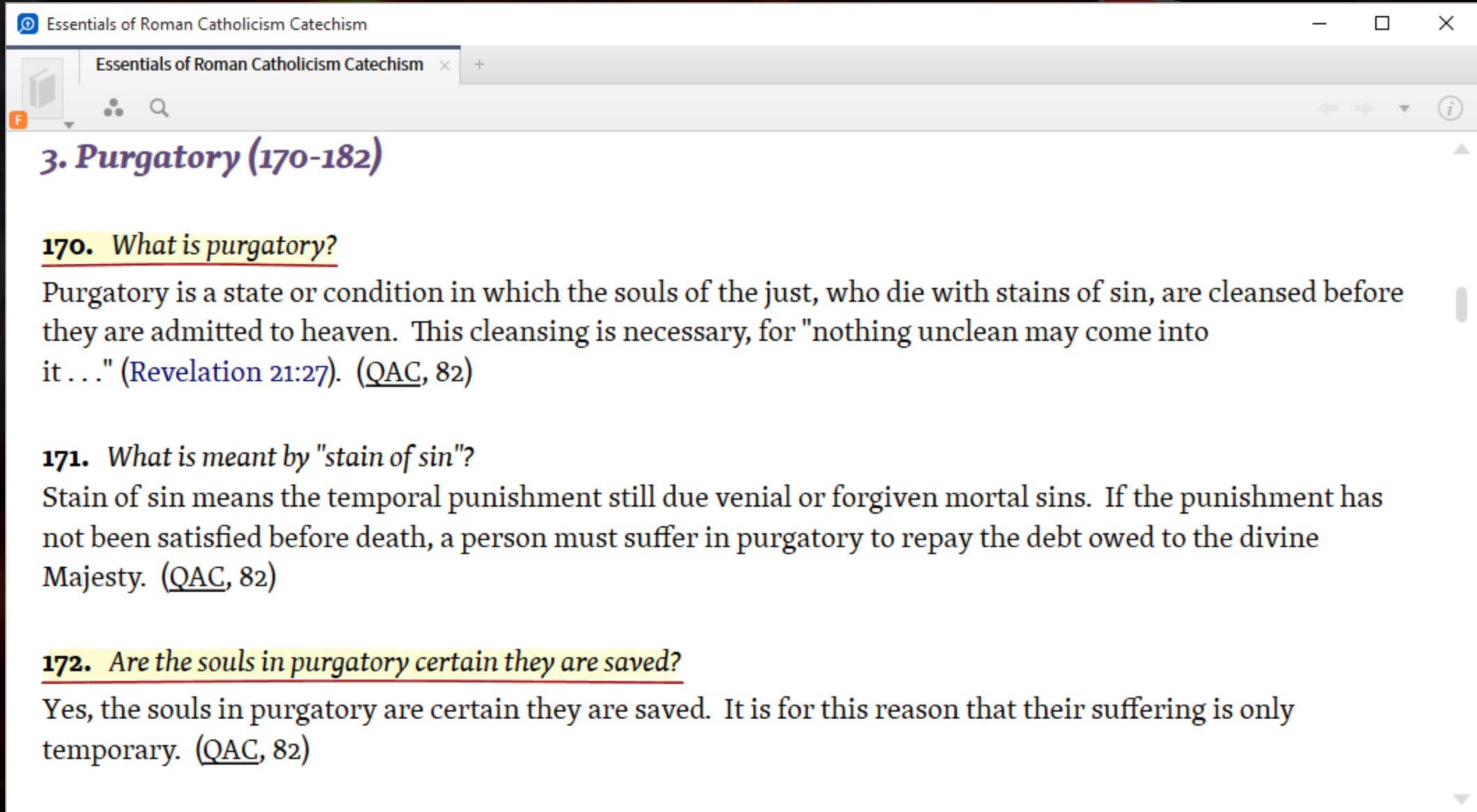
# PURGATORY

A close-up of a human hand with fingers slightly curled, reaching upwards towards the word 'PURGATORY'. The hand is positioned in the lower center of the frame, with the fingers pointing towards the 'G' and 'A' of the word. The background is dark and smoky, with the word 'PURGATORY' in large, glowing, fiery letters.

**IF YOU DIE WITH  
VENIAL SIN**

THE DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY





Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

## 3. Purgatory (170-182)

**170. What is purgatory?**

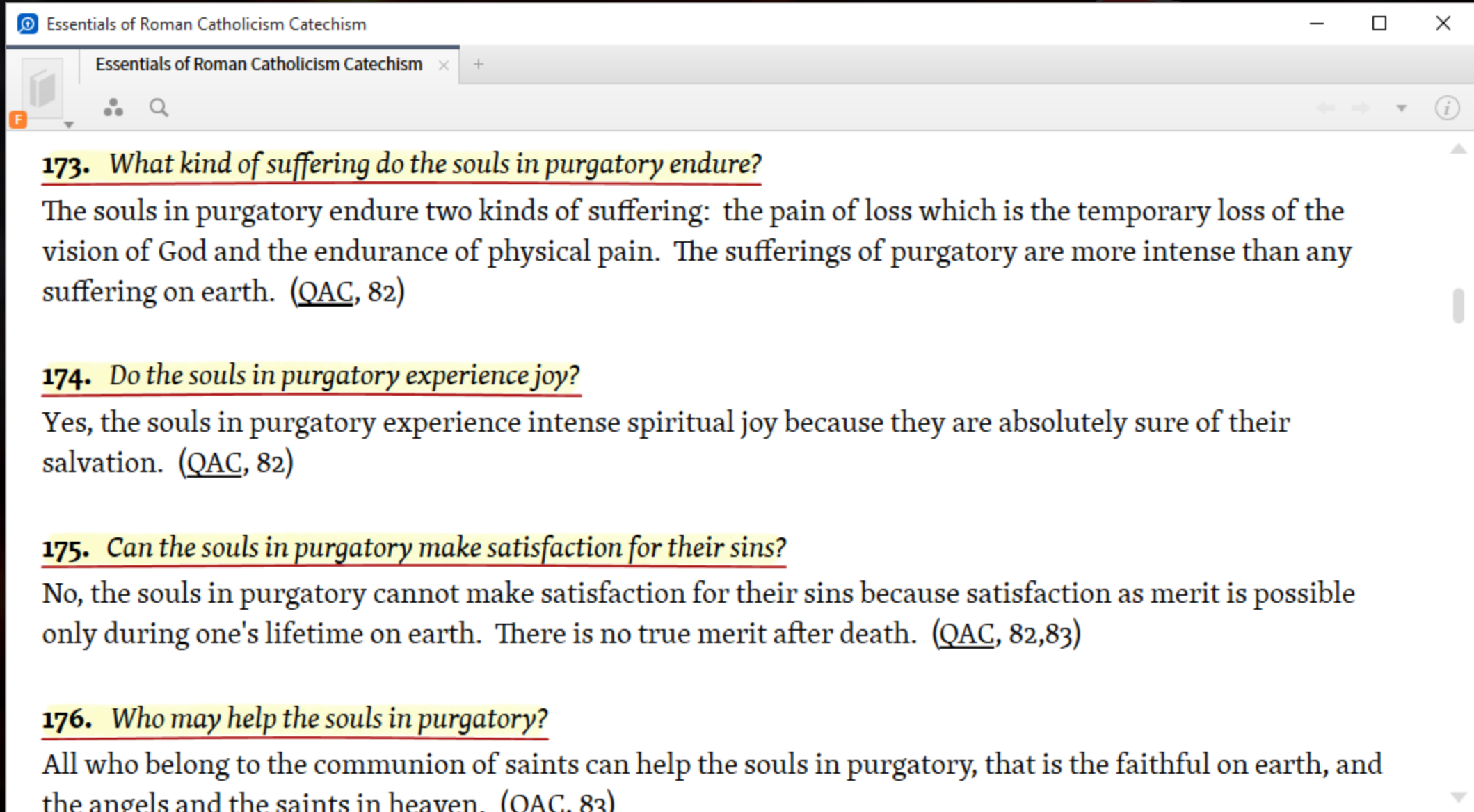
Purgatory is a state or condition in which the souls of the just, who die with stains of sin, are cleansed before they are admitted to heaven. This cleansing is necessary, for "nothing unclean may come into it..." (Revelation 21:27). (QAC, 82)

**171. What is meant by "stain of sin"?**

Stain of sin means the temporal punishment still due venial or forgiven mortal sins. If the punishment has not been satisfied before death, a person must suffer in purgatory to repay the debt owed to the divine Majesty. (QAC, 82)

**172. Are the souls in purgatory certain they are saved?**

Yes, the souls in purgatory are certain they are saved. It is for this reason that their suffering is only temporary. (QAC, 82)



**173. *What kind of suffering do the souls in purgatory endure?***  
The souls in purgatory endure two kinds of suffering: the pain of loss which is the temporary loss of the vision of God and the endurance of physical pain. The sufferings of purgatory are more intense than any suffering on earth. (QAC, 82)

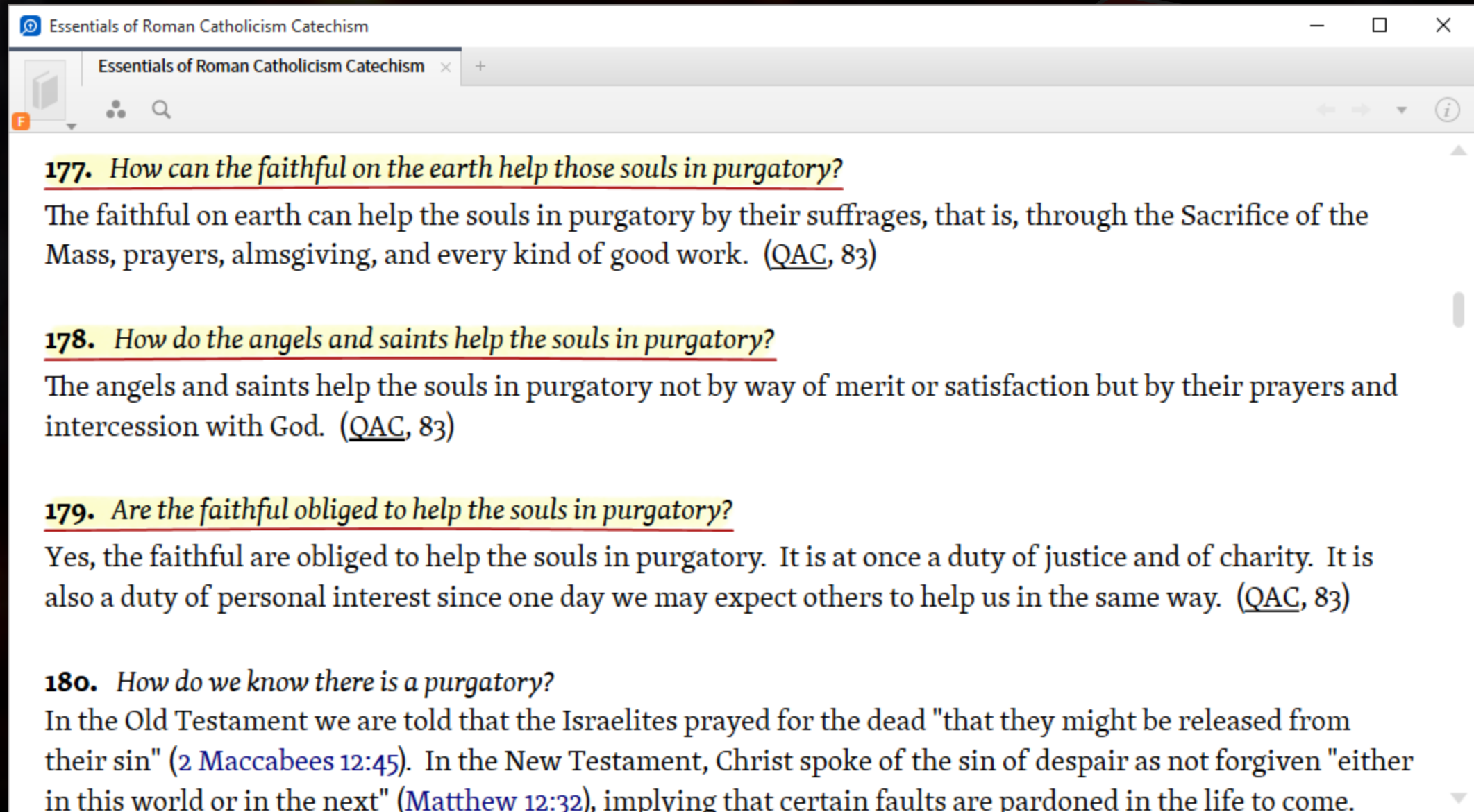
**174. *Do the souls in purgatory experience joy?***  
Yes, the souls in purgatory experience intense spiritual joy because they are absolutely sure of their salvation. (QAC, 82)

**175. *Can the souls in purgatory make satisfaction for their sins?***  
No, the souls in purgatory cannot make satisfaction for their sins because satisfaction as merit is possible only during one's lifetime on earth. There is no true merit after death. (QAC, 82,83)

**176. *Who may help the souls in purgatory?***  
All who belong to the communion of saints can help the souls in purgatory, that is the faithful on earth, and the angels and the saints in heaven. (OAC. 83)



# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM



**177.** *How can the faithful on the earth help those souls in purgatory?*

The faithful on earth can help the souls in purgatory by their suffrages, that is, through the Sacrifice of the Mass, prayers, almsgiving, and every kind of good work. (QAC, 83)

**178.** *How do the angels and saints help the souls in purgatory?*

The angels and saints help the souls in purgatory not by way of merit or satisfaction but by their prayers and intercession with God. (QAC, 83)

**179.** *Are the faithful obliged to help the souls in purgatory?*

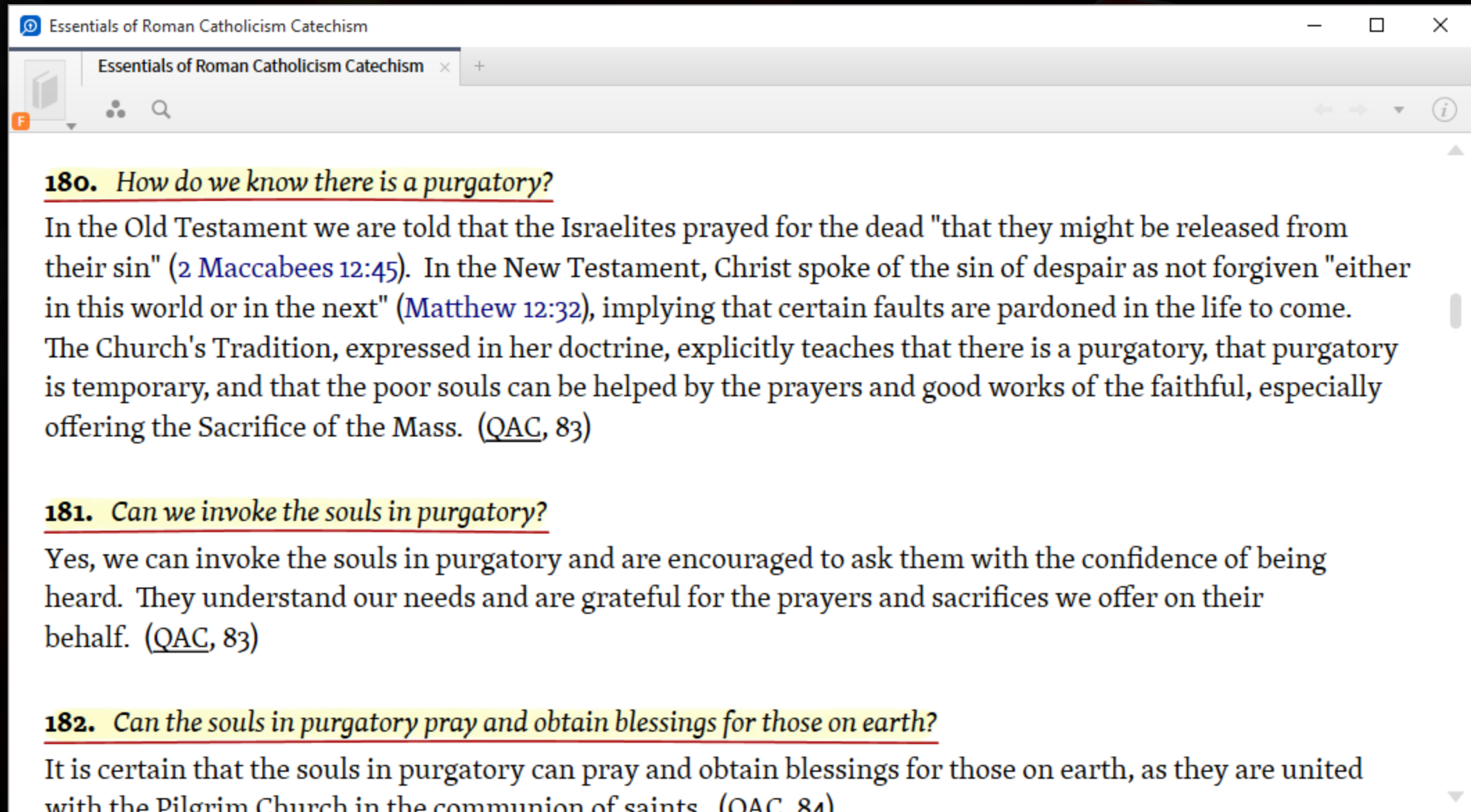
Yes, the faithful are obliged to help the souls in purgatory. It is at once a duty of justice and of charity. It is also a duty of personal interest since one day we may expect others to help us in the same way. (QAC, 83)

**180.** *How do we know there is a purgatory?*

In the Old Testament we are told that the Israelites prayed for the dead "that they might be released from their sin" (2 Maccabees 12:45). In the New Testament, Christ spoke of the sin of despair as not forgiven "either in this world or in the next" (Matthew 12:32), implying that certain faults are pardoned in the life to come.

## THE DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY

# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM



**180. How do we know there is a purgatory?**

In the Old Testament we are told that the Israelites prayed for the dead "that they might be released from their sin" (2 Maccabees 12:45). In the New Testament, Christ spoke of the sin of despair as not forgiven "either in this world or in the next" (Matthew 12:32), implying that certain faults are pardoned in the life to come. The Church's Tradition, expressed in her doctrine, explicitly teaches that there is a purgatory, that purgatory is temporary, and that the poor souls can be helped by the prayers and good works of the faithful, especially offering the Sacrifice of the Mass. (QAC, 83)

**181. Can we invoke the souls in purgatory?**

Yes, we can invoke the souls in purgatory and are encouraged to ask them with the confidence of being heard. They understand our needs and are grateful for the prayers and sacrifices we offer on their behalf. (QAC, 83)

**182. Can the souls in purgatory pray and obtain blessings for those on earth?**

It is certain that the souls in purgatory can pray and obtain blessings for those on earth, as they are united with the Pilgrim Church in the communion of saints. (QAC, 84)

## THE DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY

JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

**IF YOU DIE WITH  
MORTAL SIN**

# HELL

THE DOCTRINE OF HELL



Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

## 2. *Eternal Punishment (165-169)*

**165.** What are the two kinds of pain threatened to the wicked?  
The two kinds of pain threatened to the wicked are the loss of the beatific vision and the experience of pain from creatures. (QAC, 80)

**166.** What is the main suffering of hell?  
The main suffering of hell is the pain of losing the vision of God for whose possession man was created. (QAC, 81)

**167.** What is the further suffering in hell?  
A further suffering in hell is the pain of sense. This is caused by a creature outside the person and is described in divine revelation as fire. (QAC, 81)

**168.** Who is in hell?  
Besides the evil spirits, those are in hell who die in the state of mortal sin. They are the unrepentant

# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism

Essentials of Roman Catholicism Catechism x +

A further suffering in hell is the pain of sense. This is caused by a creature outside the person and is described in divine revelation as fire. (QAC, 81)

**168. Who is in hell?**

Besides the evil spirits, those are in hell who die in the state of mortal sin. They are the unrepentant sinners. (QAC, 81)

**169. Why does an all-good God condemn his creatures to hell?**

God, who is all good, allows his creatures to condemn themselves to hell because he does not interfere with their freedom. They voluntarily choose to reject him and, in his justice, he permits them to remain separated from the God they rejected. (QAC, 81,82)

**3. Purgatory (170-182)**

**170. What is purgatory?**

Purgatory is a state or condition in which the souls of the just, who die with stains of sin, are cleansed before

## THE DOCTRINE OF HELL

# JUSTIFICATION IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM

## THE CHURCH SUFFERING



In Purgatory

## THE CHURCH MILITANT



On Earth

## THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT



In Heaven

COMMUNION OF THE SAINTS




1. Normally wait five years
2. Investigation: “Servant of God”
3. Investigation: “Venerable”
4. One miracle: Beatified
5. Two miracles: Canonized



Thursday, October 5, 2006 **METRO** 7

## Limbo does not exist, says Pope

POPE Benedict XVI will tomorrow announce he is scrapping the centuries-old Roman Catholic concept of limbo. According to church teachings, limbo is home to the souls of children who die without being baptised. It is a state between Heaven and Hell. But the Pope will instead say that unbaptised children go to Heaven. The move follows a meeting at the Vatican this week of 30 senior church figures who are part of the powerful International Theological Commission. Pope Benedict has long opposed the idea of limbo despite it being part of Catholic thought since the Middle Ages. He revealed his views in 1984 when he was Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger. 'It



All-new view: The Pope opposes the idea of limbo

is linked to the cause of original sin,' he said then. 'But many babies die because they are victims.' The new doctrine brings Catholicism in line with Islam, which also believes that all children go to Heaven. The move may help the Pope repair relations with the Muslim world.

# limbo



## UNBAPTIZED BABIES



Justification is a declaration by God of a person's righteous standing before him

Prior to our full redemption we are only accounted as righteous (Rom 4:5)

The condition for justification is not good works (as John Paul II stated) - but faith

The basis for justification is faith alone - not an external ritual that anticipates faith (Rom 3:21-26, Eph 2:8-9)

Justification is certain for believers (Rom 8:30)





# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Justi  
pers  
Prior  
acco  
The  
wor  
The  
exte  
26,  
Justi

The New King James Version

Romans 4:4

4:1 What then shall we say that Abraham our father has found according to the flesh?

2 For if Abraham was justified by works, he has something to boast about, but not before God.

3 For what does the Scripture say? “Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness.”

4 Now to him who works, the wages are not counted as grace but as debt.

5 But to him who does not work but believes on Him who justifies the ungodly, his faith is accounted for righteousness,

6 just as David also describes the blessedness of the man to whom God imputes righteousness apart from works:

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION IN GENERAL

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Justi  
pers

Prior  
acco

The  
wor

The  
exte

26,

Justi

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Romans 3:22 // ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ 🔍 ⋮

21 But now the righteousness of God apart from the law is revealed, being witnessed by the Law and the Prophets,

22 even the righteousness of God, through faith in Jesus Christ, to all and on all who believe. For there is no difference;

23 for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,

24 being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus,

25 whom God set forth as a propitiation by His blood, through faith, to demonstrate His righteousness, because in His forbearance God had passed over the sins that were previously committed,

26 to demonstrate at the present time His righteousness, that He might be just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus.

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION IN GENERAL

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

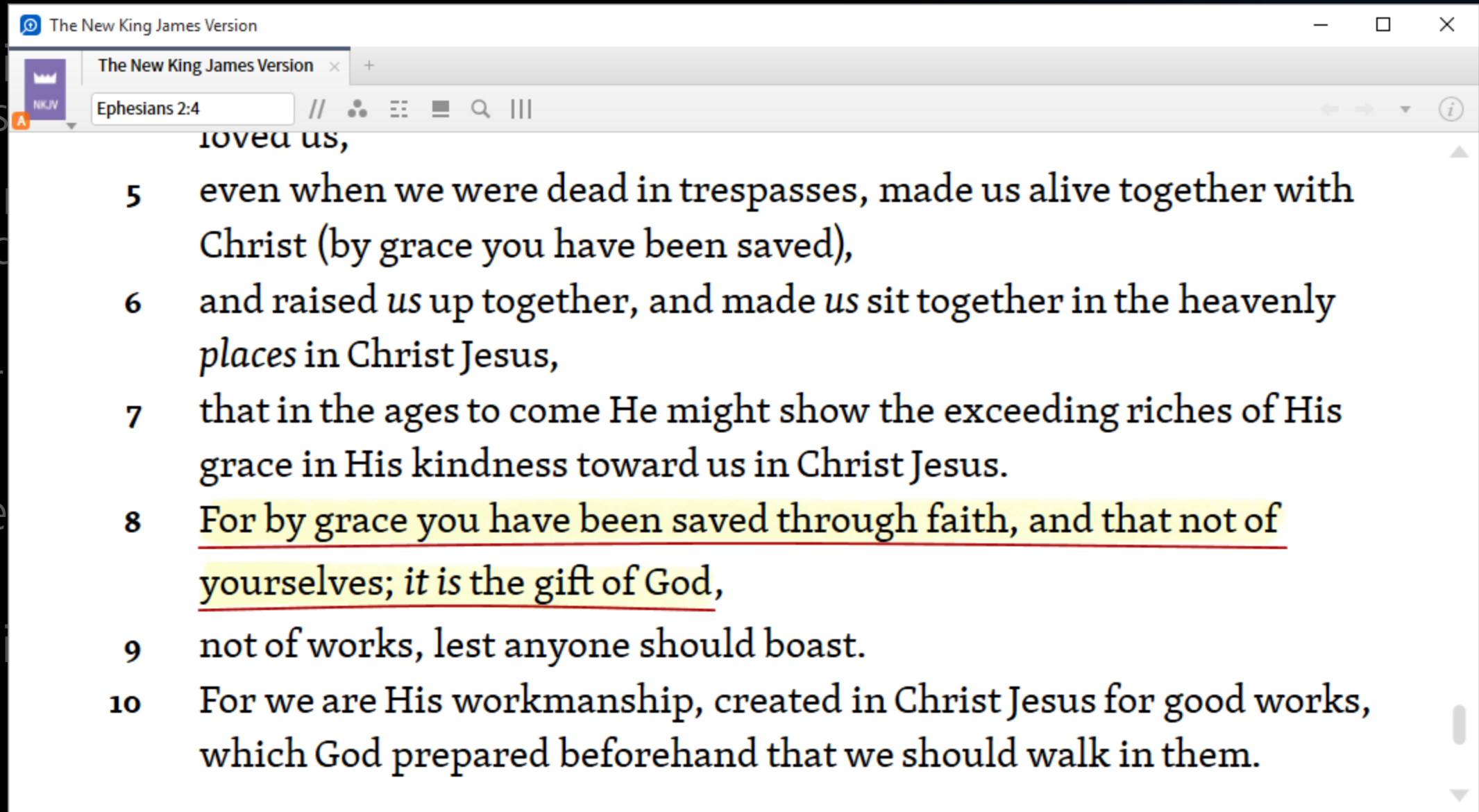
Justi  
pers

Prior  
acco

The  
wor

The  
exte  
26,

Justi



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "The New King James Version". The address bar shows "Ephesians 2:4". The text displayed is as follows:

loved us,

5 even when we were dead in trespasses, made us alive together with Christ (by grace you have been saved),

6 and raised us up together, and made us sit together in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus,

7 that in the ages to come He might show the exceeding riches of His grace in His kindness toward us in Christ Jesus.

8 For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God,

9 not of works, lest anyone should boast.

10 For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand that we should walk in them.

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION IN GENERAL



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Justi  
pers

Prio  
acco

The  
wor

The  
exte  
26,

Justi

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Romans 8:27

God.

28 And we know that all things work together for good to those who love God, to those who are the called according to *His* purpose.

29 For whom He foreknew, He also predestined to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the firstborn among many brethren.

30 Moreover whom He predestined, these He also called; whom He called, these He also justified; and whom He justified, these He also glorified.

31 What then shall we say to these things? If God is for us, who can be against us?

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION IN GENERAL

Consider Rom 3:28, 4:2, 4:5, 5:1

Consider Gal 2:16, 3:11, 5:4

What about James 2:24?

If works are required for salvation then the Bible contains contradictions

If works are required, then James contradicts himself within two verses

Instead, James is challenging those who claim saving faith with no evidence



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Con

Con

Wha

If w

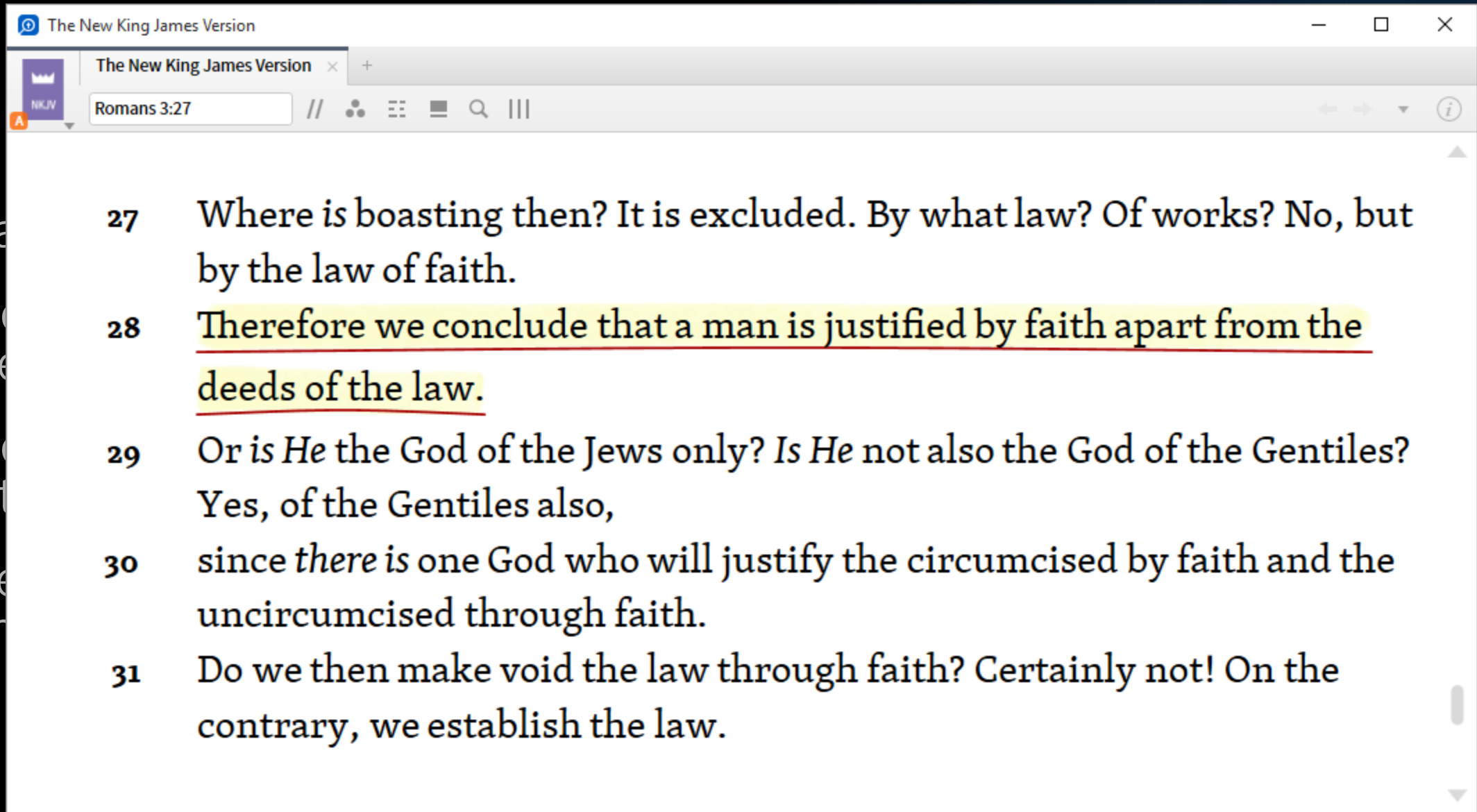
Bible

If w

cont

Inste

clair



The New King James Version

Romans 3:27

27 Where is boasting then? It is excluded. By what law? Of works? No, but by the law of faith.

28 Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith apart from the deeds of the law.

29 Or is *He* the God of the Jews only? *Is He* not also the God of the Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles also,

30 since *there is* one God who will justify the circumcised by faith and the uncircumcised through faith.

31 Do we then make void the law through faith? Certainly not! On the contrary, we establish the law.

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAITH AND WORKS



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Con

Con

Wha

If w

Bible

If w

cont

Inste

clair

The New King James Version

Romans 4:6

4:1 What then shall we say that Abraham our father has found according to the flesh?

2 For if Abraham was justified by works, he has *something* to boast about, but not before God.

3 For what does the Scripture say? "*Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness.*"

4 Now to him who works, the wages are not counted as grace but as debt.

5 But to him who does not work but believes on Him who justifies the ungodly, his faith is accounted for righteousness,

6 just as David also describes the blessedness of the man to whom God

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAITH AND WORKS

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Con  
Con  
Wha  
If w  
Bible  
If w  
cont  
Inst  
clair

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Romans 5:3

up Jesus our Lord from the dead,

25 who was delivered up because of our offenses, and was raised because of our justification.

5:1 Therefore, having been justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ,

2 through whom also we have access by faith into this grace in which we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.

3 And not only *that*, but we also glory in tribulations, knowing that tribulation produces perseverance;

4 and perseverance, character; and character, hope.

5 Now hope does not disappoint, because the love of God has been poured

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAITH AND WORKS

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Con

Con

Wha

If w

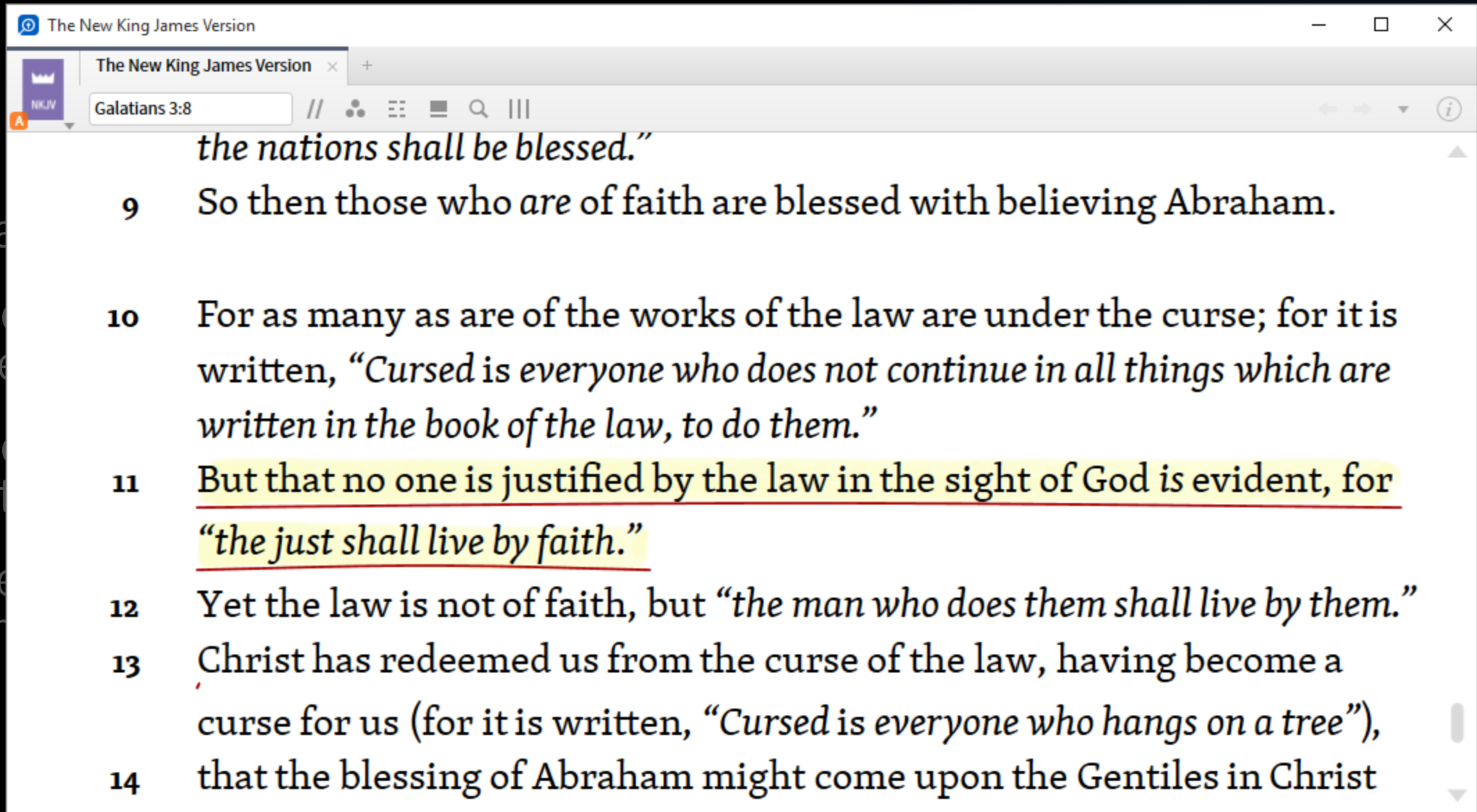
Bible

If w

cont

Inste

clair



the nations shall be blessed.”

9 So then those who are of faith are blessed with believing Abraham.

10 For as many as are of the works of the law are under the curse; for it is written, “Cursed is everyone who does not continue in all things which are written in the book of the law, to do them.”

11 But that no one is justified by the law in the sight of God is evident, for “the just shall live by faith.”

12 Yet the law is not of faith, but “the man who does them shall live by them.”

13 Christ has redeemed us from the curse of the law, having become a curse for us (for it is written, “Cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree”),

14 that the blessing of Abraham might come upon the Gentiles in Christ

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAITH AND WORKS



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Con

Con

Wha

If w

Bible

If w

cont

Inste

clair

The New King James Version

Galatians 2:14

live as Jews?

15 We *who are* Jews by nature, and not sinners of the Gentiles,

16 knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law but by faith in Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Christ Jesus, that we might be justified by faith in Christ and not by the works of the law; for by the works of the law no flesh shall be justified.

17 “But if, while we seek to be justified by Christ, we ourselves also are found sinners, is Christ therefore a minister of sin? Certainly not!

18 For if I build again those things which I destroyed, I make myself a transgressor.

19 For I through the law died to the law that I might live to God.

20 I have been crucified with Christ: it is no longer I who live, but Christ

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAITH AND WORKS

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Con  
Con  
Wha  
If w  
Bible  
If w  
cont  
Inst  
clair

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Galatians 5:6

3 And I testify again to every man who becomes circumcised that he is a debtor to keep the whole law.

4 You have become estranged from Christ, you who *attempt to be justified by law*; you have fallen from grace.

5 For we through the Spirit eagerly wait for the hope of righteousness by faith.

6 For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision avails anything, but faith working through love.

7 You ran well. Who hindered you from obeying the truth?

8 This persuasion does not *come* from Him who calls you.

9 A little leaven leavens the whole lump.

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAITH AND WORKS

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Con

Con

Wha

If w

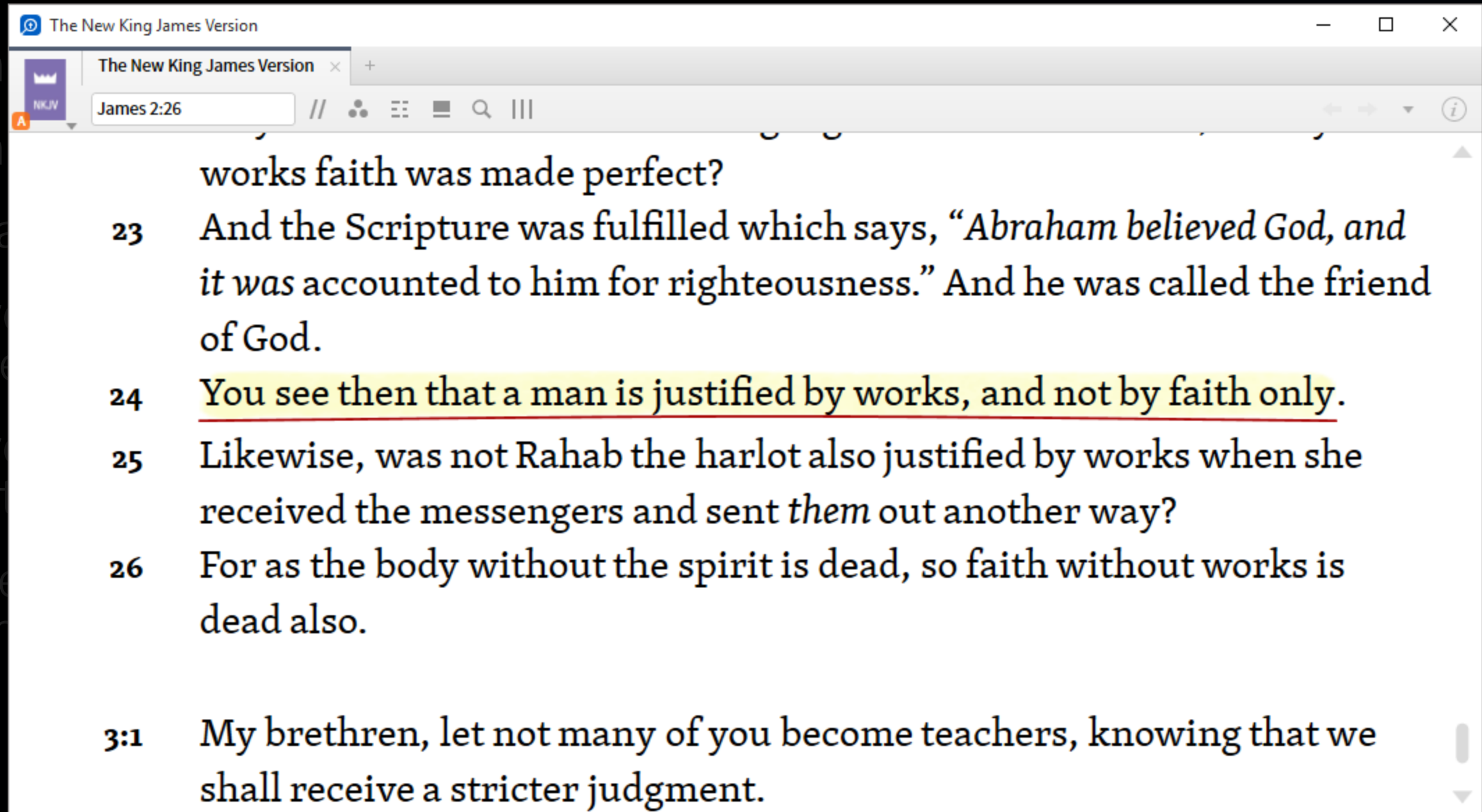
Bibl

If w

con

Inst

clair



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "The New King James Version". The address bar displays "James 2:26". The main content area shows the text of James 2:26, which is highlighted in yellow. The text reads: "You see then that a man is justified by works, and not by faith only." The text is in a serif font. To the left of the text, there are verse numbers: 23, 24, 25, 26, and 3:1. The text for verse 23 is "works faith was made perfect?". The text for verse 24 is "And the Scripture was fulfilled which says, 'Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness.' And he was called the friend of God." The text for verse 25 is "Likewise, was not Rahab the harlot also justified by works when she received the messengers and sent *them* out another way?". The text for verse 26 is "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also." The text for verse 3:1 is "My brethren, let not many of you become teachers, knowing that we shall receive a stricter judgment." The browser window has a standard toolbar with back, forward, and search buttons.

works faith was made perfect?

23 And the Scripture was fulfilled which says, "Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness." And he was called the friend of God.

24 You see then that a man is justified by works, and not by faith only.

25 Likewise, was not Rahab the harlot also justified by works when she received the messengers and sent *them* out another way?

26 For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also.

3:1 My brethren, let not many of you become teachers, knowing that we shall receive a stricter judgment.

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAITH AND WORKS



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Con  
Con  
Wh  
If w  
Bib  
If w  
con  
Inst  
clair

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

James 2:24

works faith was made perfect?

23 And the Scripture was fulfilled which says, “Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness.” And he was called the friend of God.

24 You see then that a man is justified by works, and not by faith only.

25 Likewise, was not Rahab the harlot also justified by works when she received the messengers and sent *them* out another way?

26 For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also.

3:1 My brethren, let not many of you become teachers, knowing that we shall receive a stricter judgment.

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAITH AND WORKS

Scriptures record no infant baptism

Acts 16:31-34 DOES NOT support infant baptism

Baptism and circumcision are found together only in Col 2:11-12

The Jerusalem Council failed to make the connection

If baptism = circumcision then it can't be necessary for salvation (Rom 3:28-31)

Many salvation formulations do not mention baptism (Acts 2:21, Acts 16:31, Rom 10:8-15, Eph 2:8-9)

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Scripture  
Acts  
Baptism  
in Christ  
The  
conversion  
If baptism  
is necessary  
Mark  
baptism  
2:8-

The New King James Version

Acts 16:34

29 Then he called for a light, ran in, and fell down trembling before Paul and Silas.

30 And he brought them out and said, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?"

31 So they said, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you will be saved, you and your household."

32 Then they spoke the word of the Lord to him and to all who were in his house.

33 And he took them the same hour of the night and washed *their* stripes. And immediately he and all his family were baptized.

34 Now when he had brought them into his house, he set food before them; and he rejoiced, having believed in God with all his household.

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION AND BAPTISM



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Scripture  
Acts  
Baptism  
in Christ  
The  
conclusion  
If baptism  
is necessary  
for  
Marriage  
baptism  
2:8-

The New King James Version

Colossians 2:13

power.

11 In Him you were also circumcised with the circumcision made without hands, by putting off the body of the sins of the flesh, by the circumcision of Christ,

12 buried with Him in baptism, in which you also were raised with *Him* through faith in the working of God, who raised Him from the dead.

13 And you, being dead in your trespasses and the uncircumcision of your flesh, He has made alive together with Him, having forgiven you all trespasses,

14 having wiped out the handwriting of requirements that was against us, which was contrary to us. And He has taken it out of the way,

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION AND BAPTISM

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Scripture  
Acts  
Baptism  
in Christ  
The  
commandment  
If baptism  
is necessary  
Mark  
baptism  
2:8-

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Acts 15:25

among the brethren.

23 They wrote this, *letter* by them:  
The apostles, the elders, and the brethren,  
To the brethren who are of the Gentiles in Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia:  
Greetings.

24 Since we have heard that some who went out from us have troubled you with words, unsettling your souls, saying, “You must be circumcised and keep the law” — to whom we gave no such commandment—

25 it seemed good to us, being assembled with one accord, to send chosen men to you with our beloved Barnabas and Paul,

26 men who have risked their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

27 We have therefore sent Judas and Silas, who will also report the same

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION AND BAPTISM

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Scripture  
Acts  
Baptism  
in Christ  
The  
conclusion  
If baptism  
is necessary  
Mar 16:16  
baptism  
2:8-

The New King James Version

Romans 3:29

29 *Or is He the God of the Jews only? Is He not also the God of the Gentiles?*

Yes, of the Gentiles also,

30 since *there is one God who will justify the circumcised by faith and the uncircumcised through faith.*

31 Do we then make void the law through faith? Certainly not! On the contrary, we establish the law.

4:1 What then shall we say that Abraham our father has found according to the flesh?

2 For if Abraham was justified by works, he has *something to boast about, but not before God.*

3 For what does the Scripture say? "Abraham believed God, and it was

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION AND BAPTISM



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Scripture  
Acts 2:19-21  
Baptism in Christ  
The coming of the Lord  
concerning justification  
If baptism is necessary  
Mark 16:16  
baptism  
2:8-

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Acts 2:19

And signs in the earth beneath:  
Blood and fire and vapor of smoke.

20 *The sun shall be turned into darkness,  
And the moon into blood,  
Before the coming of the great and awesome day of the LORD.*

21 *And it shall come to pass*  
*That whoever calls on the name of the LORD*  
*Shall be saved.'*

22 "Men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a Man attested by  
God to you by miracles, wonders, and signs which God did through  
Him in your midst, as you yourselves also know—

23 Him, being delivered by the determined purpose and foreknowledge of

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION AND BAPTISM

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Scripture

Acts

Baptism

in Christ

The

commandment

If baptism

is necessary

Mark

baptism

2:8

The New King James Version

Acts 16:29

and Silas.

30 And he brought them out and said, “Sirs, what must I do to be saved?”

31 So they said, “Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you will be saved, you and your household.”

32 Then they spoke the word of the Lord to him and to all who were in his house.

33 And he took them the same hour of the night and washed *their* stripes. And immediately he and all his family were baptized.

34 Now when he had brought them into his house, he set food before them; and he rejoiced, having believed in God with all his household.

35 And when it was day, the magistrates sent the officers, saying, “Let

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION AND BAPTISM

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Scripture  
Acts 2:38  
Baptism  
in Christ  
The  
confession  
If  
necessary  
Mark  
16:16  
baptized  
2:8

The New King James Version

Romans 10:13

8 But what does it say? *The word is near you, in your mouth and in your heart* (that is, the word of faith which we preach):

9 that if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved.

10 For with the heart one believes unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.

11 For the Scripture says, *"Whoever believes on Him will not be put to shame."*

12 For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek, for the same Lord over all is rich to all who call upon Him.

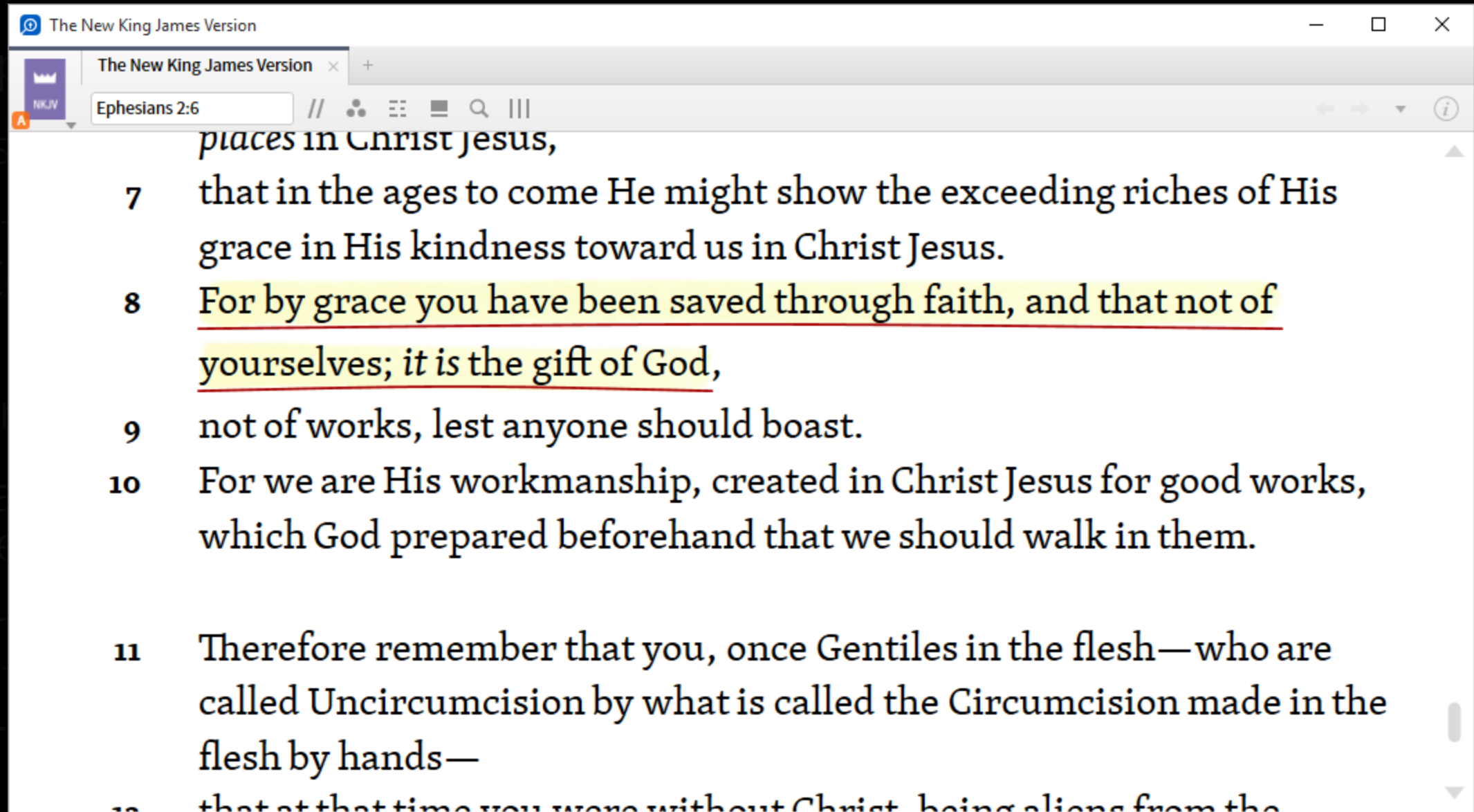
13 For *"whoever calls on the name of the LORD shall be saved."*

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION AND BAPTISM



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Scripture  
Acts  
Baptism  
in Christ  
The  
conversion  
If baptism  
is necessary  
Mark  
baptism  
2:8



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "The New King James Version". The address bar displays "Ephesians 2:6". The text of Ephesians 2:6-11 is visible, with verses 8 and 9 underlined. The text is as follows:

places in Christ Jesus,  
7 that in the ages to come He might show the exceeding riches of His grace in His kindness toward us in Christ Jesus.  
8 For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God,  
9 not of works, lest anyone should boast.  
10 For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand that we should walk in them.  
11 Therefore remember that you, once Gentiles in the flesh—who are called Uncircumcision by what is called the Circumcision made in the flesh by hands—  
12 that at that time you were without Christ, being aliens from the

CONCERNING JUSTIFICATION AND BAPTISM

The Bible makes no such distinction between sins

Whoever breaks one law is guilty of all (James 2:10)

All sin causes death (Rom 6:23)

If true, hell must be populated with many believers

Believers are never portrayed as cycling between being children of God and objects of wrath

Consider: John 10:27-30

Consider: Romans 8:28-39

Consider: Ephesians 1:13-14

What about 1 John 5:16?

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The  
Who  
All s  
If tru  
Belie  
child  
Con  
Con  
Con  
Wha

The New King James Version

James 2:8

8 If you really fulfill *the* royal law according to the Scripture, “*You shall love your neighbor as yourself*,” you do well;

9 but if you show partiality, you commit sin, and are convicted by the law as transgressors.

10 For whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet stumble in one point, he is guilty of all.

11 For He who said, “*Do not commit adultery*,” also said, “*Do not murder*.” Now if you do not commit adultery, but you do murder, you have become a transgressor of the law.

12 So speak and so do as those who will be judged by the law of liberty.

13 For judgment is without mercy to the one who has shown no mercy. Mercy triumphs over judgment.

MORTAL AND VENIAL SIN



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The  
Who  
All s  
If tru  
Belie  
child  
Con  
Con  
Con  
Wha

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "The New King James Version". The address bar displays "Romans 6:21". The main content area shows the following text:

21 What fruit did you have then in the things of which you are now ashamed? For the end of those things is death.

22 But now having been set free from sin, and having become slaves of God, you have your fruit to holiness, and the end, everlasting life.

23 For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

7:1 Or do you not know, brethren (for I speak to those who know the law), that the law has dominion over a man as long as he lives?

2 For the woman who has a husband is bound by the law to *her* husband as long as he lives. But if the husband dies, she is released from the law of *her* husband.

MORTAL AND VENIAL SIN

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The  
Who  
All s  
If tru  
Belie  
child  
Con  
Con  
Con  
Wha

The New King James Version

Revelation 20:10

forever and ever.

11 Then I saw a great white throne and Him who sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away. And there was found no place for them.

12 And I saw the dead, small and great, standing before God, and books were opened. And another book was opened, which is *the Book of Life*. And the dead were judged according to their works, by the things which were written in the books.

13 The sea gave up the dead who were in it, and Death and Hades delivered up the dead who were in them. And they were judged, each one according to his works.

14 Then Death and Hades were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death.

15 And anyone not found written in the Book of Life was cast into the lake of fire.

20:11 New I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth

MORTAL AND VENIAL SIN

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The  
Who  
All s  
If tru  
Belie  
child  
Con  
Con  
Con  
Wha

The New King James Version

1 Corinthians 6:7

*yourself be cheated?*

8 No, you yourselves do wrong and cheat, and *you do these things to your brethren!*

9 Do you not know that the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived. Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor homosexuals, nor sodomites,

10 nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners will inherit the kingdom of God.

11 And such were some of you. But you were washed, but you were sanctified, but you were justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of our God.

12 All things are lawful for me, but all things are not helpful. All things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any.

13 Foods for the stomach and the stomach for foods, but God will destroy both it and them. Now the body is not for sexual immorality but for the Lord, and the Lord for

MORTAL AND VENIAL SIN



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The  
Who  
All s  
If tru  
Belie  
child  
Con  
Con  
Con  
Wha

The New King James Version

John 10:27

keep us in doubt? If you are the Christ, tell us plainly.

25 Jesus answered them, "I told you, and you do not believe. The works that I do in My Father's name, they bear witness of Me.

26 But you do not believe, because you are not of My sheep, as I said to you.

27 My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me.

28 And I give them eternal life, and they shall never perish; neither shall anyone snatch them out of My hand.

29 My Father, who has given *them* to Me, is greater than all; and no one is able to snatch *them* out of My Father's hand.

30 I and My Father are one."

31 Then the Jews took up stones again to stone Him.

MORTAL AND VENIAL SIN

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The  
Who  
All  
If tr  
Belie  
child  
Con  
Con  
Con  
Wha

The New King James Version

Romans 8:27

27 NOW HE WHO SEARCHES THE HEARTS KNOWS WHAT THE MIND OF THE SPIRIT IS, because He makes intercession for the saints according to *the will of* God.

28 And we know that all things work together for good to those who love God, to those who are the called according to *His* purpose.

29 For whom He foreknew, He also predestined to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the firstborn among many brethren.

30 Moreover whom He predestined, these He also called; whom He called, these He also justified; and whom He justified, these He also glorified.

MORTAL AND VENIAL SIN

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The  
Wh  
All  
If tr  
Belie  
child  
Con  
Con  
Con  
Wh

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Ephesians 1:14

according to the purpose of Him who works all things according to the counsel of His will,

12 that we who first trusted in Christ should be to the praise of His glory.

13 In Him you also *trusted*, after you heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation; in whom also, having believed, you were sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise,

14 who is the guarantee of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, to the praise of His glory.

15 Therefore I also, after I heard of your faith in the Lord Jesus and your love for all the saints,

16 do not cease to give thanks for you, making mention of you in my

MORTAL AND VENIAL SIN



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

The  
Wh  
All  
If tr  
Belie  
child  
Con  
Con  
Con  
Wh

The New King James Version

1 John 5:17

have the petitions that we have asked of Him.

16 If anyone sees his brother sinning a sin *which does not lead to death*, he will ask, and He will give him life for those who commit sin *not leading to death*. There is sin *leading to death*. I do not say that he should pray about that.

17 All unrighteousness is sin, and there is sin *not leading to death*.

18 We know that whoever is born of God does not sin; but he who has been born of God keeps himself, and the wicked one does not touch him.

19 We know that we are of God, and the whole world lies *under the sway of* the wicked one.

20 And we know that the Son of God has come and has given us an

MORTAL AND VENIAL SIN

No apostle absolves anyone sins or hears a confession

The office of priest is not mentioned in the NT

Believers are a royal priesthood (1Pet 2:5, 9)

Only Jesus is a priest like Melchizedek (Heb 7:17)

Douay Rheims wrongly translates "elders" as "priests"  
(Acts 14:22, Titus 1:5, James 5:14)

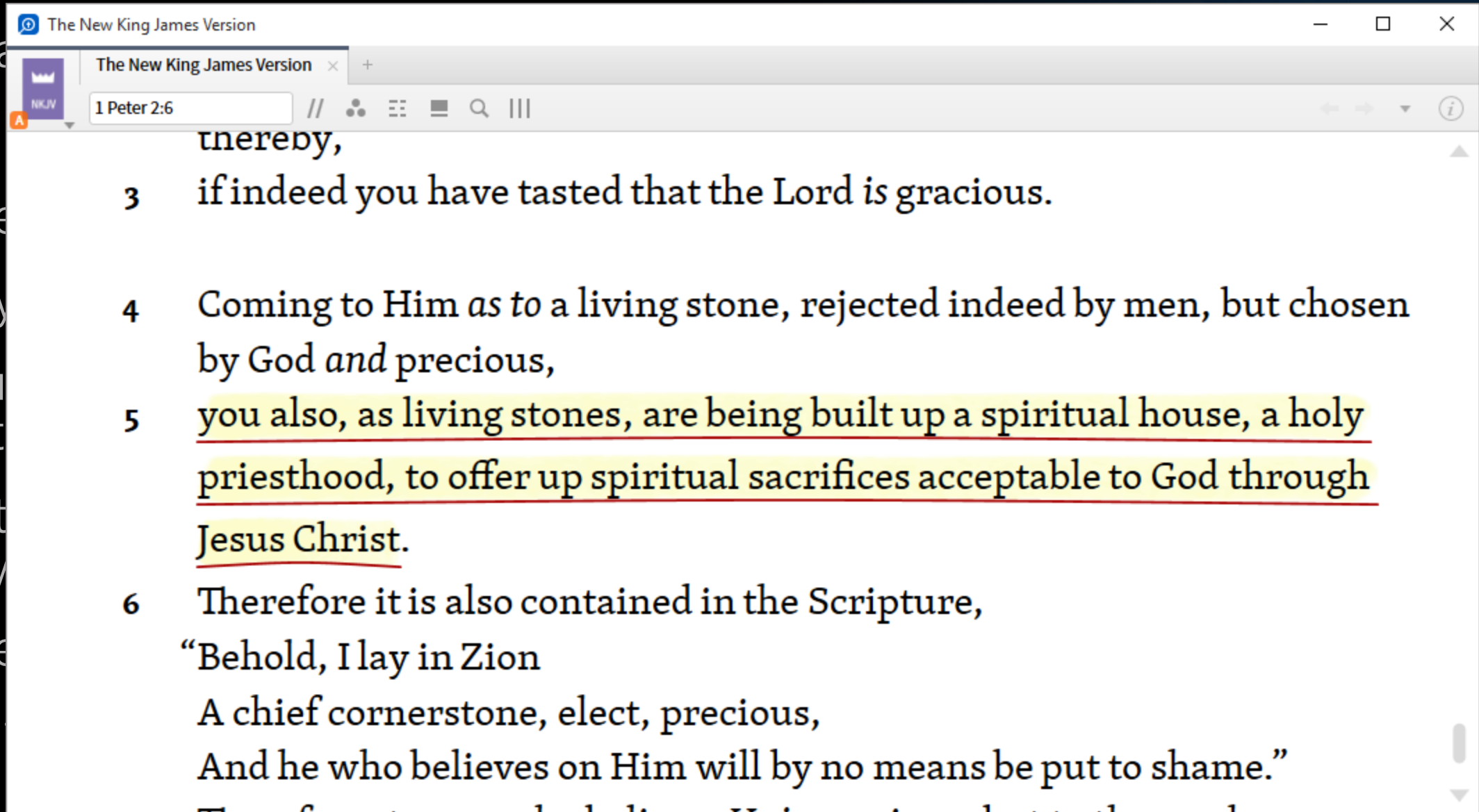
Mutual confession is found only once – and only to  
pray for one another (James 5:13-16)

Believers are never required to pay for their own sins

Confession to God for forgiveness is the pattern

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

No  
The  
Belie  
Only  
Doub  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "The New King James Version". The address bar shows "1 Peter 2:6". The text displayed is as follows:

thereby,  
3 if indeed you have tasted that the Lord is gracious.  
4 Coming to Him as to a living stone, rejected indeed by men, but chosen by God *and* precious,  
5 you also, as living stones, are being built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.  
6 Therefore it is also contained in the Scripture,  
"Behold, I lay in Zion  
A chief cornerstone, elect, precious,  
And he who believes on Him will by no means be put to shame."

SACRAMENT OF PENANCE



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

No  
The  
Belie  
Only  
Doub  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

1 Peter 2:7

*Has become the chief cornerstone,*

8 and

*“A stone of stumbling  
And a rock of offense.”*

They stumble, being disobedient to the word, to which they also were appointed.

9 But you are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, His own special people, that you may proclaim the praises of Him who called you out of darkness into His marvelous light;

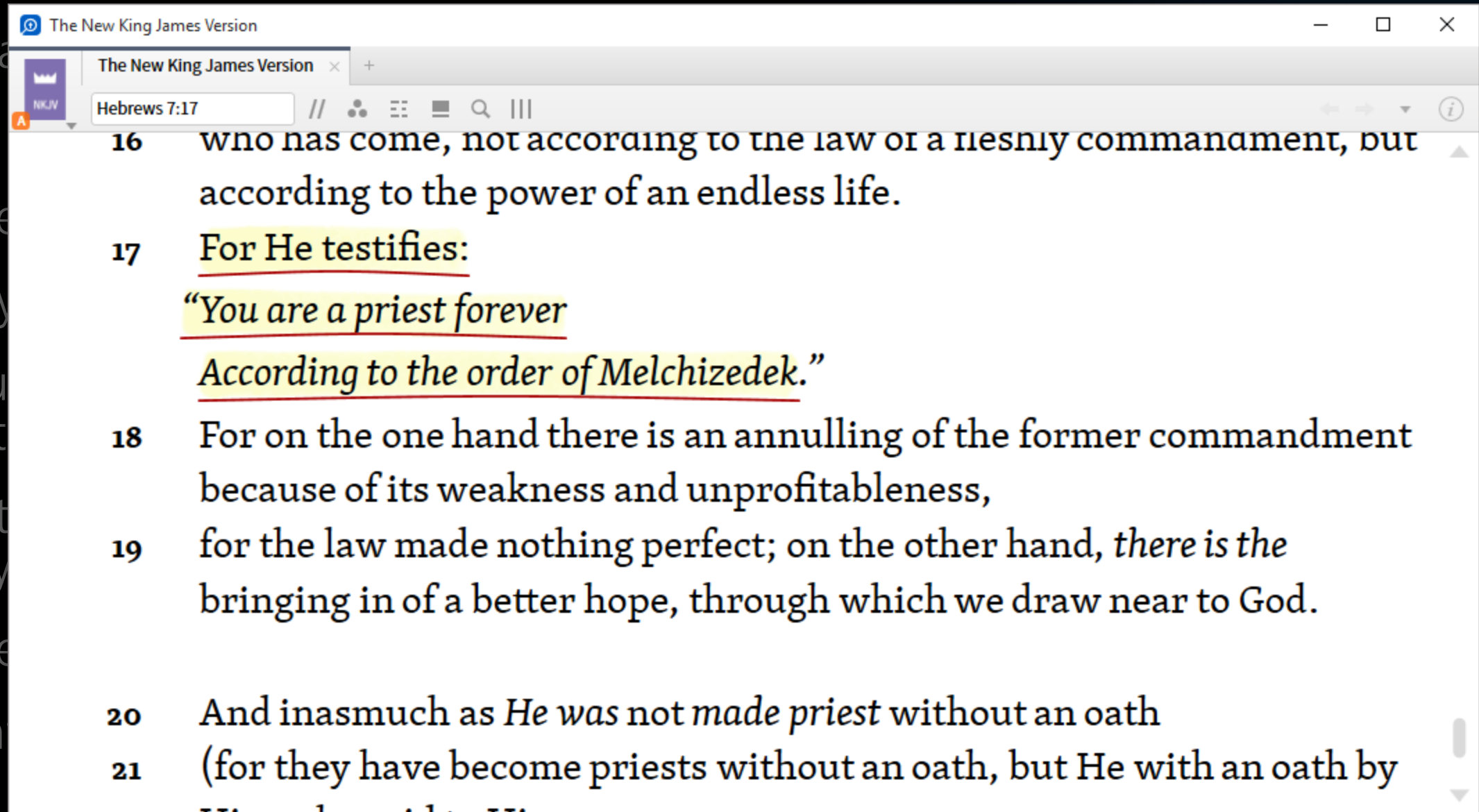
10 *who once were not a people but are now the people of God, who had not obtained mercy but now have obtained mercy.*

11 *Beloved, I beg you as sojourners and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts*

## SACRAMENT OF PENANCE

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

No  
The  
Belie  
Only  
Doubt  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "The New King James Version". The address bar shows "Hebrews 7:17". The text displayed is as follows:

16 who has come, not according to the law or a fleshly commandment, but according to the power of an endless life.

17 For He testifies:  
"You are a priest forever  
According to the order of Melchizedek."

18 For on the one hand there is an annulling of the former commandment because of its weakness and unprofitableness,

19 for the law made nothing perfect; on the other hand, *there is the* bringing in of a better hope, through which we draw near to God.

20 And inasmuch as *He was not made priest* without an oath

21 (for they have become priests without an oath, but He with an oath by

SACRAMENT OF PENANCE

No a  
The  
Belie  
Only  
Doub  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con



No a  
The  
Belie  
Only  
Dou  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con





No  
The  
Belie  
Only  
Doub  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Acts 14:23

22 strengthening the souls of the disciples, exhorting *them* to continue in the faith, and saying, “We must through many tribulations enter the kingdom of God.”

23 So when they had appointed elders in every church, and prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord in whom they had believed.

Surface	hey	had appointed	elders	in	every church	and praye
MSS	ὁτοῖς 3	→ χειροτονήσαντες 1	πρεσβυτέρους 4	κατ’ 5	← ἐκκλησίαν 6	• προσ
MSS Trl	utois	cheirotoneōsantes	presbyterous	kat’	ekklēsian	prose
Lemma	ὁτός	χειροτονέω	πρεσβύτερος	κατά	ἐκκλησία	προσ
Lemma Trl	utos	cheirotoneō	presbyteros	kata	ekklēsia	prose
Morph	P3DPM	VAAP-PNM	JAPM	P	NASF	VAMP
Strong’s	846	G5500	G4245	G2596	G1577	G4336
Sense		to appoint (duty) to elect	Christian elder		church	to pra

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

No  
The  
Belie  
Only  
Dou  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

James 5:14

14 is anyone among you sick? Let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord.

15 And the prayer of faith will save the sick, and the Lord will raise him up. And if he has committed sins, he will be forgiven.

16 Confess your trespasses to one another, and pray for one another, that you may be healed. The effective, fervent prayer of a righteous man avails much.

17 Elijah was a man with a nature like ours, and he prayed earnestly that it would not rain; and it did not rain on the land for three years and six months.

18 And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth produced its fruit.

SACRAMENT OF PENANCE

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

No  
The  
Belie  
Only  
Doubt  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con

The New King James Version

The New King James Version x +

Colossians 2:9

9 For in Him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily;  
10 and you are complete in Him, who is the head of all principality and power.

11 In Him you were also circumcised with the circumcision made without hands, by putting off the body of the sins of the flesh, by the circumcision of Christ,  
12 buried with Him in baptism, in which you also were raised with *Him* through faith in the working of God, who raised Him from the dead.

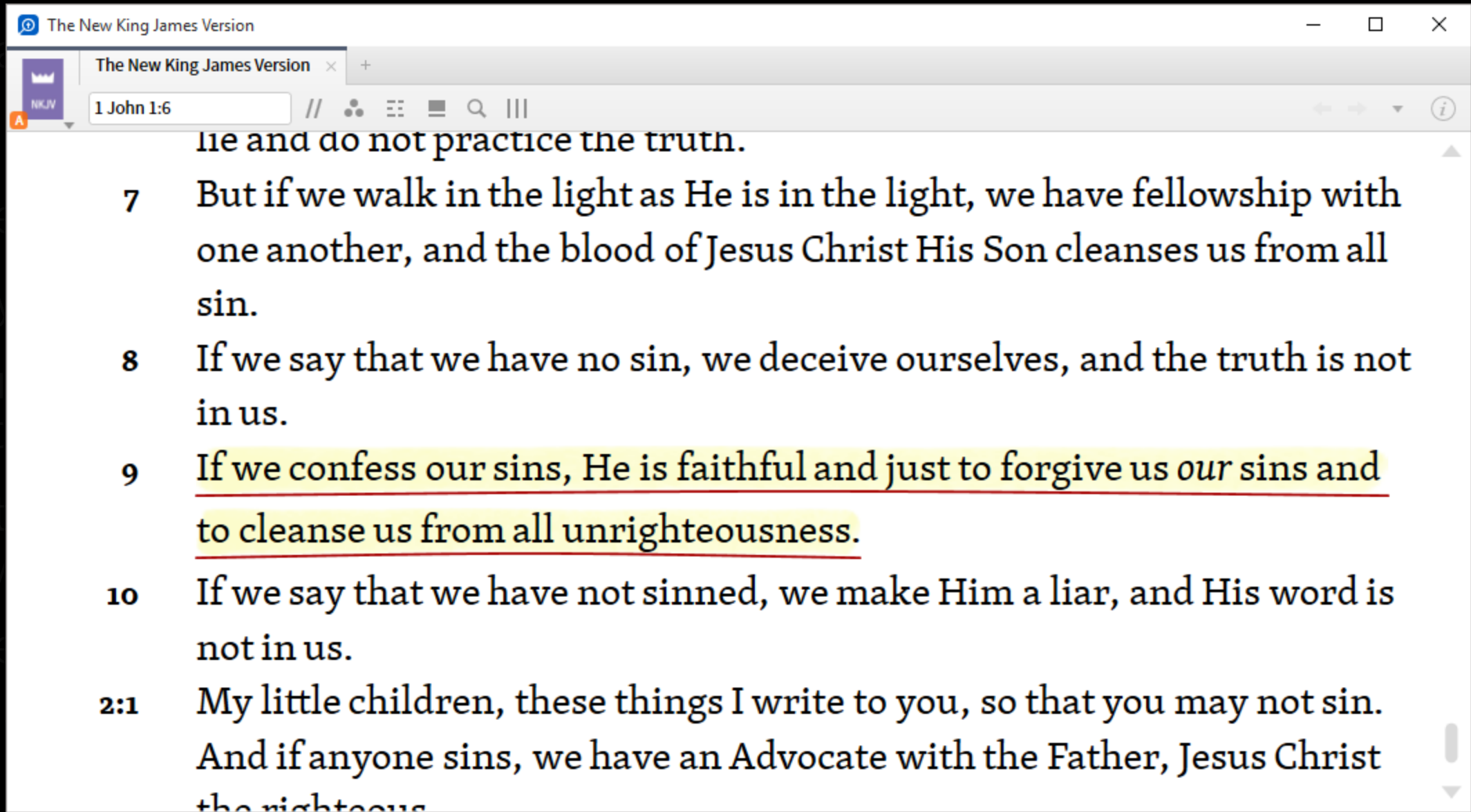
13 And you, being dead in your trespasses and the uncircumcision of your flesh, He has made alive together with Him, having forgiven you all trespasses,  
14 having wiped out the handwriting of requirements that was against us, which was contrary to us. And He has taken it out of the way, having nailed it to the cross.  
15 Having disarmed principalities and powers, He made a public spectacle of them, triumphing over them in it.

SACRAMENT OF PENANCE



# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

No  
The  
Belie  
Onl  
Dou  
(Act  
Mut  
pray  
Belie  
Con



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "The New King James Version". The address bar shows "1 John 1:6". The text displayed is as follows:

lie and do not practice the truth.

7 But if we walk in the light as He is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanses us from all sin.

8 If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

9 If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

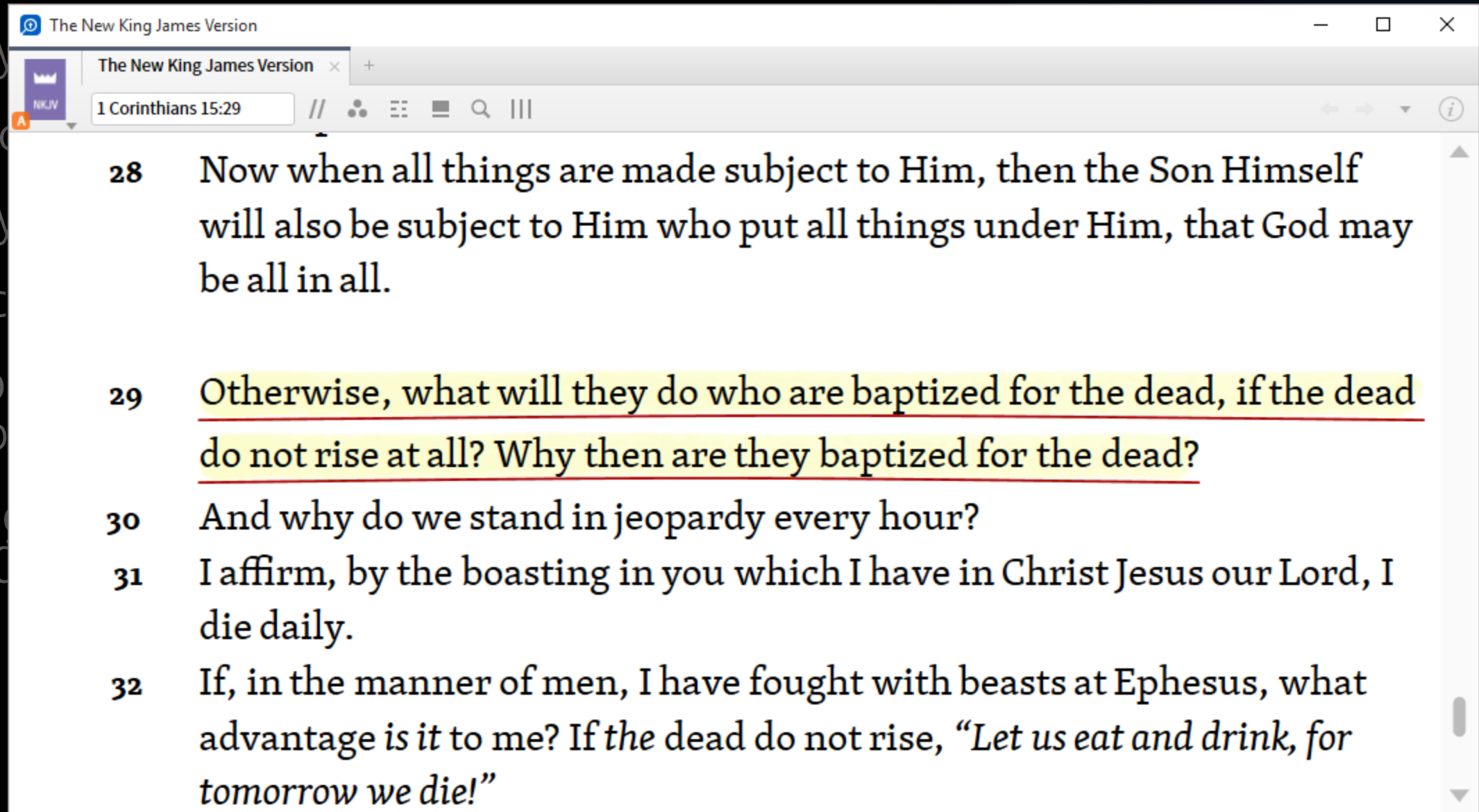
10 If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a liar, and His word is not in us.

2:1 My little children, these things I write to you, so that you may not sin. And if anyone sins, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous

SACRAMENT OF PENANCE

# JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

Only  
Fund  
Only  
Psyc  
Dep  
Apo  
Sug  
3:10



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "The New King James Version". The address bar shows "1 Corinthians 15:29". The text displayed is as follows:

28 Now when all things are made subject to Him, then the Son Himself will also be subject to Him who put all things under Him, that God may be all in all.

29 Otherwise, what will they do who are baptized for the dead, if the dead do not rise at all? Why then are they baptized for the dead?

30 And why do we stand in jeopardy every hour?

31 I affirm, by the boasting in you which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord, I die daily.

32 If, in the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantage is it to me? If the dead do not rise, *"Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die!"*

## DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY

## JUSTIFICATION IN RCC: QUESTIONS TO ASK

If works are necessary for salvation, can you explain Ephesians 2:8-9?

If baptism is necessary for salvation, why did Christ did not send Paul to baptize, but to preach the Gospel? (1Cor 1:17)

If baptism is necessary for salvation how did Cornelius and his family receive the Holy Spirit prior to his baptism? (Acts 10:44-48)?

Why does Paul never mention priests as church leaders in any of his letters to local churches, especially to Timothy or Titus?

Why is confession to a priest never mentioned in the NT?

Why does Christ never mention purgatory, even though heaven and hell are mentioned frequently?