

Reconciliation

Our Prayers

2 Corinthians 5: 17 - 21



RCIA



Review:

Sacraments of Initiation:

Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist

Sacraments of Healing:

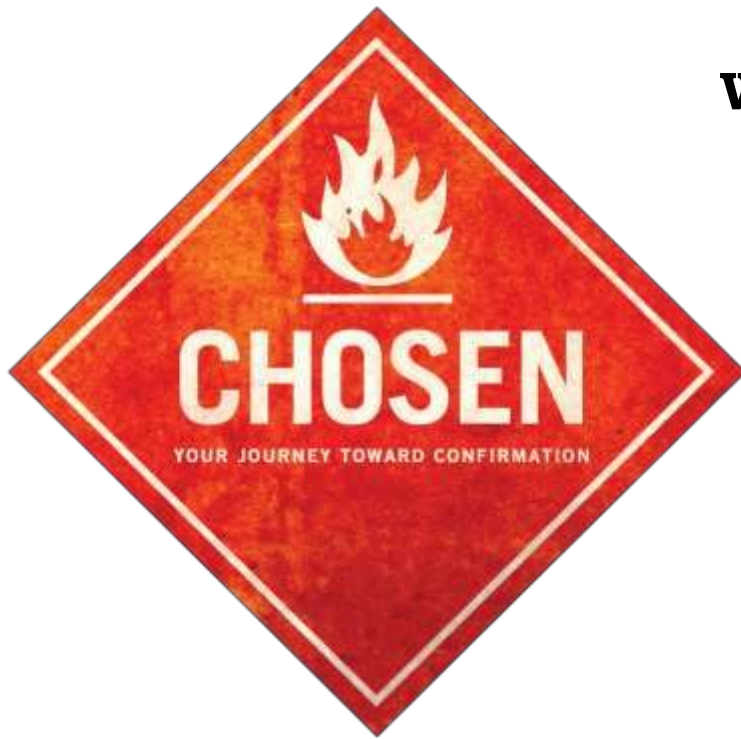
Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick

Today:

Reconciliation/Penance

RCIA





WHY TELL MY SINS TO A PRIEST?

The Healing Power of Confession



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Lesson 10



Through the sacraments of Christian initiation, we receive the new life in Christ. But we are still in our “earthly tent,” our bodies, subject to suffering, illness, and death. Our new life as Children of God can be weakened and even lost by sin.

The Lord Jesus Christ, physician of our souls and bodies, who forgave the sins of the paralytic and restored him to bodily health, has willed the his Church continue, in the power of the Holy Spirit, his work of healing and salvation, even among her own members. This is the purpose of the sacraments of healing (CCC 1420,1421).



Other Names for the Sacrament of Reconciliation

Sacrament of Conversion: Returning to the Father after Sin.

Sacrament of Penance: A Form of Satisfaction.

Sacrament of Confession: Confession of One's sins to a priest is an essential element of this sacrament.

Sacrament of Forgiveness: By the priest's sacramental absolution God grants the penitent "pardon and peace."

Sacrament of Reconciliation: Because after a penitent confesses one's sins, receives absolution and forgiveness, does the required penance, the penitent is reconciled with God.



Why do we Confess our Sins to a Priest

While it is true Only God forgives sins. Since he is the Son of God, Jesus says of himself, “The Son of man has authority on earth to forgive sins” and exercises this divine power: “Your Sins are forgiven.” Further, by virtue of his divine authority he gives this power to men to exercise in his name (CCC 1441).

Jesus, entrusted the exercise of the power of absolution to the apostolic ministry which he charged with the “ministry of reconciliation” (CCC 1442).

Matthew 16:18-20.

A priest receives the authority to hear confessions and to grant absolution from the faculty granted him by the Bishop.



The Value of Confession

First and foremost we can and should confess directly to God as soon as we are aware the we have committed andy sin, large or small. The sacrament of reconciliation is regarded as absolutely necessary by the Church only when a Catholic has committed a serious sin and wishes to receive the Eucharist. Since Catholics are required to receive the Eucharist at least once during the Easter season, reconciliation is necessary then for those in serious us.

But the are many other values of Confession: remission of guilt brought on by sin; the value in hearing the words our sins are forgiven; the peace that comes from being able to express out loud our serious sins and our not so serious sins; the penance we receive in confession reminds us that sin must not be taken lightly; confession also reminds us that sin is not just a personal matter between us and God, our sins can and do affect others.



Two Kinds of Sin

Mortal Sins and Venial Sins

Mortal Sins: Grave Matter; Full Knowledge; Full Consent.

Mortal Sins can result in a permanent rupture in our relationship with God, and if not confessed can subject a person to the eternal punishment of hell.

Venial Sins: are lesser sins that can cause smaller ruptures in our relationship with God and for that reason they too should be brought to confession.



Preparing for the Sacrament of Reconciliation



A Brief Examination of Conscience

Based on the Ten Commandments

I am the Lord your God; you shall not have strange Gods before me.

Have I treated people, events, or things as more important than God?

You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.

Have my words, actively or passively, put down God, the Church, or people?

Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day.

Do I go to Mass every Sunday (or Saturday Vigil) and on Holy Days of Obligation (Jan. 1; the Ascension; Aug. 15; Nov. 1; Dec. 8; Dec. 25)? Do I avoid, when possible, work that impedes worship to God, joy for the Lord's Day, and proper relaxation of mind and body? Do I look for ways to spend time with family or in service on Sunday?

Honor your father and your mother.

Do I show my parents due respect? Do I seek to maintain good communication with my parents where possible? Do I criticize them for lacking skills I think they should have?

You shall not kill.

Have I harmed another through physical, verbal, or emotional means, including gossip or manipulation of any kind?

You shall not commit adultery.

Have I respected the physical and sexual dignity of others and of myself?

You shall not steal.

Have I taken or wasted time or resources that belonged to another?

You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

Have I gossiped, told lies, or embellished stories at the expense of another?

You shall not covet your neighbor's spouse.

Have I honored my spouse with my full affection and exclusive love?

You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

Am I content with my own means and needs, or do I compare myself to others unnecessarily?

Christ's Two Commandments

How well do we love God and others? Do we love as Christ calls us to? In the Gospel of Matthew, Christ gives us Two Commandments: "He said to him, "You shall love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind. This is the greatest and the first commandment. The second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. The whole law and the prophets depend on these two commandments" (Mt 22:37-40).

Not sure what love is? St. Paul describes it for us in his Letter to the Corinthians. Is this how you love God and others? "Love is patient, love is kind. It is not jealous, [love] is not pompous, it is not inflated, it is not rude, it does not seek its own interests; it is not quick-tempered, it does not brood over injury, it does not rejoice over wrongdoing but rejoices with the truth. It bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things. Love never fails" (1 Cor 13:4-8).



The Light is
ON for You.

Celebrate the Sacrament of Reconciliation

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The Sacrament of Reconciliation

Begin by Saying: “ Bless me Father, for I have sinned. This is my first confession and

These are my sins: _____

When you're finished, say, “I'm sorry for these sins and the sins of the past.”

Say an Act of Contrition (on back).

Priest gives Penance & Absolution.

Close with Sign of Peace.

An Act of Contrition

My God, I am sorry for my sins

With all my heart, and I detest them.

In choosing to do wrong and failing to do good,

I have sinned against you,

Whom I should love above all things.

I firmly intend, with your help,

to do penance, to sin no more,

and to avoid whatever leads me to sin.

Our savior Jesus Christ suffered and died for us.

In his name, my God, have mercy.

Amen



Sunday, February 26, 2017 8:30 AM Mass -

Rite of Sending –

Wednesday March 1, 2017

Ash Wednesday

Saturday, March 11, 2017

Rite of Election

Holy Spirit Church, Huntsville

12:30 – Open Forum with Bishop Baker 2:00 – Rite of

Election

3:00 – Reception



Who?

- **Catechumens** – those never Baptized
- **Candidates** – Baptized as Christians (non-Catholic)

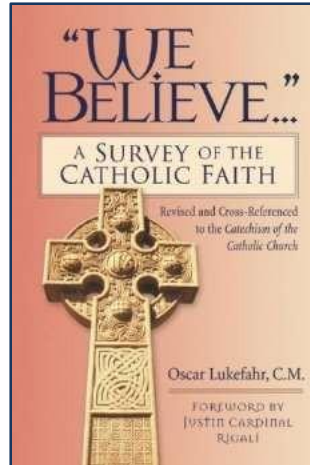
Not Confirmandi – Baptized as Catholics – not yet Confirmed



February 15, 2017 -

Anointing of the Sick

Reading Assignment – Chapter 11 (pages 133 - 144)



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