



"The effect of grace is to make us freely do [God's] will."
 Thomas Merton

GOD'S REMEDIES

Grace

<i>Grace is a free gift of God</i>	Ps 84:11; Zech 12:10; Jn 1:16; 3:27; Rom 3:24; 4:2-5; 16; 5:15-17; 9:14-18; 11:6; 1Cor 4:7; 1Pet 5:10
<i>Grace is given through Jesus</i>	Jn 1:17; Rom 1:5; Gal 1:6; Eph 2:7; 1Tim 1:14; 2Tim 1:9
<i>Jesus is grace of God</i>	Mt 21:37; Jn 3:16-17; Rom 3:24; 2Cor 8:9; Gal 4:4; Tit 2:11; Heb 2:11
<i>God's grace is inexhaustible</i>	Rom 5:17; 2Cor 4:15; 9:8; Eph 1:7; 2:7; 1Tim 1:14
<i>Riches come from throne of grace</i>	Eph 3:12; Heb 4:16
<i>Grace makes us strong in faith</i>	Acts 4:33; 6:8; 14:3; 20:32; Rom 1:11; 16:25; 1Cor 1:7-8; 2Thess 2:16-17; 3:3
<i>Grace needed to spread the faith</i>	Acts 18:27; Rom 1:5
<i>Grace prepares us for eternal life</i>	Rom 5:2; 6:23; Tit 1:2; 1Pet 1:13
<i>God gives grace to the humble</i>	Prov 3:34; Jas 4:6; 1Pet 5:5
<i>Grace demands a response</i>	1Cor 15:10; 2Cor 11:23; Eph 2:10; Phil 2:12-13
<i>By grace we grow in knowledge of Christ</i>	2Pet 3:18
<i>Mary is full of grace</i>	Lk 1:28; 42

<i>Grace more plentiful than sin</i>	Rom 5:15; 20; 6:1; 2Cor 12:9
<i>Grace can be lost</i>	Heb 12:15; Jude 4
<i>Grace and peace wished in greetings</i>	Rom 1:7; 1Cor 1:3; 2Cor 1:2; Gal 1:3; Eph 1:2; Phil 1:2; Col 1:2; 1Thess 1:1; 2Thess 1:2; Philem 3; 1Tim 1:2; 2Tim 1:2; Tit 1:4; Heb 13:25

The Church

"How can we say that the Church wishes to bring us back into the dark ages? The church was the only thing that ever brought us out of them." G. K. Chesterton

<i>Foretold in OT</i>	Tobit 13:11-18; Is 2:2-3; Bar 5:3; Hos 2:14-24; Mic 4:1-3
<i>Called Church of God</i>	1Tim 3:15
<i>Founded by Christ</i>	Mt 16:18; 28:19; Mk 16:15; 1Cor 3:11; Eph 2:20; 1Pet 2:4-6
<i>Is Body of Christ</i>	Rom 12:4; 1Cor 12:12; Eph 1:22-23; 5:22; Col 1:18
<i>Christ is head of Church</i>	Eph 1:22; 5:23; Col 1:18
<i>Purchased by Christ's blood</i>	Acts 20:28; Eph 5:25; Heb 9:12
<i>Is everlasting</i>	Mt 16:18; 28:20
<i>Is visible</i>	Mt 5:14; Mk 4:30-32; Eph 2:19-22
<i>Is infallible</i>	Mt 16:18; 28:20; Mk 16:16; Lk 10:16; 1Tim 3:15
<i>Authority of Church</i>	Mt 16:18-19; 18:18; Jn 20:23
<i>Members to be holy</i>	1Cor 1:2; Col 3:12
<i>Growth of Church</i>	Acts 2:41; 2:47; 5:14; 6:7; 11:24
<i>Christ is cornerstone</i>	Ps 118:22; Mt 21:42; Mk 12:10; Lk 20:17; Acts 4:11; Eph 2:20; 1Pet 2:4; 7
<i>Built on apostles</i>	1Cor 3:10; Eph 2:20; Rev 21:14
<i>Good and bad members</i>	Mt 13:41-48; 22:10
<i>Doctrine, community, sacred rite (bread)</i>	Acts 2:42
<i>Christ loved the Church</i>	Eph 5:25-26
<i>Church is pillar/foundation of truth</i>	1 Tim 3:15
<i>Unbroken succession</i>	Acts 1:15-26; 2 Tim 2:2; Tit 1:5
<i>Christ protects Church</i>	Mt 16:18; 20:20

<i>Presbyters/elders (priests) were ordained, preached and taught the flock, administered sacraments</i>	Acts 15:6;23; 1 Tim 4:14; 5:22; 1 Tim 5:17; Jas 5:13-15; Rom 15:16
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Communion of Saints

<i>Unity of all Christians</i>	Jn 15:5; Rom 12:4; 1Cor 6:12-20; 10:17; 12:4-27; Eph 2:19; 5:30; Col 1:18; 24; 2:19; 3:15
<i>Praying for each other</i>	Jer 15:1; Acts 12:5; Rom 15:30; 2Cor 13:7; Eph 6:18; Col 4:3 1Thess 5:25; 2Thess 3:1; Heb 13:18; Jas 5:16
<i>Intercession of saints</i>	Tobit 12:12; 2Mac 15:14; Rev 5:8; 8:4
<i>We are surrounded by saints</i>	Heb 12:1
<i>Saints now in heaven</i>	1Thess 3:13; Heb 11:40; 12:23; 1Pet 3:19; Rev 6:9
<i>Miracles through</i>	Acts 5:15; 19:11-12
<i>All called to be saints</i>	Eph 1:4-6; 12; 14

Baptism

"Then the catechumens are brought by us to where there is water, and they are reborn into the same manner in which we ourselves were reborn." -- Justin Martyr (before 165 AD)

<i>Foreshadowed in OT</i>	Ezek 36:25; 1Pet 3:20-21
<i>John's baptism preparatory</i>	Mk 1:4; 8; Acts 1:5; 11:16; 19:4
<i>Administered by disciples</i>	Jn 4:2
<i>In Christ's name</i>	Acts 2:38; 8:16; 10:48; 19:5; Rev 14:1; 22:4
<i>In name of Trinity</i>	Mt 28:19
<i>For all mankind</i>	Mt 28:19; Mk 16:15-16; Lk 24:47; Acts 2:38
<i>Baptized into Christ</i>	1Cor 12:13; Gal 3:27
<i>Baptized into Christ's death</i>	Rom 6:3
<i>Baptized to new life</i>	Rom 6:4; Tit 3:5
<i>With water and Holy Spirit</i>	Jn 3:5; Eph 5:26; Tit 3:5
<i>Only one baptism</i>	Eph 4:5
<i>Necessity of baptism</i>	Mk 16:16; Jn 3:5
<i>For our redemption</i>	1Jn 5:6
<i>For sanctified</i>	1Cor 6:11; Eph 5:26
<i>For justification</i>	1Cor 6:11
<i>Our assurance of resurrection</i>	Rom 6:3-5; 1Cor 15:29

<i>A free gift of God</i>	Tit 3:5
<i>Forgives sin</i>	1 Peter 3:21; Acts 2:38; 22:16

Confirmation

Anointing. The symbolism of anointing with oil also signifies the Holy Spirit, to the point of becoming a synonym for the Holy Spirit. In Christian initiation, anointing is the sacramental sign of Confirmation, called "chrismation" in the Churches of the East. Its full force can be grasped only in relation to the primary anointing accomplished by the Holy Spirit, that of Jesus. Christ (in Hebrew "messiah") means the one "anointed" by God's Spirit. -- The Catechism of the Catholic Church

<i>Is indwelling of Holy Spirit</i>	Jn 14:17; Acts 2:4; 10:44
<i>Promised by Christ</i>	Jn 14:16; 26; 15:26
<i>Conferred by imposition of hands</i>	Acts 8:17; 19:6
<i>Distinct from baptism</i>	Acts 8:15
<i>Received before baptism</i>	Acts 10:44
<i>Received after baptism</i>	Acts 2:38; 8:14-17; 19:5-6

Reconciliation (Confession & Penance)

<i>God forgives sin</i>	Mk 2:7; Lk 5:21
<i>Christ has power to forgive sin</i>	Mt 9:6; Mk 2:10; Lk 5:24; Col 3:13
<i>Confession instituted by Christ</i>	Jn 20:22-23
<i>Forgiveness is through Christ</i>	2Cor 2:10
<i>Is for reconciliation with Christ</i>	2Cor 5:18
<i>Reconciliation is from Christ</i>	Rom 5:11; Col 1:20; Heb 1:3
<i>Power is delegated by Christ</i>	Jn 20:23; 2Cor 5:18
<i>Degrees of sin (mortal or venial?)</i>	1Jn 5:16
<i>Penance reconciles the sinner to the community of believers</i>	2 Cor 2:5-8
<i>"If you forgive sins ... they are forgiven."</i>	Jn 20:22-23
<i>Binding on earth and heaven.</i>	Mt 18:18
<i>Ministry of reconciliation.</i>	2 Cor 5:18
<i>Forgiveness of sins, anointing of the sick, confession.</i>	Jas 5:14-16

The Blessed Eucharist

"The most ferocious opponent of the Christian ceremonials must admit that if Catholicism had not instituted the bread and wine, somebody else would most probably have done so." G. K. Chesterton

<i>Called the Lord's Supper</i>	1Cor 11:20
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<i>Called the Agape (Love-Feast)</i>	Jude 12
<i>Called the Breaking of Bread</i>	Acts 2:42
<i>Promised by Christ</i>	Jn 6:27-59
<i>Instituted by Christ</i>	Mt 26:26-29; Mk 14:22; Lk 22:15-20; 1Cor 11:23-25
<i>Christ actually present in</i>	Mt 26:26; Mk 14:22; Lk 22:19; Jn 6:35; 41; 51-58; 1Cor 11:27-29
<i>Commemoration of Calvary</i>	Mt 26:28; Lk 22:19-20; 1Cor 10:16; 11:25-26
<i>Uniting us to Christ</i>	Acts 2:42; Rom 12:5; 1Cor 10:17
<i>May receive the consecrated species of bread or wine only</i>	Lk 24:30; Jn 6:51; 57-58; Acts 20:7; 1Cor 10:17; 11:27
<i>Source of divine life</i>	Jn 6:27; 33; 50; 51; 58; 1Cor 11:30
<i>Jesus is Bread of Life</i>	Jn 6:35; 41; 48; 51
<i>This is my body this is my blood</i>	Mt 26:26-27; Mk 14:22;24; Lk 22:19-20; 1 Cor 10:24-25
<i>Serious consequences of sinning against the body and blood</i>	1 Cor 11:26-30
<i>Long discourse on Eucharist</i>	Jn 6:32-58

Sacrament of the Sick

Is anyone among you sick? He should summon the presbyters of the church, and they should pray over him and anoint (him) with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith will save the sick person, and the Lord will raise him up. If he has committed any sins, he will be forgiven. - James 5:14

<i>Oil used in anointing of sick</i>	Mk 6:13; Jas 5:14
<i>Received with prayer of faith</i>	Jas 5:15
<i>In the name of the Lord</i>	Jas 5:14
<i>Also forgives sins</i>	Jas 5:15
<i>Restores person to health</i>	Mk 6:13; Jas 5:15

Holy Orders

<i>Duties and functions of OT priests</i>	Deut 33:7-11
<i>Melchizedek priesthood superior to Aaronic priesthood</i>	Heb 7:1-17; 8:1-13
<i>Melchizedek a type of Christ</i>	Ps 110:4; Heb 5:6; 10; 6:20

<i>Perfect priesthood of Christ</i>	Heb 3:1-4; 7:27; 8:4-6; 9:12-14; 25; 10:5
<i>Calling of apostles</i>	Mt 10:1; 16:16-19; Lk 6:13; 22:32; Jn 21:15-17
<i>Consecration of apostles</i>	Jn 20:22
<i>Sending of apostles</i>	Mt 28:19; Mk 16:15; Lk 24:47; Jn 20:21
<i>Transmission of priesthood</i>	1Tim 4:14; 5:22; 2Tim 1:6; Tit 1:5
<i>Functions of priests</i>	Mal 1:11; Mt 28:19; Jn 20:23; 1Cor 11:24; Jas 5:14
<i>Degrees of authority</i>	1Cor 12:28; Eph 4:11; 1Thess 5:12; Jas 3:1
<i>Priesthood of believers</i>	Eph 2:19-20; 1Pet 2:5; 9
<i>Pray for priestly vocations</i>	Mt 9:37-38; Lk 10:2
<i>Priesthood in New Testament times</i>	Rom 15:16

Also see [On Bible Translations](#)

Marriage

<i>Ordained by God</i>	Gen 1:28; 2:18; Tobit 8:5-7; Mt 19:6
<i>Marriage likened to Christ and his Church</i>	Eph 5:21-23
<i>Two in one flesh</i>	Gen 2:23-24; Mt 19:3-6; Eph 5:31
<i>Couples to respect each other</i>	1Cor 7:4; Eph 5:21-25; 33; Col 3:18-19
<i>Union is holy</i>	1Cor 7:13-14; Eph 5:25-26
<i>For procreation of children</i>	Gen 1:28
<i>Continence good for short periods</i>	1Cor 7:1-5
<i>Children a blessing from God</i>	Gen 24:60; 30:1-3; Ps 127:3; 1Sam 1:6; Lk 1:25
<i>Divorce not permitted</i>	Mt 5:32; 19:9; Mk 10:2-12; Lk 16:18; 1Cor 7:10
<i>Death dissolves marriage</i>	Rom 7:2; 1Cor 7:39
<i>Celibacy a higher calling</i>	Mt 19:12; 1Cor 7:8, 25, 38

Annulment or Divorce?

One of the most common misunderstandings about Catholic teaching is the difference between an annulment and a divorce. Often people say an annulment is just a Catholic divorce -- nothing could be further from the truth. To Catholics there is no divorce (ref Mt 5:32; 19:9, Mk 10:2-12, Lk 16:18, 1Cor 7:10). An annulment is a statement by the Church that a sacramental marriage has never taken place. Take for example someone who is forced into a marriage. The Church would say that is not a Christian marriage. Civil law is exactly the same. A shotgun wedding is not a Christian marriage. For Christians there are other reasons for granting an annulment. The Church has always taught that a

marriage should be open to children. If a couple gets married but has no plans for children, then the Church might rule that marriage is not sacramental and is in fact null. (Be careful not to read this to mean you must have children to have a valid marriage -- you must only be open to children.)

An annulment is a statement by the Church that a sacramental marriage did not occur. A divorce is a statement by a civil authority that a marriage is dissolved.

Holy Scriptures

<i>Scriptures inspired by God</i>	Acts 1:16; Rom 1:2; 2Tim 3:16; 1Pet 1:10; 2 Pet 1:21
<i>Called the Word of God</i>	1Thess 2:13; Heb 4:12
<i>Called a two-edged sword</i>	Ps 149:6; Heb 4:12; Rev 1:16
<i>Some things hard to understand</i>	2Pet 3:16
<i>Have need of an interpreter</i>	Acts 8:30-31; 2Pet 3:16
<i>Purpose and uses of Holy Scriptures</i>	Rom 15:4; 16:26; 1Cor 10:11; 2Tim 3:15-17
<i>No Scripture subject to private interpretation</i>	2 Pet 1:20-21
<i>Learned from childhood</i>	Deut 6:7; 11:19; 31:12-13; 2Tim 3:15
<i>Blessed for believing the Word of God</i>	Lk 11:28; Rev 22:7

Apostles

<i>Apostles are those who are sent</i>	Mt 28:19; Mk 6:7; 16:15; Lk 24:47; Jn 4:38; 17:18; 20:21
<i>Called by Christ</i>	Mt 10:2-4; Mk 3:13-19; Lk 6:12-16; Acts 1:13
<i>Holy Spirit poured out on apostles</i>	Acts 1:8; 2:3-4
<i>Apostles are witnesses to Christ</i>	Lk 24:48; Jn 15:27; Acts 1:8; 21-22; 2:32; 3:15; 4:33; 5:32; 10:39; 13:31; 22:15
<i>Apostles shall judge the world</i>	Mt 19:28; Lk 22:30; 1Cor 6:2; Rev 20:4
<i>Church built on apostles</i>	Mt 16:18; Eph 2:20; Rev 21:14
<i>Primacy given to Peter</i>	Mt 16:18; Lk 22:31-32; Jn 1:42; 21:15-17
<i>Paul called to be an apostle</i>	Acts 9:15; Rom 1:1; 1Cor 9:1; 15:8-10; 2Cor 5:20; Gal 1:15; 17
<i>Paul apostle of Gentiles</i>	Acts 9:15; 22:15; Rom 11:13; Gal 2:8; 1Tim 2:7
<i>Functions of apostles</i>	Acts 2:42; 4:35; 6:2; 15:6; 1Cor 3:9; 4:1; 11:23; 15:1; 2Cor 5:20; 6:1

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