

CATECHISM COMPETITION

SAIN'T THOMAS MORE PRIORY

ADULT - DOCTRINE

DEC 13, 2020

THE SACRAMENTS

63. *What is a Sacrament?*

A Sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Jesus Christ to bring grace to our souls.

If anyone says that the Sacraments of the New Law were not all instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema. If anyone says that through the Sacraments of the New Law, grace is not conferred, let him be anathema.—COUNCIL OF TRENT.

64. *What are the necessary elements of a Sacrament?*

The necessary elements of a Sacrament are:

1. certain things which are the *matter*;
2. certain words which are the *form*;
3. a *minister* who has the intention of doing what the Church intends to be done.

All the Sacraments are perfected by three things: by things as the matter; by words as the form; by the person of a minister who administers the Sacrament.—COUNCIL OF FLORENCE.

65. *Name the Sacraments.*

The Sacraments are:

Baptism	Extreme Unction
Confirmation	Holy Orders
Holy Eucharist	Matrimony
Penance	

If anyone says . . . that Christ instituted more or less than seven Sacraments, let him be anathema.—COUNCIL OF TRENT.

66. *What graces do the Sacraments give?*

1. Baptism and Penance *give* sanctifying grace; the other Sacraments *increase* sanctifying grace in our souls;
2. each Sacrament gives a special sacramental grace.

Through the Sacraments all true justice either begins, or is increased, or is regained.—COUNCIL OF TRENT.

67. *How do the Sacraments give grace?*

The Sacraments give grace by the power given them by Jesus Christ who instituted them.

Being justified by His grace, we may be heirs, According to hope of life everlasting.—TITUS 3, 7.

68. *Do the Sacraments always give grace?*

The Sacraments always give grace if we receive them properly.

Now you are clean by reason of the word Which I have spoken to you.—ST. JOHN 15, 3.

If anyone shall say that grace is not conferred by these Sacraments always and to all, so far as God is concerned, even when people receive them rightly, or is only sometimes conferred, or to some only, let him be anathema.—COUNCIL OF TRENT.

69. *Which Sacraments are called Sacraments of the dead?*

Baptism and Penance are called Sacraments of the dead.

70. *Why are Baptism and Penance called Sacraments of the dead?*

Baptism and Penance are called Sacraments of the dead because Jesus Christ instituted these Sacraments for those who have not the life of grace.

71. *Can sanctifying grace be obtained even before receiving the Sacraments of the dead?*

Sanctifying grace, or reconciliation with God, can be obtained by making an Act of Perfect Contrition. But the Act of Perfect Contrition includes a desire to be baptized or to go to Confession.

Many sins are forgiven her because she has loved much.

ST. LUKE 7, 47.

He that loves Me, shall be loved of My Father.—ST. JOHN 14, 21.

This reconciliation is not to be attributed to contrition without the desire of the Sacrament, for this desire is included in such contrition.

COUNCIL OF TRENT.

72. *Which Sacraments are called Sacraments of the living?*

Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony are called Sacraments of the living.

73. *Why are these Sacraments called Sacraments of the living?*

These Sacraments are called Sacraments of the living because they may be received only by those persons who have the life of grace.

He that is holy let him be sanctified still.—APOCALYPSE 22, 11.

74. *What sin would a person in the state of mortal sin commit if he received a Sacrament of the living?*

If a person in the state of mortal sin received a Sacrament of the living, he would commit a great sin of sacrilege.

*Whosoever shall eat this Bread or drink the Chalice of the Lord unworthily,
Shall be guilty of the Body and of the Blood of the Lord.*

I CORINTHIANS 11, 27.

75. *Which Sacrament must we receive first?*

The Sacrament we must receive first is Baptism.

76. *Which is the most excellent of all the Sacraments?*

The most excellent of all the Sacraments is the Holy Eucharist.

*The Bread that I will give
Is My Flesh for the life of the world.—ST. JOHN 6, 52.*

77. *Which Sacraments can be received only once?*

Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders can be received only once.

78. *Why can Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders be received only once?*

Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders can be received only once because each of these Sacraments stamps an indelible sacramental character or spiritual mark on the soul.

*God who also has sealed us
And given the pledge of the Spirit in our hearts.*

II CORINTHIANS 1, 21-22.

79. *What does this sacramental character do?*

This sacramental character:

1. distinguishes the receiver from those who have not received it;
2. gives us a share in the priesthood of Jesus Christ, and thus consecrates us in a special way to the service of God.

You are a chosen generation, a kingly priesthood,

A holy nation, a purchased people;

That you may declare His virtues

Who has called you out of darkness into His marvelous light.

I ST. PETER 2, 9.

80. *Can this sacramental character be lost?*

This sacramental character can never be lost. It remains on the soul forever to the glory of those who are saved; to the shame of those who are lost.

MY PRAYER

O MY GOD, GRANT THAT I MAY ALWAYS RECEIVE
YOUR SACRAMENTS WORTHILY.

PROBLEMS AND TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

(SELECT ACCORDING TO YOUR NEEDS)

1. Why can there never be more than seven Sacraments?
2. Christ founded His Church to sanctify our souls. Show how each of the Sacraments helps to effect Christ's purpose.
3. Explain the difference between prayer and the Sacraments as means of grace.
4. Why is the Holy Eucharist the most excellent of the Sacraments? Is it the most necessary?
5. When are the Sacraments of the living received unworthily? The Sacraments of the dead?

6. When you were very young, your mother (or some other person) told you about God. That was a grace. Was it an actual or a sanctifying grace? Why? This early grace came to you through your senses. From what you have learned about the Sacraments, could you prove that the graces of each Sacrament come to our soul through our senses?
7. Which Sacraments have you already received? Which may you yet receive?
8. If you happen to know a Catholic who has stayed away from the Sacraments for ten years, what should you do for him?
9. Which Sacraments are intended for frequent use? Why?
10. Were all the seven Sacraments in use at the time of the Apostles? Do you think that St. Peter administered each of the seven Sacraments?
11. Our Lord used external signs on several occasions when He performed miracles. Read St. John 9, 6-7. What sign was used there? What was the effect?
Answer the same questions in reference to the following texts: St. Matthew 8, 15; 15, 36; St. Mark 5, 41; St. John 20, 22. Could any of these miracles have been performed without signs? Why?
Read St. Matthew 8, 5-13. Did Our Lord use any external sign here? Can God give grace without external signs?
12. Which is the most necessary Sacrament? Why?
13. Explain to Sylvia, a non-Catholic, how the seven Sacraments meet the spiritual needs of the individual and of the Church.
14. Why has the Church appointed ceremonies in administering the Sacraments? Explain your answer in connection with any three Sacraments.
15. Do all who receive the Sacraments receive the same amount of grace? Why?
16. For the sake of what Sacrament did the Church struggle against England under Henry VIII?
17. By the sign of each Sacrament we realize what takes place in the person receiving the Sacrament. For how many of the Sacraments can you illustrate this fact?
18. In the Preface of the Mass for Christmas, we pray: "While we know God visibly, may we be drawn through the visible to a love of the invisible." What do you learn from these words? Discuss these words in reference to any three Sacraments.
19. Edward wants to know if mortal sin effaces the sacramental character conferred by Baptism; by Confirmation; by Holy Orders. What is your answer?

20. When the Son of God became man, His divine Nature was united with His human Nature. Show that the Sacraments also unite our human nature with the divine Nature. Illustrate this truth from the prayer said by the priest when he pours wine and water into the chalice before the offering of the chalice at Mass. What does the wine represent? The water?
21. Explain to Margaret, a convert, how the Sacraments of the living promote our spiritual growth.

Baptism

81. *What is the Sacrament of Baptism?*

Baptism is the Sacrament which:

1. takes away original sin;
2. gives us the life of grace;
3. makes us children of God and members of His Church.

He that believes and is baptized shall be saved.—ST. MARK 16, 16.

*Do penance and be baptized, every one of you,
In the Name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of your sins,
And you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.*—ACTS 2, 38.

82. *What is the duty of a baptized person?*

A baptized person must live as a child of God. He must:

1. believe in God;
2. keep the Commandments of God and of His Church.

*For as many of you as have been baptized in Christ
Have put on Christ.*—GALATIANS 3, 27.

*Baptism is nothing but a compact that we make with God to lead a
second life in a purer and more perfect state.*

ST. GREGORY NAZIANZEN.

*Receive this white garment. May you bear it without stain before
the Judgment seat of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you may have life
everlasting.*

RITUAL—THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM.

83. *Is Baptism necessary for salvation?*

Baptism is necessary for salvation, for without Baptism we cannot enter Heaven.

*Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost,
He cannot enter into the kingdom of God.—ST. JOHN 3, 5.*

84. *Who is the minister of Baptism?*

The priest is the ordinary minister of Baptism.

85. *Who may baptize in case of necessity?*

In case of necessity anyone may baptize.

86. *How must Baptism be given in case of necessity?*

Whoever baptizes must pour water on the head of the person to be baptized, and say while pouring the water: "I baptize you in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

*Going therefore, teach all nations,
Baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son,
and of the Holy Ghost.—ST. MATTHEW 28, 19.*

87. *What indelible sacramental character did Baptism stamp on your soul?*

Baptism stamped on my soul that indelible sacramental character which:

1. makes me a member of God's Church;
2. entitles me to receive the other Sacraments.

*If anyone love Me, he will keep My word,
And My Father will love him, and We will come to him,
And will make Our abode with him.—ST. JOHN 14, 23.*

*He gave them power to be made the sons of God
To them that believe in His Name.—ST. JOHN 1, 12.*

88. *Can anything take the place of Baptism?*

Either Baptism of Blood or Baptism of Desire can take the place of the Sacrament of Baptism. But only the Sacrament of Baptism can give the baptismal character and the right to receive the other Sacraments.

If circumstances do not allow one to receive Baptism of Water, it may be supplied not only by sufferings borne in the Name of Jesus Christ, but by Faith and conversion of heart.—ST. AUGUSTINE.

89. *When does an unbaptized person receive Baptism of Blood?*

An unbaptized person receives Baptism of Blood when he suffers death unjustly inflicted, in testimony of his Faith or for a Christian virtue.

He that shall lose his life for Me, shall find it.—ST. MATTHEW 10, 39.

90. *Why is the name of a saint given to us in Baptism?*

The name of a saint is given to us in Baptism in order that we may:

1. have him for our patron;
2. imitate his virtues.

We are the children of saints.—TOBIAS 8, 5.

91. *Why are godparents appointed in Baptism?*

Godparents are appointed in Baptism so that they may:

1. as sponsors for the child, make the baptismal promises;
2. watch over those baptized;
3. take care of their Christian education, especially if the parents are dead, or neglect their duty.

You men and women who have held infants at the baptismal font, I remind you that you have become their sureties before God.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

92. *Who should be chosen as godparents for a Baptism?*

Catholics who know their Faith and keep God's law should be chosen as godparents for a Baptism.

MY PRAYER

O MY GOD, MAKE ME WORTHY TO BE YOUR CHILD.

PROBLEMS AND TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

(SELECT ACCORDING TO YOUR NEEDS)

1. Ask the priest who gives the instruction in your class to let you witness a Baptism in your church. Have with you a copy of the ritual for Baptism, so that you can follow the ceremony with intelligence, interest, and devotion. Find out the meaning of each ceremony which accompanies Baptism. What is the name of the place where the priest baptizes?
2. Joseph's family live in an out-of-the-way district where a priest visits only once or twice a year. They want to wait for five months for the priest to baptize a baby. Tell them what they should do; who should do it; how it should be done.
3. Ruth, a Baptist, asks you whether Catholics would consider Baptism by immersion or by sprinkling a valid Sacrament. What will you tell her? Describe to her the usual way in which the Sacrament is now given in the Church. Why is this the preferred way today?
4. Angelo knows a family who are neglecting to have their children baptized. He asks you what he should do. What will you tell him?
5. Who were the first to shed their blood for Christ? Were they martyrs? Look up the Mass of their feast. In what way does that Mass differ from the Mass usually said on the feast of martyrs?
6. Are there any martyrs in our day? Do you know of any recent martyrs?
7. Did Our Lord receive the Sacrament of Baptism? Why?
8. Make a list of the rights and duties that you have as a baptized person.

9. Explain to Boyd, who is not baptized, that Baptism is the first and most important step on the way to Heaven. Show him that it is a rebirth.
10. Constance was baptized by the doctor, soon after she was born. Why may it now be necessary to bring her to the church for conditional Baptism?
11. Why are many converts to the Church baptized conditionally?
12. Explain to Naomi, who wishes to be received into the Church, the order of ceremonies used in receiving converts.
13. Tell Rose, who is a non-Catholic nurse, what the Church teaches about the fate of babies who die without Baptism. Tell her why unbaptized babies cannot go to Heaven. What could she do for these babies before they die?
14. You have asked your Uncle Leo to be sponsor at the Baptism of your baby brother. He asks you what he must do at the Baptism; also, what will be his obligations after the Baptism. Answer his questions in a letter to him.
15. Must sponsors be Catholics? Why? Good Catholics? Why? Do sponsors assist at a Baptism for the same reason as witnesses assist at a wedding? Are sponsors necessary in adult Baptism?
16. Are personal sins removed by Baptism? Why? Their eternal punishment? Why? Their temporal punishment? Why?
17. Simon, a non-Catholic, wants to be received into the Church. He asks you why it is necessary for him to have sorrow for his mortal sins before receiving Baptism. What will you answer him?
18. Roy, a non-Catholic, asks you to baptize him. He is nine years old. May you baptize him? Why? Under what conditions should you baptize him? What would you consider a "case of necessity"?
19. What do we mean by "heirs of Heaven"?
20. What kind of Baptism did John the Baptist receive? The Holy Innocents? The souls in Limbo?
21. Who were your sponsors in Baptism? Is there any relationship between you and your sponsors? What kind of relationship? Name one effect of this relationship.
22. Who can receive Baptism? Why can we receive it but once? May persons be baptized against their wills?
23. Where should Baptism be conferred? In whose Name are we baptized? Why?

24. When did Our Lord institute Baptism? What is the *form* in Baptism? The *matter*?
25. Did the Baptism given by John the Baptist wash away sin? Why?
26. Read St. Matthew 3, 16-17. What wonderful thing happened at this Baptism? Did this event manifest Our Lord to those around Him? Did it manifest the Blessed Trinity? How?
27. Should a witness be present when a lay person administers Baptism? Why?
28. What is the name of the river in which Our Lord was baptized? Locate this river on the map.
29. Read St. John 3, 3. What does Christ teach us concerning Baptism?
30. Tell the story of St. Catherine of Alexandria, and describe how she converted the pagan philosophers who tried to persuade her to renounce her Faith. What kind of Baptism did St. Catherine receive? What kind of Baptism did the philosophers receive? In what way should you imitate St. Catherine?
31. May children who have the use of reason be baptized without their own consent? In case of danger of death may an adult be baptized before he is fully instructed?
32. What did you receive in Baptism which enables you to lead a supernatural life? What does this supernatural life enable you to do?
33. Julius is soon to be a convert. He asks you if he will go straight to Heaven if he dies immediately after his Baptism. What answer will you give to Julius?
34. A whole family consisting of father and mother, and four children — Louis, 15 years old; Margaret, 12; Josephine, 9; and Rita, 2 — were killed instantly in an automobile accident when returning from the church where they were just baptized. Did all their souls go straight to Heaven?
35. Can you baptize? How? Whom should you baptize? Why?
36. At your Baptism you received the name of a saint. Why? This name is your Christian name. After what saint are you named? What do you know of the life of your patron? Was your patron saint a martyr? How did this saint sanctify himself or herself? In what way can you become like your patron?

37. Why does the Holy Childhood Association ransom pagan babies?
38. Is Baptism of Desire a Sacrament? Baptism of Blood?
39. Enumerate the differences between you and an unbaptized person.
40. Why is the Apostles' Creed recited by the person to be baptized or by the sponsors? The Our Father?
41. What promises do we make in Baptism?
42. If you were called upon in an emergency to baptize a dying person, how would you do it?
43. What is Baptismal water? When is it blessed? Is it necessary for a valid Baptism in a case of necessity?
44. Why must adults prepare themselves for Baptism by a course of study and instruction?
45. May an infant ever be baptized without the consent of the parents? Why?
46. Why must the Sacrament of Baptism be received before any other Sacrament can be received?
47. Why is the forehead marked with the Sign of the Cross in Baptism? The breast? The space between the shoulders? The ears?
48. Julia asks you where she must apply for her Baptismal certificate. What will you tell her?
49. Where were you baptized? Who baptized you?

Confirmation

93. *What is the Sacrament of Confirmation?*

Confirmation is the Sacrament through which we receive the Holy Ghost to make us soldiers of Jesus Christ, ready to show our Faith in word and in action.

By Confirmation we receive an increase of grace and are strengthened in the Faith.—COUNCIL OF FLORENCE.

94. *Who gives the Sacrament of Confirmation?*

The Bishop gives the Sacrament of Confirmation.

95. *How does the Bishop confirm?*

The Bishop confirms by laying his hands on the person to be confirmed and anointing him on the forehead with chrism in the form of a cross.

*They (Peter and John) laid their hands upon them,
And they received the Holy Ghost.—ACTS 8, 17.*

While the body is visibly anointed with the ointment, the soul is sanctified by the Holy and Life-Giving Spirit.

ST. CYRIL OF JERUSALEM.

96. *What does the Bishop say when he confirms?*

When the Bishop confirms he says: "I sign you with the Sign of the Cross, and I confirm you with the chrism of salvation, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

*May the Holy Ghost descend upon you
And may the power of the Most High preserve you from sin.*

PONTIFICAL—THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION.

97. *Why does the Bishop anoint our forehead with chrism in the form of a cross?*

The Bishop anoints our forehead with chrism in the form of a cross, to remind us that we must:

1. openly profess and practice our Faith;
2. never be ashamed of it;
3. rather die than deny it.

*Everyone therefore that shall confess Me before men,
I will also confess him before My Father who is in Heaven.
But he that shall deny Me before men,
I will also deny him before My Father who is in Heaven.*

ST. MATTHEW 10, 32-33.

*If you be reproached for the Name of Christ, you shall be blessed;
For that which is of the honor, glory, and power of God
And that which is His Spirit, rests upon you . . .
As a Christian let him not be ashamed,
But let him glorify God in that name.—I ST. PETER 4, 14 and 16.*

98. *What is required of us to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation?*

To receive the Sacrament of Confirmation we must:

1. be baptized;
2. be in the state of grace;
3. know the chief mysteries of Faith.

*When I was a child, I spoke as a child,
I understood as a child, I thought as a child.
But, when I became a man, I put away the things of a child.*

I CORINTHIANS 13, 11.

99. *What indelible sacramental character does Confirmation stamp on our soul?*

Confirmation stamps on our soul that indelible sacramental character which entitles us to the strength needed to show our Faith in word and in action.

Labor as a good soldier of Christ Jesus.—II TIMOTHY 2, 3.

I can do all things in Him who strengthens me.—PHILIPPIANS 4, 13.

*You shall receive the power of the Holy Ghost coming upon you,
And you shall be witnesses unto Me . . .
Even to the uttermost part of the earth.—ACTS 1, 8.*

100. *Why are sponsors required in Confirmation?*

Sponsors are required in Confirmation so that they may take care of the Christian education of the child, if his parents fail to do so.

101. *Why should all Catholics be confirmed?*

All Catholics should be confirmed because the Sacrament of Confirmation strengthens us to attain salvation more easily; therefore it is wrong to neglect this Sacrament.

Confirm, O Lord, what Thou hast wrought in us.

PONTIFICAL—THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION.

102. *Why should we continue to study Religion after we have been confirmed?*

We should continue to study Religion after we have been confirmed because we must know our Faith thoroughly in order to profess it in both word and action.

*Jesus advanced in wisdom, and age, and grace
With God and men.—ST. LUKE 2, 52.*

*Give me wisdom and knowledge
That I may come in and go out before Thy people.*

II PARALIPOMENON 1, 10.

MY PRAYER

O MY GOD, MAKE ME A STRONG CHRISTIAN.

PROBLEMS AND TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

(SELECT ACCORDING TO YOUR NEEDS)

1. Confirmation makes you a soldier of Jesus Christ. What qualities of a brave soldier do you expect to find in a confirmed Christian?
2. What is the outward *sign* in Confirmation? What is the *matter* in Confirmation?
3. Why does the Bishop give the person he confirms a slight blow on the cheek? Of what ceremony of knighthood does this remind us?
4. What Fruits prove that we have corresponded to the graces of the Holy Ghost?
5. Who are better prepared to be martyrs for Christ — the confirmed or the unconfirmed? Why?
6. Jerome wants to know more about Confirmation. What answer should you give to each of these questions which he asks: What is *chrism*? When is it consecrated? By whom? What is symbolized by the *chrism*? By the extending of the Bishop's hands? By the cross on the forehead? By the blow on the cheek? Why do we take a new name in Confirmation? What part does the sponsor take in Confirmation?

7. From what Sacrament do you think the Apostles received much of their strength and heroism to spend themselves for Christ and to die for Him? Why?
8. When do we receive the Holy Ghost for the first time?
9. What special preparation did the Apostles make for the coming of the Holy Ghost? Who prepared with them? Where did they prepare? For how many days did they prepare? What name do we now give to a devotion that extends over that number of days? Dramatize the change that was effected in the Apostles by the coming of the Holy Ghost.
10. Read St. John 14, 16-17 and 26. What do we learn about the Holy Ghost in these texts? Why did Our Lord call the Holy Ghost the "Spirit of Truth"?
11. What prayers to the Holy Ghost do you know? When should you say them?
12. By what practices does a Catholic profess his Faith daily?
13. Read St. Luke 8, 5-16, and explain to a convert what Christ meant by this parable.
14. At what age is Confirmation administered in your Diocese?
15. Read I Corinthians 13, 11. In what way do these words of St. Paul express the effects of Confirmation?
16. What extraordinary gifts were frequently bestowed with Confirmation in Apostolic days? Why do we not receive these gifts today?
17. How do the effects of Confirmation differ from those of Baptism?
18. In what circumstances of your daily life do you most need the sacramental grace of Confirmation?
19. The Church on earth is called the Church Militant. Why? How does that name of the Church challenge you?
20. From the story of Our Lord's Passion, how many instances can you mention of the boldness of His enemies? Of the timidity of His friends? Were His friends timid after they had received the Holy Ghost? Prove your answer. What does this fact teach us about Confirmation?
21. Organize your class into a study club to show how each of the Gifts of the Holy Ghost helps us to keep the Ten Commandments.
22. From what you have learned about the effects of Confirmation, at what time of your life do you think it most profitable to acquire good habits? Why?

23. A soldier needs weapons. Do you think the following would be good weapons for the soldier of Christ:
A strong will? How can you develop it?
A knowledge of your Religion? How can you acquire it?
24. Make up a list of books that will help a convert to learn more about Religion. What magazines would you advise him to read for the same purpose?
25. Read Ephesians 6, 13-18 and I Thessalonians 5, 8. Explain how Confirmation furnishes the fighting equipment required in these texts of St. Paul.
26. If every Catholic were loyal to Christ, the world might soon be won for Christ. What do you think of that statement?
27. Did Our Blessed Lady need Confirmation? Why? Can you think of any reason why she was present at the Descent of the Holy Ghost on Pentecost?
28. When were you confirmed? Who confirmed you? Where?
29. Confirmation gives us the grace to be valiant soldiers of Jesus Christ. What should be expected of a valiant soldier of Jesus Christ? What should he be willing to do? What enemies does a confirmed Christian fight? For Whom?
30. What Apostle proved a traitor to Christ? Was he ever confirmed? How did he end? Show that every mortal sin is evidence of the coward and the traitor.
31. Which Apostle do you think was the bravest? Why?
32. Make a list of the bravest saints you know. Give an instance of bravery for each.
33. Write a short talk to be given to a Converts' Club in which you will prove to them that the following factors will help them to win soldiers for Christ: prayer; good example; answering the questions of non-Catholics. Which of these factors do you think most important for winning followers for Christ?
34. "The greatest enemy of Christ is ignorance of Christ." What could you and your classmates do to defeat this enemy of Christ? *Discuss.*
35. Do you believe that it is the example of bad Catholics that is keeping many non-Catholics out of the Church? Why?
36. What do you think is the bravest thing a soldier of Christ could do? The most cowardly thing?
37. What instances can you give from the New Testament to prove that Christ was a brave man?
38. Do you know of any instance where the example of a Catholic made a convert for Christ?

