



A VERY SHORT CATHOLIC CATECHISM

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1. ¿What is the Catechism and what is it good for? The Catechism is a summary of the doctrine of Jesus Christ and is most useful, because by learning its contents and putting them to practice, you acquire a supernatural love of God and of all created persons, and after this earthly life you gain salvation and supreme happiness that never ends, and you avoid the horrors of hell, that have no end. Read the impressive Encyclical *ACERBO NIMIS*, April 15, 1905, on the use of the catechism, by Pope Saint Pius XI!

Suggestion: The bishops prepare a monthly sheet with a clear and interesting explanation of the catechism, and each parish distributes copies of it gratis to all the homes within its limits.

2. God is filming your life, and you should not have to be ashamed at your death when you see the film of all those years! Avoid all immoral conduct and **never omit** that which you should do, in order that you and everyone know and love God as much as possible, and serve for the salvation and sanctification of the greatest number of persons. Be encouraged by reflecting on what the Bible has in Daniel 12, 3: "The studious will shine as sunlight in the heavens and those who teach many others justice will shine like the stars for all eternity." Do you dare to win this incalculable heavenly prize teaching justice everywhere by spreading around thousands of millions of Catechisms?

3. Is there a God? Yes. Let's see some examples: without human intelligence there would be no inventions like the airplane, or the submarine. Well, since there is no invention without the inventor, someone had to invent the birds, excellent airplanes! And the fish, excellent submarines. Their inventor is God. Read about the existence of God in the irresistibly attractive book, *To God through Science*, Rev. Jesús Simón, S.J.

4. Who is God? God is our Father, Creator and Lord of all that exists, Who even after this earthly life rewards the good and punishes the evil.

5. What is God like? God is a pure Spirit, infinitely perfect, good, wise, just, powerful, eternal, immense and beyond comprehension. ...*God is Love.* (1 John 4, 8.)

6. Who are the Angels? They are spiritual beings, without body, with intelligence and will. God sends them to help us. "Are they not all spiritual messengers with the mission of helping those who will inherit salvation?" (Hb 1, 14.)

7. Who is the Guardian Angel? That which God has given to each one of us to protect us and help us reach heaven. Speak to him daily and obey him.. Be his friend.

8. What is man? He is a being composed of a material body and a spiritual immortal soul, with intelligence and will.

9. Why do we not see the soul? Because it is also spiritual, a like everything immaterial cannot be perceived by the senses (sight, touch, hearing, etc.); we cannot see, feel, hear, taste or smell it.

10. What is the human soul? The soul is the vital principal by which man lives.

11. From whom do we receive our body and soul? From God. He is the inventor of the countless marvels of the body and the soul. He gives us our body by means of our parents, and our soul is created directly by God., to unite it with the body and thus form a man.

12. Is it possible to prove that man has a soul and that it is immortal? Let us reflect. Can one admit that the intelligence of a man or the love of a mother for her child be only a part of the brain in action? No, because the material of the brain can only produce physical and chemical effects that are material by nature, and that is distinct from and inferior to the effects of the intelligence and of human love. Although to perform certain actions, when the soul is united

to the body, the secondary—not principal—participation of the brain, or other part of the body, is necessary. Since whatever acts according to what it is, the fact that the soul works or acts independently of the body signifies that it exists independently of the body. For that reason, when a man's body dies, his soul continues to live. Now then, can the human soul divide itself or rot, directly by itself? No, because it is by its nature simple, without parts¹, therefore, indivisible and incorruptible. This simplicity of the human soul is superior to that simplicity of the vital principle of a plant or an animal, because both, in spite of being simple, depend on the body to the extent of not existing without it.

13. Although man knows with certainty that God exists by the use of his human reason, parting from created things, he can know and love Him better through divine Revelation, which is found in the Apostolic Tradition and in the Bible.

14. What is the Apostolic Tradition? It is the word of God not written in the Bible, but transmitted by Jesus to his twelve Apostles and by them to the Catholic Church (2 Ts 2, 15.)

15. What is the Bible? It is the collection of books that contain the word of God.

16. To whom has Jesus Christ entrusted the holy office of authentic interpreter of the word of God, oral or written? To the Pope, successor of Saint Peter, and to the Bishops in communion with him. "But before all, keep present that no prophecy of the Scripture can be interpreted...(2 P 1, 20-21) (2 Pt 3, 16-18)

17. The Catholic Catechism has four parts: the Creed, the Sacraments, the Commandments, and Prayer. They coincide with the writings of the Holy Fathers of the first centuries of the Church.

18. THE CREED, OR SYMBOL OF THE APOSTLES

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth.

I believe in Jesus Christ, His only Son, Our Lord, who was conceived by the work and grace of the Holy Spirit, was born of the Holy Virgin Mary, suffered under the power of Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried; He descended into hell², arose again on the third day, ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of God, the Father, Almighty. From there He will come to judge the living and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of the saints, the forgiveness of sin, the resurrection of the body and life everlasting. Amen.

19. The Symbol of the Apostles is "the faithful synopsis of the faith of the Apostles." (Cat. I.C.194)

20. What is the Holy Trinity? It is God Himself: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. Three distinct persons with a single divine nature, not several, and thus is one true God. (Mt 3, 16-17). God is a family.

21. What is the mystery of the incarnation? It is the fact that the Son of God, without ceasing to be God (Hb 1, 1-14), by the power of the Holy Spirit was born of the Virgin Mary, and became man.

22. What is the mystery of the Redemption? The work of Jesus Christ, who by the price of His death and resurrection freed us from the slavery of sin to take us to heaven (1 Jn 4, 10) (Don't fail to love God supernaturally, oneself and all others, for the suffering that this practice accompanies, because Christ suffered and died for you to give you eternal life and happiness.)

23. Who is the Virgin Mary? She is the mother of Christ, full of grace and the virtues, conceived without sin, always virgin and who is in heaven, body and soul. (Lc 1, 26-31) Love very much our merciful Mother, whom you will never love as much as she loves you! The Virgin promised that those who live and die with the scapular (or the medal of metal, blessed, and with the Sacred Heart of Jesus on one side and the Virgin of Carmel on the other, which takes its place) the grace of final perseverance and freedom from Purgatory on the Saturday following their death.

24. Among the many good books that will help one to know and love the Most Holy Virgin, I will mention only two: *The Glories of Mary* of St. Alphonso Maria de Liguori, in which are treated the great mercifulness and powerful intercession of Mary. And the *Treatise on the True Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary* of St. Louis Mary Grignon de Montfort, a favorite book of Pope John Paul II, which explains in what consists the perfect consecration to Jesus through Mary. Said consecration is based on giving oneself entirely to Mary in order to belong totally to Jesus by means of Mary. Read it attentively before the tabernacle and make your montfortian consecration!

25. Which are the dogmas of the Blessed Virgin Mary? 1st Her Immaculate Conception. 2nd Her perpetual virginity. 3rd That she is the Mother of God. 4th Her Assumption body and soul into heaven

26. Who founded the Catholic Church and why was it founded? Jesus Christ Himself founded it for the eternal salvation of all mankind. (Mt 16, 18 – 19)

27. Can the true church be recognized today? Yes, seeing if its founder is Christ, if it participates in the seven sacraments, imitates Mary, and obeys the Pope.

28. Who will go to heaven forever? Those who die in the grace of God. (Mt 23, 34 – 40).

29. Who will go to hell and never get out? Those who die in mortal sin. Many are those who fall into eternal fire! (Lc 13, 23 – 24) Be vigilant and pray to God, and you will conquer!

30. What is Purgatory? The purification by means of terrible torments of those who die in the grace of God, but without having satisfied completely for their sins. (Macab 12, 43 – 46)

¹ That the soul has no "quantitative" parts, means that there is **only one soul**, not several, and that it has no "essential" parts, means that **there is only one essence**, not several. (The essence is that which constitutes the nature of a thing, the permanent and invariable of it.)

² The hell mentioned is not that of the condemned, but the "limbo of the just, or the bosom of Abraham." The state in which, until we were redeemed, were found the souls of those who died in God's grace, after being completely purified. Jesus, with His soul united to the divinity, really and truly visited them, but did not yet take them to heaven, until the day of His glorious ascension



THE SACRAMENTS

- 31. What are the sacraments?** They are efficacious signs of grace, instituted by Jesus Christ and confided to the Catholic Church, by means of which we attain divine life.
- 32. Which are the 7 Sacraments?** They are: 1.Baptism, 2.Confirmation, 3.Penance, 4.The Eucharist, 5.the Anointing of the sick, 6.Holy Orders, and 7.Matrimony.
- 33. What is the Sacrament of Baptism?** It is that which erases original sin and makes us Christians. (Mk 16, 16) Baptism is received only once.
- 34. Parents, have your recently born children baptized,** because Baptism is necessary for entering heaven. (J:n 3, 5) If a baby is in danger of death, and there is no priest nor deacon on hand to baptize, any person who has the intention of doing what the Church does, may baptize it, sprinkling water (not necessarily blessed) on its head, saying at the same time, ".....(name), I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." If you have not been baptized, have it done, even though be an adult.
- 35. What is Confirmation?** It is the Sacrament which gives us the Holy Spirit with His gifts. And makes us perfect Christians and soldiers of Christ. (Acts 8, 14-17). It is received only once. Do not fail to be confirmed, even though of old age.
- 36. Receive Confirmation joyfully so that your Christian initiation be complete!**
- 37. What is the Holy Mass or the Eucharist?** It is the sacramental realization of the redemptive sacrifice of Jesus on the cross, in which the bread and wine are really and truly transformed into the body, blood, soul and divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ. (Mt 26, 26-28; Lk 22, 19-20)
- 38. Is it useful to assist at Mass daily, besides on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation?** Yes, because in order to satisfy our debts with God, all of which are infinite, the best way is to assist with fervor at the greatest number possible of Masses, which have infinite value. Thus we can satisfy, pay completely our debts of adoration to God, thank Him for His gifts, ask Him for the graces which we need for our salvation and sanctification, and satisfy the divine justice for our sins, freeing us totally from the terrible torments of Purgatory. **What a great consolation to have the ineffable treasure of the Holy Mass!**
- 39. Whom do we receive in Holy Communion?** Christ, true God, and true man.
- 40. What is the Eucharistic fast necessary to receive Holy Communion?** Not to eat anything, nor drink anything except water, an hour before receiving Communion.
- 41. At what age should children begin their preparation for their First Holy Communion?** At the age of six and a half, or seven, when they have reached the use of reason.
- Suggestion:** To the Bishops and Priests. That all the churches be always open. We are attentive and pray in order to assist daily before the tabernacle and bring to it all the faithful we can, because Christ is in the tabernacle, abandoned by many. Read the message of the Bishop of Malaga, Manuel González García (who died in 1940) about the abandoned tabernacles.
- 42. What is Penance or Confession?** It is the Sacrament by which one is forgiven for all the sins committed after one's Baptism. (Jn 20, 21-23)
- 43. What conditions are required to receive correctly the Sacrament of Penance? Five:** 1. The examination of conscience (asking help of the Lord to remember the sins that one has committed, reviewing each of the Ten Commandments, the Precepts of the Church, and the obligations of one's own state of life), 2. Sorrow for those sins, 3. A firm purpose of amendment, 4. Confess one's sins to a priest, 5. Perform the penance given by the confessor. Confess well and frequently and you will avoid many sins!
- 44. Must one tell the exact number of mortal sins?** Yes, and if not sure give the approximate number. Examples: "I have missed going to Mass **three** Sundays, I have committed **two** abortions;" also give the circumstances that may increase or diminish the gravity of the sin. For example, "I am **married** and have committed adultery twice with a woman **married to another** man.
- 45. What should one who has willfully omitted confessing a serious sin do?** Confess it and also all the sins committed since the last good confession (although they have been confessed, since those confessions are null and sacrilegious) and the confession in which at last the sin omitted was confessed. **Bad** confessions condemn many!
- 46. Before confessing** ask Mary to obtain from Jesus the graces of conversion and of pardon.
- Suggestion:** that in each diocese there be one or several churches where wise and holy priests administer the Sacrament of Penance every day of the week in an ample schedule day and night. "Other work can be postponed or eliminated if time does not permit, but not the work of confessing." (Discourse of Pope John Paul II, 20-04-79)
- 47. Good counsel.** If you have mortal sins not yet confessed to a priest, confess them before receiving Holy Communion in order not to offend God seriously. Pray well before and after confession and the Holy Mass.
- 48. What purpose has the anointing of the sick?** To give a special grace to the Christian suffering a serious illness or the difficulties inherent to old age.
- 49. What effect does the special grace of the Sacrament of the anointing of the sick have?** The union of the sick Christian with the Passion of Christ, for his good and that of all the Holy Church, the consolation, the peace, the will to bear his suffering, or the difficulties of old age, in a Christian manner, the forgiveness of his sins, in case he has not been able to receive the Sacrament of Penance, the restoration of his bodily health, if such is convenient for his spiritual health, in preparation for his passage to eternal life. (Catecismo. Igl. Cat. 1532).
- 50. What must be done to receive properly the Sacrament of the sick when one is in mortal sin?** Go to Confession; but if that is not possible, have the intention to do so and make an act of perfect contrition, which consists in having a deep sorrow for having offended God, Who is so good and worthy of love above all things. Perfect contrition is a grace that God gives to whomever asks for it.
- 51. Friend, inform the Priest when there is someone sick.** If it is possible, before the sick person loses consciousness. If someone dies suddenly inform the priest at once, so that he can give conditional absolution and the anointing of the sick. Of that opportune information may depend the eternal salvation of the sick person.

Suggestion: The bishop should send many wise, capable and fervent priests to the hospitals, given the great number of patients, many of them seriously ill that need much expert help to successfully achieve eternal salvation.

52. What is the Priestly Ordination? It is the Sacrament which gives the power to perform the sacred mysteries, (L.C. 10) and impresses on the soul of who receives it the indelible character of minister of God. (Cf. P.O. 2) Priest, pray much and with fervor before the tabernacle, love Mary and Joseph, be vigilant and let no one be without the grace of God.

53. Young man, rejoice and answer God's call with generosity if He calls you to the priesthood. Parents, leave your sons free to follow the priestly vocation.

54. What is matrimony? It is the sacrament which gives the married the grace to perfect their love, comply with their duty as spouses and parents, and sanctify the family. (Ef 5, 22-23) Read the interesting apostolic exhortation, *Familiaris Consortio*. Of Pope John Paul II. Couples living together without marriage, or with out civil marriage, get married by the Church, so that God will bless you and you can confess your sins and receive Holy Communion.

Suggestion: That each bishop have all the families in his diocese frequently visited by well-trained and fervent catechists.

55. Which are the essential properties of matrimony? They are unity (only one with only one), indissoluble (marriage remains until death), accepting the birth of the children.

56. Fecundity is a good thing, a gift and a finality of matrimony. By giving life, the spouses participate in the paternity of God. The control of birth represents one of the aspects of responsible paternity and maternity. (Spouses, in your parish you can be taught the natural methods). To learn more about the topic, see the Encyclical *Humanae Vitae* of Pope Paul VI.

57. The person has the right to be conceived and be born in a matrimony and of the. Matrimony. The government should remove all pornography because it destroys many families and the nation.

58. THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD

A youth asked Jesus Christ, "Master, what must I do to gain eternal life? He answered him, "If you wish to enter the life, "Keep the commandments." (Mt 19, 16-17.) There are ten Commandments.

1º Love God above all things. It orders us to rather lose all things than offend God. To believe in Him and all the truths which He has revealed to us., to hope in Him and in His infinite mercy. And truly love Him, obeying His commandments. (Dt 6, 5) **It prohibits:** To doubt or deny the faith, to lack confidence in God's mercy, to accept superstitions, witchcraft, to tempt God, sacrilege, simony, atheism, apostasy, to divinize riches, power, the State, sex, one's own person, or human reason.

2º Do not take the name of God in vain. It requires that we use the name of God with respect, as well as, those of the Virgin Mary and the Saints; to keep our vows and promises. (Mt 5, 33-34, 37) **It prohibits:** Blasphemy, that is, words or injurious gestures against God, the Virgin Mary or the Saints, take a false oath, calling on God to witness what is not true, perjury, that is make a promise under oath without the intention of complying, or, after having promised under oath, not to keep it. Or to swear for useless motives.

3º Observe the Holy Days. It demands that we assist at Mass on Sundays and Holy days of obligation. (Dt 5, 12) **It prohibits:** working excessively on said days without a just cause.

4º Honor your father and your mother. It obliges us to obey and respect our parents and help them materially and spiritually when they are sick or in need. It also obliges parents to care for their children, educate them as Christians, and give them good example. Also to love our homeland, respect and obey all legitimate authority. This commandment also implies the fulfillment of our duties towards our subordinates, for those with some authority over others. **It prohibits:** Abandoning sick or old parents, or behaving badly towards them. Parents to neglect their obligations with respect to their children. (Ef, 6, 4)

5º Do not kill. It obliges us to respect our own life and that of others, taking the means to preserve it in ourselves and others. (Ex 20, 15; Mt 5, 21-22; Mt 5, 44) **It prohibits:** homicide, euthanasia, suicide, abortion, alcoholism, drug addiction, (authorities and subordinates should establish catholic rehabilitation centers as needed, and oblige the internment of drug addicts until they are cured), drug traffic, hate, resentment, vengeance, fights, scandal, kidnapping, terrorism, torture, amputations and sterilizations for reasons other than curing the person, not respecting the life and integrity of the human embryo..

6º Do not commit impure acts. It orders us be chaste and pure in words and actions, to respect our bodies and those of others. (Ga 5, 19-21; 1 Co 6, 9) **It prohibits:** masturbation, fornication, incest, pornography, homosexual practices, prostitution and violation.

7º Do not steal. It demands that we respect and care for the goods of others and be responsible in our own work. **It prohibits:** robbing, keeping that which belongs to another against the owner's will, causing damage to that which belongs to another by theft, bribes, usury, swindling, false balances or measures. It also forbids not working according to one's duty or working poorly, not paying a just wage, monopolize a market to profit at the expense of others, unjust pricing of products, not complying with one's duty at work to prejudice others, lending money at unjust interest rates. **(While not doing all that is possible in order to repay what has been stolen, the sin of robbery is not forgiven,)**

8º Do not lie nor give false testimony. It demands: to tell and to defend the truth. (Mt 26, 64) and respect our neighbor's good name. **It prohibits:** lies, defamation, calumny, false judgements, all offense against the honor and good name of our neighbor. Also, bearing false witness, keeping silence to conceal a crime damaging to others. The good name and reputation dishonored must be repaired.

9º Do not harbor impure thoughts or desires. It commands us to be chaste and pure even in our thoughts and desires. (Exod. 20, 17; Mt 5, 28)

10º Do not long for our neighbor's goods. It orders us to live unattached to material goods, at the same time working diligently to better our actual situation, with a heart open to the needs of others. (Ex 20, 17; Deut.5, 21) **It prohibits:** avarice, or the inordinate desire for riches, and envy of the wellbeing of others.

59. Jesus says, "I give you a new commandment: love one another as I have loved you. In this all will know that you are my disciples. (1 Jn 13, 34-35) Jesus gave advice to those desiring greater perfection to live as He did and for love of Him in poverty, obedience and chastity. Ask the priest for information.

60. Think, speak and work like the Virgin Mary would and do nothing that she would not do.

61. On Sunday turn to God and take a day of rest. Leave aside the usual vain things. Parents, to love your children in a strong and practical way, teach them the **Catechism** yourselves. Doing so day by day, from very small until they are older, with much love and patience. This is very important for the salvation and sanctification of your children and for yourselves, and that of all. (*Sapientiae christianae*, 54.) Youths the age of pairing off and engagement guard your purity; be modest and prudent, avoiding everything that be a danger of sin against chastity, whether by thoughts, desires, words or acts of one or both youths. Avoid pre-matrimonial relations, that offend God and expose you to eternal damnation.

62. THE PRECEPTS OF HOLY MOTHER THE CHURCH

1° Assist at the whole Mass on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation

2° Confess mortal sins at least once a year, also in danger of death, or to receive Holy Communion.

3° Receive Holy Communion during the Pascal time.

4° Fast and abstain from meat on the days ordered by the Church.

5° Contribute to meet the needs of the Church.

63. Which are the Holy Days of Obligation in Perú? In addition to the Sundays, they are: January 1 (Holy Mary Mother of God), June 29 (Saints Peter and Paul), August 30 (St. Rose of Lima), November 1 (All Saints), December 8, (Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary), and December 25 (Christmas).

64. Which are the days of fast and abstinence in Perú? The days of fast and abstinence are Ash Wednesday and Good Friday; the days of abstinence from meat are all the Fridays of the year.

65. The precept of abstinence obliges all those who have reached the age of fourteen years. **The precept of fasting** obliges those who have completed eighteen years and have not yet completed sixty years of age.. (**C.I.C. 1252**)

66. In what consists the fast? In take only one principal meal a day, that enables one to comply with his obligations. At the other meals, a small amount may be taken. Abstinence consists in not eating meat. That does not include fish or sea food

67. "The practice of the penances of fasting and abstinence prescribed by the Church may be substituted, according to the conscience of each one, by some of the following practices recommended by the Church reading Holy Scripture, giving alms, works of charity, pious practices (assisting at Holy Mass, praying the Rosary, etc.) bodily mortifications, abstaining from tobacco, alcohol, from attending spectacles, etc. (**Conferencia Episcopal Peruana, 30 de enero de 1966.**)

SOMETHING OF THE SOCIAL DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH IN THE FOLLOWING POINTS

68. In what principles is the social doctrine of the Church based? They are: the primacy of the human person in society, the solidarity of all men, and of all peoples, the subsidiarity of the State, the effective active participation of all in the social order, and the promotion of the common good.

69. Some anti-Christian ideologies are: **liberalism**, which leads to a religious indifference, and then to atheism; **socialism**, **marxism-leninism** (this is put in practice by the political system called communism, that is a system of totalitarian **socialism**, antireligious and atheistic; the **masonic** ideology (which defends a rationalistic concept of the world and of man, that excludes all the supernatural): **antisolidarity ideologies** which are: nationalism, racism. Secularism, clericalism, and laicism. "Charity calls for just reforms. There is no solution to the social question outside the Gospel." *Centésimus Annus*, 3.)

The government should prohibit the political parties with immoral ideologies. If there should be a political party incompatible with the faith, the Bishops, Pastors and Deacons should mention it as such by name for their faithful

70. What is original sin? It is the first sin of Adam and Eve, and that with which we are born as descendents of Adam. It causes us to be born without sanctifying or habitual grace, and the weakening of our human nature, which has been subject to ignorance, suffering, and death, and the inclination to sin. (*Wisdom*, 1, 13; 2, 24 and *Romans* 5, 20.)

71. What is mortal sin? It is to choose knowingly and willingly a thing contrary to divine law and the ultimate end of man. **A single mortal sin merits one hell for all eternity!**

72. Should one fight against venial sins? Yes. It is necessary in order to distance one from mortal or serious sin, and to reach the sanctity to which God wishes to raise us.

73. What is grace? It is the supernatural gift which God gives us to reach eternal life. There are two kinds: habitual and actual.

74. What do we call habitual or sanctifying grace? That which makes us children of God and heirs of heaven. It is lost by mortal sin. **The least amount of sanctifying grace is worth more than all the gold in the world!**

75. How is sanctifying grace recovered if once lost, and how is it increased? It is recovered by an act of perfect contrition, that includes the sincere desire to confess it as soon as possible. Also by confession, even though it be made with an act of imperfect contrition, although one receives more grace if the contrition is perfect, that is to say, with a profound heart-felt sorrow for having offended God who is infinite Goodness. **It is increased** by prayer, the Sacraments, and by every good action performed in the grace of God.

76. What is actual grace? It is that which enlightens our understanding and moves our will to do what is right and to avoid evil.

77. Is divine grace necessary? Both sanctifying grace and actual grace are absolutely necessary in order to obtain eternal salvation.

78. Conversion, abandoning sin and living and growing in grace! That is what Jesus, Mary and Joseph want of each of us, for the salvation of many. (*Mt* 4, 17.)

79. Which are the seven capital sins? 1.Pride, 2.Covetousness, 3.Lust, 4.Anger, 5.Gluttony, 6. Envy, and 7. Sloth.

80. Which are the virtues to be practiced against these seven vices? 1.Humility, 2.Generosity, 3.Chastity, 4.Patience, 5.Temperance, 6.Charity and 7.Diligence.

81. Which are the enemies of the soul? The world, the devil, and the flesh. (Pray to Blessed Mary and repel temptation, both of which one should not quit while the temptation continues. If one does not think at all about the object of a temptation, and prays, the victory over the temptation and interior peace are assured.)

82. Which are the theological virtues? Faith, hope and charity.

83. Which are the cardinal virtues? Prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.

84. Which are the corporal and spiritual works of mercy? **Corporal:** Give food to the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, dress the naked, give lodging to the traveler, visit the sick, visit those in prison, and bury the dead. **Spiritual:** Counsel the doubtful, teach the ignorant, correct the mistaken, console the sorrowful, forgive injuries, be patient with the bothersome, and pray to God for the living and the dead.

PRAYER

85. What is prayer? Prayer is speaking with God to adore Him, listen to Him, adore Him, thank Him, and ask Him for what we need. "Since the devil knows that prayer is the only way to obtain all good things, he does everything to prevent it. "Like food, we cannot live without it."

86. What importance did Jesus give prayer? Let us see. "Early in the morning, while it was still dark, (Jesus) arose, went out to a lonely place and began to pray". (Mc 1, 35.) "His fame spread more and more, and a great crowd gathered to hear Him and be cured of their ills.. But (Jesus) retired to a lonely place where he prayed." (Lc 5, 15-16.) "It happened that during those days He went to a mountain to pray, and spent the night praying to God." (Lc 6, 12.)

87. "For I say unto you: whatever you ask in prayer, believe that you have received it, and you shall have it. And when you stand up to pray, forgive, if you have anything against another, so that your Father, Who is in heaven, will forgive you your offenses." (Mc11, 24-25.)

88. Should we pray to the Blessed Virgin? Yes, because Mary is the Mother of God and our Mother. She leads us to Jesus, and intercedes for us with Him. Truly, the greatest favor which the Virgin Mary does for her children is intercede for us to her son, Jesus, and appease Him with her words. Happy are those who continually invoke Mary with humility and faith, and follow the counsels of such a loving Mother. Families: in order to bring all of your members to heaven, pray the rosary daily to Mary, our Co-redemptrix. **Meditate** on the twenty mysteries of the Rosary in the presence of God.

89. Should we also pray to the Angels and the Saints? Yes, because they intercede for us before God. (Job 42, 7-9; Rom 15, 30; Ef 6, 18-19).

90. What is the Liturgy of the Hours? It is the official public prayer of the Church. It contains many useful biblical passages and the best texts of the Christians of all times! Ask a priest about this prayer. It will help you to pray all during the day, praising God and imploring Him for the eternal salvation of everyone in the world.

Friend: make a special effort that prayer be the first thing you do in the morning, because the devil does all that he can to impede your prayer. Make an hour of prayer on rising, or half an hour in the morning and another half an hour in the afternoon. Recollect yourself interiorly to raise your mind to God; listen to Him. Meditate in His presence. Do so and you will be fervent.

91. The Our Father. Our Father Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy Name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

92. The Hail Mary. Hail, Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with you; blessed are you among women, and blessed is the fruit of your womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now, and at the hour of our death. Amen.

93. The glory. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, is now, and will be forever. Amen.

94. The Hail, Holy Queen. Hail, holy Queen, Mother of mercy; our life, our sweetness and our hope. To Thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve; to Thee do we send up our sighs and weeping in this valley of tears; turn then most gracious Advocate, Thine eyes of mercy towards us, and after this our exile, show unto us the fruit of Thy womb, Jesus. Oh clement, oh holy, oh sweet Virgin Mary. Pray for us oh holy Mother of God. That we may be worthy of the promises of Christ. Amen.

95. Prayer to Saint Joseph Oh glorious Saint Joseph, to whose faithful custody were confided Jesus and Mary, virgins of virgins. To thee do we cry and pray that with your help, we may always serve Jesus and Mary with a pure heart and chaste body. Through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

96. Prayer to the Guardian Angel. Angel of God, my guardian dear, to whom His love commits me here. Ever this day be ay my side to guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

97. THE HOLY ROSARY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

All: In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen. Then is said an act of contrition. After that the one who directs announces the first of the five mysteries corresponding to that day of the week. Then a short meditation on each mystery is presented, so that all may reflect on the virtues of Jesus and Mary.

The Joyful Mysteries. (prayed on Mondays and Saturdays) 1.The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Lk 1, 26-38). (Then are said an Our Father and ten Hail Mary's, and the prayer of Fatima is recommended to follow. These prayers are repeated after the announcement of each mystery of the Rosary. 2.The Visitation of the Virgin Mary to her cousin, St. Elizabeth. (Lk 1, 39-45) 3.The Birth of Jesus in Bethlehem. (Lk 2, 1-20) 4.The Presentation of Jesus in the Temple. (Lk 2, 22-38) 5.Jesus is lost and found in the Temple. (Lk2, 41-50)

The Luminous Mysteries. (prayed on Thursdays) 1.The baptism of Jesus in the River Jordan. (Mt 3, 13-17) 2.The miracle at the Wedding of Cana. (Jn 2, 1-12). 3.The invitation of Jesus to conversion at announcing the Kingdom of

God. (Mc 1, 15.) 4.The Transfiguration. (Lk 9, 28-36) 5.The institution of the Eucharist. (Mt 26, 26- 28; Mk 14, 22-24; Lk 22, 19-20)

The Sorrowful Mysteries. (prayed on Tuesday and Friday) 1. The Agony of Jesus in the Garden of Mount Olive. (Mt 26, 36-46). 2. The scourging of Jesus at the pillar. (Mk 15, 15) 3. The crowing with thorns. (Mt 27, 27-31). 4.Jesus carries His cross. (Jn 19, 17). 5.Jesus dies on the Cross. (Lk 23, 33-34)

The Glorious Mysteries. (prayed on Wednesdays and Sundays). 1.The Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ. (:t 28, 1-10) 2. The Ascension of Jesus into heaven. (Lk 24, 50-52) 3. The coming of the Holy Spirit on Mary and the Apostles. (Acts 2, 1-4) 4. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, body and soul, into heaven (Apoc. 12, 1-6) 5. The coronation of Mary, Queen of Heaven and of Earth. (Psalm 44 [45])

98. Direct your thought continuously during the day to each of the three Persons of the Holy Trinity, to the Blessed Virgin Mary, to St. Joseph, and your Guardian Angel.

99. Make an effort to memorize this Catechism, as the memorization will always be useful to you. **Ask a priest, or the catechist, about anything that you do not understand.** It is very important to study other more extensive catechisms. For example, *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, *Little Catechism of Abancay*, *Know your Rights*.

100. Dear friend, we encourage you to make copies of this catechism and send it to others.

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