

**the FISHEATERS  
WHAM-BAM  
THANK YOU, MA'AM  
CONVERSION BOOK**

Make your Protestant friend a Catholic with just this booklet and a KJV Bible

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# oh yeah, my PROTESTANT FRIEND? think again!

The first section of this booklet is a super-quickie, cut-to-the-chase, all meat-no carbs guide to help you defeat the typical Protestant arguments against Catholic teaching -- and it works using the King James Version of Sacred Scripture. All you need is this booklet, a copy of the KJV, and the Holy Ghost to turn your misguided Christian friend into a Catholic catechumen.

## **Sola Scriptura! All we need to know is in the Bible! There's no need for priests and this "hierarchy stuff"!**

The three pillars of the Catholic Church: Scripture, Tradition, Magisterium. “Sola Scriptura” – the idea that all we need to know about our religion is to be found in the Bible -- is nowhere found in the Bible itself. We learn what to believe not only from Scripture, but from priestly authority and the Church as the pillar and ground of Truth.

- Seek knowledge from priests’ lips: Malachi 2:7
- Authority of those who sit in Moses’ seat: Matthew 23:2-3
- You wrongly think you have eternal life by searching Scripture: John 5:39-40
- How can I understand Scripture unless you teach me? Acts 8:30-31
- Keep ordinances as I have delivered them to you by word or letter: 1 Corinthians 11:2
- Hold the Traditions: 2 Thessalonians 2:15
- Withdraw from those who don’t hold the Tradition: 2 Thessalonians 3:6
- The Church, not the Bible, is the pillar and ground of Truth: 1 Timothy 3:15
- Authority of the Church to settle disputes: Matthew 18:17
- The Old Testament (the New Testament wasn’t around yet) is profitable, not “is sufficient for”: 2 Timothy 3:16-17 (contrast, too, with Ephesians 4:11-12: “And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; For the perfecting of the saints”)
- Scripture is not to be privately interpreted: 2 Peter 1:20-21
- The unlearned mangle Paul’s epistles to their own destruction: 2 Peter 3:16
- Not all the Apostles had to say was written down: John 21:25, 2 John 1:12, 3 John 1:13-14

## **Sola Fide! We're saved by faith alone! All you have to do is ask Jesus to come into your heart one time and you're in like Flynn!**

We are saved neither by “faith alone,” as most Protestants believe, nor by “works,” as many Protestants accuse us of believing. We are saved by grace alone -- a free gift of grace we accept through a living, saving Faith, a Faith that “worketh in love.”

- Not all who say “Lord, Lord” will enter Heaven: Matthew 7:21
- Many are called, few are chosen: Matthew 22:14
- Those who do good are resurrected to life: John 5:28-29
- God renders to us according to our works: Romans 2:6
- Those who die in mortal sin won't be saved: 1 Corinthians 6:9
- Faith, Hope, Charity, and the greatest of these is Love: 1 Corinthians 13:13
- Works and Faith alone don't save, but grace by Faith that works in love: Galatians 5:6
- Work of Faith: 1 Thessalonians 1:3
- Not doing certain things is worse than being a heretic unbeliever: 1 Timothy 5:8
- Those rich in good works may lay hold of eternal life: 1 Timothy 6:17-19
- Those who hear but don't do the word are lost: James 1:21-27
- Faith without works is dead, even devils believe: James 2:14-26

## **The Holy Spirit cannot be resisted! You're either "chosen" or you're not!**

Free will exists, despite what Calvinists claim.

- ...ye do always resist the Holy Ghost; as your fathers did, so do ye: Acts 7:51

### **Once saved, always saved!**

We can't take salvation for granted. We obey the Lord, trust His mercy and promises, but leave the judging up to Him. Both presumption of salvation and despair of God's ability to save us are sins against the Holy Ghost.

- We must endure to the end: Matthew 10:22, Matthew 24:13
- Some endure only for a while: Mark 4:14-19
- Those who don't abide are cast off: John 15:6
- Some branches may be broken off: Romans 11:17-23
- Paul knew that he, too, could be cast away: 1 Corinthians 9:27
- Be careful about thinking you're sure of your salvation: I Corinthians 10:8-12
- Work out your salvation in fear and trembling: Phillipians 2:12
- Fear of not being saved: Hebrews 4:1
- The enlightened can fall: Hebrews 6:4-6, 2 Peter 2:20-21
- Beware lest you fall: 2 Peter 3:17-18
- If what you've heard remains in you, then you will continue: 1 John 2:24
- Paul speaking to Timothy, "If we deny Him, He will deny us": 2 Timothy 2:12

## **But there is only One Mediator, Jesus Christ!**

We co-operate with Jesus, we "mediate" for God, in "saving" others and in offering up our sufferings to build up the Body of Christ, etc. Jesus is the One Mediator without Whom no one sees the Father, but we help others through prayer, teaching, corporal acts of mercy, etc.

- ... he which converteth the... shall save a soul from death: James 5:19-20
- Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them: for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee: 1 Timothy 4:16
- Christ: by whom the world is crucified to me, and I to the world: Galatians 6:14
- And if one member suffer any thing, all the members suffer with it: I Corinthians 12:26
- ...whereof I Paul...now rejoice in my sufferings for you: Colossians 1:23-24

## **The Communion of Saints is not Biblical!**

Death does not separate those who die in Christ.

- Raphael the Archangel presents the prayers of the Saints: Tobit 12:15
- Moses and Samuel, dead, pray intercede for the living: Jeremiah 15:1
- Jeremiah intercedes for the living: 2 Maccabees 15:14
- Moses and Elias (Elijach) appear with Christ at Transfiguration: Matthew 17:1-8
- God is God of Abraham -- but not of the dead: Mark 12:26-27
- God is not a God of the dead: Luke 20:37-38
- We are surrounded by a cloud of witnesses: Hebrews 12:1
- The prayers of the righteous are powerful: James 5:16
- The souls of the dead pray for justice: Revelation 6:9-10, Revelation 8:3-4

## **Mary's just a nice lady and Catholics shouldn't pay her so much attention!**

Mary is the greatest of Saints and the Mother of God, saved by God from original sin at the moment of her conception. She is not the mother of God the Father, or the mother of the Holy Ghost, or the mother of Jesus' divinity. She is the mother of the divine Person, Jesus, Who is God but Who took on a human nature through her. Jesus' divine and human natures can't be divided; He is one person, and is God, and Mary is His Mother. Therefore, Mary is the Mother of God (mothers aren't the mothers of "natures"; they are the mothers of persons). Mary is not to be worshipped with the worship of "latria" (the honor given to God alone), but she is to be honored and blessed amongst women; her prayers for us are the most efficacious of all the Saints.

- Mary in Genesis: Genesis 3:15
- Mary is full of grace: Luke 1:28
- "Noone" is righteous (Romans 3:9-12)? See Psalm 14
- She magnifies the Lord; all generations will call her blessed: Luke 1:46-55, Psalm 45:10-17
- Jesus gives Mary to us through John: John 19:26-27
- Assumption of Enoch and Elijah: Genesis 5:24; Hebrews 11:5; 2 Kings 2:1-13
- Mary appears, crowned, to John in Heaven (also a type for Israel): Apocalypse 12
- Mary is the Canaanite goddess "Queen of Heaven"? By that logic, Christ, King of Kings, is a pagan god: see Ezra 7:12
- Queen at Christ's right hand: Psalm 45:10-17
- Bathsheba, the Queen Mother (Gevirah or Gebirah), and Solomon: I Kings 2:19-25
- Christ is the New Adam (and Mary is the New Eve): Romans 5:14-15, 1 Corinthians 15:22, 1 Corinthians 15:45

## Mary is not "the Ark of the New Covenant"! That's silly!

Ark of the Covenant contained	Ark of the New Covenant contained
the word of God -- the stone tablets inscribed with the Decalogue	the Word
Aaron's rod that "came back to life" and sprouted	Jesus Who came back to life after three days in the tomb
mannna, the Heavenly bread	the true Bread from Heaven

### How St. Luke wanted us to see Mary as the Ark of the New Covenant

2 Samuel 6:2 David arose, went to Judah	Luke 1:39 Mary arose, went to Judah
2 Samuel 6:9 How shall the Ark of the Lord come unto me?	Luke 1:43 How shall the Mother of the Lord come unto me?
2 Samuel 6:11 The Ark stayed there 3 mos.	Luke 1:56 Mary stayed there 3 mos.
2 Samuel 6:16 David leaped before the Ark	Luke 1:41 The Baptist leaped in his mother's womb in the presence of Mary

## Mary Ever-Virgin: Chyeah, what about "Jesus' brothers?"

The word "brother" used to describe:

- Lot & Abraham (nephew – uncle): Genesis 11:26-28, Genesis 14:14
- Jacob & Laban (nephew – uncle): Genesis 29:15
- Children of Kish and Eleazar (cousins): 1 Chronicles 23:21-22
- 42 "brethren" of King Azariah (kinsmen): 2 Kings 10:13-14
- All Jews (practitioners of the same religion): Deuteronomy 23:7, Jeremiah 34:9

- All who love Christ (members of the Church): Matthew 23:8
- Christ & His disciples (Savior – saved): John 20:17-18, Matthew 12:49
- 500 witnesses to the resurrected Christ (strangers): 1 Corinthians 15:6
- Mary “given” to John, not to a “brother”: John 19:26-27

Mark 6:3 says that Jesus is "the brother of James, and Joses, and of Jude and Simon - - but compare with: Matthew 27: 55-56, Mark 3:18, Mark 15:40, John 19:25, and Jude 1. Summary: Joses and James the Less are sons of Mary and Cleophas (Alphaeus). Simon is a Canaanite. Jude is the brother of “James.” In addition, Jesus could have had step-brothers through Joseph, who was an older man when he became espoused to the consecrated Virgin, Mary, as her caretaker.

**But What about Matthew 1:25: "And knew her not till she had brought forth her firstborn son"? "Till"? And "firstborn" must mean that more followed!**

Until “Until” is not used to necessarily mean a change in the situation that follows:

- Woman has no children *unto* the day of her death: 2 Samuel 6:23
- Samuel didn’t see Saul *until* the day of his death: 1 Samuel 15:35
- Keep the commandments *until* Jesus comes: 1 Timothy 6:14
- *Until* I come, devote yourselves to reading, preaching, teaching: 1 Timothy 4:13
- Hold fast to what you have *until* I come: Apocalypse 2:25

Firstborn: "Firstborn" means the male child who opens the womb, whether other children follow or not: Exodus 13:2, Exodus 13:14-15, Numbers 18:15

## **Purgatory is a made-up, silly doctrine!**

Purgatory is where already-saved, already-forgiven souls go to be cleansed before they enter Heaven. It's not a second chance at being saved. The best way to understand the idea of already being forgiven but still having to be cleansed of the temporal effects of sin is by analogy: imagine you are the parent of a 7-year old child who steals a candy bar from the local grocery. The child is repentant, in tears, sobbing his apologies. You, being the good parent (as God, our Father is!) forgive that child and love him and show him your mercy. But being a good parent means that you are also just and will expect that child to pay back the store. Purgatory is God's way of forgiving us, loving us, showing us His mercy and justice -- and making us "pay back the store."

- Praying for the dead: 2 Maccabees 12:43-46
- Chastisement of the worthy dead: Wisdom 3:1-7
- Some awake to life, some to shame, some to everlasting contempt: Daniel 12:2
- Many will be purified: Daniel 12:10
- Refining by fire: Zechariah 13:9
- Purified like silver: Malachi 3:2-3
- We won't get out until we pay the last farthing: Matthew 5:26
- Forgiveness in the age to come: Matthew 12:32
- We pay the last mite: Luke 12:58-59
- Sins unto death, sins not unto death: 1 John 5:14-17
- Works'll be revealed by fire; some will suffer loss but be saved: 1 Corinthians 3:13-15
- Paul prays for the dead Onesiphorus: 2 Timothy 1:16-18
- We must be perfect before we go to Heaven: Hebrews 12:22-23, Revelation 21:10, 27

## **Sacramentals and relics are ridiculous Catholic superstitions!**

Sacramentals are not magical items; their efficacy depends on the faith of the user.

- God saw what He made and called it good: Genesis 1:31
- Table, vessels, candles, altar: Exodus 30:25-31
- Blessed salt: Leviticus 2:13
- Holy water: Numbers 5:17
- Elisha's bones: 2 Kings 13:20-21
- Hem of Jesus' garment: Mark 5:25
- Mud and spit: John 9:6
- Peter's shadow: Acts 5:15-16
- Paul's handkerchiefs: Acts 19:11-12

## **Using statues goes against the Ten Commandments!**

The word used in the Exodus listing of the 10 Commandments was translated by the Jews who translated the LXX as "edeloι" – idols, not "images." Images are fine; idols are not. Early Post-Temple Jews knew this, witness 3rd c. Dura Europus Synagogue and 4th c. Hammath Synagogues near Tiberias. Christian Catacombs are filled with images, one being a statue from the Priscilla Catacombs of Christ as Good Shepherd.

- Gold cherubim on Ark of Covenant: Exodus 25:18-22
- Cherubim skillfully worked: Exodus 26:1
- Moses' image of a serpent: Numbers 21:8
- Holy of Holies: 1 Kings. 6:23-28
- Carved walls and figures of the Temple: 1 Kings 6:29-30
- Ezekiel's vision of Temple filled with carved figures: Ezekiel. 41:17-19
- A waste of money? Consider the anointing of Christ's feet: Matthew 26: 7-10

## **Praying in Vain Repetitions is Wrong!**

Yes, but what does "vain repetitions" mean? Hymns are prayers and they get sung a lot!

- Old Testament Israel commanded to pray the Shema: Deuteronomy 6:4-7
- "When you pray, say": Luke 11:2, Matthew 6:9 (just after He says not to pray in "vain repetitions")
- "Jesus prayed a third time, saying the same words: Matthew 26:44, Mark 14:39
- "Angels who say "Holy, Holy, Holy" all day and night: Revelation 4:8

## **Sunday Worship is Wrong!**

"Sabbath" means "rest," not "Saturday. The earliest Christians took Sunday, the day Christ walked out of His tomb, as the day of rest because it is the fulfillment of God's plan and the day of rest from His greatest work.

- Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath: Mark 2:24-28
- On the first day of the week...the disciples broke bread: Acts 20:7
- Let no man judge you with regard to Sabbath days: Colossians 2:16
- I was in the Spirit on the Lord's Day: Revelation 1:10

## **Easter is pagan!**

The English word for it comes from the Anglo-Saxon name for April, "Easter-monadh," which further comes from the name of the Teutonic goddess, Eostre. The name for Easter in Latin and Greek=Pascha, in Hebrew=Pesach, in Italian=Pasqua, in Spanish=Pascua, in Dutch=Paschen, etc., all of which mean Passover. Easter is our Passover; the English word for it, not other languages' words for it and not the holiday itself, has pagan origins.

## **The Catholic Church is the Whore of Babylon and Antichrist!**

- Jerusalem as Whore: Isaiah 1:21, Jeremiah 2:20, Jeremiah 3:1-3, and Ezekiel 16:15-18
- The “whore” is “the great city (Apocalypse 17:15-18), which is Jerusalem where “the Lord was crucified”: Apocalypse 11:8
- Description of the OT priests: Exodus 28
- Mountains of Jerusalem: Psalms 125:2 (7 Mts.: Goath, Gareb, Acra, Bezetha, Zion, Ophel, & Moriah)
- Rome built on hills, not mountains. Scripture uses both words: Luke 3:5, Luke 23:30
- Antichrist denies the Father and the Son: 1 John 2:22
- Antichrist denies Christ has come in the flesh (it is Protestants who deny the Eucharist): 1 John 4:3

## **We must support the state of Israel, "buddy up" with rabbis and wear prayer shawls and stuff!**

There is only one Israel and the Church is it. Branches were broken off, some grafted in, but the tree is the same. Race doesn't matter in determining who are the children of Abraham.

- The Baptist: God can make these stones sons of Abraham: Matthew 3:7
- A Jew is one who is circumcized in the heart: Romans 2:28-29, Galatians 6:15-16, Philippians 3:3, Colossians 2:11
- Christians are citizens of Israel: Ephesians 2:12-19
- Old Covenant not limited to "genetic" Hebrews/Jews: Exodus 12:48
- We are Abraham's seed: Galatians 3:7-29
- Branches grafted in, branches cut off: Romans 11:16-21
- If you're Christ's, then you're Abraham's seed and heirs, children of the promise vs. children of the flesh: Galatians 4:23-31
- The New Covenant made with *Israel*: Jeremiah 31:31-34
- Jews who say they are Jews but are not: Apocalypse 2:9 and 3:9
- Promises of "Zionism" already fulfilled: Joshua 21: 43-45, 1 Kings 8: 56, Nehemiah 9: 7-8
- Promises of the physical Holy Land depend on Israel's obedience: Deuteronomy 28: 58-68
- Kingdom not of this world from the foundation of the world: John 18:36 & Matthew 25:34
- The true and present Holy Land is spiritual – and is what was promised to Abraham: Hebrews 11: 10-16, 39-40 (*his descendants* had their promises fulfilled physically, too, as above)

## Comparison of verses describing the OT Israel and NT Israel

beloved of God	Deuteronomy 33:3	Colossians 3:12, 1 John 3:1
children of God	Isaiah 2:2-4, Isaiah 63:8	John 1:12, John 11:52, Romans 8:14, 1 John 3:1
house of God	Numbers 12:7	1 Timothy 3:15, Hebrews 3:2-6
Kingdom of priests	Exodus 19:6	1 Peter 2:9, Revelation 5:10
People of God, My people	Deuteronomy 27:9	2 Corinthians 6:16, Ephesians 4:12, Ephesians 5:2-3
Vineyard of God	Isaiah 5:3-7	Luke 20:16
Bride of God	Hosea 1:2, Ezekiel 16:32	2 Corinthians 11:2, Ephesians 5:31-32
Children of Abraham	Isaiah 41:8	Galatians 3:7-29  Galatians 4:23-31
Chosen [Elected] People, The Elect	Deuteronomy 7:7, Deuteronomy 10:15, Deuteronomy 14:2, Isaiah 45:4, Isaiah 65:22	Matthew 24:24, Luke 18:7  Colossians 3:12, 2 Timothy 2:10, Titus 1:1, 1 Peter 2:9, 1 Peter 5:13
the Circumcised	Genesis 17:10	Romans 2:29, Philippians 3:3, Colossians 2:11
Olive tree	Jeremiah 11:16, Hosea 14:6	Romans 11:24
Jews	N.T.	Romans 2:28-29
Israel	Old Testament.	Galatians 6:15-16, Ephesians 2:12-19
holy	Leviticus 19:2 1	Peter 1:15-16

## **The Catholic Church is too "churchy"! There's no need for all this priest stuff, sitting in pews, and all that rigmarole! All we need is to know Jesus!**

How the Church is described in the Bible:

- She was founded by Christ, through Peter: Matthew 16:18-19
- She is one, unified: Matthew 12:25, 16:18, John 10:16, John 17:20-23, Acts 4:32, Romans 12:5, Romans 16:17, 1 Corinthians 1:10-13, Corinthians 3:3-4, Corinthians 10:17, Corinthians 11:18-19, Corinthians 12:12-27, Corinthians 14:33, 2 Corinthians 12:20, Ephesians 4:3-6, Philippians 1:27, 2:2-3, 1 Timothy 6:3-5, Titus 3:9-10, James 3:16, 2 Peter 2:1
- She is hierarchical, with deacons, presbyters (priests), and Bishops: Acts 1:20, Acts 15:2-6, Acts 20:28, Acts 21:18, Philippians 1:1, 1 Timothy 3:1-2, 1 Timothy 5:17, Titus 1:7, Hebrews 11:2, 1 Peter 5:1, 1 Peter 2:25
- She has the authority to bind and loose (allow/permit, condemn/acquit): Matthew 16:19, Matthew 18:18, Luke 24:47, John 20:21-23, James 5:15, Acts 5:2-11, 1 Corinthians 5:3-13, 2 Corinthians 2:5-11, 2 Corinthians 5:18, 1 Timothy 1:18-20, Titus 3:10
- She's the light of the world, visible, can't be hid, not an "invisible society of believers": Mathew. 5:14
- She is Apostolic: Matthew 16:18-19, Matthew 9:6-8, John 20:21-23, Acts 5:5, Ephesians 2:19-20
- The Church, not the Bible, is the pillar and ground of Truth: 1 Timothy 3:15
- Authority of the Church to settle disputes: Matthew 18:17
- She had dogma which must be held lest the person be a heretic: Romans 16:17, 1 Timothy 4:1, 2 Timothy 4:3, 2 John 1:9, 2 John 1:10, Titus 3:10
- Christianity is considered a religion: James 1:27

## Baptism? Just a pretty thing to do when you're an adult!

Baptism washes away sin and is how we are born again (or “from above”). After we are born again through baptism, we must continually repent, turn our hearts toward Christ, and obey. “Born again” doesn’t refer to “intense emotional experience” or “feelings” of being “saved.”

- We are commanded by Christ to baptize: Matthew 28:19-20
- Repent and be baptized: Acts 2:38
- He who believes *and* is baptized will be saved: Mark 16:16
- We must be born again through water *and* Spirit: John 3:3-5
- Even after Paul’s conversion, he was baptized: Acts 9:18
- Be baptized *to wash away sins*: Acts 22:16
- Baptism saves: 1 Peter 3:21
- Baptism is the new circumcision. Infants were circumcized at 8 days: Genesis 17:12, Leviticus 12:3
- Through Baptismal washing, we are sanctified and justified: I Corinthians 6:9-11
- Children are to come to Jesus, too: Mark 10:14
- Peter says the promise of Baptism is to us and our children: Acts 2:38-39
- Peter baptized entire household of Cornelius: Acts 10:47-48
- Paul baptized entire household of Lydia: Acts 16:15
- Paul baptized entire household of jailer: Acts 16:33
- How to baptize: “The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles” (Didache), A.D. 100: “But concerning baptism, thus baptize ye: having first recited all these precepts, baptize in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, in running water; but if thou hast not running water, baptize in some other water, and if thou canst not baptize in cold, in warm water; but if thou hast neither, pour water three times on the head, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”

## **Confirmation? Say what?**

Confirmation seals us to the Holy Spirit and allows us to receive Him more fully.

- The laying on of hands: Acts 8:14-17
- Confirmation of the Ephesians, contrasts Baptism of John (water Baptism) with Confirmation (the laying on of hands and sealing with oil): Acts 19:1-6 (see also Ephesians 1:13, Ephesians 4:30)
- Those who have the seal on their foreheads: Apocalypse 9:4, 14:1, 22:4

## **The Anointing of the Sick**

- Mark 6:13
- Are there any sick among you? Call the priests (presbyteros) and the prayer of faith will raise the sick man and forgive his sins: James 5:14-15

## **Confession? Don't need a priest for that!**

- Jesus heals a man to show He has power to forgive sins, and gave that power to men: Matthew 9:5-8
- He gives this power to the Apostles: Matthew 18:18, John 20:21-22
- Ministry of reconciliation: 2 Corinthians 5:18
- Some sins are unto death, some are not (mortal sin –vs- venial sin): I John 5:16
- Forgiveness of sins also got through Unction (which includes Confession, if necessary): James 5:15

## Holy Matrimony

- God hates divorce: Malachi 2:16
- Whoever divorces and remarries commits adultery: Matthew 19:9, Mark 10:11-12, Luke 16:18, Romans 7:2-3, 1 Corinthians 7:10-11
- Christ restored marriage to what it was meant to be “in the beginning” (in Eden), before God allowed divorce because of the hardness of the Israelites’ hearts: Matthew 19:8

**But what about Matthew 5:31-32, " It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement: But I say unto you, That whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery."**

Matthew 5:31-32 and Matthew 19:3-9: “fornication” is “porneia” in the Greek. “Porneia” means unlawful sexual intercourse between two unmarried persons, i.e., “fornication”; it does not refer to sex between a married person and someone who is not his or her spouse, which is “adultery” -- “moicheia” in the Greek. “Porneia” and “moicheia” are two different words for two different concepts. In referring to “porneia,” Jesus is referring those things that constitute impediments and make a marriage unlawful, and to understand His meaning, you must know something about Jewish law. During Jewish betrothal, a couple was considered legally bound and even taxed together (Luke 2:5), i.e., a betrothal was “an actual but incomplete marriage” (Jewish Encyclopedia). After 12 months, the groom would take his bride home in a rite called “home-taking,” after which their fully married life began. A man, though, could leave his

betrothed during the year of betrothal and before their public marriage by getting a bill of divorcement (a "get") as long as the marriage wasn't consummated -- the reason why, some believe that, per Jewish law, Our Lady was almost "put away" privately by St. Joseph, a "just man" who was not "willing to expose her" (Matthew 1:18-19) when he didn't want her to be shamed for being pregnant before their "home-taking." In other contexts, "porneia" also refers: to concubinage, which isn't a marriage at all (cf John 4:5-19), and to the prohibition of marriage within certain degrees of kinship (which would make a marriage merely putative), as it is used in Leviticus 18 and I Corinthians 5:1. Bottom line, St. Matthew was writing to Jewish audience, who would have been aware of betrothal issues. St. Mark wrote to Gentiles and puts the matter of divorce in a true sacramental marriage plainly in Mark 10:11-12: "And he saith to them: Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery against her. And if the wife shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery." St. Paul reaffirms this in I Corinthians 7:10-11: "But to them that are married, not I, but the Lord, commandeth that the wife depart not from her husband. And if she depart, that she remain unmarried or be reconciled to her husband. And let not the husband put away his wife."

## **The Eucharist and the Mass**

At the Mass, the bread and wine foreshadowed by Melchizedek's offering become the very glorified flesh and blood of Jesus Christ. He does not die again; the Sacrifice is unbloody. His once and for all Sacrifice at Calvary is re-presented – not repeated -- for the remission of sins and to appease the Father's justice.

- The Sacrifice foreshadowed: Genesis 14:18-20 (Melchizedek), Exodus 12:1-14 (Pesach), Exodus 16:15 (round, fine manna), Exodus 24:8 (blood), Leviticus 7:11-

15 (korban todah), Numbers 19 (red heifer), Exodus 25:30, 1 Kings 7:48 & 2 Chronicles 2:4 (eternal shewbread)

- Incense and a new offering (korban, sacrifice) predicted: Malachi 1:10-11
- Behold the Lamb of God: John 1:29
- My flesh is meat indeed: John 6:32-69
- The cup of blessing we bless, is it not the Blood of Christ?: 1 Corinthians 10
- Eating it unworthily is damning & the reason some of you are sick: I Corinthians 11:23-30
- Sacrifices still necessary: Hebrews 9:22-24
- We have an altar: Hebrews 13:10
- Jesus appears to John in Heaven as “a lamb as it had been slain”: Apocalypse 5:6
- For those who have an ear to hear... I will send the hidden manna: Apocalypse 2:17

## **Holy Orders: The Sacrament by which men become ordained priests**

All Catholics are members of the royal priesthood, but the ministerial priesthood is also Scriptural, both in Old and New Testaments. In other words, we have an authoritative, ministerial priesthood that is different from “the priesthood of believers.” We lay people act as “priests” when we offer ourselves up to God, in union with the offering up of Christ at Mass.

The word presbuteros (elders), which you will find all over the New Testament, is where the word “priest” comes from.

- As in the OT, we are to seek the law at the priest’s lips: Malachi 2-7; Chair of Moses: Matthew 23:2-3
- The priests rule: 1 Timothy 5:17

- The N.T. priests are ordained by the laying on of hands: Acts 13:1-3, Acts 14:22, 1 Timothy 4:14, 1 Tim. 5:19-22
- We will always have ministerial (Levitical) priests and sacrifices: Jeremiah 33:18 and Isaiah 66:21
- The priesthood has changed (i.e., it still exists): Hebrews 7:11-12
- We have an altar (indicates a Sacrifice): Hebrews 13:10
- 3 levels of O.T. priesthood: laypeople: Exodus 19:6; ministerial: 19:21-22; High Priest: Leviticus 21:10
- 3 levels of N.T. priesthood: laypeople: 1 Peter 2:5; ministerial: 1 Tim 4:14; High Priest (Jesus): Hebrews 6:20
- Christians warned of rebellion of Korah (Kore,Core): Compare Jude 1:11 with Number 16
- Apostolic succession: Acts 1:23-26; 2 Timothy 2:2, Titus 1:5
- Clement of Rome (4<sup>th</sup> Pope, taught by Peter) wrote in A.D. 96: “Our apostles also knew, through our Lord Jesus Christ, and there would be strife on account of the office of the episcopate. For this reason, therefore, inasmuch as they had obtained a perfect fore-knowledge of this, they appointed those presbyters already mentioned, and afterwards gave instructions, that when these should fall asleep, other approved men should succeed them in their ministry.”

## **Calling no man “Father”**

Spiritual fatherhood is an Old and New Testament reality.

- Our Father, David: Mark 11:9-10
- Fathers & Prophets: Luke 6:23, Romans 9:3-5, Romans 11:28, 1 Corinthians 10:1, Galatians 1:14
- Abraham our forefather: Romans 4:1

- Father Abraham: Romans 4:11-18
- Paul's spiritual fatherhood, I Corinthians 4:14-17 (I have begotten you -- become your father -- through the Gospel), Galatians 4:19-20, 1 Philippians 2:19-22, Thessalonians 2:11-12, 1 Timothy 1:2, Philemon 1:10
- Treat the elders (presbyteros – priests) as fathers: 1 Timothy 5:1

## **Priestly Celibacy**

Priestly sexual abstinence is an Old Testament practice: I Samuel 21:4-5 In the New Covenant, the Sacrifice of the Mass is offered daily, and what is offered is not mere bread, but Christ Himself – the Perfect Offering, the Paschal Lamb of God Who truly takes away the sins of the world. Therefore, New Covenant priests must always refrain from sex before approaching the Altar of God. Celibacy (meaning remaining unmarried) is a Church tradition first mentioned in writing in documents of the Council of Elvira, A.D. 300-6: “Canon 33. It is decided that marriage be altogether prohibited to bishops, priests, and deacons, or to all clerics placed in the ministry, and that they keep away from their wives and not beget children; whoever does this, shall be deprived of the honor of the clerical office.” Before the Council put “celibacy” into place as law, priests had to practice sexual continence, even if married. The allowing of married, sexually active priests in the Eastern Churches and Orthodox “Churches” is a corruption. Only the Roman Church perfectly carries on the Apostolic Tradition.

- “Leave all and everyone to follow Me”: Luke 18:28-30, Matthew 19:27-30, Mark 10:20-21
- Paul: “For I would that all men were even as I myself”: I Corinthians 7:7
- The unmarried focuses on God, the married worries about his wife: I Corinthians 7:32-33

- That a Bishop must be a man of one woman (I Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:6) means he cannot have been re-married, according to Church Fathers.

**What about I Corinthians 9:5: " Have we not power to lead about a sister, a wife, as well as other apostles, and as the brethren of the Lord, and Cephas?"**

The word(s) translated as "a sister, a wife" in the King James version are translated thus in other versions:

- KJV: a sister, a wife
- NIV: wife
- NASB: believing wife
- AMP: Christian sister as a wife
- NLT: Christian wife (Footnote: Greek a sister, a wife)
- NKJV: believing wife
- 21<sup>st</sup> c. KJV a sister, a wife
- ASV: a wife
- Wycliffe: a woman, a sister
- Douay-Rheims: a woman, a sister
- Vulgate: mulierem sororem (a woman sister)
- Original Greek: adelphên gunaika ("Adelphên" means "sister"; "Gunaika" means both "woman" and "wife." Literally, the Greek reads "sister woman" or "sister wife". "Gunaikes" is the same word used to describe the female followers of Jesus (e.g., Luke 8:1-3, Matthew 27:55-56) – and they were not His wives.) Theodore de Beze (1519-1605), a Calvinist leader, was one of the first to replace the translation of adelphên gunaika – sister woman -- with "sister wife."

## Papacy

Without an earthly head, dissent, disunity, and confusion over doctrine ensue. All one has to do to see the wisdom of Christ in building his Church upon the rock of St. Peter is to look at the doctrinal confusion that reigns in the thousands of Christian denominations that have arisen since the "Reformation."

- Thou art Peter and upon this Rock I will build My Church: Matthew 16:18-19
- Peter is "Cephas" (Rock): John 1:42 (Jesus spoke Aramaic and called Simon "Kepha")
- Keys in OT: Isaiah 22:22; Keys in NT: Matthew 16:18-19 (Jesus gave Keys to Peter)
- Rock in OT: Isaiah 51:1-2; Rock in NT: Matthew 16:18-19 (God is Spiritual Rock in both)
- Peter named first when Apostles are listed: Matthew 10:1-4, Mark 3:16-19, Luke 6:14-16, Acts 1:13
- Peter is spokesman: Matthew 18:21, Mark 8:29, Luke 12:41, John 6:69, Acts 4:1-13, Acts 2:37-41, Acts 5:15
- Peter first to proclaim Christ's divinity: Matthew 16:16
- Peter first to preach Gospel after Pentecost: Acts 2:14-40
- Peter worked the first healing after Pentecost: Acts 3:6-7
- Peter told to "feed My sheep" and strengthen brethren: John 21:15-17 Luke 22:31-32

## List of Popes going all the way back to St. Peter, an unbroken succession

St. Peter (32-67)  
St. Linus (67-76)  
St. Anacletus (76-88)  
St. Clement I (88-97)  
St. Evaristus (97-105)  
St. Alexander I (105-115)  
St. Sixtus I (115-125)  
St. Telesphorus (125-136)  
St. Hyginus (136-140)  
St. Pius I (140-155)  
St. Anicetus (155-166)  
St. Soter (166-175)  
St. Eleutherius (175-189)  
St. Victor I (189-199)  
St. Zephyrinus (199-217)  
St. Callistus I (217-22)  
St. Urban I (222-30)  
St. Pontain (230-35)  
St. Anterus (235-36)  
St. Fabian (236-50)  
St. Cornelius (251-53)  
St. Lucius I (253-54)  
St. Stephen I (254-257)  
St. Sixtus II (257-258)  
St. Dionysius (260-268)  
St. Felix I (269-274)  
St. Eutychian (275-283)  
St. Caius (283-296)  
St. Marcellinus (296-304)  
St. Marcellus I (308-309)  
St. Eusebius (309 or 310)  
St. Miltiades (311-14)  
St. Sylvester I (314-35)  
St. Marcus (336)  
St. Julius I (337-52)  
Liberius (352-66)  
St. Damasus I (366-83)  
St. Siricius (384-99)  
St. Anastasius I (399-401)  
St. Innocent I (401-17)  
St. Zosimus (417-18) St.  
Boniface I (418-22)  
St. Celestine I (422-32)  
St. Sixtus III (432-40)  
St. Leo I (the Great) (440-61)  
St. Hilarius (461-68)  
St. Simplicius (468-83)  
St. Felix III (II) (483-92)  
St. Gelasius I (492-96)  
Anastasius II (496-98)  
St. Symmachus (498-514)  
St. Hormisdas (514-23)  
St. John I (523-26)  
St. Felix IV (III) (526-30)  
Boniface II (530-32)  
John II (533-35)  
St. Agapetus I (535-36)  
St. Silverius (536-37)  
Vigilius (537-55)  
Pelagius I (556-61)  
John III (561-74)  
Benedict I (575-79)  
Pelagius II (579-90)  
St. Gregory I (590-604)  
Sabinian (604-606)  
Boniface III (607)  
St. Boniface IV (608-15)  
St. Deusdedit (615-18)  
Boniface V (619-25)  
Honorius I (625-38)  
Severinus (640)  
John IV (640-42)  
Theodore I (642-49)  
St. Martin I (649-55)  
St. Eugene I (655-57)  
St. Vitalian (657-72)  
Adeodatus (II) (672-76)  
Donus (676-78)  
St. Agatho (678-81)  
St. Leo II (682-83)  
St. Benedict II (684-85)  
John V (685-86)  
Conon (686-87)  
St. Sergius I (687-701)  
John VI (701-05)  
John VII (705-07)  
Sisinnius (708)  
Constantine (708-15)  
St. Gregory II (715-31)  
St. Gregory III (731-41)  
St. Zachary (741-52)  
Stephen II (752)  
Stephen III (752-57)  
St. Paul I (757-67)  
Stephen IV (767-72)  
Adrian I (772-95)  
St. Leo III (795-816)  
Stephen V (816-17)  
St. Paschal I (817-24)  
Eugene II (824-27)  
Valentine (827)  
Gregory IV (827-44)  
Sergius II (844-47)  
St. Leo IV (847-55)  
Benedict III (855-58)  
St. Nicholas I (858-67)  
Adrian II (867-72)  
John VIII (872-82)  
Marinus I (882-84)  
St. Adrian III (884-85)  
Stephen VI (885-91)  
Formosus (891-96)  
Boniface VI (896)  
Stephen VII (896-97)  
Romanus (897)  
Theodore II (897)  
John IX (898-900)  
Benedict IV (900-03)  
Leo V (903)  
Sergius III (904-11)  
Anastasius III (911-13)  
Lando (913-14)  
John X (914-28)  
Leo VI (928)  
Stephen VIII (929-31)  
John XI (931-35)  
Leo VII (936-39)  
Stephen IX (939-42)  
Marinus II (942-46)  
Agapetus II (946-55)  
John XII (955-63)  
Leo VIII (963-64)  
Benedict V (964)  
John XIII (965-72)  
Benedict VI (973-74)  
Benedict VII (974-83)  
John XIV (983-84)  
John XV (985-96)  
Gregory V (996-99)  
Sylvester II (999-1003)  
John XVII (1003)  
John XVIII (1003-09)  
Sergius IV (1009-12)  
Benedict VIII (1012-24)  
John XIX (1024-32)  
Benedict IX (1032-45)  
Sylvester III (1045)  
Benedict IX (1045)  
Gregory VI (1045-46)  
Clement II (1046-47)  
Benedict IX (1047-48)  
Damasus II (1048)  
St. Leo IX (1049-54)  
Victor II (1055-57)  
Stephen X (1057-58)  
Nicholas II (1058-61)  
Alexander II (1061-73)  
St. Gregory VII (1073-85)  
Blessed Victor III (1086-87)  
Blessed Urban II (1088-99)  
Paschal II (1099-1118)  
Gelasius II (1118-19)  
Sergius III (1119-24)  
Honorius II (1124-30)  
Innocent II (1130-43)  
Celestine II (1143-44)  
Lucius II (1144-45)  
Bl. Eugene III (1145-53)  
Anastasius IV (1153-54)  
Adrian IV (1154-59)  
Alexander III (1159-81)  
Lucius III (1181-85)

Urban III (1185-87)	Innocent VIII (1484-92)	Pius VIII (1829-30)
Gregory VIII (1187)	Alexander VI (1492-1503)	Gregory XVI (1831-46)
Clement III (1187-91)	Pius III (1503)	Blessed Pius IX (1846-78)
Celestine III (1191-98)	Julius II (1503-13)	Leo XIII (1878-1903)
Innocent III (1198-1216)	Leo X (1513-21)	St. Pius X (1903-14)
Honorius III (1216-27)	Adrian VI (1522-23)	Benedict XV (1914-22)
Gregory IX (1227-41)	Clement VII (1523-34)	Pius XI (1922-39)
Celestine IV (1241)	Paul III (1534-49)	Pius XII (1939-58)
Innocent IV (1243-54)	Julius III (1550-55)	Blessed John XXIII (1958-63)
Alexander IV (1254-61)	Marcellus II (1555)	Paul VI (1963-78)
Urban IV (1261-64)	Paul IV (1555-59)	John Paul I (1978)
Clement IV (1265-68)	Pius IV (1559-65)	John Paul II (1978-2005)
Blessed Gregory X (1271-76)	St. Pius V (1566-72)	Benedict XVI (2005-?)
Blessed Innocent V (1276)	Gregory XIII (1572-85)	
Adrian V (1276)	Sixtus V (1585-90)	
John XXI (1276-77)	Urban VII (1590)	
Nicholas III (1277-80)	Gregory XIV (1590-91)	
Martin IV (1281-85)	Innocent IX (1591)	
Honorius IV (1285-87)	Clement VIII (1592-1605)	
Nicholas IV (1288-92)	Leo XI (1605)	
St. Celestine V (1294)	Paul V (1605-21)	
Boniface VIII (1294-1303)	Gregory XV (1621-23)	
Clement V (1305-14)	Urban VIII (1623-44)	
John XXII (1316-34)	Innocent X (1644-55)	
Benedict XII (1334-42)	Alexander VII (1655-67)	
Clement VI (1342-52)	Clement IX (1667-69)	
Innocent VI (1352-62)	Clement X (1670-76)	
Blessed Urban V (1362-70)	Bl. Innocent XI (1676-89)	
Gregory XI (1370-78)	Alexander VIII (1689-91)	
Urban VI (1378-89)	Innocent XII (1691-1700)	
Boniface IX (1389-1404)	Clement XI (1700-21)	
Innocent VII (1406-06)	Innocent XIII (1721-24)	
Gregory XII (1406-15)	Benedict XIII (1724-30)	
Martin V (1417-31)	Clement XII (1730-40)	
Eugene IV (1431-47)	Benedict XIV (1740-58)	
Nicholas V (1447-55)	Clement XIII (1758-69)	
Callistus III (1455-58)	Clement XIV (1769-74)	
Pius II (1458-64)	Pius VI (1775-99)	
Paul II (1464-71)	Pius VII (1800-23)	
Sixtus IV (1471-84)	Leo XII (1823-29)	

## Catholic Canon of Scripture

Catholic Canon is based on Septuagint (the "LXX") which was a translation of the OT into the Greek language made by 70 Jewish scribes ca 300 B.C. It was the version used by the Apostles (they reference it 300 times out of the 350 references to the OT made in the NT).

After the Resurrection, around A.D. 100, at the Council of Jamnia, the Pharisees removed the 7 Deuterocanonical Books (called "Apocrypha" by Protestants) because Christians used them to proselytize Jews as these Books and the LXX translation are more explicit in their Messianic prophecies (Ethiopian Jews, who did not hear about the Council of Jamnia, still have those 7 Books in their OT today).

Around 1,500 years later, the Protestants did what the Pharisees did. Luther wanted to remove the Epistle of James, Esther, Hebrews, Jude and Revelation. Calvin and Zwingli also both had problems with the Book of Revelation, the former calling it "unintelligible" and forbidding the pastors in Geneva to interpret it, the latter calling it "unbiblical."

The first edition of the King James Bible included the deuterocanonical Books, and those Books are referenced in the New Testament. Even if they weren't so referenced, other books *also* not referenced in the New Testament include: Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Lamentations, Obadiah, Nahum, and Zephaniah, all of which Protestants accept as canonical. So the criterion of a Book's having to be mentioned in the New Testament in order to be "canonical" is faulty anyway.

# The Catholic Canon

## Old Testament

Genesis  
Exodus  
Leviticus  
Numbers  
Deuteronomy  
Josue (Joshua)  
Judges  
Ruth  
1 Kings (1 Samuel)  
2 Kings (2 Samuel)  
3 Kings  
4 Kings  
1 Paralipomenon (1 Chronicles)  
2 Paralipomenon (2 Chronicles)  
1 Esdras (Ezra)  
2 Esdras (Nehemias or Nehemiah)  
**Tobias (Tobit)**  
**Judith**  
Esther (longer than Protestant versions)  
Job  
Psalm (The Davidic Psalter)  
Proverbs  
Ecclesiastes  
Canticles (Canticle of Canticles or Song of Songs or Song of Solomon)  
**Wisdom (Wisdom of Solomon)**  
**Ecclesiasticus (Sirach or The Wisdom of Sirach)**  
Isaias (Isaiah)  
Jeremias (Jeremiah)  
Lamentations  
**Baruch**  
Ezechiel (Ezekiel)  
Daniel (longer than Protestant versions)  
Osee (Hosea) Joel  
Amos  
Abdias (Obadiah)  
Jonas (Jonah)  
Micheas (Michah)

Nahum  
Habacuc (Habbakkuk)  
Sophonias (Zephaniah)  
Aggeus (Haggai)  
Zacharias (Zechariah)  
Malachias (Malachia)  
**1 Machabees (1 Maccabees)**  
**2 Machabees (2 Maccabees)**

## New Testament

The Gospel according to St. Matthew  
The Gospel according to St. Mark  
The Gospel according to St. Luke  
The Gospel according to St. John  
Acts of the Apostles  
Epistle of Saint Paul to the Romans  
First Epistle of Saint Paul to the Corinthians  
Second Epistle of Saint Paul to the Corinthians  
Epistle of Saint Paul to the Galatians  
Epistle of Saint Paul to the Ephesians  
Epistle of Saint Paul to the Philippians  
Epistle of Saint Paul to the Colossians  
First Epistle of Saint Paul to the Thessalonians  
Second Epistle of Saint Paul to the Thessalonians  
First Epistle of Saint Paul to Timothy  
Second Epistle of Saint Paul to Timothy  
Epistle of Saint Paul to Titus  
Epistle of Saint Paul to Philemon  
Epistle of Saint Paul to the Hebrews  
Catholic Epistle of Saint James the Apostle  
First Epistle of Saint Peter the Apostle  
Second Epistle of Saint Peter the Apostle  
First Epistle of Saint John the Apostle  
Second Epistle of Saint John the Apostle  
Third Epistle of Saint John the Apostle  
Catholic Epistle of St. Jude  
The Apocalypse of St. John the Divine (Revelation)

*The books in bold are those removed from Protestant Bibles in the 16th century*

## **Spanish Inquisition**

Called by Spain (not the Church) to discover those who claimed to be Catholic, but weren't and who were corrupting Catholic doctrine after reaching high places in the Church, and co-operating with Muslims to take over Spain. It had nothing to do with Jews as Jews and nothing to do with Protestants. The Spanish Inquisition lasted 350 years, and its death penalty rate (for what amounted to treason) was around 14/year (same as the State of Texas in 2003), or roughly 5,000 criminals over those 350 years. The accused had lawyers, they had rights, and the trials were extremely fair, especially by the standards of the time. Before trial, the accused could draw up a list of known enemies, and if any of his accusers were on that list, they could not testify against him. Torture was used (in three forms), but very rarely (1% -11% of the cases acc. to various historians). When torture was used, it could cause no death, no permanent damage. A doctor had to be present. Most people tried before the Inquisition were acquitted (even St. Teresa of Avila went before the Inquisition). BOOK: "The Spanish Inquisition: A Historical Revision," by Henry Kamen, ISBN: 0300078803

## **Crusades**

The Crusades were defensive wars against Muslim aggression. Muslims had taken over Egypt, other parts of Africa, Spain, Sicily, Greece, parts of Turkey (including Constantinople, the "Second Rome"), had gotten as far as Tours, France, and threatened the Balkans. Islam spread by the sword, and Christians defended against it: Qu'ran: Surah 47:4: "When ye meet the unbelievers, smite at their necks." BOOK: "The Crusades: The World's Debate," by Hilaire Belloc, ISBN: 0895554674

## **“Hitler’s Pope” Nonsense**

Pope Pius XII saved 800,000 Jewish lives, hiding Jews in monasteries, convents, and inside the Vatican itself. He he got to the Jews money for travel and he issued fake baptismal certificates so they could pass as Christian. He he was praised by Jews at the end of the war (by everyone from Golda Meir to the Communist Albert Einstein) as a "righteous gentile," and his was called by the New York Times the only voice among the silence on the topic of the Jewish persecutions. The Chief Rabbi of Rome was so impressed by this Pope's holiness and heroism toward his fellow Hebrews that he took his name when he converted to Catholicism. The "Hitler's Pope" nonsense began with the publication of a book by that title, a book written in 1963 by a liberal ex-Catholic named John Cornwell who was out to destroy Christianity in the West. BOOKS: “Hitler, the War, and the Pope,” by Ronald J. Rychlak , ISBN: 0879732172; “Pope Pius XII: Architect for Peace,” by Margherita Marchione, Phd., ISBN: 080913912X; “Persecution of the Catholic Church in the Third Reich,” by Anonymous, ISBN: 1589801377

## **Clergy Sexual Abuse**

The clergy sexual abuse crisis of the 1990s was a result of Modernist infiltration of the Vatican, as warned about by Pope Pius X in *Pascendi Dominici Gregis*. The crisis was not a matter of “pedophilia” but of homosexual ephebophilia (sex involving teenage boys in 91% of the cases). In addition to the real and horrible abuses, there was money to be made from the crisis with people accusing priests who were perfectly innocent. Any accusation, though, was blown up in the media; priests were guilty until proven innocent. The same standards of behavior are not expected of Jewish rabbis (there have been hundreds of scandals involving them that you have to dig to find information about), other denominations, Hollywood, or secular institutions like America's public

schools, where sexual abuse is one hundred times more prevalent than any abuse by priests according to a 2002 study carried out by the Department of Education as required by President Bush's No Child Left Behind Act. But you hear little to nothing about it because the world doesn't hate teachers; it hates priests -- most of whom are wonderful men -- and Catholicism. Luke 6:22 "Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of man's sake."

### **Contraception**

Prior to the 20th century, all Christian denominations preached against contraception. All of them. Does the Truth change? One can see the effects of contraception on our attitudes toward sex, which have (along with no-fault divorce laws) decimated the family. Single-parent families, fatherless children and the misbehaviors that come from them, men who don't trust women to be faithful and not cuckold them, abortion -- these are the fruits of contraception. Contraception allows us to treat sex as a sport or a mere recreation, which is exactly our situation today. The Catholic Church has had it right for 2,000 years.

# A challenge

The first section of this booklet was designed to correct direct assertions and misunderstandings. The next few pages are meant to act as a means to get your Protestant friend thinking and to guide him through his own version of Sacred Scripture -- in order to find the Catholic teaching there. Grab a couple of cokes and a King James Version of the Bible and ask your friend the following questions...

Where did the Bible come from? When was it codified? What books were first listed as belonging in the Christian canon? How has the canon changed over time in various groups? What books were included in the first edition of the King James Bible? When did the Council of Jamnia take place, who were its members, and what did it do?

Before the Books of the Bible were canonized, how was the Gospel spread? Before the printing press was invented some one-thousand and five hundred years after Christ, how was the Gospel spread? How do the answers to these questions apply to the concept of "sola scriptura," or the "Bible alone" as the rule of faith? What does 2 Peter 3:16 warn against? 2 Peter 1:20-21 says Scripture is of \_\_\_\_\_? What does the word "profitable" mean? In 2 Timothy 3:16-17, what does the word "profitable" mean? Does "profitable" mean "is sufficient for" in any dictionary? Was there a New Testament canon at the time Paul wrote that verse? If not, then what Scripture was he referring to?

What do 2 Thessalonians 2:15, 2 Thessalonians 3:6 and 1 Corinthians 11:2 say about Tradition? When did this Tradition stop being in effect? What did Jesus mean when He told his followers to heed those who sat on the Chair of Moses in Matthew 23:2? What does that say about Jesus' expectations for his followers to obey earthly authority?

What does 1 Timothy 3:15 indicate is the rule of faith? What do you believe is the rule of faith, and why?

The man to whom Jesus is speaking in Matthew 16:18-19: what was his name before those verses? What was his name after those verses? What does that

name mean? What language did Jesus speak? What is the name given to this man in Jesus' original language? What does that word mean? What other people in the Bible were given name changes? What did name changes signify in Hebrew life? What metaphoric object does Jesus give the man in Matthew 16:18-19? What does this symbolize? What did they symbolize in Isaiah 22? What are "binding and loosing"?

If Christ is a High Priest, and we are members of His royal priesthood, what are the offerings of each? If Christ is a High Priest forever, can his offerings have stopped? Did the fact that the Israelites were members of the royal priesthood negate the ordained Levite priesthood? Did the New Testament Church have bishops, elders (presbyters, priests), and deacons or was it non-hierarchical? What is the rebellion of Korah mentioned in Jude 1:11? (hint: see Numbers 16:3) What does it mean that Jesus is a "High Priest after the order of Melchizedek"? In John 6:52-58, what is the meaning of the word "is"? In I Corinthians 11:23-30, why does Paul say some people become sick -- and what does that indicate to you? Since Messiah has come, where today are the incense and "pure offering" offered up as predicted in Malachi 1:10-11? What is the root word of the word "priest"? What is the root word of the word "presbyter"?

How does Paul refer to himself in 1 Corinthians 4:14-15? In what way do the Apostles treat new Christians according to 1 Thessalonians 2:11? How does Paul refer to Isaac in Romans 9:10? How does John address his audience in 1 John 2:13?

What does I Peter 3:18-21 say baptism does? Whom does Acts 2:38-39 say that baptism is for? Whom does it indicate the promise of baptism is for? What does Colossians 2:11-12 compare baptism with? When were people

circumcized to enter into the Old Covenant (i.e., at what age)? Did or did not Paul baptize entire households? In John 3:1-7, it says we are to be baptized in the Spirit and \_\_\_\_\_? In Whose name are we to be baptized according to Matthew 28:19? Do you believe something different about Baptism than what these verses teach? If so, why? How did the earliest Christians baptize according to the non-canonical writings of the earliest Christians (e.g., the Didache)?

According to Acts 8:14-17 and Acts 19:5-6, what did Peter, Paul and John do in addition to baptizing? Do you believe that what they did is unimportant? If so, why?

What do Proverbs 28:13 and 1 John 1:9 say we should do with our sins? What authority was given to the twelve who were with Jesus in the Upper Room in John 20:21-23? What power was given specifically to Simon Peter in Matthew 16:19? What sort of ministry is described in 2 Corinthians 5:18? Do you believe something different than what these verses teach? If so, why?

How does James 5:14 describe how the elders (presbyters, priests) dealt with the sick? What did they use to help the sick? Does the faith community you're involved with do this? If not, why not?

What does Matthew 19:6 say about marriages that are put together by God? Does your faith community teach something different? If so, why?

Mark 12:26-27 says that God is the God of what three people? What does it say about these three people (i.e., what condition are they in)? Is God the God of Abraham? Is God the God of the dead? How can he be both the God of Abraham but not the God of the dead but the living? What does Revelation

6:9-10 say about what the "souls of them that were slain" are doing? Where are those souls? What does Hebrews 12:1 say we are surrounded by? Who are they? What does this say about those who die in Christ? Does your faith community teach something different? If so, why?

What woman in Scripture gave birth to the man who was to rule all nations? Where does Revelation 12 say this woman is? What does the word "magnify" mean? In Luke 1:46-49, what does "magnify" mean? Who is the "Queen in Gold" of Psalm 45:10-17? In what ways does this Psalm make Luke 1:48 clear?

If Christ is the New Adam Christ (Romans 5:14-15, 1 Corinthians 15:22, 1 Corinthians 15:45), who is the New Eve? Who are the only two people in the Old Testament to have been without original sin from their first moments?

What three things did the Ark of the Covenant have within it (hint: see Hebrews 9:4)? What did Mary carry within her and in what ways are the contents of the Ark similar? Compare Luke 1:39-56 and 2 Samuel 6:2-16: in what ways are the Ark of the Covenant and Mary similar?

What is the Jewish "Mourner's Kaddish" (or "Quaddish") and why is it prayed? What is the meaning of 1 Corinthians 3:13-15? What does Revelation 21:27 say about the unclean? If you were to die right now, today, would you be clean enough to stand before Almighty God? For whom was Paul praying in 2 Timothy 1:16-18 and what was his condition at that time?

What does James 2:24 say about how we are justified? What kind of faith is mentioned in Galatians 5:6? Whom does Jesus say will enter the Kingdom of Heaven in Matthew 7:21? What does Ephesians 2:8-9 say about the possibility of saving ourselves through works? What does that verse say we are saved

by? Does your faith community teach either salvation by faith alone or by works alone? If so, why?

What does Hebrews 3:12-14 indicate about the possibility of departing from God? Under what conditions does it say we can be "partakers of Christ"? In what way does Philippians 2:12 say we should approach salvation? Do you approach salvation in this way? If not, why not? Are babies saved? Are 5 year olds saved? 19 year olds? At what point, if any, do the conditions for salvation change and how do your answers affect the concept of "once saved, always saved"?

What does Acts 7:51 say about the ability to resist the Holy Spirit? What does this mean in terms of the existence of free will? Does your faith community teach something different about free will? If so, why?

What does Luke 23:34 indicate about those who act in ignorance? What does Romans 9:15 indicate about the ultimate sovereignty of God?

Revelation 17:15-18 speaks of a whore which is "that great city." What is this city according to Revelation 11:8? Where was Christ crucified?

How did the Jewish historian, Josephus, describe the Temple in Jerusalem that was destroyed in A.D. 70?

Why does Jesus say He came according to John 12:25-27? What is the nature of the Kingdom according to John 18:36? How long has this been the nature of the Kingdom according to Matthew 25:34? What do those three verses say to those who might believe Jesus came (and will come again) to set up an earthly kingdom? Does Galatians 3:7-29 differentiate between the "seed of

Abraham" and the Church? Who is a Jew according to Romans 2:28-29? With whom is the New Covenant made according to Jeremiah 31:31-34? Are there people who say they are Jews but are not according to Revelation 2:9 and 3:9? Given these verses, are people properly referred to as "Gentiles" when they enter the New Covenant? Did God keep His promises to the ancient Israelites concerning the Holy Land according to Joshua 21: 43-45, 1 Kings 8: 56, Nehemiah 9: 7-8? Why did they lose their rights to the Holy Land according to Deuteronomy 28: 58-68?

What are the Talmud and Kabbalah? What does the Talmud say about Jesus Christ and Mary? How is modern Judaism different from the religion of the Old Testament?

What objects are described in 1 Kings 6:29? What about in Ezekiel 41:17-19? What does this mean in light of Exodus 20:4?

Did the religion of the Old Testament have a sense of sacred time, sacred space, and sacred objects? Is there anything in the New Testament that indicates the concept of consecrated things/places/times has changed? What media does God use to effect miracles in:

- Joshua 3:15; 1 Samuel 4-6; and 2 Samuel 11-1? \_\_\_\_\_
- Numbers 21:9? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2nd Kings 13:21? \_\_\_\_\_
- Mark 5:25? \_\_\_\_\_
- Acts 5:15? \_\_\_\_\_
- Acts 19:12? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the true relationship of the people described as "brothers" in: Genesis 11:26-28 and Genesis 14:14? In Genesis 29:15? In 1 Chronicles 23:21-22? In 2 Kings 10:13-14? In Deuteronomy 23:7 and Jeremiah 34:9? In Matthew 23:8? In John 20:17-18 and Matthew 12:49? In 1 Corinthians 15:6? Who is the real mother of "James, the brother of Jesus" according to your view of these verses: Matthew 27: 55-56, Mark 3:18, Mark 15:40, John 19:25, and Jude 1? What does "firstborn" mean (hint: see Exodus 13:2, Exodus 13:14-15, Numbers 18:15)?

Why are there so many different Christian denominations? Are all of those divisions something you think Jesus wanted for His Church? If you were king of the world, how would you arrange things to prevent disunity and more denominations from rising? Is there any Church that you know of that is doctrinally the same now as it was a two hundred years ago? A thousand years ago? Two thousand years ago?

If you were to go to a Christian Church in the year A.D. 1123, what would you have seen? What kind of Church would it have been? What would it have looked like? What about in the year A.D. 450?

Ask your Protestant friend  
to pray this one simple prayer:

**"Lord Jesus Christ, I believe that You are the Son of the Living God, the Way, the Truth, and the Life, and that no man enters into Heaven but by You. I pray that You show me the Truth about Your Church, Your mother, Sacred Scripture, where I am to worship, how I am to pray. Teach me how to best please and honor You, and grant me the strength to do Your will. In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."**

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