

Lesson 24 - The Sacrament of Matrimony

I. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1. Marriage was originally a civil, social contract.
- 2. Marriage was first instituted by God.
- 3. Marriage is radically different from all other contracts.
- 4. Originally marriage was monogamous.
- 5. Our First Parents had no concupiscence before the fall.
- 6. Marriage is a covenant, not a contract.
- 7. Marriage is made valid by intercourse.
- 8. To be valid, a couple must voluntarily enter marriage.
- 9. A purpose of marriage is to foster unitive love.
- 10. A purpose of marriage is to foster procreative love.
- 11. We can prove from Scripture when Christ explicitly instituted the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 12. It is an Article of revealed Faith that Christ raised marriage to the level of a Sacrament.
- 13. The Sacrament of Matrimony cannot be received by a non-baptized person.
- 14. Only a person in the state of grace can receive the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 15. Both partners must be baptized for either of them to receive the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 16. To receive the graces of the Sacrament of Matrimony, a person must be in the state of grace.
- 17. Unless a person intends a lifelong union, the marriage is invalid.
- 18. Every marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- 19. Every sacramental marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- 20. A sacramental, consummated marriage cannot be dissolved.
- 21. Some forms of contraception prevent consummation of a marriage.

II. Match the terms in the following columns.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 22. To foster unitive procreative love | 22. Receive the Sacrament of Matrimony if marriage is valid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 23. Natural (legitimate) marriage | 23. Terms used when the Sacrament of Matrimony is validly received by two baptized persons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24. Indissolubility of marriage | 24. Forbidden to all human beings since the time of Christ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25. Two baptized persons | 25. Necessary for a valid marital contract |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 26. Ratified or sacramental marriage | 26. Governs the validity of marriage for baptized persons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27. Can be dissolved | 27. Purpose of marriage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 28. Polygamy | 28. The permanence of marriage which cannot be broken by the spouses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 29. Unity of marriage | 29. Marriage which is not a Sacrament |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30. Free mutual consent | 30. Natural (legitimate) marriage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 31. Church (Ecclesiastical) law | 31. Exclusive union of one man with one woman |

I. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

- 32. Nature has ordained conjugal love toward procreation.
- 33. Christ personally elevated marriage to a Sacrament.
- 34. Both partners must be baptized for either to receive the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 35. Provided just one partner is baptized, he or she receives the Sacrament of Marriage.
- 36. Parents have the inalienable right to educate their children.
- 37. Only the parents receive grace from the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 38. Sexual relations outside of marriage are grave sins.
- 39. Sterility invalidates marriage.
- 40. Impotency does not invalidate marriage.
- 41. Historically, marriage was originally monogamous.
- 42. Polygamy was the original condition of marriage.
- 43. Polygamy was never permissible.
- 44. Polygamy is now permissible to non-Christians.
- 45. Marriage was instituted solely for procreation.
- 46. Large families are encouraged.
- 47. What today is called Natural Family Planning began in the 1950's.
- 48. Pius XI's *Casti Connubii* is referred to by Vatican II.
- 49. Only a consummated sacramental marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- 50. Monogamy is the normal practice in all major religions.
- 51. The family is the foundation of society.
- 52. Homosexuality destroys a society.

II. Match the terms in the following columns.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 53. Contraception | 53. Conjugal chastity in marriage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 54. Marital fidelity | 54. Inseparable in marriage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 55. <i>Familiaris Consortio</i> | 55. Forbidden by the natural law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 56. Mutual love and procreation | 56. Pope Pius XI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 57. <i>Casti Connubii</i> | 57. Pope John Paul II |

Canon Law (Canons 1055-1107)

I. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

- 58. Marriage was a Sacrament before the time of Christ.
- 59. Every valid marriage between baptized persons is also a Sacrament.
- 60. The unity of marriage excludes polygamy.
- 61. The indissolubility of marriage forbids divorce with remarriage.
- 62. Only a consummated sacramental marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- 63. It is not essential for the marriage consent to be given in person by the marrying partners.
- 64. The Catholic Church has authority only over marriages of Catholics.
- 65. In case of doubt, a marriage must be presumed to be valid.
- 66. Only natural intercourse consummates a marriage.
- 67. A promise to marry, if seriously made, is seriously binding in conscience.
- 68. Married partners have a grave duty to assist each other to grow in holiness.
- 69. Confirmation should be received before marriage.
- 70. The Church urges Catholics about to marry to receive the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist.

- ___ 71. It is not mandated that the faithful make known to Church authorities any impediments that may exist to an intended marriage, of which they are aware.
- ___ 72. No matter what their age, a couple may not marry without their parents' permission.
- ___ 73. Young persons in every society, though canonically eligible to marry, should nonetheless be forbidden to marry.
- ___ 74. Marriage is not brought about by the lawfully manifested consent of both parties.
- ___ 75. Matrimonial consent is an act of the will.
- ___ 76. In order to marry validly, the man must have completed his sixteenth year, and the woman her fourteenth year.
- ___ 77. The Conference of Bishops is allowed to reduce the canonical age for marriage.
- ___ 78. Sterility does not invalidate marriage.
- ___ 79. Impotence, as described in Canon Law, does invalidate marriage.
- ___ 80. Without a dispensation, marriage between a Catholic and a non-baptized person is illicit but valid.
- ___ 81. In every valid marriage there is a marriage bond.

II. Match the terms in the following columns.

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| ___ 82. Valid marriage between baptized persons | 82. Necessary to assist validly at the marriage of a Catholic |
| ___ 83. Diriment impediment | 83. Necessary for valid consent in matrimonial consent |
| ___ 84. Faculties to officiate at marriage | 84. Always a Sacrament |
| ___ 85. Sufficient use of reason | 85. Facts or circumstances which render a person unable to contract marriage validly |
| ___ 86. Error about indissolubility of marriage | 86. When two persons have a close biological or blood relationship |
| ___ 87. Diriment impediment of consanguinity | 87. Marriage is not allowed |
| ___ 88. When there is any doubt about being too closely related | 88. When two persons have an in-law relationship |
| ___ 89. Diriment impediment of affinity | 89. Inability to have children |
| ___ 90. Diriment impediment of impotence | 90. Invalidates marriage if it determines the will, so that the person does not intend a lifetime marital commitment |
| ___ 91. Sterility | 91. Inability to have marital relations |
| ___ 92. Consummated sacramental marriage | 92. Natural (legitimate) marriage |
| ___ 93. Marriage of two unbaptized persons | 93. Absolutely indissoluble |

I. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

- ___ 94. A Catholic cannot validly marry without a dispensation, except before an authorized priest or deacon.
- ___ 95. Every priest may validly assist at a Catholic marriage.
- ___ 96. Pastors cannot give a general faculty to priests to assist at marriage.
- ___ 97. Lay persons can be delegated to assist at marriage in place of priests or deacons.
- ___ 98. Every person baptized in the Catholic Church is bound by the canonical form of marriage even when there is danger of death.
- ___ 99. Without proper permission, marriage of a Catholic to a baptized non-Catholic is invalid.

- ___ 100. The Catholic and non-Catholic partners in a mixed (inter-faith) marriage must agree to bring up the children Catholic.
- ___ 101. Marriages may never be celebrated in secret.
- ___ 102. Every valid marriage is indissoluble by nature.
- ___ 103. Sacramental marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- ___ 104. Children born of a putative marriage are illegitimate.
- ___ 105. Illegitimate children can never be legitimized.
- ___ 106. Ratified or sacramental, consummated marriage is indissoluble except by death.
- ___ 107. Non-consummated marriages can be dissolved by the Bishop.
- ___ 108. The Pauline Privilege dissolves natural marriages.
- ___ 109. Only natural intercourse consummates marriage.
- ___ 110. Only the Pauline Privilege can dissolve a natural marriage.
- ___ 111. Marriage between a non-baptized and a non-Catholic baptized person can be dissolved.
- ___ 112. A polygamist, on being baptized, must marry his first wife, i.e., he must dismiss all his wives except the first one.
- ___ 113. The Church earnestly recommends that an adulterous spouse be pardoned by their faithful spouse.

II. Match the terms in the following columns.

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| ___ 114. Ratified marriages are | 114. Requirement for a valid sacramental marriage between any baptized persons |
| ___ 115. Pauline Privilege | 115. Grounds for separation |
| ___ 116. Mixed (inter-faith) marriage promises | 116. Convalidation without new consent of the parties |
| ___ 117. Natural (legitimate) marriage bond | 117. When one or both are not baptized before marriage. |
| ___ 118. Simple convalidation | 118. Canonical form |
| ___ 119. Prescribed form in Canon Law for the valid marriage of a Catholic | 119. Previous existing marriage bond rendering the person unqualified to contract marriage validly |
| ___ 120. Must possess the proper "capacity" | 120. Always sacramental marriages |
| ___ 121. Serious danger to spirit or body | 121. Required of the Catholic spouse |
| ___ 122. Radical sanation | 122. Dissolves a natural (legitimate) marriage |
| ___ 123. Diriment impediment of divine law | 123. Convalidation with new consent of the parties |