

Chapter LI – Matrimony

1. Like Orders, Matrimony is a _____ sacrament.

2. Sex has two main functions: it is an expression of _____; and it enables husband and wife to co-operate with God in the creation of _____.

3. Marriage is a _____ since it involves the giving and accepting of a right.

4. It is a special contract, because

- it _____,
- it _____,
- and it _____.

5. Its efficient cause is _____; its formal cause is _____; its material cause is _____; and its final cause is _____.

6. Its primary end is _____; its secondary end is _____.

7. The matter and form in the sacrament is found in _____

8. The ministers are _____.

9. As a sacrament, marriage comes under the authority of the (*Church*) (*State*).

10. The two properties of marriage are its _____ and _____.

11. Its unity forbids _____ and _____.

12. Its indissolubility forbids _____.

13. Divorce given on merely human authority is against the natural law, because it is opposed to the good of _____, _____ and _____.

14. The only exceptions to the indissolubility of marriage are those granted by _____ and taught by _____.

2 15. Marriage between two baptised, when consummated (*may still*) (*may never*) be dissolved.

16. If not consummated, such a marriage may be dissolved either by _____ or by _____.

17. Two unbaptised marry. Later, one is baptised. This marriage may be dissolved either by _____ or by _____.

18. To marry validly, a male must be at least _____ years old; a female, at least _____.

19. Diversity of religion is a (*diriment*) (*prohibitive*) impediment.

20. Mixed marriage is a (*diriment*) (*prohibitive*) impediment.

21. Relationship by blood is called _____; relationship by marriage is called _____.

22. Four conditions required that marriage be licit are _____, _____, _____ and _____.

23. Five reasons why the Church forbids Mixed Marriages are as follows:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____.

24. Catholics (*are*) (*are not*) allowed to go with Non-Catholics with a view to marriage.

25. Notices of intended marriages are called _____.

26. Children belong primarily to the (*parents*) (*state*).

27. Parents (*are*) (*are not*) obliged to educate their children in Catholic schools.

28. A school (*can*) (*cannot*) make up completely for lack of home training.

29. Children are obliged to _____, _____ and _____ their parents.

1. Like Orders, Matrimony is a **social** sacrament. 2. Sex has two main functions: it is an expression of **love**; and it enables husband and wife to co-operate with God in the creation of **a soul**. 3. Marriage is a **contract** since it involves the giving and accepting of a right. 4. It is a special contract, because it **concerns persons**, it **was instituted by God**, and it **is a sacrament**. 5. Its efficient cause is **the inner consent**; its formal cause is **the bond**; its material cause is **the two persons**; and its final cause is **the generation and education of children and home life**. 6. Its primary end is **the generation and education of children**; its secondary end is **home life**. 7. The matter and form in the sacrament is found in **the consent**. 8. The ministers are **the two persons**. 9. As a sacrament, marriage comes under the authority of the **(Church)** (State). 10. The two properties of marriage are its **unity** and **indissolubility**. 11. Its unity forbids **polygamy** and **polyandry**. 12. Its indissolubility forbids **divorce**. 13. Divorce given on merely human authority is against the natural law, because it is opposed to the good of **the children, the husband and wife** and **the state**. 14. The only exceptions to the indissolubility of marriage are those granted by **Papal dispensation** and taught by **St Paul**. 15. Marriage between two baptised, when consummated (may still) (**may never**) be dissolved. 16. If not consummated, such a marriage may be dissolved either by **Papal dispensation** or by **solemn religious profession**. 17. Two unbaptised marry. Later, one is baptised. This marriage may be dissolved either by **Papal dispensation** or by **Pauline privilege**. 18. To marry validly, a male must be at least **16** years old; a female, at least **14**. 19. Diversity of religion is a **(diriment)** (prohibitive) impediment. 20. Mixed marriage is a (diriment) (**prohibitive**) impediment. 21. Relationship by blood is called **consanguinity**; relationship by marriage is called **affinity**. 22. Four conditions required that marriage be licit are **state of grace, free from impediments, sufficiently instructed** and **observe the laws**. 23. Five reasons why the Church forbids Mixed Marriages are as follows: **division, danger of divorce, danger of perversion of children, impossible for children to be rightly educated, dissension concerning vocations and moral matters**. 24. Catholics (are) (**are not**) allowed to go with Non-Catholics with a view to marriage. 25. Notices of intended marriages are called **Wedding Banns**. 26. Children belong primarily to the **(parents)** (state). 27. Parents (**are**) (are not) obliged to educate their children in Catholic schools. 28. A school (can) (**cannot**) make up completely for lack of home training. 29. Children are obliged to **love, respect** and **obey** their parents.