

Chapter LII – Death and Judgement

1. Scripture says: “The _____ shall return to its earth whence it was; and the _____ return to God who gave it.”
2. This shows that man is a _____ being, made up of a material _____ and a spiritual _____.
3. The dissolution of this composite is called _____.
4. Our Lord says: “What I say to you, I say to all: ‘ _____.’”
5. Speaking of one who lived just for this world, Our Lord said: “Thou _____! This night do they require thy _____ of thee; and whose shall these things be which thou hast provided?”
6. Death in a state of grace is called _____.
7. Death in a state of personal mortal sin is called _____.
8. We (*can*) (*cannot*) merit to die in a state of grace.
9. The grace of a happy death can be gained
 - by _____,
 - by _____,
 - and by _____.
10. A person who dies without showing outwardly any signs of contrition (*does*) (*does not*) necessarily lose his soul.
11. Death has three main effects:
 - it _____,
 - it _____,
 - and it _____.
12. The amount of merit we gain from an act depends almost entirely on the intensity of the _____ with which it is done.

2 13. All who have come to the use of reason in moral matters will spend eternity either in _____ or in _____.

14. At the particular judgement the soul (*sees*) (*does not see*) God.

15. This judgement takes place at the moment of _____.

16. It implies three things, namely

- _____,
- _____,
- and _____.

17. This judgement (*is*) (*is not*) absolutely final.

18. The Church provides four means by which we can purify our soul completely at death, namely

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

19. St. Paul says: "For me, to die is _____."

20. I should always act now as I shall wish to have acted at the moment of _____.

1. Scripture says: “The **dust** shall return to its earth whence it was; and the **spirit** return to God who gave it.” 2. This shows that man is a **composite** being, made up of a material **body** and a spiritual **soul**. 3. The dissolution of this composite is called **death**. 4. Our Lord says: “What I say to you, I say to all: **Watch!**” 5. Speaking of one who lived just for this world, Our Lord said: “Thou **fool!** This night do they require thy **soul** of thee; and whose shall these things be which thou hast provided?” 6. Death in a state of grace is called **final perseverance**. 7. Death in a state of personal mortal sin is called **final impenitence**. 8. We (can) (**cannot**) merit to die in a state of grace. 9. The grace of a happy death can be gained by **fervent prayer**, by **Our Lady’s intercession**, and by **having Masses said**. 10. A person who dies without showing outwardly any signs of contrition (does) (**does not**) necessarily lose his soul. 11. Death has three main effects: (a). **It strips from us all worldly goods forever**. (b). **It ends forever our chance of merit**. (c). **It brings before us the dread alternative: heaven or hell forever**. 12. The amount of merit we gain from an act depends almost entirely on the intensity of the **charity** with which it is done. 13. All who have come to the use of reason in moral matters will spend eternity either in **heaven** or in **hell**. 14. At the particular judgement the soul (sees) (**does not see**) God. 15. This judgement takes place at the moment of **death**. 16. It implies three things, namely **examination, sentence, execution**. 17. This judgement (**is**) (is not) absolutely final. 18. The Church provides four means by which we can purify our soul completely at death, namely **Confession, Communion, Last Anointing** and **Last Blessing**. 19. St. Paul says: “For me, to die is **gain**.” 20. I should always act now as I shall wish to have acted at the moment of **death**.