Abortion and Politics Church Teaching True/False Quiz Answers

1. The Catholic Church holds that an elective, procured abortion is a serious intrinsic evil. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

2. The Catholic Church’s moral tradition has consistently held that one may never materially cooperate in allowing or aiding in promoting an action that is intrinsically evil. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

3. The Catholic Church’s moral tradition has consistently held that human law should seek as far as possible to make illegal everything which is also immoral. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

4. The Catholic Church’s Canon Law holds that anyone who obtains or assists in procuring an abortion is automatically excommunicated (*latae sententiae*) regardless of any mitigating circumstances. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

5. The Catholic Church’s Canon Law holds that remission of an automatic excommunication (*latae sententiae*) penalty requires special faculties (powers/permission) that have to be granted to the priest by his competent ecclesiastical superior or ordinary. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

6. The Catholic Church does not accept the justification advanced by some that when it is not possible to overturn or completely abrogate a pro-abortion law, an elected official, whose absolute personal opposition to procured abortion was well known, could licitly support proposals aimed at limiting the harm done by such a law. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

7. The Catholic Church holds that a Catholic would be guilty of formal cooperation in evil, and so unworthy to present him/herself for Holy Communion, if s/he were to deliberately vote for a candidate precisely because of the candidates permissive stand on abortion. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

8. The Catholic Church holds however that when a Catholic does not share a candidate’s stand in favor of abortion, but votes for that candidate for other reasons, it is considered remote material cooperation, which can be permitted in the presence of proportionate reasons. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

9. The Catholic Church holds that when a diocesan bishop clearly indicates his position on a particular candidate, political party, and/or piece of legislation the Catholics in his diocese are required in good conscience to follow his instruction in their voting. **TRUE** or **FALSE**

10. The Catholic Church accepts the right of a diocesan bishop to declare non-binding in his diocese documents of the Bishops’ Conference, such as *Faithful Citizenship*, unless such a document has been passed unanimously or been given a formal confirmation (*recognitio*) by the Holy See. **TRUE** or **FALSE**