

## BORN FUNDAMENTALIST, BORN AGAIN CATHOLIC by David Currie

Ch. 1 pp. 13 – 20

1. Describe your religious beliefs and practices. Are they different from those you had as a child?
2. a. What are the “Twin Pillars” of the Reformation? Define them.  
b. Do you believe in the twin pillars?
3. Name five more beliefs of fundamentalism.
4. From page 15, list all the activities mentioned in paragraph 2 that you have participated in. How do you feel about the fundamentalist’s taboos?
5. Do your parents live up to the tenets of the faith they profess? Have you ever detected hypocrisy in your role models? How important is it for parents to live the faith they attempt to hand down to their children?
6. Compare and contrast a Catholic’s role in dealing with non-Catholics to the fundamentalist’s role in dealing with Catholics.
7. Why did Currie think Catholics were going to hell?
8. Name three beliefs shared by Fundamentalism and Catholicism.
9. What is amillennialism? Rapture? Tribulation?
10. List other beliefs Currie found offensive in the Catholic Church. Do you understand them? Do you believe them?
11. Have you ever stood up for a belief in front of your peers? What do you think of others who don’t dance, see movies, or date outside their religion?
12. Have you ever experienced anti-Catholic bias? Do you have a superiority complex over other religions?

Ch. 1 pp. 20 – 34

1. Do you have an event in your life parallel to Currie's profession of faith, baptism, and being born again?
2. a. What is the major difference between fundamentalists and evangelicals?  
b. Define "first degree" and "second degree" separationists.
3. Why did Currie find fundamentalist teaching concerning separation impossible to justify?
4. Compare the Anabaptist's beliefs to the Lutheran's and Calvinist's beliefs.
5. a. How have you participated in Christian service?  
b. How would you grade the various churches you have attended?
6. Philosophically, would you be able to risk the rejection and loss of support of your family and friends by changing religions if you felt you were led there in a search for TRUTH?
7. Do you agree that there is an objective and knowable TRUTH? Is this truth valid for all?
8. a. What physical characteristics of the Catholic Church did Currie find revolting?  
b. What are your feelings about the physical characteristics of the Church?
9. a. List some of the reasons Currie's pastors and friends thought he had for joining the Catholic Church.  
b. Have you ever experienced any of these feelings? Would they convince you to leave your church?
10. What percent of beliefs do Evangelicals and Catholics share?
11. What does Currie say drew his family to Catholicism?
12. What price did they pay---what were their losses?
13. Contrast the views that Evangelicals and Catholics have of each other.

Ch. 2 pp. 35 – 41

1. How are the two events from Mt 26:26-29 and Jn 6:26-59 related?
2. How are the “flesh of the crucifixion” and the “flesh of the Eucharist” related?
3. What does Paul say in 1 Cor 11:23-32 about the man who eats the bread and drinks the cup?
4. Who changes the bread into the body of Christ?
5. How did C.S. Lewis explain the difference between substance and appearance?
6. Why is the consecrated host treated so reverently in the Catholic Church? Why not in the Evangelical church?

Ch. 2 pp. 41 – 49

1. What do the writings of Ignatius and Irenaeus show regarding the Real Presence?
2. Why was it that the first declaration of the Real Presence wasn't stated until the Second Lateran Council in 1215 A.D.?
3. a. How do Evangelicals misunderstand councils?  
b. What is the purpose of councils?
4. Explain the differences in the ways Evangelicals and Catholics are FED during Sunday Services.
5. What is eschatology?
6. Why is Zech 14:20,21 a problem for Evangelicals?
7. What is the continuing sacrifice Zechariah speaks of in Ch. 14?
8. What is the significance of the four instances in Scripture where the words ‘remembrance’ and ‘memorial’ are used together?
9. Explain the meaning of the Greek word for “remembrance” beyond the meaning “recall”.
10. Is your belief in the Real Presence a gift, a conclusion taught by Scripture, or both?

CHAPTER 3 SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY PAGES 51 – 62

1. What does scriptural authority mean?
2. List some examples that Currie found of Scriptural support FOR oral tradition as opposed to sola scriptura.
3. What is the “occasional nature” of the New Testament?
4. What does 2 Tim 3:16 say to support the Catholic view that tradition and scripture both contain truth?
5. How is the Protestant view of the Bible unbiblical?
6. How do Protestants answer the “unbiblical” assertion?
7. Does the word “Trinity” appear in the Bible?
8. What is a relative hedonist? How is his logic flawed?
9. According to 1 Tim 3:15, who is the guardian of Truth?
10. What did Ignatius, leader of the Church of Antioch, say to support oral tradition?

11. What problem did Currie find regarding marriage in Scripture? What is his purpose in mentioning this problem?
  
12. Compare the worth of verbal promises and statements in Biblical times and in modern times.
  
13. What is agnosticism?
  
14. Instead of asking, "Where is such and such doctrine taught in the Bible," what question should we ask?
  
15. Which came first, Scripture or the original deposit?

CHAPTER 4 AUTHORITY pp. 63-71

1. What was the first thing the apostles did after Jesus ascended into heaven? (Acts 1:20) Who was chosen? Why was this significant?
2. Name the types of second generation leaders in the church.
3. What was decided at the Council of Jerusalem? What is “striking” about this decision?
4. Read John 16:13. What does it say about leadership?
5. Name the three important powers given to the bishops by Christ.
6. How are Adam and the first leaders of the church alike?
7. Explain how the sacrament of Penance is “rooted and grounded in the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ.”
8. What is the Catholic Church’s stand on allowing less than perfect people to remain in the church? What do Evangelicals think of this?
9. How should Catholics handle the problem of unholy priests?
10. List the hierarchy of Church authority.
11. Who or what guides the pope?
12. Why do Catholics call the priest “father”?

CHAPTER 5 AUTHORITY FOCUSED pp. 73-81

1. Which apostle was given more responsibility for the Church's welfare? Read the scriptural evidence: (Mt 16:13-20)
2. What is the significance of Jesus' words, "Blessed are you"? Who else in the New Testament is addressed this way?
3. How did Peter conclude that Jesus was the Messiah?
4. Why does Jesus call Peter by his new name, Rock?
5. Explain how the word "Rock" came to mean "faith" to Evangelicals and "Peter, the person" to Catholics.
6. What are Jesus' four promises to Peter?
7. Explain each promise.
8. The Church Councils bring about change. Define and explain the two types of change:

DEVELOPMENT

CONTRADICTION

9. Define and explain the five categories of information of the Church:

DEPOSIT

DOGMA

DOCTRINE

DISCIPLINE

DEVOTIONS



CHAPTER 5 pp. 88 – 97

1. Why does Satan have a particular interest in tempting Peter into heresy?
2. Read Jn 21:15 – 17. What is Peter given authority over?
3. Summarize Scripture's words on the bishop of Rome's authority.
4. How does Clement I confirm Scripture on the subject of authority?
- 5.a. What does papal infallibility NOT say about the pope?
- 5.b. What does papal infallibility SAY about the pope?
6. What is heresy?
7. How often in the last two centuries has the pope spoken infallibly (or ex cathedra)?
8. What does the chronological list of bishops of the four ancient sees show us? Why is this true?
9. Tell the story of Vigilius. What point is made?
10. Did Christ set up a human head for his Church on earth? Why would you accept another man's spiritual authority over you, even intruding into your bedroom?

CHAPTER 6 THE BIBLE pp. 99 – 108

1. Why do Evangelicals think that Catholics restrict or discourage access to the Bible?
2. What about Catholic worship surprised Currie?
3. How did the three churches compare in time spent reading, singing, or reciting the inspired word during services?

4. Explain the meanings of the following words according to Catholics and Evangelicals.

DEVOTIONS

PRAYER

5. Which three forms of prayer are discussed in the Catechism of the Catholic Church? Explain each.
6. Which of the three types do you most often use? In which life situations do you find yourself using each type?
7. Where did Evangelicals get the idea that Catholics do not esteem the Bible highly?
8. Who produced the first Bibles? Who translated the first Bible into English? Who printed the first Catholic Bible?
9. Define: APOCRYPHA

DEUTEROCANONICAL

SEPTUAGINT

10. How do we know that the early Church used the Septuagint?

11. Read James 1:19 and Sirach 5:11 and Ezekiel 4:14 and 20. What point is Currie making about these references?
12. What is the Palestine Canon? Why was it made?
13. Did the Catholic Church ADD the seven books of the apocrypha to the canon after the Reformation?
14. Why did the reformers take these books out of their Bible?
15. What is, to Currie, the "saddest chapters in all Christendom?"

CHAPTER 7 SALVATION pp. 109 – 121

1. What is the second pillar or tenet of the Reformation?
2. What is soteriology?
3. On which two issues did Currie base his decision to become Catholic?
4. Evangelical and Catholic theologies BOTH accept as the starting tenet of soteriology that we are saved by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Compare the two definitions of grace according to Evangelicals and Catholics.
6. How do we get grace from God? By what are we justified?
7. Read James 2:14-26. What does he say about works?
8. What do Evangelicals mistakenly think that Catholics believe about justification?
9. Does Paul ever state that we are saved by faith alone in his epistles as Evangelicals claim?
10. How does Paul use the word “works”?
11. Read Phil 2:12, Rom 6:22, and Rom 2:6-8. What can we deduce?
12. Read Eph 2:8-10. What does the passage say about grace and works?
13. Read Titus 3:5. Do Catholics believe our faith and works are valuable to God?
14. What is the Marcionite Heresy? How does this resemble the Evangelical approach to understanding salvation?
15. Compare the judgement days of an Evangelical and Catholic.

CHAPTER 8 THE INCARNATION PP. 143 – 153

1. What is the Incarnation?
2. Which implications of the Incarnation are the Evangelicals uncomfortable with?
3. Describe the Mystical Body of Christ.
4. Name some of the physical aspects of worship for Catholics.
5. How do Catholics use the five senses to worship?
6. What is the purpose of the statues and stained glass in Catholic churches?
7. Define VENERATE, WORSHIP, AND ADORE.
8. Where did the sign of the cross originate?
9. What do the reformers mean by the 'invisible church'? How does this relate to their anti-physical bias in worship?
10. What are the Scriptural inconsistencies with an "invisible church"?

CHAPTER 9 MARY PP. 155 – 177

1. Discuss the problems Evangelicals have with the issue of Mary's perpetual virginity.
  - A. Jesus had "brothers"
  
  - B. Jesus was Mary's "firstborn"
  
  - C. Joseph had no union with Mary "until" she gave birth to a son.
  
2. Who is Mary, wife of Clophas? How is she a key to the puzzle?
  
3. Why was the fact of Mary's perpetual virginity not included in Scripture?
  
4. What did John and Paul say about marital relations and celibacy? (Rev 14:4 and 1 Cor 7:32-35)
  
5. Why can't Evangelicals accept celibacy and virginity as ways to please God?
  
6. Is praying to Mary necromancy?
  
7. What is the purpose of praying the Rosary? Is it idolatry or superstition? Why do we have beads?
  
8. Give the origin and purpose of each of the Rosary prayers.
  - A. Apostles Creed
  - B. Lord's Prayer
  
  - C. Glory Be
  - D. Hail Mary
  
  - E. Meditation on Mysteries

"For thine is the kingdom..."

9. Why do Evangelicals avoid giving Mary the title Mother of God?
10. What is the Assumption?
11. How do we know it is true if it isn't stated in the Bible?
12. Where is Mary said to be buried? Why is this important?
13. What is the Immaculate Conception?
14. What are the effects of original sin according to Catholics and Evangelicals?
15. Did Mary ever sin? Did Mary need a Savior?
16. What did Gabriel mean when he addressed Mary as "full of grace"?
17. Read Gn 3:15. How do we know it refers to Mary? What does the prophecy say about Mary?
18. Who were the only four people who started life without original sin?
19. Explain the meaning of the following titles of Mary:
  - A. Queen of Angels
  - B. Queen of Heaven
  - C. Co-Redemptrix
  - D. Mediatrix of all Grace
20. Why do we call Mary the new Eve?

CHAPTER 10 PREMILLENNIALISM AND ESCHATOLOGY PP. 179-194

1. What is eschatology?
2. What is postmillennialism and who believes it?
3. Who are amillennialists and what do they believe?
4. What do premillennialists believe and who believe this?
5. What problem in Protestantism has led to the formation of hundreds of denominations?
6. What is the rapture?
7. What is the tribulation?
8. Name the two defining doctrines of premillennialism.
9. Can a Catholic be a premillennialist?
10. When was premillennialist theology first clearly formulated?
11. How did Currie come to the conclusion that the “thousand years” reference was not literal?
12. What meaning does the thousand years have?
13. How did Currie become convinced that Israel would not return to center stage during the millennium?
14. Are amillennialists anti-Semitic?
15. Who was Israel Zilli? Why was he mentioned in this chapter?



CHAPTER 11 MORAL ISSUES PP. 195 – 210

1. When it comes to moral issues, do Catholics and Evangelicals agree or disagree?
2. What are the two building blocks of morality?
3. Explain each of the following Evangelical standards that Currie feels are being eroded. What is the Catholic view of each?
  - A. “Church growth” segregation
  - B. Abortion
  - C. Masturbation
  - D. Divorce and remarriage
4. Why won't or can't the Catholic Church budge in her moral teaching?
5. Explain the Catholic Church's stand on birth control.
6. What is the American (and sometimes Evangelical) view of large families?
7. What is the meaning and purpose of sex?
8. How are the issues of abortion, birth control, homosexuality, euthanasia, racism, masturbation, and divorce all related?
9. Will unpopularity of a moral stand ever cause a modification in the teaching Magisterium of the Catholic Church? How can we be sure?

## FINAL EXAM

Define or explain the following terms and tell whether or not you believe in each.

1. sola scriptura
2. sola fide
3. Incarnation
4. Virgin Mary
5. Purgatory
6. Veneration of images and relics
7. Assumption
8. Immaculate Conception
9. Mary, Co-redemptrix and mediatrix
10. Indulgences
11. Salvation by works
12. Recrucifixion of Christ in Mass
13. Regeneration by Baptism
14. Scriptural Authority
15. Infallibility of the Pope
16. Apocrypha
17. Real Presence
18. Confession of sins to men
19. Calling priests "father"
20. Deposit of faith, dogma, doctrine, disciplines, and devotions
21. Heresy
22. Premillennialism and Amillennialism
23. Abortion, Birth Control, and Euthanasia