

 **Comparative Religion I**  
**CATHOLICISM**  
**THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM**



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**SEVEN SACRAMENTS**

The seven sacraments are considered fundamental and vital to live a Christian life. They are channels through which grace flows to the soul.

➤ **Definition - A sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ in order to give grace.**

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**SEVEN SACRAMENTS**

➤ **THE SACRAMENTS**

1. **BAPTISM**
2. **PENANCE**
3. **CONFIRMATION**
4. **EUCHARIST**
5. **ANOINTING**
6. **HOLY ORDERS**
7. **MATRIMONY**

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**SEVEN SACRAMENTS**

**TWO CATEGORIES OF SACRAMENTS:**

1. **Of the Dead – Baptism\* and Penance**
2. **Of the Living – Confirmation\*, Eucharist, Anointing, Matrimony, and Holy Orders\*.**

\* Sacraments only received once and also leave an indelible mark.

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**GRACE**

➤ **Two forms of grace**

1. **Sanctifying Grace – This involves the setting apart of a person supernaturally at baptism and confirmation**
2. **Sacramental Grace – This is the grace that comes from receiving a particular sacrament**

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**I. BAPTISM**





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#### I. BAPTISM



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### CATHOLICISM

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#### I. BAPTISM

**BAPTISM:** Gives a soul new life through sanctifying grace by which individuals may become God's children and become heirs of heaven. It is the first sacrament that a person may receive. Without baptism, a person may not receive any of the other sacraments. Removes original sin.

✓ Is a sacrament of the "dead".

**THREE METHODS**

1. Immersion
2. Aspersion (sprinkling)
3. Infusion (pouring) most commonly used by Catholics

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### CATHOLICISM

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#### I. BAPTISM

**WHAT BAPTISM DOES:**

1. Makes a person a member of the Church
2. Gives the person a right to heaven
3. Removes original sin and any other sin
4. Imparts sanctifying grace

Children should be baptized as soon as one week after birth. This must be done with parents' consent. Godparents are to speak for the child and help him spiritually. To delay an infant's baptism too long is considered sin.

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#### I. BAPTISM

**THREE BAPTISMS**

1. Baptism of Water – Usually water flowing across the forehead (infusion)
2. Baptism of Blood – suffering martyrdom while not baptized (Matthew 10:39?)
3. Baptism of Desire – A person wants to be but is physically unable to receive it or doesn't know about baptism but wants to do what is needed for salvation

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#### I. BAPTISM

**WHAT IS THE BIBLICAL TEACHING ON BAPTISM?**  
**ROMANS 6:4; COLOSSIANS 2:12; JOHN 3:23**

**WHEN SHOULD A PERSON BE BAPTIZED?**  
**HOW YOUNG IS TOO YOUNG?**

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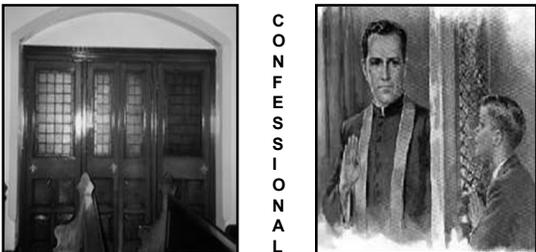
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#### II. PENANCE



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**II. PENANCE**

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**II. PENANCE**

**Definition:** The process by which a person is forgiven for sins committed after baptism through examination of himself, repentance, confession and absolution by the priest. Mortal sins must be confessed to the priest. Acts of penance such as so many prayers to Mary or acts of charity may be assigned to the sinner.

✓ This is a sacrament of the dead (spiritually).

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**II. PENANCE**

Frequency of this sacrament – Suggested once every two weeks. Some go daily. At least once per year is the minimum and that before Easter.

Confession is to the Priest who must keep the confessions confidential. He will say, "I absolve you of your sins in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit." That is Absolution. Sins are forgiven, but stain of sin is not completely taken away. That means some punishment will be usually necessary in purgatory.

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SEVEN SACRAMENTS

**II. PENANCE**

**WHAT IS THE BIBLICAL TEACHING ON REPENTANCE AND FORGIVENESS?**

*Psalms 32:5; Psalms 103:11-12; Isaiah 43:25*

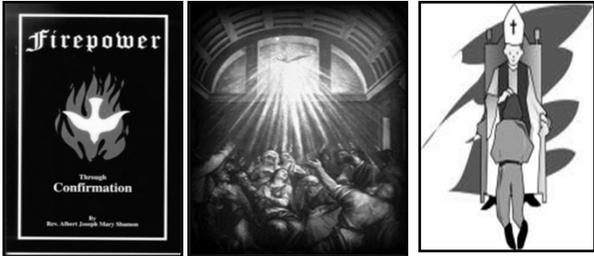
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**III. CONFIRMATION**



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**III. CONFIRMATION**

**DEFINITION:** This sacrament involves the coming of the Holy Spirit into the life of a person in a special way. Having been baptized as an infant, they now at (ages 13-16) have the opportunity to make a decision to commit to the Catholic Church. They believe the Holy Spirit comes to an individual when baptized, but Confirmation involves the Holy Spirit in a special way.

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**III. CONFIRMATION**



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**III. CONFIRMATION**

This sacrament is not essential for salvation – but if a person is able to do it and doesn't, it is a sin.

**Process:** The Bishop with holy oil in his hands, lays hands on a person. He may delegate this to a priest, but it is the responsibility of the Bishop to perform or authorize this sacrament.

This act puts an indelible mark on the soul of the person receiving this sacrament.

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**III. CONFIRMATION**

**WHAT IS THE BIBLICAL TEACHING REGARDING RECEIVING THE HOLY SPIRIT?**

*Fruits, no more thirst, faith, believed-repented-baptized, laying on hands of ministry (Acts 2:38, 8:17; 9:17; Galatians 5:22-23; John 4:10, 14)*

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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**



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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**



NOTICE THE SUN WHEEL

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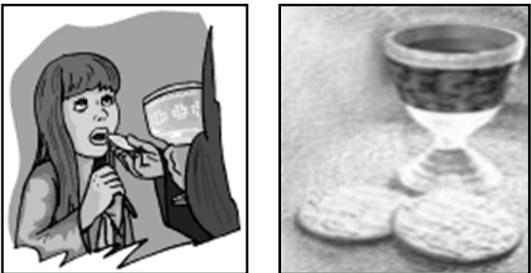
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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**



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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**

- **DEFINITION:** It is “a sacrament and a sacrifice in which Our Saviour Jesus Christ, body and blood, soul and divinity, is contained, offered, and received under the appearances of bread and wine.” (MY CATHOLIC FAITH, p. 276)
- Eucharist means “thanksgiving”.
- This is one of the chief powers of the priests to turn the bread and wine into the body and blood of Jesus Christ. The Scripture that says take eat “this is my body” and this is my blood” are taken literally to mean his body and blood (Matt. 26:26,28).

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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**

- Eucharist is a sacrifice in an unbloody manner.
- Priests usually drink the wine and the lay members receive only the unleavened wafer – though members may receive both under certain situations.
- Jesus Christ is fully present in the bread and wine
- Eucharist is the heart and core of Catholic worship
- Eucharist is called “viaticum” when it is given prior to one’s death.

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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**

Transubstantiation – means that the bread becomes the body of Jesus Christ and the wine becomes the blood of our Savior. This is why usually the wafer is put directly in the mouth of the communicant. Wine is not used because of the chance of spilling it. If bread is dropped or wine spilled, it must be cleaned up in a special way since it is the blood or body of the Savior.

- Transubstantiation became an official doctrine in 1215 A.D.

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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**

**Benefits of receiving Holy Eucharist:**

1. One’s soul and life is nourished spiritually
2. Eucharist increases and sustains one’s eternal life
3. Eucharist repairs any damage in the Christian life now

One must be in a state of grace to receive Eucharist. Most go to confession prior to receiving the Eucharist.

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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**

**TRANSUBSTANTIATION – A ROMAN MIRACLE**

A pretty maid, a Protestant, was to a Catholic wed;  
To love all Bible truths and tales quite early she’d been bred.  
It sorely grieved her husband’s heart that she would not comply,  
And join the Mother Church of Rome and heretics deny.

So day by day he flattered her, but still she saw no good  
Would ever come from bowing down to idols made of wood.  
The Mass, the host, the miracles, were made but to deceive  
And transubstantiation, too, she’d never dare believe.

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**CATHOLICISM**  
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**TRANSUBSTANTIATION – A ROMAN MIRACLE**

He went to see his clergyman and told him his sad tale,  
 “My wife is an unbeliever, sir; you can perhaps prevail;  
 For all your Romish miracles my wife has strong aversion,  
 To really work a miracle may lead to her conversion.”

The priest went with the gentleman- he thought to gain a prize  
 He said, “I will convert her, sir, and open both her eyes.”  
 So when they came into the house, the husband loudly cried,  
 “The priest has come to dine with us!” “He’s welcome,” she replied.

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**TRANSUBSTANTIATION – A ROMAN MIRACLE**

And when, at last, the meal was o’er, the priest at once began  
 To teach his hostess all about the sinful state of man;  
 The greatness of our Savior’s love, which Christians can’t deny,  
 To give Himself a sacrifice and for our sins to die.

“I will return tomorrow, lass, prepare some bread and wine;  
 The sacramental miracle will stop your soul’s decline.”  
 “I’ll bake the bread,” the lady said. “You may,” he did reply,  
 “And when you’ve seen this miracle, convinced you’ll be say I.”

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**CATHOLICISM**  
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**TRANSUBSTANTIATION – A ROMAN MIRACLE**

The priest did come accordingly, the bread and wine did bless.  
 The lady asked, “Sir, is it changed?” The priest answered, “Yes,  
 It’s changed from common bread and wine to truly flesh and blood;  
 Begorra, lass, this power of mine has changed it into God!”

So having blessed the bread and wine, to eat they did prepare.  
 The lady said unto the priest, “I warn you to take care,  
 For half an ounce of arsenic was mixed right in the batter,  
 But since you have its nature changed, it cannot really matter.”

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**CATHOLICISM**  
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**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**

**TRANSUBSTANTIATION – A ROMAN MIRACLE**

The priest was struck real dumb – he looked as pale as death.  
 The bread and wine fell from his hands and he did gasp for breath.  
 “Bring me my horse!” the priest cried, “This is a cursed home!”  
 The lady replied, “Be gone; ‘tis you who shares the curse of Rome.”

The husband, too, he sat surprised, and not a word did say.  
 At length he spoke, “My dear,” said he, “ the priest has run away;  
 To gulp such mummery and tripe, I’m not for sure, quite able;  
 I’ll go with you and we’ll renounce this Roman Catholic fable.”

**(Author Unknown)**  
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**SEVEN SACRAMENTS**  
**IV. HOLY EUCHARIST**

**WHAT DOES THE BIBLE TEACH US  
 ABOUT THIS IMPORTANT CEREMONY  
 (God’s Passover)?**

**Exodus 12:13-14; Leviticus 23:5; 1 Corinthians  
 11: 23-26; Hebrews 10:10,12**

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**CATHOLICISM**  
**SEVEN SACRAMENTS**  
**V. ANOINTING THE SICK**



**NEW HOPE:  
 THE SACRAMENT OF THE  
 ANOINTING OF THE SICK**  
by Dr. David Lambert  
 and Steve McNeil



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**V. ANOINTING THE SICK**



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**V. ANOINTING THE SICK**

- This sacrament was originally called “Extreme Unction” because it was usually administered when a person was near death. Now it is called Anointing the Sick. Anointing is usually done when a person is seriously ill.
- The priest is the usual one to do this with holy oil. He may also do “last rites” or the viaticum which involves taking of the Eucharist to prepare the soul of the person for its journey after death.

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**V. ANOINTING THE SICK**

**Purposes for Anointing:**

1. To prepare for the future life by restoring a sinning soul
2. To comfort the sick
3. For all who have a serious sickness (near death)
4. To perform the Viaticum as well
5. Sometimes the body is healed as well

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**V. ANOINTING THE SICK**

***WHAT DOES THE BIBLE TEACH REGARDING ANOINTING THE SICK?***

***James 5:14***

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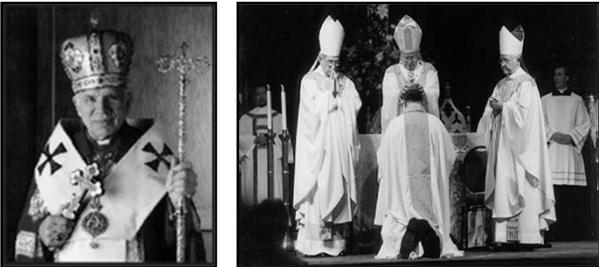
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**VI. HOLY ORDERS**



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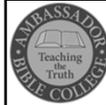
## CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VI. HOLY ORDERS

This sacrament confers the rank of either Bishop, Priest or Deacon upon the individual. Deacons may be married if so before ordained. However, Priests and Bishops must remain unmarried or celibate.

- Through this sacrament of Holy Orders, a man receives grace and power.
- This sacrament is only done once – it leaves an indelible mark on the soul. A priest is a priest forever.
- Administered by a Bishop with oil and laying on of hands
- Priests and Bishops take vows of celibacy

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## CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VI. HOLY ORDERS

Powers derived from receiving Holy Orders

- The power to change the bread and wine into the body and blood of Jesus Christ during Mass.
- The power to forgive sins in the sacrament of penance
- The power to live a celibate life

Apostolic Succession is expressed by this sacrament

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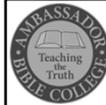
## CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VI. HOLY ORDERS

### WHY PRIESTS/BISHOPS DON'T MARRY

1. The single life helps them more easily live a loving, dedicated life to Jesus with an undivided heart (I Corinthians 7:32-34)
2. They can more easily devote themselves to the care of God's people and service to God
3. They live as a witness and a sign to all of the values of the kingdom and the life to come (Luke 20:35-6)

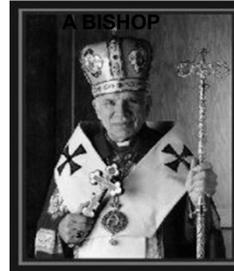
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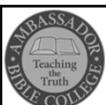
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## CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VI. HOLY ORDERS



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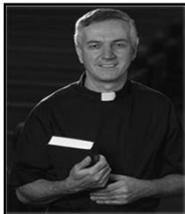
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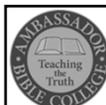
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Black is worn as the usual color for priest's garments since they are in "mourning" for the world.



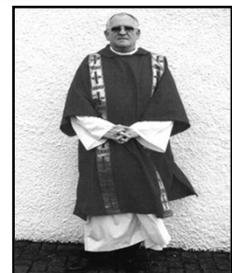
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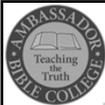
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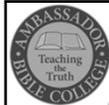
## CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VI. HOLY ORDERS

### REQUIREMENTS TO ENTER THE PRIESTHOOD

- a) Capable of living habitually in a state of grace
- b) Must be attracted to the priesthood by serving
- c) Have the right intentions
- d) Have excellent character
- e) Be at least 24 years of age
- f) Education: 4 years of undergrad work plus 4 years of theology
- g) Intention to devote one's life to the Church

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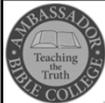
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### THE DIGNITY OF THE PRIESTHOOD

- a) Don't degrade the office of the priesthood
- b) They are called "Alter Christos" = another Christ
- c) They represent God
- d) Office of the priesthood is very protected
- e) Don't speak against a priest in any way
- f) Called "father" since Paul said he was a father to the Corinthians (I Corinthians 4:15)

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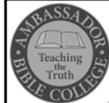
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**WHERE ARE GOD'S REQUIREMENTS FOR BEING ORDAINED FOUND? WHAT DO THEY LIST AS NECESSARY TO BE IN THE MINISTRY?**

**1 Timothy 3; Titus 2**

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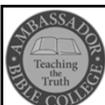
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## CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VII. MATRIMONY



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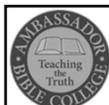
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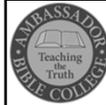
### CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VII. MATRIMONY

**DEFINITION** - "The sacrament by which a baptized man and a baptized woman bind themselves for life in a lawful marriage, and receive the grace to discharge their duties." (MY CATHOLIC FAITH, p. 354)

- Must be baptized members of the Church
- The matter of this sacrament is the marriage contract (covenant)
- The priest conducts the ceremony, but the spouses are considered the ministers who are doing the sacrament, they make the contract.

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### CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VII. MATRIMONY

- Sexual pleasure is to attract mates to each other to marry and transmit human life
- Greatest source of happiness in marriage is to grow together and raise children
- This sacrament gives grace to the soul and strengthens the couple to overcome problems and fulfill their duties to one another.
- It is recommended to have Mass said during the wedding
- Should marry before a priest or deacon and 2 witnesses

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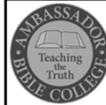
## Comparative Religion I

### CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VII. MATRIMONY

- **Valid Marriage** - is when two members of the opposite sex who are free to marry have the intent to be faithful to each other in raising a family. (Non-Catholics may have a "Valid Marriage")
- **A Sacramental Marriage** - is one where both mates are baptized.

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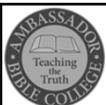
## Comparative Religion I

### CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VII. MATRIMONY

- **Mixed Marriage** - is one between a Catholic and a non-Catholic - in such a case the Catholic must promise to the Church that any children will be brought up Catholic and tell the mate about it. Formerly, the non-Catholic mate had to sign a waiver that children would be brought up Catholic.
- **Pauline Privilege** - When two are unbaptized and marry. One becomes a Catholic, the other gives the Catholic a hard time, Catholic is not required to stay with the other (1 Corinthians 7 is the Scriptural backing used)

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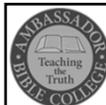
## Comparative Religion I

### CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VII. MATRIMONY

- **Petrine Privilege** - The Pope is allowed to dissolve a marriage that was not sacramental. Privilege of a Pope to dissolve a marriage with good reason. They don't say it is a divorce, but an annulment.
- No artificial birth control is allowed. Most Catholics who obey this rule use the rhythm method.
- Direct abortion is not allowed and is considered a grave sin.
- Indirect abortion is allowed when the baby is lost through an operation on the mother where the lives of both are threatened.

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## Comparative Religion I

### CATHOLICISM SEVEN SACRAMENTS VII. MATRIMONY

**WHAT IS THE BIBLICAL TEACHING REGARDING MARRIAGE, MARITAL RELATIONS, HAVING CHILDREN, AND DIVORCE?**

*Matthew 19:4-9; Romans 7:1-3;  
1 Corinthians 7:10-16*

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### CATHOLICISM

#### SEVEN SACRAMENTS

➤ THE SACRAMENTS

1. BAPTISM
2. PENANCE
3. CONFIRMATION
4. EUCHARIST
5. ANOINTING
6. HOLY ORDERS
7. MATRIMONY

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### CATHOLICISM

#### SACRAMENTALS

Latin Peter Patriarch Pope Orthodox  
Golgotha Resurrection St-George Crucifixion Christ  
Death Crucifix Crossed Anchor Invocation  
Egyptian Jewish Sun Inaugural Dharmic

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### CATHOLICISM

#### SACRAMENTALS

Gamma Button Pointed St-Anthony Celtic  
Lutherian St-John Maltese Gulescross Pentagram  
Greek David St-Andrew Chirofoil Iron  
Square Neoincense Portuguese Roman Holy Lily

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### CATHOLICISM

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**THE END**

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