

Catholic Diocese of Wichita Religion Curriculum Guide

8th Grade



Revised: 2013

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Scope and Sequence

Below is a list of the terms and their definitions that will help you plan lessons to meet the expectations of each new skill (per grade) in the Scope and Sequence.

“I”-Introduce: To “introduce” a skill a teacher must present material in a manner so that a student becomes acquainted with basic knowledge and principles necessary to enhance these building blocks for later application as understanding increases.

“D”-Develop: To “develop” a skill a teacher must have already introduced the material and now directs a stronger focus of the material as understanding increases. A teacher must build upon the basic knowledge, leading each student toward mastery of the particular skill.

“M”-Master: To “master” a skill a teacher must have introduced and developed a particular skill so a student can demonstrate proven ability and control at the application and impact levels. This control should include recall, but not only be limited to this basic level of learning.

“R”-Reinforce: To “reinforce” a skill a teacher must know that mastery has occurred. A teacher must build upon this mastery level of knowledge to improve application and impact abilities. Additional support and material that increases ability are at the core of reinforcement.

Organization

This grade level document draws just the relevant information from the entire K-8 religion curriculum guide. As a result, there will be places where the numbering and lettering seem out of order. For a complete understanding, please refer to the complete guide.

CREED: DOCTRINE OF FAITH

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	D	I	M/R
Benchmark 1: The learner will define the Trinity .	D		
1) Identify God as three Divine Persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Being.			R
2) Attributes of the Trinity	D		
a) Sustainer of everything in existence (CCC 301)			R
b) Author of Divine Revelation			R
3) Source of Salvation as offered by the Father, through the sacrifice of the Son, and the guidance of the Holy Spirit in the sacraments			R
Benchmark 2: The learner will explain the core beliefs held by Catholics as identified in the Articles of Faith.	D		
1) Doctrine/Dogma: revealed teachings of Christ, proclaimed by the Church, CCC 88			M
2) God sent his son to save us			R
4) “and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord”	D		
a) Jesus is the Son of God (fully divine)			R
b) Jesus is also fully human			R
d) Hypostatic Union	D		
5) “who was conceived by the Power of the Holy Spirit,” [Nicene: and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary CCC 484-486 (Incarnation)	D		
a) Definition: “into the flesh” God became Man, CCC 461-463			R
6) “Born of the Virgin Mary,” CCC 488	D		
c) Mary as Mother of God (Theotokos), CCC 495	D		
8) “He descended into hell; on the third day he rose again from the dead”	D		
c) Jesus descending to the dead brings the Gospel message “to all people of all times and all places,” CCC 634	D		
d) Fulfillment of all the promises of Old and New Testament	D		
11) “I believe in the Holy Spirit”	D		
a) Role of the Holy Spirit in the Church	D		
i) Sent by Jesus to his disciples to guide them and the Church			R
ii) Jesus tells us to pray to the Spirit, who will sustain and guide us until the Second Coming			R
iii) Revealed in Scripture, Tradition, and Magisterium, CCC 688	D		
iv) One in being with the Father and the Son (consubstantial)	D		
v) Eternally proceeding from Father and Son	D		
vi) Holy Spirit is revealed only by Jesus	D		
vii) Sent by Jesus for our advantage	D		
b) Names of the Holy Spirit			R
i) Paraclete: Consoler and Advocate			R
ii) Spirit of Truth			R
c) Symbols of the Holy Spirit, CCC 694-701: see Appendix A			R

CREED: DOCTRINE OF FAITH

	D	I	M/R
d) List the Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit: see Appendix A; Jn 14:26, 1 Cor 2:11. These are <i>gifts</i> from the Spirit to sustain us.			R
e) List the Fruits of the Holy Spirit: see Appendix A. These are how we live out the gifts of the Holy Spirit through our words and actions.			R
12) "... the Holy Catholic Church"	D		
a) Symbols of the Church: see Appendix B	D		
b) " Ecclesia " –to call out of, a convocation or assembly, God is calling together his people			M
c) Instituted by Christ and guided by the Holy Spirit			M
13) "...Communion of Saints..."			R
a) Saints in Heaven (including all souls in Heaven)			R
b) Souls in Purgatory			R
c) Faithful on Earth			R
d) further refinement of terms: Triumphant, Suffering, Militant/ Pilgrim			M
14) "...the Forgiveness of Sins"	D		
a) One baptism for the forgiveness of sins, CCC 978	D		
b) Power of the Keys (tie in to the sacrament of Reconciliation) John 20:19-23	D		
c) Indulgences: possible through a sharing in the treasury of God's infinite grace	D		
i) Plenary: forgiveness of all the punishments due to sin			M
ii) Partial: forgiveness of part of the temporal punishments due to sin			M
15) "...the resurrection of the Body..."	D		
a) Death is the end of earthly life, as a consequence of sin, CCC 1008	D		
b) Christ's obedience has transformed death to new life CCC 1009	D		
c) We are living in end times, preparing for the Parousia , CCC 1001	D		
d) Our resurrection will be the work of the Holy Trinity, CCC 989	D		
e) Beatific Vision	D		
16) "...and life everlasting."	D		
a) Heaven -perfect life with the Trinity			R
i) We will all be judged by God, and if we follow Jesus faithfully, heaven will be our final reward			M
b) Purgatory -final purification, CCC 1031			R
i) Be familiar with 2 Maccabees 12:44-45	D		
ii) Rev 21:27 "Nothing unclean shall enter it (heaven)."	D		
c) Hell -separated from God forever by our own free choice, CCC1033, 1035			R
i) Eternal separation from God	D		
ii) Eternal loneliness: separation from others	D		
iii) Inability to love, even self	D		
iv) Suffering of physical body	D		
17) Compare and contrast the Apostles' Creed and Nicene Creed	D		

CREED: DOCTRINE OF FAITH

	D	I	M/R
Benchmark 3: Define and Apply the Four Marks of the Church CCC 810, 870	D		
1) Be able to list the four marks.			R
2) One -just as the Trinity is one, so is the Church united by the Spirit (Eph 4:3-6, Jn 17:17-23, 1 Cor 12:13)			M
a) Three causes of unity CCC 813	D		
i) One Source: the Trinity	D		
ii) One Founder: Jesus	D		
iii) One Soul: Holy Spirit	D		
b) Church as the Body of Christ			M
i) Christ is the head			M
ii) Every baptized person is a member and called to holiness			M
iii) The Holy Spirit is the guide.			M
c) We must pray for Christian unity	D		
d) Christian unity as ecumenism			M
2) Holy -separated from the world and called to goodness			M
a) Called to be holy through our baptism			M
b) Sustained in holiness through: the Sacraments, Scripture, Tradition, Magisterium, Assembly, Prayer			M
c) Tradition is the handing down the Faith by word, custom and example			M
3) Catholic -universal, everyone is invited (Rom 12:4-5)			M
a) We can practice our faith in the Mass anywhere in the world, despite differences of language or culture, because the fundamentals of our Faith and Tradition do not change			M
b) We are all members of the Christian Church through baptism; however, not all Christian churches have the fullness of faith; this is only found in the Catholic Church. See <i>Lumen Gentium 14-16</i>		I	
4) Apostolic -handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the apostles to their successors, the bishops, (Mt 16:18, Jn 20-21, Eph 4:11, 1 Tim 3:1,8, 1 Tim 5:17, Tit 1:5), CCC 882-886, 890, 897, 901, 916, 927			M
a) We are called to participate in the mission of the apostles-students can participate through prayer, sacrifice, and almsgiving			M
b) Examine the hierarchy of the Church from lay people to the pope			M
i) The pope is the leader of the Catholic Church throughout the world			
ii) Name the current pope			
c) Examine diocese			M
i) What a bishop does and how he shepherds the diocese			M
ii) Wichita - Name the current Bishop of Wichita			M
iii) Kansas City as archdiocese			M
iv) Dodge City, Salina as sister dioceses			M
v) Priest is the leader of the Church in the Parish			R
d) Discuss the Roles of Church members as priest, prophet, and servant- king	D		

CREED: DOCTRINE OF FAITH

D	I	M/R
		M

e) Discover how popes are elected (**conclave** of Cardinals under 80, voting process, black/white smoke, papal name selection)

LITURGY AND SACRAMENTS

LITURGY & SACRAMENTS

	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 1: The learner will be familiar with the Catholic view of grace. CCC 1987-2029	D		
1) Definition of grace			R
b) The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to grow in holiness and become more like Him			R
3) Importance of grace: cannot reach heaven without it	D		
5) How we cooperate with God's will (ie. merit: discuss CCC 2010)		I	
a) We can never earn grace; it is a free gift from God		I	
b) God offers to let us cooperate in our salvation		I	
Benchmark 5: The learner will examine the historical development of the Mass from its inception at the Last Supper to the present day.	D		
1) Last Supper as a Passover meal (according to St. Hippolytus)	D		
2) Apostolic Era Mass (according to Didache)		I	
3) Justin Martyr's outline of the Mass (150 AD)		I	
4) Very little change to liturgy until Vatican II		I	
a) full, active, and conscious participation is mandatory		I	
b) increased use of the vernacular in the rites			M
5) Revised English Translation of the Mass in English implemented in Advent, 2011	D		
a) Students should be able to provide correct responses.			R
b) Why? To move our translation closer to the Latin original			R
c) Why? To better echo the scriptural roots of our Mass (for example, our response before Communion: "Lord, I am not worthy...", echoing the prayer of the Roman Centurion (Mt. 8:6))			R
d) Why? To better reflect theological truths (for example, Jesus was incarnate, not born, of the Virgin Mary, reflecting the moment of creation)			M
Benchmark 7: The learner will display appropriate participation in Mass.	D		
Benchmark 8: The learner will explain and experience the value of Eucharistic Adoration, Benediction, and other paraliturgical celebrations.	D		
1) Eucharistic Adoration	D		
2) Rosaries	D		
3) Stations of the Cross	D		
4) Benediction / Exposition	D		
5) Novenas	D		
6) Litanies	D		
7) Liturgy of the Hours		I	
Benchmark 12: The learner will identify various types of sacramentals and their uses. (1667-1679)			R
1) Types			R
a) Blessings of persons, meals, objects, and places (including consecrations)			R

LITURGY & SACRAMENTS

	D	I	R/M
b) Ashes: reminder of death and sin on Ash Wednesday			R
c) Medals (esp. Miraculous)			R
d) Crucifixes			R
e) Palms			R
f) Rosaries			R
g) Holy Water			R
h) Relics			M
i) Scapular	D		
i) 1 st a piece of cloth over Benedictines: symbol of yoke of Christ	D		
ii) Brown: OL of Mount Carmel	D		
j) Incense (Psalm 141)			R
k) Exorcisms: especially against Satan	D		
2) Sacrilege – disrespect for sacred persons, places, or things			R
3) Definition: sacred signs which bear a resemblance to sacraments which...			R
a) Prepare us to receive sacraments			R
b) Make occasions of life holy			R
c) Always include a prayer, often with a specific sign			R

MORALITY

MORALITY

	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 1: The learner will know and model the theological and cardinal (moral) virtues, particularly the virtues of chastity and modesty in dress, speech, and attitude.	D		
1) Virtue	D		
a) Define: A habitual and firm disposition to do good (CCC 1803)			R
b) Grace allows us to lead a more virtuous life			R
c) Virtues help us to a more chaste life			R
2) Theological virtues, 1 Cor 13:13			R
a) Define			R
i) Faith , CCC 1814			R
ii) Hope , CCC 1817			R
iii) Love (charity) , CCC 1822			R
iv) Golden Rule , CCC 1823			R
b) Practice in thought, word, and deed	D		
3) Cardinal (moral) virtues, Wis 8:7	D		
a) Define, CCC 1805			R
i) Prudence , CCC 1806			R
ii) Justice , CCC 1807			R
iii) Fortitude , CCC 1808			R
iv) Temperance , CCC 1809			R
b) Practice in thought, word, and deed	D		
Benchmark 2: The learner will apply the Ten Commandments, Beatitudes, and Precepts of the Church to conscience formation.	D		
1) Review decision making skills	D		
2) Sin/vice, CCC 1849; 1850	D		
a) Define			R
b) Every choice has a consequence	D		
c) Kinds of sin	D		
i) Original, CCC 404			R
(1) Concupiscence CCC 405	D		
(2) Weakness of the human body, including death	D		
ii) Actual			R
(1) Venial , CCC 1855			R
(2) Mortal , CCC 1855			R
iii) Commission and Omission	D		
d) Conditions for mortal sin, CCC 1857			R
i) Grave matter, CCC 1858			R
ii) Full knowledge, CCC 1859			R
iii) Complete consent – free will, CCC 1859			R
iv) Only free persons can make moral choices and be responsible for them			R
e) Role revelation, tradition, and of the Magisterium of the Church in conscience formation, CCC 2032, 2036	D		

MORALITY	D	I	R/M
f) Public recognition of sin: Excommunication	D		
5) Precepts of the Church, CCC 2041-2043 (appendix B)	D		
a) Memorize as in Appendix B			R
b) Understand obligation of each	D		
c) Relate to Ten Commandments			R
6) Define and distinguish the types of conscience	D		
a) Moral , CCC 1776-1782	D		
a) Informed vs. uninformed conscience (CCC 1860)	D		
c) Erroneous Judgment , CCC 1790-1794		I	
7) Progression toward heaven/hell: impulses lead to thoughts, lead to desires, lead to actions, lead to habits, etc.	D	D	
8) Duty to educate and inform your conscience	D		
Benchmark 3: The learner will demonstrate a reverence for the human body as a Temple of the Holy Spirit.	D		
1) Define and demand respect and self-respect	D		
2) Define what it means to be a Temple of the Holy Spirit , 1Cor 6:19-20, CCC 364			R
a) Body			R
b) Soul			
i) Free Will			R
ii) Intellect			R
3) Saints as examples (include but not limited to)	D		
a) St. Maria Goretti	D		
b) St. Agnes	D		
c) St. Dominic Savio	D		
d) St. Lucy	D		
e) St. Aloysius Gonzaga	D		
f) St. Mary Magdalen	D		
g) St. Rose of Lima	D		
h) St. Cecilia	D		
4) Purity, CCC 2521	D		
a) Chastity , CCC 2337, 2532	D		
i) Define			R
ii) Benefits of chastity for self and others	D		
iii) Practice in thought, word, and deed	D		
b) Modesty , CCC 2522, 2533	D		
i) Define			R
ii) Practice in thought, word, and deed	D		
c) Self control necessary for purity	D		
d) Offenses against purity (see Benchmark 9)	D		

MORALITY

	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 4: The learner will develop an appreciation for family life and Christian friendships founded on respect, reverence, and responsibility.	D		
1) Holy Family as a model	D		
2) Sacrificial Love	D		
a) Demonstrate acts of kindness towards others	D		
b) Recognize the sacrificial love of Jesus and love as He does	D		
c) Distinguish between love and infatuation	D		
3) Developing relationships	D		
a) Always rooted in our relationship with Jesus	D		
b) Self-discipline	D		
c) Self-awareness	D		
d) Respect for others (likes/ dislikes)	D		
4) Ideals of Love – To love as God loves, CCC 2376	D		
a) Freely (free choice)	D		
b) Gift of self, CCC 2346	D		
c) Permanent	D		
d) Limitless	D		
e) Levels of love for marriage preparation	D		
i) Physical attraction (sensual) (storge)	D		
ii) Friendship, CCC 2347 (philia)	D		
iii) Married love, CCC 2350 (eros)	D		
iv) Sacrificial love (agape)	D		
5) Developing relationships with members of the opposite sex	D		
a) Discuss ways to cope with emotions/pressures of boy/girl relationships	D		
b) Purpose of dating	D		
c) Dating continuum in non-threatening environment: Group dating		I	
d) Levels of physical intimacy (initial contact, talking, holding hands, good night kiss, prolonged kiss-danger zone, etc.)		I	
e) SPICE: spiritual, physical, intellectual, cultural, and emotional sharing		I	
6) Potential consequences of not acting according to God’s plan		I	
a) Pressure for pre-marital sex		I	
b) Risks of pre-marital sex		I	
i) Date rape/ violence/ harassment		I	
ii) Pregnancy		I	
iii) STD’s		I	
iv) AIDS		I	
v) Higher divorce rate		I	
c) Alcohol/drug use		I	
d) Possessiveness/ cut off from healthy relationships		I	
e) Decrease in self-esteem (guilt, regret, depression, disappointment)		I	
f) Weaken relationship with God		I	
g) Impure thoughts		I	

MORALITY

	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 5: The learner will put into practice the corporal and spiritual works of mercy by performing acts of stewardship.	D		
1) Practical love and care for God's creation	D		
2) Memorize and relate to stewardship activities			R
a) Corporal works of mercy, CCC 2447 (see Appendix B)			R
b) Spiritual works of mercy, CCC 2447 (see Appendix B)			R
Benchmark 6: The learner will examine and apply the teachings of the Catholic Church to relevant social issues of the day.	D		
1) Respect for human dignity as the most basic principle of Catholic social teaching			M
2) Life Issues	D		
a) Life is created in God's image – We are children of God			R
b) Life is precious to God			R
c) Abortion, CCC 2271	D		
3) Internet Safety (See appendix F)	D		
a) Rules and Tools for home (See appendix F)	D		
b) Online Predators	D		
c) Dangers of Pornography	D		
d) Levels of Addiction	D		
4) Alcohol/ drugs, CCC 2291	D		
5) Capital Punishment, CCC 2266-2267	D		
6) Avoiding War (Just War), CCC 2398	D		
7) Organ transplants, CCC 2296	D		
8) Stem cell research	D		
9) Reproductive technology (see <i>Donum Vitae</i>)	D		
10) Euthanasia, CCC 2276-2279	D		
11) World Hunger, CCC 2829	D		
12) Immigration	D		
13) Marital Separation, (1Cor 7:10-11)	D		
14) Divorce, (Heb 13:4), CCC 2384-2386	D		
15) Suicide, CCC 2280	D		
16) Rape, CCC 2356	D		
17) Examine and critically evaluate the impact of various media forms	D		
a) Art	D		
b) Music	D		
c) Movies	D		
d) Drama	D		
e) Advertisements/ Commercials	D		
f) Television/ Radio	D		
g) Print Media	D		
h) Social Media	D		
i) Internet	D		
j) Video Games	D		

MORALITY

	D	I	R/M
18) Learn about positive alternatives	D		
a) Prayer groups (Daily prayer)	D		
b) Christian radio	D		
c) Deeper relationship with Christ	D		
d) Friends who share your values	D		
e) Christian music/ concerts	D		
f) Christian magazines/ books	D		
g) Retreats	D		
h) TEC (Teens Encounter Christ) retreats	D		
i) True Love Waits		I	

Human Sexuality Formation

The formation of a young person in human sexuality can not be reduced to a plumbing manual and passed off as “sex ed” as it may be in other schools.

The Catholic philosophy is that as the first educators of their children, parents have the primary obligation for human sexuality formation. The Catholic school assists parents in fulfilling this responsibility not only because a state law requires it but because parents deserve assistance and modern society desperately needs the wisdom and insight the Church can offer.

What distinguishes the Catholic Church’s view of human sexuality?

1. It focuses on the dignity of every human person.
2. In the elementary grades, it focuses on formation in the virtues, especially those of self-respect and respect for others but includes the four moral virtues and the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
3. It requires that information about human sexuality not be separated from its moral context.
4. When teaching the most intimate aspects of human sexuality, it asks first for written parental permission to impart this information to the children.
5. In the middle school grades, it emphasizes an understanding of self, the mutuality of relationships, and the sacredness of sexual powers.
6. In the lower level courses of high school it continues to aid the young person in proper formation for lifelong intimacy with one partner through the healthy formation of relationships, an understanding of the necessary process of moving from friendship to marriage, and points out the pitfalls and detours that society glorifies but experience shows to be destructive and unfruitful.
7. It condemns the objectification of women’s bodies to satisfy lust and it critically distinguishes what modern culture considers natural and inevitable from God’s plan for the use of our sexual gifts.

8. It culminates in an upper level vocations course which prepares students for choosing their life's vocation and assists them in discerning their next steps after high school.
9. Above all, a Catholic view of human sexuality dignifies the truth and beauty of human sexuality when lived fully and unreservedly in accordance with natural law.

Key Doctrinal Points

1. God created us in his image (i.e. to be like Him).
2. God inscribed into our very nature a need for and a responsibility for mutual love and communion. This is our universal vocation.
3. The complementary union of husband and wife in matrimony with the help of the Holy Spirit should be modeled on the Trinity.
4. The Trinity is a family of persons who give themselves to each other permanently, totally, completely, and sacrificially.
5. The Incarnation demonstrates the infinite value of our humanity dignity. The Son of God became Man, because God loves us so much.
6. In his passion and death, Christ sacrifices His body for His Bride, the church.
7. In his ascension, Christ ascends to heaven in His glorified body. Our destiny is to be with him, in heaven, body and soul, for all eternity.
8. Mary's body housed the living God. In her Assumption, Mary's body was raised to heaven into glory. Mary is a sign and witness to our hope for the resurrection of our bodies for all eternity.
9. At Eucharist, we receive the body of Christ. Our bodies are made to be shared with others for their true good.
10. Formation in virtue is formation in what is true and objectively good, not in what is popular or comfortable. We were made by God to be like Him. Virtue is the habit of doing good, i.e. the habit of becoming like God.

STEWARDSHIP

STEWARSHIP OVERVIEW

Stewardship is a spirituality, a way of living, a step in our personal evangelization. As important as it is to memorize the official diocesan definition, the virtues of a steward, and even the triad of “time, talent, and treasure,” it is far more critical that students see stewardship witnessed daily by their teachers and parents as their way of life and also have the opportunity to practice it in every routine of the day.

Three questions distinguish stewardship from the modern lifestyle espoused and glamorized by current culture. What do I have? Where did it come from? What do I do with it?

Modern culture constantly teaches us that we do not have enough and deserve more. However, stewards believe that they have everything they need and must of what they want.

Modern culture teaches us that whatever we have, we earned with our own two hands; whatever we want, we have a right to; whatever we don’t want, we can dispose of. Stewards believe that everything we have is a gift from God, and the most important things we have – life, love, family, health, children, happiness, eternity, etc. can not be earned or purchased at any price.

Modern culture teaches us that what we have is ours to keep, and that we owe nothing to anyone else because each person should take care of himself. Stewards believe, however, that because everything we have is a gift from God, we have an obligation to care for these gifts, share them generously with others, and be accountable to God for our stewardship of the gifts He has entrusted to us.

So teaching stewardship is not a matter of definition or service hours. It is a countercultural way of life that each of us can choose or not. “To be or not to be?” was Shakespeare’s famous question. For Christian disciples it is the question. Stewardship is the answer.

Stewardship	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 1: The learner will identify the elements of stewardship.	D		
1) Identify the stages of conversion of stewardship			R
a) God calls each of us (Evangelization) to holiness CCC 1533, 1962, 1877			R
b) We agree to be his disciples (discipleship) CCC 618, 1533, 1275			R
c) We live out discipleship as stewards			R
i) Define stewardship : the grateful response of a Christian disciple who recognizes and receives God’s gifts and shares these gifts in love of God and neighbor			R
ii) Explore commitment demanded of a disciple: chastity, poverty, and obedience	D		
2) Four elements of stewardship	D		
a) Share our gifts generously.			R
b) Receive God’s gifts gratefully.			R
c) Cultivate God’s gifts diligently.			R
d) Account for our stewardship of God’s gifts.			R
3) Characteristics of a steward	D		
a) Prayer	D		

Stewardship	D	I	R/M
b) Generosity	D		
c) Trust	D		
d) Patience	D		
e) Gratitude	D		
f) Responsibility	D		
g) Perseverance	D		
h) Simplicity	D		
i) Mercy	D		
j) Humility	D		
4) Four pillars of stewardship			R
a) Hospitality			R
b) Prayer			R
c) Formation			R
d) Service			R
5) Stewardship in the Diocese of Wichita as unique	D		
Benchmark 2: The learner will identify, define, and apply the role of a steward of vocation.	D		
1) Define <i>steward of vocation: one who responds generously to the call of God</i> ; CCC 1, 358, 1700, 825, 898, 873, 931			R
2) Be open to God's call			R
3) Discovering your gifts	D		
4) Understand that our desire for God is written in our heart, because He is our Creator, CCC 27			R
5) Love is the fundamental and innate vocation of every human being, CCC 1604, 2331, 2392	D		
6) Pray for an increase in Religious vocations; for example, Vocation Prayer, 31 Club, and Adopt a Seminarian	D		
7) Gifts and Responsibilities of each vocation	D		
a) Priesthood	D		
b) Consecrated Religious Life	D		
c) Married Life	D		
d) Single Life (state in life vs. vocation)	D		
8) Fulfilling this desire leads to true happiness (vs. false happiness)	D		
9) Learn to pray to discern God's call to each individual			R
Benchmark 3: The learner will identify, define, and apply the role of a steward of creation.	D		
1) Define <i>steward of creation: someone who cultivates and cares for God's creation, both living and nonliving</i> , (Gen 2: 15)			R
2) Respect for human life, CCC 1700	D		
a) All people from conception to natural death, CCC 2258-2283			R

Stewardship	D	I	R/M
b) Aged, CCC 2208	D		
c) One's own body, CCC 1004, 2288	D		
d) Unborn, CCC 2270-2275	D		
3) Protection of the environment, CCC 2415	D		
a) Animals, CCC 2416-2418	D		
b) Conservation	D		
c) Recycling	D		
4) Work as a fulfilling human vocation, CCC 2427, 2428	D		
Benchmark 4: The learner will identify, define, and apply the role of a steward of the Church.	D		
1) Define steward of the church: <i>someone who works to spread the Catholic faith throughout their community and the world.</i>			R
a) We are all called to be missionaries. We don't have to go to another country to be a missionary. We are called to be an example and bring others to the church wherever we are. (See below)			R
b) Mary is the perfect example of a steward of the Church- total devotion to Christ	D		
3) Role of the parish steward CCC 2226			R
a) Make and keep a sacrificial pledge to the parish	D		
b) Participate in Mass and the sacraments faithfully in the parish	D		
c) Serve in parish ministries	D		
d) Register in the parish	D		
e) Participate in parish faith formation programs	D		
f) Live one's public life consistent with Catholic moral principles	D		
4) Role of the parents in the mission of the Church, CCC 5, 2221-2231, 2688,	D		
a) Create a loving home	D		
b) Educate in our Faith	D		
c) Grow in holiness	D		

Mission Overview

Decades ago, missionary work was seen to be the task of a small number of zealous Catholics who traveled to distant lands to convert pagans. The rest of the Catholic population participated in this effort with occasional donations.

The Second Vatican Council proclaimed a very different vision of spreading the faith that was the vocation of every baptized person and was to be reiterated at the conclusion of every Sacrifice of the Mass when the faithful are sent from the liturgy to live the faith, to love and serve each other.

In recent times, this missionary call is best understood within the context of evangelization, a term elaborated upon by Pope Paul VI in 1976 in **Evangelii Nuntiandi**. Evangelization is an umbrella term

that explains how a person comes to know, love, and live the Catholic faith. It includes the proclamation or reception of the Gospel, the decision to accept God's call to follow Him (discipleship), the decision to live out that faith in service to God and to others (stewardship), and the obligation to witness to that faith and spread it as missionaries.

The understanding of the missionary call also continues to evolve. We have always understood that the Church has a mission to evangelize those who have never heard the gospel. However, in recent years, the term New Evangelization has been coined to stir up the dormant or inactive faith of those who are already members of the Church through Baptism, a group estimated to include more than 20 million people in the United States alone. Clearly, then, to paraphrase recent popes, the work of every Catholic is to be a missionary.

Doctrinal Points

1. The Great Commission of Jesus is “Go, therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you...” (Mt. 28:20)
2. Christ has entrusted His mission to the Church. The Church, in obedience to the command of her founder and because it is demanded by her own essential universality, strives to preach the Gospel to all men” (CCC 849)
3. The Church is the Body of Christ where Christ the Head continues to work His mission. Through Baptism, we became members of Christ's Body.
4. “Because she believes in the universal (catholic) plan of salvation, the Church must be missionary.” (CCC 851)
5. “All the members of the Church share in this mission, though in various ways.” (CCC 863)
6. “Modern man listens more willingly to witnesses than to teachers, and if he does listen to teachers it is because they are witnesses.” (Evangelii Nuntiandi 41) Pope Paul VI.

PRAYER & SPIRITUALITY

PRAYER & SPIRITUALITY

	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 1: The learner will develop a personal relationship with Jesus Christ and the Church, which is anchored in a vibrant prayer life.	D		
1) Necessity of prayer, CCC 2744, 2562 (praying at all times)	D		
Benchmark 2: The learner will define and practice different types of prayer.	D		
Benchmark 3: The learner will understand and memorize specific prayers as they relate to Catholic spirituality. (see Appendix A)	D		
8) Act of Contrition			R
9) Morning Offering			R
10) Apostles' Creed			R
11) Hail Holy Queen			R
12) Rosary			R
13) Act of Faith			R
14) Act of Love			R
15) Act of Hope			R
16) Fatima Prayer			R
17) Stations of the Cross			R
18) Memorare			R
19) Queen of Heaven (Regina Coeli)			R
20) Glorious Mysteries			R
21) Joyful Mysteries			R
22) Sorrowful Mysteries			R
23) Luminous Mysteries			R
24) Come, Holy Spirit			R
25) Angelus (Angel of the Lord)			R
26) Nicene Creed			R
27) Prayer to St. Michael the Archangel			R
28) Magnificat			M
Benchmark 4: The learner will display appropriate gestures while participating in various forms of liturgy.	D		
1) Gestures and participation	D		
Benchmark 5: The learner will acknowledge the special honor due to Mary through devotions to her (see Creed and Saints for more)	D		

SCRIPTURE

SCRIPTURE

	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 1: The learner will identify essential elements of the Bible.	D		
1) The Bible as God's revelation of Himself to us			R
a) Also revealed by tradition : handing down by word, custom and example			M
b) Also revealed by Magisterium : The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition.			M
3) The Bible as Covenant			R
a) God's faithfulness to man			R
b) Relevance to today's life	D		
c) Bible as the Inspiration of the Holy Spirit			R
Benchmark 2: The learner will identify and apply the content of specific books and other important concepts contained in Holy Scripture.	D		
3) Be familiar with or analyze the Synoptic Gospels	D		
a) The Infancy Narratives	D		
iv) Canticle of Mary (Magnificat), Lk 1: 46-56			M

CHURCH HISTORY AND SAINTS

Church History

	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 1: The learner will define and recognize why we study Church history.	D		
1) Ways the Church is both a human and divine institution	D		
2) Conditions that enabled Christianity to grow	D		
3) Reasons to study Church history		I	
Benchmark 2: The learner will discover the conditions under which Christianity began (30-100 A.D.).	D		
1) God the Father's plan of salvation as revealed in the Old Testament (LG 2, CCC 759, 762)	D		
2) Plan instituted and fulfilled by Christ as revealed in the New Testament(CCC 748-766)			M
a) Last Supper (Holy Thursday)	D		
i) Creation of Priesthood	D		
ii) Creation of Eucharist	D		
b) Jesus submits himself to the will of the Father through his passion, suffering and death; this paschal mystery brings forth the Church on Good Friday	D		
c) The Church is born from the blood and water of Jesus' side			M
3) Holy Spirit and the public manifestation of the Church to the world at Pentecost	D		
a) Holy Spirit's presence abides in the Church until the Second Coming of Christ	D		
b) Holy Spirit as a constant presence working through both the overall Church and individual members			M
4) Apostolic era ends with death of last apostle (John) in approx. 100 A.D.	D		
Benchmark 3: The learner will examine how the early Church grew despite opposition (30-313 A.D.).	D		
1) How the faith was spread	D		
a) Early Christians remained Jews and followed Jewish law	D		
b) Council of Jerusalem (48 A.D.) allowed gentiles to join Christianity without converting to Judaism (Acts 15)			M
c) Missionary trips (see Acts of the Apostles), esp. Paul's travels	D		
2) How and why early Christians were persecuted	D		
a) By Jews	D		
i) Stephen, the protomartyr			R
ii) Persecution in AD 41 by Herod Agrippa to placate Jews (Acts 12): martyrdom of the first apostle (James the Greater)			R
iii) Christianity threatened Jewish view of the Messiah		I	
b) By Romans		I	
i) Christians believed in equality of all people before God		I	
(1) Caused a fear of rebellion		I	
(2) Caused a refusal to worship the emperor		I	
ii) Examples		I	
(1) Persecution under Nero limited to Rome (64)		I	

Church History	D	I	R/M
(a) Peter crucified upside down (64)			M
(b) Paul martyred (63 or 64)			M
(2) Martyrdom of Felicity and Perpetua: 203 (Roman Canon)		I	
(3) Catacombs first created at beginning of 3rd century		I	
(4) Edict of tolerance issued (261-303)		I	
3) Discover how the Church met opposition from within:		I	
a) Gnosticism:		I	
i) Denied Incarnation and appealed to secret knowledge for proof			M
ii) Saw spirit as good and matter as bad: dualism			M
iii) One of the most basic heresies		I	
b) Church response:		I	
i) Initial collection of the New Testament			M
ii) Apostolic succession which leads to consistent teaching			M
iii) Initial formation of the Creed			M
Benchmark 4: The learner will explore and define the many changes in the Church in the fourth century (313-475).		I	
1) AD 313: Edict of Milan under Constantine (edict of toleration)			M
2) Became official religion (380)			M
a) Benefits: return of property and honors to bishops		I	
b) Headaches: caesero-papism: Emperor's interference with internal affairs of the Church		I	
3) Contributions of some Church Fathers to our Sacred Tradition, esp. in the CCC		I	
b) Fathers of the Church: early saints known for their sanctity and orthodoxy as seen in lives and writings		I	
c) Doctors of the Church: outstanding guides for all periods of the Church history as seen in their writings		I	
c) Apostolic Fathers: known by the Apostles or their successors			M
i) Ignatius of Antioch		I	
ii) First to use the term "Catholic Church"		I	
d) Apologists: wrote works defending the Christian faith			M
e) Golden Age of Fathers (325-451)		I	
i) John Chrysostom (345-407) (Greek Father)		I	
ii) Augustine (354-430) (African doctor of the church) (Latin Father)			M
iii) Jerome (347-419) (Latin translation of the Bible)		I	
4) Beginnings of monasticism			M
a) Since beginnings of Church, men and women sought virginity "for the sake of the kingdom"		I	
b) Began in east with Anthony of the Desert (251-356): hermits (eremitical life)		I	
c) Basil created communities (330-379) in the East		I	
5) Summarize the ways four early church councils clarified Catholic teaching on the issue of who Jesus is in terms of person and nature		I	

<u>Church History</u>	D	I	R/M
a) Nicea I (325)			M
i) Attacked Arianism (Jesus as fully man and created by God)		I	
ii) 1st ecumenical council		I	
b) Constantinople I (381): final form of the Nicene Creed			M
c) Ephesus (431): Mary as mother of God (Theotokos), celebrated 1/1			M
d) Chalcedon (451): definition of hypostatic union			M
Benchmark 5: The learner will explain the growth and changes in the Church during the Early Middle Ages (476-1054).			
1) German tribes (a.k.a. barbarians) invaded throughout the 5th and 6th centuries		I	
a) Rome sacked (410) by Visigoths		I	
b) Last Roman emperor dethroned (476)		I	
c) As Rome's political authority decreased, the moral authority of the Church increased through maintaining law and order and protecting civilians		I	
2) Moslem armies invaded during the 7th and 8th centuries		I	
3) Rise of Byzantine (Eastern) empire		I	
a) The Church survived as Christians moved into the countryside and converted the barbarians		I	
b) Monasteries preserved learning, culture and scholarship			M
4) Beginnings of the monastic movement		I	
a) Monastery means living alone, away from the world			M
b) Example: Benedict (480-550) in Italy			M
i) Created a rule of life for monasteries centered around ora et labora (work and prayer)			M
ii) Father of Western monasticism			M
5) Early monks evangelized Europe	D		
a) Evangelization: spreading the gospel			R
b) Ireland: St. Patrick and St. Columba in 5th and 6th centuries		I	
c) France: Clovis, king of the Franks, converted (c.500)		I	
d) Germany: Willibrod and Boniface (680-754) in 7th and 8th centuries		I	
e) Slavs: Cyril and Methodius in 9th century; invented Cyrillic alphabet and introduced Slavonic liturgy (863)		I	
f) By 1300, all Europe converted (at least in name)		I	
6) Explore the establishment of a Christian Empire and the causes of the Schism of 1054		I	
a) Establishment of Christian empire: Charlemagne (768-814) crowned emperor by Pope Leo III (800)		I	
b) Eastern Schism (split) of 1054; led to creation of Eastern Orthodox Church . Caused by political, cultural, and dogmatic tensions			M
i) Primacy of Pope, i.e. the authority of the Pope over other bishops and patriarchs			M

Church History	D	I	R/M
ii) Eastern church believed that changing rites was the same as changing the faith; Western church saw the two as separate		I	
iii) Role of the Holy Spirit in the Trinity and language used to describe it		I	
iv) Clerical celibacy		I	
Benchmark 6: The learner will assess how the Church was renewed and reformed during the High Middle Years (1046-1305).		I	
1) Understand the need for reform in the High Middle Ages		I	
a) The human element of the church needed purification from political and selfish motivations		I	
b) Feudalism: rigid political and social order			M
i) Serfs worked the land for the lords			M
ii) bishops and abbots served as secular as well as spiritual leaders		I	
c) Gregorian reform under Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085)		I	
i) Protested the corruption of religion by money (simony)			M
ii) Outlawed lay investiture : the appointing of clergy by lay people (1075)			M
iii) Concordat of Worms (1122): religious independence from state		I	
d) Led to Canon law			M
e) St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153) worked at clergy reform and the Christianization of society; stressed union with God over asceticism		I	
2) Explore how the Crusades failed to achieve their objectives		I	
a) Urban II called for the first crusade to aid the Eastern Church and free the Holy Land from the Moslems			M
b) Initial motives were ignored as the Crusades continued		I	
c) Review who controls these areas today (Palestine, Turkey, Israel)		I	
3) Appreciate various expressions of faith in the High Middle Ages		I	
a) Mendicant orders: traveling orders that shared the Faith with a dedication to poverty and simplicity of life			M
i) Franciscans: under St. Francis of Assisi (1181-1226) (emphasis on poverty)		I	
ii) Dominicans: under St. Dominic (1170-1221) (OP: Order of Preachers, since their charism was preaching to heretics)		I	
iii) Carmelites (founded by crusaders who lived as penitent hermits)		I	
b) New personal devotions		I	
i) Rosary (popularized by St. Dominic)		I	
ii) Stations of the Cross		I	
iii) Crèche, i.e. Nativity scene (started by St. Francis of Assisi)		I	
c) Formation of Catholic Universities, beginning in 12th century to preserve learning; Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) (Summa Theologica)			M
d) Inquisition : official Catholic court that examined charges of heresy (1220-1230)			M
i) No separation of church and state meant state punishments for church offenses		I	
ii) Many people were unjustly punished and put to death		I	

<u>Church History</u>	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 7: The learner will define and articulate how the Church of the Renaissance survived and flourished despite crises and challenges (1305-1517).		I	
1) Discover that the Late Middle Ages were a time of trial for the Church		I	
a) England and France at war (1337-1453) (Joan of Arc)		I	
b) Muslim Turks captured Constantinople, pushed toward western Europe		I	
c) The “Black Death” (bubonic plague) (1347- 1348) reduced Europe’s population			M
i) Lack of clergy and lay catechesis due to the educated (i.e. the clergy and religious) caring for the sick and dying		I	
ii) Lack of catechesis led to lack of understanding of the Eucharist and the Mass		I	
d) Rise of national monarchies led to conflicts with papal authority		I	
2) Explore the effects that the Great Western Schism (1378-1417) had on the Church			M
a) Began with Avignon Papacy: popes lived in Avignon, France from 1305-1377		I	
b) Ended with move of Gregory XI to Rome (upon advice of Catherine of Siena (1347- 1380)		I	
c) Multiple popes claimed power from 1378- 1417: Popes of Rome, Antipopes in Avignon and in Pisa, Italy		I	
d) Ended with the Council of Constance (1417) when Pope Martin V was unanimously elected		I	
e) Effects		I	
i) Confusion on who to follow		I	
ii) Conciliarism: incorrect theory that councils, not the pope, hold supreme authority in the Church			M
3) Explore the impact of the Renaissance on the Church			M
a) Renaissance: rebirth in arts, education, and all areas of life		I	
b) Invention of printing press (1455) made religious books, including Bible, readily available			M
4) Understand the failures of the Renaissance Church leadership		I	
a) Many popes worried more about architecture and art than morality		I	
b) Nepotism: used offices to enrich their families		I	
c) Clergy often used office for personal benefit		I	
Benchmark 8: The learner will recognize and examine the causes and consequences of the Protestant Reformation (1517-1603).		I	
1) Identify the beginnings of the Protestant Reformation		I	
a) On October 31, 1517, Martin Luther (born 1483) nailed 95 Theses to the door of the Wittenburg church			M
b) Protested mainly the sale and abuse of indulgences (the remission of time in purgatory due to certain actions and a detachment from sin)		I	

Church History	D	I	R/M
c) In dealing with his own personal faith struggle, he not only called for needed reform but also started to reject necessary Church teachings (i.e. sacraments, the papacy, and Sacred Tradition)		I	
d) Luther believed that humanity was saved by faith alone (sola fide), not by good works		I	
e) Luther had no intention of forming a new church, but only of reforming the one true church		I	
f) Luther excommunicated by Leo X in January 1521 after the Pope affirmed that 54 theses were correct, but 41 were heresy and needed to be changed; Luther refused		I	
2) Explore the expansion of the Protestant Reformation		I	
a) Luther spread his ideas from Wittenburg for another 25 years		I	
b) His followers broke away from the Catholic Church and called themselves Lutherans		I	
c) Many local leaders also left the Church and took the people under their jurisdiction with them		I	
d) Huldrych Zwingli (1484-1531) rejected even more Church teaching, such as real presence in the Eucharist and sacraments as anything more than promises		I	
e) Anabaptists rejected infant Baptism and formal church structure; rejected by all Protestants and Catholics as too radical (Mennonite and Amish)		I	
3) John Calvin (1509-1564): Double predestination : all people predestined for heaven or hell			M
4) Explore the causes and effects of the English Reformation		I	
a) Henry VIII received the title Defender of the Faith for writing Defense of the Seven Sacraments		I	
b) Henry VIII wanted a divorce and annulment that Pope Clement VII would not grant		I	
c) Pope Paul III excommunicated Henry when he divorced Catherine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn		I	
d) Broke away and formed Anglican Church: identical to Catholic Church except that Henry was the head (1534)			M
e) He executed those who refused to acknowledge the king as head of the Church (i.e., St. Thomas More, St. Bishop John Fisher, etc.)			M
f) Mary I reintroduced Catholicism (1553-1558)		I	
g) Elizabeth I reaffirmed the place of Anglicanism and tried to create a religion acceptable to everyone: Protestant doctrine and Catholic government system (1558-1603)		I	
h) Those who protested the compromised religion were called Puritans or Separatists		I	
Benchmark 9: The learner will study the Counter-Reformation to deepen their understanding of the Church, especially the doctrinal guidelines established by the Council of Trent (1545-1648).		I	

<u>Church History</u>	D	I	R/M
1) Discover the ways the Council of Trent responded to the Protestant Reformation (1545-1563)			M
a) Explained various Church teachings		I	
b) Issued rules to eliminate abuses		I	
c) Issued rules to reform clergy		I	
2) Explore the ways that struggles in the Church call forth heroic men and women who enrich the church through their lives		I	
a) Approved creation of the Jesuits (SJ: Society of Jesus) under St. Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556) in 1540		I	
b) St. Vincent de Paul (1581-1661) founded Congregation of the Mission to take gospel to rural areas and caring for the poor			M
c) St. Teresa of Avila (1515-1582) and St. John of the Cross (1542-1591) reformed the Carmelites (OCD: Order of Discalced Carmelites)		I	
d) St. Charles Borromeo (1538-1584) was a model bishop of the time		I	
e) St. Francis de Sales (1567-1622) wrote <i>Introduction to the Devout Life</i> (1608); influenced spiritual development of laity		I	
f) Sts. Margaret Mary Alacoque (1647-1690) and John Eudes (1601-1680) developed the cult of the Sacred Heart		I	
Benchmark 10: The learner will describe how the Church responded to the age of kings, the scientific revolution, and the Enlightenment (1648-1749).		I	
1) Explore the spread of Catholicism through the world (general term: NA Martyrs, Juan Padilla, Rose of Lima, Martin de Porres)		I	
a) Missionaries accompanied Columbus to the New World (Franciscans and Dominicans)			M
b) Spanish missionaries attempted to defend rights of Native Americans (Serra, Kino, Padilla)		I	
c) Abuse by Spanish soldiers, unfair treatment by government officials, being forced from their ancestral homes, and disregard for their culture often led Native Americans into violent uprisings. Missionaries were often caught in the middle and were martyred.		I	
d) Francis Xavier went to India, Japan, and tried to reach China. Patron Saint of Missions.			M
2) Explore the effects of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment on the Church		I	
a) 1642: Galileo died and Newton was born; beginning of Scientific Revolution		I	
b) Science seemed to contradict biblical truths		I	
c) Leaders of the Enlightenment did not believe in divine revelation, faith, or the Bible		I	
d) Deism: belief in a god who had no interest in creation			M
Benchmark 11: The learner will discuss and describe the ways in which the French Revolution changed the church and the world (1789-1814).		I	

<u>Church History</u>	D	I	R/M
1) Explore the causes of the French Revolution and the resulting schism in the Church		I	
a) National Assembly wanted to control the Church even more than the monarchs		I	
b) Civil Constitution of the Clergy: clergy to be chosen by the people		I	
2) Understand the consequences of the Reign of Terror		I	
a) All whose loyalty to Revolution was suspect were executed		I	
b) 2,000-5,000 priests were executed		I	
Benchmark 12: The learner will describe the ways the Church changed and grew during the nineteenth century (1814-1914).		I	
1) Explain the Church’s growth during this age of Faith		I	
a) Why growth? Rise in missionaries led to more Catholics		I	
b) Results		I	
i) Expansion of Catholic education system		I	
ii) Increase in Catholic hospitals, orphanages		I	
iii) Devotion to the Sacred Heart—dedication of world to Sacred Heart in 1899		I	
iv) Devotion to Blessed Virgin		I	
(1) 1854—Dogma of Immaculate Conception proclaimed		I	
(2) Devotions in May and October		I	
(3) Our Lady of Lourdes apparitions 1858		I	
v) St. Therese of Lisieux “The little Flower”(1873-1897): Her “Little Way” called for sanctity through everyday life			M
2) Examine the ways in which Popes Pius IX and Pius X challenged the Church		I	
a) Pius IX (1846-1878): called Vatican I (1869- 1870) which defined infallibility			M
b) St. Pius X (1903-1914)			M
i) Frequent reception of Communion			M
ii) Children should receive Communion earlier			M
iii) Called for active participation by laity in the Mass		I	
Benchmark 13: The learner will deepen their understanding and appreciation of the contributions of the Church in the United States (1492-1861).		I	
1) Discover the roots of Catholicism in the United States		I	
a) Our Lady of Guadalupe 1531 -			M
i) appeared to Juan Diego, a pious Indian peasant			M
ii) appeared a pregnant native princess, crushing the head of the serpent god			M
iii) led to mass conversions among the native Mexicans		I	
b) Spanish Impact		I	
i) 1565: first Spanish colony in St. Augustine, FL and oldest parish		I	
ii) Bl. Junipero Serra (Franciscan) established 21 missions along Californian coast (1713-1784)		I	

<u>Church History</u>	D	I	R/M
c) French Impact		I	
i) St. Isaac Jogues and company, martyred by Iroquois 10/19/1646 after returning from previous torture		I	
ii) St. Rose Phillipine Duchesne			M
iii) Fr. Pierre DeSmet (Jesuit)		I	
iv) St. Kateri Tekakwitha (1656-1680) – Canonized in 2012			M
2) Explore the ways the Church took root in the Colonies		I	
a) Bishop John Carroll (1735-1815)		I	
i) First American Bishop (August 15, 1790)			M
ii) Diocese of entire United States		I	
b) Elizabeth Ann Seton (1774-1821)		I	
i) First native-born American saint		I	
ii) Founded American Sisters of Charity in Emmitsburg, MD		I	
iv) Founded the first parochial school			M
3) Explore the development of the immigrant Church in America		I	
a) Immigrant flood began with end of French Revolution wars in 1815		I	
b) Church needed priests who spoke the language of the various people, ex: John Neumann		M	
i) wrote first U.S. catechism		I	
ii) founded diocesan Catholic school system			M
c) Immigrants were very generous in the creation of new churches, orphanages, and schools in order to safeguard their families' faith, ex: St. Frances Cabrini (patron of immigrants)		I	
Benchmark 14: The learner will understand and describe the growth of the Church in the United States (1861-present).		I	
1) Baltimore Catechism (1884)		I	
2) St. Katharine Drexel: donation of entire fortune to educate Native Americans and African Americans			M
3) Effects of World War I		I	
a) Laws limited immigration, particularly Catholic and Jewish immigration		I	
b) Growth of Ku Klux Klan; anti-Catholic, anti-black, and anti-Jewish		I	
4) World War II effects		I	
a) Bishop Fulton J. Sheen (1895-1979) communicated over radio and television		I	
b) Growth from 21 to 42 million Catholics between 1940 and 1960		I	
5) Explore the crisis affecting the Church in the 1960s and 1970s		I	
a) Mass attendance, Catholic school enrollment, sacramental participation, number of seminarians and nuns all dropped radically		I	
b) Change caused by several factors		I	
i) Societal factors: social unrest, suburban sprawl		I	
ii) Theological factors: multiple theologies, loss of unity, poorly thought-out changes and changes not explained well		I	

<u>Church History</u>	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 15: The learner will explore and describe the role of the Church in the Twentieth Century.		I	
1) Discover the Church’s role prior to World War II		I	
a) Apparitions at Fatima 1917		I	
i) Praying for peace through the Rosary		I	
ii) Consecration of Russia to the Immaculate Heart of Mary		I	
2) Explore the effects on the Church of World War II and the aftermath: Holocaust		I	
a) Murder of Catholic priests in the streets		I	
b) St. Maximilian Kolbe			M
c) St. Teresa Benedicta (Edith Stein)		I	
3) Examine the growth of the Church in Asia, Africa, and Latin America		I	
a) Catholic church affected as colonial empires fell		I	
b) Ugandan martyrs in 1886		I	
c) Chinese and Vietnamese still persecuted for faith today		I	
i) Culture		I	
ii) Faith		I	
d) Latin America: For many years, Church suffered from poverty, priest shortage, revolution, and ignorant laity		I	
e) Ecumenism: unity of all Christians: efforts began to increase in 1940s and 1950s repeat			M
4) Explore the significance of Vatican II		I	
a) John XXIII (Angelo Roncalli) (1958-1963) called for “open window” into the church		I	
i) Spoke for social justice		I	
ii) Summoned ecumenical council, Vatican II, in 1962		I	
b) Two themes		I	
i) Renovation, bringing the church up-to- date			M
(1) Language of the people (vernacular)		I	
(2) Call for unity among Christians (ecumenism)			M
(3) Engaging the culture		I	
ii) Returning to the sources, to ancient Christian traditions			M
c) Paul VI (Cardinal Montini) (1963-1978) ended Vatican II in 1965		I	
d) Succeeded by John Paul I (only 34 days)		I	
e) Followed by John Paul II (1978-2005); saw Vatican II as great gift to Church			M
f) Benedict XVI (2005-current)			M
Benchmark 17: Learners will develop their knowledge of the history of the Diocese of Wichita.		I	
1) From Osage Mission (present day St. Paul, Kansas) the Jesuits established churches and schools throughout Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri.		I	
2) In 1887, the Diocese of Wichita was established. In 1897 the nine counties of southeast Kansas were added. In 1951, the western half of the diocese became the Diocese of Dodge City.		I	

Church History

	D	I	R/M
3) In 1933, the first diocesan superintendent of schools, Msgr. Leon McNeill, collaborated with the Adorer Sisters to open a Catholic college, Sacred Heart College, to prepare teachers. Today the college is called Newman University.		I	
4) Bishop Mark Carroll (1947-1963), a charismatic and energetic bishop, guided the Diocese through a period of enormous growth in churches, elementary schools, and high schools.		I	
5) Bishop Eugene Gerber (1982-2000) made stewardship a way of life for all Catholic life in the Diocese of Wichita – the first and only diocese in the United States to do so. This model of stewardship was pioneered by Msgr. Thomas McGread at St. Francis of Assisi parish.		I	
6) Bishop Thomas J. Olmsted - In 2002, the Third Diocesan Synod established critical priorities for future directions that will guide the Diocese in these first years of the new millennium.		I	
7) Bishop Michael O. Jackels (2005- present)-TOGETHER Vision			M

SAINTS

Benchmark 1: The student will study angels.

	D	I	R/M
1) Define angel			R
2) Kinds of angels	D		
a) Archangels (9/29)			R
b) Guardian (10/2)			R
c) Cherubim			R
d) Seraphim			R
e) Fallen Angels	D		

Benchmark 2: The student will study and analyze the life, virtues, and contributions of Mary and the saints.

1) Contributions of Mary (the greatest saint)	D		
2) Define saint			R
3) Patron saints	D		
4) Parish patron saints	D		
5) Types of Saints	D		
a) Apostles (combined with Evangelists)			M
b) Martyrs			M
c) Evangelists			M
d) Confessors			M

Benchmark 3: The student will outline the canonization process of saints.

1) Servant of God			M
2) Venerable			M
3) Blessed (Beatification)			M
4) Saint (Canonization)			M

SAINTS	D	I	R/M
Benchmark 4: The student will apply lessons to be learned from Mary and the saints.	D		
Benchmark 5: The student will study the life and contributions of specific saints appropriate to their grade level.	D		
*For the following saints, students should know:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time period • Major achievements • Patronage 			
1) Marian Feasts	D		
a) Holy Days of Obligation dedicated to Mary	D		
i) Mary, Mother of God, 1/1			M
ii) Immaculate Conception, 12/8 (Patroness of United States)			M
iii) Assumption, 8/15			M
b) Apparitions	D		
i) Our Lady of Guadalupe, 12/12 (Patroness of Americas)			M
ii) Our Lady of Lourdes, 2/11	D		
iii) Our Lady of Fatima, 5/13	D		
iv) Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 7/16	D		
v) Our Lady of La Vang (day depends on local custom)	D		
c) Other Marian celebrations	D		
i) Annunciation, 3/25			R
ii) Visitation to St. Elizabeth, 5/31			R
iii) Immaculate Heart of Mary, day after Sacred Heart	D		
iv) Queenship of Mary, 8/22	D		
v) Birth of Mary, 9/8	D		
vi) Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 6/26	D		
2) Other Solemnities and Feasts	D		
a) Joseph, Husband of Mary, 3/19			R
d) John the Baptist, 6/24 and 8/29			R
c) All Saints, 11/1	D		
e) Apostolic Times	D		
i) Peter & Paul, the Apostles, 6/29			M
ii) Joachim & Anne, 7/26			R
iii) Holy Innocents, 12/28			R
iv) Stephen, 12/26			M
v) Mary Magdalen, 7/22			R
vi) Thomas the Apostle, 7/3			R
vii) John the Apostle and Evangelist, 12/27			R
viii) Mark, 4/25			R
ix) Philip & James, the Apostles, 5/3			R
x) Matthias, 5/14			R

	D	I	R/M
SAINTS			
xi) James, 7/25			R
xii) Bartholomew, the Apostle, 8/24			R
xiii) Matthew, the Apostle, 9/21			R
xiv) Luke, 10/18			R
xv) Simon & Jude, the Apostles, 10/28			R
xvi) Andrew, the Apostle, 11/30			R
xvii) Barnabas, 6/11			M
xviii) Martha, 7/29	D		
f) Doctors of the Church <i>see appendix G for list</i>	D		
i) Albert the Great, 11/15 (patron of science, teacher of St. Thomas Aquinas)	D		
ii) Anthony of Padua, 6/13		I	
iii) Alphonsus Liguori, 8/1		I	
iv) Ambrose, 12/7 (Council of Nicaea and conversion of St. Augustine)		I	
v) Leo the Great, 11/10		I	
g) American Saints <i>see appendix G for list of all</i>	D		
i) Juan Diego, 12/9			M
ii) Katharine Drexel, 3/3 (gave away fortune, devoted to ministering to Native and African Americans)			M
iii) Kateri Tekakwitha, 7/14			M
iv) Elizabeth Ann Seton, 1/4			M
vi) Rose Philippine Duchesne, 11/18			M
vii) Damien of Molokai, 5/10	D		
viii) Bl. Junipero Serra, 7/1	D		
ix) Isaac Jogues & Comp., 10/19	D		
x) Miguel Pro, 11/23	D		
xi) Servant of God, Emil Kapaun			M
xii) Lawrence Ruiz & Comp., 9/28 (Filipino)	D		
xiii) Toribio Romo			M
h) Other Major Saints	D		
i) Nicholas, 12/6			M
ii) Blaise, 2/3			M
iii) Patrick, 3/17			M
iv) Francis of Assisi, 10/4			M
v) Clare of Assisi, 8/11			M
vi) John Bosco, 1/31			M
vii) Isidore the Farmer, 5/15	D		
viii) Joan of Arc, 5/30			M
ix) Tarcisius, 8/15	D		
x) Peter Claver, 9/9			M
xii) Faustina, 10/5 (Divine Mercy)	D		
xiii) Margaret Mary Alacoque, 10/17 (Sacred Heart)	D		
xiv) John Vianney, 8/4	D		

SAINTS

	D	I	R/M
xv) Andrew Kim Taegon & Companions, 9/20 (Korean)	D		
xvi) Pio of Pietrelcina, 9/23	D		
xvii) Monica, 8/27	D		
xviii) Boniface, 6/5, Apostle of Germany; move to Church History		I	
xix) Helen, 8/18		I	
xx) Andrew Truong & Companions, 11/24 (Vietnamese)		I	
xxi) Blessed John Paul II			M
xxii) Blessed Mother Teresa of Calcutta (service in India: seeing Christ in all, especially the poor, the dying, the unloved)			M

Glossary

These definitions are intended for teacher reference. Please simplify to make age appropriate.

Absolution - The words of forgiveness the priest prays over the penitent in the sacrament of Reconciliation.

Actual Grace – Temporary supernatural intervention given to perform a specific good act, thought, or deed.

Actual Sin - Any thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to God’s eternal law. All actual sins are classified on the basis of this division, where sinful thoughts are essentially desires, the words may either be spoken or otherwise articulated, the deeds involve some external manifestation, and omissions are failures to do what should have been done by a person in a given set of circumstances.

Adultery - Marital infidelity, or sexual relations between two partners, at least one of whom is married to another party. The sixth commandment and the New Testament forbid adultery absolutely (CCC 2380).

Advent - The liturgical season of four weeks devoted to preparation for the coming of Christ at Christmas (CCC 524).

Aeiparthenos – Greek word which means that Mary is ever-virgin; before, during, and after the birth of Jesus.

Agnosticism – In general, not knowing about religious truth; more specifically, not having rational certitude about it.

Alb - A white linen garment, reaching from the neck to the ankles with tight-fitting sleeves and held in at the waist by a cincture (girdle), worn by the ministers at Mass. It is sometimes ornamented near the hem with embroidery or other colored material, known as ‘apparels’. The alb was taken to symbolize purity, and it was customary for the celebrant to say ‘Make me white...’ while putting it on.

Ambo - The ambo is a special stand or place from where the Scriptures are read at Mass. (Also called lectern or podium)

Amice - A linen cloth, square or oblong in shape, with strings attached. It may be worn around the neck by the priest when celebrating the Eucharist, or by other ministers who wear the alb.

Anagogical – one of the deeper senses used in interpreting Sacred Scripture that detects allusions to heaven or afterlife.

Anamnesis - The “remembrance” of God’s saving deeds in history in the liturgical action of the Church, which inspires thanksgiving and praise. Every Eucharistic prayer contains an anamnesis or memorial in which the Church call to mind the Passion, Resurrection, and glorious return of Christ. (also called Memorial Acclamation or *Mysterium Fidei*)

Anchorites - Men who renounce the world in order to spend their lives alone in penance and prayer; women are known as anchoresses.

Angel - A spiritual, personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan (CCC 329-331).

Angelus - A Catholic devotional practice performed in the early morning, at noon, and in the evening, usually, in places where the custom is generally observed, during the ringing of a bell. It consists of three verses with their responses, each followed by a Hail Mary, and it concludes with a prayer.

Anointing - Anointing is the signing of a person with holy oil. Anointing is used in the sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation, and in other sacraments and rites of the Church.

Annulment - Official declaration by the Church that, for lawful reasons, a marriage was invalid and consequently null and void, i.e. a marriage never sacramentally took place.

Annunciation - The visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to inform her that she was to be the mother of the Savior. After giving her consent to God's word, Mary became the mother of Jesus by the power of The Holy Spirit.

Anointing of the Sick - One of the seven sacraments administered by a priest to a baptized person in danger of death because of illness or old age, though prayer and the anointing of the body with the oil of the sick. The proper effects of the sacrament include a special grace of healing and comfort to the Christian who is suffering infirmities of serious illness or old age, the forgiving of the person's sins, and the possibility of physical healing (CCC 1499, 1520, 1523, 1526-32).

Apologetics - The theological discipline that deals with the reasons for believing God and accepting the faith presented by the Christian Church; a defense of Catholicism by the use of logic, Scripture, and Church teaching.

Apologist - One who writes or speaks in defense of Christian beliefs and practices.

Apostle - A term meaning one who is sent as Jesus was sent by the Father, and as He sent His chosen disciples to preach the Gospel to the whole world (CCC 857).

Apostles Creed - A statement of Christian faith developed from the baptismal creed or "symbol" of the ancient Church of Rome, the see of St. Peter, first of the Apostles. The Apostles' Creed is considered to be a faithful summary of the faith of the Apostles. See prayers.

Apostolate - The activity of the Christian which fulfills the apostolic nature of the whole Church by working to extend the reign of Christ to the entire world (CCC 863). The specific work of a religious order.

Apostolic - One of the four attributes of the Church mentioned in the Nicene Creed. Refers to the Catholic faith as having been received through the apostles; apostolic succession from Peter to the current pope.

Apostolic Succession - The handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the Apostles to their successors the bishops through the laying on of hands, as a permanent office in the Church (CCC 77, 861).

Archangels - A chief or ruling angel. The term occurs twice in the New Testament (Jude 5:9; I Thessalonians 4:16) and has two Catholic meanings. In its wider sense an archangel is any angel of higher rank. More strictly, though, archangels are those angelic spirits who belong to the eighth of nine choirs of angels. As distinct from guardian angels, archangels are messengers of God to men. Three

archangels are specifically mentioned in the Bible: Tobit 12:6, 15; John 5:1-4; Luke 1:26-38; Revelation 12:7-9.

Arianism - A fourth-century heresy propagated by Arius denying the divinity of Jesus Christ. Following views which gnostics had popularized, he regarded the Son of God as standing midway between God and creatures; not like God without a beginning, but possessing all other divine perfections, not of one essence, nature, substance with the Father and therefore not like him in divinity.

Articles of Faith - Those revealed truths which have a specific and proper identity, yet are broad enough to include other revealed truths so as to form a unified body of Christian doctrine.

Ascension - The entry of Jesus' humanity into divine glory in God's heavenly domain, forty days after his resurrection (CCC 659, 665); one of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary.

Asceticism - A type of religious order that emphasizes self-denial and poverty. Its object is the attainment of Christian perfection.

Atheism - The denial in the theory and/or practice that God exists. Atheism is a sin against the virtue of religion required by the first commandment of the law. (CCC 2124-2125)

Attributes - Characteristics that are associated with a saint or other figure that help identify them or the manner of their martyrdom.

Baptism - The first of the seven sacraments, and the "door" which gives access to the other sacraments. Baptism is the first and chief sacrament of forgiveness of sins, because it unites us with Christ, who died for our sins and rose for our justification. The rite of baptism consists in immersing the candidate in water, or pouring water on the head, while pronouncing the invocation of the Most Holy Trinity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (CCC 977, 1213, 1275, 1278).

Baroque - A style of ecclesial architecture that developed during the Counter-Reformation; this style is identified as busy-looking, ornate, and highly decorated.

Barrel vault - In ecclesial architecture, a type of ceiling shaped like a half barrel which requires thick walls for support.

Basilica - A specific type of church architecture; specifically, a lengthy oblong edifice, rectangular in shape with an apse (a dome or arched ceiling) at one end. Also, a church or cathedral accorded certain ceremonial rights by the pope.

Beatitudes - The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness (Mt 5. 3-12; Lk 6. 20-26) (CCC 1716).

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament - A Eucharistic devotion in the Catholic Church of the Latin Rite that takes place in the context of adoration. In its traditional form, a priest, vested in surplice, stole, and cope, places on the altar the consecrated Host in the monstrance, and then incenses it. Benediction occurs when the priest lifts the monstrance containing the Host and blesses the congregation.

Bible - Sacred Scripture; the books that contain the truth of God's revelation and were composed by human authors inspired by the Holy Spirit. The Old Testament and the New Testament are the two main parts of the Bible (CCC 105).

Bishop – One who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of the Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the Episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles. He is the shepherd of a particular church entrusted to him and the head of a diocese. (CCC 1557; cf. 861, 886)

Blessed Sacrament - The Blessed Sacrament is a name given to the Eucharist, especially the consecrated elements reserved in the tabernacle for adoration or for the sick (CCC 1330).

Byzantine Liturgy or Rite - The liturgy of the Byzantine Rite of the Catholic Church. The Byzantine Rite differs from the Latin rite not in profession of faith, the seven sacraments, or in hierarchical unity, but in its approach to theology, spirituality, liturgy, church law, and in particular cultural and linguistic differences.

Canon Law - The rules which provide the norms for good order in the visible society of the Church. Those canon laws that apply universally are contained in the Codes of Canon Law. The most recent Code of Canon Law was promulgated in 1983 for the Latin Church and in 1991 for the Eastern Church.

Canon - The official list of books of the Bible commonly accepted by the Church as sacred and of divine authorship.

Cardinal (moral) virtues - Four pivotal human virtues that will govern our acts, order our passions, and guide our conduct in accordance with reason and faith (CCC 1805, 1834). See appendix A.

Cassock - The long garment (usually black) worn by the clergy.

Catacombs - A subterranean cemetery consisting of galleries or passages with side recesses for tombs.

Catechesis - An education of children, young people, and adults in the faith of the Church through the teaching of Christian doctrine in a unified and systematic way to make them disciples of Jesus Christ (CCC 5, 426-427).

Catechumenate - The formation of those in preparation for their Christian initiation that aims at bringing their conversion and their faith to maturity within the ecclesial community; a period of Christian development in RCIA.

Catholic - One of the four marks of the Church, taken from the Nicene Creed. The Church is catholic or universal both because she possesses the fullness of Christ's presence and the means of salvation, and because she has been sent out by Christ on a mission to the entire human race (CCC 750, 830).

Celibacy - The state or condition of those who have chosen to remain unmarried for the sake of the kingdom of heaven in order to give themselves entirely to God and to the service of his people. In the Latin Church, celibacy is obligatory for priests and bishops. In some Eastern Churches, celibacy is a prerequisite for bishops only; priests may not marry after they have been ordained (CCC 1579, 1580).

Censer - A vessel suspended by chains used for burning incense at solemn Mass, Vespers, Benediction, processions, and other important services of the Church. It is now commonly called the thurible.

Chalice – The consecrated cup, made of precious materials, used to hold the Blood of Jesus during the Mass.

Charity (love) - The theological virtue by which we love God above all things for his own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God (CCC 1822) (See Appendix A).

Chastity - The moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, provides for the proper living of one's sexuality in the context of his or her vocation (CCC 1832, 2337). It is also a Fruit of the Holy Spirit (see Appendix A).

Chasuble - The colored outermost garment worn by bishops and priests in celebrating the Eucharist. Its color depends upon the liturgical season or specific memorial, feast, or solemnity celebrated that day.

Cherubim - One of the choirs of angels.

Ciborium - A vessel made of precious materials used to contain the Blessed Sacrament during Mass or during reposition in the tabernacle.

Cincture (girdle) - One of six liturgical vestments, it is a cord or band of cloth worn at the waist over the alb by priests, bishops, or altar servers.

Coadjutor - A bishop who assists a diocesan bishop in the rule of his diocese and in the exercise of the Episcopal power of orders. The coadjutor bishop must also be appointed the vicar general.

Community - A group of people who share something important together; another name for a religious order.

Conception - The union of an egg and a sperm resulting in the formation of a new life; the beginning of life.

Conciliarism - The theory that councils, not the pope, hold supreme authority in the Church.

Conclave - A word used to describe the meeting of cardinals to elect a pope or to the place of election, a sealed-off area in the Vatican. - - Initiated by Pope Gregory X in 1274, the process of election today is governed by the regulations issued by Popes Pius XIII, John XXIII, and Paul VI. Fifteen days after the death of a Pope, an election is held in an area cut off from all outside contacts. The cardinal camerlengo presides, assisted by three senior cardinals. The customary method of election is by secret ballot, a two-thirds majority required for election. Ballots are cast, two in the morning and two in the afternoon, until a majority is achieved. Paul VI in 1973 added several regulations: no cardinal after age 80 may take part in the conclave and the number of cardinals involved may not exceed 120. New instructions were given as to how a deadlock should be resolved: all cardinals in the conclave vote to suspend the two-thirds rule, or to delegate the election to a committee of cardinals, or to reduce the candidates to the two having the highest number of votes.

Concupiscence - Human appetites or desires which remain disordered due to the temporal consequences of original sin, which remain even after Baptism, and which produce an inclination to sin. (CCC 1264, 1426, 2515)

Confession - An essential element of the Sacrament of Reconciliation, which consists in telling one's sins to the priest. By extension, the word confession is used to refer to the Sacrament of Reconciliation itself (CCC 1455).

Confessor - A priest qualified to hear the confessions of the faithful and grant sacramental absolution. A confessor is also empowered to grant certain dispensations and to absolve from censures, according to the provisions of ecclesiastical law.

Confirmandi - All the candidates preparing to receive the sacrament of Confirmation.

Confirmation – Sacrament which completes the Sacrament of Baptism with a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which seal or “confirm” the baptized in union with Christ and equip them for active participation in the worship and apostolic life of the Church (CCC 1285).

Consecration – The dedication of a object, place, or person to divine service by prayer or blessing. The consecration at Mass is that part of the Eucharistic Prayer during which the Lord’s words of institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper are recited by the priestly minister, transforming the bread and wine into Christ’s body (CCC 1352, 1353).

Consubstantial-having the same substance, or in all essentials the same

Contrition - Sorrow of the soul and hatred for sin with resolution not to commit the sin again. Contrition is necessary for the reception of Reconciliation (CCC 1451).

Cope - A semicircular cloak worn at certain liturgical functions, such as Eucharistic processions, adoration, and Matrimony outside of a Mass, by a priest or bishop when the chasuble is not used.

Corporal - A square white linen cloth, now usually somewhat smaller than the breadth of an altar, upon which the Sacred Host and Chalice are placed during the celebration of Mass.

Council – When all the bishops of the world meet together under the authority of the Pope to consider matters affecting the whole Church.

Covenant - A solemn, binding agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees (CCC 56, 62, 66).

Creationism – The doctrine that God created reality, including the universe and the world, out of nothing.

Creed - A brief summary statement or profession of Christian faith (CCC 187).

Cruets – Two small vessels containing the wine and water required for the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

Crusades – Medieval military expeditions organized by the Church for the liberation of the Holy Land and the defense of Christianity.

Deacon – A third degree of the hierarchy of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, after bishop and priest. The deacon is ordained not to priesthood but for ministry and service. Deacons are ordained to assist the bishop and priests in the celebration of the divine mysteries, above all the Eucharist, in the distribution of Holy Communion, in assisting at and blessing marriages, in the proclamation of the Gospel and preaching, in presiding over funerals, and in dedicating themselves to the various ministries of charity. While the Churches of the East have always had a functioning order of deacons, in the West the permanent diaconate was reestablished by the Second Vatican council (CCC 1569, 1571)

Dei Verbum - Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation of the Second Vatican Council.

Deism - The theory that accepts the existence of God on purely rational grounds but denies, doubts, or rejects as incredible Christianity as a supernatural religion. Accordingly, revelation, miracles, grace, and mysteries are excluded from acceptance by what is called "the rational man." Yet deism differs from rationalism in stressing its acceptance of a personal God and adherence to what is called natural religion, but with no recognition of a supernatural order.

Didache - A writing of the early Church (c. 100s) formally titled "The Lord's Instruction to the Gentiles through the Twelve Apostles" which contains our earliest descriptions, outside the New Testament, of the early Church and its practices.

Diocese - A "particular church", a community of the faithful in communion of faith and sacraments whose bishop has been ordained in apostolic succession. A diocese is usually a determined geographic area; sometimes it may be constituted a group of people of the same rite or language (CCC 833).

Disciple - (from Latin 'to discern') Learner; follower of Jesus Christ

Divine Office - The group of psalms, hymns, prayers, biblical and spiritual reading formulated by the Church for chant or recitation at stated times every day. Also called Liturgy of the Hours.

Divine Revelation - The self-disclosure of God and the communication of the truth about His nature and will.

Divorce - The claim that the indissoluble marriage bond validly entered into between a man and a woman is broken. A civil dissolution of the marriage contract (divorce) may be morally permissible in some cases but does not free persons from a valid marriage before God; remarriage would not be morally licit (CCC 2382).

Doctrine/Dogma - The revealed teachings of Christ which are proclaimed by the fullest extent of the exercise of the authority of the Church's Magisterium. The faithful are obliged to believe the truths or dogmas contained in Divine Revelation and defined by the Magisterium (CCC 88).

Dominions - One of the choirs of angels.

Double Predestination - A belief of John Calvin that all people are predestined for heaven or hell. Catholics believe that all people are predestined for heaven; their actions may preclude them from the destiny God would like for them.

Dualism - A belief in two gods or supreme beings; a logically impossible belief.

Ecumenical Council - A gathering of all the bishops of the world, in the exercise of their collegial authority over the universal Church. An ecumenical council is usually called by the successor of St. Peter, the Pope, or at least confirmed or accepted by him (CCC 884).

Ecumenism - Promotion of the restoration of unity among all Christians, the unity which is a gift of Christ and to which the Church is called by the Holy Spirit. For the Catholic Church, the Decree on Ecumenism of the Second Vatican Council provides a charter for ecumenical efforts (CCC 816,820-22).

Edict of Milan – Decree issued by emperor Constantine in 311 which ended Roman persecutions and allowed Christians to worship freely.

Election (of candidates) - Part of the RCIA process.

Encyclical - A pastoral letter written by the Pope and sent to the whole Church and even to the whole world, to express Church teaching on some important matter (CCC 892).

Epiclesis – The part of a sacrament which calls down the Holy Spirit. An epiclesis is found in every sacrament, usually accompanied by a laying on of hands (CCC1105,1127).

Episcopal - Pertaining to the office of bishop, hence Episcopal consecration, the Episcopal college, Episcopal conferences (CCC883,887,1557).

Episcopos – (from the Greek) The office itself or the tenure of a bishop; the body of bishops in a church or region.

Epistles – Books of the New Testament; usually official communications of instruction or correction sent to a church or a group of churches, written by an Apostle or sent under his authority.

Eremitical – Life of a hermit; a man or woman who practices extreme solitude.

Essenes – A Jewish-Palestinian ascetical sect. They practiced poverty, held their property in common, were celibate (although one group could marry), were devoted to prayer, reading, self-support, and frequent ritual baths. Their doctrine was similar to that of the Pharisees. John the Baptist shared many practices in common with the Essenes but was not part of their sect.

Eucharist - The sacrament of thanksgiving to God which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called the Eucharist is also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The Sunday celebration of the Eucharist is at the heart of the Church's life (CCC 2177).

Eucharistic Discourse - The Bread of Life Discourse as found in John 6: 22-71.

Eucharistic Prayer - The central part of the Mass, also known as the Canon of the Mass or “anaphora,” which contains the prayers of thanksgiving and consecration (CCC 1352).

Euthanasia - An action or an omission which, of itself or by intention, causes the death of a handicapped, sick, or dying person - sometimes with an attempt to justify the act as a means of ending suffering. Euthanasia violates the fifth commandment (CCC 2277).

Evangelical counsels – Advisory directives that enable a person to imitate Jesus Christ; traditionally they include active love of enemies, poverty, chastity, and obedience. The counsels are practiced both privately and in community forms of religious life. All religious communities (except Benedictines) take vows based on the counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience; Benedictines take vows of obedience, stability, and conversion.

Evangelist – One who works actively to spread the Christian faith; specifically, the authors of the four canonical Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John (CCC 125, 120).

Evangelization - The proclamation of Christ and his Gospel by word and the testimony of life, in fulfillment of Christ's command (CCC 905).

Examination of Conscience - Prayerful self-reflection on our words and deeds in the light of the Gospel to determine how we may have sinned against God. The reception of the Sacrament of Penance ought to be prepared for by such an examination of conscience (CCC 1454). See Appendix C.

Excommunication - A severe ecclesiastical penalty, resulting from grave crimes against the Catholic religion, imposed by ecclesiastical authority or incurred as a direct result of the commission of an offense. Excommunication excludes the offender from taking part in the Eucharist or other sacraments and from the exercise of any ecclesiastical office, ministry, or function (CCC 1463).

Faith - Faith is both a theological virtue given by God as grace, and an obligation which flows from the first commandment of God. In faith, a believer gives personal adherence to God and freely assents to the whole truth that God has revealed (CCC 26, 142, 150, 1814, 2087).

Feudalism - A term descriptive of the political and economic system of the early Middle Ages based on land tenure.

Filial Boldness - Trusting in God to answer our needs as children trust their parents (Mk 11:24) (CCC 2610).

Finger bowl and towel - Used by any person who handles the Eucharist to remove any particles from the hands.

Fornication - Sexual intercourse between an unmarried man and an unmarried woman. Fornication is a serious violation of the sixth commandment of God (CCC 2353).

Fortitude - One of the four cardinal moral virtues which ensures firmness in difficulties and constancy in doing the good. Fortitude is also one of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit (CCC 1808). See Appendix A..

Free will - "The power, rooted in reason and will...to perform deliberate actions on one's own responsibility" (CCC 1731).

Frescoes - Paintings on plaster which were popular during the Renaissance; ex. The Sistine Chapel ceiling.

General Judgment - Second coming of Christ in glory, marking the completion of salvation history, when God's plan will be revealed. The world as we know it will end, and the eternal destiny of every person will be known.

Gifts/Fruits of the Holy Spirit - Fruits: the perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the "first fruits" of eternal glory. Gifts: permanent dispositions that make us docile to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit. There are seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. There are twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit (CCC 1830, 1832). See Appendix A.

Gnosticism - Heretical belief that knowledge of salvation is only given to some, and salvation is dependent upon having this secret knowledge. Already in the first century of the Christian era there were Gnostics who claimed to know the mysteries of the universe.

Golden Rule - A (modern) name for the precept in the Sermon on the Mount: Do unto others what you would have them do to you. (Mt. 7:12) (Lk. 6:31)

Gospel – The “good news” of God’s mercy and love revealed in the life, death, and resurrection of Christ. The four Gospels are the books written by the evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John which have for their central object Jesus Christ, God’s incarnate Son: his life, teachings, Passion and glorification, and his Church’s beginnings under the Spirit’s guidance (CCC 124, 514).

Grace – The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to grow in holiness and become more like Him. As sanctifying grace, God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love. As actual grace, God gives us the help to conform our lives to his will. Sacramental grace and special graces are gifts of the Holy Spirit to help us live out our Christian vocation (CCC 1996, 2000).

Guardian Angel - Angels assigned to protect and intercede for each person (CCC 336).

Hanukkah - The feast of the Dedication of the Temple, from the Greek *enkainia* meaning renewal or inauguration. The origin of the feast is given in 1 Mac. 4: 36-59.

Heaven - Eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed. Heaven is the state of supreme and definite happiness, the goal of the deepest longings of humanity (CCC 1023).

Hell - The state of definitive self exclusion from the presence of God, reserved for those who refuse by their own free choice to believe and be converted from sin, even to the end of their lives (CCC 1033).

Heresy - The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be believed with divine and Catholic faith (CCC 2089).

Holy – From the Greek *hagia*, set apart: One of the four marks of the Church in the Nicene Creed; to be set apart for God, separate from the world.

Holy Communion – Receiving the Body and Blood of Jesus in the Eucharist.

Holy Orders - The Sacrament by which the mission entrusted by Christ to his Apostles continues to be exercised in the Church through the laying on of hands. This sacrament has three distinct degrees of “orders”: deacon, priest, and bishop. All three confer a permanent, sacramental character (CCC 1536).

Homily - Preaching by an ordained minister to explain the Scriptures proclaimed in the liturgy and to exhort the people to accept them as the Word of God (CCC 132, 1100, 1349).

Hope - The theological virtue by which we desire and expect from God both eternal life and the grace we need to attain it (CCC 1817).

Host – The bread consecrated in the sacrament of the Eucharist.

Humeral Veil - A silk shawl laid round the shoulders serving to cover the hands. It is still worn by the priest in processions of the Blessed Sacrament and at the service of Benediction.

Hypostatic Union - The union of the divine and human natures in the one divine person of the Son of God, Jesus Christ (CCC 252, 468).

Immaculate Conception - The dogma proclaimed in Christian Tradition and defined in 1854, that from the first moment of her conception, Mary by the singular grace of God and by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ was preserved from original sin (CCC 491).

Incarnation - The fact that the Son of God assumed human nature and became man in order to accomplish our salvation in that same human nature. Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the second Person of the Trinity, is both true God and true man, not part God and part man (CCC 461, 464).

Indefectibility – See Matt. 16:18. A gift, a charism, given the earthy Church through the presence of the Spirit whereby the Church is preserved from destruction or total decay until the Second Coming of Christ.

Indifferentism – (religions) A term often used in reference to the view and attitude of those who hold that the differences of belief that separate different religions or sects of Christianity are of no significance

Indulgence - The remission before God of the temporal punishment due to a sin which has already been forgiven. A properly disposed member of the Christian faithful can obtain an indulgence under prescribed conditions through the help of the Church which, as the minister of redemption, dispenses and applies with authority the treasury of the satisfactions of Christ and the saints. An indulgence is partial if it removes part of the temporal punishment due to sin, or plenary if it removes all punishment (CCC 1471).

Inerrancy - The attribute of the books of Scripture whereby they faithfully and without error teach that truth which God, for the sake of our salvation, wished to have confided through the Sacred Scriptures (CCC 107).

Infallibility - The gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church whereby the pastors of the Church, the pope and bishops in union with him, cannot definitively proclaim a heretical or incorrect doctrine of faith or morals for the belief of the faithful (CCC 92).

Inquisition - The special court or tribunal appointed by the Catholic Church to discover and suppress heresy and to punish heretics.

Inspiration – The working of the Holy Spirit, specifically in those men responsible for the Old Testament and New Testament.

Intellect – The “thinking” aspect of humans, disembodied souls, and angels. The spiritual power of cognition, knowing reality in a nonmaterial way; the faculty of thinking in a way essentially higher than with the senses and the imagination.

Interdiction - An ecclesiastical penalty barring those punished from certain sacred rites.

Jewish and Protestant Apocrypha - The part of the Greek Septuagint that is not found in the Hebrew Bible, i.e. books or part of books that were not originally written in Hebrew and most often not included in Protestant translations.

Justice - The cardinal moral virtue which consists in the constant and firm will to give their due to God and to neighbor (CCC 1807). See Appendix A.

Justification – The gracious action of God which frees us from sin and communicates “the righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ” (Rom. 3:22); justification is not only the remission of sins, but also the sanctification and renewal of the interior man (CCC 1987-1989).

King James - Name generally used in the U.S. for the Authorized Version of the Bible. The Authorized Version was published under the authority of King James in 1611. While literally beautiful, it is not accepted as a historically correct translation of the Bible by Scripture scholars.

Kyrie/Kyrios - Greek for Lord.

Last Supper - The last meal, a Passover supper, which Jesus ate with his disciples the night before he died. (CCC 610-11, 1329, 1340).

Lay Investiture - The appointing of clergy by lay people; not allowed in the Catholic Church.

Lectiory - The official, liturgical book from which the reader proclaims the Scripture readings used in the Liturgy of the Word (CCC 1154).

Lector - The lector is the person who reads the first and second readings at Mass. Another name for lector is reader.

Lent - The liturgical season of forty days which begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the celebration of the Paschal mystery (Easter Triduum). Lent is the primary penitential season of the Church’s liturgical year, reflecting the forty days Jesus spent in the desert in fasting and prayer and the forty years the Israelites wandered in the desert before entering the Promised Land (CCC 540, 1095, 1438).

Liberalism - Until the eighteenth century the term generally meant whatever was worthy of a free man, e.g., as applied to the liberal arts or a liberal education. This meaning is still current, but at least since the French Revolution liberalism has become more or less identified with a philosophy that stresses human freedom to the neglect and even denial of the rights of God in religion, the rights of society in civil law, and the rights of the Church in her relations to the State.

Liturgy of the Eucharist - The Liturgy of the Eucharist is the second main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Eucharist we remember and share in Jesus’ life, death, and resurrection through the consecration of bread and wine, whereby they become the Body and Blood of Jesus, and their distribution in communion.

Liturgy of the Word - The Liturgy of the Word is the first main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Word God speaks to us through the readings from the Bible.

Love - The theological virtue by which we choose God above all things for his own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God (CCC 1822). See **Charity**.

Lutheranism - Those Protestants who follow the teaching of Martin Luther.

Maccabees - Late Old Testament books (first and second) classified as deuterocanonical. Derives from Hebrew Maggabath (hammer) a nickname given to Judas Maccabee.

Magisterium - The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals (CCC 85, 890, 2033).

Marks of the Church - The four attributes of the Church mentioned in the Nicene - Constantinopolitan creed: "We believe in one, holy, catholic, and apostolic Church." (CCC 811) See Appendix G.

Martyr - A witness to the truth of the faith. A martyr is willing to endure sacrifice and even death to be faithful to Christ. Also, those who die for the faith before having received Baptism may also be considered martyrs. (CCC 1258, 2473)

Mass - The Eucharist or principal sacramental celebration of the Church, established by Jesus at the Last Supper, in which the mystery of our salvation through participation in the sacrificial death and glorious resurrection of Christ is renewed and accomplished. It is called "Mass" (from Latin: missa) because of the "mission" or "sending" with which the liturgical celebration concludes (CCC 1332, 1088, 1382, 2192).

Matrimony (Marriage) - Sacrament consisting of a covenant or partnership of life between a baptized man and baptized woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and to the procreation and upbringing of children. (CCC 1601).

Mendicants - Religious orders committed to an evangelical life of poverty. Members are required to work or beg for their living.

Messiah - A Hebrew word meaning "anointed" (CCC 436).

Modesty - A virtue which encourages purity and chastity, in one's words, actions, dress, and sex (CCC 2521-2522).

Monastery - A place where religious dwell in seclusion.

Monasticism - The way of life, characterized by asceticism and self-denial, followed by religious who live more or less secluded from the world, according to a fixed rule and under vows, in order to praise God through contemplation and apostolic charity.

Monophysitism - The doctrine that Christ has no human nature, only a divine nature. This doctrine was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon.

Monotheism - The belief in the existence of a single God.

Monstrance - The sacred vessel which contains the consecrated Host when exposed in adoration or carried in procession.

Mortal Sin - A grave violation of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner (sanctifying grace), constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will (CCC 1855, 1857).

Mystagogy - A liturgical catechesis which aims to initiate people into the mystery of Christ. In a more specific sense, the catechetical period following immediately after the reception of Baptism by adults (CCC 1075).

Mystical Body – The Church is both visible and spiritual, a hierarchical society and the Mystical Body of Christ. She is one, yet formed of two components, human and divine. That is her mystery, which only faith can accept. (CCC 779)

Nationalism - Patriotism to the point of conquering and intolerance toward other nations.

Natural Law – (Ex. instinctively distinguishing right from wrong) The natural law expresses the original moral sense which enables man to discern by reason the good and evil, the truth and the lie; a body of moral principals that can be discovered through nature and do not require divine revelation to understand (CCC1954)

Nepotism – Showing favoritism because of blood or family relationship rather than merit. Applied especially to the conferral of Church offices.

Nestoriansim - A fifth-century heretical doctrine, condemned at the Council of Ephesus, that Christ is two persons, one divine and one human, and that Mary is the mother of the human half of Christ only, not “Mother of God”.

New Testament - The New Testament is the second part of the Bible. It fulfills the Old Testament and tells us about Jesus and the early Church (CCC 124, 128).

Nicene Creed - The profession of faith, common to the churches of East and West, which came from the first two ecumenical councils. (CCC 195-196).

Novena - Nine days of public or private prayer for some special occasion or intention. Its origin goes back to the nine days Mary and the disciples spent together in prayer between Ascension and Pentecost. Over the centuries, many novenas have been highly indulged by the Church.

Old Testament - The Old Testament is the first part of the Bible. It tells the story of God’s covenant with the Israelites. (CCC 120-121)

One – A mark of the Church; just as the Trinity is one, so is the Church united, by the Spirit (Eph 4:3-6, Jn 17:17-23, 1 Cor 12:13)

Oral tradition - Talking, singing, and telling stories about God and all God does for us and handing them down from generation to generation. (CCC126)

Ordo - One of several ritual books, published by the Holy See, for the administration of the sacraments or other liturgical offices.

Orthodoxy – Right teaching; Schism of 1054 over these issues including authority of pope, led to creation of Orthodox church.

Pall - (1) The small linen cloth with which the chalice is covered at the Eucharist, stiffened in its modern form by a piece of cardboard. (2) A white cloth which is spread over the coffin at funerals.

Papacy - The supreme jurisdiction and ministry of the Pope as shepherd of the whole Church (CCC 882).

Papal Inquisition - Punishment of heretics necessary to prevent contamination of the faithful

Parables – A characteristic feature of the teaching of Jesus. Parables are simple images or comparisons which confront the hearer or reader with a radical choice about his invitation to enter the Kingdom of God (CCC 546).

Paraclete - A name for the Holy Spirit. The term was used by Jesus in the New Testament to indicate the promised gift of the Spirit as another consoler and advocate, who would continue His own mission among the disciples (CCC 692).

Parousia - The glorious return and appearance of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ as judge of the living and the dead, at the end of time; the second coming of Christ, when history and all creation will achieve their fulfillment (CCC 1001).

Particular Judgment - The eternal retribution received by each soul at the moment of death in accordance with that person's faith and works (CCC 1021-1022).

Paschal Sacrifice - Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by His Passion, death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension, whereby "dying He destroyed our death, rising He restored our life" (CCC 1067). The paschal mystery is celebrated and made present in the liturgy of the Church, and its saving effects are communicated through the sacraments (CCC 2076) especially the Eucharist, which renews the paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church (CCC 571, CCC 1362-1372).

Passover - A celebration of the deliverance from slavery in Egypt and the beginning of Israel as God's people (CCC 1334-1340).

Paten - The dish, usually gold or silver, on which the bread is placed in the celebration of the Eucharist.

Penance - Interior penance: a conversion of heart toward God and away from sin, which implies the intention to change one's life because of hope in divine mercy (CCC 1431). External acts of penance include fasting, prayer, and almsgiving (CCC 1434). The observance of certain penitential practices is obliged by the fourth precept of the Church (CCC 2043).

Pentateuch – Greek word, meaning "five scrolls", given to the first five books of the Old Testament. (CCC 702).

Pentecost - The outpouring of the Spirit gave birth to the Church and the manifestation of the Christian community living and proclaiming the Gospel (CCC 726, 731, 1076). One of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary.

Pharisees – A party within Judaism in New Testament times composed mostly of laymen, in contrast to the sacerdotal Sadducees; calling themselves haberim, "comrades," they were organized into societies called haburoth, "brotherhoods," that were pledged to maintain strict ritual in accordance with the Torah and to keep separate from anyone who would not take similar vows

Plain Chant – A type of unmeasured singing without harmony; sometimes inaccurately called Gregorian chant, but plain chant is a modification of the Gregorian, introduced among the Franks in the ninth century.

Polytheism –The belief in and worship of many gods.

Powers - One of the choirs of angels.

The Praise of Folly - “A stinging attack on corruption in the Church and a passionate plea for reform” written by Erasmus of Rotterdam (1469-1536).

Prayers of the Faithful - The last part of the Liturgy of the Word. During this prayer we pray for ourselves and for people everywhere. Sometimes called the General Intercessions.

Precepts of the Church - Positive laws (sometimes called commandments) made by Church authorities to guarantee for the faithful the indispensable minimum in prayer and moral effort, for the sake of their growth in love of God and neighbor (CCC 2041). See Appendix B.

Presbyter – A priest; the presbyterate is one of the three degrees of the Sacrament of Holy Orders (CCC 1536, 1554); presbyters or priests are coworkers with their bishops and form a unique sacerdotal college or “presbyterium” dedicated to assist their bishops in priestly service to the People of God (CCC 1554, 1562, 1567).

Primacy - First in rank. Applied to the Pope as Bishop of Rome, it is a primacy of jurisdiction, which means the possession of full and supreme teaching, legislative and sacerdotal powers in the Catholic Church (CCC 882).

Principalities – One of the choirs of angels.

ProceSSIONAL Cross - The cross that leads processions. (ex. Funerals, Mass. etc.).

Prodigal - The fault of being wasteful, or recklessly extravagant or spendthrift.

Prophet - One sent by God to form the people of the Old Covenant in the hope of salvation (CCC 702).

Prophetic Books - The longest of the four parts of the Old Testament: Torah, Prophetic, Historical, and Wisdom Writings (CCC 64, 120, 522, 2581).

Providentissimus Deus - An encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII (Nov.18, 1893) urging a deeper study of Sacred Scripture in view of attacks by natural scientists and rationalists.

Prudence - The cardinal virtue which disposes a person to discern the good and choose the correct means to accomplish it. (CCC 1806) See Appendix A

Psalms – A collection of prayers in the form of hymns or poetry (CCC 2585).

Purgative– Stage in spiritual development involving detachment from material world.

Purgatory - A state of final purification after death and before entrance into heaven for those who died in God’s friendship, but were only imperfectly purified; a final cleansing of human imperfection before one is able to enter the joy of heaven (CCC 1031, 1472).

Pyx - A small, flat, gold or silver box used to carry the Blessed Sacrament to the sick.

Reconciliation – The Sacrament in which, through God’s mercy and forgiveness, the sinner is reconciled with God and also with the Church, Christ’s Body, which is wounded by sin (CCC 1422, 1442-1445, 1468).

Relativism – As an ism, a classification – an incorrect belief that reality does not contain absolutes, that all truth is dependent upon who believes it: ex. “Abortion may be wrong for you, but that does not make it wrong for me.”

Renaissance – Rebirth in arts, education, and all areas of life. The complex era of transition between Medieval and modern times.

Respect - To feel or show consideration for yourself or someone else.

Revelation – God’s communication of himself, by which he makes known the mystery of His divine plan, a gift of self-communication which is realized by deeds and words over time, and most fully by sending us His divine son, Jesus Christ (CCC 50). See Divine revelation.

Reverence - The gift of the Holy Spirit that enables us to show honor and respect to God, people, and all creation.

Ribbed vault – Architectural style in which ribs that support thin stone panels that make up the roof.

Roman Catholic Apocrypha – Deuterocanonical books not found in Hebrew Scriptures but accepted by the Church as inspired: includes Tobit, Judith, Wisdom, Sirach, Baruch, 1-2 Maccabees, and certain additional parts of Daniel and Esther.

Romanesque – A style of architecture that began in the 11th century that incorporates massive vaulting and round (rather than pointed) arches.

Sacrament – An efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit (CCC 131, 774).

Sacramentals - Sacred signs which bear a certain resemblance to the sacraments, and by means of which spiritual effects are signified and obtained through the prayers of the Church (CCC 1667).

Sacred Tradition –Beliefs held by the Catholic Church not necessarily found in Sacred Scripture but handed down by work, custom, example, and oral teaching (CCC 78).

Sacrificial lamb - A symbol of Christ as the innocent lamb sacrificed for our salvation.

Sacrificial love - Total, self-giving love; agape.

Sacrilege – Profanation of or irreverence toward persons, places, and things which are sacred, i.e., dedicated to God, sacrilege against the sacraments, especially the Eucharist, is a particularly grave offense against the first commandment.

Sacristan - A minister who is charged with the care of the sacristy, the church, and their contents.

Sadducees – The priestly, aristocratic party in Judaism; the Sadducees arose sometime after the Maccabean rebellion.

Saint - The “holy one” who leads a life in union with God through the grace of Christ and receives the reward of eternal life. The Church is called the communion of saints, of the holy ones (CCC 823, 946, 828).

Salvation - The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone (CCC 169).

Sanctification – A second work of grace, distinct from justification, bringing deliverance from sinfulness, or inbred sin.

Sanctity - Personal holiness.

Sanhedrin - A council or senate of Jewish leaders and elders, first attested to during the reign of Antiochus the Great (223-187 B.C.) as a kind of priestly senate.

Schism - Refusal of submission to the Supreme Pontiff, or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him (CCC 2089).

Scholasticism – The theology and philosophy of the Middle Ages under the influence of Aristotle and early Christian writers.

Secular - That which belongs to this life, in contrast with the sacred, which pertains to the life to come. (CCC928)

Seraphim - Angels composing the highest choir of the angelic kingdom.

Simony - The buying or selling of spiritual things, which have God alone as their owner and master. (CCC 2121)

Sin - Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God (CCC 1849, 1853, 1854).

Sinai Covenant - Agreement between God and man on Mount Sinai where the Israelites received The Law, including The Ten Commandments.

Sola Fide – Salvation by faith alone (a core teaching of Martin Luther).

Solidarity – Union with the life and wants of the poor.

Steward – caretaker or manager of God’s gifts of time, talent, and treasure.

Stewardship—the grateful response of a Christian disciple who recognizes and receives God’s gifts and shares these gifts in love of God and neighbor

Stole - A liturgical vestment consisting of a long strip of colored material, worn by a priest or deacon in the exercise of his ministerial duties.

Subsidiarity – Belief in Catholic social teaching that services should be provided by the agency closest to the need.

Summa Theologica - The principal doctrinal synthesis of Catholic theology that applies reason to the understanding of Church dogma and moral precepts, written by St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-74 AD).

Synod – A meeting of bishops of an ecclesiastical province or patriarchate (or even from the whole world, e.g. Synod of Bishops) to discuss the doctrinal and pastoral needs of the Church. A diocesan synod is an assembly of priests and other members of Christ’s faithful who assist the bishop by offering advice about the needs of diocese and by proposing legislation for him to enact (CCC 887, 911). The words “synod” and “council” are sometimes used interchangeably (CCC 900).

Synoptic Gospels - The name used to indicate the first three Gospels: Matthew, Mark, and Luke because they share much of the same source materials . From Greek, meaning "seeing together".

Tabernacle - A special place in a Church where the Blessed Sacrament is reserved (CCC 1183, 1379).

Temperance - The cardinal moral virtue that moderates the attraction of pleasure and provides balance in the use of created good. It ensures the mastery of the will over instinct and keeps natural desires within proper limits (CCC 1809). See Appendix A.

Temple of the Holy Spirit – Another name for the human body because it contains an immortal soul, filled with grace, which is the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. (CCC 583, 797 2580).

Theological Virtues – Infused gifts given by God and centered on Him (faith, hope, and charity) (CCC 1813). See Appendix A.

Theotokos - A Greek term meaning God-bearer, or Mother of God, a central title for the Virgin Mary.

Thrones - Those angels who compose the lowest choir of the highest angelic order. Along with the Seraphim and Cherubim, they form the court of the Heavenly King.

Torah – Another name for the Pentateuch; the body of Jewish teaching that includes both sacred writings and oral tradition.

Transcendence and Immanence, God’s – Transcendence is a condition attributed to God as beyond the limitations characterizing that which is created and as beyond comprehension by any created mind; Immanence refers to a God that permanently fills the universe.

Transfiguration – The mysterious event in which Jesus, seen speaking with Moses and Elijah on the mountain, was transformed in appearance – in the sight of Peter, James, and John – as a moment of disclosure of His divine glory (CCC 554). One of the Luminous Mysteries of the Rosary.

Transubstantiation - The term used to designate the unique change of the Eucharistic bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. “Transubstantiation” indicates that through the consecration of the bread and the wine there occurs the change of the entire substance of the bread into the substance of the Body of Christ, and of the entire substance of the wine into the blood of Christ- even though the appearances or “species” of bread and wine remain (CCC 1376).

Trinity - The mystery of one God in three persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (CCC 232, 237, 249, 253-256).

Trope - Musical addition to the Alleluia that is specific to the feast of the day.

Unitive – Highest stage of spiritual development involving closer union of desires, soul, and prayer life with God.

Utopia - Any imaginary state whose inhabitants live under perfect circumstances; ideal commonwealths described by Plato, Bacon, and St. Thomas More in his book *Utopia*.

Venial Sin - Sin which does not destroy the divine life in the soul, as does mortal sin, though it diminishes and wounds it (CCC 1855). Venial sin is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent (CCC 1862).

Vestibule - A semi-sacred space in a church where the faithful move from the outside world to the presence of Jesus in the tabernacle.

Vestments - The vestments are special clothes the priest, deacon, or bishop wears to celebrate Mass and other sacraments.

Vice - A habit acquired by repeated sin in violation of the proper norms of human morality. The vices are often linked with the seven capital sins. Repentance for sin and confession may restore grace to a soul, but the removal of the ingrained disposition to sin or vice requires much effort and self-denial, until the contrary virtue is acquired (CCC 1866).

Virtue - A habitual and firm disposition to do good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God. (CCC 1803)

Virtues - Angels who compose the second choir of the second or intermediate order of angels. They are the ones whom God employs for the performance of stupendous works or extraordinary miracles.

Vocation - The calling or destiny we have in this life and hereafter (CCC 1, 358, 1700, 825, 898, 873, 931).

Works of Mercy, Corporal and Spiritual- charitable actions by which we come to the aid of our neighbor in his spiritual and bodily needs (CCC 2447). See Appendix D.

Yahweh - The name of God revealed to Moses from the burning bush (CCC 205).

Zealots – Those “zealous” for God and his Law

Appendices

Appendix A: Prayers

Prayers

For purposes of unity throughout the diocese the following versions of prayers are recommended; *however, acceptable variations may be used at the discretion of the pastor.*

Sign of the Cross

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

The Lord's Prayer "Our Father"

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name.
Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on Earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread,
and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us,
and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Hail Mary

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee.
Blessed art thou among women,
and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus.
Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners,
now, and at the hour of our death. Amen.

Glory Be

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit:
as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Angel of God "Prayer to Guardian Angel"

Angel of God, my guardian dear, to whom God's love entrusts me here;
ever this day be at my side, to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

Grace Before Meals

Bless us, O Lord, and these thy gifts, which we are about to receive from Thy bounty.
Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace After Meals

We give Thee thanks, Almighty God, for all thy **benefits**, which we have received from Thy bounty.
Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Act of Contrition from Rite of Penance, par. 45

My God,
I am sorry for my sins with all my heart.
In choosing to do wrong,
and failing to do good,
I have sinned against you
whom I should love above all things.
I firmly intend, with your help,
to do penance,
to sin no more,
and to avoid whatever leads me to sin.
Our Savior Jesus Christ
suffered and died for us.
In his name, my God, have mercy. Amen.

Nicene Creed

I believe in one God, the Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all things visible and invisible.

I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Only Begotten Son of God,
born of the Father before all ages. God from God, Light from Light,
true God from true God, begotten, not made,
consubstantial with the Father; through him all things were made.
For us men and for our salvation he came down from heaven,
and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary, and became man.

For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate, he suffered death and was buried, and rose again on
the third day in accordance with the Scriptures.
He ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father.
He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead and his kingdom will have no end.

I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son,
who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, who has spoken through the prophets.

I believe in one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church.
I confess one baptism for the forgiveness of sins
and I look forward to the resurrection of the dead
and the life of the world to come. Amen.

Apostles' Creed

I believe in God, the Father almighty, creator of Heaven and Earth
and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord.
who was conceived by the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary,
suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried;
He descended into hell;
On the third day he rose again from the dead;,
he ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of God the Father Almighty;
from there he will come again to judge the living and the dead.
I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy catholic Church,
the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins,
the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Act of Faith

O my God, I firmly believe that You are one God in three divine Persons,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit;
I believe that your divine son became man, died for our sins,
and that He will come again to judge the living and the dead.
I believe these and all the truths which the holy Catholic Church teaches,
because You have revealed them, Who can neither deceive nor be deceived.

Act of Hope

O my God, relying on Your infinite mercy and promises,
I hope to obtain pardon of my sins, the help of Your grace, and life everlasting,
through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Lord and Redeemer.

Act of Love

O my God, I love You above all things with my whole heart and soul,
because You are all good and worthy of all my love.
I love my neighbor as myself for love of You.
I forgive all who have injured me, and ask pardon of all whom I have injured.

Morning Offering

O Jesus, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary,
I offer You my prayers, works, joys, and sufferings of this day,
in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass throughout the world.
I offer them for all the intentions of Your Sacred Heart:
the salvation of souls, the reparation for sin, the reunion of all Christians.
I offer them for the intentions of our Bishops, and all Apostles of Prayer, and in particular for those
recommended by our Holy Father this month. Amen.

Memorare

Remember, O most gracious Virgin Mary, that never was it known,
that anyone who fled to thy protection, implored thy help, or sought thy intercession was left unaided.
Inspired by this confidence, I fly unto thee, O Virgin of virgins, my Mother.
To thee do I come, before thee I stand, sinful and sorrowful.
O Mother of the Word Incarnate, despise not my petitions, but in thy mercy hear and answer me. Amen.

Angelus “Angel of the Lord”

V. The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary.

R. And she conceived of the Holy Spirit. Hail Mary...

V. Behold the handmaid of the Lord.

R. Be it done unto me according to thy word. Hail Mary...

V. (genuflect) And the Word was made flesh.

R. And dwelt among us. Hail Mary...

V. Pray for us, O holy Mother of God.

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ. Let us pray.

All: Pour forth we beseech **Thee**, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts, that we to whom the Incarnation of Christ, Thy Son, was made known by the message of an angel, may by His passion and cross be brought to the glory of His resurrection, through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

Regina Caeli “Queen of Heaven”

V. Queen of heaven, rejoice! Alleluia.

R. For He whom you did merit to bear. Alleluia.

V. Has risen, as he said. Alleluia.

R. Pray for us to God. Alleluia.

V. Rejoice and be glad, O Virgin Mary. Alleluia.

R. For the Lord is truly risen. Alleluia.

V. Let us pray:

All: O God, who gave joy to the world through the resurrection of Your Son our Lord Jesus Christ, grant, we beseech you, that through the intercession of the Virgin Mary, His Mother, we may obtain the joys of everlasting life, through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

Magnificat Luke 1:46-55

My soul proclaims the greatness of the Lord, my spirit rejoices in God my Savior
for He has looked with favor on His lowly servant.

From this day all generations will call me blessed:

The Almighty has done great things for me, and holy is His Name.

He has mercy on those who fear Him in every generation.

He has shown the strength of His arm, He has scattered the proud in their conceit.

He has cast down the mighty from their thrones, and has lifted up the lowly.

He has filled the hungry with good things, and the rich He has sent away empty.

He has come to the help of His servant Israel for He has remembered His promise of
mercy, the promise He made to our fathers, to Abraham and his children forever.

Hail Holy Queen

Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, **hail** our life, our sweetness, and our hope.

To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve. To thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn then, O most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy toward us; and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus.

O clement, O loving, O sweet virgin Mary.

Come Holy Spirit

V. Come, Holy Spirit. Fill the hearts of **your** faithful.
R. And kindle in them the fire of Your love.
V. Send forth Your spirit and they shall be created.
R. And You shall renew the face of the earth. Amen.

Prayer to St. Michael the Archangel

St. Michael the Archangel, defend us in battle.
Be our safeguard against the wickedness and snares of the devil.
May God rebuke him, we humbly pray;
and do Thou, O prince of the Heavenly Host, by the power of God,
cast into hell Satan and other evil spirits who prowl through the world seeking the ruin of souls. Amen.

Rosary

1. Sign of the Cross
2. Apostles' Creed
3. Our Father
4. Three Hail Marys
5. Glory Be
6. For each decade: announce the mystery, Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, Glory Be, and Fatima Prayer.
7. After the Rosary: Hail Holy Queen and Prayer after Rosary

Fatima Prayer

O my Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fires of hell. Lead all souls into heaven, especially those who have most need of Thy mercy. Amen.

Prayer after Rosary

Let us pray. O God, whose only begotten Son, by His life, death, and resurrection, has purchased for us the rewards of eternal life, grant, we beseech Thee, that by meditating upon these mysteries of the Most Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we may imitate what they contain and obtain what they promise, through the same Christ Our Lord. Amen.

Rosary Mysteries

Joyful Mysteries (Mondays and Saturdays; Sundays during Christmas)

1. Annunciation
2. Visitation
3. Nativity (Birth) of Jesus
4. Presentation of Jesus in the Temple
5. Finding of Jesus in the Temple

Luminous Mysteries (Thursdays)

1. Baptism of Our Lord
2. Wedding at Cana
3. Proclamation of the Kingdom and forgiveness of sins
4. Transfiguration
5. Institution of the Eucharist

Sorrowful Mysteries (Tuesdays and Fridays; Sundays during Lent)

1. Agony in the Garden
2. Scourging at the Pillar
3. Crowning with Thorns
4. Carrying of the Cross
5. Crucifixion and Death of Jesus

Glorious Mysteries (Wednesdays and **Sundays**)

1. Resurrection of Jesus
2. Ascension of Jesus into Heaven
3. Descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles and Mary
4. Assumption of Mary into Heaven
5. Crowning of Mary as Queen of Heaven and Earth

Stations of the Cross: Meditations on the Suffering and Death of Jesus

1. Jesus is condemned to carry the cross.
2. Jesus accepts the cross.
3. Jesus falls the first time.
4. Jesus meets his sorrowful Mother.
5. Simon of Cyrene helps Jesus carry the cross.
6. Veronica wipes the face of Jesus.
7. Jesus falls the second time.
8. Jesus meets and speaks to the women of Jerusalem.
9. Jesus falls the third time.
10. Jesus is stripped of his garments.
11. Jesus is nailed to the cross.
12. Jesus dies on the cross.
13. Jesus is taken down from the cross.
14. Jesus is placed in the tomb.

Appendix B: Useful Lists

Theological Virtues

Faith, Hope, Charity

Cardinal Virtues

Prudence: right judgment

Justice: giving someone their due

Temperance: moderation, self-control

Fortitude: courage to do the Christ-like action in difficult situations

Gifts of the Holy Spirit (CCC1831)

Wisdom	Knowledge
Understanding	Piety
Counsel	Fear of the Lord
Fortitude	

The Seven Capital (Deadly) Sins

Pride: a vice and sin against humility; undue self esteem or self love

Lust: a vice and sin against chastity; inordinate desire for sexual pleasure outside of marriage and contrary to its purpose (CCC 2352)

Avarice (Greed): a vice and sin against temperance; inordinate attachment to getting and keeping of material possessions

Gluttony: a vice and sin against temperance; immoderate eating or drinking

Envy: a vice and sin against charity; sadness caused by another's blessings or good fortune

Sloth (Acedia): a vice and sin against prudence; physical and/or spiritual laziness, apathetic towards living a life of grace

Wrath: a vice and sin against charity; anger or desire for revenge because of a hurt done

Fruits of the Holy Spirit (CCC1832)

Charity	Joy
Peace	Patience
Kindness	Goodness
Generosity	Gentleness
Faithfulness	Modesty
Self-control	Chastity

Symbols of the Holy Spirit (CCC 694-701)

Water: Baptism, sign of new birth

Cloud and Light: the cloud reveals the living and saving God while veiling the transcendence of his glory

Hand: laying on of hands as a sign of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the sacraments

Anointing: Confirmation, anointing with holy oil (chrism)

Seal: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders, the indelible "character" of these three sacraments

Finger: the finger of the Father's right hand

Fire: Pentecost, the transforming energy of the Holy Spirit

Dove: Noah; after Jesus' baptism

Symbols of the Church

Vine and Branches (Jn 15: 1-17)

Leaven (Mt 13:33, Lk 13:21)

Temple (Jn 2: 19-22) (CCC 756)

Body of Christ (1 Cor 12:20-27, Rom 12: 4-5) (CCC 779, 789, 805)

Bride of Christ (CCC 796, 808)

Sheepfold (Jn 10:1-18 (Good Sheperd), Lk 15:11-32) (CCC 754)

The Commandments of the Church

The Ten Commandments

1. I am the Lord your God, you shall not have strange gods before me.
theological virtues; avoid idolatry, agnosticism, atheism, superstition, indifference to or forgetfulness of God
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
show reverence in speech about God; avoid cursing, blasphemy, perjury, false oath
3. Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day.
always attend Mass every Sunday and Holy day of Obligation; set aside time for prayer, renewal and works of mercy, especially on Sunday
4. Honor your father and your mother.
obey those who have authority: parents, teachers, civil authorities; fulfill responsibilities deriving from human relationships
5. You shall not kill.
promote care and respect for all forms of human life, including care for one's health; avoid the evils of murder, euthanasia, suicide, abortion (include reference to embryonic stem cell destruction), fighting with or hurting others, unnecessary recourse to capital punishment, unnecessary recourse to war, gluttony in food or drink, recreational use of addictive drugs
6. You shall not commit adultery.
chastity in marriage as part of God's plan; avoid fornication, adultery, masturbation, artificial contraception, reproductive procedures which violate God's law (artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, cloning)
7. You shall not steal.
people have a basic right to private property and just treatment; avoid any kind of theft, fraud, vandalism or actions which are unjust and harmful to others
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
the importance of truth; avoid dishonesty, lying, cheating, perjury
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
practice modesty; resist lust, avoid the evil of pornography
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.
practice simplicity of life and trust in God; avoid envy and greed

The Great Commandments (Mt. 22:37-39)

1. You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind.
2. You shall love your neighbor as yourself.

Precepts of the Church (CCC 2041-2043)

1. You shall attend Mass on Sundays and on holy days of obligation and rest from servile labor.
2. You shall confess your sins at least once a year.
3. You shall receive the sacrament of the Eucharist at least during the Easter season.
4. You shall observe the days of fasting and abstinence established by the Church.
5. You shall help to provide for the needs of the Church.

Holy Days of Obligation

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ	every Sunday
Solemnity of Mary, the Mother of God	January 1
Ascension	7 th Sunday of Easter (Diocese of Wichita)
The Assumption of Mary	August 15
All Saints' Day	November 1
Immaculate Conception	December 8
Christmas Day	December 25

Corporal Works of Mercy

- Feed the hungry.
- Give drink to the thirsty.
- Clothe the naked.
- Visit the imprisoned.
- Shelter the homeless.
- Visit the sick.
- Bury the dead.

Spiritual Works of Mercy

- Admonish the sinner.
- Instruct the ignorant.
- Counsel the doubtful.
- Comfort the sorrowful.
- Bear wrongs patiently.
- Forgive all injuries.
- Pray for the living and the dead.

Appendix C: Sacraments

***Sacraments Chart and Biblical References for
all the Sacraments***