

God Creates Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 1, Session 1**.

PAGE 3

Augustine's writings in his book *Confessions* have helped Catholics across the ages understand how much God loves them.

PAGE 6

The first book of the Bible, Genesis, tells how God created the earth from what was disorder and chaos.

PAGE 6

We can come to know God in two ways: by observing his visible creation around us and by looking inside ourselves and realizing that we need God and are part of his plan.

PAGE 7

The Trinity is God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. There is only one God, yet he reveals himself as Three distinct Persons.

PAGE 7

Each person of the Trinity has a special mission. The Father creates the world. The Son became man to save us. The Holy Spirit gives us grace to believe and understand.

PAGE 7

We can show our belief in the Trinity by praying the Sign of the Cross. A prayer of praise to the Trinity is called a doxology. At Mass our sung expression of praise to the Trinity is the *Gloria*.

PAGE 8

The Preface, which recalls God's work in creation, begins the Eucharistic Prayer.

PAGE 8

Although God holds us and all his creatures in his safekeeping, he wants us to be custodians of his creation on earth. We have the responsibility to love and care for the world that God so lovingly created.

PAGE 9

Prayer is time that we spend with God in our minds and hearts.

PAGE 10

The beauty and order of creation tell us that God is good and beautiful like the world he creates.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

God Saves Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 1, Session 2**.

PAGE 14

The contradictory nature of the human condition is that we are basically good but have a tendency to sin or do wrong.

PAGE 14

To explain human weakness, the Book of Genesis tells the story of Adam and Eve, the parents of the human race. Their sin, which resulted in Original Sin, damaged the human family. As a result, we are born inclined to do wrong.

PAGE 15

In his letters, Saint Paul tells how sin came into the world and describes God's promise of a Savior. Victory over sin and death comes from Jesus, who reconciles us to God the Father.

PAGE 15

Because God creates us, our lives are good. Hurting others or ourselves is not part of God's good plan for us.

PAGE 16

Saint Peter Claver was a missionary to enslaved people in South America.

PAGE 16

When we confess our sins, we are forgiven and are able to start anew. Each day is an opportunity to do our best, to be courageous, to defend those who are weak, and to be more like Jesus.

PAGE 16

Imagining that we are with Jesus when he is speaking to a crowd is a form of prayerful reflection.

PAGE 17

We try to do good, but sometimes we fail.

PAGE 18

We have a responsibility to love one another and to treat one another fairly.

PAGE 19

The human family is in a weakened condition and is inclined to do wrong.

For more games, activities, and resources related to *Finding God*, please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

God's Revelation

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 1, Session 3**.

PAGE 22

Jesus' ancestry could be traced back to Abraham's family.

PAGE 22

God told Abraham about a covenant he wanted to make with Abraham in which Abraham was to become the father of many nations. Abraham accepted this covenant from God.

PAGE 22

Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, and Jacob were the ancestors of a people known as the Hebrews. The story of salvation on earth begins with Abraham. He is considered a holy person by the religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

PAGE 23

The Old Testament has 46 books that are important to Jews, Christians, and Muslims. These stories, teachings, and prophecies tell of God's people before the time of Jesus.

PAGE 23

Christians believe that the Old Testament is God's Revelation, or communication of himself to us through words and deeds.

PAGE 23

Saint Jerome taught that ignorance of Scripture is ignorance of Christ.

PAGE 23

The New Testament has 27 books and tells the story of how God fulfilled his promise by sending his Son, Jesus.

PAGE 24

You can look up any Scripture passage if you know its book, chapter, and verse.

PAGE 25

The Lord's Prayer is a prayer that was taught by Jesus in the Gospels.

PAGE 26

God gave Moses the Ten Commandments, which tell us how to live as God wants us to live.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod®
Our Response to God's Gifts

God Directs Our Lives

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 1, Session 4**.

PAGE 30

To enter the Kingdom of God, we must become like children—totally dependent and trusting.

PAGE 30

Humility means that we recognize our dependence on God and trust in him. To become humble, we must let go of selfish ambitions.

PAGE 31

Members of God's kingdom accept God's direction for their lives.

PAGE 31

God's direction for us was first revealed in the Old Testament, especially in the Ten Commandments.

PAGE 31

The Son of God became human to proclaim the Kingdom of God.

PAGE 31

When we live the Beatitudes, we are living as members of God's kingdom. We are acting as a sign of God's goodness in the world.

PAGE 32

Saint Philip Neri encouraged people to be happy.

PAGE 33

We can pray the Morning Offering to greet God and dedicate our day to him. By praying the Morning Offering, we can spend time with God.

PAGE 33

We can ask God for the grace we need to practice Christian values.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod®
Our Response to God's Gifts

Celebrating Ordinary Time

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 1, Session 5**.

PAGE 37

Christ gives his Holy Spirit to us and allows us to share in his Resurrection through the sacraments.

PAGE 37

Jesus sent the Holy Spirit to the Apostles after he ascended into heaven.

PAGE 38

Ordinary Time is a time to grow in our faith. We use this time to focus on our celebration of the seven sacraments and on living the way Jesus wants us to live.

PAGE 38

During Ordinary Time we focus on our celebration of the seven sacraments.

PAGE 38

Baptism, Confirmation, and Matrimony are examples of sacraments.

PAGE 38

When we celebrate a sacrament, we experience the grace of God.

PAGE 39

At Mass during Ordinary Time, there are readings about Jesus' life and his teachings.

PAGE 39

Sacramentals are sacred signs instituted by the Church, and they help us grow in the grace we receive in the sacraments. Examples of sacramentals can include objects or devotions such as praying the Rosary.

PAGE 39

Sacramentals such as holy water are used during the sacraments as physical reminders of how God blesses us and touches our lives.

PAGE 39

The liturgical color for Ordinary Time is green.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

Finding God[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

New Life in Jesus

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 2, Session 6**.

PAGE 45

Alphonsus Liguori was a lawyer, priest, and Doctor of the Church. He founded the Redemptorists.

PAGE 48

A mystery is something we believe even though we do not completely understand it.

PAGE 48

Jesus is the Son of God who became man, which is called the mystery of the Incarnation. Jesus is both divine and human, true God and true man.

PAGE 49

With the help of the Holy Spirit, the Church carries on the teachings of Jesus and continues his mission on earth.

PAGE 49

Sanctifying grace is a free gift from God that makes us his children.

PAGE 49

Before Pope John XXIII was elected pope, he was known as Angelo Roncalli. One of Pope John XXIII's great achievements was to call the Second Vatican Council.

PAGE 49

Pastoral letters written by the pope are called *encyclicals*.

PAGE 50

In the image of the Church as a sacred temple, Jesus is like a capstone, the crowning point of a building.

PAGE 51

Jesus has called us to be members of his Church and to live as signs of his presence on earth.

PAGE 52

The Apostles' Creed summarizes our beliefs as Christians. The word *creed* comes from the Latin word *credo*, which means "I believe."

For more games, activities, and resources related to *Finding God*, please visit www.findinggod.com.

Meeting Jesus

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 2, Session 7**.

PAGE 56

Jesus Christ touches our lives when we receive the sacraments.

PAGE 56

In Baptism, we receive new life in Christ. Baptism takes away Original Sin and gives us a new birth in the Holy Spirit. Its signs are water, oil, a candle, and a white garment.

PAGE 56

In Confirmation, the Holy Spirit strengthens our life of faith. Its signs are the laying of hands on a person's head and anointing with Chrism (oil mixed with water).

PAGE 56

Both Confirmation and Baptism are celebrated only once.

PAGE 56

The Eucharist nourishes our life of faith. Its signs are the wheat bread and grape wine we receive—the Body and Blood of Christ.

PAGE 56

The entire process of becoming a new Church member as an adult is called the Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA).

PAGES 56–57

The sign of the laying on of hands is present in the Sacraments of Confirmation, Holy Orders, and the Anointing of the Sick.

PAGE 57

In the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, we celebrate God's forgiveness. The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick unites an ill person's sufferings with those of Jesus.

PAGE 57

In the Sacrament of Holy Orders, men are ordained as priests, bishops, or deacons. In the Sacrament of Matrimony, a baptized man and woman are united with each other as a sign of unity between Jesus and his Church.

PAGE 60

In the sacraments we recognize that God the Father is the source of all blessings. Jesus is the Father's greatest blessing to us.

For more games, activities, and resources related to *Finding God*, please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

Baptized into Christ

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 2, Session 8**.

PAGE 64

Baptism is a call to new birth and life—life in the Holy Spirit. Baptism is necessary for salvation and welcomes us into the Church.

PAGE 65

Catholics are called to stewardship: sharing their time, money, goods, and talents to contribute to God's kingdom on earth.

PAGE 64

Water is the main sign of Baptism. In the celebration of Baptism, a person is immersed in water, which symbolizes dying to sin and rising to a new life in Christ. A white garment symbolizes that the person is a new creation, now clothed in Christ.

PAGE 66

After Jesus ascended into heaven, the disciples heard a strong wind as the Holy Spirit came upon them. People gathered around them and heard the disciples speaking. When Peter began to preach, he told people to repent and be baptized.

PAGE 65

Baptism takes away Original Sin and personal sin. Baptism seals a person with a permanent spiritual mark.

PAGE 66

Saint Francis Xavier was one of the first Jesuits. He baptized more than 40,000 people.

PAGE 65

Because everyone is born inheriting Original Sin, the Church has always baptized infants so that they may receive sanctifying grace and be saved.

PAGE 68

The flame of the Easter candle, also known as the Paschal Candle, represents Jesus Christ, the Light of the World.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

Growing in the Spirit

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 2, Session 9**.

PAGE 72

The Holy Spirit is the Advocate, or Helper, who gives us the Gifts of the Holy Spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. These gifts make it possible for us to do what God asks of us.

PAGE 72

All Christians are called to holiness, which means living a life dedicated to God and the mission of the Church.

PAGES 72–73

Confirmation, known as a Sacrament of Initiation, continues and completes Baptism. To be confirmed, a person must have been baptized.

PAGE 73

A bishop is the usual celebrant of the Sacrament of Confirmation.

PAGE 73

Confirmation gives sanctifying grace, helping us form a closer bond with Jesus.

PAGE 73

Being in a state of grace is a condition of friendship with God.

PAGE 73

Each person being confirmed is anointed with Chrism.

PAGE 74

For the Jews of Jesus' day, Pentecost marked the time when God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses. For us, it marks the time when the Holy Spirit moved the Apostles to proclaim the Good News about Jesus and the new covenant that fulfills the promise God made to Abraham.

PAGE 74

Wind is a symbol of God's action in the story of salvation. Both wind and fire are symbols of the Holy Spirit.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

Celebrating Advent

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 2, Session 10**.

PAGE 79

By trusting God in a time of uncertainty, Joseph and Mary gave Jesus a loving earthly family.

PAGE 79

By responding to Jesus' call, we can share the joy and light of his presence with the world.

PAGE 80

We can prepare for the coming of Jesus during Advent by celebrating the Sacraments of the Eucharist and of Reconciliation.

PAGE 80

During Advent we prepare to welcome Jesus into our hearts and our homes.

PAGE 80

God the Father gave us the gift of his Son, Jesus, so that we may have eternal life.

PAGE 81

At Mass during Advent, we hear readings about God's promise to send a Savior.

PAGE 81

The baptismal font is where people receive the Sacrament of Baptism. There, new Christians are welcomed into the Church, and we become children of God.

PAGE 81

We receive God's forgiveness by celebrating the Sacrament of Reconciliation.

PAGE 81

The third Sunday of Advent is known as Gaudete Sunday.

PAGE 82

During Advent we celebrate the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, which honors Mary's conception without Original Sin.

For more games, activities, and resources related to *Finding God*, please visit www.findinggod.com.

The Church Is One

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 3, Session 11**.

PAGE 87

Saint Ignatius of Loyola founded the Society of Jesus, an order of priests and brothers also known as the Jesuits.

PAGE 87

During a time of spiritual growth, Ignatius developed a plan of meditation called the *Spiritual Exercises*.

PAGE 90

The pope, bishops, priests, and deacons receive the Sacrament of Holy Orders and form the clergy. Bishops and priests form the priesthood.

PAGE 90

The call to lead a religious life means to follow Jesus by living in a community and embracing its practices. People living in a religious community make promises called vows. For example, a vow of poverty is a promise to live simply.

PAGE 90

The laity consists of baptized members of the Church who have not received the Sacrament of Holy Orders or taken vows to lead a religious life.

PAGE 91

The pope is the successor of Saint Peter, whom Jesus chose to be the leader of the Church.

PAGE 91

The Stations of the Cross are a way to reflect upon Jesus' Passion and Crucifixion.

PAGE 91

Evangelization is spreading the news about Jesus.

PAGE 92

The Apostle Paul recognized both unity and diversity within the Church.

PAGE 94

Different traditions have been part of the Church from its beginning. Some of these differences were a result of the division of the Roman Empire into the West and the East.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

Called to Holy Orders

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 3, Session 12**.

PAGE 98

The two sacraments that enable people to devote themselves to the service of others are Holy Orders and Matrimony, the Sacraments at the Service of Communion.

PAGE 98

In Matrimony, the love between married couples is a reflection of the love of Christ for his Church.

PAGE 98

God calls married Catholics to keep their wedding vows for as long as they live.

PAGE 99

Men receive the Sacrament of Holy Orders in the Rite of Ordination. Through this rite these men receive a permanent spiritual mark, called a *character*.

PAGE 99

A bishop receives the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders. Deacons help bishops and priests by serving the Church and assisting the priest at liturgies. Transitional deacons are studying to become priests, while permanent deacons are called to remain deacons for life.

PAGE 99

After a priest has been ordained, he is vested with a stole and chasuble, and his hands are anointed with Chrism.

PAGE 100

After Judas betrayed Jesus, the Apostles had to choose a replacement for Judas. The Lord led them to choose Matthias.

PAGE 102

When a stone carving of Mary mysteriously reappeared five times beside a footpath in Costa Rica, people built a shrine at that spot. The shrine is now a *basilica*, a church of historical significance.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod®
Our Response to God's Gifts

The Domestic Church

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 3, Session 13**.

PAGE 106

The family has traditionally been called the domestic church.

PAGE 106

The family forms a community where children practice living a holy life and loving one another.

PAGE 106

Luigi and Maria Beltrame Quattrocchi are examples of how to foster an atmosphere of faith in the home. They were the first couple to be named “blessed” together.

PAGE 106

Being named “blessed” is a step toward sainthood.

PAGE 107

God calls couples to a special vocation through the Sacrament of Matrimony to live a life of love for each other.

PAGE 108

Jesus’ family was faithful to the traditions of Judaism.

PAGE 108

After Joseph and Mary noticed Jesus was missing, they found him in the Temple.

PAGE 108

The ark of the covenant contained the Ten Commandments.

PAGE 110

In Matrimony the Holy Spirit gives a man and a woman the strength of enduring love.

PAGE 110

We form a community of prayer when we gather together to celebrate liturgy.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

Finding God[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

God Calls Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 3, Session 14**.

PAGE 114

Church members have different gifts and roles. The greatest gift of all is love—a gift that everyone can put into action.

PAGE 114

God calls all Christians to a life of mission and service. Each vocation serves the People of God and God's kingdom.

PAGE 115

Mary was called to a special vocation. At the Annunciation, she was called to be the mother of Jesus.

PAGE 115

From the moment of her conception, Mary was preserved from Original Sin. This is called Mary's Immaculate Conception.

PAGE 115

By saying yes to God, Mary cooperated with God in the history of salvation. She was filled with the Holy Spirit.

PAGE 115

We ask Mary for help in prayers such as the Rosary or Hail Mary.

PAGE 115

When Mary's life on earth was completed, she was taken into heaven, body and soul. This is called Mary's Assumption.

PAGE 115

Mary, under the title of her Immaculate Conception, is the patroness of the United States.

PAGE 116

Every person is called to the vocation of holiness.

PAGE 116

The sculpture *Universal Call to Holiness* was possible because of the cooperation of people with diverse backgrounds and skills.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

Celebrating Christmas

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 3, Session 15**.

PAGE 121

A holy life is a life modeled after Jesus, God the Father's most precious gift to us.

PAGE 122

Christmas is a reminder that each of us is called to live a holy life.

PAGE 122

Christmas is a time of celebration. We rejoice in the birth of Jesus and reflect upon the wonderful gift of salvation that God the Father has shared with us.

PAGE 123

The Feast of the Holy Family is on the Sunday after Christmas. It honors Mary, Joseph, and Jesus and also celebrates our own families.

PAGE 123

The Christmas season's liturgical color is white.

PAGE 123

Nativity scenes, which depict the Holy Family, are displayed during Christmas.

PAGE 124

The Christmas season celebrates Jesus' birth, his Baptism, and his manifestation to the world.

PAGE 124

The Feast of the Epiphany marks the day when Jesus was visited by the Magi.

PAGE 124

The Magi journeyed a very great distance to see Jesus.

PAGE 124

The word *epiphany* means "a new understanding."

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

The New Passover

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 16**.

PAGE 129

Mary appeared in a vision to a young girl, Bernadette Soubirous, in 1858 in southern France. In the vision, Mary called herself the Immaculate Conception. Bernadette recognized that she had received a call to become a nun.

PAGE 132

Jesus instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper during the season of Passover, a central celebration of the Jewish people.

PAGE 132

The ruler of Egypt refused to free the Hebrews, so God sent the Egyptians a series of plagues. Finally, the angel of God's judgment brought death to the Egyptians but "passed over" the Hebrew families.

PAGE 132

At the Passover meal, Jewish people celebrate their liberation from slavery in Egypt.

PAGE 132

At the time of the very first Passover, the Hebrews were saved by sacrificing lambs and placing the blood over their doors. Similarly, all people are saved by Jesus' sacrifice, which is recalled in the Eucharist.

PAGE 133

The Eucharist is the central celebration in the lives of Catholics.

PAGE 134

In the desert, Moses and the Hebrews ate manna, a type of bread.

Celebrating the Eucharist

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 17**.

PAGE 140

Thomas Aquinas used the term *transubstantiation* to describe the holy mystery of Jesus Christ's real presence in the Eucharist. While the bread appears to be bread and the wine appears to be wine, they both become the Body and Blood of the risen Christ during Mass at the time of consecration.

PAGE 140

The Mass is a high point of Catholic life and follows a certain order.

PAGE 140

The Penitential Act is a prayer of sorrow for our sins. The Homily helps us understand God's Word and relates it to our lives.

PAGE 140

The readings from the Old and New Testaments are read from a book called the Lectionary. In these readings, we hear the story of God's plan for salvation.

PAGE 141

The Liturgy of the Eucharist begins with a chalice for the wine and a paten for the bread being placed on the altar. The heart of the Mass is the Eucharistic Prayer, which begins with the Preface, a prayer to praise God.

PAGE 141

The Concluding Rites send us forth on our mission as Catholics.

PAGE 142

The Eucharistic liturgy recalls the sacrifice Jesus made for us. We participate by receiving the Eucharist, a memorial, or remembrance, of this sacrifice.

PAGE 143

The *Tantum Ergo* was written by Saint Thomas Aquinas. It is a prayer that expresses adoration of the Blessed Sacrament in the Eucharist.

PAGE 144

There are four main parts of the Mass, each of which involves specific prayers, gestures, and actions.

PAGE 145

We celebrate the real presence of Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread and wine.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

Celebrating Reconciliation

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 18**.

PAGE 147

God's forgiveness is a form of healing. We need the spiritual restoration that comes with this forgiveness.

PAGE 148

The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation is one of the Sacraments of Healing.

PAGE 148

Sin is an offense against God. Totally rejecting God and others in our lives is a mortal sin, a grave violation of God's law.

PAGE 149

When we repent only because we fear hell, it is called imperfect contrition.

PAGE 149

God gives us the grace of contrition so that we may repent.

PAGE 149

Satisfaction means doing what one can to make reparation for the harm a sin has caused.

PAGE 149

Before confessing their sins, penitents make an examination of conscience.

PAGE 150

When Jesus appeared to the disciples, he said, "Peace be with you."

PAGE 150

The risen Christ brings peace.

PAGE 150

In the Gospel account of Jesus' appearance to the Apostles after his Resurrection, Jesus gives them the authority to forgive sins and reconcile people with God and with one another.

Jesus Heals Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 19**.

PAGE 156

The name *Jesus* means “God saves.” *Christ* means “anointed one” or “Messiah.” Jesus has the power to save and to heal.

PAGE 156

Jesus’ words and actions are the foundation of the saving grace we now receive in the sacraments.

PAGE 156

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick helps unite suffering people with Jesus’ saving and healing power.

PAGE 156

Many people have experienced healing of various kinds on pilgrimages to Lourdes, France.

PAGE 156

Through the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick, people receive forgiveness for their sins, comfort for their suffering, and spiritual healing. They may even experience a return to physical health as well.

PAGE 157

The Holy Communion offered to a dying person is called *viaticum*. The sacrament prepares the recipient for the journey through death and into eternal life.

PAGE 157

In the Rite of the Anointing of the Sick, the priest anoints the sick person on the forehead and hands.

PAGE 157

The priest’s words during the Anointing of the Sick refer to spiritual healing as well as to any physical healing that may occur.

PAGE 157

The bishop blesses the oil of the sick at the Chrism Mass during Holy Week.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

Celebrating Lent and Holy Week

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 4, Session 20**.

PAGE 163

The season of Lent reminds us that obeying God can sometimes be difficult.

PAGE 164

Holy Week is the last week of Lent.

PAGE 164

On Palm Sunday, palms are blessed and distributed to the assembly to remember Jesus' triumphal entrance into Jerusalem.

PAGE 164

At the Last Supper, Jesus gave himself to us as spiritual food in the Eucharist.

PAGE 164

The 14 Stations of the Cross represent events from the Passion of Jesus.

PAGES 164–165

The Easter Triduum is celebrated on Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday. Mass is not celebrated on Good Friday because it is the day Jesus suffered and died.

PAGE 165

During Lent the Church is adorned in violet, the color of penance.

PAGE 165

The Veneration of the Cross acknowledges Jesus' great sacrifice for us. *Venerate* means "to show reverence and respect."

PAGE 166

Jesus shared a final meal with his disciples on Holy Thursday. That evening, he was arrested. The next morning, on Good Friday, Jesus was brought before Pontius Pilate. As the crowd asked, Pilate released the criminal Barabbas and condemned Jesus.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

Finding God[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

Making Moral Decisions

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 5, Session 21**.

PAGE 171

Saint Isaac Jogues, a French Jesuit, was convinced that his mission was in the Americas, even after he suffered captivity and physical injury.

PAGE 174

Everyone who listens to Jesus' words and acts on them will be like a wise man who built his house on rock. We need to make Jesus central in our lives by following his teachings and trying to be like him.

PAGE 174

We each have an inner voice called a *conscience*, which helps us do what is good and avoid evil. We are responsible for developing our conscience with the help of the Scriptures, the Gifts of the Holy Spirit, the advice of others, and the teachings of the Church.

PAGE 175

With the help and grace of the Holy Spirit, we can choose to act in ways that keep us close to the Father.

PAGE 175

Jesus invites us to use our intellect and free will to make moral choices that enable us to become the people God intends us to be.

PAGE 175

To help us make good choices, we can ask the Holy Spirit for help, think about God's law and the Church's teachings, and consider the consequences.

PAGE 176

Francis of Assisi wanted to be a knight, but after he was captured and imprisoned, he had a dream in which Jesus called him to help rebuild his Church. Francis is often shown surrounded by animals.

PAGE 176

Francis gave away his possessions and wore a brown cloak belted with a rope. Francis's simple brown cloak became the habit, or uniform, of his community of followers.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

Finding God[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

Living a Moral Life

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 5, Session 22**.

PAGE 182

As Christians we are called to live moral lives rooted in our faith.

PAGE 182

As individuals with freedom to choose, we are responsible for our choices.

PAGE 182

We are called to follow the Church's teachings and avoid sinful behavior that rejects the Church's authority.

PAGE 182

The Eighth Commandment tells us that we should not bear false witness against others.

PAGE 182

Slander is saying something about someone that we know is not true. *Detraction* is saying something about someone that is true with the intent of harming his or her reputation.

PAGE 182

When we sin, God calls us to repent and make reparation—that is, make up for what we have done.

PAGE 183

Sin has negative effects on society as a whole. When whole societies give in to sin, bad consequences can result on a large scale.

PAGE 183

Our sinful actions can negatively affect others even when those actions are not purposely directed toward them.

PAGE 184

Spreading and listening to gossip can be harmful to others.

PAGE 186

Psalms 34 offers instructions for how we should use our speech in ways that are righteous and honor God.

For more games, activities, and resources related to *Finding God*, please visit www.findinggod.com.

Growing in Holiness

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 5, Session 23**.

PAGE 190

When we act morally, we reflect Jesus, become his witnesses in the world, and participate in the Father's plan for salvation.

PAGE 190

We learn the moral life first in the domestic church, which is our family.

PAGE 190

We can show obedience and respect to our parents by doing as they ask and by being helpful at home.

PAGE 190

We act morally at school when we follow the rules, respect our teachers, and share with our friends.

PAGE 190

God tells us to make and keep ourselves holy because he is holy.

PAGE 191

To live moral lives, we need to respect our bodies and ourselves.

PAGE 191

Chastity is a virtue that helps us unite our physical sexuality with our spiritual nature. It involves respecting our bodies and the bodies of others.

PAGE 192

Saint Kateri Tekakwitha was the first Native American to be canonized. Kateri was born in the northeastern region of North America and dedicated herself entirely to serving God in her Mohawk community.

PAGE 193

Saint Paul teaches us that our bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit.

For more games, activities, and resources related to *Finding God*, please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod[®]
Our Response to God's Gifts

The Way to Jesus

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 5, Session 24**.

PAGE 198

During our earthly lives, we can either accept or reject God's grace.

PAGE 198

When we die, we will be judged by Christ according to our works and faith.

PAGE 198

A person's immortal soul may be united with God in heaven; may undergo purification in Purgatory before being united with God; or, as a result of rejecting sanctifying grace, may experience hell, which is total separation from God.

PAGE 198

God intends for all people to receive salvation and live in eternal glory with him.

PAGE 198

In death our souls are separated from our bodies, but the soul will be reunited with the body at the end of time.

PAGE 198

Non-Catholics who believe in Christ and are properly baptized are called to salvation by God's grace. Though they are not in perfect communion with the Catholic Church, they are still our brothers and sisters in the Lord.

PAGE 199

A person who has been saved becomes a member of the Communion of Saints, but the union is still imperfect because of the effects of sin.

PAGE 199

Through prayer, we can intercede with God for those who have died and ask for indulgences on their behalf.

PAGE 199

Indulgences lessen the punishment due for sins that have been forgiven. Examples of indulgences include saying a designated prayer such as the Rosary or taking part in a pilgrimage.

PAGE 201

Jesus tells us that when we serve people in need, we are also serving him. The methods of service listed in Matthew 25:35–36 are called the corporal works of mercy.

For more games, activities,
and resources related to *Finding God*,
please visit www.findinggod.com.

FindingGod®
Our Response to God's Gifts

Celebrating Easter

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Unit 5, Session 25**.

PAGE 205

A paradox is at the heart of the Christian life—for us to find our life, we must lose it.

PAGE 205

Jesus tells us that we must put God the Father at the center of everything.

PAGE 206

A special job given to a person to complete is called a *mission*.

PAGE 206

Jesus told Peter to serve and care for us, just as a shepherd tends to his sheep.

PAGE 206

Our mission is to love and serve others.

PAGE 207

The Easter season celebrates Jesus' Resurrection, his Ascension, and Pentecost.

PAGE 207

During the Easter season, the flowers decorating the sanctuary are symbols of new life.

PAGE 207

White, the season's liturgical color, represents purity and victory.

PAGE 207

The Feast of the Ascension is celebrated on the sixth Thursday of Easter or, in some places, on the Seventh Sunday of Easter.