

Jesus Offers Us His Saving Grace

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 1**.

Joseph and Mary knew that God would send a Savior.

PAGE 1

Jesus died so we could receive salvation. Jesus reconciled us with God.

PAGE 3

An angel came to Joseph in a dream to tell him that Mary would have a son who would be the Savior that God promised.

PAGE 1

Baptism is God's invitation to enter into new life with him. Baptism frees us from Original Sin.

PAGE 4

Adam and Eve disobeyed God and gave in to temptation. Because of this, all people are born in the fallen state of Original Sin.

PAGE 2

When we pray and follow the teaching of Jesus, our relationship with God grows stronger.

PAGE 4

When we give in to temptation, we hurt our relationship with God and with others.

PAGE 2

The Catholic yearly cycle of seasons and feasts is called the liturgical year.

PAGE 5

Mary, Jesus' mother, was born without Original Sin and was filled with God's grace.

PAGE 3

Define the following vocabulary terms:
grace, Original Sin, reconcile, salvation, Savior, temptation.

PAGE 6

We Are a Sacramental People

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 2**.

Jesus sent the Holy Spirit to act as our helper and guide.

PAGE 7

Christ instituted the sacraments, and they are the most important way that God shows his love for us.

PAGE 9

The Holy Trinity is the central mystery of our faith.

PAGE 8

Our Catholic faith is about who Jesus was, what he taught, and what he did.

PAGE 10

Because we are created in the image and likeness of God, we are baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

PAGE 8

Church Tradition is the teaching of Jesus, passed on by his Apostles and preserved and proclaimed through the centuries by the Church.

PAGE 10

The Church is the Body of Christ on earth.

PAGE 8

The saints opened their hearts to God's grace and lived holy lives.

PAGE 11

We show our love for God through participation in the liturgy of the Church.

PAGE 9

Define the following vocabulary terms:
Church, Holy Spirit, liturgy, mystery of faith, priest, sacrament, saint, Tradition, Trinity.

PAGE 12

The Sacraments of Initiation Welcome Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 3**.

Jesus invites us to come and follow him.

PAGE 13

With Confirmation, we are called to show Jesus' presence by participating more fully in the mission of the Church.

PAGE 15

The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Eucharist, and Confirmation.

PAGE 14

The Mass is the central celebration of the Church and the source and summit of Christian life.

PAGE 16

Through the Sacraments of Initiation, we become full members of the Church.

PAGE 14

At the Eucharist, we receive Christ, Body and Blood, fully and actively. We try to be more Christlike in all that we do.

PAGE 16

Through Baptism, a person receives forgiveness of Original Sin and any personal sin.

PAGE 14

Each Sacrament of Initiation has signs that help us know and express our faith.

PAGE 17

Confirmation is the sacrament that completes the grace given at Baptism and imparts a special grace to be a true witness to Christ.

PAGE 15

Define the following vocabulary terms:
Baptism, catechumen, Chrism, Confirmation, disciple, Eucharist, Holy Communion, Mass, Sacraments of Initiation.

PAGE 18

Baptism Brings Us New Life in Christ

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 4**.

Before Paul was baptized, his name was Saul and he was fiercely against the early Christians.

PAGE 19

The essential rite of Baptism is when the priest or deacon pours water over the person's head, or he or she is immersed in water.

PAGE 20

Becoming baptized helped Paul do God's work and spread his Word.

PAGE 19

When we are baptized, we become members of Christ's Body, the Church, and share in its mission.

PAGE 21

Every Christian is baptized because, as Catholics, we believe that Baptism is necessary for our salvation.

PAGE 20

Baptism forgives two types of sins: Original Sin and personal sin.

PAGE 21

Baptism is a rite and has its own special prayers, objects, and elements.

PAGE 20

Though Baptism forgives sins, it does not remove our tendency to sin.

PAGE 21

Baptism is usually performed by a bishop, priest, or deacon.

PAGE 20

Define the following vocabulary terms:
concupiscence, rite, soul, spiritual sign.

PAGE 22

Jesus Forgives Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 5**.

When humans make choices that hurt themselves and others and offend God, they sin.

PAGE 23

Sins that we commit after Baptism can be forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation.

PAGE 24

Jesus had a special love for people who sinned, and he wanted to help them.

PAGE 23

Jesus always loves us, even if we sin.

PAGE 25

Jesus invites all of us to ask for and accept God's mercy.

PAGE 23

Because he loves us so much, Jesus calls us back to God's mercy and forgiveness in the Sacrament of Reconciliation.

PAGE 25

When he created us, God gave us the special gift of free will.

PAGE 24

Repentance is a change of heart—a turning away from sin, toward God.

PAGE 25

Some personal sins are more serious than others.

PAGE 24

Define the following vocabulary terms:
absolution, contrition, free will, moral choice, mortal sin, repentance, Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, venial sin.

PAGE 26

Jesus Heals Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 6**.

By healing the paralyzed man, Jesus wanted to show that forgiveness is an act of healing.

PAGE 27

Priests may never tell anyone anything they hear in the Sacrament of Reconciliation.

PAGE 28

Jesus wants to heal us through forgiveness too.

PAGE 27

Catholics can celebrate Reconciliation individually, at special times set aside by their parish, or through an appointment with a priest.

PAGE 29

Jesus is ready to forgive and heal us, but in order for Jesus to heal us, we must go to him and ask for forgiveness.

PAGE 28

When the priest absolves us in God's name, our sins are forgiven.

PAGE 29

The Sacrament of Reconciliation with confession of sins and absolution is the way that was established by Christ for reconciliation with God and the Church.

PAGE 28

When we receive forgiveness, we also receive the grace to forgive others.

PAGE 29

As we confess our sins to a priest, we are confessing our sins to God.

PAGE 28

Define the following vocabulary terms:
confess, confession, forgiveness, reconciliation room, seal of confession.

PAGE 30

The Holy Spirit Guides Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 7**.

After his foolishness, the younger son's conscience spoke to him and helped him realize what was really important in life.

PAGE 31

The Holy Spirit helps us prepare to tell God we are sorry.

PAGE 32

Just like the father forgiving his son in Luke's Gospel, so God forgives us.

PAGE 31

The celebration of the Sacrament of Reconciliation takes place according to a rite.

PAGE 33

When we sin, God wants us to know that he forgives us and welcomes us back.

PAGE 32

Even after we receive forgiveness, there are still consequences we face due to the lingering effects of our sins.

PAGE 33

In the Sacrament of Reconciliation, we place ourselves before God and say we are sorry.

PAGE 32

Catholics must receive the Sacrament of Reconciliation at least once a year if they have serious sins.

PAGE 33

One way God's voice comes to us is through our conscience.

PAGE 32

Define the following vocabulary terms:
Act of Contrition, conscience, examination of conscience, indulgence, penance, Ten Commandments.

PAGE 34

God Is Always by Our Side

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 8**.

The story about the shepherd tells us that God is actively involved in our lives.

PAGE 35

The Sacrament of Reconciliation is an important part of our ongoing conversion.

PAGE 36

If one of us goes astray, God will never rest until we are found.

PAGE 35

One way we distinguish sins is between sins of commission and sins of omission.

PAGE 37

Salvation is the gift of God's forgiveness and friendship.

PAGE 35

In our lifelong journey toward God, we can pray to God for help in making moral choices.

PAGE 37

Like the shepherd in the story, God loves and cares for everyone.

PAGE 36

Every action of love we take in the world brings us a little bit closer to God.

PAGE 37

God's call to return to him is a call to conversion.

PAGE 36

Define the following vocabulary terms:
conversion, sin of commission, sin of omission.

PAGE 38

We Gather at Mass

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 9**.

King David brought the Ark of the Covenant, which contained the stone tablets with the Ten Commandments, to Jerusalem.

PAGE 39

The Eucharist is the efficacious sign of the communion in the divine life and the unity of the People of God.

PAGE 40

The ark reminded the people of Jerusalem that God loved them and cared for them.

PAGE 39

When we receive Christ in the Eucharist, we remember that he is present with us and continues to transform us.

PAGE 40

The Israelites and King David did not celebrate the sacraments of the New Covenant, so we do not celebrate it like them.

PAGE 39

We are called by the Holy Spirit to gather together as God's people to celebrate the Mass.

PAGE 41

Today we gather as God's family when we celebrate Mass.

PAGE 40

The Mass begins with the Introductory Rites, which include the Entrance Chant, Sign of the Cross, Penitential Act, *Gloria*, and the Collect prayer.

PAGE 41

God invites us to the celebration of the Eucharist, a special meal in which the sacrifice of Christ on the Cross is re-presented.

PAGE 40

Define the following vocabulary terms: *altar, Collect, deacon, Gloria, Introductory Rites, Kyrie, lector, mercy, Penitential Act, procession.*

PAGE 42

We Listen to God's Word

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 10**.

In the parable about the farmer sowing seeds, Jesus teaches us to listen to and learn from God's Word.

PAGE 43

The high point of the Liturgy of the Word is when we prayerfully listen to one reading from the Gospel taken from the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John.

PAGE 44

Jesus used parables to share God's message of love and salvation.

PAGE 44

After the Gospel, the priest or deacon gives the Homily.

PAGE 45

The first main part of the Mass is the Liturgy of the Word.

PAGE 44

We stand and profess our faith by praying either the Nicene Creed or the Apostles' Creed.

PAGE 45

The First Reading usually comes from the Old Testament.

PAGE 44

The Liturgy of the Word reminds the community of God's call and teaches us how to respond.

PAGE 45

The Second Reading is taken from one of the letters in the New Testament.

PAGE 44

Define the following vocabulary terms:
creed, Gospel, Homily, New Testament, Old Testament, psalm, Sacred Scripture.

PAGE 46

We Offer Gifts

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 11**.

Jesus took a boy's small offering and multiplied it to feed thousands of people.

PAGE 47

The offerings received during the collection show how the people are following Jesus by sharing and helping others.

PAGE 48

The Eucharist is food to help strengthen us on our journey of faith.

PAGE 47

In the blessing, the priest identifies the wheat bread and grape wine as gifts that we are offering to God.

PAGE 49

The Liturgy of the Eucharist is the part of the Mass that is a memorial of the Last Supper.

PAGE 48

When the priest prays the blessing over the bread and wine, he is also blessing the community and all the actions we offer to God.

PAGE 49

The gift of the Eucharist nourishes us to do God's work in the world.

PAGE 48

When we offer our gifts to others, we show them that we love and honor God.

PAGE 49

The Liturgy of the Eucharist begins with the Presentation and Preparation of the Gifts.

PAGE 48

Define the following vocabulary terms:
blessing, offering, sacrifice.

PAGE 50

We Remember Christ's Passover

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 12**.

During the Last Supper Passover meal, Jesus explained the meaning of his promise to give himself as food for us.

PAGE 51

As the Eucharistic Prayer begins, the priest calls on us to lift up our hearts to the Lord in prayer and thanksgiving.

PAGE 52

In the Sacrament of the Eucharist, we experience in a present and real way Christ's sacrifice for our salvation.

PAGE 51

During the part of the Eucharistic Prayer called the consecration, a priest calls on the Holy Spirit to transform the gifts of wheat bread and grape wine into the Body and Blood of Christ.

PAGE 53

For us as Catholics, every Mass is a memorial of Christ's own Passover from Death into new life.

PAGE 51

Through the power of the Holy Spirit and the words of the priest, transubstantiation takes place, which means that the bread and wine are transformed into the Body and Blood of Christ.

PAGE 53

The Eucharistic Prayer is the preeminent prayer of thanksgiving and consecration; it is the center and high point of our celebration of the Mass.

PAGE 52

Christ is truly present in the Eucharist: Body and Blood, soul and divinity.

PAGE 53

We participate in the celebration of the Mass to show that we are always trying to be more like Christ and are committed to following God.

PAGE 52

Define the following vocabulary terms: *consecration, Eucharistic Prayer, Last Supper, real presence, transubstantiation.*

PAGE 54

Holy Communion Strengthens Us

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 13**.

With the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost, the Church was made manifest to the world.

PAGE 55

The Sign of Peace follows the Lord's Prayer, which is sometimes called the Our Father.

PAGE 56

As the Good News spread, early Christians demonstrated their belief in Christ as Savior of all those who believe in him as the Son of God.

PAGE 55

After the Sign of Peace, the priest breaks the host and places a piece of it into the chalice to signify the unity of the Body and Blood of the Lord and his work in salvation.

PAGE 57

The early Christians devoted themselves to the teaching of the Apostles and to the communal life.

PAGE 55

To receive Holy Communion, we must be in a state of grace.

PAGE 57

The Communion Rite is the part of the Mass when we receive the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ in Holy Communion.

PAGE 56

When we come forward to receive the Eucharist, we bow our heads; the host is placed in our hand or on our tongue.

PAGE 57

The Communion Rite begins with the prayer that Jesus taught us, the Lord's Prayer.

PAGE 56

Define the following vocabulary terms: *chalice, Communion Rite, host, Lord's Prayer, tabernacle.*

PAGE 58

Jesus Calls Us to Love

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 14**.

After Jesus' Death, his disciples knew they would be taking a new road on their journey of faith.

PAGE 59

At the end of Mass, we are called to glorify the Lord and to serve God and others.

PAGE 60

When the man that the disciples met on their journey took bread, blessed it, and gave it to them, they realized he was the risen Jesus.

PAGE 59

The bishops of the United States have identified seven areas of social concern for today's Church.

PAGE 61

Jesus shares his life with us through the sacraments.

PAGE 60

When we receive Christ in the Eucharist, we are empowered to care for others.

PAGE 61

After we receive Holy Communion, we pray silently and as a community.

PAGE 60

We are called to show those who are poor the love, mercy, and forgiveness of Jesus, giving them a glimpse of the Kingdom of God.

PAGE 61

The Dismissal at Mass encourages us to go out into the world and live out our call to discipleship.

PAGE 60

Define the following vocabulary terms:
Catholic social teaching, discipleship, Kingdom of God.

PAGE 62