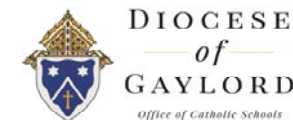


## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Abba</b>		<b>K</b>	Hebrew word that means "daddy" in the truest sense as a term of endearment, it is the spirit of the Son of God in our hearts that cries out, "Abba! Father!" (CCC #683, 742, 1303, 276 ,2777) Part of the prayer taught to us by the Lord in the Our Father, it also forms the root of the word Abbot. see First Person, Son of God, Lord's Prayer
<b>Abortion</b>		<b>8</b>	Deliberate termination of pregnancy by killing a child in the womb or while in development inside the mother. Such direct abortion, willed either as an end or a means, is gravely contrary to the moral law. The Church attaches the canonical penalty of excommunication to this crime against human life, while offering mercy to those who repent in the sacrament of Reconciliation. (CCC #2271, 2272) see Moral Law, Mercy, Reconciliation
<b>Abraham</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>	<b>6</b>	Old Testament patriarch, with whom God made a covenant promising Abraham and his wife Sarah land in which to live and many descendants- a great people for whom the Lord would be their God. Through Abraham, God formed the people to whom he would later give the law by revelation to Moses. With the advent of Christ, the people of Israel would serve as the root to which the Gentiles would be grafted by their coming to believe. (Gn 17:1-10, CCC #59-61, 72, 145, 705-706, 762) see Covenant
<b>Absolution</b>	<b>Catechesis V</b>	<b>2</b>	An essential element of the Sacrament of Penance or Reconciliation, in which the priest, by the power entrusted to the Church by Christ, pardons the sin(s) of the penitent and offers forgiveness on behalf of the faithful. (CCC #1424, 1442, 1449, 1453, 1480) see Faithful, Penance, Reconciliation
<b>Abstinence</b>			Refraining from eating meat or flesh on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday and all Fridays during Lent; obligatory upon the faithful from age 14 onwards and encouraged as a good penitential practice for all Fridays during the year, in memory of Christ's sacrifice of his flesh upon the Cross on Good Friday. Fish (or water dwelling creatures) are exempt as meat because they alone survived the Great Flood that purified the earth of wickedness. see Fasting, Lent, and Great Flood.
<b>Acedia</b>			See Sloth
<b>Acolytes</b>		<b>3</b>	One who attends the minister in a liturgical service and assists in minor duties; server at some rituals such as the Mass or Benediction. (CCC #1143-1144, 1369)
<b>Acts of the Apostles</b>			Sequel to the Gospel written by Luke the Evangelist, in which are described the actions of the early church under the episcopal leadership of the Twelve and the missionary endeavors of Paul to bring the Gospel to the nations.
<b>Actual Grace</b>	<b>Catechesis V</b>		Free and undeserved gift from God that helps us to conform our lives to his will.
<b>Adam</b>			According to the creation account in Genesis, the first man, husband of Eve, whose name means 'from the ground.' God formed man from the ground and breathed into him the breath of life. From the beginning, "male and female he created them" (Gen 1:29), endowing them with dignity. Nor was their sin solitary; rather their act of disobedience would stain all generations to come. Yet, the New Adam, Christ would come to free the human race from the stain of original sin, especially through Baptism and Reconciliation, the Blood and Water that issued forth from His side, just as Eve was formed from Adam's rib. (CCC #369, 375, 511) see Eve, Original Sin
<b>Admonish Sinners</b>		<b>4</b>	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447) To admonish a sinner is to save a soul, when done in a spirit of fraternal charity and in a context of mutual regard.
<b>Adonai</b>			Term in Hebrew that means 'Lord' and is used by pious Jews to avoid using the name of God in ordinary or even sacred discourse, since they believe that to name something is to exercise dominion over it, which of course with God we can never do. see Lord

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Adoration</b>		<b>2</b>	Act of worshiping God; the act of reverencing Christ in the Blessed Sacrament; intentional communion with God out of a sense of wonder. The first commandment of the law obliges us to adore God through worship and prayer. (1 Jn. 1:3, CCC #1083, 1178, 2628, 2781) Not to be confused with veneration of a saint. see Benediction, Exposition, Divine Praises, Contemplation, Veneration, Prayer
<b>Adultery</b>			Marital infidelity, or sexual relations between two persons when at least one is married to another party. The sixth commandment and the New Testament forbid adultery absolutely. (CCC #2380; cf. 1650) God speaks of the worship of false idols as an act of adultery on the part of God's People, indicating the level of covenant intimacy God wants with each of our souls in communion. see Matrimony, Covenant
<b>Advent</b>		<b>All</b>	Liturgical season of four Sundays devoted to preparation for memorial of Christ's birth at Christmas and his second coming at the end of time. (CCC #524) It marks the beginning of the Liturgical Calendar. The liturgical color of violet indicates that Advent is a penitential season, while the third Sunday color is Rose, indicating a lessening of penance and anticipation of the Lord's dawning to the East. see End of the World, Liturgical Calendar, Rose
<b>Advent Wreath</b>			A devotional aid used in the home to mark the Four Sundays of Advent. The candles lit each Sunday follow the sequence Violet, Violet, Rose, Violet so that the domestic church can mirror the liturgical life of the parish. The candles are arranged around a circlet of evergreen branches to remind us that God is Eternal and his mercy is everlasting. In historical practice, the home becomes brighter with each week, culminating in the Christmas tree as a symbol of the Light of Christ coming into the world to dispel the darkness of sin. see Rose, Liturgical Year
<b>Agnus Dei</b>			In Latin, it means "Lamb of God" and refers to Christ's sacrifice that hearkens back to the Passover in Exodus. The choral part of Mass when the people sing their threefold praise. see Lamb of God, Passover, Mass Parts
<b>Alb</b>		<b>All</b>	Sacred garment common to all ordained and instituted ministers of any rank is the alb, to be tied at the waist with a cincture (ropelike belt) unless it is made so as to fit even without such. (CCC #336) It recalls the white garment given at Baptism.
<b>Alleluia</b>		<b>All</b>	Means "praise God." Sung or recited before the Gospel, except during Lent. One of the choral Mass Parts known as the Gospel Acclamation. see Mass Parts
<b>Almsgiving</b>			One of the three Lenten disciplines. Along with prayer and fasting, this practice of giving alms to the poor is one of the chief witnesses to fraternal charity; also a work of justice pleasing to God. (CCC #1434, 1969) see Works of Mercy, Prayer, Fasting
<b>Altar</b>		<b>All</b>	Known as the Throne of the Lamb, a sacred furnishing (like a table) used only for offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, it is the focal point of liturgy, where the sacrifice of Christ on the cross is made present. Among the Israelites, the altar was the place where sacrifices were offered to God. Before new altars are used, they are typically dedicated for their special purpose by a bishop, who anoints the altar with Chrism. One or more relics of saints are commonly set into the altar. (CCC #1182, 1383) see Ambo, Chrism, Relics
<b>Ambo</b>		<b>2</b>	Known as the Altar of the Word, it is a liturgical furnishing (like a podium or lectern) from where the Scriptures are read at Mass and the homily is given (CCC #1154). In Greek, it means an elevated pulpit. According to Nehemiah ch.8, Ezra read from an ambo. see Altar

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
American Saints			Refers to the saints who are canonized or in the process of canonization and were either born or principally ministered within either the current national boundaries of the United States of America or the Western hemisphere generally, known by the universal church as the Americas. Hence, the misnomer "first American saint" could refer to the first saint from the western hemisphere, the first saint born in the western hemisphere, the first saint who served in the United States and died there, a saint who was martyred on the continent prior to 1776, the first saint born a citizen of the United States, or the first Native American saint.
Anamnesis	Catechesis V	6	Greek word meaning the "remembrance" of God's saving deeds in history and in the liturgical action of the Church, which inspires thanksgiving and praise. It refers specifically in the Latin Rite to the prayer which follows the institution narrative and memorial acclamation. Eucharistic prayers contain an anamnesis or memorial in which the Church calls to mind the Passion, Resurrection, and glorious return of Christ. (CCC #1103) see Memorial Acclamation
Anaphora			see Canon of the Mass or Eucharistic Prayer
Anarchy	Catechesis VIII		A state of disorder due to absence of authority; lawlessness.
Angel		All	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) In the Creed, they are the invisible creation of God. Unlike humans, angels do not have bodies; therefore humans do not become angels upon entry into heaven. Fallen angels are known as demons. see Demons, Archangel, Free Will
Angelus		7,8	Catholic devotional practice performed at 6am, 12 noon, and 6pm, in places where the custom is observed, during the tolling of a bell at those hours. It consists of three verses with their responses, each followed by a Hail Mary, and it concludes with a formal prayer. The name comes from the opening verse in Latin, "The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary..."
Anger			Emotion which is not in itself wrong, but which, when it is not controlled by reason and hardens into resentment or hate, becomes one of the seven cardinal sins. Christ taught that anger is an offence against the fifth commandment. (CCC #1765, 1866, 2262) see Cardinal Sins
Annulment		8	Declaration by a Church tribunal (a Catholic church court) that a marriage thought to be valid according to Church law actually fell short of at least one of the essential elements required for a binding union. (USCCB>Issues and Action>Marriage and Family>Marriage), and is therefore free of canonical consequences. Children born to such a union are not invalid. (cf. CCC #1629) see Matrimony
Annunciation		2	Visit of the archangel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to inform her that she was to be the mother of the Savior. After giving her consent, or fiat, Mary became the mother of God by the power of the Holy Spirit, an event celebrated March 25, nine months prior to the nativity of Our Lord. (CCC #484, 494, 973) see Gabriel, Theotokos
Anointing of the Sick		2	One of the seven sacraments administered by a priest to a person in danger of death because of illness or old age, through 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) The oil traced into the recipient's palms with a sign of the Cross is like Christ holding that person's hands in the midst of trial. see Matter, Sacrament

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Antiphon</b>		<b>3</b>	Prayer repeated before and after each psalm during Liturgy of the Hours. In the propers of the Mass, there is an Entrance Antiphon, Offertory Antiphon, and Communion Antiphon that repeat so the faithful may pray them. see Propers, Liturgy of the Hours
<b>Apologetics</b>		<b>8</b>	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. Apology is a term that means argument.
<b>Apologist</b>	<b>Catechesis VIII</b>	<b>8</b>	One who writes or speaks in defense of Christian beliefs and practices.
<b>Apostasy</b>	<b>Catechesis IV, VII</b>		Abandonment or renunciation of religious beliefs; a total desertion of or departure from one's religion
<b>Apostle</b>		<b>1</b>	One who is sent by Jesus, as Jesus was sent by the Father. Jesus chose from among his disciples twelve men who would ensure that the Church carry forth the Great Commission. He called the Twelve to become Apostles, chosen witnesses of His Resurrection and the foundation on which His Church is built. (CCC# 857) see Disciples
<b>Apostles' Creed</b>		<b>1</b>	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. It is considered to be a faithful summary of the teaching of the Apostles and begins, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ..." (CCC #194) see Creed, Nicene Creed
<b>Apostolic</b>			One of the four marks of the Church, with two related meanings. First, it describes the church, or anything that has its origin and roots in the Apostles. Secondly, it refers to the papal see and its offices, and other matters related to the papacy. (cf. CCC #857) see Four Marks, Holy See
<b>Apostolic Age</b>			Referring to the period of early Church formation when the apostles were not yet martyred and still personally bearing influence on the actions of the church. They continue to do so through their successors, the bishops
<b>Apostolic Succession</b>		<b>7,8</b>	Unbroken line of succession beginning with the apostles and perpetuated through bishops, considered essential for orders and sacraments to be valid. The authority to govern and preach in the name of Christ is handed down literally through the laying on of hands. see Laying on of Hands, Holy Orders
<b>Apostolic Tradition</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>	<b>3</b>	Living transmission of truth, accomplished in the Holy Spirit, distinct from Sacred Scripture, though closely connected to it (Scripture is the main portion of the entirety of Tradition guaranteed by the Magisterium of the Church). Through it, "The Church, in her doctrine, life, and worship, perpetuates and transmits to every generation all that she herself is, all that she believes. The sayings of the holy Fathers are a witness to the life-giving presence of this Tradition, showing how its riches are poured out in the practice and life of the Church, in her belief and her prayer." (CCC #78, 174, 1124, 2651) see Magisterium, Revelation, Tradition, Scripture, Scripture and Tradition
<b>Apparition</b>			Appearance to people on earth of a heavenly being- either Jesus, Mary, angel, or saint. The apparitions of Jesus in His risen body to the disciples occurred in the forty days between his Resurrection and Ascension. The apparition of Our Lord to Saul leading to his conversion as Paul is also recorded in Scripture. In both the Old and New Testaments, the archangels have appeared to various people. Only certain apparitions of Our Lady are approved by Church authority, yet they are never binding on the faithful, in the same way that the ones recorded in Scripture are binding. (CCC #641, 649) St. Joseph and various angels have appeared to many people, yet these private revelations are never binding on the faithful or they are only locally approved. see Forty Days, Our Lady of Fatima, Guadalupe, Lourdes, and Mt. Carmel

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Archangel			One of the lower ranks of the nine choirs of Angels, they oversee the lowest rank, which is the Guardian Angels. The choir above them are the Principalities, assigned to each diocese. There are only three named Archangels in the Bible: Michael in the Books of Daniel and Revelation, Raphael in the Book of Tobit, and Gabriel in the Gospel of Luke chiefly. They are celebrated on September 29. see Nine Choirs
Archdiocese		3	Chief diocese of an ecclesiastical province. It is governed by an archbishop. (USCCB) see Province
Arianism		8	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. see Heresy, Hypostatic Union
Ark of the Covenant		6	Sacred wooden box ornamented in gold in which the tablets of the Ten Commandments were kept, along with the priestly staff of Aaron and the manna bread. (CCC #2578; 2594; 2130; 2058) Mary is referred to as the New Ark, because in her was contained the Lawgiver, the High Priest, and the Bread of Life.
Ascension	Catechesis III	1	When Jesus ascended to the Father, after giving the Great Commission to the Apostles; the entry of Jesus' humanity into divine glory in God's heavenly domain, forty days after his resurrection (CCC #659, 665); also one of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary. The solemnity for this occasion traditionally takes place on the Thursday nine days prior to Pentecost, as it frames the first novena of the Church. In most dioceses in the United States, the solemnity has been transferred to the nearest Sunday, rather than obligating a weekday Mass, and so the novena has been diminished. see Great Commission, Forty Days, Solemnity, Pentecost, Novena
Asceticism			Self-mastery over the will through voluntary denial, deprivation, or mortification.
Aspirations		2	Brief prayers of few words, expressed in precise language, sometimes poetic, their purpose being to help one maintain a spirit of recollection in God's presence during the day, the Jesus Prayer being the most common. see Jesus Prayer
Assumption			The Blessed Virgin Mary's singular participation in her Son's Resurrection, by which she was assumed (or taken up body and soul) into heavenly glory, when the course of her earthly life was concluded. (CCC #966) In this she prefigures the resurrection of all the faithful departed and fulfills the scripture regarding the Ark of the Covenant. In the eastern churches, this event is known as the Dormition of Mary, and it is a teaching definitively held as dogmatic. The solemnity is celebrated August 15; also one of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary. see Solemnity, Dogma, Rosary
Atheism	Catechesis VIII		Denial in theory or in practice that God exists. It is a sin against the virtue of religion required by the first commandment of the law. Rejection of the existence of God, founded often on a false conception of human autonomy. This is forbidden by the First Commandment. (CCC #2124-5)
Atonement			Reconciliation brought about between God and Man through Christ's redemptive act, or the ending of the separation of heaven from earth. The term has also come to mean doing penance for one's sins. (CCC #623) see Paschal Mystery, Redeemer

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



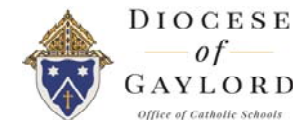
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Baptism		All	First of the seven sacraments, and the “door” which gives access to the other sacraments. Baptism is the first and chief sacrament of forgiveness of sins, because it cleanses our soul of original sin and unites us with Christ, who died for our sins and rose for our justification. Baptism is completed by Confirmation and together with the reception of first Holy Communion, the believer becomes initiated into membership in the Body of Christ. 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) see Matter, Sacrament
Baptism of the Lord			When Christ was immersed in the River Jordan by John the Baptist, and a voice from heaven declared him to be Beloved Son of God, ending the hidden years when Jesus was thought to be Joseph's son. The entry of the People of God through the waters of the River Jordan into the promised land of Canaan at the time of Joshua was a typological foreshadowing of this event, in which Christ's entry into the waters of Baptism paves the way for our own entry into the Promised Land of Heaven. This solemnity closes the Christmas season and opens the season of Ordinary Time, when we live out our own baptismal promise and our subsequent vocation to be a Beloved Child of God until his return at the end of time. see Epiphany, Hidden Life, Typology
Baptismal font		K	Pool, bowl, or fountain at which someone receives Baptism. (Mk 1:9-11, Acts 8:26-38, CCC #1214, 1226-1246) Into it is plunged the Paschal candle at the Easter Vigil, signifying the font as the place of conception for neophytes born anew in the Light of Christ. see Neophytes, Easter Candle
Basilica			An architectural form of building that used to be the center of finance and government in the Roman Empire until the Church began to occupy them as places of public worship when it emerged from the catacombs. Many of them became cathedrals, and thus their form is often associated that way, but not every basilica is also a cathedral. For example, the Basilica of St. Peter in the Vatican is not the cathedral of the Bishop of Rome; the papal seat of authority is located at St. John Lateran. see Cathedral, Vatican, Catacombs
Bear wrongs		8	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447) To bear wrongs patiently.
Beatification			When a Venerable person's cause for canonization proceeds to the next phase as a result of a miracle being attributed to the person's intercession. After a person's life, writing, and teaching have been carefully examined and found to contain nothing contrary to doctrine or the demands of Christian perfection, and when a miracle can be proven by forensic analysis, it confirms that the soul enjoys the beatific vision and can be named one of the beati, or Blessed, by the Pope. This means that they are worthy of veneration outside the diocese that opened the cause. If a person comes to death through martyrdom, they are already beatified. see Venerable, Canonization
Beatitudes		3	The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness, or blessedness. (Mt 5. 3-12; Lk 6. 20-26) These teachings reflect the promises made to the chosen people since the covenant with Abraham and portray the charity of Christ; moreover, by shedding light on the characteristics of the Christian life, they describe the vocation of all the faithful according to the promise made at baptism. (CCC #1716-7, 1728) see Happiness, Faithful, and Kingdom
Begotten			Refers to the fact that though Christ is not created, Jesus is a true Son of the Father. see Hypostatic Union, Consubstantial

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Benediction</b>		<b>5</b>	Eucharistic devotion in the Latin Rite that takes place in the context of Adoration and Exposition. In its traditional form, a priest, vested in surplice, stole, and cope, places on the altar the consecrated Host in the monstrance and incenses it. Benediction occurs when the priest lifts the monstrance containing the Host and blesses the congregation, making the sign of the Cross with it. see Blessing, Adoration, Exposition, Monstrance, Latin Rite
<b>Bethlehem</b>		<b>All</b>	Birthplace of Jesus, mentioned in Joshua 19:15, seven miles northwest of Nazareth, where Ruth, the progenitor of King David, would take up residence; hence it became the City of David. Prophecies foretold that the Messiah would be born there. In Hebrew, its name meaning 'House of Bread' foreshadows the birth of Christ, the Bread of Life. Joseph, being descended from David's lineage, took Mary there for the census, during which time she gave birth to Jesus and laid him in a manger, or grain trough, thus prefiguring the Eucharist, when Christ comes to us as food made from grain.
<b>Bible</b>		<b>All</b>	Sacred Scripture; the books that contain the truth of God's revelation and were composed by human authors inspired by the Holy Spirit. The forty-six books of the Old Testament and the twenty-seven parts of the New Testament are the two halves of the Bible, the Church's holy book. (CCC #105, 120)
<b>Biblical Typology</b>			see Typology
<b>Bishop</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>	<b>2</b>	One who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the Episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles. He is most often the shepherd of a particular diocese. (CCC #1557; cf. 861, 886) First ordained to diaconal and priestly service, the bishop in episcopal service is configured most closely to Christ Pantocrator (Ruler and Teacher), as he is responsible for the teaching and governance of the people entrusted to him. see Diocese, Eparchy, Deacon, Priest, Holy Orders, Apostolic Succession, Collegiality
<b>Blasphemy</b>			Speech, thought, or conduct involving contempt for God, the Church, or persons and things dedicated to God. It is directly opposed to the second commandment. (CCC #2148) Jesus was charged with blasphemy by the temple authorities of his day because he did not deny being the Son of God, a belief that is still considered blasphemy to Muslims in the present day. see Muslims
<b>Blessed Mother</b>		<b>1</b>	Mary, the Mother of Jesus, because she is the mother of Jesus - Son of God and second Person of the Blessed Trinity - according to the flesh, she is rightly called the Mother of God. (CCC #148, 495) Mary is also called "full of grace," and "Mother of the Church" see Theotokos, Second Person
<b>Blessed Sacrament</b>		<b>2</b>	The Eucharist, especially the consecrated elements reserved in the tabernacle for adoration or for the homebound (CCC #1330). see Eucharist
<b>Blessing</b>		<b>All</b>	Prayer invoking God's power and care upon some person, place, thing, or undertaking; acknowledges God as the source of all blessing. Some blessings confer a permanent status: consecration of persons to God, or setting things apart for liturgical usage. (CCC #1671, 2626) see Benediction, Book of Blessings

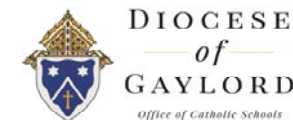
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Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Body of Christ	Catechesis II	1	When we go up for communion, we receive Jesus, whose Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity is sacramentally present in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine. (CCC # 1374) In one sense, the body of Jesus Christ is the one conceived in the womb of Mary, now glorified in heaven. (CCC #467, 645) In another sense, the Church is the Mystical Body of Christ who shares in intimate communion with Jesus; the image of a body, whose head is Christ and whose members are the faithful, keeps in focus both the unity and diversity of the Church. (CCC #787, 790, 1396) When we partake of the Body in communion, we are the Bride of Christ entering so fully into communion with our Bridegroom that we become the Body of Christ, present in the person of the priest and the assembled faithful. see Church, Bride of Christ, People of God, Real Presence, Temple of the Holy Spirit
Book of Blessings		7	Ritual text of the Church used for various blessings the Church can impart, with instructions for the priest on appropriate settings and other background information. see Blessings
Book of Gospels			Ritual text of the Church containing all the Gospel readings for Mass throughout the liturgical cycle. The reverent act of processing the book of the Gospels from gathering to altar and from altar to ambo (normally by a Deacon) conveys the power of the Word of God to the assembled faithful. It is entrusted to each deacon upon ordination by the bishop. see Deacon, Liturgical Year, Cycle of Readings
Bread and wine		1	Prior to consecration, the raw material of the Eucharist is unleavened wheat bread and pure wine made from fermented grape. These elements brought up during the offertory become the Body and Blood of Christ during the Eucharistic prayer of the Mass. (CCC #1333, 1350, 1147-8) see Raw Material, Sacrament, Eucharist, Body of Christ
Bread of Life		2	Holy Eucharist, or the New Manna, as Christ refers to himself in John's Gospel. see Bethlehem, Manna, Typology
Bury the Dead		4	Corporal Work of Mercy, burying the dead reminds us of the hope we have in the Resurrection while safeguarding the dignity of the human person. see Cremation
Cain		4	Committed the first murder when he killed his brother Abel. (CCC #401) His descendants would remain in opposition to the descendants of Seth as a sign that there will always be many righteous but not all will be saved.
Call to Holiness	Catechesis II		All Christians in any state or walk of life are called to the fullness of the Christian life and to the perfection of charity.
Calumny			False statement which harms the reputation of others and gives occasion for false judgments concerning them. (CCC #2477) A violation of the seventh commandment.
Calvary			The location of the Crucifixion of Christ, overlooking the temple, and previously the location of the attempted sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham. see Typology
Candidate			Non-infant person whose baptism has been recognized as valid and who will undergo formation to complete sacramental initiation into full communion with the Church, typically at the Easter Vigil. The Church recognizes as valid any baptism done in the Trinitarian formula described by Christ, even if done outside the full communion of the Catholic church. see Catechumen, RCIA
Canon Law	Catechesis VI	8	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. (USCCB) Official rules that guide all aspects Church life.



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Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Canon of Scripture	Catechesis I	8	Complete list of sacred books that the Church discerned, through Apostolic Tradition, to be held definitively as the Word of God. (CCC #120, 1117) see Bible
Canon of the Mass		8	Central portion of the Mass, also known as the Eucharistic Prayer or "anaphora," which contains the prayer of thanksgiving, the epiclesis, the institution narrative, anamnesis, offering, and final doxology. (CCC #1352) see Eucharistic Prayer
Canonization		3	Solemn declaration by the Pope that a deceased member of the faithful may be proposed as a model and intercessor to the faithful and venerated as a saint throughout the world on the basis of the fact that the person lived a life of heroic virtue or remained faithful throughout martyrdom. (CCC #828) The miracles attributed to their intercession is evidence of their being in the beatific presence of God. see Beatification, Venerable
Canticle		6	Hymn or song of praise taken from Scripture other than the Psalms for use during Liturgy of the Hours (e.g. Magnificat, Luke 1:46-55) see Liturgy of the Hours
Capital Punishment		8	When the state ends the life of a convicted felon to protect its citizens. Assuming that the guilty party's identity and responsibility have been fully determined and no racist motivation could play a factor in sentencing, the traditional teaching of the Church does not exclude recourse to the death penalty, if this is the only possible way of effectively defending human lives against the unjust aggressor. (CCC #2267) In light of current penal codes, however, and with racism so prevalent, it would be almost impossible to find a circumstance in which such recourse would ever prove just.
Cardinal Sins			Sins which engender other sins and vices. They are traditionally numbered as seven: pride, covetousness, envy, anger, gluttony, lust, and sloth. (CCC #1866)
Cardinal Virtues	Catechesis VI	4	Four pivotal virtues that engender other virtues: prudence, temperance, fortitude, and justice. They are stable dispositions of the intellect that govern our acts, order our passions, and guide our conduct in accordance with reason and faith. (CCC #1805, 1834)
Cassock		4	Long- sleeved, ankle-length black robe with a Roman collar at the neck, also known as a cleric, and only worn by priests or seminarians. (USCCB) Altar servers may wear one under a surplice that does not have a Roman collar.
Catacombs		8	Subterranean cemetery consisting of galleries or passages with side recesses for tombs, where early Christians celebrated Mass. (USCCB) It is the basis of our practice for preserving relics in the altars of our churches. see Altar, Relics, Basilica
Catechesis		6	Formation of children, young people, and adults in the faith through the teaching of Christian doctrine in a systematic way to help make them disciples of Jesus Christ. Catechesis is built on the initial proclamation of the Gospel or missionary preaching to arouse faith; examination of the reasons for belief; experience of Christian living; celebration of the sacraments; integration into the ecclesial community; and apostolic and missionary witness. (CCC #5, 426-427) see Catechumenate, Missionary
Catechist		4	Educator of children, young people, and adults in the faith through the teaching of Christian doctrine in a systematic way to help make them disciples of Jesus Christ. Those who perform the ministry of catechesis in the Church are "catechists" with parents being the primary educators of their children in the faith (CCC #5, 426, 427)
Catechumen		4	Non-infant person preparing to receive the sacrament of Baptism for the first time. Anointed with the Oil of Catechumens, they are strengthened in their conversion from sin and their renunciation of Satan. see Candidate, RCIA

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Catechumenate		4	Period of Christian formation and development in the RCIA process which aims to bring catechumens to maturity of faith within the ecclesial community. (CCC #1248) see RCIA, Mystagogy
Cathedral	Catechesis IV		Primary parish of the diocese where its bishop resides. Every bishop has a chair representing the seat of his authority to govern his diocese. That chair is called the cathedra and the building that houses it is the bishop's cathedral. Older cathedrals are also usually a form of architecture known as a basilica. see Basilica, Bishop, Diocese
Catholic	Catechesis IV	3	One of the four marks of the Church, taken from the Nicene Creed. The Church is catholic, or universal in Greek, 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) see Four Marks
catholic	Catechesis IV		Universal.
Catholic Charities		4	Network of charitable organization, one of the largest in the United States, that uses a variety of approaches to address poverty, including: provision of food and basic needs, disaster relief, health services, HIV/AIDS services, and housing. (CatholicCharitiesUSA.org) see Charity
Catholic Church		All	The Church established by Christ on the foundation of the Apostles, possessing the fullness of the means of salvation which the Lord has willed: correct and complete confession of faith, full sacramental life, and ordained ministry in apostolic succession. (CCC #830) This fullness of communion awaits non-Catholics who have received Baptism. see RCIA
Catholic Epistles		7	Letters of James, I and II; Peter, I, II, and III; John, and Jude in the New Testament, to distinguish them from the Pauline Epistles. see Pauline Epistles
Catholic Social Doctrine		3	Body of teachings of the Church on integral human dignity, human solidarity, and the principles of justice and peace; the moral judgments about economic and social matters required by assent to truth and moral precepts about the demands of justice and peace. (CCC #2419-2422) see Solidarity, Subsidiarity, Human Dignity and Equality
Celibacy		8	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) see Eastern Churches
Chalice		PK, 2	Consecrated cup, made of precious materials, used to hold the Blood of Jesus during the Mass. (USCCB) It is elevated by a deacon when present. see Paten
Chaplet			Strand of beads used for devotional prayer, to assist in counting the number of recitations without distraction. A rosary is a type of chaplet that is also used for the Chaplet of Divine Mercy. Other chaplets may have different numbers of beads, such as the Chaplet of St. Michael. see Rosary, Devotions, Sacramentals
Charism		5	Specific gift or grace of the Holy Spirit which directly or indirectly benefits the Church, given in order to help a person live out the Christian life, or to serve the common good in building up the Church. (CCC #799, 951)
Charity	Catechesis VIII	4	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) Also, an organization that commits itself to corporal works of mercy. see Love, Theological Virtues

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Chastity		5	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) Promotes the full integration of sexuality within persons in accord with their state of life - married, single, professed religious or consecrated celibate. Chastity is a virtue that allows us to do what is right and good in the areas of relationship and sexuality. (Catechetical Formation and Chaste Living, 2008) Chastity is listed as one of the fruits of the Holy Spirit (CCC #1832) and the virtue which regulates one's sexual thoughts, desires, and actions. (CCC #2341, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2394-5) see Matrimony
Chasuble		4	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 being celebrated that day. (USCCB)
Child of God		All	Vocation of all those who have received Baptism is to become a Child of God, like Jesus when in the River Jordan was declared Beloved Son. God made you to know Him, to love Him and to serve Him in this world so that you may be happy with Him in the next (Heaven). God has made all people in His image. (CCC #1721, 355) see Baptism, Our Father, Human Dignity
Choral prayer		1	Prayer in community - recited or sung- especially when two sides alternate. see Liturgy of the Hours
Chrism		8	Sacred oil perfumed with balsam fragrance and consecrated by the bishop, who breathes upon it the same breath of the Holy Spirit given to the Apostles in the Upper Room by Christ. It is used within his diocese for Baptism, Confirmation, Ordination, and the Dedication of a new altar (CCC #1241, 1289; 1291; 1294) see Altar, Sacraments
Christ			Greek translation of the Hebrew word Messiah, which means Anointed. It became the proper name of Jesus the Savior who accomplished perfectly the divine mission of priest, prophet, and king. (CCC #436) see Second Person, Jesus, Messiah
Christian		K, 1	Term derived from the name of Christ, it refers to all those who have been anointed through the gift of the Holy Spirit in Baptism; hence, the followers of Christ, the members of the one, holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. According to Acts 11:26 "It was in Antioch that the disciples were first called Christians." (CCC #1289)
Christian Initiation		6	Foundation of every Christian life laid by the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist. (CCC #1212, 1230) For a candidate or catechumen, these sacraments are typically received at the Easter Vigil after formation in RCIA. see RCIA
Christian symbols		2	Objects representing Christ, e.g. fish, lamb. (USCCB) Also, the sacramental materials of oil or wine or water that signify Christ. see Raw Material, Matter
Christmas		All	Solemnity of the Nativity, the birth of Jesus at Bethlehem. (CCC #1171) Also, the season of the liturgical year, lasting from the evening of Dec. 24 until the Sunday of the Baptism of the Lord, whose color is white or gold. see Epiphany
Christology		8	Field of study within Christian theology which is primarily concerned with the nature - human and divine- and person of Jesus Christ as recorded in the New Testament. (USCCB) see Heresy, Hypostatic Union

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Church, ecclesia	Catechesis IV	All	Name given to the "convocation "or "assembly" of the People of God called together from "the ends of the earth." The word "Church" has three inseparable meanings: The People whom God has gathered from the nations; the particular church founded by an Apostle or a local diocese/eparchy; and the liturgical assembly. The Church draws her life from the Word and the Body of Christ, and so herself becomes Christ's Body. (CCC #752) In the Creed, the sole Church of Christ is professed to be one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. (CCC #811) Hence, the terms ecclesial or ecclesiastic refer to the Church. see Diocese, Eparchy, Ecclesial Communities, Creed, Four Marks, People of God, Body of Christ, Temple of the Holy Spirit
Church Council	Catechesis II		An authorized gathering of bishops, guided in a unique way by the Holy Spirit, to discuss ecclesiastical matters with the aim of passing decrees on the themes under discussion.
Church Fathers			Early writers of Catholic doctrine who defended its teaching in the face of heresy and whose writings continue to form the basis for all study of Scripture and theology. Patristics is the study of their writings. see Christology
Church Year		All	Celebration throughout the year of the mysteries of the Lord's birth, life, death, and Resurrection in such a way that the entire year becomes a "year of the Lord's grace." Thus the cycle of the liturgical year and the great feasts constitute the basic rhythm of the Christian's life of prayer, with its focal point at Easter. see Liturgical Year
Ciborium		PK	Bowl or chalice-like vessel used to contain the hosts, often with a lid
Circumstances	Catechesis VI		Dignity of the human person implies and requires uprightness of moral conscience. Conscience includes the perception of the principles of morality; their application in the given circumstances by practical discernment of reasons and goods; and finally judgment about concrete acts yet to be performed or already performed. The truth about moral good, stated in the law of reason, is recognized practically and concretely by the prudent judgement of conscience. We call that man prudent who chooses in conformity with this judgement. (CCC #1780)
City of God			The holy city described in the Book of Revelation, the New Jerusalem prepared as a Bride, refers to the Church, the People of God. Our duty as citizens on earth must not take precedence over our Citizenship in Heaven, as we build up the Kingdom of God.
Class Struggle	Catechesis VIII		In Marxist ideology, the never-ending conflict between the ownership and working classes, based on their opposing interests. The Church has opposed the idea as contrary to fraternal charity.
Clothe the Naked		4	One of the Corporal Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447) The garment of Christ for whom the soldiers cast lots is woven from the charitable works both he and the Church perform.
Collegiality			Principle that all the bishops of the Church with the Pope as their head form a single 'college' or collection, which succeeds the 'college' of the Twelve with Peter at their head. This college, which Christ instituted as the foundation of the Church, always with the Pope, has supreme authority over the universal Church. see Bishop
Comfort the Sorrowful		4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447) Also a Beatitude. see Sorrow
Commandment			A norm of religious action, above all the Ten given by God to Moses and summarized by Christ as Love of God and Love of Neighbor. (CCC #2052) see Great Commandment

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



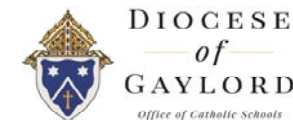
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Common Good	Catechesis VI, VIII	3	When considering any moral action, the good of the whole community must outweigh the needs of the individual, thereby safeguarding human dignity. In other words, when we seek to do what is best for an individual seeking rights, we risk doing what is unjust for society as a whole, thereby diminishing what it means to be human. The total of social conditions that will allow both individuals and groups to reach their human and spiritual fulfillment more easily. The total of social conditions that will allow both individuals and groups to reach their human and spiritual fulfillment more easily. (CCC #1906) <i>see</i> Moral Life, Catholic Social Doctrine, Human Dignity
Communal penance			Prayer service in which the community joins in prayer before and after private confession of each individual. Its practice is to be mitigated except in dire need or for large groups, such as an entire class of students making their first reconciliation.
Communion			Most often refers to Holy Communion, the action in the liturgy of going to receive the Body and Blood of Christ; more properly it refers to our mystical fellowship in and corporate union with Christ, the head of the Church, as all the faithful People of God. Partial communion extends to all those who have received valid baptism, while those in full communion have completed initiation in Confirmation and come to the sacrificial banquet with sins reconciled. It may refer to the Real Presence in the appearance of bread and wine or to that particular moment in the liturgy when the faithful go up to partake. <i>see</i> Body of Christ, Real Presence, Christian Initiation
Communion of Saints	Catechesis II, IV	2	Unity in Christ of all the redeemed, those on earth and those who have died. It is professed in the Apostles' Creed, where it has also been interpreted to refer to unity of faith and charity achieved through participation in the Eucharist. (CCC #948, 957, 960, 1474) <i>see</i> Redeemer, Communion, Creed
Communism	Catechesis VII, VIII		The political and philosophical system championed by Karl Marx. The exploited proletariat would establish, through revolution, a new social-economic system in which social classes no longer existed. In theory, this system offered a Utopian vision: the proletariat held all wealth and property in common, securing a society based on absolute equality in which the government provided everything that everyone needed.
Commutative Justice	Catechesis VIII		The form of justice that governs the ordinary transactions of everyday life, directing us to honor promises, contracts, and commitments.
Compassion			Literally a 'feeling with' those who suffer, in order to relieve their pain or accompany their sorrow; a form of mercy and an exercise of the Beatitudes. <i>see</i> Sorrow
Conclave		6,7,8	Closed meeting of cardinals to elect a pope; also refers to the place of election, a sealed-off area in the Vatican. Fifteen days after the death of a Pope, an election is held in an area digitally silenced from all outside contact. 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. The number of voting-age cardinals involved may not exceed 120. (USCCB)
Concluding Rite		2	Following the Prayer after Communion, the celebrant blesses the people assembled. The blessing is always Trinitarian: "May almighty God bless you, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit." It is in the sign of the cross that we find our blessing. After that, the deacon dismisses the people. <i>see</i> Blessing
Concupiscence	Catechesis III		Tendency or default inclination to sin or drifting off-course that results from the loss of Original Blessedness after the Fall; described in Romans 7:19-23, living a moral life is an apprenticeship in self-mastery, according to St. John Paul, and the Church Fathers unanimously prescribed asceticism as the antidote. <i>see</i> Original Sin, Asceticism

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Confession of sin		2	Essential element of the Sacrament of Reconciliation, which consists in telling one's sins to the confessor priest, in both number and kind for mortal sins. Though it is only one part, the word confession is frequently used to refer to the Sacrament of Penance itself. (CCC #1455) see Penance, Reconciliation, Mortal Sin
Confirmandi		6	Plural word for all the candidates preparing to receive the sacrament of Confirmation.
Confirmation		4	Sacrament which completes Baptism with a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which seal (as symbolized by oil) or 'confirm' the baptized in union with Christ and equip them for active participation in the worship and apostolic life of the Church, especially the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #1285) It places them under a Bishop's care, who confers upon their soul an indelible mark. see Spiritual Works of Mercy, Sacraments
Confiteor		3	Prayer of confession said as part of the Introductory Rites of the Mass, it does not absolve, but it does remit venial sins until examination and confession take place.
Conscience	Catechesis II	All	Interior voice of a human being, within whose heart the inner law of God is inscribed. Moral conscience is a judgment of practical reason about the moral quality of a human action. It moves a person at the appropriate moment to do good and to avoid evil. (CCC #1777-1778) It is a movement of the Holy Spirit within the soul of the confirmed person as the Lord and Giver of Life to avoid the loss of grace through mortal sin. We must examine our conscience to prepare for sacramental confession. see Moral Life, Examination, Holy Spirit
Consecrated Life		2	Permanent state of life recognized by the Church, entered freely in response to the vocation of Christ to perfection, and characterized by profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Properly speaking, there are Institutes of Religious Life and Societies of Apostolic Life. The state of consecrated life is thus one way of experiencing a "more intimate" consecration, rooted in Baptism and dedicated totally to God. In the consecrated life, Christ's faithful, moved by the Holy Spirit, propose to follow Christ more nearly, to give themselves to God who is loved above all and, pursuing the perfection of charity in the service of the Kingdom, to signify and proclaim in the Church the glory of the world to come. (CCC #916)(CCC #913) see Religious Life, Vow
Consecration	Catechesis V	2	Dedication of an 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 priest, making Christ's Body and Blood sacramentally present under the species of bread and wine. (CCC #1352, 1353) see Sacred
Consubstantial	Catechesis II		Being of the same substance, as spoken in the Creed in reference to Christ being begotten not made. This teaching supports the dogma known as Hypostatic Union, that Christ has two natures both human and divine, and neither supersedes the other. see Dogma, Hypostatic Union, Christology
Consubstantiation	Catechesis VII		Theory espoused by Martin Luther at the time of the Protestant Reformation asserting the coexistence of the substance of bread and wine with the Body and Blood of Christ in the Eucharist. It was rejected by the Council of Trent with the definition of the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation.
Contemplation		7	Wordless prayer in which mind and heart focus on God's greatness and goodness in affective, loving adoration; to look on Jesus and the mysteries of his life with faith and love. (CCC #2628, 2715) St. John Newman and Mother Teresa both describe this form of prayer as heart speaking to heart. see Adoration, Thanksgiving, Intercession, Prayer

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Contenance		4	Refraining from immoral sexual activity. (Catechetical Formation in Chaste Living, 2008) Also the disposition of a fully-integrated person, either celibate or married.
Contrition	Catechesis V	2	Sorrow of the soul and hatred for sin with resolution not to commit the sin again. Contrition is necessary for the penitent to be in Reconciliation. (CCC #1451) see Reconciliation, Sorrow
Conversion	Catechesis II, V	7	Radical reorientation of the whole life away from sin and evil, and toward God. This change of heart or repentance is a central element of Christ's preaching, of the Church's ministry of evangelization, and of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation. (CCC #1427, 1431, 1423) see Repentance, Moral Life
Corporal Works of Mercy		4	Charitable actions by which we respond with love to the basic physical needs of people, honoring their human dignity and reverencing the body as a temple of the Holy Spirit. (CCC #56; 62; 66) 'Corporal' means literally of the body: To feed the hungry; to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked; to shelter the homeless; to visit the sick; to visit the imprisoned; to bury the dead. see Spiritual Works of Mercy, Temple of the Holy Spirit, Human Dignity, Charity
Corpus Christi		4,5,6,7,8	Latin phrase meaning Body of Christ. A feast day of the church's calendar dating back to the 13th century, it celebrates the institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper, typically with a public procession of the monstrance or ciborium from the altar to a place of adoration or repose. see Body of Christ, Monstrance
Council of Jerusalem		8	An apostolic meeting in Jerusalem in 50 AD that decided whether a gentile had to become Jewish and follow Mosaic laws before becoming a Christian. The council determined that circumcision was not required for gentiles, and set an example for the church in how to deal with conflict, deciding that Baptism is the initiation to Christianity and to break from the Jewish law. Recorded in the book of Acts, it is the first of many councils in the Church. see Hierarchy
Council of Nicaea		8	First ecumenical council called in 325 AD; the Nicene Creed was developed therein as a response to heresy that denied the Hypostatic Union. see Creed, Hypostatic Union
Council of Trent		8	19th ecumenical council of the Church in 1545 that clearly explained the teachings of the Church, including the delineation of seven sacraments, and worked to eliminate abuses as part of a general reform of the church.
Council, Ecumenical		8	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 Pope as successor of St. Peter, or at least confirmed or accepted by him. (CCC #884) see Universal Church, Collegiality
Counsel the Doubtful		4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy, it means to use the gift of Counsel endowed by the Holy Spirit at Confirmation to help people overcome their lack of adherence to the faith revealed by Jesus Christ. (CCC #2447) see Evangelization, Instruct the Ignorant
Covenant	Catechesis I, III	1	Solemn promise of relationship between God and His People involving mutual surrender, likened by God to the spousal gift given in Matrimony. The Bible refers to God's covenants with Abraham, Moses, and David as leaders of the chosen people, Israel. In the Old Testament/Covenant, God revealed divine law and prepared a people for salvation through the prophets. In the New Testament/Covenant, Christ establishes a new and everlasting law of love through his own sacrificial death and Resurrection. (CCC #56, 62, 66) The covenant relationship continues in the Sacramental life of the Church. see Matrimony, Typolog

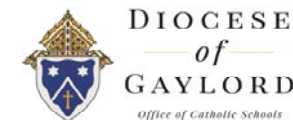
## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Creation</b>		All	Action by which the eternal Father gave a beginning to all that exists outside of himself. Creation also refers to the created universe or totality of what exists, as often expressed by the formula "the heavens and the earth." (CCC #290) The "heavens" refers to the invisible part of the Creation, that exists apart from time, space, and the Laws of physics, while "the earth" refers to the visible part of Creation, the known Universe, and the creatures within it that are subject to time, space, and the Laws of physics. see Angels, First Person, Heaven, Earth
<b>Creator</b>		1	Originator of all the visible part of Creation, known as the Universe, and all the creatures that inhabit it. God the Father has loved all things into being, including the invisible part of Creation, who are the Angels. God made all things in and through and for the Son. The Holy Spirit was present at the moment of Creation. Some, in an effort to eschew gendered language to refer to God, have employed the terms Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier to describe the threefold nature of the Trinity, but that has proven problematic in consideration of the fact that all three Persons participate in each action. see Redeemer, Sanctifier, Trinity, Angels, Creation, First Person
<b>Creed</b>	Catechesis II, IV	1	Normative summary statement or profession of Christian faith, such as the Apostles' Creed or the Nicene Creed, coming from the Latin word <i>credo</i> meaning 'I believe.' (CCC #187) see Nicene Creed, Apostles' Creed
<b>Cremation</b>			Only permitted when proper internment is guaranteed (cremains should never be scattered or kept) and burial in the ground is prohibitively expensive or when interstate internment requires it. Burying the Dead is a Corporal Work of Mercy
<b>Cross</b>		All	The best-known religious symbol of Christianity, the Cross is a representation of the instrument of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. see Crucifix, Christian symbol
<b>Crucifix</b>		All	Symbol of the Cross that includes the corpus, or body, of Christ crucified. Some non-Catholic Christians are Iconoclasts who deny the legitimacy of having the corpus on a Cross. see Iconoclasm
<b>Crusades</b>	Catechesis VII	8	Medieval military expeditions organized by the Church for the liberation of sacred sites in the Holy Land and the defense of religious liberty.
<b>Cycle of Readings</b>		7	The Lectionary is arranged in two cycles, one for Sundays and one for weekdays: The Sunday cycle is divided into three years, labeled A, B, and C. The first reading, usually from the Old Testament, reflects important themes from the Gospel reading. The second reading is usually from one of the epistles, a letter written to an early church community. These letters are read semi-continuously. Each Sunday, we pick up close to where we left off the Sunday before, though some passages are never read. The weekday cycle is divided into two years, Year I and Year II. During the year, the Gospels are read semi-continuously, beginning with Mark, then moving on to Matthew and Luke. The Gospel of John is read during the Easter season. For Advent, Christmas, and Lent, readings are chosen that are appropriate to the season. (USCCB)
<b>David</b>		6	Chosen by God, while still a shepherd boy, to be the second king of the Israelites. (1 Samuel 16:1-13) His son built the Temple, and his kingdom prefigured that of the New David, Christ the King and Good Shepherd. see Covenant, Typology



## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Deacon	Catechesis IV	3	Third degree of the hierarchy of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, present in the early church as recorded in Acts. All priests are ordained to the diaconate before ordination to the priesthood. The deacon is ordained to diakonia or service: to assist the bishop in the liturgy, in the distribution of Holy Communion, in blessing marriages, in the proclamation of the Gospel and preaching, in presiding over funerals, baptizing, and in dedication to the various works of charity. While Eastern Churches have always had a functioning order of deacons, in the West the permanent diaconate was reestablished by the Second Vatican Council. (CCC #1569, 1571) The deacon, a herald of the Word of God, is configured most closely to Christ the Suffering Servant in his outreach to the poor, the widow, and the orphan. see Book of the Gospels, Eastern Churches
Death			Passage from earthly life to eternal life and the separation of the soul from the body, in which the soul assumes a novel relation to the body. The soul proceeds to particular judgment before the Throne of God while the mortal remains of the body are properly interred. Death is one of the consequences of Original Sin and an inevitability for earthly existence. (CCC #1006-1014) It should only be feared by those who do not repent of sin. see Soul, Original Sin, End of the World
Decalogue		3	The Ten Commandments (literally, "ten words") given by God to Moses on Sinai. In order to be faithful to the new covenant of Jesus, the Decalogue must be interpreted in light of his Great Commandment to love God and neighbor. (CCC #2055, 2056)
Degrees of Holy Orders		8	Bishop - Priest - Deacon. Catholic doctrine recognizes two degrees of ministerial participation in Christ's priesthood: the episcopacy and the presbyterate; the diaconate is meant to serve these two orders. (CCC #1554)
Demons, Devil			Fallen angels, who in the free exercise of their will in opposition to the plan of God render themselves permanently separated from Heaven. Unlike humans, angels are incapable of repentance. Lucifer fell from being Prince of the Heavenly Host and became Satan, Prince of Darkness and Division. Satan means accuser. Devil means one who divides. Demons strive to divide humans against the will of God. see Michael, Archangel.
Deposit of Faith	Catechesis I	7	All truths entrusted by Christ to the Apostles and the early church, found in Scripture and Tradition, from which the Magisterium draws all that it proposes for belief as being divinely revealed. (CCC #84) see Magisterium
Descent of the Holy Spirit			One of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary, this event was promised by Christ at his Ascension, nine days prior to Pentecost. As recorded by Luke, Christ told the Apostles to remain in Jerusalem and await the Advocate being sent. Nine days of prayer culminated in an event whereby all the types or symbols of the Holy Spirit prefigured in the Old Testament became active upon them: the driving wind, the burning flame, the breath speaking, and the Gifts enabling them to bear prophetic witness. The collection of nations comprehending Peter is a reversal of the diaspora from the Tower of Babel. see Novena, Pentecost, Typology, Holy Spirit, Christian symbols, Rosary, Diaspora
Detraction	Catechesis VIII		The action of taking away from a person's merit or reputation by disclosing another's true faults or sins. This is a sin against the Eighth Commandment because each person has a right to his good name.
Deuterocanonical	Catechesis I	6	Of, relating to, or constituting the books of Scripture contained in the Septuagint (Greek translation of Bible) but not in the Hebrew canon. (USCCB)
Development of conscience		4	Parents have a duty to develop a conscience in their children, by teaching them to conform their actions to the Gospel. see Conscience, Formation of Conscience

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Devotions		1, 4	Pious practices of the faithful beyond participation in liturgy, usually honoring the communion of saints. May include formal prayers such as chaplets or novenas or sacramentals such as medals or scapulars. Such devotions should accord with the liturgical season and the sacred liturgy, derive from it, and lead people to it, since the liturgy is superior to any form of devotion. (CCC #1674-76) see Chaplet, Scapular, Piety
Diaspora			Dispersal of the Jews throughout foreign lands following the destruction of the Herodian Temple in 70 AD. Also may refer to the exile in Babylon and the destruction of the Solomon Temple or the dispersal after the fall of the Tower of Babel or the exile from Paradise. All of these were reversed by Christ in collecting the faithful.
Didache	Catechesis VII		From the Greek word meaning "teaching", a first century treatise concerning Christian morals, practices, and ministry. Its sixteen chapters cover Baptism, fasting, prayers, the Eucharist, and the developing Church hierarchy among the early Christians.
Dignity	Catechesis VIII		The quality of being worthy or honorable; worthiness, nobility, excellence. Every human persons, by reason of his or her creation in the image and likeness of God, has an intrinsic dignity. Certain characteristics that are distinctive in human beings- such as work and freedom- are endowed by God with a special dignity.
Dignity of Human Life	Catechesis VI		Society ensures social justice by providing the conditions that allow associations and individuals to obtain their due. Respect for the human person considers the other "another self." It presupposes respect for the fundamental rights that flow from the dignity intrinsic of the person. The equality of men concerns their dignity as persons and the rights that flow from it. The differences among persons belong to God's plan, who wills that we should need one another. These differences should encourage charity. The equal dignity of human persons requires the effort to reduce excessive social and economic inequalities. It gives urgency to the elimination of sinful inequalities. (CCC #1943-1947)
Diocese	Catechesis IV	1	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 as a group of people of the same rite or language. (CCC #833) see also Eparchy
Discern	Catechesis VI		To determine God's desire in a situation or for one's life, or determining the true nature of a thing, such as whether a thing is good or evil.
Disciples		All	Students of the Word who accept Jesus the Teacher's invitation to follow him. Jesus associated his disciples with his own life, revealed the mystery of the Kingdom to them, and gave them a share in his mission, his joy, and his sufferings. (CCC #767, 787)
Discipleship	Catechesis II, VI		Through Baptism, the primary vocation of each person to live out the teaching of Christ through the Fruits and Virtues, Beatitudes, Commandments, Works of Mercy, a well-formed conscience, and the five precepts of the Church. see Baptism, Beatitudes, Conscience, Precepts of the Church, Stewardship
Distributive Justice	Catechesis VIII		The form of justice that governs the ways and means by which authority distributes the goods and obligations of social life among the members of society.
Divine			Referring to God or pertaining to God. Also referring to one of Christ's two natures. see Hypostatic Union
Divine inspiration	Catechesis I	7	The gift of the Holy Spirit by which a human author was able to write a biblical book which really has God as the author and which teaches faithfully and without error the saving truth that God willed to be consigned to us for our salvation (USCCB Doctrinal Framework; CCC #105, 135) see Inspiration
Divine Mercy Chaplet			Devotional prayer using the beads of the Rosary to ask reparation for souls through the sorrowful Passion of Christ. see Mercy, Reparation, Chaplet

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Divine Office</b>		<b>Framework</b>	Liturgy of the Hours, the public prayer of the Church which sanctifies the whole course of the day and night. Christ thus continues his priestly work through the prayer of his priestly people. (CCC #1174) see Liturgy of the Hours
<b>Divine Persons</b>		<b>All</b>	God the Father, God the Son (Jesus Christ) and God the Holy Spirit; the Trinity. (CCC #232, 237, 249, 253-6) see Trinity; First, Second, Third Person
<b>Divine Praises</b>			Prayer following Benediction, praising the attributes of God. see Benediction
<b>Divine Providence</b>		<b>7</b>	Action of God who provides all that we need as Author of life. When we freely surrender our will in trustful abandonment to the Lord, we enable ourselves to receive what God is always giving and adhere to his plan for our salvation. God continues to bring good out of misfortune and evil, for those who love him and devote themselves to him. (CCC #302-314) see Garden, Manna, Stewardship
<b>Divine Revelation</b>	<b>Catechesis I</b>	<b>7</b>	Self-disclosure of God and the communication of the truth about His nature and will over the course of salvation history. Scripture is one component of the Tradition guaranteed by the Magisterium in passing on what has been revealed to it; therefore Scripture is not the fullness of what has been revealed. The fullness of this self-disclosure is experienced in a sacramental way in the Eucharist, a foretaste of the actual revelation promised in Heaven (Dei Verbum, Apostolic Constitution)
<b>Doctor of the Church</b>	<b>Catechesis VII</b>		A specific title granted by the pope to those whose development of theology and personal sanctity are exemplary. They often arose to lead the Church, explain the faith, and meet the unique challenges posed by the different heresies. Currently, there are over thirty Doctors of the Church.
<b>Doctrine</b>	<b>Catechesis II, IV</b>		Teachings of the Church as advanced by the Apostles and developed (or elaborated in our understanding of the richness of them) by the Church Fathers and the Doctors of the Church (whose writings now compose essential teaching of the Church). see Apostolic Tradition, Church Fathers
<b>Dogma</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>		The revealed teachings about Christ which are proclaimed to the fullest extent by 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) see Magisterium, Hypostatic Union, Assumption
<b>Domestic Church</b>	<b>Catechesis V, VI</b>	<b>All</b>	Families are the first cell and most basic unit of the Church, wherein parents are the primary catechists of their children. (CCC #1656) Just as the parish building is the house of the church, the domus ecclesiae, so too each family home is a Domestic Church, and the practice of prayer in the life of each home should reflect the liturgical life of the Church. Central to the liturgy of the domestic church is the dinner table, where communion at home is extended for the building up of the Kingdom, and the family altar, or little oratory, where sacramentals are kept in the home.
<b>Doxology</b>		<b>2</b>	Prayer of praise and glory to God in three divine persons of the Trinity. Liturgical prayers traditionally conclude with a doxology. (CCC #2639, 2855) Note that the doxologies are different when praying the Rosary (which uses the Glory Be) and praying the Liturgy of the Hours (which uses the Glory To). see Trinity
<b>Dulia</b>	<b>Catechesis VII</b>		Term used in the Church to describe the kind of honor given to angels and saints.
<b>Duty</b>	<b>Catechesis VIII</b>		The demand for an account of one's acts; it includes accepting the consequences of those acts.
<b>Early Church</b>			see Apostolic Age, Church Fathers
<b>Earth</b>		<b>All</b>	The visible part of God's creation, encompassing all the created world that is perceivable through our senses, even if not literally this planet, being the realm of human beings and creatures that are not angels. see Heaven, Angels

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Easter		All	Greatest and oldest Christian feast, which celebrates Christ's Resurrection from the dead. Easter is the "feast of feasts," the solemnity of solemnities, the "Great Sunday." Christians prepare for it during Lent and Holy Week, and catechumens usually receive the Sacraments of Christian Initiation at the Easter Vigil, mother of all vigils. (CCC #1169; cf. 647) see Passover, Paschal Mystery, Easter season, Feast Days
Easter candle		1	Also known as the Paschal Candle, a column of wax of exceptional size, marked with the wounds of Christ and used at the Easter Vigil as the symbol of Christ, a light in the darkness. The Easter Candle is positioned near the font normally, moved to the ambo during the Easter season, and positioned near the casket at every funeral. As a symbol of our hope in Eternal Life, it is lit at every Mass during the Easter season, lit at every baptism, and lit at every funeral. see Paschal
Easter season		1	Liturgical season that lasts 50 days after the Resurrection and ends on Pentecost Sunday. (USCCB) Its liturgical color is white or gold and the readings focus on the 40 days that Christ appeared to the apostles preparing them to become episcopal leaders of the Church to be born on Pentecost. see Paschal, Passover, and Pentecost
Eastern Churches			Churches founded by an Apostle and in union with Rome but having their own liturgical, theological, and hierarchical traditions, such as the Byzantine, Coptic, Maronite, or Chaldean Rites. (CCC #1202-3, cf.835) see Orthodox Churches, Latin Rite
Ecclesiastical			Adjective referring to the Church, from the Greek word 'ekklesia' that means convocation or assembly of the Faithful. see Church, Faithful
Ecumenism	Catechesis IV	4	Promotion of fraternal cooperation and the restoration of unity among Christians, the unity of whom is an intention 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, 820-822)
Ecclesial Communities			While not Churches properly speaking, since they were not founded by an Apostle, these church-like Christian communities fall within the ambit of the Catholic Church either through valid Baptism and/or a liturgical and sacramental tradition that has its origins in the Latin Rite, even though they remain outside of full communion with Rome. They often refer to themselves as Churches. see Latin Rite
Ecology	Catechesis VIII		From the Greek oikos meaning a house or dwelling, this science deals with the relations of living organisms (especially humans) to their surroundings or habitats. This field also studies environmental issues.
Effects		5	Change in a person that results from receiving a Sacrament. (USCCB)
Elizabeth and Zechariah		1	Mother and father of John the Baptist, they represent the end of the Old even as they herald the New: Zechariah the last of a long line of priests, John the last of a long line of prophets, and Elizabeth a type for Sarah and Hannah before her. see Typology
Eminent Domain	Catechesis VIII		This legal principle of civil law states that a government can claim private property, with compensation to the owner, because of a legitimate and overriding public concern. It is consonant with Catholic social doctrine when exercised in a just way, i.e., for the common good and with just compensation to the owner.
Emmanuel			Title for Christ used by Isaiah in his prophecy of the Virgin birth of the Messiah, it literally means "God-with-us" and amply describes the Incarnation and the twofold nature of Christ, who is both human and divine. see Epiphany, Hypostatic Union
Emotions			Feelings, that human tendency in which senses participate, and which must also be ordered by reason and a well-formed conscience.

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



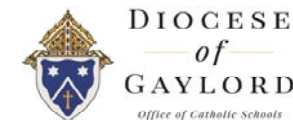
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
End of the World			Final passing of this world, long subjected to the effects of sin and ruled by the Prince of Darkness, to be replaced by a new heaven and a new earth as a result of the Atonement. Only those who cling to this world have reason to fear its end; those who remain in the Word will enter the glorious reign of the Lamb of God, who is all in all. see Advent, Judgment, Death
Encyclicals	Catechesis VIII	8	Pastoral letter written by the Pope and addressed to the Universal Church and even to the whole world, to express church teaching on some important matter. Encyclicals are expressions of the ordinary papal magisterium. (CCC cf. 892)
Eparchy			Similar to a Diocese, it is the geographic boundary for the eparch or bishop in a non-Latin Church in union with the Holy See. see also Diocese
Epiclesis	Catechesis V		The invocation of the Holy Spirit upon the sacrament at the altar during the Eucharistic Prayer. see Canon of the Mass
Epiphany			From the Greek word epiphanos meaning 'manifestation' or revelation. Together with the Baptism of the Lord in the River Jordan and his miracle at the Wedding Feast in Cana, this feast celebrates the manifestation to the world of the newborn King as both Son of God and Messiah. The traditional observation of this feast on January 6 commemorates the visit of the Magi as the first manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Their gifts of Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh (burial ointment) are gifts worthy of a King who is both Divine and Mortal (Human), respectively. The second epiphany of Christ came at the River Jordan when God the Father revealed Jesus to be God the Son, an event celebrated at the close of the Christmas season. The last manifestation came at the Wedding Feast in Cana, when Jesus was revealed to be the Messiah, the one at whose coming the prophets foretold an abundance of wine would be shared in Israel. In the Eastern Churches, they are celebrated as one single theophanic event. see Baptism of the Lord, Wedding Feast at Cana, Eastern Churches
Epistles	Catechesis I	7	Letters written to the early Christian communities. Those in the New Testament are considered canonical. see Pauline Epistles, Catholic Epistles, and Canon of Scripture
Eternity or Eternal			Attribute of God who, like a circle, has no beginning and no end. Our liturgical calendar is in the shape of a circle; we use circular objects like the advent wreath or the wedding ring to symbolize this attribute as a reminder that we can attain to everlasting life. Those who have been fully initiated into the Life of Christ through the sacraments have been anointed with chrism oil, which has a balsam fragrance that evokes this attribute of God. see Liturgical Calendar, Advent Wreath, Chrism
Ethics			Systematic reflection on human righteousness and the role of the human person in making decisions. The science of morality derives from natural law. One is encouraged to live in the freedom endowed by God for the purpose of living in accordance with Christ's example and in accordance with a well-formed conscience.
Eucharist	Catechesis IV	1	Ritual, sacramental action of thanksgiving to God. This action 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. It is one of the seven sacraments of the church; the Holy Eucharist completes Christian initiation. The Sabbath celebration of the Eucharist is at the heart of the Church's life. (CCC #1322, 2177) The Eucharist is the Source and Summit of the Christian life. "The other sacraments, and indeed all ecclesiastical ministries and works of the apostolate, are bound up with the Eucharist and are oriented toward it. For in the blessed Eucharist is contained the whole spiritual good of the Church, namely Christ himself, our Pasch." (CCC #1324) see Paschal Mystery

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Eucharistic prayer	Catechesis V	4	Spoken by the priest in preparation of the bread and the wine as they are consecrated and conected into the Body and Blood of Jesus. see Canon of the Mass
Evangelical Counsels			Public profession of the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience taken by Consecrated Religious which are intended to free them for Evangelization. (CCC # 915) Also, the precepts of the New Law proposed by Jesus that lead to perfection in the Christian life. (CCC #1973) see Consecrated Life, Religious Life
Evangelist		4	Messenger, or evangel, one of the four authors to whom is ascribed the writing of the four Gospels -Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. (CCC #125, 120) The term is also used for one who works actively to spread and promote the Christian faith and may be used commonly to refer to non-Catholics who do so. see Protestants, Gospel
Evangelization	Catechesis IV	8	Proclamation of Christ and His Gospel to others, usually by the example of a good life and joyful works, so that they desire to be an active member of the Church. Sharing the Gospel with believers to enliven their faith, bringing the Good News of Jesus into every human situation, and seeking to convert individuals and society by the divine power of the Gospel itself constitute the primary mission of the Church, especially the laity. (CCC #905) see Laity, Discipleship
Eve		1	According to the creation account in Genesis, the first woman, wife of Adam, whose name means 'Mother of all living'. God did not create man a solitary being; rather he formed woman from the rib of the man, closest to his heart. From the beginning, "male and female he created them" (Gen 1:29), endowing them with dignity. Nor was their sin solitary; rather their act of disobedience would stain all generations to come. Yet, the New Eve, Mary the Mother of the Church, kept free from the stain of original sin, through her obedient fiat would unknot what Eve had wrought. (CCC #369, 375, 511) see Adam, Original Sin, Typology
Evil		1	Opposite or absence of good. Moral evil results from the free choice to sin which angels and men have; it is permitted by God, who knows how to derive good from it, in order to respect the freedom of His creatures. The entire revelation of God's goodness in Christ is a response to the existence of evil. (CCC #309-311, 385, 1707) see Angels, Demons, Divine Providence
Examination of conscience		2	Prayerful self-reflection on our words and deeds in the light of the Gospel to determine how we may have sinned against God. In preparing to receive the Sacrament of Reconciliation, one ought to make a thorough examination, noting a failure to live the fruits and virtues, commandments, beatitudes, works of mercy, baptismal promises, or precepts of the Church. (CCC #1454) see Precepts, Conscience
Excommunication			Severe ecclesiastical penalty that results from grave crimes against the Catholic religion; it is formally imposed by ecclesiastical authority or self-incurred as a direct result of the commission of an offense. It excludes one from taking part in or receiving the graces from the Eucharist or other sacraments while also barring one from the exercise of any ecclesiastical office or function. (CCC #1463) see Ecclesiastical
Exegesis	Catechesis I		The branch of theology which investigates and expresses the true sense of Sacred Scripture.
Exile			Dispersal of the People of God from their homeland, especially as a result of their failure to uphold the Covenant. Adam and Eve were exiled from the Garden of Eden, the Israelites were exiled during the Babylonian captivity, and we are living as exiles from our true home in heaven according to the Salve Regina prayer. The prophets warned about exile as a consequence of sin. see Diaspora, Garden, Jeremiah, Hosea

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Exodus</b>		<b>2</b>	God's saving intervention in history by which he liberated the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt, made a covenant with them, and brought them into the promised Land. The Book of Exodus, the second of the Old Testament, narrates this saving history. The exodus is commemorated by the Jewish people at Passover, which for Christians is a foreshadowing of the "passover" of Jesus Christ from death to life and is celebrated in the memorial of the Eucharist. (CCC #1363) see Paschal Mystery
<b>Exposition</b>		<b>6</b>	A manner of honoring the Holy Eucharist, by exposing it, with proper solemnity, to the view of the faithful in order that they may render devotion. 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. see Adoration, Benediction, Monstrance
<b>Faith</b>	<b>Catechesis II</b>	<b>2</b>	Faith is a gift and a response to revelation. It is this revelation of God which the Church proposes for our belief, and which we profess in the Creed, celebrate in the sacraments, live by right conduct that fulfills the twofold commandment of charity (as specified in the Ten Commandments), and respond to in our prayer of faith. Faith is both a theological virtue given by God as grace, and an obligation which flows from the First Commandment of God. (CCC #26, 142, 150, 1814, 2087) see Theological Virtues
<b>Faithful</b>			Those who have been incorporated into Christ through Baptism and constitute the People of God, the Church. (CCC #871) Also, fully initiated and practicing members of the Church. see Church
<b>The Fall</b>		<b>2</b>	Biblical revelation about the reality of sin in human history. The biblical narrative begins with the original sin freely committed by the first human beings, Adam and Eve. This primeval event is narrated in figurative language in the Book of Genesis, which describes this sin as a "fall" from God's friendship and grace, which they had received from God not only for themselves but for the whole human race. (CCC #388, 390) see Free Will
<b>Family of God</b>	<b>Catechesis VIII</b>		A description of the fellowship of believers in the Church; the Communion of Saints united to Christ, enjoying the life of the Trinity.
<b>Fascism</b>	<b>Catechesis VIII</b>		An extremely nationalistic form of socialism, advocating state control or ownership of key industries, with government overseen by extremely authoritarian leadership.
<b>Fasting</b>			Refraining from food and drink as an expression of interior penance, in imitation of the fasting of Jesus for forty days in the desert. It is an ascetical practice recommended in Scripture and the writings of the Church Fathers. (CCC # 538, 1434, 2043) Fasting and abstinence from meat is required of Catholics between the ages of 18 and 59 (except for medical reasons) on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. It is a reminder of our need to be filled with God. see Church Fathers, Abstinence, Almsgiving, Lent, Asceticism
<b>Father</b>			The Creator, the First Person of the Trinity who makes all things, both visible and invisible. The Son of God referred to him as Abba in the prayer he gave us. see Abba, Trinity, First, Second, and Third Person, Lord's Prayer
<b>Fatima</b>			The town in Portugal near where the apparition of Our Lady of Fatima was seen by three shepherd children, who were instructed to make reparation for sins against the Immaculate Heart of Mary. see Our Lady of Fatima, Reparation
<b>Fear of the Lord</b>		<b>4</b>	One of seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit which ensures our awe and reverence before God. (CCC #1831) Rather than a human fear or irrational subservience, holy fear is the rational and right recognition that God is God and you are not. To come before the Lord in need of him is also the state of a person who is Poor in Spirit, according to the Beatitudes. Proverbs says, "the beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord." see Wisdom, Beatitudes, Gifts of the Holy Spirit

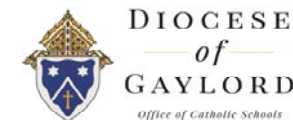
## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Feast Days</b>		<b>1</b>	Annual cycle of liturgical celebrations commemorating the saving mysteries of Christ's life , as a participation in the Paschal Mystery, which is celebrated annually at Easter, the "Feast of feasts." Feast days balance out the days of fasting in the calendar. Solemnities are the highest rank, with Memorials for each saint day being optional or observed regionally. (CCC #1169, 1173) see Liturgical calendar, Liturgical Year, Paschal Mystery, Solemnity, Memorial
<b>Feed the Hungry</b>		<b>All</b>	One of the Corporal Works of Mercy.
<b>Fidelity</b>			Faithfulness to a person, cause, or belief, demonstrated by continuing loyalty and support.
<b>Final Judgment</b>			General or last judgment on humanity as a whole, as well as on each individual, to occur after the resurrection of the dead at the end of the world. see End of the World
<b>First Eucharist</b>		<b>1</b>	Initial time one receives Holy Communion after a period of preparation including catechesis and prayer.
<b>First Person</b>		<b>4</b>	God the Father is the first Person of the Holy Trinity. see Creator, Abba
<b>Forgive all injuries</b>		<b>4</b>	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy
<b>Formation of conscience</b>		<b>2</b>	Process whereby one forms their belief about actions in light of the Gospel, allowing grace to build. see Examination of Conscience, Development
<b>Fortitude</b>		<b>4</b>	One of the four cardinal moral virtues which ensures firmness in difficulties and constancy in doing the good (CCC #1808). Fortitude (sometimes called strength, courage, or might) is also one of the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit. (CCC #1299) see Cardinal Virtues, Gifts
<b>Forty Days</b>			A period of time in both the Old and New Testaments indicating transformation for the people of God. Noah aboard the Ark, Moses on Mt. Sinai, Elijah in prayer, and Jesus in the desert are examples of a 40-day period of transformation. Perhaps the most important period of transformation in the Church was the forty days during which Our Lord appeared to the Apostles and various disciples prior to the Ascension; nine days after that, the Holy Spirit descended upon the Church, and its mission was birthed. see Typology, Ascension, Descent of the Holy Spirit
<b>Four Last Things</b>	<b>Catechesis II</b>		The Four Last Things - death, judgment, heaven, hell
<b>The Four Marks</b>		<b>4</b>	The Church is One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic (CCC #813-865)
<b>Free will</b>	<b>Catechesis VI</b>	<b>2</b>	Faculty or capability given to us by God to make reasonable choices, underlying moral responsibility. (CCC #1704, 1711, 1730-1739, 1853) see Angels, Demons, Moral Life
<b>Free Masonry</b>	<b>Catechesis VII</b>		A major vehicle in the spreading of rationalist ideas, this secret fraternal organization bases all its practices, rules, and organization on Enlightenment philosophy and reason. Many 18th-century European and American leaders were members of this organization that sought (and still seeks) to destroy the influence of the Church.
<b>Fruits of the Holy Spirit</b>		<b>4</b>	Perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the "first fruits" of eternal glory. The tradition of the Church identifies twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit: Charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control and chastity. (CCC #1830) Galatians ch.5 lists nine fruits: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, generosity, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control.
<b>Funeral</b>		<b>7</b>	Service performed by the Christian community for the benefit of its dead, to pray for that soul. It expresses the sorrow of the survivors, yet it always has a Paschal character. Ultimately we die in Christ so as to celebrate with him the feast of the Resurrection. (CCC #1686-1690) see Sorrow, Paschal, Corporal Works of Mercy



## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Gabriel, Archangel		1	Of the three archangels named in Scripture, Gabriel occurs principally in the Gospel of Luke as the messenger sent by the Lord first to Zechariah at the annunciation of the birth of John the Baptist and then to Mary at the annunciation of the Incarnation. It is widely believed but not definitively held that Gabriel was the one who appeared to Joseph in his dream. The name gebher' el means "Strength of God" and refers to the announcement of salvation and the vanquishing of the Evil One. see Archangel, Michael, Raphael
Garden			Both a reference to Eden and Gethsemane. Humanity's original sin and its antidote both took place in a garden, a place of Divine Providence.
Gaudete Sunday			Means "Rejoice" from the Entrance Antiphon for the Third Sunday of Advent. see Rose
Genealogy		7	Lineage or line of descent traced continuously from an ancestor. The Gospel of Matthew traces the lineage of Jesus back to David, to emphasize that he is the fulfillment of the Jewish hope for a Messiah. The Gospel of Luke traces the lineage of Jesus back to Adam, to emphasize that he is the fulfillment of the desire of all nations and the redeemer of humanity. see Messiah, Redeemer
Genesis		6	First book in the Old Testament, which describes God's creation of the world, the creation of our first parents and The Fall, as well as the drama of sin and our hope for salvation. (CCC #120, 289, 337, 355) see The Fall
Genuflect		All	Pious bodily gesture made by bending the (right) knee to touch the ground, especially to express adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. (CCC #1378) What began as a demonstration of chivalry by a medieval vassal has become a physical way to declare fealty to the only Lord and recognition of the Real Presence. see Piety
Gifts of the Holy Spirit		4	Permanent dispositions that make us docile to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit. The traditional list of seven Gifts of the Spirit is derived from Isaiah 11:1-3: Wisdom, knowledge, understanding, counsel, fortitude, piety, and fear of the Lord. (CCC #1830) see also Fruits of the Holy Spirit
Give drink to the Thirsty		4	One of the Corporal Works of Mercy. Thirst in this sense refers not only to water but also to the need for spiritual fulfillment as described in John 6.
Global Church			see Universal Church, which exists in every time zone on the globe.
Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary			Mysteries of the Rosary through which we meditate on the afterlife of Jesus, His Resurrection, Ascension, sending the Holy Spirit, assuming His mother, and crowning His mother. see Sorrowful, Joyful, Luminous
God		All	Infinite divine being, one in being yet three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. God has revealed himself as the "One who is," as truth and love, as creator of all that is, as the author of divine revelation, and as the source of salvation. (CCC #198, 279) see Trinity, First, Second, and Third Person
God's Law		4	The Law of God contains the Ten Commandments. Divine law is any law that comes directly from the will of God, in contrast to man-made law. see Discipleship
God's Will			see Will of God
Golden Rule		PK	A maxim from Christ that concisely expresses the law listed in Leviticus 19. Christ teaches in Matthew 7:12, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Not to be confused with his Great Commandment regarding love of neighbor, a related but separate teaching. see Great Commandment, Typology
Good News			see Gospel

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Gospel</b>		<b>K</b>	The "good news" of God's mercy and love revealed in the life, death, and resurrection of Christ. It is this Gospel or good news that the Apostles, and the Church following them, are to proclaim to the entire world. The Gospel is handed on in the apostolic tradition of the Church as the Source of all-saving truth and moral discipline. The four Gospels are the books ascribed to 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 Holy Spirit's guidance. (CCC #571, 1946, 75, 124, 514) see Evangelist
<b>Gospel Acclamation</b>			Choral part of the Mass, also known as the Alleluia. see Alleluia, Mass Parts.
<b>Gospel of Salvation</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>		The communication of the message of salvation in Jesus Christ.
<b>Grace</b>		<b>All</b>	Free and undeserved gift that God gives us to respond to our vocation to become his adopted children. 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 (charisms, the grace of one's state of life) are gifts of the Holy Spirit to help us live out our Christian vocation. (CCC #1996; 2000; cf. 654)
<b>Great Commandment</b>		<b>1</b>	Jesus summarized the Ten Commandments by giving two clear commands referred to singularly: 1. to love God with all your heart, soul, and mind and 2. to love your neighbor as yourself. When you put Jesus first and Others before Yourself last, you experience the JOY of eternal life in heaven; thus the path to happiness is through obedience to God's Law. see Ten Commandments, Discipleship
<b>Great Commission</b>			Prior to the Ascension, forty days after the Resurrection, Jesus gave his last instruction to the Apostles, sending them forth to lead the Church in bringing the good news to the ends of the earth, or to all peoples. see Apostle, Missionary
<b>Great Flood</b>			Event recorded in Genesis story of Noah and the Ark, wherein God caused all earth-dwelling creatures to perish as water submerged the earth to cleanse and purify it, indicating a new Creation, thus evoking the waters of Baptism. For this reason, fish are allowed to be consumed on days of abstinence. see Typology, Abstinence
<b>Guardian Angel</b>		<b>All</b>	Angels assigned to protect and intercede for each person. (CCC #336) Matthew 18:10 among other references in Scripture upholds this teaching. see Nine Choirs of Angels
<b>Halloween</b>			The Eve of All Hallows. Just as Christmas Eve precedes Christmas Day, this eve precedes the solemnity, or major feast, that follows it (though in this case, it uniquely precedes two feasts). Just as the Easter Vigil precedes Easter Day, so this eve is the vigil that precedes the Solemnity of All Saints and the Feast of All Souls. Celebrated together, they constitute a Triduum of sorts. Though the practice of this day has been obscured by secular distortions of it, it should be observed by the faithful as an occasion for prayer, especially the Work of Mercy to Pray for the Living and the Dead, most especially in a cemetery. 'Hallows' is a term that refers to the 'holy ones' in the same way that hallowed is used in the Our Father; it refers not only to the holy saints and blessed in Heaven, but also the souls in Purgatory being prepared for ultimate communion in heaven. see Pray for the Living and the Dead, Purgatory, Vigil
<b>Halo</b>			In artistic representation, a circlet of light surrounds the heads of holy ones depicted, to indicate their holiness. Simple or partial halos for saints, full halos for Mary, and mandorla halos for Christ to indicate the presence of God. see Saints, Mandorla

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Happiness		5	More accurately described as Blessedness or the virtue of Joy, this is a lasting sense that one is in right relationship with the Lord. see Beatitudes, Great Commandment
Heaven		All	Eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed. Heaven is the state of supreme and definitive happiness, the goal of the deepest longings of humanity. (CCC #1023) The invisible part of God's creation, being the realm of the angelic hosts. see Earth, Particular Judgment, Beatitudes
Hell		4	The state of self-exclusion from communion with God and the blessed, reserved for those who refuse by their own free will to repent from sin, even to the end of their lives. see Particular Judgment, Repentance
Heresy	Catechesis II, IV, VII	8	A false teaching or distortion accompanied by obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be accepted with full and Catholic faith (CCC #2089) One who promotes such error is an heresiarch. see Excommunication, Arianism, Christology
Hermeneutic	Catechesis I		Derived from a Greek word connected with the name of the god Hermes, the reputed messenger and interpreter of the gods. The science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures; the branch of theology that deals with the principles of biblical exegesis.
Hidden Life of Jesus			The thirty years that precede Christ's baptism in the River Jordan, which inaugurates his public ministry as the Son of God, prior to which he was known as Joseph's son. see Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary, Baptism of the Lord, Public Ministry
Hierarchy	Catechesis IV		The Church is structured with different levels of authority, with those in Holy Orders exercising the authority conferred upon them through apostolic succession to teach, govern, and sanctify in the name of Christ. Within the first succession of bishops after the death of the Apostles, the hierarchy was established as normative throughout the early Church, with bishops and their deacons and priests in every diocese.
Historic Books of the Old Testament		6	Section of the Bible telling the covenant narrative, or salvation history, of the People of God as they received the Law and became a Kingdom that would anticipate a Messiah: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Tobit, Judith, Esther, 1 Maccabees, 2 Maccabees. see Covenant, People of God, Messiah
Holy, Holiness	Catechesis III	All	Pertaining to God or consecrated for religious use or set apart for God; conforming to God's Will. Also one of the Four Marks of the Church, meaning that it possesses the fullness of the means of salvation. see Sacred, Four Marks
Holy Communion	Catechesis V	1	See Eucharist
Holy Days of Obligation		2	Principal feast days or solemnities in the liturgical calendar on which, in addition to Sunday, Catholics are obliged by Church law to participate in the Eucharist; a precept of the Church. (CCC #2043, 2180) see Precepts, Solemnity, Liturgical Calendar
Holy Family		All	Earthly family of Jesus with Mary and her husband, Joseph. see Joseph, Mary
Holy Orders		2	Sacrament of Apostolic Service 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, known as orders: deacon, priest, and bishop. All three confer a permanent sacramental character on the soul of the ordained. (CCC #1536) see Hierarchy, Ordinandis, Degrees, Laying on of Hands

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Holy See			Seat of central administration of the global church, referring to the cathedra, or chair of the Bishop of Rome, that represents his official authority given to him by Christ to govern the souls of the people entrusted to him within his diocese and in exercise of Collegiality. The Bishop of Rome has a diocesan see, or seat, that also has diplomatic relations with other nations, distinct from the geopolitical entity known as the Vatican City-State. see Global Church, Collegiality, Vatican, Cathedral
Holy Spirit		All	Third divine person of the Blessed Trinity, the personal love of Father and Son for each other. Also called the Paraclete (Advocate) and Spirit of Truth, the Holy Spirit is at work with the Father and the Son from the beginning to the completion of the divine plan for our salvation. (CCC #685, 152, 243) see Third Person
Holy water		All	Water blessed by a priest, a sacramental whose sprinkling or use is a reminder of Baptism and a means of sanctification. (CCC #1668) see Baptism of the Lord
Holy water font		All	Font, or stoup, is a vessel containing holy water generally placed near the entrance of a church, so that the faithful may bless themselves as they enter as a reminder of their baptism, through which they entered the faith. see Baptismal font
Holy Week		1	Week preceding Easter, beginning with Palm (Passion) Sunday, called the "Great Week" in the liturgies of the Eastern Churches. It marks the Church's annual celebration of the events of Christ's passion, death, and resurrection, culminating in the Paschal Mystery. (CCC #1169) The apex of the liturgical year, during this week we hear the readings from the last days of Christ in Jerusalem, for which he had been prepared from birth. see Paschal Mystery, Liturgical Year
Homily			Preaching by an ordained deacon to explain the Scriptures that were just proclaimed, to apply their meaning to their own lives, and to exhort people to accept their meaning as the revelation of the Word of God. (CCC #132, 1100, 1349) When delivered by a priest or bishop, the homily is still from an ordained deacon. see Deacon
Homosexuality			see Same Sex Attraction
Hope		4	Theological virtue by which we desire and expect from God both eternal life and the grace we need to attain it. (CCC #1817) It enables us to trust in God's promises even in the face of difficulty or trial. see Theological Virtues
Hosea		6	Prophet in the Old Testament who spoke out against idolatry; God compares the sin of idolatry, which caused the Exile, to the sin of Adultery. see Covenant
Host		1	Wafer of bread used for Holy Communion. (CCC #1992, 1378) It also refers to the fact that the wafer will transubstantiate into the flesh of Christ, thus serving as a host for the person it will become.
Human choice		4	In moral decision making, there are three considerations for human choice: object, intention, and circumstance, and all must align with God's Will in order for a choice to be good. see Free Will
Human Dignity and Equality			Inherent fact that all people created in God's image and likeness are worthy of honor and care from the moment of their conception to their natural end, and also throughout every stage of their natural development. (CCC #369, 872, 1934-5) see Catholic Social Doctrine, Solidarity, Subsidiarity
Hymns			Sacred music that complement the Propers of the Mass; they should be composed of scriptural references that enhance the faithful in hearing the Word proclaimed from the Lectionary readings. Their use was made more optional at the Second Vatican Council. see Propers, Liturgical Hymns

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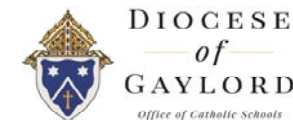
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Hypostatic Union</b>	<b>Catechesis II</b>		Dogmatic teaching that Christ has two consubstantial natures, being both fully human and fully divine. This teaching that Jesus Christ is both True God and True Man was denied by heresies in the early church such as Arianism and Nestorianism (that influenced Mohammed) and clarified definitively in various Councils of the early church and in symbols such as the Nicene Creed and the name Emmanuel. see Dogma, Early Church, Heresy, Christology, Arianism, Muslims
<b>Icon</b>	<b>Catechesis VII</b>		A flat, two-dimensional picture of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or one of the saints which is used as an aid for Christian acts of piety. The general artistic style of icons reflects a certain mystical beauty of Christ the Savior and the saints. When rightly understood, the icon, by virtue of what is represented, is seen as an invitation to prayer.
<b>Iconoclasm</b>			An heretical or false teaching that claimed that veneration of religious images is unlawful according to the Ten Commandments; it was condemned as unfaithful to tradition at the Council of Nicaea in 787 AD. (CCC #2131) see Heresy, Council
<b>Ideology</b>	<b>Catechesis VIII</b>		A body of doctrine, usually political or economic, that makes grand systematic truth claims.
<b>Idolatry</b>			Divinization of a creature in place of God, or the worship of a false image, or idol, as prohibited by the Ten Commandments; the substitution of a creature, especially money, ego, or power, in place of God the Creator, who alone we should worship. (CCC #2112) Idolatry should never be confused with veneration of a sacred image or veneration of a saint. see Veneration, Hosea
<b>Image and Likeness</b>			See Human Dignity and Equality
<b>Immaculate Conception</b>		<b>4</b>	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 immune from original sin. (CCC #491) Mary is the created Immaculate Conception while her spouse the Holy Spirit is the uncreated Immaculate Conception. Under this title, Mary is honored as the patron saint of the United States, and her feast day December 8 is both a solemnity and a holy day of obligation. see Solemnity, Holy Day, Our Lady of Lourdes
<b>Immanence</b>		<b>8</b>	God's nearness, permanently pervading and sustaining the universe, in contrast to his Transcendence. see Transcendence, Muslims
<b>Immortality</b>		<b>4</b>	Quality of the spiritual human soul whereby it survives the death of the body and remains in existence without end, to be reunited with the body at the final resurrection. (CCC #363, 366) Angels also have this quality, being souls without bodies.
<b>Incarnation</b>	<b>Catechesis I, II, III</b>	<b>2</b>	The very 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 partly God and partly human. (CCC #461; 464) Word became Flesh and dwelt among us at the precise moment when the Holy Spirit overshadowed Mary at the Annunciation, celebrated March 25, though we celebrate its effect nine months later at the Nativity on December 25. see Jesus Christ, Second Person, Son of God, Hypostatic Union
<b>Indefectibility</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>		Not merely that the Church will persist to the end of time, but further, that it will be preserved unimpaired in its essential characteristics. The Church can never undergo any constitutional change, which will make it, as a social organism, something different from what it was originally. It can never become corrupt in faith or in morals; nor can it ever lose the Apostolic hierarchy, or the Sacraments through which Christ communicates grace to all. (Catholic Encyclopedia).

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



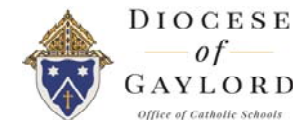
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Indelible</b>			Permanent effect upon the soul. Three sacraments of the Church confer an indelible mark upon the soul: Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders. see Laying on of Hands
<b>Indissolubility</b>			Trait of a marriage within the Church, when the bride and groom consent to give themselves totally to each other until only death can part the bond, which has prepared them for the true marriage to Christ in heaven. see Matrimony
<b>Individualism</b>	<b>Catechesis VIII</b>		Belief in the primary importance of the individual and in the values of personal independence and self-reliance.
<b>Indulgence</b>	<b>Catechesis VII</b>		A remission before God of temporal punishment due to sins, the guilt of which has already been forgiven through the Sacrament of Penance.
<b>Inerrancy, Inerrant</b>	<b>Catechesis I</b>	<b>7</b>	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 revealed through the Sacred Scriptures. (CCC #107) see Revelation, Inspiration
<b>Infallibility</b>	<b>Catechesis VI</b>	<b>8</b>	Gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church whereby the pastors of the Church, the pope and bishops in collegiality, can definitively proclaim doctrines of faith or morals for the belief of the faithful. This gift is related to the inability of the whole body of the faithful to err in matters of faith and morals. (CCC #891, 892) see Collegiality, Faithful
<b>Infancy Narrative</b>		<b>7</b>	Story of Jesus' birth in the Gospels: Matthew 1-2 and Luke 1-2
<b>Inquisition</b>	<b>Catechesis VII</b>		The special court established by the Church in the 13th century for the purpose of curbing heresies and punishing heretics, particularly those of the Albegensian sect, whose whose beliefs and practices were disruptive of faith and social order.
<b>Inspiration</b>	<b>Catechesis I</b>	<b>3</b>	Gift of the Holy Spirit which assisted a human author to write a biblical book so that it has God as its author and teaches faithfully, without error, the saving truth that God has willed to be revealed to us. (CCC #105) see Inerrancy, Revelation
<b>Instruct the ignorant</b>		<b>4</b>	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447) Ignorant, rather than being a pejorative term, literally means 'not knowing' to refer to those who do not believe because they do not know yet. We use the gift of Knowledge endowed by the Holy Spirit at Confirmation to help people learn about Jesus Christ. see Evangelization
<b>Intention</b>	<b>Catechesis VI</b>		An act of the human will for the achievement of some purpose or objective.
<b>Intercession</b>		<b>1</b>	Prayer of petition on behalf of others, it does not cease upon death for those in heaven. The prayer of intercession leads us to pray as Christ, our unique Intercessor, prayed. (CCC #2634) That is why we can ask for the intercession of a saint as we would a friend. see Petition, Thanksgiving, Adoration, Prayer
<b>Interreligious Dialogue</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>		The cooperative, constructive and positive interaction between people of different religious traditions (i.e., "faiths") at both the individual and institutional levels.
<b>Introductory Rites</b>		<b>3</b>	Mass begins with the entrance chant/hymn. The celebrant enters in procession and reverences the altar. All make the Sign of the Cross and the celebrant greets the faithful. The Penitential Act following the greeting includes the Kyrie. The Introductory rites conclude with an opening prayer, called the Collect. The Collect gathers the prayers of all into one and disposes all to hear the Word of God in the context of the celebration. (USCCB> Prayer and Worship> The Mass > Order of Mass)
<b>Invitatory</b>		<b>3</b>	Psalm that is an invitation to prayer, referred to in the Liturgy of the Hours

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Isaiah		6	Prophet in the Old Testament who called kings to act justly on behalf of God. He also foretold the coming of the Messiah, born of a Virgin, who would suffer in order to save the people. see Emmanuel
Islam	Catechesis VII		Arabic for "submission", the faith of the prophet Muhammad, it traces its roots back to Abraham, Hagar and Ishmael.
Jeremiah		6	Prophet in the Old Testament who warned the people about the consequences of being unfaithful to the covenant, namely exile from the Promised Land.
Jesus Christ		All	Eternal Son of God, who was born of the Virgin Mary, suffered crucifixion and death, rose from the dead and ascended into heaven, and will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead. Jesus which means "God saves" in Hebrew, was the name given to him at the annunciation; Christ is a title which comes from the Greek translation of the Hebrew word Messiah and means "anointed." (CCC #184, 430, 436; cf. 127) He is the Second Person of the Trinity and Word made Flesh. see Incarnation
Jesus Prayer		5	Aspiration to be recited while breathing slowly in and out: "Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me, a sinner." see Aspirations
Johannine tradition	Catechesis I		Tradition attributed to the Apostle St. John the Evangelist, or to the Gospel or epistles of John in the New Testament.
John the Baptist		1	Forerunner or herald of Jesus. John identified Jesus as the Messianic Lamb of God and baptized him in the Jordan River. With prophetic power, John gave witness to Jesus by his preaching, by the baptism of conversion he announced, and finally by his martyrdom. (CCC #523, 720) He prepared a Bride for Christ the Bridegroom. see Bride of Christ
Joseph		All	Mary's husband and the earthly father of Jesus, or foster father. (CCC #437) He is the one to whom God entrusted stewardship of the Mother of God and the Son of God. He is described as Just or righteous, for he obeyed all that the Law commanded; he did as the Lord commanded when the angel came to him in a dream. see Holy Family, Apparition, Baptism of the Lord, Gabriel, Hidden Life, Mary
Joy		4	One of the fruits of the Holy Spirit. "We live by the Spirit"; the more we renounce ourselves, the more we "walk by the Spirit." (CCC #736) When you put Jesus first and Others before Yourself last, you experience the JOY of eternal life in heaven; thus the path to happiness is through obedience to God's Law. see Discipleship, Fruits
Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary		4	Mysteries of the Rosary through which we meditate on the childhood of Jesus, his annunciation, heralding, nativity, presentation, and obedience to parents. see Sorrowful, Glorious, Luminous
Judgment			Three meanings: Particular judgment is the eternal retribution received by each soul at the moment of death in accordance with that person's faith and works while on earth. (CCC #1021-2) The "Last Judgment" refers to God's triumph over the revolt of evil, after the final cosmic upheaval at the end of this passing world. Preceded by the resurrection of the dead, it will conclude with the second coming of Christ in glory at the end of time, disclose good and evil, and reveal the meaning of salvation history and the Divine Providence by which justice has triumphed over evil. (CCC #677-9, 1021, 1038) Counsel or Right Judgment is one of the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit enabling us to listen to our Conscience. We ought to make judgments that err on the side of doing what is right according to moral law, while also refraining from being judgmental of others who err wrongly. see Conscience, End of the World
Just War	Catechesis VIII		The principle that war may be legitimately waged, under certain specific conditions, for the protection of a nation's rights.

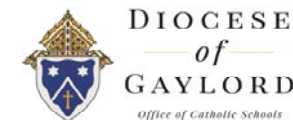
## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Justice	Catechesis VIII	3	Cardinal moral virtue which consists in the constant and firm will to give their due to God and to neighbor. Original justice refers to the state of holiness in which God created our first parent. Commutative justice, which obliges respect for the rights of the other, is required by the Seventh Commandment; it is distinguished from legal justice, which concerns what the citizen owes to the community, and distributive justice, which regulates what the community owes its citizens in proportion to their contributions and needs. (CCC #1807, 375, 2411) see Cardinal Virtues
Kingdom of God		4	Everlasting reign or rule of God. It is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit; it is announced in the Gospel; it is present in the person of Christ; it remains in our midst in the Eucharistic communion; hence, wherever God's Will prevails according to the Our Father prayer. (CCC #551-4, 709, 763) The Kingdom of God is the fulfillment of the Beatitudes and is at the heart of Jesus' teaching. The Beatitudes fulfill the promises made to the chosen people since Abraham by ordering them no longer merely to the possession of a territory, but to the Kingdom of heaven. (CCC #1716-1717) see Beatitudes, Heaven, Communion, Our Father, Moral Law, God's Will
Knowledge		4	One of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit enumerated in Isaiah 11:2-3. see Gifts of the Holy Spirit, Instruct the Ignorant
Laetare Sunday			Means "Rejoice" from the Entrance Antiphon for the Fourth Sunday of Lent. see Rose
Laissez-Faire Capitalism	Catechesis VIII		An economic approach that opposes governmental interference in business and industry.
Laity	Catechesis IV	8	The faithful who, having been incorporated into Christ through Baptism, are made part of the people of God, the Church. The laity participate in their own way in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly roles of Christ, especially the building of the Kingdom in their daily work. Laity are distinguished from clergy, who have received Holy Orders. Those in consecrated or religious life are laypersons who have accepted a particular charism to live out their baptismal vocation in Chastity that prefigures the Kingdom. (CCC #897, 864) see Church, Faithful, Vocation, Evangelization, Discipleship, Stewardship
Lamb of God		1	New Testament name for Jesus that emphasizes his obedient sacrifice to the Father for our salvation. The sacrifice of a Lamb dates back to the Passover in Exodus. It was first used in reference to Christ by John the Baptist, who indicated Jesus with the declaration, "Behold: the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world." This title for Christ is recited three times in the Agnus Dei before the distribution of Eucharist at Mass. (CCC #523-4, 536, 602, 613, 719, 757) see Passover, Jesus, John the Baptist
Last Supper		K	Last meal, a Passover Supper or Seder Meal, which Jesus ate with his disciples the night before he died. In the Jewish Passover recorded in Exodus, the blood of an unblemished lamb painted on the lintel of each Hebrew door spared them from the tenth plague, as the Angel of Death passed over their houses. In the New Passover, instituted in the Eucharist the night before he died, the blood of the Lamb of God saves us from sin and death. (CCC #610-611, 1329, 1340) see Seder Meal, Typology
Latin Rite			The liturgical, theological, and hierarchical tradition of the Church under the authority of the Bishop of Rome, though there have been other rites in the West, notably the Ambrosian Rite. see Eastern Churches, Hierarchy
Latria	Catechesis VII		Latin term that refers to that form of praise due to God alone.
Lauds			Service of morning prayer in the Divine Office. see Liturgy of the Hours, Vespers



## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Laying on of hands		2	Catechumens who believed in the Apostles' preaching were baptized and received the Holy Spirit through the laying on of hands. "The imposition of hands is rightly recognized by the Catholic tradition as the origin of the Sacrament of Confirmation, which in a certain way perpetuates the grace of Pentecost in the Church" (CCC #1288, citing Divinae Consortium Naturae, #659) Ordinandi likewise receive Apostolic succession or Holy Orders through the laying on of hands by an ordained bishop. It is the raw material of two sacraments that each confer an indelible mark upon the soul of the one who receives it- Confirmation and Holy Orders. see Ordinandi, Confirmation, Holy Orders, Pentecost, Apostolic Succession, Raw Material
Lectio Divina		All	Phrase in Latin may be translated as "divine reading." First, a biblical pericope is read aloud followed by a few moments of quiet reflection. After the text is read and heard a second time, the listener is invited to speak a word or phrase heard in the reading without any commentary or explanation. Next, the reading is proclaimed a third time, and a brief time of reflection follows. Listeners are asked to share any part of the reading found to be meaningful, instructive, or formative. Sharing aloud can cement the bond of relationship with God. (USCCB) see Pericope
Lectionary		5	Official, liturgical book from which the reader (or instituted lector) proclaims the Scripture readings used in the Liturgy of the Word. (CCC #1154) see Liturgical books, Pericope
Lector		3	One who is instituted to proclaim the word from the lectionary during the Liturgy of the Word. (CCC #1154) It is a step along the way towards ordination; therefore laypersons who are not instituted are properly referred to as Readers, though colloquially the two terms interchange. see Reader, Liturgy of the Word
Legal Justice	Catechesis VIII		The form of justice that governs the way individuals respond to the obligations of living in society or living under the state.
Lent		All	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 in the Church's liturgical year, reflecting the forty days Jesus spent in the desert in fasting and prayer. (CCC #540, 1095, 1438) We are given this time to prepare for the Easter mysteries and deepen our baptismal promises through prayer, fasting and almsgiving. Its liturgical color is Violet for each of the Sundays except Laetare Sunday, which is Rose. see Liturgical year, Rose, Almsgiving, Forty Days, Fasting
Light of the World		3	Through Baptism, we receive Jesus Christ as the "Light of the World...the true light that enlightens all...indeed, he becomes 'light' himself." (CCC #1216) see Advent Wreath
Litany of Loreto		2	Popular prayer of supplication, once prayed in processions to atone for sins and to prevent calamities. Its invocations to our Blessed Mother include titles given to her by the early church Fathers in the first few centuries of Christianity. see Church Fathers
Liturgical books		5	All the books, published by the authority of the church, that contain the text and directions for the official liturgical services, including the Roman Missal, the Rites of the various sacraments, and the Lectionary of readings. (USCCB) see Book of Gospels
Liturgical Calendar		All	Unlike secular calendars, this one is shaped in a circle, connoting Eternity. Each year we are meant to grow closer and closer to Christ as we progress through the Sundays with the Lord. The year begins with the Advent season and climaxes at Easter Sunday. see Liturgical Year, Eternal, Easter, Advent
Liturgical gesture		1	During Mass we assume different postures: Standing, kneeling, sitting, and we are also invited to make a variety of gestures. These postures have profound meaning. Each posture we assume at Mass underlines and reinforces the meaning of the action in which we are taking part at that moment in our worship. (USCCB) see Piety

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Liturgical hymns		1	Sacred music composed to raise the hearts of Christian people to God during liturgical services (CCC #1156) see Propers
Liturgical symbols		2	God speaks to us through the visible creation (see Matter). Colors and objects are used to symbolize various concepts and specific seasons in the Church year. (CCC #1333-1340)
Liturgical Year			Celebration throughout the year of the mysteries of the Lord's birth, life, death, and Resurrection in such a way that the entire year becomes a "year of the Lord's grace." Thus the cycle of the liturgical year and the great feasts constitute the basic rhythm of the Christian's life of prayer, with its focal point at Easter. (CCC #1168) In the course of a year of Our Lord anno domini we are meant to grow closer to Christ by living out communion with the saints and each other. see Liturgical Calendar, Cycle of Readings
Liturgy	Catechesis V	All	In its original meaning, a "public work" or service rendered for the people. Through the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist, the official public worship of the Church, and through the Liturgy of the Hours, Christ our High Priest continues the work of our redemption through the Church's celebration of the Paschal mystery by which he accomplished our salvation and sanctifies each day. (CCC #1067-1069)
Liturgy of the Eucharist	Catechesis V	1	Second main part of the Mass, following the Liturgy of the Word, in which we move from the Altar of the Word to the Throne of the Lamb. The Mass culminates in the Eucharist, the "source and summit" of our liturgical life in Christ. We make an offering of our lives, our gifts, our prayers to Christ and he in turn bestows upon us his Real Presence in Communion. see Real Presence, Eucharist, Ambo, Altar
Liturgy of the Hours		All	Daily prayer of the Church, marking the segments of each day and sanctifying each day with prayer. The Hours are a meditative dialogue on the mystery of Christ, using readings and prayer. At times the dialogue is between the individual soul and God; at times the dialogue is between the members of the Church; and at times it is even between the Church and the world. It is the very prayer by which Christ the Mystical Body addresses the Father. Each of the canonical hours includes selections from the Psalms that culminate in a scriptural proclamation. The two most important, prayed by all ordained and consecrated persons, are Morning and Evening Prayer. (CCC #1177) see Antiphon, Vespers, Lauds, Psalms, Canticle, Invitatory, Divine Office
Liturgy of the Word	Catechesis V	2	First main part of the Mass in which the Word of God speaks. (CCC #1103, 1154, 1346, 1349, 2183) The high point of the Liturgy of the Word is the reading of the Gospel, telling us the doctrine of Christ. The gathered assembly stands to hear the Gospel, introduced by an acclamation and read by a deacon. The homilist preaches on the Gospel and any of the Scripture, including from the Propers, drawing from them lessons that may help us live out our call to grow in holiness. The Profession of Faith then follows the homily, either the Nicene or Apostles' Creed. (USCCB) see Creed, Epistles, Psalms, Propers, Cycle of Readings
Logos	Catechesis II		The divine Word; the Second person of the eternity incarnate in the person of Jesus
Long suffering		4	Patience, one of the 12 fruits of the Holy Spirit (CCC #1832).
Lord			Translated from the Hebrew word Adonai, it refers to the One who exercises supreme and transcendent dominion over all Creation while acting immanently within it to accomplish his purpose. see Abba, Adonai, First Person, Transcendence, Immanence

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Lord's Prayer			Term used more often by non-Catholic Christians to refer to the Our Father prayer. It was taught to us by the Son of God, and it distinguishes us from other religions who do not refer to the Almighty with such affection, or who would deny the Immanence of God. It consists of seven petitions to our merciful Father in heaven. The first three petitions relate to God and the right way of serving him. The last four petitions present our basic human needs to our Father in heaven: give , forgive, lead, deliver. (CCC #2803-2806, 2857) see Our Father, Abba, Son of God, Immanence
Love, or Charity		5	To will the good of the other. (CCC #1766) One of the three Theological Virtues and also a Fruit of the Holy Spirit. see Charity, Theological Virtues, and Fruits
Luminous Mysteries of the Rosary			Mysteries of the Rosary through which we meditate on the public ministry of Jesus, his baptism in the River Jordan, the miracle at the Wedding in Cana, the proclamation of the Kingdom, his Transfiguration, and the institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper. see Sorrowful, Joyful, Glorious, Public Ministry, River Jordan, Wedding in Cana, Transfiguration, Eucharist
Magisterium	Catechesis I, II, IV, VI	7	Living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give an authentic interpretation of Divine Revelation, in the form of apostolic Tradition, one primary expression of which is Sacred Scripture, the written form of the Word of God being revealed. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of Christ in matters of faith and morals and the accessibility of that teaching through successive eras and language developments. (CCC #85, 890, 2033) see Revelation, Apostolic Tradition, Scripture, Scripture and Tradition
Magnificat		6	Canticle of Mary in response to Elizabeth's declaration that Mary is the Mother of God, as recorded in Luke: "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." see Canticle, Theotokos
Mandorla			Halo that surrounds the entire person of Christ to indicate the presence of God, rather than the halo that merely encircles the head of saint in artistic representations. A notable exception would be the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe that features a mandorla, to indicate that Christ is present in her womb. see Halo
Manna		6	Flakes of bread-like food that God provided for the Israelites in the desert. (CCC #1094, 1334) The flakes would cover the surface of everything in the camp each morning, just like dewfall, and they could be gathered and pressed into bread-like cakes to eat, along with the ration of daily quail that would flood the camp, while they wandered the wilderness. Because the manna would spoil after each day, it taught the people to trust in Divine Providence for their daily bread; in that way God taught them not to worship idols. Jesus would refer to himself as the New Manna in his Bread of Life discourse. see Divine Providence, Bread of Life
Marks of the Church		4	Four characteristics of the Church: One, holy, catholic and apostolic (CCC #491). Only the Catholic churches founded by Apostles can claim all four traits. see Four Marks

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Marriage		2	The joining together of two persons who become one flesh, only possible between one man and one woman making that gift of self to each other. Redefined by our present culture, the unitive aspect of marriage must never be separated from its procreative aspect. In the church, natural marriage has been elevated to a Sacrament. see Matrimony
Martyr			A witness to the truth of the faith in which the martyr endures even death to be faithful to Christ. Those who die for the faith before baptism are said to have received a baptism of blood, by which their sins are forgiven. (CCC #1258, 2473)
Martyrdom	Catechesis VII		Being killed for one's faith. Christians understand martyrdom as an honor and a privilege since it is a direct participation in the sufferings of Christ.
Mary	Catechesis II	All	Theotokos and mother of Jesus, Son of God and second Person of the Trinity; therefore she is rightly called the Mother of God. Mary is also called 'full of grace' and 'Mother of the Church'-- and in Christian prayer and devotion, 'Our Lady' or the 'Blessed Virgin Mary'. As the archetypal Woman she is known as the New Eve. (CCC #148, 495, 722, 726, 963). see Holy Family, Son of God, Theotokos, Typology
Mass		All	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. The Mass renews the paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church. It is called "Mass" (from the Latin missa) because of the "mission" or "sending" with which the liturgical celebration concludes. (CCC #1332, 1088, 1382, 2192) see Liturgy
Mass Parts			Choral parts of the Mass used by chorists in reference to the Gloria, Gospel Acclamation (or Alleluia), Sanctus (or Holy Holy), Memorial Acclamation, Great Amen, and Agnus Dei (or Lamb of God).
Materialism	Catechesis VIII		The belief that nothing exists except physical matter; also, a tendency to value possessions and physical comfort above spiritual life.
Matrimony			Literally the "making of a mother" it refers to the sacrament by which one man and one woman become two in one flesh. What we celebrate on the day of the wedding is only a public event of their conferral of the sacrament to each other; the actual conferral takes place in the conjugal embrace. When the man and woman conjugally embrace, a third person may generate from their love, thus manifesting the inner life of God, who is a communion of three divine persons. Hence, the matter of the sacrament is not the rings worn, but the two persons themselves, male and female, who image God and present to the world an icon of the love that God has for all humanity. Husbands and wives are therefore called to express that love in ways that do not contravene the fecundity of God as Giver of Life. see Matter, Wedding Ring, Vow, Wedding at Cana, Annulment, Continenence, Indissolubility
Matter			Raw material, or matter, used for each of the seven sacraments that correspond to its effect on a person's soul. Christ uses water at Baptism because our soul is being cleansed of original sin. Oil is used to seal, strengthen, and lubricate our soul against the grasp of Satan, or as a healing balm. The love of Christ is tasted and smelled in pressed and fermented grape, balsam fragrance, or the conjugal embrace of one's spouse. Absolution is something we hear said out loud. In all of these ways, God communicates through our senses something of what is happening interiorly in our souls. see Sacrament, Raw Material, Christian symbols
Meditation		4	Form of prayer in which we try to understand God's revelation of the truths of faith and the purpose of the Christian life, and how it should be lived, in order to adhere and respond to what the Lord is asking. (CCC #2705) see Contemplation

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Memorial</b>			A feast day of lower rank than a Solemnity that is optional or regionally observed in honor of a canonized saint. see Solemnity, Feast Days
<b>Memorial Acclamation</b>			Part of the Mass properly known as Anamnesis. The other choral parts of the Mass include the Gloria, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei. see Anamnesis, Mass Parts
<b>Mendicant</b>	<b>Catechesis VII</b>		From the Latin "mendicare" (to beg), those religious communities, inspired by St. Francis of Assisi and St. Dominic, whose members forfeit the right to own property and any possessions; relying on God's providence and the faithful's generosity.
<b>Mercy</b>		<b>4</b>	Loving kindness, compassion, or forbearance shown to one who offends, especially the mercy of God to sinners in the sacrament of Reconciliation. (CCC #1422,1829) The Divine Mercy devotion was perpetuated to teach Christians to trust in the Lord's providential care for all those who seek repentance. see Works of Mercy, Compassion
<b>Messiah</b>		<b>5</b>	Means "anointed" in Hebrew. Jesus was the Messiah, the long-awaited hero of God's People who would defeat its foes not through military conquest as some expected, but through a new Passover. (CCC #436) see Christ, Passover
<b>Metanoia</b>	<b>Catechesis IV, V</b>		Greek word meaning "conversion" or change of heart.
<b>Michael, Archangel</b>			Of the three archangels named in Scripture, Michael occurs principally in the Book of Daniel and the Book of Revelation as the one who leads the angelic hosts against Lucifer, replacing Lucifer as Prince of Light while Lucifer, a seraph, becomes Satan, Prince of Darkness. The name micah' el means "Who is like God?" the rebuke directed at Satan falling from heaven. While endowed with free will like humans, angels are incapable of repentance, their free act of disobedience permanently rendering them outside the will of God. Fallen angels occupy the state of eternal separation from God which is Hell. see Archangel, Demons, Free Will, Gabriel, Raphael
<b>Ministry</b>		<b>1</b>	Work of sanctification performed by the preaching of the word and the celebration of the sacraments by those in Holy Orders, or in determined circumstances, by laity. The New Testament speaks of a variety of ministries in the Church; Christ himself is the source of ministry in the Church. Bishops, priests, and deacons are ordained ministers in the Church (CCC #893, 1536, 903, 873-4, 1548). see Laity
<b>Miracle</b>		<b>All</b>	Sign or wonder, such as a healing or the control of nature, which can only be attributed to divine power. The miracles of Jesus were messianic signs of the presence of God's kingdom. (CCC #547) see Kingdom of God, Messiah
<b>Mission</b>		<b>6</b>	Three meanings to this term: (1) Trinitarian missions: To accomplish the divine plan of the triune God for the redemption of humanity, the Son and the Holy Spirit were "sent" into the world: Hence the Trinitarian "missions". (CCC #257, 689) (2) Apostolic mission: Just as he was sent by the Father, Jesus sent his Apostles into the world to continue his own saving mission (CCC #853). (3) Church as mission: Thus the Church is missionary by its very nature, continuing the mission or work of Christ through the Holy Spirit, according to the plan of God. This apostolic mission of the Church is fulfilled according to their different states of life by the clergy, laity, and religious (CCC #849, 863, 913). see Mass, Missionary

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Missionary</b>			Means "one who is sent" to fulfill the Great Commission, to bring the Gospel to all peoples. Usually these are people called to religious life whose religious order makes bringing the Gospel to non-Christian places a primary work. When used as an adjective, it describes the missionary activity of the Church. Missionary activity is sometimes given in a more historical sense as the work of initial evangelization and establishment of the Church in non-Christian lands. The teaching of the New Evangelization views every heart as mission territory, meaning that even those who have received sacraments may need Gospel witness. see Mission, Religious Life, Catechesis, Great Commission, New Evangelization
<b>Missionary Disciple(ship)</b>	Catechesis III, IV, VI		One who emphasizes the importance of following and sharing Jesus with others and inspires, equips and forms others to be disciples and disciple makers.
<b>Monasticism</b>	Catechesis VII		A way of life characterized by prayer and self-denial lived in seclusion from the world and under a fixed rule with professed vows.
<b>Monstrance</b>			A sacred receptacle similar to a reliquary, usually cross-shaped with a circle at the transept, in which the Body of Christ can be seen through a glass window at its center. From the Latin word root monstra that means 'to show' (think of the word 'demonstration'), it is used to show the Blessed Sacrament to the faithful, which is normally enclosed inside the tabernacle, during a period of Exposition. The circle at the transept is usually a radiant sun, and the glass window is known as a luna, the Latin word for 'moon' - suggesting that the Lamb is the Light of the City of God, as Jesus is described in the Book of Revelation. see Tabernacle, Adoration, Exposition, Reliquary, Transept, Lamb of God.
<b>Moral Law</b>			Also known as Natural Law, because it is accessible by human reason, it expresses the original moral sense which enables man to discern by reason the good and the evil, the truth and the lie. When we uphold our human dignity through the practice of the good, we help to build the Kingdom of God according to the Law of Love (CCC # 1954-60, 1972). see Human Dignity, Kingdom of God, Great Commandment
<b>Moral Life</b>			Living according to the law of God and the Church, docile to the dictates of one's conscience formed according to the premise that our greatest good is to die to self. In the Catholic view, every single thing we do as persons has a moral consequence, even the most mundane, and we must seek always to do what is in the best interest of the common good, reforming our behaviors in an ongoing apprenticeship in self-mastery. see Common Good, Conscience, Repentance
<b>Morality</b>		4	Refers to the righteousness or wrongdoing of human acts. Human freedom makes a person a "moral subject" or agent, able to judge the morality (goodness or evil) of the acts which are chosen. The morality of human acts depends on 1. the object (or nature) of the action, 2. the intention or end foreseen, and 3. the circumstances of the action. (CCC #1749; cf. 407) see Human Choice
<b>Moral Object</b>	Catechesis VI		A morally good act requires the goodness of the object, or the end, and of the circumstances together. The object, the intention, and the circumstances make up the three "sources" of the morality of human acts. The object chosen morally specifies the act of willing accordingly as reason recognizes the judges it or evil. (CCC #1757-1758)
<b>Morals</b>		4	Acts that can be judged according to their conformity to God's will. (CCC #1749)
<b>Mortal Sin</b>		2	Grave infraction of the law of God that severs the divine life (or sanctifying grace) in the soul of the sinner, constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: 1. Grave matter, 2. full knowledge of the gravity of the act, and 3. full consent of the will, either in omission (failing to do good) or commission (choosing to do wrong). (CCC #1855, 1857) see Omission, Venial Sin

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Moses		4	Patriarch chosen by God to lead the Israelites out of their exile in Egypt. To him God revealed the divine name (Yahweh) and the law on Mt. Sinai (including the Decalogue), by which he sealed the covenant with his people, Israel. As lawgiver, Moses was a type of Christ, who was the lawgiver of the Great Commandment or New Law. (CCC #62, 204) see Typology, Decalogue, Great Commandment
Mother of God; Mother of Jesus; Mary our Mother	Catechesis II	All	Names for Mary, the Mother of Jesus, because she is the mother of Jesus - Son of God and second Person of the Blessed Trinity - according to the flesh, she is rightly called the Mother of God. (CCC #148,495) Mary is also called "full of grace," and "Mother of the church," and in Christian prayer and devotion, "Our Lady," the "Blessed Virgin Mary," and the "New Eve." (CCC #722, 726, 963)
Muslims			Adherents of the religion of Islam, who believe Mohammed was a greater prophet than Jesus and use the name Allah for God; Mohammed blended Arab tribal religion with many practices that originate in Christianity, such as scripture study, fasting, almsgiving, daily prayer, and veneration of Mary. Mohammed was greatly influenced by Nestorianism, a sect of Christianity that denied that Jesus was fully divine; as a result belief that Jesus is the Son of God is considered blasphemy against Allah. see Hypostatic Union, Blasphemy
Mystagogy			The period following the catechumenate when a neophyte continues to deepen their entry into membership in the Church through ongoing formation and participation in liturgical life. see Catechumenate, Neophyte, RCIA
Mysteries		All	Concepts about our faith that exceed our understanding. Also, the Joyful, Luminous, Sorrowful, and Glorious events from the life of Jesus upon which we meditate while praying the Rosary. see Rosary, Meditation
Narthex			Vestibule leading to the nave of a church. see Nave
Nativity		1	Referring to Jesus' birth primarily, but also we celebrate the Nativity of Mary and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the liturgical year. It may also refer to the crèche scene or manger scene that adorns a home in Advent; on Christmas, the baby Jesus can be added to the manger scene to celebrate the memorial of his birth.
Natural Law	Catechesis VI	6	Operative principle that everything in Creation is ordered to the good and functions best when in conformity to God's will. (CCC #339, 346, 354) see Will of God
Natural Revelation	Catechesis I		Knowledge about God and spiritual matters, discovered through natural means, such as observation of nature (the physical universe), philosophy, and reasoning.
Nave			Main part of the interior of a church building, especially the long narrow central area lined with pews. In a cruciform church, it will be intersected by a transept. see Transept, Basilica
Nazism	Catechesis VII, VIII		A blend of nationalist totalitarianism, racism aimed specifically at the Jews, neo-paganism, and the moral nihilism of the 19th century German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, this political party, headed by Adolf Hitler, seized power in 1933 and initiated policies that sought to strengthen and unify Germany in order to bring about an expansive New World Order based on Nazi ideals. The statist, racist, nationalist ideology behind the National Socialist German Workers Party, which reigned under Adolf Hitler in the 1930's and 1940's. Nazi racism was condemned by Pope Pius XI in his encyclical addressed to the German people, <i>Mit Brennender Sorge</i> ("With Burning Concern"), and by Pope Pius XII in his radio and other addresses.
Neophyte			Person who has recently completed the sacraments of initiation through RCIA and is deepening their entrance into membership in the Church through ongoing formation during the period of Mystagogy. see RCIA, Catechumenate, Mystagogy

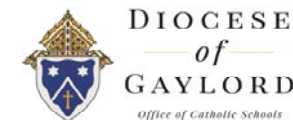
## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Nepotism	Catechesis VII		From the Italian "nepote" (nephew) and Latin "nepose" (grandson). The appointment of family members to important positions of authority.
New Covenant		6	New Testament, order, or promise of relationship, established by God in Jesus Christ, to succeed and perfect the Old Covenant, sometimes even referring to Christ himself. (CCC #612, 839) see Covenant
New Evangelization	Catechesis VII	7	Calls each of us to deepen our faith, believe in the Gospel message, and go forth to proclaim the Gospel. The focus of the New Evangelization calls all Catholics to be evangelized and then go forth to evangelize. In a special way, the New Evangelization is focused on 're-proposing' the Gospel to those who have experienced a crisis of faith. Pope Benedict XVI called for the re-proposing of the Gospel "to those regions awaiting the first evangelization and to those regions where the roots of Christianity are deep but who have experienced a serious crisis of faith due to secularization." The New Evangelization invites each Catholic to renew their relationship with Jesus Christ and his Church. (USCCB) All hearts are mission territory according to this view, even so-called 'cradle Catholics'. see Missionary, Evangelization, Discipleship
New Testament	Catechesis I	1	Last quarter of the Bible, comprised of twenty-seven books (the four Gospels, Acts, the Epistles, Revelation) written by divinely inspired authors during the apostolic era, which have Jesus Christ, the incarnate Son of God - his life, doctrinal teaching, and the beginnings of his Church - as their central theme. The promises and mighty deeds of God in the former covenant prefigure and are fulfilled in the New Covenant established by Jesus Christ. (CCC #124, 128) see Covenant, Prefiguration, Inspiration
Nicene Creed		3	Profession of faith, common to the churches of East and West, which came from the first two ecumenical councils (Nicaea and Constantinople: 325 and 381 A.D.) (CCC #195-196) see Arianism, Creed, Council
Nine Choirs of Angels			According to St. Thomas Aquinas, the nine choirs are arranged in three tiers: the choirs closest to earth are the Guardian Angels, Archangels, and Principalities (assigned to each diocese); the intermediate rank are the Powers, Virtues, and Dominions who govern the celestial movements and the visible universe; while the highest tier are the Thrones, Cherubim, and Seraphim around the Godhead as described in Ezekiel. While having some scriptural basis, these choirs are nowhere part of the Catechism.
Noah	Catechesis IV		The righteous man who, with his family and the animals, survived the Flood.
Novena		4	Prayer said for nine consecutive days, usually as a prayer of petition but sometimes as a prayer of thanksgiving. The first novena of the Church was the nine days spent in prayer in the Upper Room from the Ascension of Christ to the Father and the Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. This primordial novena has been diminished in those dioceses where the solemnity of Ascension Thursday is transferred to the nearest Sunday, nevertheless it remains a worthy devotion for the faithful. Notably the first novena would have been prayed with Mary, the Mother of the Church, whose feast falls on the Monday after Pentecost. see Ascension
Nun			A woman who lives a cloistered life in a monastery and professes vows in an Institute of Religious Life. see Sister, Religious Life
Object, intention	Catechesis V, VI	4	A good toward which the will deliberately directs itself. It is the matter of a human act. The object chosen morally specifies the act of the will, insofar as reason recognizes and judges it to be or not to be in conformity with the true good. Objective norms of morality express the rational order of good and evil, attested to by conscience. (CCC #1751, 1794) In contrast to the object, the intention resides in the acting subject. Because it lies at the voluntary source of an action and determines it by its end, intention is an element essential to the moral evaluation of an action. (CCC #1752, 2520, 1731) see Morality



## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Objective Truth	Catechesis VI		Truth that corresponds with reality and is not dependent on one's feelings or personal interpretation.
Offertory		2	The "carrying up of the gifts" which is a rite in itself. We unite our prayers, works, joys, and sufferings to their physical symbol, while also collecting monetary donations that render our spiritual offering more efficacious. As we sacrifice for God, so the sacrifice of Jesus is re-presented to us. As we present our prayers up to God, so God responds with the gift of his Real Presence in the Eucharist.
Old Testament	Catechesis I	K, 1	Forty-six books of the Bible, which record the history of salvation from creation through the old covenant with Israel, in preparation for the appearance of Christ as Savior of the world. (CCC #120-121) see New Covenant
Omission		4	Failure to do something one can and ought to do. see Mortal Sin
Omnipotent		7	Attribute of God referring to his having unlimited power to do anything; Almighty
Omnipresent		7	Attribute of God referring to his presence everywhere at the same time
Omniscient		7	Attribute of God referring to his knowing and foreknowing everything
One			see Unity, Four Marks
Ontological	Catechesis I		Having to do with the branch of metaphysics that deals with the nature of being, reality, or ultimate substance.
Oral Tradition		6	Passing along truth by word of mouth or witness testimony. The Apostles were entrusted with the oral teachings of Jesus that have been passed down faithfully by the Church, who alone has the authority to authentically interpret them. see Magisterium, Apostolic Tradition
Ordinandi			All the candidates preparing to receive the sacrament of Holy Orders. see Holy Orders, Laying on of Hands
Ordinary Time		4	Liturgical season for growth and maturation, a time in which the mystery of Christ is called to penetrate ever more deeply into history until all things are finally caught up in Christ. The goal, toward which all of history is directed, is represented by the final Sunday in Ordinary Time, the Solemnity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, King of the Universe. (USCCB> Prayer and Worship) Its liturgical color is green. see Liturgical Year
Original Blessedness			State of grace that was lost through the first sin of our first parents and to which we are called by Christ the Redeemer, who has through his Saints modeled for us a life of virtue that we can follow in order to attain everlasting joy. see Saints
Original Holiness	Catechesis III		State of harmony that existed between our first parents and God before the Fall by which they participated in divine life.
Original Sin	Catechesis III	4	Act of disobedience by which our first parents ignored the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will. As a consequence they lost the grace of original blessedness, and became subject to the law of death; sin became universally present in the world. Besides the personal sin of Adam and Eve, original sin describes concupiscence, or the fallen state of human nature which affects every person born into the world, and from which Christ, the "new Adam," came to redeem us. (CCC #396-412) Effects of Original Sin: Loss of God's friendship (grace), damage to the harmony between body and soul, reduced ability to love one another unselfishly, experience of shame, confusion about the nature and purpose of the human body, being subject to other temptations to sin, and death. (Page 4 of the Catechetical Formation and Chaste Living, 2008) see Concupiscence
Orthodox Churches			Churches that may have been founded by an Apostle, but are no longer in union with Rome, and having liturgical, theological, and hierarchical traditions subject to the authority of their own patriarch and not subject to the authority of the Holy See. They often have strong association with national governments, in contrast to the Holy See, which has diplomatic relations with all nations. see Eastern Churches

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Our Father</b>		<b>7</b>	Based on the Lord's Prayer as recorded in the Gospels of Luke and Matthew, this formal prayer of the Church merges the two and translates them according to St. Jerome, who translated from Luke's Greek and Matthew's Hebrew into ecclesiastical Latin (hence the disparity between Catholic and Protestant versions). The Our Father contains seven petitions made to God the Father. The first three: the sanctification of his Name, the coming of his Kingdom, and the fulfillment of his will. The last four petitions present our wretchedness and our expectations: to feed us, to forgive us, to sustain us in temptations, and to free us from the Evil One. (CCC #2803-2806, 2857) see Kingdom of God, Lord's Prayer
<b>Our Lady of Fatima</b>		<b>All</b>	Title for the Blessed Virgin Mary based on apparitions to three shepherd children at Fatima, Portugal, on the thirteenth day of six consecutive months in 1917, beginning on May 13 and concluding with the Miracle of the Sun; they were also visited by a Guardian Angel that taught them how to pray properly in order to prepare for May 13. The three children, Lucia Santos and her cousins, Ss. Jacinta and Francisco Marto, were instructed to do penance and make reparation for sins against the Immaculate Heart of Mary. see Penance, Reparation
<b>Our Lady of Guadalupe</b>		<b>All</b>	Title for Mary from an apparition of an Aztec princess at Tepeyac Hill, near Mexico City, to St. Juan Diego on December 9, 1531. Diego told the bishop, who instructed him to ask the princess for a miraculous sign to prove her identity. The first sign was the miraculous healing of Juan's uncle. Then she told Juan Diego to gather flowers from the top of Tepeyac Hill; although December was very late in the growing season for flowers to bloom, Juan Diego found Castilian roses, not native to Mexico, a second miracle. The Virgin arranged these in his peasant cloak, or tilma. When he opened his cloak before the Bishop on December 12, the roses fell to the floor, revealing the third miracle, an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, a name that means "crushes the Serpent"- but not woven or painted. The tilma with the image is miraculously preserved to this day. see Mandorla
<b>Our Lady of Lourdes</b>		<b>All</b>	A title of the Blessed Virgin Mary in honor of the Marian apparitions that occurred in 1858 to St. Bernadette Soubirous, a 14-year-old peasant girl, in a grotto near Lourdes, France, while she was gathering firewood with her sister. Similar appearances of the "lady" were reported on seventeen further occasions that year, who identified herself finally as The Immaculate Conception and caused a spring to well up, which still heals pilgrims to this day. see Immaculate Conception
<b>Our Lady of Mt. Carmel</b>			Under this title, Mary is the patron saint of the Diocese of Gaylord. In this apparition, she gave the scapular as a way for laypersons to participate in the religious piety of Carmelite hermits, in much the same way that Third Orders of major religious societies participate in the life of the vowed religious while remaining laypersons.
<b>Pall</b>			Most commonly, a pall is the cloth placed over the coffin at Funeral Masses, to indicate the baptismal garment given to that soul at the outset of Christian life. Also refers to the stiff square cardboard covered with linen, placed atop the chalice at Mass
<b>Papacy</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>		The supreme jurisdiction and ministry of the pope as shepherd of the whole Church. As successor of St. Peter, and therefore Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Christ, the pope is the perpetual and visible principle of unity in faith and communion in the Church. (CCC #882)
<b>Papal Infallibility</b>	<b>Catechesis IV</b>		Incapable of misleading or deceiving. The Bible and the teachings of the Church - in a particular way, the supreme pontiff - when teaching on matters of faith and morals, are infallible because of a special protection by God.

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Parable		1	Characteristic feature of the doctrine of Jesus, parables are simple images or comparisons which confront the hearer or reader with a radical choice about the invitation to enter the Kingdom of God. (CCC #546) see Kingdom of God
Paraclete		3	Name for the Holy Spirit, used by Jesus in the New Testament (cf. Jn 14:16) to indicate the promised gift of the Spirit as another consoler and advocate, who would continue his own mission among the disciples. (CCC #692) It means Comforter, and indicates our nearness to God even when Christ ascends to the Father. see Ascension
Parish		All	Stable community of the faithful within a diocese, whose pastoral care is confided by the bishop to a priest as Pastor or as Vicar (CCC #2179) see Pastor, Vicar, Diocese
Participation	Catechesis VIII		The principle by which people take active responsibility for their roles in society-by means of labor, voting, community life, and so on.
Particular Judgment			When a soul separates from the body at corporal death, it goes before God who alone determines how that soul will dwell for eternity, until the Final Judgment. see Heaven, Hell, Purgatory, Judgment
Paschal Candle		3	Made of beeswax, never artificial, replaced each year, of sufficiently large size that it may convey the truth that Christ is the light of the world. The paschal candle is the symbol of the light of Christ, rising in glory, scattering the darkness of our hearts and minds. Above all, the paschal candle should be a genuine candle, the pre-eminent symbol of the light of Christ. (USCCB) see Easter candle, Light of the World
Paschal Mystery / Sacrifice	Catechesis I, III, V	2	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; cf. 654). The paschal mystery is celebrated and made present in the liturgy of the Church, and its saving effects are communicated through the sacraments (CCC #1076), especially the Eucharist, which renews the paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church. (CCC #571, 1362-1372, 1067, 1076; 1362-1372) see Easter, Eucharist, Passover
Passion			The narrative of the Paschal Mystery pertaining to the suffering and death of Christ, as recounted every Palm Sunday and Good Friday and when praying the Via Crucis.
Passover		4	Jesus' saving death and its memorial in the Eucharist, associated with the Jewish feast of Passover (or Pasch) commemorating the deliverance of the Jewish people from death by the blood of the lamb sprinkled on the doorposts in Egypt, which the angel of death saw and "passed over." Hence Jesus is acknowledged in the New Testament as the Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world; he is the Paschal Lamb, the symbol of Israel's redemption at the first Passover. By his blood, sprinkled on the doorpost of our hearts, we are saved from eternal death. The Eucharist celebrates the new Passover, in which Jesus "passes over" to his Father by his death and resurrection, thus anticipating the final Passover of the Church in the glory of the kingdom. (CCC #571, 608, 1334-1340) see Lamb of God, Easter
Pastor		2	Ministry of shepherding the faithful in the name of Christ. The Pope and bishops receive the pastoral office which they are to exercise with Christ the Good Shepherd as their model; they share their pastoral ministry with priests, to whom they give responsibility over a portion of the flock as pastors of parishes (CCC #886, 1560, 2179) see Parish, Vicar, Bishop
Pastoral Administrator		3	Laypersons appointed by the Bishop to lead a parish community in its temporal needs, in conjunction with a priest who serves its sacramental needs. Such a parish would not have a priest as a Pastor. see Pastor, Parish
Paten			Small plate, made of precious metal, used for host. see Host, Ciborium

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Patron Saint		K	Provides a model of virtuous service to Christ; by intentionally choosing their name, usually at Baptism or Confirmation, we are assured of their intercession. (CCC #232, 1267) Some groups or nations also seek a saint as patron. see Our Lady of Mt. Carmel
Pauline Epistles			Letters in the New Testament attributed to St. Paul and his scribes, whether or not the authorship is disputed. see Catholic Epistles
Peace		4	One of the Fruits of the Holy Spirit mentioned in Galatians 5:22-23. (CCC #736) Also one of the Beatitudes of Jesus who said "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God." (CCC #1716) The Fifth Commandment requires us to preserve and work for peace, which was defined by St. Augustine as "the tranquility of order," and which is the work of justice and the effect of charity. (CCC #2304) see Beatitudes, Fruits of the Spirit
Penance	Catechesis V	All	Interior conversion of heart toward God and away from sin, which implies the intention to change one's life because of hope in divine mercy. External acts of penance include fasting, prayer, and almsgiving. The observance of certain penitential practices is obliged by the fourth precept of the Church. (CCC #1431, 1434, 2043) see Precepts, Lent, Repentance, Mercy
Penance, Sacrament of		All	Liturgical celebration of God's forgiveness of the sins of the penitent, who is thus reconciled with God and with the Church. The acts of the penitent - contrition, the confession of sins, and satisfaction or reparation - together with the prayer of absolution by the priest, constitute the essential elements of the Sacrament of Penance. (CCC #980, 1422, 1440, 1448) see Reconciliation, Absolution, Reparation
Penitent		All	Sinner who repents of sin and seeks forgiveness. (CCC #1451) In the early Church, public sinners belonged to an "order of penitents," who did public penance for their sins, often for years. (CCC #1447) Penitential acts refer to those which dispose one for interior conversion; such acts follow upon the celebration of the Sacrament of Reconciliation. (CCC #1434) see Repentance
Pentateuch		6	First five books of the Old Testament: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. (CCC #702; cf.120) Also known as the Torah or Law in Judaism
Pentecost	Catechesis III	1	The "fiftieth" day at the end of the seven weeks following Passover (Easter). At the first Pentecost after the Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus, the Holy Spirit was manifested, given and communicated as a divine Person to the Church, fulfilling the paschal mystery of Christ according to his promise. Annually the Church celebrates the memory of the Pentecost event as the beginning of the new "age of the Church," when Christ lives and acts in and with his Church. (CCC #726; 731; 1076) Liturgical color is red. see Easter season, Holy Spirit, Novena, Paschal Mystery
People of God	Catechesis IV	6	Synonym for the Church, taken from the Old Testament, Israel, whom God chose. Christ instituted the new and eternal covenant by which a new priestly, prophetic, and royal People of God, the Church, participates in these offices of Christ and in the mission and service which flow from them. (CCC #761, 783) see Church, Body of Christ, Temple of the Holy Spirit, Covenant
Pericope			An excerpt of Scripture from a lengthier passage, intended to convey a cohesive theme unto itself, but longer than a quote. Lectionary readings are usually pericopes.
Perjury	Catechesis VIII		To make a promise without any intention of completing it, or to lie under oath, a sin against the Eighth Commandment.

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



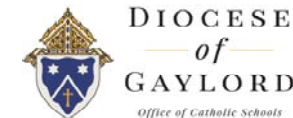
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Personal Sin		7	Offense against God as well as a fault against reason, truth, and right conscience. Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God. In judging the gravity of sin, it is customary to distinguish between mortal and venial sins. (CCC #1849, 1853, 1854) see Mortal Sin, Venial Sin
Peter			Simon, whom Jesus called Peter or "rock" upon whom he would build his church. He was the first who confessed Jesus to be the Christ, the son of the living God. He was the first among the apostles and their head; the Pope is his successor as Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Christ, and as Pastor of the Universal Church. (CCC #442, 552, 765, 862, 881)
Petition		1	Prayer request. (CCC #2734) see Intercession, Thanksgiving, Adoration, Prayer
Pharisees		6	Jewish religious leaders who rigorously upheld the Mosaic laws of the Old Covenant.
Piety		4	One of the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit which leads one to devotion to God. Filial piety connotes an attitude of reverence and respect by children toward their parents. Piety also refers to the religious sense of people, and its expression in popular devotions. (CCC #1831, 2215, 1674) Reverent gestures in liturgy such as genuflecting or bowing in the Creed. see Devotions, Gifts of the Holy Spirit, Via Crucis
Pontius Pilate		1	Roman procurator who condemned Jesus to death. see Creed
Pope		All	Successor of St. Peter as Bishop of Rome and Supreme Pontiff of the universal Catholic Church. The Pope exercises a primacy of authority as Vicar of Christ and shepherd of the whole Church; he receives the divine assistance promised by Christ to the Church when he, in union with the College of Bishops, defines infallibly a doctrine of faith or morals. (CCC #880-882) see Collegiality, Universal Church
Praise		1	Prayer giving recognition to God for his own sake, giving glory to Him for who he is. In the Liturgy of the Eucharist, the whole Church joins with Christ in giving praise and thanksgiving to the Father. (CCC #2639-2642, 1358) see Prayer
Pray for the living and the dead		4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447) To pray for loved ones who have died and who may be in Purgatory (especially on All Souls Day or the vigil preceding it known as Halloween); To intercede for those who have not died but need our prayers, To ask the intercession of the saints in heaven. see Purgatory, Halloween, Intercession
Prayer	Catechesis III	All	Elevation of the mind and heart to God in praise of his glory; a petition made to God for some desired good, or in thanksgiving for a good received, or in intercession for others before God. Through prayer the Christian experiences a communion with God through Christ in the church. Talking and listening to God. (CCC #2559-2565) It may be formal or spontaneous. see Intercession, Thanksgiving, Petition, Adoration, Praise, Spontaneous Prayer, Contemplation, Blessing
Prayer of Thanksgiving			See Thanksgiving
Prayer of the Faithful		2	Universal Petitions, wherein the people exercise their priestly function by praying for all mankind, to be included whenever the faithful are assembled for Mass. The normal sequence is to pray for: the Church, civil authorities, salvation of the whole world, those in need, and the local community, but they may be adjusted accordingly.

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



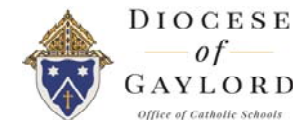
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Precepts of the Church	Catechesis VI	3	Our responsibilities as members of the Church: 1) to attend Mass on holy days of obligation, including all Sundays, and to remain free from work or activity that could impede the Sabbath rest. 2) to confess sins at least once a year, preferably in Lent. 3) to receive the sacrament of the Eucharist at least during the Easter season. 4) to observe all days of fasting and abstinence. 5) to provide for the needs of the Church through Stewardship. (CCC #2041) see Discipleship, Holy Days, Sabbath
Prefiguration			see Typology
Presbyter	Catechesis VII		Greek: "presbyteros" meaning an elder who exercises oversight in a community. Priest.
Priest	Catechesis IV	All	One who has received the Sacrament of Holy Orders and shares in the apostolic mission of his Bishop in governing, teaching, and bringing the sacraments to the people entrusted to him in his parish. First ordained to diaconate service, the man ordained to priestly service acts in the person of Christ when confecting the Eucharist and configures more closely to Christ as High Priest, immolating himself for the salvation of souls. see Bishop, Deacon
Priest, Prophet, and King			Common priesthood of all those who have received Baptism and Confirmation, by virtue of their vocation to become children of God, are configured to Christ in his priestly or sacrificial nature, his prophetic mission to bring the Word of God to others, and his royal inheritance of everlasting salvation. see Laity, People of God
Priesthood, Ministerial	Catechesis IV	2	Ministerial priesthood received in the Sacrament of Holy Orders differs in essence from the common priesthood of all the faithful. It has as its purpose to serve the priesthood of all the faithful by building up and guiding the Church in the name of Christ who is Head of the Body. (CCC #748, 119, 1546-1547)
Principle of Double Effect			Basic moral principle that we follow is to pursue and do good, and avoid that which is evil or bad. The principle of double effect is an ethical formula that enables someone to evaluate the moral dimensions of complicated moral issues that may involve consequences or side effects which are both positive and negative, good and bad. This principle may be employed when one is considering an action that is morally good, yet the action involves one or more unintended bad consequences. Because these consequences are side effects, and not directly willed, the choice that brings them about is morally acceptable.
Profession of Faith		3	Synthesis (creed, "symbol") of belief which summarizes the faith professed by Christians, recited during Mass. (CCC #187) see Nicene Creed
Promised Land		6	Region promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and returned to Israel by Joshua. Baptism is prefigured in the crossing of the Jordan River by which the People of God received the gift of the land promised to Abraham's descendants, an image of eternal life. The promise of this blessed inheritance is fulfilled in the New Covenant. (CCC #1222) see Typology
Propers			The Propers of the Mass are the Entrance Antiphon, Offertory Antiphon, and Communion Antiphon. They should be recited or intoned prior to a complementary hymn being sung. They were not abrogated when the Second Vatican Council permitted hymns. see Hymns, Antiphon
Prophet		3	One sent by God to form the people of the Old Covenant in the hope of salvation. The prophets are often authors of books of the Old Testament. The prophetic books constitute a major section of the Old Testament of the Bible. John the Baptist concludes the work of the prophets in the Old Covenant. (CCC #702, 64, 120, 522, 2581, 721)

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Prophetic Books of the Old Testament		6	Section of the Bible which reveals the warnings given before, during, and after Exile to the People of God when they strayed from the Covenant bond: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi. see Covenant, Exile
Protestant Reformation	Catechesis VII		The usual term for the religious movement which made its appearance in Western Europe in the 16th century, which, while aiming at a renewal of the Church, led to a great revolt against it, and an abandonment of the principal Christian beliefs.
Protestants			Non-Catholic brothers and sisters in Christ, who have stepped away from or remain outside of full communion with the one true Church. see Ecclesial Communities
Proverbs		2	Literary form of Scripture that imparts brief teachings or sayings on how to be wise.
Providence			see Divine Providence and Manna
Province			Ecclesiastical region composed of dioceses that share a common Metropolitan, who is the Archbishop of the largest diocese in that region. In the Province of Michigan, we have seven dioceses, of whom the Archbishop of Detroit is Metropolitan, who share in common projects that affect the entire region. see Archdiocese, Ecclesiastical
Prudence		4	Cardinal moral virtue which disposes a person to discern the good and choose the correct means to accomplish it; provides the proximate guidance for the judgment of conscience. (CCC #1806) see Cardinal Virtues
Psalms		3	Literary form of Scripture, a collection of hymn-poetry assembled over centuries, many written by David. Jews would daily recite the Psalms, which became the practice of the early Church; we now pray the Liturgy of the Hours using the Psalms and Antiphons. (CCC #2585) In the Liturgy of the Word, the Responsorial Psalm is proclaimed between readings. see David, Antiphon, Liturgy of the Hours
Public Ministry of Christ			Inaugurated at his baptism in the River Jordan, Jesus spent his last three years on earth fulfilling God the Father's plan for our salvation. see Hidden Life of Jesus
Purgatory		4	Process of final purification after death in which those who have died in the state of grace attain the readiness they need to enter heaven. (CCC #1031) see Pray for the Living and Dead, Particular Judgment
Racism	Catechesis VIII		The theory that distinctive human characteristics and abilities are determined by race. This can be manifested in the different treatment of people based solely on race; in this way, it is a violation of human dignity and a sin against justice.
Raphael, Archangel			Of the three archangels named in Scripture, Raphael appears only in the Book of Tobit, where he protects Tobias the son of Tobit on his journey to solicit a contract of marriage. Raphael appears to Tobias under human form until the moment when Tobias must be healed of poison intake and defended against the Devil; therefore the name rapha' el means "Healing of God" who saves both body and soul. see Archangel, Gabriel, Michael
Raw Material			God engages with us through our senses of taste, touch, sight, smell, and sound. see Matter, Sacrament, Christian symbols
RCIA			Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults, it refers to the formation and sacramental incorporation of a non-infant person into full membership in the Church, the mystical Body of Christ, either as a catechumen receiving baptism for the first time or as a candidate completing baptism through Confirmation and/or first Holy Communion, typically at the Easter Vigil. Formation may take up to a year, depending on the circumstances and pastoral considerations. see Catechumenate

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Reader			Non-ordained layperson who is not instituted as a Lector, but for pastoral reasons is permitted to read at the ambo during the Liturgy of the Word. see Lector, Ambo
Real Presence	Catechesis V	2	Unique, true presence of Christ in the Eucharist under the species or appearances of bread and wine. The Church invites the faithful to deepen their faith in the real presence of Christ through adoration and communion during Mass, and through adoration outside of Mass. (CCC #1378-1379) see Transubstantiation, Adoration
Reconciliation	Catechesis V	All	Also known as Confession or Penance, it is the sacrament in which God's forgiveness for sin is given through the Church. (CCC #1442-1445) The matter of this sacrament pertains to our sense of hearing, because Christ considers it necessary that we hear ourselves express aloud our contrition and in turn hear the words of absolution. see Penance, Sacrament, Matter, Contrition
Rector			The pastor of a cathedral parish often has this title, because the Bishop would be the pastor of his cathedral. see Pastor, Cathedral
Redeemer; Redemption	Catechesis II	3	Jesus Christ, redeemer of mankind. Christ paid the price of his own sacrificial death on the cross to ransom us, to set us free from the slavery of sin, thus achieving our redemption. (CCC #571, 601; cf.517, 1372) see Creator, Sanctifier, Second Person, Jesus Christ, Trinity, Saints
Relativism	Catechesis VIII		The belief that knowledge and morality do not correspond to any absolute truth, but are rather conditioned by individual experience or cultural context.
Relics			Remnant articles from a saint, such as bones or clothing, kept in reliquaries for veneration of that saint by the faithful. Sacred items, such as the wood of the Cross, whose origin may be forensically indeterminate, are worthy of veneration for what they represent. The lack of relics from the body of Mary and her Son are further proof of the Assumption and Resurrection, since so many other relics have been preserved from the apostolic era. Relics are often contained within altars of churches.
Religious Life; Religious Orders	Catechesis IV	2	Permanent state of life, entered freely in response to the call of Christ to perfection, and characterized by the profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Properly speaking, there are Institutes of Religious Life that focus on enclosed community, contemplative works, and a rule of life that governs their dress and actions; whereas Societies of Apostolic Life focus on serving those in need through Works of Mercy. (CCC #914) see Consecrated Life, Vow
Reparation			The duty of one who has caused an injustice to repair the harm done. We make reparation for sin or offenses against the truth by our penitential practices. see Fatima
Repentance		4	Turning away from past sin and turning toward God's Will. This sorrow of the soul, together with a resolution not to sin again, is the most important act of the penitent, and is necessary for the reception of the Sacrament of Penance. (CCC #1451) see God's Will, Contrition, Penance, Fatima
Resurrection		All	Bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day after his death on the cross and burial in the tomb. The resurrection of Jesus is the crowning truth of our faith in him as Christ. (CCC #638) see also Paschal Mystery
Revelation		6	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 own divine Son, Jesus Christ. (CCC #50) Also, the final book of Scripture, the apocalyptic writing of John the Evangelist. see Magisterium
Reverence		All	Deep respect shown to God; our outward manner reflects inward focus. see Piety



## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Rights		All	By virtue of the fact that we possess human dignity, being made in God's Image, we are endowed by our Creator with inalienable duties which requires our response, and we must be free to do so. see Catholic Social Doctrine
River Jordan			see Baptism of the Lord, Public Ministry of Christ, and Promised Land
Rites of the Catholic Church		7	Diverse liturgical traditions in which the one catholic and apostolic faith has come to be expressed and celebrated in various cultures and lands; for example in the West, the Roman and Ambrosian (Latin) rites; in the East, the Byzantine, Coptic (Alexandrian), Syriac, Armenian, Maronit, and Chaldean rites. (CCC #1201-1203) "Rite" or "ritual" are sometimes interchanged, especially when using the ritual liturgical books. see Eastern Churches
Rosary		1	Chaplet in honor of Our Lady, which repeats the Marian prayer Ave Maria, or Hail Mary, in "decades" of ten beads, each decade being preceded by an Our Father and concluded by a Glory Be, accompanied by meditation on the mysteries of Christ's life. (CCC #2678, 2708; cf. 1674) see Mysteries, Joyful, Luminous, Sorrowful, and Glorious
Rose			Liturgical color used for only two Sundays out of the year: Gaudete Sunday in Advent, the third week of four; Laetare Sunday in Lent, the fourth week of six. It suggests a lightening of the penitential violet to indicate a joyful anticipation halfway through the penitential seasons towards the festival forthcoming. In Advent, the emphasis is on the Lord's dawning to the East, while in Lent the emphasis is that the Great Fast is almost over. see Advent, Lent, Gaudete, Laetare, Liturgical Year
Sabbath		All	Seventh "day," on which God rested after the work of creation was complete. Creation is thus ordered to the Sabbath, the day to be kept holy to the praise and worship of God. Just as the seventh day or Sabbath completes the first creation, so the "eighth day," Sunday, the day of the week on which Jesus rose from the dead, is celebrated as the "holy day" by Christians - the day on which the "new creation" began. ( CCC #345-349) Thus the Christian observance of Sunday, with its vigil the eve before, fulfils the commandment to remember and keep holy the Sabbath day. (CCC # 2175) see Precepts, Easter Vigil, Vigil
Sacramentals	Catechesis V	All	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) They were distinguished from the Seven Sacraments by the Council of Trent. Common examples include: palms, holy water, sign of the cross, scapular.
Sacramentary		7	That part of the Roman Missal which contains the prayers and directives for Mass, and a number of sacramental formulas, but does not include the readings of the Mass
Sacrament		All	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. God takes something visible to express what is invisibly taking place in the soul. The tangible raw material for each sacrament corresponds to its effect on our soul. While the Church itself is considered a Sacrament in the broad sense of the term, the sacraments dispensed by it are seven in number: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance or Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. (CCC #1131, 774, 1210) They continue the Covenant relationship established between God and his People throughout the Old Testament. see Covenant, Raw Material

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Sacraments at the Service of Communion	Catechesis V		Holy Orders and matrimony are directed towards the salvation of others; if they contribute as well to personal salvation, it is through service to others that they do so. They ground the common vocation of all Christ's disciples, a vocation to holiness to the mission of evangelizing the world. They confer the graces needed for the life according to the Spirit during this life as pilgrims on the march towards the homeland. They confer a particular mission on the Church and serve to build up the People of God. Through these sacraments those already consecrated by Baptism and Confirmation for the common priesthood of all the faithful can receive particular consecrations. Those who receive the sacrament of Holy Orders are consecrated in Christ's name "to feed the church by word and grace of God." On their part, "Christian spouses are fortified and, as it were, consecrated for the duties and dignity of their state by a special sacrament." (CCC #1533-1535)
Sacraments of Healing	Catechesis V		see Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick
Sacraments of Initiation	Catechesis V		see Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist
Sacraments of Vocation / Service	Catechesis V		see Matrimony, Holy Orders
Sacred		1, 3	Pertaining to God or set apart for ritual purpose. see Holy
Sacred Scripture	Catechesis II		The Bible. The collection of all the canonical books, which is divided into two parts: The Old Testament, made up of books written before the time of Jesus, and the New Testament, made up of books written after the time of Jesus.
Sacred Tradition	Catechesis II		The living transmission of the message of the Gospel in the Church.
Sacristy			Room attached to a sanctuary of a church, usually near the altar, for storage of sacred vessels, vestments, and other articles needed for liturgical use. May also have a vestry, where clergy vest before Mass.
Saints		All	The "holy ones" who lead a life in union with God through the grace of Christ and receive the reward of eternal life. The Church is called the communion of saints, the holy ones who have been redeemed. (CCC # 823, 946; cf.828) By following their example of heroic virtue we can return to that everlasting joy or the Original Blessedness in which we were created before the first sin of our first parents. see Original Blessedness, Communion of Saints, Redeemer, Virtue
Salvation		7	Forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone. (CCC #169) The reason for Christ's coming into the world.
Salvation History	Catechesis I, II, III	7	Plan of God from the beginning of time for the establishment of the Covenant, and the sequence of events that God followed to procure that outcome. It intersects and corrects the chronology recorded by secular historians by pointing to the focus or meaning of human existence, which is Christ. see Covenant, Salvation
Same-Sex Attraction			Feelings of attraction to a person who is the same sex as oneself. By themselves, the feelings are oriented in a way that results from original sin. When acted upon, those feelings become sinful in their expression. Properly speaking, there is no such reality as a homosexual or gay person, only persons who experience same-sex attraction, often as a trial to their spiritual life. (CCC #2357-59) All persons who are not married are called to chastity. see Chastity
Sanctifier			see Holy Spirit, Third Person, Creator, Redeemer

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Sanctifying Grace	Catechesis V	5	Grace which heals our human nature wounded by sin by giving us a share in the divine life of the Trinity. It is a habitual, supernatural gift which continues the work of sanctifying us - of making us "perfect," holy, and Christ like. (CCC #1999)
Sanctuary		K	Part of the church containing the altar. If there are several altars, the sanctuary is for the high altar. It is the center of liturgical ceremony, clearly distinct from the nave, or main body of the church. see Nave, Transept
Sanctuary lamp		1	Red altar lamp, or perpetual candle, that shines before the tabernacle to indicate the presence of Christ within it.
Sanctus			Choral part of the Mass also known as the Holy Holy. see Mass Parts
Satan		5	Fallen angel or the devil; the Evil One. (CCC #391, 395, 2851) The name Satan means 'accuser' and Devil means 'doubler' or 'divider' see Demons
Savior		2	Jesus, (which means "God saves" in Hebrew). The Son of God became man to achieve our salvation; he is the unique savior of humanity. (CCC #430)
Scapular			Type of sacramental worn as a reminder of one's promise made at Baptism. Rather than vesting in the habit of a vowed religious, a layperson can vest in the scapular as a form of personal devotion to Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, the patron of our Diocese. see Sacramental, Devotions, Vestments, and Our Lady of Mt. Carmel
Schism (Great)	Catechesis IV, VII	8	Refusal of submission to the Supreme Pontiff, or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him. (CCC #2089)
Scripture and Tradition	Catechesis II	3	Living transmission of the message of the Gospel in the Church. The oral preaching of the Apostles, and the written message of salvation under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit (Bible), are conserved and handed on as the deposit of faith through the apostolic succession in the Church. Both the living Tradition and the written Scriptures have their common source in the revelation of God in Jesus Christ. (CCC #75-82) see Revelation, Tradition, Scripture, Apostolic Tradition
Scripture, Sacred		All	Divinely inspired writings of Old and New Testaments. (CCC #101) see Divine Inspiration
Seal of Confession	Catechesis V		The confessor's obligation to keep absolutely secret what a penitent has told to him in the Sacrament of Penance; also known as the "sacramental seal." (CCC #1467)
Second Person		1	Second Person of the Holy Trinity is Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Eternal Logos, or Word made Flesh. see Incarnation, Jesus Christ, Son of God
Secular Humanism	Catechesis VII		19th century intellectual movement in which thinkers described an increasingly mechanical understanding of the human person. As philosophy drifted even further from notions of God and religion, many began to argue that the world is essentially amoral and that the guidelines for governing what is right and wrong no longer apply.
Secularism	Catechesis VIII		The doctrinaire exclusion of religion from public life.
Secularity	Catechesis VIII		The special character of the laity, at work and living in the world.

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Seder Meal			In Hebrew it means 'order' and it refers to the sequence of foods eaten to commemorate the events of the Exodus narrative pertaining to the Passover celebration. At his Last Supper, Jesus ate a Passover meal with the Apostles very similar to the Seder Meal that would become more developed into its present form by the rabbinical Judaism that came to prominence after the destruction of the Temple in 70 AD. Christian observance of this custom on Holy Thursday should never replicate the actual Jewish ceremony but instead point to its fulfillment in the Passover of Christ. It can be an enriching way to deepen communion with Jews. see Passover
Seminarian		1	One studying for priestly service while discerning their vocation.
Seven Capital Sins		8	Actions which go apart from God and engender other sins and vices: pride, envy, lust, covetousness, anger, gluttony, and sloth. (CCC #1866)
Seven Sacraments		2	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 #1131, 774) The sacraments are seven in number: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance/Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. (CCC #1210)
Shelter the homeless		4	One of the Seven Corporal Works of Mercy (CCC #2447) We ought to support local warming centers, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters while also practicing the art of hospitality in the way we regard our neighbor, like the Good Samaritan.
Sign of the Cross		All	Gesture in the form of a cross made by the Christian as a prayer honoring the Blessed Trinity, "in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit" (CCC #2157; cf. 786) We mark ourselves as belonging to Christ when we affirm through outward gesture that all our thoughts belong to him, all our actions of our body belong to him, and all the desires in our heart belong to him. As we move from forehead, to abdomen, and from our left shoulder to our right, we trace a cross over our entire person, body and soul. see Sacramental
Simony	Catechesis VII		The selling of ecclesiastical offices, pardons, or emoluments by either secular or spiritual leaders.
Sin		PK, 2	Act of disobedience and offense against God as well as a fault against reason, truth, and right conscience. Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God. In judging the gravity of sin, it is customary to distinguish between mortal and venial sins. (CCC #1849, 1853-1854) see Omission
Sins of Commission		7,8	When we sin by doing what we know is wrong. (CCC #1849-1854) see Mortal Sin
Sins of Omission		7,8	When we sin by failing to do what we know is right. (CCC #1849-1854) see Omission
Sister		1	Term used interchangeably to refer to a woman who has professed vows either as a sister (properly speaking, a member of a Society of Apostolic Life) or as a nun (properly speaking, a member of an Institute of Religious Life). As a title or form of address, women of both professions use the term, but nuns are distinguished by their habit and cloistered life, whereas sisters often do not wear a habit nor do they live in monasteries. see Religious Life, Consecrated Life, Nun
Social Doctrine	Catechesis VIII		Moral teaching of the Church with regard to the dignity of the person, the basic rights of the person, and the requirements of the common good.
Social Justice	Catechesis VIII		The form of justice that governs the cultural, political, and economic aspects of human community, with particular concern for structural problems and solutions.

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



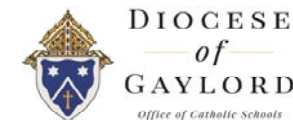
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Social Sin		7	Sins give rise to social situations and institutions that are contrary to the divine goodness. "Structures of sin" are the expression and effect of personal sins that lead their victims to do evil in their turn. (CCC #1869) Already concupiscent individually, social groups may influence members to participate in veering off-course from the blessedness we are called to live in Christ or lead them to ignore or malform their consciences. see Racism, Concupiscence, Conscience
Social Teaching			see Catholic Social Doctrine, Human Dignity, Solidarity, Subsidiarity
Socialism	Catechesis VIII		A variety of political and economic theories that advocate a high degree of government control over- or outright ownership of- the means of production, distribution, and exchange. Though most forms of socialism reject violence as a means of achieving their ends, many of its forms espouse the idea of class struggle.
Solemnity		4	Highest liturgical rank of a feast in the ecclesiastical calendar, considered a major feast. Besides the movable feasts such as Easter and Pentecost, fourteen solemnities are celebrated in the universal Church. see Feast Days
Solemnity of the Sacred Heart		4	Falls 19 days after Pentecost, celebrating the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, from which come the blood and water of Divine Mercy devotion
Solidarity	Catechesis VIII	All	Principle of Catholic Social Doctrine that recognizes all people as brothers and sisters, as a result of our being made in the image of God the Father. We should live in consideration of the needs of others who may be very far from us globally but very connected to us in terms of global economy. At the core of the virtue of solidarity is the pursuit of justice and peace. Pope Paul VI taught that "if you want peace, work for justice." The Gospel calls us to live the Beatitudes and Works of Mercy. Our love for all our sisters and brothers demands that we promote policies that uphold justice in a world without peace. see Subsidiarity, Human Dignity
Son of God			Most frequently refers to the Second Person of the Trinity, but the term is also used in scripture to refer to Adam, to the human nature of Jesus Christ, or to angels or humans as creatures made by God. see Jesus Christ, Second Person, Incarnation
Sorrow			One of the results of Original Sin, ever since our exile from the Garden, we experience the loss of the Original Blessedness in which we were created and for which we have been redeemed. We have this joy in Christ, that we can be freed from sorrow for all eternity. We reflect upon this state of our souls when we pray the mysteries of the Rosary, when we have contrition for our sins, and when we pray the Via Crucis. see Original Sin, Rosary, Contrition, Via Crucis
Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary			Mysteries of the Rosary through which we meditate on the Passion of Christ, his agony in the Garden, the scourging at the pillar, the crowning with thorns, his Via Crucis and ignominious death. see Joyful, Glorious, Luminous, Passion, Garden, and Via Crucis
Soul		1	Spiritual aspect of a human person, who has both a body and a soul. The soul is the subject of human consciousness and freedom; soul and body together form one unique human nature. Each individual soul is immortal, immediately created by God. The soul does not die with the body, from which it is separated by death, and with which it will be reunited in the final resurrection. (CCC #363, 366; cf. 1703) Angels are souls that do not have bodies; therefore, in heaven we do not become angels.

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



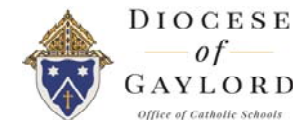
Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Source and Summit	Catechesis V		That from which we have our beginnings, and the pinnacle of our beliefs. The Eucharist is the "source and Summit of the Christian life." "The other sacraments, and indeed all ecclesiastical ministries and works of the apostolate, are bound up with the Eucharist and are oriented toward it. For in the blessed Eucharist is contained the whole spiritual good for the Church, namely Christ himself, our Pasch." (CCC #1324)
Spiritual Exercises	Catechesis VII		During a year of intense prayer, St. Ignatius was inspired to write this guide for spiritual perfection, which is divided into reflections and meditations meant to help the believer emulate Christ.
Spiritual Works of Mercy		4	Loving actions by which we respond to the basic spiritual needs of people, who must be cared for both in body and in soul. (CCC #2247) To counsel the doubtful; to instruct the ignorant; to admonish the sinner; to comfort the sorrowful; to forgive injuries; to bear wrongs; to pray for the living and the dead. see Corporal Works of Mercy
Spontaneous prayer		All	Speaking and listening to God from the heart, not relying on learned, formal prayers
St. Joseph		All	Husband of the Virgin Mary who, though silent in Scripture, revealed his profound righteousness and piety in his willingness to do as the Lord asked of him, in voluntary self-denial. He is a model for both married and celibate men in how to live their vows, invoked in the Divine Praises and the Canon of the Mass. His feast day March 19 honors him as patron of the Universal Church while his feast May 1 honors those who work as he did. As a tekton, or builder, he taught Jesus the carpentry trade. He observed the duties of the Law, and modeled for Jesus the obedience to be rendered to God the Father. His intercession is especially sought for the grace of a happy death, as he would have departed this life in the care of Our Lord and Our Lady.
Stations of the Cross / Way of the Cross		All	Pious devotion of the faithful more suitably known as the Via Crucis. The fourteen stations commemorate the Passion of Jesus as he walked to Calvary, and for those who could not make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, it became a popular alternative. see Via Crucis, Devotions, Passion, Piety
Statism	Catechesis VIII		The tendency, in politics or economics, to concentrate control in the state at the cost of individual liberty.
Steward		2	Caretaker of Creation and model of servant leadership. see Adam
Stewardship	Catechesis VI, VIII	2	The responsible and just use of the world's resources. Responsibility to care for God's creation and God's people. see Discipleship
Stewardship Equation		7	Everything we have has been provided to us by a loving God; in gratitude we make a generous response through gifts of time, talent, and treasure for the needs of our parish and diocese. Without material costs accounted for, the spiritual mission of the Church is unable to proceed very far. Examples include Lydia and Susanna in the early church, without whose generosity Paul could not have funded his missions.
Subsidiarity	Catechesis VIII	7	Principle of Catholic Social Doctrine that states a community of a higher order should not interfere in the internal life of a community of a lower order, depriving the latter of its functions, but rather should support it in case of need and help to co-ordinate its activity with the activities of the rest of society, always with a view to the common good. (CCC #1883)see Solidarity, Human Dignity
Sunday			First day of the week, the Lord's Day. Also known as the Sabbath, it includes the Saturday evening prior, beginning at 4pm (just as the Jewish Sabbath begins the Friday evening prior); thus the obligation to honor the Sabbath in the 3rd Commandment is fulfilled in going to the vigil Mass. Liturgically speaking, there is no Saturday evening; there is Sunday Evening I, followed by Sunday Morning and Sunday Evening II. see Sabbath

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Synoptic	Catechesis I	7	Literally "one eye" it refers to the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke so similar in content, in contrast to John's Gospel.
Tabernacle		1	Sacred receptacle in the church in which the consecrated Eucharist is reserved for communion for the sick and dying. Reservation of the Eucharist in the tabernacle lends itself to private devotional visits and adoration of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament by the faithful. (CCC #1183, 1379) It evokes the Ark of the Covenant that was kept in the Holy of Holies behind a curtain in the ancient Temple of Jerusalem. see Monstrance, Devotions, Ark of the Covenant
Technocratic	Catechesis VIII		Describes a form of government in which experts in industry, science, and technology are in control of all decision-making.
Temperance		4	One of the cardinal moral virtues that moderates the attraction of pleasure and provides balance in the use of created goods. It ensures the mastery of the will over appetite, and keeps natural desires within proper limits. (CCC #1809) see Cardinal Virtues, Fasting
Temple of the Holy Spirit	Catechesis IV	4	The Church is called the temple of the Holy Spirit because the Holy Spirit resides in the body which is the Church, in her Head and in her members. He also builds up the Church in charity by the Word of God, the sacraments, the virtues, fruits, and charisms. (CCC #809-810) see Church, Body of Christ, People of God, Fruits of the Holy Spirit
Temptation		2	An attraction, either from outside oneself or from within, to act contrary to right reason and the commandments of God. Jesus himself during his life on earth was tempted, put to the test, to manifest both the opposition between himself and the devil and the triumph of his saving work over Satan. (CCC #538)
Ten Commandments		1	God's law about loving God and others, revealed to Moses on Mt. Sinai and summarized by Jesus as the Great Commandment. (CCC #2058, 2067) Also known as the Decalogue. see Great Commandment
Thanksgiving			Form of prayer in which we give thanks to God for all that he has provided to us. Also the meaning of the word Eucharist; hence every Mass is itself a prayer of Thanksgiving. see Prayer, Intercession, Petition, Adoration
Theological Virtues	Catechesis VI	4	Three moral habits - faith, hope and charity - that come from God and help us become more holy. (CCC #1812-1813) see Virtue, Cardinal Virtues
Theotokos	Catechesis II		Greek term that means "God-bearer" in reference to Mary as Mother of God. see Mary
Third Orders			Membership of laypersons, either through investiture or consecration, in a religious order of the Church reserved for those who live in cloister or celibate community. It began as a way for married faithful to join in the spiritual works and benefits of the order without impeding their existing vow. see Religious Life, Consecration
Third Person			The third Person of the Trinity is the Holy Spirit, proceeding from the Father and Son. see Trinity, First and Second Person
Thirty-Three Years			Traditional age given as the total of Christ's life on earth, including his Hidden Life (the first thirty years) and Public Ministry (the final three years).
Thirty-Nine Articles	Catechesis VII		Issued by Elizabeth I, these provided for the foundation of the Anglican Church, maintaining all the outward appearances of Catholicism, but implanting Protestant doctrine into the Church of England.

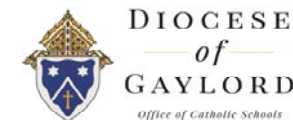
## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Time, Talent, and Treasure			Giving of Time and Talent to parish ministry and the tithing of household income is the most basic, though inadequate, way to understand Stewardship, which is about exercising generous care for Creation according to the first Covenant with Adam and living out one's baptism as a disciple of Christ. see Stewardship, Discipleship
Torah		4	The Pentateuch (Greek for "five books") designates the first five books of the Jewish and Christian Bible (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy). Jewish tradition calls the five books Torah (Teaching, Law) because of the centrality of the Sinai covenant and legislation mediated through Moses. (See USCCB>Bible>The Pentateuch) see Pentateuch
Tradition of the Church	Catechesis IV	All	Living transmission of the message of the Gospel in the Church. The oral preaching of the Apostles, and the written message of salvation under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit (Bible), are conserved and handed on as the deposit of faith through the apostolic succession in the Church. Both the living Tradition and the written Scriptures have their common source in the revelation of God in Jesus Christ. The theological, liturgical, disciplinary, and devotional traditions of the local churches both contain and can be distinguished from this apostolic Tradition. (CCC #75-83) see Revelation, Deposit of Faith
Transcendence		8	God's supreme nature, existing apart from and not subject to the limitations of the material universe, in contrast to his Immanence. see Immanence
Transept			In a cruciform church building, the part that intersects the nave. see Nave, Monstrance
Transfiguration		3	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) see Hypostatic Union
Transubstantiation	Catechesis V	8	Academic 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 wine there occurs the change of the entire substance of the bread into the substance of the Body of Christ, and the entire substance of the wine into the blood of Christ - even though the appearances or "species" of bread and wine remain. (CCC #1376) see Real Presence
Triduum		4	Liturgical celebration of three days' duration, as in the Easter Triduum: Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday - these three days celebrate the Paschal Mystery of Christ, His passion, death and Resurrection, and together constitute a single liturgical event. (CCC #1168) For some of the faithful, the three days of All Saints, All Souls, and the Eve preceding them, known as Halloween, constitute a triduum of sorts. see Paschal Mystery, Halloween
Trinity	Catechesis II, III	K, 1	Mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The revealed truth of the Holy Trinity is at the very root of the Church's living faith as expressed in the Creed. The mystery of the Trinity in itself is inaccessible to the human mind and is the object of faith only because it was revealed by Jesus Christ, the divine Son of the eternal Father. (CCC #232, 237, 249, 253-256) see First, Second, and Third Person
Trinity Sunday		4	Feast day celebrated a week after Pentecost Sunday in honor of the most Holy Trinity, our core Christian belief. see Feast Days and Pentecost



## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Typology		5	Study of types or archetypes in Scripture, indicates the dynamic movement toward the fulfillment of the divine plan when "God will be everything to everyone." Certain events in covenant history prefigure events in the life of Christ. As an old saying put it, the New Testament "lies hidden in the Old and the Old Testament is unveiled in the New." (CCC #129, 130) A classic example is Jonah, who was swallowed by the great fish for three days, as a type for Christ, who was swallowed by the tomb and on the third day rose. Understanding how Jesus and the sacraments were prefigured in the Old Testament has been a task of Christians ever since the disciples at Emmaus. We also commonly refer to Mary as the New Eve, the archetypal Woman whom Jesus addresses in Cana and at Calvary. see Prefiguration, Covenant
Unity			One of the four marks of the Church that was earnestly prayed for by Christ the night before he died in his last homily to the Apostles, "that they may be one as the Father and I am one." There is no other entity than the Church that has the fullness of the means of salvation, even if a ray of truth enlightens all. see Protestants, Four Marks
Universal Call to Holiness	Catechesis III		All Christians in any state or walk of life are called to the fullness of the Christian life and to the perfection of charity.
Universal Church		5	The Church is universal because it is sent by the risen Christ in the power of the Holy Spirit to proclaim the Good News throughout the world to each person and "to unite in one eucharistic fellowship men and women of every race, culture, and social condition in every generation." (CCC #34.) The Eucharist actualizes and expresses the Church's unity across time and space since those who share in it have "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all" (Ephesians 4.5-6a) see Catholic
Universal Destination of Goods	Catechesis VIII		Catholic doctrine that God created the goods of the earth to be shared in common by all people.
Vatican			Hill in Rome upon which is situated the governing structure of the Catholic Church, which is both a nation with political boundaries, the Vatican City-State, the world's smallest country, and also a spiritual reality that acts diplomatically in relations with other nations, known as the Holy See. see Holy See
Venerable			Refers to a deceased person whose cause for canonization has moved to the next phase when, after a thorough examination of the person's life and writings, they are declared worthy of veneration by the faithful of a particular diocese, who may seek the person's intercession. see Beatification, Canonization
Veneration			Not to be confused with Idolatry, when we venerate a Saint, we give honor to what Christ has wrought in the life of a holy woman or man. Whereas adoration/worship is given to God alone, veneration or <i>dulia</i> is accorded to a creature not equal to God, and <i>hyperdulia</i> is accorded to Our Lady as being above the other saints in glory, though never equal to her Son. Ultimately the honor is shown to the Creator, who effected holiness in that soul that renders them worthy of our emulation. see Adoration
Venial Sin		2	Act of disobedience which does not destroy the divine life in the soul, as does mortal sin, though it diminishes and wounds it. 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 #1855, 1862) see Mortal Sin
Vespers			Service of evening prayer in the Divine Office. see Liturgy of the Hours, Lauds
Vessels, Sacred		2	Items used in service of the liturgy, e.g. chalice, ciborium, paten

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Vestments		PK, 2	Garments of ceremonial attire and insignia worn by ecclesiastical officiants and assistants as indicative of their rank and appropriate to the rite being celebrated. When vesting , the priest prays specific prayers associated with each garment; thus the garments worn are sacramentals, just like a scapular. see Sacramentals
Via Crucis			Literally, in Latin, it means the 'Way of the Cross' and consists traditionally of fourteen stations marking the events along the path that Jesus walked during his Passion (for that reason it is also known as the Stations of the Cross). The faithful may practice this pious devotion with a mind to meditate on his Passion and share his sorrow. Our accompaniment with the Lord should turn us towards all our brothers and sisters in need. Pope St. John Paul the Great added a scriptural Way of the Cross into the devotional life of the faithful that differs from the traditional form by starting at the Agony in the Garden and omitting St. Veronica, who is to be viewed as a foil for the penitent praying the Via Crucis. see Sorrowful Mysteries, Devotions, Passion, Piety, Works of Mercy
Viaticum		5	Name for Eucharist when received by a dying person. It is the spiritual food for one's 'passing over' to the Father from this world. With Penance and the Anointing of the Sick, the reception of Holy Communion as Viaticum constitute the "last sacraments" of the Christian. (CCC #1524) see Anointing of the Sick
Vicar			A priest of a parish given faculties to serve in the Bishop's stead as a parochial vicar, but does not minister as Pastor of the parish. see Pastor, Parish
Vigil			The evening prior to a holy day is considered liturgically inseparable from it. This was a practice of Jews, who began the Sabbath at sundown on the Friday evening prior, and it carried over into the practice of the Church. We begin our Lord's Day at 4pm on Saturday, and it continues through all of Sunday. That is why we can attend the vigil Mass each weekend, and it fulfills our Sunday obligation. It is why the Christmas season begins on Dec.24, and the Lenten season ends on Holy Thursday at 4pm. see Sabbath, Halloween, Easter Vigil, Holy Day
Virtue		2	Habitual and firm disposition to do the good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God. (CCC #1803) see Cardinal Virtues, Theological Virtues
Visit the Sick		4	One of the Corporal Works of Mercy (CCC #2447), by which we practice the art of hospitality in the fashion of the Good Samaritan.
Vocation	Catechesis V	1	Calling or destiny we have in this life and hereafter. God has created the human person to love and serve him, and the fulfillment of this vocation is eternal beatitude. Christ calls the faithful to the perfection of holiness at their baptism into priestly, prophetic royalty as Children of God and co-heirs to the Kingdom. The vocation of the laity consists in seeking the kingdom of God by engaging in temporal affairs and directing them according to God's will. Priestly and religious vocations are dedicated to the service of the Church as the universal sacrament of salvation. (CCC #1, 358, 1700, 825) The vocation of the deacon is to do both. see Kingdom, Faithful, Baptism, Beatitudes, Laity, Consecrated life, Religious life

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
<b>Vow</b>			Promise or oath made before Christ to belong in a particular way to him, either in spousal relationship to him as described in the Sacraments of Matrimony and Holy Orders, the spousal vow a layperson makes to their community and its superiors when entering into religious life, or the singular vow a layperson makes in consecration, either in actual Consecrated life or in Third Orders or enrollment and other such expressions. "A vow is a deliberate and free promise made to God concerning a possible and better good which must be fulfilled by reason of the virtue of [piety]. A vow is an act of devotion in which the Christian dedicates himself to God or promises him some good work." (CCC # 2102) see Piety, Devotions, Matrimony, Religious life, Consecrated life, Third Orders
<b>Wedding Feast at Cana</b>			Following his Baptism, anointing, and retreat into the desert for forty days, Jesus attended a family wedding feast in Cana, where his first public miracle took place at the bidding of his mother, the archetypal New Eve. He would change water into wine, a foretaste of the wine that would turn to blood at the Last Supper, and a fulfillment of the prophecies that the Messiah would bring an abundance of wine to Israel. Thus, for those with eyes of faith, the miracle was a public manifestation that Jesus was in fact the long-awaited Messiah. It also serves to underscore the sanctity of Matrimony. see Baptism of the Lord, Epiphany, Matrimony, and Messiah
<b>Wedding Ring</b>			Frequently mistaken as the sign of the Sacrament of Matrimony, the wedding rings symbolize an eternal covenant made with Christ that bonds the man and woman in mutual self-gift. It is the man and woman themselves, in the conjugal embrace, who are the actual sign of Matrimony. see Eternity, Covenant, Sacrament, and Matrimony
<b>Will of God</b>			Most clearly defined in John 7:17, the Will of God is the Truth revealed to us by the Triune God so that we can respond obediently and of our own free will. Obeying this teaching means to do the will of the one who sends you: Jesus does the will of the Father, the Holy Spirit does the will of the Father and the Son, and the Church does the will of the Triune God who gave us the Great Commission. Man is created to receive this revelation and conform to this will freely, rather than willfully decline to heed the Truth being revealed. see Holiness, Our Father, Kingdom of God
<b>Wisdom</b>		<b>4</b>	Spiritual gift which enables one to discern the will, the purpose and the plan of God; one of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit (CCC #1831). Wisdom is also the name of one of the books of the Old Testament. (CCC #120) Proverbs says, "the beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord." see Gifts of the Holy Spirit, Fear of the Lord
<b>Wisdom Books of the Old Testament</b>		<b>6</b>	Section of the Bible sharing more figurative literary forms that reveal the deep contemplation of its authors: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Wisdom, Sirach/Ecclesiasticus. see Contemplation, Psalms, Proverbs
<b>Word of God</b>		<b>All</b>	Entire content of revelation as expressed in Scripture and proclaimed by the Church when exercising its Magisterium. In John's Gospel, God's Logos means his only-begotten Son, who is the fullness of God's revelation and who took flesh (the Word incarnate) for the sake of our salvation. (CCC #65, 81, 101, 241, 461; cf. 2653) According to the Second Vatican Council, the Word is not a book but a Person, with whom we enter communion. see Ambo, Revelation, Incarnation, Magisterium, Second Person

## GLOSSARY - Elementary and Secondary (Religion Standards Important Terms)



Term	Secondary	Elementary	Definition
Works of Mercy		4	Charitable actions by which we come to the aid of our neighbors in their spiritual and corporal (bodily) necessities. Instructing, advising, consoling, comforting are spiritual works of mercy, as are forgiving and bearing wrongs patiently. The corporal works of mercy consist especially in feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, visiting the sick and imprisoned, and burying the dead. Among all these, giving alms to the poor is one of the chief witnesses to fraternal charity; also a work of justice pleasing to God. (CCC #1460, 1038, 1969, 1004) see Almsgiving
Worship		All	Adoration and honor given to God, which is the first act of the virtue of religion. (CCC #2096) Public worship is given to God in the Church by the celebration of the Paschal Mystery of Christ in the liturgy. (CCC #1067) Not to be confused with veneration, worship is given to God alone and never to his saints. see Adoration, Veneration
Yahweh		6	Another name for God that means "I am who am." (CCC #205-206) see Adonai