

# A Community of Disciples

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

❖ The Church is a mystery. A mystery of faith is something that can be known but never fully understood because it relates to God. Even when God reveals himself through great works, he remains a mystery.

PAGE 3

❖ Jesus is the visible image of God and the founder and head of the Church. He gathers all who believe in him into a community, the Church. This makes the Church a Communion of Saints.

PAGE 4

❖ Saint Paul called the Church the Body of Christ. The image of the Body of Christ shows that the Church is a close-knit community. The Body of Christ is God's people, alive and active in the world today.

PAGE 5

❖ One scriptural image of the Church is the bride of Christ. Christ loved the Church so much that he died for her. He cares for the Church and gives her gifts. He joins the Church to himself in a covenant of love.

PAGE 5

❖ Jesus tells us that he is the Good Shepherd. The Good Shepherd's love is so great that he lays down his life for his sheep. Jesus also calls himself the gate for the sheep because only through him can we enter heaven.

PAGE 5

❖ Mary became the mother of Jesus at the Annunciation. She was united with him in the work of salvation—bringing about the birth of all believers in the Church. Mary became the mother of Jesus' Mystical Body, the Church.

PAGE 7

❖ Mary was given the new title "Mother of the Church" during the Second Vatican Council. We can turn to Mary for help to be strong members of the Church.

PAGE 7

❖ The Holy Spirit builds, animates, and sanctifies the Church. For this reason, the Spirit is known as the sanctifier. *Sanctify* means "to make holy." The Spirit helps us be holy, or devoted to God. Through grace, which is the sharing of God's own life, the Spirit dwells in us and forms us to be like Jesus.

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# Tracing Our Roots

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

❖ Salvation history is the story of God’s loving relationship with his people. It is the story of God’s redeeming love and the response of others to that love throughout history. It is also the story of your response to God’s love.

PAGE 11

❖ Abraham, our father in faith, was the person with whom God made a special promise known as a covenant. Through Abraham, God called the Jewish people to be his own. God showed his care for these people by revealing to them the divine name, Yahweh.

PAGE 12

❖ Sacred Tradition is the lived faith of the Church. It is the beliefs taught by the Church that have been passed down by word, customs, and example. This Tradition is usually written with a capital *T* to distinguish it from ordinary tradition.

PAGE 13

❖ The story of our spiritual heritage is found in the Bible, our sacred writings. Scripture is the written record of God’s love for us. It has two main parts: the Old Testament and the New Testament.

PAGE 13

❖ Christians revere the Old Testament as God’s inspired word to us, as do the Jewish people. The 46 books of the Old Testament tell about God’s relationship with the Jewish people before Jesus came.

PAGE 13

❖ The New Testament is made up of 27 books that reveal to us the life and message of Jesus Christ. They tell of the beginning and growth of his Church. All Christians believe that God speaks to us in the books of the New Testament: the Gospels, the letters, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Book of Revelation.

PAGE 13

❖ God freed us from sin and death through the Paschal Mystery—the suffering, death, Resurrection, and ascension of Jesus. Jesus made it possible to share in his eternal life and to glorify God in all that we do.

PAGE 13

❖ When we were in the state of sin, God moved us to a state of grace so that we can be holy and righteous like God. This act of God is called justification.

PAGE 13

❖ People who have died and are in purgatory belong to the Church even though they are not ready to meet God face-to-face. Those in purgatory are being purified from the effects of sin so that they can be wholly united with God.

PAGE 14

❖ Jewish people are related to the Church in a special way because of their faith in God. All other believers, including Muslims and Buddhists, are related to Catholics. To a lesser degree, people who do not know God but who live according to their consciences are also joined to Catholics.

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## A Closer Look

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

❖ Following Jesus' instruction, the disciples gathered in a room in Jerusalem to await the Spirit. Together with Mary, they prayed and waited for nine days. Then, on the Jewish feast of Pentecost, the Spirit came to them in the form of wind and tongues of fire.

PAGE 17

❖ Peter told the people that they must repent to be saved. His instruction is found in Acts of the Apostles 2:38.

PAGE 17

❖ The Church was made known to the world on Pentecost. The Holy Spirit united the first Christians in Jerusalem and formed them into a community of faith. They were one in their belief in Jesus and his teachings, in the Eucharist, in prayer, and in their love for one another.

PAGE 18

❖ We are nourished by the Eucharist and bound together in a mystical communion by our belief in Jesus and our desire to do God's will. This mystical communion features a diversity of members and functions. Our shared lives are a sign of the kingdom in the next world.

PAGE 19

❖ We continue to meet Jesus through the Church in the Eucharist and in the members. As members of the Church, we are called to be a living sacrament. The more we follow Jesus' way, the better we represent the Kingdom of God.

PAGE 19

❖ A herald is a messenger sent to announce something. The Church is sent by Christ to announce the good news of Christ's teaching. Every day the Gospel, which means "good news," is proclaimed at Mass when the community gathers to celebrate.

PAGE 19

❖ Like any institution, the Church has laws and traditions. *The Code of Canon Law* contains rules that guide all aspects of Church life.

PAGE 19

❖ Over and over, Jesus told his followers that they must serve one another with love. He taught his most dramatic lesson the night before he died. At the Last Supper, he washed and dried the feet of the apostles. Then he told them to serve one another the same way.

PAGE 20

❖ To be a disciple of Jesus is to follow him in all situations. As a Church, we are a community of disciples. Jesus is our one true leader, and we are united in our following of him.

PAGE 20

❖ The family has been called the domestic church—a Church in miniature. The Christian home is a community of grace and prayer and a school of human virtues and Christian charity.

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# A People of Prayer

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

❖ Prayer is lifting up the mind and heart to God. We are able to speak and listen to God in prayer because he teaches us how to pray.

PAGE 23

❖ Jesus told his followers a parable about the necessity for them to pray always without becoming weary. Above all, Jesus taught his followers to pray the Lord's Prayer.

PAGE 24

❖ Jesus prayed often. He prayed all the traditional Jewish prayers, such as meal prayers, the psalms, and the Shema. The Shema is the central Jewish prayer of faith in the one God. It is taken from Deuteronomy 6:4–5 and is prayed at least twice each day. Jesus prayed at his baptism, before choosing his apostles, and at the multiplication of the loaves. Jesus prayed when he was transfigured, when he raised Lazarus from the dead, and during his agony in the garden.

PAGE 24

❖ At the Annunciation, the angel announced to Mary that she would be the mother of the Savior. Mary's prayerful response to the angel expressed her openness to God, her willingness to listen. Mary was a woman of prayer. Scripture tells us that as the profound experiences of Jesus' life unfolded, she pondered the events in her heart. A pondering heart is a listening heart.

PAGE 24

❖ The liturgy is the public worship of the Church. In its broad sense, it includes the celebration of the seven sacraments and the prayer called the Liturgy of the Hours. The Mass is the Church's great community prayer.

PAGE 25

❖ The Liturgy of the Hours includes hymns, psalms, Scripture readings, petitions, the Lord's Prayer, and times of reflective silence. It includes the three major expressions of the life of prayer: vocal prayer, meditation, and contemplative prayer. This prayer of the Church can be prayed at seven "hours," or times, during the day.

PAGE 25

❖ All the saints took time to pray. For example, Saint Francis of Assisi praised God as hiked along country roads. Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton, the mother of five children, prayed as she rocked her babies to sleep. Saint Thérèse of Lisieux, a simple French sister who trusted deeply in God's care for us, once said, "I just tell our Lord all that I want, and he understands."

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# A People of Service

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

❖ Every baptized Catholic is called to share in the mission of Christ and his Church: to love and serve God's people, to spread the Kingdom of God, and to build up the Body of Christ. Unlike a cathedral, this body is not built of glass and stone, but of people gathered together in Christ.

PAGE 32

❖ Jesus has united us with himself at Baptism and strengthened us with supernatural gifts. Through the sacraments, he continues to bless, nourish, forgive, strengthen, and heal us. When we share our gifts in various forms of service, every person benefits. The Kingdom of God becomes more visible, and the Church becomes more faithful to the mission of Christ.

PAGE 33

❖ A vocation is the call each of us has in life to be the person God wants each of us to be and the way we serve the Church and the Kingdom of God. Many vocations are available to us, including priest, deacon, brother, or sister.

PAGE 33

❖ The Beatitudes are the teachings of Jesus from Matthew's Gospel. They are eight ways of living the Christian life. These teachings present the way to true happiness.

PAGE 34

❖ The Corporal Works of Mercy are kind acts by which we help our neighbors with their everyday material needs. We should treat all people the way we would like to be treated.

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# One in the Spirit

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

❖ The apostles modeled their ministry on the way Jesus lived his life. Jesus spent time with the people he served. He walked with those who were poor, ate with those who were hungry, comforted those who were sick, and listened to those who were lonely.

PAGE 42

❖ The Marks of the Church—one, holy, catholic, and apostolic—make the Church what it is. Just as you can tell a brand of clothing by its characteristics, so can you identify the Church by its marks.

PAGE 43

❖ One is the Mark of the Church that says that all members of the Church are united. We are united in faith, worship, governance, and charity.

PAGE 44

❖ The Church is united in our celebration of the sacraments. We are especially united in the celebration of the Eucharist. When we gather for Mass, we are united with Jesus and with one another.

PAGE 44

❖ We are one in what we believe. A creed is a statement of the truths we believe. At Sunday Mass, we pray the Nicene Creed as a profession of our faith in God and in the Church.

PAGE 44

❖ The Church is joined together under the leadership of the pope and bishops, who are successors of the apostles. The pope and bishops teach us the truths of our faith through Church councils, papal encyclicals (letters from the pope to the whole Church), pastoral letters, and talks. We follow the teaching of the pope and the bishops who, inspired by the Spirit, govern the Church.

PAGE 45

❖ By practicing the virtues of faith, hope, and love, we come to live in a relationship with the Trinity. By putting our faith in God, we deepen our friendship with God and grow in love for God and one another.

PAGE 45

❖ The Spirit guides all members of the Church to work for unity with other Christian churches. This effort to unite all Christians is called **ecumenism**. *Ecumenical* refers to the whole world.

PAGE 46

❖ Paul lists the charismatic gifts in his first letter to the Corinthians. The members of the Church have a wide range of gifts. God calls us to use our gifts so that all may be one.

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# Made Holy in the Spirit

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

❖ The Church is holy because it was founded and redeemed by Jesus. It is guided by the Holy Spirit, and its members are led to be holy like God. Yet the Church is always in need of purification, following the path of penance and renewal.

PAGE 49

❖ Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist are Sacraments of Initiation. Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick are Sacraments of Healing. Matrimony and Holy Orders are Sacraments at the Service of Communion. Through the seven sacraments, we are strengthened in faith and empowered to share in the mission of the Church.

PAGE 50

❖ Everyone is called to be holy, and the Gifts of the Holy Spirit help us grow in holiness. The Gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, understanding, counsel (right judgment), knowledge, fortitude (courage), piety (reverence), and fear of the Lord (wonder and awe). These are seven permanent, spiritual gifts named in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*.

PAGE 51

❖ Thomas More demonstrated the gift of wisdom. He was a holy and wise man, the chancellor of England under King Henry VIII. Thomas More was executed by the king for refusing to sign an oath recognizing the king as the head of the Church.

PAGE 51

❖ Though he had academic difficulties, Barney Casey had the gift of understanding. He had insights into the truths of faith and counseled many people. In 1995 the Church recognized his virtue and sanctity and declared him venerable, the first step in being declared a saint.

PAGE 52

❖ Through her gift of counsel, or right judgment, Catherine of Siena convinced the pope to return to Rome after the papacy had resided in France for 73 years. It was highly unusual for a woman to have such influence during the Middle Ages.

PAGE 52

❖ Counsel, or right judgment, helps us make good decisions and accept our responsibility to care for others. We use this gift when we seek advice about living our Catholic faith.

PAGE 52

❖ Angela Merici had the gift of knowledge. She knew God and knew who she was. She used her experiences and faith to act according to Jesus' teachings.

PAGE 53

❖ Father Miguel Pro showed heroic fortitude in giving up his life for Christ. Fortitude, or courage, is the strength to choose to do the right thing, even when it is difficult.

PAGE 53

❖ John Chrysostom is an example of the gift of piety, or reverence, a gift of the Holy Spirit. John was made bishop of Constantinople in 398 and rejected the privileges of his position. He worked to reform the clergy, who were becoming part of the wealthy class.

PAGE 54

❖ Fear of the Lord leads us to a sense of wonder and awe in the presence of God because we recognize God's greatness. It allows us to marvel at God's greatness and keeps us from offending God.

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# A Church That Is Catholic

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

❖ In God’s plan, everyone is included. No one is left out. Jesus showed that God loves all people and wants to save everyone from sin and death.

PAGE 57

❖ The Church is catholic, meaning that it is “universal, worldwide, total, for all.” Because the Church is catholic, those who are not Christian are related to us in other ways. The Church strives to communicate effectively with every culture and nation in the world. When we strive to increase understanding between different religions, we call that interreligious dialogue.

PAGE 58

❖ When members gather for the Sunday eucharistic liturgy and then promote the well-being of all people, the sign of being catholic becomes visible.

PAGE 59

❖ Cultural and political differences led to a split in 1054 between the Eastern and Western Churches. Those Eastern Churches are referred to as Orthodox. Today 21 Eastern Catholic Churches have rejoined with the Roman Church. The five major Eastern Catholic Churches are the Chaldean, Syrian, Coptic, Armenian, and Byzantine.

PAGE 59

❖ In a Byzantine Church, the Eucharist is given under the forms of tiny bread cubes mixed with wine that people receive on a spoon.

PAGE 59

❖ Communion with the pope, the fullness of the Gospel, and the Mass and sacraments are elements shared among the Eastern and Western Catholic Churches.

PAGE 60

❖ Founded in 1843, the Holy Childhood Association is an international organization of students in Catholic elementary schools that helps less fortunate children.

PAGE 60

❖ Pope John Paul II called for a “new evangelization” directed toward people who have heard the Good News but are indifferent to it.

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# An Apostolic Church

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

❖ At your Baptism, you became responsible for being a worshiping, believing, and serving member of the Church. You participate in the sacraments. You put your faith in Jesus. You give loving service to all God's people.

PAGE 63

❖ The Church is apostolic, which means that it is rooted in the teachings of the apostles and that it continues their mission.

PAGE 63

❖ The Church has a teaching authority called the Magisterium. Through the Church's teachings, life, and worship, the Church passes on a living faith to every generation.

PAGE 63

❖ The pope, the bishop of Rome, is the spiritual leader of the Church. The pope and bishops continue the ministry of Peter and the apostles. The pope is called the Vicar of Christ. He represents Christ on earth and is the leader of all Catholics.

PAGE 64

❖ The special responsibilities of bishops are to teach, govern, and sanctify God's people within their own diocese, or territory. A cathedral is the bishop's church within his diocese. The bishop's chair is a sign of the bishop's leadership.

PAGE 64

❖ The Church's gift of infallibility means that when the pope proclaims a teaching officially on faith or morals, the teaching is without error. Having the gift of infallibility does not mean that the pope is perfect, but that God preserves the pope from error when teaching a doctrine of faith or morals.

PAGE 65

❖ The pope and bishops have the responsibility in the Church to share in Christ's ministry as priest, prophet, and king. Like Christ, the pope and bishops are shepherds who speak out for justice and mercy and are willing to suffer for their flock.

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# The First Years

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

❖ The Church began because Jesus wanted it to be so. The Church is both the means and the goal of God's plan. Some people listened to the Christians, while others did not. During the early years, the Church had joys, sorrows, successes, failures, and conflicts.

PAGE 75

❖ The Acts of the Apostles, the first writings of the New Testament, tells of the first years of the Church and its movement from Jerusalem to Rome. The book follows the ministry of two figures in the Church: Peter, the first Church leader, and Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles. The Holy Spirit plays a major role in the Church in the Acts of the Apostles. This book is often referred to as the Gospel of the Holy Spirit.

PAGE 76

❖ About half of the letters, or epistles, in the Bible were written by Paul or attributed to him.

PAGE 76

❖ Peter and John chose to obey God rather than men, and so they continued the mission that Jesus had given them.

PAGE 77

❖ We learn from the Acts of the Apostles that prayer was an important part of the life of the early Christians.

PAGE 77

❖ Stephen became the first martyr. He angered the Jewish leaders by accusing them of not observing God's law. A martyr is someone who sacrifices his or her life out of witness to Jesus. The martyrs teach us that it is our duty to take part in the life of the Church. After the death of Stephen, there was an all-out persecution against the Christians. Most of the Jerusalem community fled to the countryside.

PAGE 77

❖ Deacons assist priests and bishops through a number of duties, such as preaching, assisting at the Liturgy of the Eucharist, celebrating Baptism, and helping proclaim the Gospel.

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# The Church Grows

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

❖ Saul of Tarsus sought to rid the Jewish faith of all followers of Jesus. In a flash of light, he saw the truth. He became Paul the apostle.

PAGE 81

❖ Conversion is turning away from yourself and toward Jesus. In Baptism, we undergo a conversion to become disciples of Jesus. To be brothers and sisters to one another, we are called to ongoing conversion. When we turn away from Jesus, we can return to him through the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, which is also known as the sacrament of conversion.

PAGE 81

❖ A messenger of God told Cornelius to send for Peter to baptize him. Peter did, and that day the Church began to be catholic, or universal.

PAGE 82

❖ Peter formed a church made up of Gentiles and Jews in Antioch, a large city. Here the disciples were first called Christians. Paul, Barnabas, and John Mark left Antioch for their first mission.

PAGE 82

❖ After his conversion, Paul proclaimed Jesus Christ as Savior. He started churches along the Mediterranean, wrote epistles, and preached to Gentiles.

PAGE 82

❖ The Council of Jerusalem is known as the first Church council. Since then, the Church has held 21 worldwide, or ecumenical, councils. The Council of Jerusalem established that to be a Christian, a person needs faith in Jesus and Baptism, and that following all Jewish laws was not necessary. The Council of Jerusalem united and strengthened the Church to face the trials ahead. The missionary work of the apostles helped the Jewish Christians in Gentile lands.

PAGE 83

❖ When Roman soldiers destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem, Christians fled. They were accepted by other Christian communities, but Rome became the center of Christianity. Peter was the first Bishop of Rome.

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# A House Built on Rock

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

❖ Christian persecutions began because Christians were different, didn't pay homage to the Roman gods or fight in the military, and were blamed for a great fire. **PAGE 87**

❖ As unbelievers saw the courage of the persecuted Christians, some were inspired to turn to God and be baptized. **PAGE 87**

❖ In the 20th century, there were more martyrs than in all other centuries combined. In many countries, Christians are still persecuted for their faith. **PAGE 88**

❖ The Roman emperor Constantine was gradually drawn to Christianity. When he let his soldiers wear a Christian symbol into war and they won against a much larger force, he took that as a sign. He decided to let Christians worship freely. He issued a decree called the Edict of Milan, declaring that Christianity was no longer a forbidden religion. **PAGE 89**

❖ A heresy is a false teaching that rejects a truth that has been revealed by God and taught by the Church. **PAGE 90**

❖ Some Christians spend many hours in prayer, do penances, and make sacrifices to focus on their souls to deepen their relationships with Jesus. **PAGE 90**

❖ Religious communities consecrate themselves to Jesus by living lives of poverty, chastity, and obedience within a community recognized by the Church. **PAGE 90**

❖ Local bishops gather for meetings called synods. During the Arian heresy, the bishops gathered together for a synod to discuss ways to present the truth to confused Christians. **PAGE 91**

❖ The Nicene Creed was the creed that the bishops began to compose as a result of the Council of Nicaea. The Nicene Creed clearly expresses that Jesus is true God and true man. He is God's own Son and is God just as much as his Father is God. **PAGE 91**

❖ The Church Fathers were the thinkers and the teachers that explained the message of Jesus. They were brought forth by the Holy Spirit to build, strengthen, and give life to the Church. **PAGE 91**

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# A Light in Darkness: Part 1

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

❖ During the Middle Ages, the Roman Empire fell apart. Invaders opposed the Roman government, worshiped pagan gods, and caused bloodshed. This period was known as the Dark Ages. In the midst of the Dark Ages, the Church was a beacon of light for people. The Church brought God's peace and the power of God's Word.

PAGE 96

❖ Pope Saint Gregory the Great led the Church through the difficult times of the early Middle Ages. He organized Rome and negotiated peace. Most important, Pope Gregory sent monks to every land to evangelize the invaders and to preach the Good News to all people.

PAGE 96

❖ As followers of Jesus, we are sent to conquer the world with virtue. Virtues lead us to live in a close relationship with Jesus. The three most important virtues—faith, hope, and charity—are called Theological Virtues because they come from God and lead to God. The cardinal virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. These are human virtues acquired by education and good actions.

PAGE 97

❖ The powerful emperor Charlemagne protected the pope and the Church, established schools, and made laws that supported the Church. For all the good Charlemagne did, the difference between the Church and the empire became unclear, causing Church leaders to forget their real roles as servants of God.

PAGE 98

❖ Pope Gregory VII was a reformer who got the Church refocused on its mission. He said that the pope, not the king, should appoint bishops. Pope Gregory VII started the reform, but it took 300 years before kings realized they did not control the Church and that God has true authority.

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# A Light in the Darkness: Part II

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

❖ Between A.D. 500 and 1000, the Church became involved in a serious power struggle that hurt the Church's ability to carry out Jesus' mission. A bishop appointed by the king was responsible to the king, not to the pope. This practice of having political leaders assign jobs to bishops and priests is called lay investiture.

PAGE 101

❖ The Holy Spirit called forth saints to bring the Church back to holiness and to its spiritual responsibilities. After years of lay investiture, Pope Saint Gregory VII told King Henry IV that he would no longer be part of the Church if he continued to defy the pope. Standing barefoot in the snow, the king begged for forgiveness.

PAGE 101

❖ In 1054, a tragic separation happened between the Eastern Church and the Western Church. This is known as the Great Schism. Differences separated the Church, disagreements over things such as the language for the liturgy, political rivalry, and the topics of original sin and marriage for priests.

PAGE 102

❖ Excommunication means that a person is separated from the Church, especially from the Eucharist.

PAGE 102

❖ Since the Great Schism, present-day popes and the Orthodox Church leaders have met to discuss reconciliation. We pray for this reconciliation each January during the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity.

PAGE 102

❖ The Crusades began because Christians were being attacked while making pilgrimages to the Holy Land. The Crusades were expeditions, "holy wars," to regain the Holy Land. In 2000, Pope John Paul II issued an apology for the wrongs committed by some members of the Church during the Crusades.

PAGES 102–103

❖ In the 13th century, the Church established an official Catholic court, the Inquisition, to examine, investigate, and sometimes punish those accused of heresy. The Inquisition was generally successful in halting heresies, but it was known for excessive punishment.

PAGE 103

❖ The Franciscans were the first Mendicant Order because they were the first ones to live like Christ, without land or money. The Mendicant Orders serve as guides for spirituality and are good examples of how the Church adapts to the times.

PAGE 104

❖ Thomas Aquinas, a holy 13th century Dominican teacher, wrote the 21-volume work called the *Summa Theologiae* (Summary of Theology) in which he explains Catholic beliefs.

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# The Church Faces Challenges

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 15*.

❖ Church history reveals many human decisions—some turned out well, others did not. The Church is both human and divine, and we trust the Holy Spirit to lead us.

PAGE 113

❖ Many problems in the Church were caused by the pope living in France. Saint Catherine of Siena was able to persuade the pope to move back to Rome. Later, two men claimed to be pope. One lived in France and the other in Rome. This internal division in the Church was known as the Great Western Schism.

PAGE 114

❖ Today, Vatican City is an independent sovereign nation. This prevents any country from claiming ownership or authority over the papacy.

PAGE 114

❖ Because of the extreme suffering of people during the epidemic called the Black Death, people thought and prayed about the passion and death of Jesus and the sorrows of Mary.

PAGE 114

❖ Through the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick, Jesus continues to reach out to those who are seriously ill. Using the Oil of the Sick, blessed by a bishop, a priest may anoint the sick person on the forehead and the palms of the hands.

PAGE 114

❖ One common practice in the Church that bothered Martin Luther was the selling of indulgences. Indulgences are the remission of temporal punishment due to sins that have been forgiven. Some Church leaders sold indulgences in order to gain riches for themselves and the Church.

PAGE 115

❖ Martin Luther said that salvation cannot be earned and that faith alone saves us. Some of Luther's ideas departed from the Church in significant ways, such as believing that Scripture alone should guide us. Because of many differences with the Catholic Church, he formed the Lutheran Church. Its creed, the Augsburg Confession, was written in 1531.

PAGE 115

❖ After the Lutheran Church was formed, large communities separated from full communion with the Catholic Church. The appearance of these separate Christian communities is known as the Protestant Reformation.

PAGE 115

❖ In 1998, the Catholic Church and the Lutheran World Federation agreed that we are saved by God's grace through faith in Jesus and, as a result, are called to do good works.

PAGE 116

❖ King Henry VIII wanted his marriage annulled by the pope when his wife was unable to bear him a son. An annulment is a Church declaration that a marriage is invalid. When the pope refused, King Henry VIII formed the Church of England, which is called the Anglican Church. In some countries, such as the United States, it is known as the Episcopal Church.

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# Reforming the Church

Keep these ideas in mind as you study Chapter 16.

❖ The Church was able to respond to the challenges of the 16th century because the Holy Spirit is always making the Church holy and giving it life. Guided by the Holy Spirit, the bishops of the Church organized the Council of Trent to reform the Church by reexamining Catholic beliefs.

PAGE 119

❖ The Council of Trent was a strong response to the challenges of Martin Luther and others. It inspired the renewal of Catholic life and the founding of new communities such as the Oratorians and the Jesuits. The Council emphasized that the seven sacraments are signs, instituted by Jesus and given to the Church, through which we receive grace. The Council formed the Church into the 20th century.

PAGE 120

❖ Under Charles Borromeo's guidance, a catechism based on the Council of Trent was completed. Charles restored the liturgy and established seminaries. The *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, published in 1992, is built on four pillars: the creed, the sacraments, the moral life, and prayer. "We believe in one God" is an example of the creed. The Eucharist is an example of the sacraments. "Love your neighbor as yourself" is an example of the moral life. The Rosary is an example of prayer.

PAGE 120

❖ Teresa from Ávila, a Carmelite sister, changed her life and her community by devoting her life to prayer and penance for Christ and the Church. She is called a mystic because she was granted an experience of direct union with God. She was also given the title Doctor of the Church.

PAGE 120

❖ Thomas More refused to acknowledge King Henry VIII as head of the Church in England. He said, "I die the king's good servant, but God's first."

PAGE 121

❖ Saint Ignatius of Loyola founded a new order of priests called the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits. He wanted his order to do any work or go anywhere in the world to serve the Church.

PAGE 121

❖ Saint Ignatius of Loyola developed a simple form of meditation by which we can reflect on each day to help us recognize God's presence in our lives. The Daily Examen's simple steps are recalling God's presence, expressing thankfulness, looking back on your day, asking for forgiveness, and resolving to grow.

PAGE 122

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# In a Changing World

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 17*.

❖ In the 16th century, scientists discovered that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun. This led some people to believe that God's role in the universe was limited. This discovery and other discoveries during the Age of Enlightenment, the 1700s, led to a belief that God was distant, not involved in the world, and was sitting back as the world ran itself. As Catholics, we understand that the words "Our Father, who art in heaven" describe God's amazing presence in our hearts, not in some distant place.

PAGE 126

❖ Vincent de Paul realized that detachment from material goods is necessary to truly love God and others. It is a privilege to help those who are poor. Vincent remained friends with rich and influential people so that they could help those in need. With the help of Louise de Marillac, Vincent de Paul founded the Daughters of Charity, sisters who cared for those who were sick and poor.

PAGE 126

❖ The French Revolution attacked not only the existing government but also the Church, which supported the government.

PAGE 127

❖ Saint Julie Billiart was a remarkable woman who founded a community dedicated to teaching children who were poor.

PAGE 127

❖ In the 1700s, many people began to think that we could solve all of humanity's issues by examining them scientifically. These people are called rationalists. Their philosophy is known as rationalism. During the Age of Enlightenment, some people went as far as to reject or deny the existence of God. This belief is called atheism. Pope Pius IX convened the First Vatican Council in 1868 to define the Church and discuss its role in the rapidly changing world.

PAGE 128

❖ The Fourth Commandment tells us to honor our parents, but it also calls us to respect legitimate authority. We should help those in authority build a society that is just and truthful, provide all people with everything they need for human decency, and not follow orders that are contrary to the Gospel.

PAGE 128

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# Signs of the Times

Keep these ideas in mind as you study **Chapter 18**.

❖ The beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century created inhuman working conditions. In response to these conditions, Pope Leo XIII wrote an encyclical on social justice to teach the world the Christian view of labor. It was called *Rerum Novarum* (On New Things). The encyclical said that workers should receive fair wages, be treated fairly, and form groups to defend their rights. Every pope since Leo XIII has called the world's attention to the need for justice, love, and mercy.

PAGE 131

❖ The Church teaches us about our responsibility to care for those in need by using the themes of Catholic Social Teaching. The Call to Family, Community, and Participation tells us to support families so they can participate in society and promote the well-being of all. Because God is our Father and we are all brothers and sisters, we have the responsibility to care for one another. This Catholic Social Teaching theme is called Solidarity.

PAGE 132

❖ Saint John Bosco had a gift for helping boys know God, especially boys who were poor and in trouble. He founded the Salesians.

PAGE 133

❖ Church leaders have pointed out that greed is the root of all war, and that it robs people of their human dignity and rights.

PAGE 133

❖ The Second Vatican Council was called by Pope John XXIII to study the role of bishops in the Church and to renew the life and mission of the Church. The Second Vatican Council replaced Latin with local languages, encouraged people to read Scripture, and said that everyone, not only bishops and priests, is called to holiness.

PAGES 133–134

❖ Pope John Paul II was a defender of the dignity of human life. Through his leadership, he helped bring about the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe. He emphasized the universal call to holiness and called Catholics to engage in what he called the New Evangelization.

PAGE 134

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# The Church in North America

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 19*.

❖ Twelve Spanish Franciscans sailed with Columbus to the New World. They realized that the Word of God was meant for all, so they came to start missions.

PAGE 138

❖ Juan Diego of Mexico had a vision where Mary spoke to him, asking that a shrine be built in her honor. She is known as Our Lady of Guadalupe.

PAGE 138

❖ Many of California's large cities, including San Diego, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, began as missions where people first learned about Christ.

PAGE 139

❖ Protestants who settled the original 13 colonies resented Catholics. Catholics were not allowed to own land, to vote, or to run for office.

PAGE 139

❖ The first U.S. bishop, John Carroll, organized the Church in America, encouraged Elizabeth Ann Seton to start a religious community, and founded the first seminary and Catholic university.

PAGE 139

❖ Elizabeth Ann Seton established the first Catholic parish school for girls and the first religious community in America. She is the first native-born American saint.

PAGE 140

❖ From 1820 to 1920, Catholics immigrants to the United States often wanted to worship in their own language and with their own traditions. This led to the formation of many ethnic parishes.

PAGE 140

❖ As the number of Catholics increased, anti-Catholic feelings grew. Catholics were persecuted, and their churches were burned. The American Protective Association was an organization that spread anti-Catholic propaganda.

PAGE 140

❖ At the Council of Baltimore, the U.S. bishops commissioned the *Baltimore Catechism*, a book that would be the religion text for all Catholic children through the 1950s.

PAGE 141

❖ Mary, under the title of the Immaculate Conception, was declared patroness of the United States in 1847. A shrine to her is in Washington, D.C.

PAGE 141

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# The Way of Holiness

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 20*.

❖ By living out their covenant, the Israelites witnessed to the world that they were the people of the Lord.

PAGE 151

❖ The early Christians were a people of the Covenant. They lived a pattern of life that they called “the Way.” This meant that they followed Christ, who said, “I am the Way.” We entered into a covenant with God at Baptism. Like the Israelites and the early Christians, we try to show love for God and for one another. We try to show this love through the Eucharist and by living like Jesus.

PAGE 152

❖ “As I have loved you, so you also should love one another” is a new commandment that Jesus gave his followers. In addition to keeping the Ten Commandments, we must keep Jesus’ new commandment if we are to inherit eternal life.

PAGE 152

❖ The Ten Commandments reflect the natural law written in our hearts because we are made in God’s image. Natural law forms the basis of our rights and duties.

PAGE 153

❖ Vice is an obstacle to Christian happiness and growth in Christ. It is a habit or tendency toward evil. Seven of the vices are called the capital sins or deadly sins. They can kill the life of God within us. They are pride, avarice, lust, wrath (anger), gluttony, envy, and sloth.

PAGE 153

❖ A virtue is a habit or tendency that helps you do what is morally good. Although virtue is a gift from God, it must be developed through practice until it becomes easy to do.

PAGE 154

❖ Humility is a virtue that leads you to have a truthful opinion of yourself. You give credit to God for your success and talents and express this attitude through prayer. Diligence helps you work hard and devote the time needed for any task. It leads you to faithfulness and the joy of persevering to the end. Other virtues are generosity, chastity, meekness, temperance, and love of others.

PAGES 154–155

❖ For an act to be morally good, these three elements must be good: the act itself, the intention, and the circumstances.

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# The Way of Faith

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 21*.

❖ The First Commandment tells us to believe in God and to love him above all else. It forbids worship of “other gods.”

PAGE 159

❖ A sacrilege is a violation of and irreverence toward a person, a place, or an object that is sacred because of public dedication to God. Examples include defacing church property or stealing a consecrated vessel from a church.

PAGE 160

❖ Astrology is the belief that the sun, moon, planets, and stars control our lives. It goes against our Catholic belief in free will and God’s providence. Spiritualism, such as a seance, is an occult practice because it is an attempt to contact the souls of the dead. Other occult practices are witchcraft and Satanism.

PAGE 160

❖ A cult is a system of misguided religious beliefs that centers around a strong religious leader. People can be brainwashed and led to do strange things.

PAGE 160

❖ A sin against hope is despair, in which people do not have enough trust in God’s goodness and mercy. Another sin against hope is presumption, in which people presume to be able to save themselves or assume that God will forgive them even if they do not repent from their sins.

PAGE 161

❖ Following Jesus’ example, we can share our deepest thoughts with God. Prayer is the way we talk to God. The four types of prayer are adoration, contrition, thanksgiving, and supplication.

PAGE 161

❖ A sacrifice is a gift given to God. It is a sign of all the types of prayers we pray.

PAGE 162

❖ The Second Commandment tells us to honor God’s name and to use it with love and respect.

PAGE 162

❖ A vow is a free promise made to God to perform a good act not required for salvation.

PAGE 162

❖ To swear is to take an oath. Anyone who lies under oath violates the Second Commandment and asks God to witness a lie. This is the sin of perjury. Other sins against the Second Commandment are profanity, cursing, and swearing. Words that insult the goodness of God or show hate for God are blasphemy.

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# The Way of Worship

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 22*.

❖ The Third Commandment tells us to keep the Lord's Day holy. This commandment guided the people of Israel to set aside the seventh day for rest, called the Sabbath. The word itself means "rest."

PAGE 165

❖ Christians changed their Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday because it is the traditional day of the Resurrection and of Pentecost. Sunday is special. It is the Lord's Day—a day to rest from work, be together with your family, and join with them in worshipping God.

PAGE 165

❖ Home is where we first hear the Word of God proclaimed. For this reason, we can call our family home the domestic church—a community of grace and prayer.

PAGE 166

❖ The Eucharist is the very heart of Catholic life and the greatest prayer we can offer God. Jesus is with us during the Eucharist—in the people gathered in Jesus Christ's name, in the priest who is offering the sacrifice, in the Word that is proclaimed, and in the bread and wine. The ritual of the Mass provides us with a structure and a rhythm that allow us to express praise and thanksgiving to God. It allows us to fully participate even when we celebrate in another language.

PAGE 166

❖ Sunday is the foundation of the liturgical year, which revolves around the life, death, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ. The Church begins the liturgical year by preparing for the coming of Jesus in the season of Advent.

PAGE 168

❖ The Holy Days of Obligation are decided by the bishops of each country, who may dispense with the obligation if circumstances call for it. The Holy Days of Obligation in the United States are Solemnity of Mary, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints' Day, Immaculate Conception, and Christmas.

PAGE 168

❖ Through the liturgy of the Eucharist and the Liturgy of the Hours, the Church is praising God somewhere in the world at all hours of the day and night.

PAGE 168

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# The Way of the Family

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 23*.

❖ The Fourth Commandment tells us to respect our parents. It also calls us to obey laws and proper authority. Laws are made for the good of everyone.

PAGE 172

❖ Obedience enables you to do what those with rightful authority ask of you. By obeying your parents, you are obeying God. Obedience gives us the freedom to grow, frees us from anger, and helps us live together. We must listen to those whom God gives us to guide us. Obedience could become more difficult as you grow older, make more decisions on your own, and become more independent.

PAGE 172

❖ Our duty toward our parents does not end when we turn 18 or 21. The Fourth Commandment says we are to provide for our parents in their old age.

PAGE 174

❖ The Fifth Commandment tells us not to kill. We are to respect all life. Hatred, fighting, revenge, cruel words, hurtful criticism, prejudice, and using people harm life and violate the Fifth Commandment.

PAGES 174–175

❖ Scandal is leading others to sin by bad example. When you are tempted to do wrong, consider who else's spiritual growth you may be damaging.

PAGE 175

❖ Abortion, the direct taking of the life of an unborn child, is a serious crime. The unborn should be defended and cared for.

PAGE 175

❖ The Church respects and defends the dignity of life. As a member of the Church, you are called to find out about life issues and help others live better.

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# The Way of Human Dignity

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 24*.

❖ God wants you to respect your own sexuality and the sexuality of others. He wants you to understand and appreciate the gift of sex.

PAGE 180

❖ The Sixth Commandment forbids the sin of adultery. The Ninth Commandment tells us not to covet our neighbor's wife. These commandments protect the love of marriage partners and the sacredness of family.

PAGE 180

❖ Three basic characteristics of true marriage are unity, permanency, and openness to conceiving children.

PAGE 180

❖ While marriage is a personal commitment between a husband and wife, it is also a commitment to build up the People of God.

PAGE 181

❖ An annulment is a declaration that a marriage was not valid and sacramental in the first place because an essential element for marriage was missing.

PAGE 181

❖ Chastity controls our sexual desires by conforming them to right reason and Christian faith. Chaste people control their sexual desires.

PAGE 181

❖ If your sexuality is precious to you, you will avoid people, places, and situations that may tempt you to be untrue to yourself.

PAGE 182

❖ Saint Maria Goretti is the saint of purity. In an extreme way, her story teaches us how precious God's laws are.

PAGE 182

❖ The Blessed Virgin Mary, the woman called "Mother most pure," can help us practice chastity. She can help us become more like her Son.

PAGES 182, 184

❖ To grow up whole and holy, develop real friendships, read about great men and women, be modest in dress, and replace impure thoughts with pure ones.

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# The Way of Justice and Truth

Keep these ideas in mind as you study *Chapter 25*.

❖ The Seventh Commandment tells us not to steal. We should respect others by looking at their possessions as their gifts from God. The Tenth Commandment tells us not to desire what belongs to others. The Seventh and Tenth Commandments call for respect of property.

PAGE 187

❖ The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* offers a much broader understanding of violating the Seventh Commandment. It includes work done poorly, tax evasion, forgery, and other forms of dishonesty.

PAGE 187

❖ When people steal, they must restore their integrity by making restitution. This means to replace what was taken or to repair what was damaged.

PAGE 188

❖ Performing acts of penance is a way of taking responsibility for a wrong that we have done. It reestablishes the balance and harmony broken by sin. The act of penance also brings about satisfaction for sins committed.

PAGE 188

❖ The Eighth Commandment tells us to be truthful in word and action and to protect reputations.

PAGE 190

❖ Calumny, or slander, is accusing a person of a wrongdoing when you know he or she is innocent.

PAGE 191

❖ All lies go against the Eighth Commandment. “White lies” are still lies. You must speak the truth out of respect for other people as a habit.

PAGE 191

❖ Hypocrisy is lying through actions. Some people are phony because they try to appear to be what they are not.

PAGE 191

❖ To conceal the truth can be as dangerous as lying. It may be necessary to reveal someone’s wrongdoing for the sake of the common good.

PAGE 191

❖ Talking about the faults and misdeeds of others is the sin of detraction. Like calumny, it is wrong because it ruins another’s name.

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