

Religion Course of Study High School Glossary



Diocese of Columbus

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Acknowledgments

Sources used to develop this glossary:

Our Sunday Visitor Alive in Christ: New Evangelization, 2023 edition
Catechism of the Catholic Church
Sacred Scripture
Fr. John Hardon's Modern Catholic Dictionary
Ruah Woods Institute
Man and Woman He Created Them: A Theology of the Body
YouCat
Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Grade Nine Course One Vocabulary

A	
Allegorical Sense	We can acquire a more profound understanding of Biblical events by recognizing their significance in Christ; thus, the crossing of the Red Sea is a sign or type of Christ's victory and also of Christian Baptism. C1.3.3
Anagogical Sense	We can view realities and events in terms of their eternal significance, leading toward our true homeland; thus, the Church on earth is a sign of the heavenly Jerusalem. C1.3.3
Analogy	A way of describing the relationship between two things which are similar but also very (and even more) dissimilar. C1.6.4
Analogy of Faith	By analogy of faith we mean the coherence of the truths of faith among themselves and within the whole plan of Revelation. C1.3.3
Apocalyptic	A genre of Scripture and the book of Revelation, laden with images, rich in allegory. C1.3.1
Apostolic Tradition	The transmission of Revelation, preserved in through apostolic succession. Through Tradition, the Church transmits all that she is, all that she believes. C1.1.9
C	
Canon	In biblical usage the catalogue of inspired writings known as the Old and New Testaments, identified as such by the Church. C1.2.3, C1.4.3.
Councils of Hippo and Carthage	Confirmed the list of the biblical canon or accepted books of the Bible what we now know as the Old and New Testament. C1.2.3
Council of Trent-1545-1563	Clarified exactly what the Catholic church taught especially points challenged by Protestantism. Trent affirmed the Catholic belief in seven sacraments instituted by Christ, man's justification by faith shown by the fruit of faith good works or charity; the revelation of God to his Church through both the Bible and apostolic tradition; and the nature of the Mass as perpetuation or re-presentation of Jesus' one sacrifice on Calvary. C1.2.3
Covenant	A solemn agreement between human being or between God and human being involving mutual commitments. C1.6.3, C1.6.4
D	
Deposit of Faith	The heritage of faith contained in sacred Scripture and Tradition handed on in the Church from the time of the apostles, from which the Magisterium draws all that it proposes for belief as being divinely revealed. C1.1.10
Deuterocanonical	The seven books included in Catholic Bibles which are not in Protestant Bibles. They are Tobit, Judith, 1 and 2 Maccabees, Wisdom, Sirach, and Baruch. Catholic Bibles also include sections in the Books of Esther and Daniel which are not found in Protestant Bibles. These books are called the deuterocanonical books. The Catholic Church believes these books to be inspired by the Holy Spirit. C1.4.1
Divine Inspiration	God is the author of Sacred Scripture. Human authors wrote under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. All of Scripture points to and is summed up in Christ. C1.2.1
Divine Revelation	God's communication of Himself, by which He makes known the mystery of his divine plan, a gift of self-communication which is realized by deeds and words over time, and most fully by sending us His own divine son, Jesus Christ. C1.1.7

E	
Eisegesis Hermeneutics	Interpreting a text in the Bible by reading into it one's own ideas. C1.3.3
Epistles	In the liturgy, a selection from the one of the letters of the Apostles read at Mass, either as the First or Second reading. C1.3.1
Etiology	Cause, origin. C1.4. 1
Exegesis	The art and science of investigating and expressing the true sense of Sacred Scripture. C1.3.3
F	
Fides Et Ratio	The term refers to the cooperative relationship between faith and reason and the necessity of both in the life of the Christian and the understanding that the light of faith illuminates reason. C1.1.6
G	
Genres in Scripture	A genre is a category or type of writing characterized by a particular form, style, or content. C1.4.3
Gnosticism	A sect that emerged in the 1 st century of Christianity in which there is a denial of objective revelation. This heresy posited two gods: one who is good and created the spiritual world and one who is evil and created the material world. Christ was the good god, but he did not have a body because the human body belongs to the evil material world. Denied the Incarnation. C1.2.3
Gnostic Gospels	Text developed by Gnostics which reflected a dualistic system of belief in which matter was hostile to spirit and the universe was held to be a depravation of the Deity. C1.2.3
Gospels	The four authentic accounts of the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, which the Church teaches have been divinely inspired. They are the Gospels according to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. C1.3.1
H	
Historical Books	Old Testament books, which are arranged not in the order in which they were written but according to the order of events in time which they narrate. C1.4.2
I	
Incarnate	The Word become flesh. C1.1.8
Inerrancy	The attribute of the books of Scripture whereby they faithfully and without error teach that truth which God, for the sake of our salvation, wished to have confided through the Sacred Scriptures. C1.2.2
Interpretation	Giving the meaning or explanation of something, as of a doctrine, law, or statement of purpose. C1.3.1
K	
Kerygma	The proclamation of the Gospel that Jesus suffered, died, rose from the dead, and ascended into heaven so that we may have eternal life. C1.5.1
L	
Lectio Divina	A meditative prayer that involves reflection on the word of God found in

	Scripture; the steps include reading Scripture then listening to and reflecting on the meaning of the Word in our lives today. C1.2. 4
Literal Sense	The meaning conveyed by the words of Scripture and discovered by exegesis, following the rules of sound interpretation. All other senses of Sacred Scripture are based on the literal. C1.3.3
Liturgy of the Hours	The Divine Office, the public prayer of the Church which sanctifies the whole course of the day and night. Christ thus continues His priestly work through prayer of His priestly people. C1.2. 4
Liturgy of the Word	The part of the Mass that consists of reading from Sacred Scripture, the hymns and songs between them, the homily, profession faith and the prayer of the faithful. C1.2. 4.
Logos	The second person of the Trinity the Word of God. C1.1.8
Love	The sacrificial gift of self to another for that other's true good. C1.6.3, C1.6.4
Lust	The inordinate desire for sexual pleasures that inclines one to perceive others as mere objects solely for personal gratification. C1.6.3
M	
Magisterium	The living, teaching office of the Church of the Church, comprised of the episcopate, who, through the power of the Holy Spirit, ensure the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. C1.10, C1.3.1
Moral sense	The events reported in Sacred Scripture and which ought to lead us to act justly as St. Paul says, they were written "for our instruction." C1.3.3
N	
Natural Law	The natural law, present in the heart of each man and established by reason, is universal in its precepts and its authority extends to all men. It expresses the dignity of the person and determines the basis for his fundamental rights and duties. C1.3.6
Natural Revelation	God can be known with certainty, by light of natural reason, which is what can be known and perceived from the world starting from movement, becoming, contingency, and the world's order and beauty, so that one can come to a knowledge of God as the origin and end of the universe. C1.1.1
New Covenant	The new "dispensation," order or Covenant, established by God in Jesus Christ, to succeed and perfect the Old Covenant (cf. 612, 839). The New Law or the Gospel is the perfection here on earth of the divine law, natural and revealed; the law of the New Covenant is called a law of love, grace, and freedom. C1.4.4
Nuptial Meaning of the Body	Also known as the spousal meaning of the body, this most central term in Pope John Paul's thought refers to the call and ability of man and woman to make a total gift of self to each other (i.e., the power to express love as a communion of persons) through an integral unity of body and soul, and thus to fulfill a person's true meaning of existing as a being designed to be "gift" for others. C1.6.2
O	
Old Covenant	The old dispensation or order, which God established with his chosen people Israel, through the revelation of the Law to Moses. C1.4.4
Oral Tradition	The Gospel was handed on orally and in writing in these three stages: 1. The life and teaching of Jesus. 2. The oral tradition in which after the Ascension of Christ, the apostles handed on to their hearers what he had said and done but

	with a fuller understanding through the Holy Spirit. Followed by the written Gospels. C1.2.3
Original Justice	The right relationship with themselves, each other, and all creation that Adam and Eve experienced before Original Sin. C1.6.1
Original Sin	The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will. C1.6.1
Original Solitude	The experience in the Book of Genesis of man's being alone-with-God; his unique relation to God, as opposed to the animals, due to his being made specifically in God's image and likeness. C1.6.1
Original Nakedness	The experience in the Book of Genesis of the true and clear vision of the person in a holy and pure way, wherein one was able to look upon the body of the other without lust but as an invitation to pure total self-gift; the experience of Adam and Eve prior to the Fall. C1.6.1
Original Unity	The experience in the Book of Genesis of man's unity-in-difference; the unique relation between male and female wherein their sexual difference complements each other in a holy way marked by total-self gift; the experience of Adam and Eve prior to the Fall. C1.6.1
P	
Patristic	Pertaining the writings of the early Church Fathers, who were teachers and writers of the early centuries and whose teachings are a witness to the tradition of the Church through approximately the 8 th century A.D. C1.1.2.
Pentateuch	The first five books of the Bible taken collectively; Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy C1.4.2
Prefiguration	Persons or events which served as specific preparation for the fulfillment of God's plan in Christ. C1.4.5
Prophetic Books	A writing style of Scripture. The prophetic writings of the Bible fore told the consequences of the current course of action of the people of Israel and called them to repentance and right worship of God. These writings would also tell of the fulfillment of God's promises to His people and His loving care for them. C1.3.1
Proverbs	A Wisdom book in the Old Testament that has short statements expounding on spiritual truths and human aspirations that are written in expressive language. C1.3.1
Psalms	A sacred hymn of praise, usually sung or chanted, and taken in whole or in part from the Book of Palms in the Old Testament. C1.3.1
S	
Sacred Scripture	The speech of God put down in writing. God is the author of Scripture. Human authors wrote under the Holy Spirit's inspiration. C1.1.7
Septuagint	The Greek translation of the Old Testament. C1.2.3
Senses of Scripture	There are two senses of Scripture: the literal and the spiritual, the latter being subdivided into the allegorical, moral, and anagogical senses. C1.3.3
Spiritual Sense	The spiritual (typological) senses are meanings conveyed directly by the events or deeds that the words express. Thus, the spiritual senses are conveyed indirectly by the words of Scripture, but directly by the events or realities. C1.3.3
Synoptic Gospels	Matthew, Mark, and Luke. Called Synoptic Gospels because they follow the same general plan and reflect great similarity in events related and even in literary expression. They offer the same comprehensive view of the life and

	teachings of Jesus Christ. C1.5.5
V	
Vulgate	Latin Translation of the Old and New Testament written by St. Jerome 382 A.D. C1.2.3
W	
Wisdom Literature	Wisdom literature of the Old Testament is an eclectic collection of proverbs, moral lessons, riddles, warnings, extended meditations, and philosophical inquiry and debate. It also includes hymns and even love poetry. C1.4.2

Grade Nine Course Two Vocabulary

A	
Active Participation	The vital prayerful partaking in the liturgical action of the Church. C2.1.5
Annunciation	The announcement of the of the Incarnation by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. C2.3.3
Apollinarianism	This heresy held that Jesus had an incomplete human nature, i.e., he lacked a human mind and a human will. C2.2.7
Apostolic Succession	The handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the Apostles to their successors the bishops through the laying on of hands, as a permanent office in the Church. C2. 1.1
Arianism	This heresy held that Jesus, God's Son, was not one-in-being with the Father. According to this heresy, Jesus was not truly divine, but was simply the first and greatest of all God's creatures. C2.2.7
Assumption	Since Mary was full of grace, she remained preserved from the consequence of sin, namely the corruption of the body after death and postponement of bodily happiness in heaven until the last day. After the completion of her earthly life, was assumed body and soul into the glory of heaven. C2.3.3
B	
Begotten	Jesus is begotten from the Father means that Jesus is fully God and not a creation of God (Arianism), nor is the Son of God simply a mode or action of God (Sabellianism). C2.2.4
Body of Christ	A name for the Church for which Christ is the head. All the baptized are members of the body. C2.1.8
C	
Chastity	The virtue by which a person is able to integrate his or her positive sexual nature within his or her being. C2.5.6
Christology	The scientific study of the person of Jesus Christ and especially the mystery of the union in Christ of the divine and human natures. Catholic Christology, as taught by the Church's Magisterium, adheres firmly to the doctrine of the early ecumenical councils of Nicaea, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon. C2.2.7
Communion of Saints	The unity in Christ of all the redeemed. The Communion of Saints includes the pilgrim Church on Earth, those being purified in Purgatory, and the blessed already in Heaven. C2.4.13
Complementarity	Man and woman are both the same and different, and they are therefore able to be united in a unique way. C2.5.5
Consubstantial	"Of the same substance." Regarded as identical in substance or essence though different in aspect. As affirmed by the Nicene Creed, the Father and the Son are both fully God, or "of the same" divine substance. This teaching was definitively set forth to combat false teachings about Jesus' humanity and divinity, and affirms the truth of Jesus' human and divine natures. C2.2.4
Creed	A brief, normative summary statement or profession of Christian faith, e.g., the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed. The word "Creed" comes from the Latin Credo, meaning, "I believe," with which the Creed begins. Creeds are also called Symbols of Faith. C2.2.3
D	

Death	The cessation of the bodily functions of a human being through the departure of the soul. C2.4.4
Deposit of Faith	The heritage of faith contained in Sacred Scripture and Tradition handed on in the Church from the time of the apostles, from which the Magisterium draws all that it proposes for belief as being divinely revealed. C2. 1.1
Discipleship	Accepting the message of Jesus, following Him, and living as He taught us to live. C2.1.5, C2.5.3
Divine Revelation	God's communication of Himself, by which He makes known the mystery of His divine plan, a gift of self-communication that is realized by deeds and words over time, and most fully by sending us His own divine son, Jesus Christ. C2. 1.1
E	
Emmanuel	God with us. C2.2.1
Evangelize/ evangelization	The proclamation of Christ and his Gospel by word and testimony of life, in fulfillment of Christ's command. C2.4.12
F	
Faith	Both a gift of God infused as a theological virtue and a human act by which the believer gives personal adherence to God in response to Revelation. C2. 1.2, C2. 1.4
Four Last Things	Death, judgment, heaven, and hell; meaning that there is no reincarnation, but that immediately after death each person is judged on his or her eternal destiny. C2.4.4
Free Will	The power, rooted in reason and will, to act or not to act, to do this or that, and so to perform deliberate actions on one's own responsibility. C2.4.8
Fully human and fully divine	Jesus Christ is true God and true man, in the unity of His divine person. Jesus Christ possesses two natures, one divine and the other human, not confused, but united in the one person of God's Son. C.2.3. 2
G	
Gnosticism	A sect that emerged in the 1 st century of Christianity in which there is a denial of objective revelation. This heresy posited two gods: one who is good and created the spiritual world and one who is evil and created the material world. Christ was the good god, but he did not have a body because the human body belongs to the evil material world. Denied the Incarnation. C2.2.7
Grace	The free and undeserved gift that God gives us, either in sanctifying grace, to share his divine life and friendship or actual grace to help us conform our lives to his will. C2. 1.2 , C2.4.3, C2.4.8
H	
Heaven	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 longing of humanity. C2.4.4
Hell	The state of definitive self-exclusion from communion with God and the blessed, reserved for those who refuse by their own free choice to believe and be converted from sin even to the end of their lives. C2.4.4

Heresy	The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be believed with divine and Catholic faith. It is also false teachings about God, Jesus, salvation, and the Church. C2.2.7
Holy Trinity	The mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. C2.2.3, C2.5.4
Hypostatic Union	The union of the divine and human natures in the one divine Person of the Son of God, Jesus Christ C2.2.8, C2.3.1
I	
Immaculate Conception	The solemn definition title of the Blessed Virgin Mary as sinless from her first moment of existence by Pius IX in 1854. C2.3.3
Incarnation	The Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity assumed human nature in order to save all people as true God and true man in Jesus Christ. C2.2.1, C2.2.4, C2.5.1
Image and Likeness	The likeness of God that is in all human beings because we are created by Him. C2.2.11
Immortality	The quality of the spiritual human soul whereby it survives the death of the body and remains in existence without end, to be reunited with body at the final resurrection. C2.4.4
Intellect	The God-given ability that makes it possible for you to think, reason, and judge. C2.4.8
J	
Judgment	The Last Judgment. God's final triumph over evil that will occur at the end of time when Christ returns and judges all the living and the dead. Then, all will fully see and understand God's plan for creation. C2.4.4
L	
Logos	The second person of the Trinity Jesus Christ, Word of God. C2.2.1, C2.2.2
M	
Magisterium	The living teaching office of the Church, comprised of the episcopate, who, through the power of the Holy Spirit, ensure the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. C2. 1.1, C2.1.8
Monophysitism	This heresy taught that Christ's humanity was totally absorbed by His divinity so that His human nature disappeared into the "ocean" of the divinity. For the Monophysites, Christa had only one divine nature. C2.2.7
N	
Nature	The divine nature refers to the one divine substance or essence. Each of the three distinct persons of the Trinity is entirely God, who is one by the divine nature. C2.3.1
Nestorianism	This heresy taught that Mary was not the "Bearer of God" (Theotokos) but rather the "Bearer of Christ" (Christokos) because the divine cannot be born, suffer, or die. Nestorianism seems to teach that there were two persons in Christ, a divine person and a human person. C2.2.7

P	
Paschal Mystery	Christ's work of redemption accomplished by his Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension. C2.2.6
Perpetual Virginity	The revealed dogma that the Mother of Jesus conceived without carnal intercourse, gave birth to Christ without injury to her virginity, and remained a virgin all her life. Mary's virginity includes virginity of mind i.e. constant virginal disposition of the soul, virginity of the senses, freedom from inordinate motions of sexual desire; and virginity of body, or physical integrity. The Church's doctrine primarily refers to her bodily integrity. C2.3.3
Persons (Divine)	The term used to describe the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in their real relation to and distinction from one another within the unity of the Blessed Trinity. Each of the three divine Persons is God. C2.2.4, C2.3.1
Prevenient grace	A theological concept that refers to freely-bestowed divine grace that precedes any human decision or action. Prevenient grace exists prior to and without reference to anything humans may have done. In connection to the Blessed Virgin Mary, it means that Mary was preserved free of sin – not because of anything she herself had done or would do to merit such a blessing – but in anticipation of the redemptive death and resurrection of Christ. C2.3.3
Processions	An internal divine procession signifies the origin of a divine person from another divine person (Son from the Father), or from other divine persons (the Holy Spirit from Father and Son) through the communication of one and the same divine essence. C2.2.4.
Purgatory	A state of final purification after death and before entrance into heaven for those who died in God's friendship, but were only imperfectly purified; a final cleansing of human imperfection before one is able to enter the joy of heaven. C2.4.4
S	
Sacred Scripture	The speech of God put down in writing. God is the author of Scripture. Human authors wrote under the Holy Spirit's inspiration. C2.1.1
Sacred Tradition	The 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 are 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. C2. 1.1
Sanctification	Being made holy. C2.4.8, C2.5.4
V	
Virtue	A habitual and firm disposition to do the good, whether moral virtues acquired through human effort aided by God's grace or theological virtues infused directly by God. C2.5.6
Vocation	A call from God, especially to dedicate oneself to showing total self-giving love in a lifelong commitment. C2.5.3

Grade Ten Course Three Vocabulary

A	
Adoration	An outward act of giving worship to God. In this prayer form, we show that we understand God is the Creator of all and that we need him. We give him respect and honor his greatness. C3.6.6
Annunciation	The announcement of the of the Incarnation by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. C3.3.1
Ascension	Christ going up to heaven forty days after His resurrection from the dead. Doctrinally, the Ascension means the final elevation of Christ's human nature into the condition of divine glory. It is the concluding work of redemption. C3.5.9
Atonement	Reparation for a wrong. Jesus Christ through His suffering and death rendered vicarious atonement to God for the sins of the whole human race. C3.8.1
B	
Benevolence	God's care for our welfare. C3.8.1
Blessed Virgin Mary	Mother of Jesus Christ. C3.2.1
Body-Soul Unity	The unity of soul and body. The soul to be the "form" of the body. It is because of its spiritual soul that the body made of matter becomes a living, human body; spirit and matter, in man, are not two natures united, but rather their union forms a single nature. C3.1.6
C	
Chastity	The virtue by which a person is able to integrate his or her positive sexual nature within his or her being. C3.7.3
Complementarity	Man and woman are both the same and different, and they are therefore able to be united in a unique way. C3.1.6
Concupiscence	Human appetites or desires which remain disordered due to the temporal consequences of original sin, which remain even after Baptism and which produce an inclination to sin. C3.1.10, C3.7.2, C3.7.3
Contemplation	Contemplative prayer is the simple expression of the mystery of prayer. It is a gift of grace. Contemplative prayer is the simple expression of the mystery of prayer. It is a gaze of faith fixed on Jesus, an attentiveness to the Word of God, a silent love. C3.6.6
Covenant	A solemn agreement between human being or between God and human being involving mutual commitments. C3.2.1
Conversion	A radical reorientation of the whole life away from sin and evil, and toward God. This change of heart or conversion is a central element of Chris' preaching, of the Church's ministry of evangelization, and of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation. C3.6.3
Crucifixion	Jesus' sacrifice on the which is the source of eternal salvation and which merited justification for the human race. C.3.5.1
D	
Davidic Covenant	This is the covenant where God promises a descendant of David to reign on the throne over the people of God. It is a continuation of the earlier covenants in that it promises a Davidic king as the figure through whom God would secure the promises of land, descendants, and blessing. C3.3.4

Death	The cessation of the bodily functions of a human being through the departure of the soul. C3.6.1
Dignity	Inherent worth of every human person because they are made in the image and likeness of God. C.3.1.5
Discipleship	To accept Jesus' message to follow him. Those who accept Jesus's message to follow him are called disciples. C3.6.3
Disorder of Passions	In the passions, as movements of the sensitive appetite, there is neither moral good nor evil. But insofar as they engage reason and will, there is moral good or evil in them. Emotions and feelings can be taken up in the virtues or perverted by the vices. C3.1.9
E	
Economy of Salvation	God's communication of Himself for the sake of the salvation of all humanity, a plan which is being accomplished through the Church in its life and Sacraments. C3.1.4
Eschatological Man	The experience of saved humanity after the Second Coming of Jesus, with body and soul whole and integrated. C3.7.4
F	
Fall of Man	The original sin of Adam and Eve by which they lost the divine friendship and preternatural gifts for themselves and all their human progeny. C3.7.2, C3.1.9
Final Resurrection	The reunion of a person's soul with his gloried body (which were separated at death) at the end of time through the power and victory over death effected by Jesus' Resurrection. One effect of this will be the full re-integration of body and soul in pure love and total self-giving. C3.7.4
Freedom	Freedom embraces responsibility and is guided by reason and virtue. C3.7.3, C3.7.4
Four Last Things	Death, judgement, heaven, and hell. Immediately after death each person is judged on his or her eternal destiny. The latter judgment is the particular judgement, at the second coming of Christ there will be the Final judgement. C3.6.1
G	
General Resurrection	In death, the separation of the soul from the body, the human body decays and the soul goes to meet God, while awaiting its reunion with its glorified body. God, in his almighty power, will definitively grant incorruptible life to our bodies by reuniting them with our souls, through the power of Jesus' Resurrection C3.6.1
Grace	The free and undeserved gift that God gives us, either in sanctifying grace, to share his divine life and friendship or actual grace to help us conform our lives to His will. C3.1.10
H	
Historical Man	The experience of humanity after the Fall, marked by a struggle with being able to love others in a pure way due to the effects of Original Sin. C3.7.3

I	
Incarnation	The truth that the Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity assumed human nature in order to save all people as true God and true man in Jesus Christ. C3.3.2
Institution of the Eucharist	Jesus instituted the Eucharist as the memorial of his death and Resurrection, and commanded his apostles to celebrate it until his return; "thereby he constituted them priests of the New Testament." C3.4.2
Intellect	The God-given ability that makes it possible for you to think, reason, and judge. C3.1.9
Intercession	Prayer of intercession consists in asking on behalf of another. C3.6.6
J	
Jesus' Baptism	All the Old Covenant prefiguration find their fulfillment in Christ Jesus. He begins His public life after having himself baptized by St. John the Baptist in the Jordan. C3.4.1
Jesus' Miracles	The signs worked by Jesus attest that the Father has sent Him. They invite belief in Him. C3.4.2
Jesus' Temptation	The evangelists indicate the salvific meaning of this mysterious event: Jesus is the new Adam who remained faithful just where the first Adam had given in to temptation. C3.4.1
Justification	The gracious action of God which frees us from sin and sanctifies the inner man through faith. C3.6.1
K	
Kenosis	Self-emptying. The voluntary renunciation by Christ of his right to divine privilege in his humble acceptance of human status. C3.3.1
Kingdom of God / Kingdom	God's rule of peace, justice, and love that exists in heaven, but has not yet come in its fullness on Earth. C3.2.1, C3.3.3
L	
Last Supper	By celebrating the Last Supper with his apostles in the course of the Passover meal, Jesus gave the Jewish Passover its definitive meaning. Jesus' passing over to his father by His death and Resurrection, the new Passover, is anticipated in the Supper and celebrated in the Eucharist, which fulfills the Jewish Passover and anticipates the final Passover of the Church in the glory of the kingdom. C3.4.2
Lectio Divina	The prayerful reading and praying of Scripture. Lectio-Divina, where the Word of God is so read and meditated that it becomes prayer, is thus rooted in liturgical celebrations. C3.6.8
Logos	The second person of the Trinity, Jesus Christ. C3.3.1
M	
Meditation	Reflective prayer. A form of prayer in which we engage our mind and hearts in reflection on God and the things of God, often using spiritual reading from Scripture. C3.6.6
Messiah	A Hebrew word meaning anointed. C3.2.3
Messianic Prophecy	In the Old Testament, the prophets announced that the Spirit of the Lord would rest on the hoped-for Messiah for his saving mission. The descent of the Holy

	Spirit on Jesus at his baptism by John was the sign that this was he who was to come the Messiah the Son of God. C3.2.4, C3.3.4
Mosaic Law	The body of civil, moral, and religious legislation found in the last four books of the Pentateuch and traditionally ascribed to Moses. The foundation of this law is the Decalogue. C3.3.4
Mysteries	Truths about God we come to know only with God's help. C3.5.1
N	
New Covenant	In the New Covenant, Christ established a new and eternal covenant through his own sacrificial death and Resurrection. The Christian economy is the new and definitive Covenant which will never pass away and no new public revelation is to be expected before the glorious manifestation of our lord Jesus Christ. C3.4.2
Nuptial meaning of the body	Also known as the spousal meaning of the body, this most central term in Pope John Paul's thought refers to the call and ability of man and woman to make a total gift of self to each other (i.e., the power to express love as a communion of persons) through an integral unity of body and soul, and thus to fulfill a person's true meaning of existing as a being designed to be "gift" for others. C3.7.1
O	
Omnipotence	The almighty power of God. He can do whatever does not deny his nature of that is not self-contradictory. Since God is infinite in being, He must also be infinite in power. C3.8.1
Omniscience	God's knowledge of all things. Revelation discloses that the wisdom of God is without measure and the Church teaches that this knowledge is infinite. C3.8.1
Original Holiness	The state of goodness that humanity enjoyed before our first parents, Adam and Eve, chose to sin against God. C3.1.7
Original Innocence	The right relationship with themselves, each other, and all creation that Adam and Eve experienced before Original Sin. C3.7.1
Original Justice	The original state of human beings before sin. In the beginning there was no suffering or death, man was at peace with himself, there was harmony between men and women, and there was peace between Adam and Eve and all of creation. Original Justice was lost due to the Original Sin, when Adam and Eve chose to sin against God. C3.1.7
Original Man	The experience of humanity prior to the Fall; the experience which God intended man to enjoy as an integrated unity of body and soul able to relate to other persons with pure love as total self-gift, free from concupiscence. C3.7.1
Original Nakedness	The experience in the Book of Genesis of the true and clear vision of the person in a holy and pure way, wherein one was able to look upon the body of the other without lust but as an invitation to pure total self-gift; the experience of Adam and Eve prior to the Fall. C3.7.1
Original Sin	The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will. C3.1.10
Original Solitude	The experience in the Book of Genesis of man's being alone-with-God; his unique relation to God, as opposed to the animals, due to his being made specifically in God's image and likeness. C3.7.1
Original Unity	The experience in the Book of Genesis of man's unity-in-difference; the unique relation between male and female wherein their sexual difference complements each other in a holy way marked by total-self gift; the experience of Adam and Eve prior to the Fall. C3.7.1

P	
Parable	A characteristic feature of the teaching of Jesus. A short story told by Jesus using examples from everyday life or nature to illustrate moral or spiritual truths. C3.3.3
Paschal Mystery	Christ's work of redemption accomplished by his Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension. C.3.5.1 C3.7.4
Passions	The passions are natural components of emotions or dispositions which inclines us to good or evil actions, such as love and hate, hope and fear, joy and sadness, and anger. C3.1.9
Passion and Death of Jesus	The suffering and death of Jesus. Passion or Palm Sunday begins Holy Week, during which the annual liturgical celebration of the Paschal Mystery of Christ takes place. C.3.5.1
Passover	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 bondage by the blood of the lamb sprinkled on the doorposts in Egypt, which the angel of death saw and "passed over." C3.5.6
Patriarchs	A title given to the venerable ancestor or "fathers of the Semitic peoples, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, who received God's promise of election. C3.2.3
Petition	Asking God for what we need. C3.6.6
Prefigurement	Persons or events which served as specific preparation for the fulfillment of God's plan in Christ. C3.2.2
Preternatural Gifts	Favors granted by God above and beyond the powers of or capacities of the nature that receives them but not beyond those of all created nature. Such gifts perfect nature but do not carry it beyond the limits of created nature. They include three great privileges to which human beings have no title-infused knowledge, absence of concupiscence, and bodily immortality, Adam and Eve possessed these gifts before the Fall. C3.1.7
Proto-evangelium	The proto- or "first" Gospel : the passage in Genesis 3:15 that first mysteriously announces the promise of the Messiah and Redeemer. C3.2.1
R	
Redemption	The salvation of humanity by Jesus Christ. C3.6.1, C3.7.4
Redemptive Love	Jesus freely embraced the Father's redeeming love. By embracing in his human heart, the Father's love for men, Jesus "loved them to the end," for "greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." C.3.5.1
Redemptive Suffering	Uniting one's suffering more closely with Christ's passion Suffering, a consequence of original sin, acquires a new meaning; it becomes a participation in the saving work of Jesus. C3.8.1
S	
Sacrifice	An offering of oneself, or something which symbolizes one's being, to God in an act of worship, adoration, thanksgiving, supplication, and/or desire for complete communion. C3.8.1
Sacrificial Love	This sacrifice of Christ which is unique and completes and surpasses all other sacrifices. C3.8.1
Salvation	The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God which can be done by God alone. C3.1.10

Salvation History	The whole history of salvation is identical with the history of the way and the means by which the one true God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, reveals Himself to men "and reconciles and unites with himself those who turn away from sin". C3.2.1
Seder	Religious meal served in Jewish homes on the 15th and 16th of the month of Nisan to commence the festival of Passover (Pasch). C3.5.6
Self-mastery	A training in human freedom, especially in the area of chastity, such that, through cooperation with God's grace, a person is able to govern his passions and desires and directs them in healthy ways, especially toward authentic love and total self-gift for others and for God. C3.7.3
Sign / Mark of the Covenant	A sign is something that leads to something else. God has revealed himself fully by sending His own Son, in whom He has established his covenant forever. The Son is His Father's definitive Word; so there will be no further Revelation after him. C3.2.3
T	
Thanksgiving	Thanksgiving characterizes the prayer of the Church which, in celebrating the Eucharist, reveals and becomes more fully what she is. It is also the prayer form in which we give thanks to God for all He has given us. C3.6.6
Theodicy	Natural theology or the study of God's existence and attributes as known by the light of natural reason and apart from supernal natural revelation. C3.8.1
Transfiguration	Christ's whole earthly life - His words and deeds, His silences and sufferings, indeed His manner of being and speaking - is Revelation of the Father. The Transfiguration gives us a foretaste of Christ's glorious coming, when He "will change our lowly body to be like His glorious body." C3.4.2
U	
Unconditional Love	Jesus summed up man's duties toward God and neighbor in this saying in the Two Great Commandments: "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind and love your neighbor as yourself." C3.3.4
Universal Call to Holiness	All Christians in any state or walk of life are called to the fullness of Christian life and to the perfection of charity." All are called to holiness: "Be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect. All Christians are called to the fullness of Christian life and to the perfection of charity. C3.6.2
V	
Virtues	A habitual and firm disposition to do the good, whether moral virtues acquired through human effort aided by God's grace or theological virtues infused directly by God. C3.6.3
Vocal Prayer	Vocal prayer, founded on the union of body and soul in human nature, associates the body with the interior prayer of the heart, following Christ's example of praying to his Father and teaching the Our Father to his disciples through his Word, God speaks to man. C3.6.6
W	
Will	The faculty of the human soul to choose the good freely based upon the intellect's knowledge. C3.1.9

Grade Ten Course Four Vocabulary

A	
Annunciation	The announcement of the of the Incarnation by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. C4.3.3
Apollinarianism	This heresy held that Jesus had an incomplete human nature, i.e., He lacked a human mind and a human will. C4.3.5
Apostasy	The total rejection by a baptized person of the Christian faith he once professed. It is the complete abandonment of the Catholic faith and not merely a denial of some article of the Creed. C4.3.1, C4.3.5
Apostolic Succession	The handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the apostles to their successors the bishops through the laying on of hands as a permanent office in the Church. C4.3.1
Apostolic Tradition	The transmission of Revelation, preserved in the apostolic succession. Through Tradition, the Church transmits all that she is, all that she believes. C4.1.6
Arianism	This heresy held that Jesus, God's Son, was not one-in-being with the Father. According to this heresy, Jesus was not truly divine, but was simply the first and greatest of all God's creatures. C4.3.5
Assumption	Since Mary was full of grace, she remained preserved from the consequence of sin, namely the corruption of the body after death and postponement of bodily happiness in heaven until the last day. After the completion of her earthly life, was assumed body and soul into the glory of heaven. C4.3.3
B	
Beatification	A declaration by the Pope as head of the Church that one of the deceased faithful lived a holy life and/or died a martyr's death and is now dwelling in heaven. As a process, the beatification consists of years long examination of the life, virtues, writings, and reputation for holiness of the servant of God under consideration. Beatified persons are called "Blessed." C4.4.4
Bishop	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 and characterized by pastoral care of a particular diocese. C4.4.5
Body of Christ	A name for the Church of which Christ is the head. All the baptized are members of the body. C4.2.2, C4.6.1
Bride of Christ	The Church is the Bride of Christ. Christ loved her and handed himself over for her. This term implies the Church's personal relationship with Jesus Christ. C4.2.2, C4.6.1
C	
Canonization	The solemn declaration by the Pope that a deceased member of the faithful may be proposed as a model and intercessor to the Christian faithful and venerated as a saint on the basis of the fact that the person lived a life of heroic virtue or remained faithful to God through martyrdom. C4.4.4
Charity	The theological virtue by which we love God above all things for his own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God. C4.3.1
Chastity	The virtue by which a person is able to integrate his or her positive sexual nature within his or her being. C4.6.2
City of God	This image of the Church is based Christ's own comparison to himself as the stone which the builders rejected, but which was made into the cornerstone. On

	this foundation the Church is built by the apostles. C4.2.1
College of Bishops	All the bishops of the Church with the Pope as their head form a single “college,” which succeeds in every generation the “college” of the Twelve Apostles, with Peter as their head, which Christ instituted as the foundation of the Church. The college of bishops together with but never without, the Pope has supreme and full authority over the universal Church. C4.4.12
College of Cardinals	The cardinals of the Catholic Church considered as an organized community of prelates serving the Bishop of Rome. Also, the cardinals when they meet in conclave to elect a new pope. C4.4.12
Communion	A deep union or unity with another, more than a simple interaction. It is a union which is characterized by a desire to make of oneself a total gift to the other. TOB [Based on Ruah Woods Grade 8 glossary] C4.6.2
Communion of Saints	The unity in Christ of all the redeemed, those on earth and those who have died. The communion of saints is professed in the Apostles’ Creed where it has also been interpreted to reflect to unity in the “holy things” especially the unity of faith and charity achieved through participation in the Eucharist. The communion of saints is those faithful living on earth, and the faithful who have died and are in heaven and purgatory. C4.3.1
Council of Jerusalem	The gathering of the Apostles at Jerusalem to decide on the observance of the Mosaic precepts by the gentile converts to Christianity (Acts 15: 28-29). C4.1.5
Council of Ephesus 431	Condemned Nestorianism, which held that there were two distinct persons in the Incarnate Christ, a human and a divine. Defended the right of Mary to be called the Mother of God. C4.3.5
Council of Chalcedon 451	Condemned Monophysitism by defining that Christ had two distinct natures, and was therefore true God and true man. C4.3.5
Covenant	A solemn agreement between human being or between God and human being involving mutual commitments [based on Ruah Woods grade 8 glossary]. C4.6.1
D	
Deacon	The rank of the Sacrament of Holy Orders before priest and bishop characterized by service. C4.4.5
Deposit of Faith	The heritage of faith contained in Sacred Scripture and Tradition, handed on in the Church from the time of the Apostles, from which the Magisterium draws all that it proposes for belief as being divinely revealed. C4.1.6
Diversity	In the unity of this Body, there is a diversity of members and functions. All members are linked to one another, especially to those who are suffering, to the poor and persecuted. C4.3.1, C4.7.1
Dogma	The revealed teachings of Christ which are proclaimed by the fullest extent of the exercise of the authority of the Church’s Magisterium. The faithful are obliged to believe the truths or dogmas contained in Divine Revelation and decided by the Magisterium. C4.4.7
Domestic church	A description of the family as a communion of persons bound by bonds of mutual love, serving as a sign and microcosm of the universal Church, as well as of the Holy Trinity C4.4.12, C4.6.2 TOB [CCC 2204-2205]
Diocese	A geographic area under the pastoral care of a bishop. C4.4.12

E	
Eastern Catholic Churches	Churches in the East in union with Rome (the Western Church), but not of the Roman rite, with their own liturgical, theological and administrative traditions, such as those of the Byzantine, Coptic, Syrian, Armenian, Maronite, and Chaldean rites. C4.3.7
Eastern Schism 1054	Separation of the Christian Churches of the East from unity with Rome. C.4.3.5
Ecumenism	Promotion of the restoration of unity among all Christians, the unity which is a gift of Christ and to which the Church is called by the Holy Spirit. C4.3.3, C4 7.1
Efficacious	Effective in producing the intended result; in the Sacraments, the invisible grace that is signified in the physical signs is truly given in the Sacrament. TOB C4.6.3
Ex Cathedra	The term commonly applied to the special and explicit exercise of papal infallibility. When the Pope speaks from the chair (cathedra) of authority, as visible head of all Christians, his teaching is not dependent on the consent of the Church and is irrefragable. C4.4.8
Excommunication	A severe ecclesiastical penalty, resulting from grave crimes against the Catholic faith, imposed by ecclesiastical authority or incurred as a direct result of the commission of an offense. C4.3.1
Evangelization	The proclamation of Christ and his Gospel by word and the testimony of life, in fulfillment of Christ's command. C4.4.2
F	
Family	A natural society of persons who are related by covenant or blood and who typically include a father, mother, and children. In addition to the natural family, the Church recognizes also the supernatural family of the diocese and of a religious community, whose members are to co-operate for the upbuilding of the Body of Christ. C4.2.2, C4.4.12
Family of God	From the beginning, the core of the Church was often constituted by those who had become believers "together with all [their] household. When they were converted, they desired that "their whole household" should also be saved. C4.2.2
Fiat	A Latin word for "Let it be done." Mary's consent to God's word at the Annunciation. After giving her consent to God's word Mary became the mother of Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit. C4.3.3
G	
Governing Office	The bishops, govern the particular Churches assigned to them by their counsels, exhortations, and example, but over and above that also by the authority and sacred power. The power which they exercise personally in the name of Christ, is proper, ordinary, and immediate, although its exercise is ultimately controlled by the supreme authority of the Church. C4.4.8
Grace	The free and undeserved gift that God gives us, either in sanctifying grace, to share His divine life and friendship or actual grace to help us conform our lives to his will. C4 7.1
Great Commission	The missionary mandate from Jesus Christ, "Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, until the close of the age." C4.1.3

H	
Heresy	The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be believed with divine and Catholic faith. False teachings about God, Jesus, salvation, and the Church C4.3.5
Hierarchical Communion	Refers to the collegial union of each bishop with the Bishop of Rome and the rest of the Catholic hierarchy for actually being able to exercise the two powers of teaching divine truth and of legitimately ruling the believers of his jurisdiction. (teaching office and governing office.). C4.4.12
Hierarchy	The Apostles and their successors, the college of bishops, to whom Christ gave the authority to teach, sanctify, and rule the Church in His name. C4.4.12
Holy Spirit	The third person of the Holy Trinity, who is distinct from the Father and the Son but one in being, coequal, and coeternal with them, because, like them, He is in the fullest sense God. C4.1.3
Home	An image of the Church that evokes the mystery of revealed truths about the Church through the interrelated images of home, family life, and marriage. C4.2.1
I	
Immaculate Conception	The solemn definition title of the Blessed Virgin Mary as sinless from her first moment of existence by Pius IX in 1854. C4.3.3
Indefectibility	Imperishable duration of the Church and her immutability until the end of time. The Church's indefectibility means that that she now is and will always remain the institution of salvation, founded by Christ. C4.4.8
Interreligious Dialogue	Interreligious dialogue is essentially a relationship between Christians and those who are not Christians. The latter include People of Traditional Religion, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews, Muslims, etc. C4.3.8
Israel	An image of the Church. The Chosen People before God, above all for their assembly on Mount Sinai where Israel received the Law and was established by God as His holy people. By calling itself "Church," the first community of Christian believers recognized itself as heir to that assembly. C4.2.1
J	
Justification	The gracious action of God which frees us from sin and sanctifies the inner man through faith. C4.3.5
L	
Laity	The faithful who, having been incorporated into Christ through Baptism, are made part of the people of God, the Church. C4.4.5
Land/Field, Vineyard	An image of the Church that evokes the mystery of revealed truths that speak of the Church as a cultivated field and the tillage of God. C4.2.1
Language of the body	The way in which the body speaks without words. C4.6.3
Language of the liturgy	The way in which the sacred liturgy is able to communicate and make present the total self-gift of God to His people (as the action of total sacrifice and self-offering of Christ) and the total self-give of His people (as the self-offering of the Church) in a relationship of mutual love. C4.6.3
Love	The sacrificial gift of self to another for that other's true good. C4.6.2

M	
Magisterium	The living teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. C4.4.7, C4.4.8
Marian Dogmas	Summary of the Marian Dogmas: God planned to become a man, and chose a creature, Mary, and asked for her free cooperation in His plan. Mary is the Mother of God. Mary is conceived without sin, and she remains free of original and personal sin throughout her life. At the end of her earthly life, Mary was assumed body and soul into heaven. Mary remains a virgin throughout her entire life. Mary's perpetual virginity is a sign that it is truly the Son of God who comes to us in our humanity. Mary is the Mother of Christ and the Mother of the Church. Mary is the new Eve, the spiritual mother of all. <i>Immaculate Conception</i> : Conceived without sin. <i>Assumption</i> : Taken up into heaven body and soul by God. C4.3.1, C4.3.3, C4.3.4
Martyrdom	A martyr is a person who chooses to die rather than renounce his or her faith or Christian principles.
Mission	The mission of the Church is to bring the Gospel to the world. 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. C4.4.2
Monophysitism	This heresy taught that Christ's humanity was totally absorbed by His divinity so that His human nature disappeared into the "ocean" of the divinity. For the Monophysites, Christ had only one divine nature. C4.3.5
Mother	An image of the Church interrelated with the Bride of Christ and evokes the image of the Church as one who nourishes. C4.2.2
N	
Nestorianism	This heresy taught that Mary was not the "Bearer of God" (Theotokos) but rather the "Bearer of Christ" (Christokos) because the divine cannot be born, suffer, or die. Nestorianism seems to teach that there were two persons in Christ, a divine person and a human person. C4.3.5
New Evangelization	The New Evangelization 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. C4.4.2
Noah's Ark	An image of the Church, which is prefigured by Noah's Ark, which alone saves from the flood. C4.2.1
O	
Orthodox Churches	Eastern Churches not in full communion with the Catholic Church. Christians of the Orthodox Churches are separated from the Catholic Church (schism), yet are in imperfect but deep communion with the Catholic Church by reason of our common Baptism, the profession of the Creed, and the profession of the true sacraments by reason of the apostolic succession of their priesthood. C4.3.6

P	
Papacy	The supreme jurisdiction and ministry of the Pope as shepherd of the whole Church. As successor of St. Peter, and therefore the Bishop of Rome and vicar of Christ, the Pope is the perpetual and visible principle of unity in faith and communion in the Church. C4.4.8
Parish	A stable community of the faithful within a particular church or diocese, whose pastoral care is confided by the bishop to a priest as pastor. C4.4.12
Paschal Mystery	Christ's work of redemption accomplished by his Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension. C4.6.3
Paul's Missionary Journeys	First missionary journey: Acts 13, 14; Second Missionary journey Acts 18:23; Third journey Acts 19:30. C4.1.5
Pentecost	Feast commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles. It takes its name from the fact that it comes about fifty days after Easter. C4.1.5
Perpetual Virginity	The revealed dogma that the Mother of Jesus conceived without carnal intercourse, gave birth to Christ without injury to her virginity, and remained a virgin all her life. Mary's virginity includes virginity of mind i.e. constant virginal disposition of the soul, virginity of the senses, freedom from inordinate motions of sexual desire; and virginity of body, or physical integrity. The Church's doctrine primarily refers to her bodily integrity. C4.3.3
Persons of the Trinity	The one God is in three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, truly distinct from one another but also in total self-giving mutual relationship. C4.6.2
Pope	The 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 defines infallibly as a doctrine of the faith or morals. C4.4.12
Precepts of the Church	Positive laws (sometimes called commandments) made by Church authorities to guarantee for the faithful the indispensable minimum in prayer and moral effort, for the sake of their growth in the love of God and neighbor. C4.4.10
Priest	The second rank of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, characterized by collaboration in Sacramental ministry in union with the bishop. C4.4.5
R	
Reformation	A social, political, and religious upheaval from 1517-1648 that divided western Christendom and created world Protestantism. C4.3.5
Religious or Consecrated Life	A permanent state of life recognized by the Church, 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. C4.4.5
S	
Sacrament	A visible sign of an invisible reality that brings about what it signifies; sacraments are a means of grace in the world. Christ instituted seven sacraments which are privileged events of communion with God. C4.6.1
Sacred Scripture	The speech of God, put down in writing. God is the author of Scripture. Human authors wrote under the Holy Spirit's inspiration. C4.1.6
Sacred Tradition	The living transmission of the message of the Gospel in the Church. C4.1.6
Sacrifice	An offering of oneself, or something which symbolizes one's being, to God in an act of worship, adoration, thanksgiving, supplication, and/or desire for complete communion. C4.6.3

Sanctification	Being made holy. C4.3.5
Sanctifying Office	The bishop sanctifies the Church by their prayer and work, by their ministry of the word and of the sacraments. C4.4.8
Scandal	An attitude or behavior which leads another to do evil. C4 7.1
Schism	A split or division over differences of opinion or belief. The Eastern and Western Churches split (the Great Schism) in AD 1054 over differences in theological opinion, which are not heretical. The Catholic Church still considers the Sacraments of the Orthodox Church valid. C4.3.5
Seed of Kingdom	An image of the Church on earth that is the seed and the beginning of the kingdom. C4.2.2
Sheepfold	An image of the Church that evokes an image of a protected enclosure. A sheepfold is a pen or enclosure where sheep are kept for their protection against predators and thieves. It is usually made out of stones and covered with as a roof made of brush or branches. This image of the Church means that the Church is the gateway to Jesus Christ and those within the Church are like the sheep within the sheepfold. C4.2.2
Signs of the Times	The signs predicted by Christ foretelling his second coming and the end of the world. However, the signs of the times are also applied to interpreting as signs of God's providence especially of his justice in punishing sinners and calling them to repentance. C4 7.1
Sin	A deliberate offense against God in thought word, deed, or omission. C4 7.1
Sola Gratia	By grace alone. Salvation is conveyed by the grace and goodwill of God as part of free gift without merit on the part of the sinner. C4.3.5
Sola Scriptura	In Scripture alone. One of the cardinal principals of Protestantism; it declares that all of divine revelation is contained exclusively in the Bible. It therefore denies that there is any revealed tradition. C4.3.5
Spousal meaning of the body	Also known as nuptial meaning of the body, this most central term in Pope John Paul's thought refers to the call and ability of man and woman to make a total gift of self to each other through an integral unity of body and soul, and thus to fulfill a person's true meaning of existing as a being designed to be "gift" for others. C4.6.2
Syncretism	The effort to unite different doctrines and practices especially in religion by ignoring the differences between faiths on the assumption that all creeds are essentially one and the same C4 7.1
T	
Teacher	The Church as Teacher is the Magisterium which gives an authentic interpretation of the Word of God whether in its written form or in the form of Tradition, and has been entrusted to the living teaching office of the Church. C4.2.2
Temple	An image of the Church related to the Church as building or city. The Lord compared himself to the stone which the builders rejected, but which was made into the corner-stone. On this foundation the Church is built by the apostles. C4.2.1
Temple of Holy Spirit	The Holy Spirit, dwelling in the hearts of each baptized person, makes each baptized person a Temple of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit's presence in the Church, the Body of Christ, makes the Church the Temple of the Holy Spirit. C4.2.2
Trinity	The mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. C4.1.2

Truth	Conformity of mind and reality. C4 7.1
U	
Unity	The condition or state of oneness, especially among persons. C4 7.1
universal call to holiness	All Christians in any state or walk of life are called to the fullness of Christian life and to the perfection of charity. C4.4.5
V	
Vine and Branches	The true vine is Christ who gives life and fruitfulness to the branches, that is, to us, who through the Church remain in Christ, without whom we can do nothing. C4.2.2
Vocation	Call from God to a distinctive state of life in which a person can reach holiness. C4.4.5
W	
Wedding Feast of the Lamb	A description rooted in the Book of Revelation to describe the joy and total self-giving characterizing the union of persons with God in Heaven for eternity. C4.6.3

Grade Eleven Course Five Vocabulary

A	
Absolution	An essential element of the Sacrament of Penance in which the priest, by the power entrusted to the Church by Christ, pardons the sins of the penitent. C5.3.3
Anointing of the Sick	The sacrament also known as the “sacrament of the dying” or Extreme Unction, administered by a priest to a person who begins to be in danger of death, through prayer and the anointing of the body with the oil of the sick. C5.3.1
Annulment	A usual term for a declaration of nullity, the process through a Church tribunal which judges that a marriage originally thought to be valid according to Church law actually fell short of at least one of the essential elements required. C5.4.3
Apologetics	The science that aims to explain and justify religious doctrine by showing its reasonableness against objections. C5.6.1
Apostolic Pardon	A blessing with an indulgence that happens at the conclusion of the anointing of the sick if the recipient is in danger of death. C5.3.3
B	
Baptism	The sacrament in which by water and the invocation of the Trinity a person is cleansed of all sin and reborn in grace, entering into the Church. C5.2.1
Baptism of Blood	Martyrdom in the case of a person who died out of hatred for the Christian faith before he or she could receive the sacrament. C5.2.3
Baptism of Desire	A person who is preparing to be baptized who dies before receiving Baptism is able to attain salvation through faith in the Trinity and repentance from sin. C5.2.3
Bishop	The highest rank of the Sacrament of Holy Orders and 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 and characterized by pastoral care of a particular diocese. C5.4.1
C	
Catechumen	A person being prepared to receive the Sacraments of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist and join the Catholic Church. C5.2.4
Celibacy	A state of life in which one willingly gives up marriage in order to make an undivided gift of self to God and His mission as a sign of the Kingdom of Heaven. C5.4.3, C5.5.7
Chastity	The virtue by which a person is able to integrate his or her positive sexual nature within his or her being. [Based on YOUCAT 404 and TOB 59:7] TOB C5.5.7
Church Hierarchy	The Apostles and their successors, the college of bishops, to whom Christ gave the authority to teach, sanctify, and rule the Church in his name C5.4.3
Concupiscence	Human appetites or desires which remain disordered due to the temporal consequences of original sin, which remain even after Baptism and which produce an inclination to sin. C5.5.5

Confession	An essential element of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, which consists in telling one's sins to the priestly minister. By extension, the word confession is used to refer to the Sacrament of Penance itself. C5.3.1
Confirmation	The Sacrament in which, through the laying on of hands, anointing with chrism, and prayer, those already baptized are strengthened by the Holy Spirit in order that they may steadfastly profess the faith and faithfully witness to it. C5.2.1
Contrition	Sorrow of the soul and hatred for the sin committed, together with a resolution not to sin again. C5.3.3
Covenant	A solemn agreement between human being or between God and human being involving mutual commitments. C5.5.4
D	
Deacon	The rank of the Sacrament of Holy Orders before priest and bishop characterized by service. C5.4.1
Deification or divinization	The transformation of the human person to share in the life of God by faith. C5.1.1
Divine Life	Our participation by grace in God's Trinitarian union. C5.1.2
Domestic church	A description of the family as a communion of persons bound by bonds of mutual love, serving as a sign and microcosm of the universal Church, as well as of the Holy Trinity. C5.4.5
E	
Economy of Salvation	God's communication of himself for the sake of the salvation of all humanity, a plan which is being accomplished through the Church in its life and Sacraments. C5.1.3.
Ecumenism	Promotion of the restoration of unity among all Christians. C5.6.1
Efficacious	Effective in producing the intended result; in the Sacraments, the invisible grace that is signified in the physical signs is truly given in the Sacrament. C5.1.2
Eschatological Man	The experience of saved humanity after the Second Coming of Jesus, with body and soul whole and integrated. C5.5.7, C5.5.6, TOB
Eucharist	The ritual sacramental action that constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration and communion in the Paschal Mystery of Jesus Christ, also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. C5.2.1
Excommunication	A severe ecclesiastical penalty resulting from grave crimes against the Catholic religion, imposed by ecclesiastical authority or incurred as a direct result of the commission of an offense, excluding the offender from taking part in the Sacraments. C5.3.3
F	
Faithful	A characteristic of divine love, which human vocational love is called to emulate, in which love is undivided in its desire to be a total gift. C5.5.1
Fidelity	Husband and wife promise that their love be exclusive to each other until death. C5.4.5
Form	The essential words and actions of a Sacrament which together with matter comprise the necessary components. C5.1.3

Free	A characteristic of divine love, which human vocational love is called to emulate, in which love is unhindered by constraints on the will. C5.5.1
Fruitful	A characteristic of divine love, which human vocational love is called to emulate, in which love is open to new life, either new physical life in marriage, or the spiritual life and growth of those whom a person serves in celibacy. C5.5.1
Full-Active-Conscious Participation	The vital prayerful partaking in the liturgical action of the Church. C5.6.1
G	
Goods of Marriage	Permanence, fidelity, mutual good of the spouses, and procreation. C5.4.5
Grace	The free and undeserved gift that God gives us, either in sanctifying grace, to share his divine life and friendship or actual grace to help us conform our lives to his will. C5.1.2 , C5.5.2
Grave Matter	A serious enough offense to cut off the one who chooses it from union with God. C5.3.3
H	
Historical Man	The experience of humanity after the Fall struggling to love aright due to the effects of Original Sin. C5.5.5
Holy Oils	Sacramental oils blessed by a bishop: oil of catechumens, sacred chrism, and oil of the sick. C5.2.3
Holy Orders	The Sacrament of Ordination by which a man is dedicated to service in the Church in the rank of deacon, priest, or bishop. C5.4.1
I	
Impediment	An obstacle that prevents someone wishing to get married. C5.4.3
Incarnation	The Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity assumed human nature in order to save all people as true God and true man in Jesus Christ. C5.1.1
Indelible Character	The permanent mark imprinted on the soul when the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders are received. C5.2.3
In Persona Christi (capitis)	Christ himself acts in the sacramental ministry of a priest or bishop by virtue of the Sacrament of Holy Orders. C5.4.3
L	
Last Rites	The Last Rites are a collection of prayers and Sacraments that are administered to a person who is in grave danger of dying, including Viaticum, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, the Apostolic Pardon, and the Final Commendation. C5.3.1
Liturgy	The Church's official liturgical worship of God in the Sacraments and the Divine Office. C5.1.3
Liturgy of the Eucharist	The second and most solemn part of the Mass, from the Presentation to the Gifts at the offertory forward. C5.2.3
Liturgy of the Word	The first part of the Mass, consisting principally of readings from Sacred Scripture. C5.2.3
M	
marital analogy	The comparison of the spousal relationship of husband and wife to the

	relationship of God to His people (in the Old Testament) as well as to the relationship of Christ to the Church (in the Old Testament). C5.5.4, C5.5.6
Marriage	A covenant of shared life between a man and woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and the procreation and upbringing of children. C5.4.1
Marriage Bond	The spiritual union between husband and wife once they have exchanged their marriage vows. C5.4.3
Matter	The essential substances used in celebrating a Sacrament. C5.1.3.
Minister	A title given to a variety of persons in the Catholic Church. C5.1.3
Mortal Sin	An offense whose object is serious matter and is committed with full knowledge and deliberate consent, destroying the sinner's relationship with God C5.3.3
mutual good of spouses	Husband and wife make a sincere gift of self to each other in marriage, mind, body, and spirit. (Eph 5:21). C5.4.5
Mystery	Truths about God we come to know only with God's help C5.1.2
O	
Original Man	The experience of humanity prior to the Fall intended by God to be enjoyed, an integrated unity of body and soul. C5.5.3
P	
Patron Saints	A saint or blessed who has been chosen as a special intercessor with God for a for a particular person, place, community, organization, or need. C5.2.3
Penance	The liturgical celebration of God's forgiveness of the sins of the penitent, who is thus reconciled with God and with the Church. C5.3.3.
Permanence	Husband and wife commit to the lifelong stability of their marital union. C5.4.5
Prefigurement	Persons or events which served as specific preparation for the fulfillment of God's plan in Christ. C5.2.1
Priest or presbyter	The second rank of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, characterized by collaboration in Sacramental ministry in union with the bishop. C5.4.1
Procreation	The welcoming of children into life to which the marriage is fundamentally ordered. C5.4.5
Purpose of Amendment	The firm resolution required of a penitent to receive valid absolution in the sacrament of penance. C5.3.3
R	
Real Presence	The unique, true presence of Christ in the Eucharist under the species or appearances of bread and wine. C5.2.3
Recipient	One who receives the Sacrament. C5.1.3
Remote/Proximate/Immediate Preparation	The consecutive phases of formation to receive a Sacrament. C5.4.3
Rituals	The officially prescribed ceremonies for a religious celebration. C5.1.5
S	
Sacrament	Efficacious signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us in privileged moments of union with

	God. C5.1.2, C5.5.1
Sacrifice	An offering of oneself, or something which symbolizes one's being, to God in an act of worship, adoration, thanksgiving, supplication, and/or desire for complete communion. C5.5.4
Seal of Confession or Sacramental Seal	The confessor's obligation to keep absolutely secret what a penitent has told to him in the Sacrament of Penance. C5.3.3
Seminary	The process in which future priests undergo formation, the act of being shaped into an effective minister of God to the Church. C5.4.3
Signs	Mediating representations of an analogous reality. C5.1.5
syncretism	Ignoring the differences between faiths on the assumption that all creeds are essentially one and the same. C5.6.1
Symbols	Figurative representations of an analogous reality. C5.1.5
T	
Total	A characteristic of divine love, which human vocational love is called to emulate, in which love is a complete gift of self, with nothing withheld. TOB C5.5.1
Transubstantiation	The complete change of the substance of bread and wine into the substance of Christ's body and blood by the priest during the consecration at Mass, so that only the accidents of bread and wine remain. C5.2.3
Tribunal	A Catholic Church court. C5.4.3
V	
Venial Sin	Less serious sin that offends or wounds our relationship with God. C5.3.3
Vestments	Special garments worn by the clergy, in conformity with Church regulations, at a ritual celebration. C5.2.3
Viaticum	The Eucharist received for the final time by a dying person. C5.3.3
Virginity	The state of never having had sexual relations. C5.5.7 TOB
Vocation	Call from God to a distinctive state of life in which a person can reach holiness. C5.4.3

Grade Eleven Course Six Vocabulary

A	
Abortion	Deliberate termination of pregnancy by killing the unborn child. C6.4.16
Abstinence	The moral virtue that inclines a person to the moderate use of food or drink. Also, refraining from sexual activity. C6.4.19
Abuse of Alcohol/Drugs	Inflicting grave damage or danger to human health by misuse of substances apart from strictly therapeutic grounds. C6.4.16
Abuse of the Body	Any unwillful coercion of one's physical person, including kidnapping, terrorism, torture, etc. C6.4.16
Accountability partners	A practice by which a person struggling with addictions seeks the help of a trusted friend to monitor occasions for temptations through ongoing communication. C6.4.22
Actual Grace	God's particularized help to conform our lives more closely to his will. C6.2.5
Actual Sin	Any thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to God's law. C6.3.2
Adultery	Marital infidelity. C6.4.19
Affectivity	Of or caused by, or expressing emotion or feeling. C6.2.10
Agnosticism	The theory that either knowledge or certitude about the existence and perfections of a personal God are not possible, at least for the individual. C6.4.4
Atheism	The denial in theory or in practice in the existence of God. C6.4.4
Artificial contraception	Every act intentionally rendered unopen to the possibility of life, denying the sovereign role of God in its transmission. C6.4.19
B	
Beatitudes	The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness. C6.4.36
Blasphemy	Speech, thought, or action involving contempt for God or the Church, or persons or things dedicated to God. C6.4.6
Boasting	An offense against truth by exaggerating in pride. C6.4.31
Breaking Contracts	Violating morally just commitments. C6.4.27
Business Fraud	Any form of unjustly taking or withholding the rightful property of others in the professional world. C6.4.27
C	
Calumny	A false statement which harms the reputation of others and gives occasion for false judgments concerning them. C6.4.31
Capital Sins	Sins which cause other sins and vices, traditionally numbered as seven: pride, avarice, envy, anger, gluttony, lust, sloth. C6.3.6
Cardinal Virtues	One of the four principal virtues of human morality, to which the others are necessarily related: prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude. C6.2.9
Celibacy	A state of life in which one willingly gives up marriage in order to make an undivided gift of self to God and His mission as a sign of the Kingdom of Heaven. C6.5.5
Charity	The theological virtue of charity by which we love God above all things for His own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves in union with our love of God. C6.2.9, C6.4.3

Chastity	The virtue by which a person is able to integrate his or her positive sexual nature within his or her being. [Based on YOUCAT 404 and TOB 59:7] C6.4.17, C6.4.22
Circumstances	Secondary elements of a moral act that contribute to increasing or diminishing the moral goodness or evil of human acts or the agent's responsibility. C6.3.4
Civil Law	Legislation promulgated by the government in a political society. C6.4.1
Commission	Sinful actions that are proactively done. C6.3.4
Complementarity or Unity in Difference	Man and woman are both the same and different, and they are therefore able to be united in a unique way. [Ruah Woods grade 6 glossary]TOB C6.5.4
Concupiscence	Human appetites or desires which remain disordered due to the temporal consequences of original sin, which remain even after Baptism and which produce an inclination to sin. [From Course 6] TOB C6.5.2 , C6.3.2
Conscience	A judgement of reason about the moral quality of a human action, moving a person at the appropriate moment to do good and to avoid evil according to the voice of God within. C6.2.14
Consecrated life	A state of life lived in community and characterized by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience C6.5.5
Consecrated Virgin	A woman lives in perpetual chaste celibacy for the sake of the kingdom of Heaven and are blessed in that state by a solemn rite of the Church. C6.2.1
Contraception	Any action which, either in anticipation of the sexual act or in its actual occurrence or in the development of its natural consequences within the body, proposes to render procreation impossible [CCC 2370 quoting HV 14 TOB] C6.4.19
Cooperation	Free response of a person to allow grace to have a full effect in uniting the person to God for holiness and salvation C6.2.6
D	
Death Penalty	Capital punishment, the willful punitive ending of human life. C6.4.34
Decalogue	The Ten Commandments given by God to Moses on Sinai. C6.4.35
Detraction	Revealing something about another that is true but harmful to that person's reputation. C6.4.31
Discipleship	The acceptance of Jesus' message to follow Him; those who accept Jesus's message to follow him are called disciples. C6.2.2, C6.2.14
Divination	The art of knowing and declaring future events or hidden things by means of communication with occult forces. C6.4.4
Divorce	The legal dissolution of a marriage. C6.4.19
Dualism	Any view of reality that holds there are two fundamentally and irreducibly different types of being or operations, especially the irreconcilability of the spiritual and material worlds. C6.5.3
E	
Ecclesial / Canon Law	The code of universal norms governing the Catholic Church. C6.4.1
Embryonic Stem Cell Research	Any kind of experimentation or medical procedure involving the destruction of nascent human life contrary to its dignity. C6.4.16
Envy	One of the seven capital sins characterized by pain and misery when one sees another prosper. C6.4.33, C6.3.6
Eros	The inner drive, placed in a person as a holy quality by God, which attracts a

	person toward all that is true, good, and beautiful. [Based on TOB 47-48] C6.4.22
Eternal Law	The unchangeable plan of divine wisdom, insofar as it directs all the actions and events of the universe to the fulfillment of its purpose. C6.4.1
Euthanasia	An action or an omission which, of itself or by intention, causes the death of a handicapped, sick, or dying person, often falsely justified as a way of eliminating suffering. C6.4.16
Evangelical Counsels	The teachings of the New Law of poverty, chastity, and obedience proposed by Jesus which lead to the perfection of the Christian life, particularly when professed solemnly in the state of consecrated life. C6.2.1
F	
Failing to Keep Holy the Lord's Day	Sanctifying Sundays and holy days with worship and refraining from servile labor. C6.4.10
Failing to Pray	Neglect or omission of our obligation to raise up our hearts and minds to God. C6.4.10
Faith	Both a gift of God infused as a theological virtue and a human act by which the believer gives personal adherence to God in response to Revelation. C6.4.3, C6.2.9, C6.2.3
Fall	The original sin of Adam and Eve by which they lost the divine friendship and preternatural gifts for themselves and all their human progeny. C6.1.1
Freedom	The power to act or not to act in accord with the individual's responsibility. C6.5.1, C6.1.3, C6.2.7
Freedom/license	Freedom embraces responsibility and is guided by reason and virtue; license is choice without restraint. C6.6.1
Forms of Consecrated Life	The forms of consecrated life are hermetical life, consecrated virgin, religious life, and secular institute. C6.2.1
Fornication	An act of sexual intercourse between a man and a woman who are not validly married although they are free to marry. C6.4.19
Fortitude	One of the four cardinal moral virtues which ensure firmness in difficulties and constancy in doing the good. C6.2.9
G	
Gender dysphoria	A psychological condition in which people experience a marked incongruence between their experienced gender and the gender associated with their biological sex. [from American College of Pediatricians statement "Gender Dysphoria in Children", November 2018]. C6.5.4
Gluttony	Excess in desire and/or use of food and drink. C6.3.6
Golden Rule	The moral principle of treating others as one wants to be treated by them. C6.1.4
Grace	The free and undeserved gift that God gives us, either in sanctifying grace, to share his divine life and friendship or actual grace to help us conform our lives to his will. C6.2.4
Greed or Avarice	The capital sin which is an extreme desire for material goods and worldly honors. C6.4.33, C6.3.6
H	
Hedonism	The doctrine that pleasure is the goal of life and is man's highest good. C6.6.1
Hermetical Life	A life of silence and solitude in prayer and penance C6.2.1.

Homosexual acts	Sexual relations between men or between women. C6.5.4
Holy Day of Obligation	Feast days promulgated to be observed by attendance at Mass and rest from unnecessary servile work. C6.4.34
Hope	Hope is the theological virtue by which we desire the kingdom of Heaven and eternal life as our happiness. C6.2.9, C6.4.3
Human/Natural Virtues	Human virtues are firm attitudes, stable dispositions, habitual perfections of intellect and will that govern our actions, order our passions, and guide our conduct according to reason and faith. C6.2.9
Hypocrisy	Form of lying in which a person pretends to have virtues or moral qualities that are not possessed. C6.6.1
I	
Idolatry	The divinization or worship or substitution of a creature in place of God. C6.4.4
Image and Likeness	Each human being is created as a radically unique individual in imitation of God, imparting inherent dignity and ultimate eternal destiny. C6.1.2
Immoral Happiness	Popular equivalent of licentious or dissolute operation, or acting contrary to established norms of behavior. C6.1.5
Infertile period	The time for a woman when she is not able to conceive children. C6.4.19
Invincible ignorance	Lack of knowledge, either of fact or law, for which a person is not morally responsible. C6.3.4
Irreligion	A vice contrary by defect to the virtue of religion. C6.4.4
Intellect	The God-given ability that makes it possible for humans to think, reason, and judge and inform the will for good action. C6.1.3
Intention	The acting subject's free movement of the will towards a determined end. C6.3.4
J	
Justice	The cardinal moral virtue which consists in the constant and firm will to give what is due to God and to neighbor. C6.2.9
Justification	The gracious action of God which frees us from sin and sanctifies the inner man through faith. C6.2.3
Just War Theory	The strict conditions for legitimate defense by military force which require rigorous consideration through the prudential judgment of those who have responsibility for the common good. C6.4.34
K	
Keeping Something Loaned or Lost and The Destruction of Property of Others	Any form of unjustly taking and keeping or destroying the property of others. C6.4.27
L	
Language of the body	The way in which our physical gestures and appearance communicates without words. C6.4.20
Love	The sacrificial gift of self to another for that other's true good. C6.2.9, C6.4.3
Lust	The inordinate desire for sexual pleasures that inclines one to perceive others as mere objects solely for personal gratification. C6.4.19, C6.3.6

Lying	A statement that is objectively false spoken with the intention to deceive. C6.4.31
M	
Magic	The art of making use of the forces of nature by certain occult observances that have a religious appearance, or of courting the secret influences of the invisible world. C6.4.4
Making Fun of Another	Respect for the reputation of persons forbids every attitude and word likely to cause them unjust injury. C6.4.31
Marriage	A covenant or partnership of life between a man and woman ordered to the well-being of the spouses and the procreation and upbringing of children. C6.5.5
Masturbation	Direct stimulation of the sex organs outside of sexual intercourse. C6.4.19
Materialism	The theory that all reality is only matter, or a function of matter, or ultimately derived from matter. C6.6.1
Meditative prayer	Prayer in which we engage our mind and heart in reflection on God and the things of God prompted by a Biblical, liturgical, or spiritual text. C6.4.22
Misusing/False Oaths	To invoke the divine truthfulness as a pledge of one's own feigned truthfulness. C6.4.6
Missing Mass on Sundays or Holy Days of Obligation	The faithful are obliged to participate in the Eucharist on Sundays and other days of obligation, unless excused for a grave reason (like illness or the care of infants) or dispensed by their own pastor. C6.4.10
Modesty	The virtue that moderates all the internal and external movements and appearance of a person according to his or her state in life. C6.4.18
Moral Happiness	Any relative permanence in one's contentment in the possession of a good. C6.1.5
Mortal Sin	An actual sin that destroys sanctifying grace and causes the supernatural death of the soul. C6.3.4
Murder	The unjust killing of an innocent person. C6.4.16
N	
Natural Family Planning	The scientific, natural, and moral methods of regulating the conception of children. C6.4.21
Natural Moral Law	The original moral sense engraved on the soul of every man which enables him to discern by reason the good and the evil. C6.4.1
O	
Obedience	Willing submission to authority. C6.4.34
Object	The good toward which the will deliberately directs itself. C6.3.4
Omission	Willful neglect or positive refusal to perform some good action urged by the conscience. C6.3.4
Original Holiness	The state of unity with God that humanity enjoyed by Adam and Eve before Original Sin. C3.1.7
Original Innocence or Justice	The right relationship with themselves, each other, and all creation that Adam and Eve experienced before Original Sin. [based on CCC 375-376] C3.7.1
Original Sin	The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will. C6.3.2

P	
Paschal Mystery	Christ's work of redemption accomplished by his Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension. C6.2.3
Passions	The emotions or dispositions which incline us to good or evil actions. C6.1.3, C6.2.10
Paying Unjust Wages	Refusal or withholding legitimate and sufficient recompense for work done. C6.4.27
Perjury	Giving one's word under oath falsely, or making a promise under oath without intending to keep it. C6.4.6 , C6.4.31
Pornography	A description or portrayal of any person or activity that is consciously intended to stimulate immoral sexual feelings. C6.4.19
Poverty	The state of being extremely poor. C6.4.26
Priesthood	The second rank of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, characterized by collaboration in Sacramental ministry in union with the bishop. C6.5.5
Proportionalism	The idea that one can determine the right course of action by weighing up the good and the necessary evil caused by the action, aiming to choose the lesser of evils. C6.6.1
Protoevangelium	The "first Gospel" passage in Genesis 3:15 that first mysteriously announces the promise of the Messiah and Redeemer C6.1.1
Prudence	The virtue which disposes a person to discern the good and choose the correct means to accomplish it. C6.2.9
Purity	Freedom from anything that weakens or changes the nature of a being or its activity. C6.4.17, C6.5.2
Purity of Body	The state of virginity in the unmarried, and conjugal chastity in those who are married. C6.4.17
R	
Rash Judgment	Unquestioning conviction about another person's bad conduct without adequate grounds. C6.4.31
Redemption	The salvation of humanity by Jesus Christ. C6.1.1
Relativism	The view that there is no absolute truth or certitude, but instead depends entirely on variable factors such as person, place, time, and circumstances. C6.6.1, C6.2.15
Religious Life	A permanent state of life recognized by the Church, 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. C6.2.1
S	
Sabbath	The day to be kept holy to the worship of God and the freedom from servile work. C6.4.34
Salvation	The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone. C6.2.3
Same-sex attraction	Deep-seated internal tendencies and desires for sexual activity with members of the same gender. C6.6.1, C6.5.4
Same-Sex Unions	Publicly recognized intimate relationships between members of the same gender. C6.6.1
Sanctifying Grace	The habitual gift of God sharing his divine life with us. C6.2.5

Secular Institutes	A form of consecrated life in which the Christian faithful living in the world strive for the perfection of charity and work for the sanctification of the world. C6.2.1
Secularism	The practical exclusion of the supernatural for the improvement of human life based on his own effort and material means. C6.6.1
Self-Defense	The right to use force against an unjust aggressor. C6.4.34
Sermon on the Mount	Christ's description of disciples who seek the kingdom of heaven. C6.1.4
Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit	Wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord, which complete and perfect the virtues of those who receive them. C6.2.13
Sexual difference	Male and female is the twofold expression of human nature, equal in dignity and yet different from one another in important and complementary ways, including in their bodies and how they relate to each other and to the world. C6.5.4
Sexual Revolution	The changing moral values in society beginning in the 1960s that included contraception ideology, divorce ideology, and gender ideology. C6.6.1
Sloth	Laziness preventing one from completing legitimate duties. C6.3.6
Sterilization	Destroying or impairing the normal functioning of a healthy organ so as to prevent the future conception of children intentionally. C6.4.19
Suicide	The willful taking of one's own life. C6.4.16
Superstition	The attribution of a kind of magical power to certain practices or objects. C6.4.4
T	
Temperance	The cardinal moral virtue that moderates the attraction of pleasure and provides balance in the use of created goods. C6.2.9
Theft	The secret taking of an object against the legitimate owner's reasonable will for the purpose of gain. If secrecy is absent, the act is called robbery. C6.4.27
Theology of the Body	The papal audiences given by Pope John Paul II meditating on the meaning of the human person as a body-soul uniting making visible the mystery of the invisible Trinity through self-gift. C6.4.17
Theological Virtues	Faith, Hope, Love, are gifts infused by God into the souls of the faithful to make them capable of acting as his children and of meriting eternal life. C6.4.3, C6.2.9
Transgenderism	The idea that people can mentally identify themselves as a gender other than their biological gender. C6.6.1
Twelve Fruits of the Holy Spirit	Charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, chastity; perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us. C6.2.13
Two Great Commandments	The mandate of Christ to love both God and neighbor. C6.4.35
V	
Venial Sin	A lesser offense against God which does not deprive the sinner of sanctifying grace. C6.3.4
Virtue	A habitual and firm disposition to do the good, whether moral virtues acquired through human effort aided by God's grace or theological virtues infused directly by God C6.2.9
Vocation	A call from God, especially to dedicate oneself to showing total self-giving love in a lifelong commitment. C6.5.5, C6.2.2

W	
Will	The faculty of the human soul to choose the good freely based upon the intellect's knowledge. C6.1.3
Wrath (Anger)	The inordinate and uncontrolled feeling of unjust hatred. C6.3.6

Grade Twelve Course Seven Vocabulary

A	
Agriculture	The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products. C7.2.2
Annulment	a 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. C7.3.3
Apostolic Fathers	Christian writers of the first centuries thought to have had personal contact with the Apostles or been directly influenced by their writings. Sts. Clement of Rome, Ignatius of Antioch, and Polycarp of Smyrna were the most important of these fathers. Their writings covered the last twenty years of the first century to mid second century, and were concerned mostly with the guidance of individuals or local churches in some pressing need. C7.1.2
Apostolic Succession	The handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the apostles to their successors the bishops through the laying on of hands , as a permanent office in the Church. C7.1.2
Arianism	This heresy held that Jesus, God's Son, was not one-in-being with the Father. According to this heresy, Jesus was not truly divine, but was simply the first and greatest of all God's creatures. C7.1.8
B	
Baroque Architecture	The ornate form of ecclesiastical art, architecture, and music that began in Italy in the seventeenth century and eventually spread throughout the Continent. Its purpose was to infuse new life into the cold style of the later Renaissance. Purity of form, however, was sometimes sacrificed to a love of ornament. C7.3.4
Bishop	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 and characterized by pastoral care of a particular diocese. C7.1.7
Black Death	A form of bubonic plague that spread over Europe in the 14th century and killed an estimated quarter of the population. C7.2.2
Body of Christ	A name for the Church of which Christ is the head. All the baptized are members of the body. C7.6.6
Bride of Christ	The Church is the Bride of Christ. Christ loved her and handed himself over for her. This term implies the Church's personal relationship with Jesus Christ. C7.6.6
C	
Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state. C7.4.4
Carolingian	Pertaining to the Frankish dynasty founded by Charles (in Latin "Carolus") Martel, and reaching its apex of power under Charlemagne. C7.2.2
Catechism	An organized presentation of the essential teachings of the Catholic Church in regards to both faith and morals. C7.3.4
Christendom	The Christian polity insofar as the principles of Christianity governed (and still govern) the laws and civil institutions of nations. C7.2.1
Christian anthropology	The study of the human person involving not only the legitimate knowledge of science but also, and especially, the deeper meaning and truth about the

	person as revealed by God through Scripture and through Jesus Christ. TOB C7.6.1
Church Fathers	Church teachers and writers of the early centuries whose teachings are a witness to the tradition of the Church. C7.1.6
Collectivism	The theory and practice of the ownership of land and the means of production by the state. C7.4.4
Colonialism	The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another territory, occupying it with settlers . C7.3.5
Contraception	Any action which, either in anticipation of the sexual act or in its actual occurrence or in the development of its natural consequences within the body, proposes to render procreation impossible. TOB [CCC 2370 quoting HV 14] C7.6.4
Courage national support group	An apostolate approved by the Catholic Church which offers confidential support to those who experience same-sex attractions, but who desire to refrain from engaging in homosexual acts and to embrace chastity with the help of others with similar experiences and with the grace of God offered through prayer and the sacraments of the Church. The apostolate's website is www.CourageRC.org . TOB C7.6.5
Crusader	Those that participated in the military expeditions undertaken by Christians in the eleventh through fourteenth centuries to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims. C7.2.6
Cuis Regio Eius Religio	A Latin phrase which literally means "whose realm, their religion," meaning that the religion of the ruler was to dictate the religion of those ruled. C.7.3.2
D	
Dark Night of the Senses	A series of stages of growing in deeper holiness of body and soul, described by saints such as St. John of the Cross and St. Teresa of Avila, in which a person, especially early on in their spiritual life, may experience temporary internal difficulties, discouragements, and sufferings as he or she attempts to part ways with sinful bodily habits and behaviors, especially those to which he or she had become greatly attached to. C7.6.3
Deism	The theory that accepts the existence of God on purely rational grounds but denies or doubts or rejects as credible. Christianity as a supernatural religion. C7.4.1
Didache	The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. A first century treatise on Christian life, written before 100 A.D. C7.1.5
Diocese/See	The territory over which a bishop exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction. C7.1.7
Dualism	An ancient and long-standing philosophy which holds that, instead of one good God, there are rather two eternal principals (Good and Evil) which are locked in permanent conflict. C7.6.2
E	
Ecumenical Council	Ecumenical literally meaning universal. General councils of the Church, convened by the Pope and consisting of Bishops from around the world. C7.4.6
Edict of Milan-313 AD	Proclamation from Constantine that legalized Christianity in the Roman Empire C7.1.4

Empiricism	A method of empirical observation based on the process of observation, hypothesis formation, testing, analysis, and replication/repetition as needed. The system of thought that claims that experience through the senses is the only valid source of knowledge C7.4.1 .
Eucharist	The ritual sacramental action that constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration and communion in the Paschal Mystery of Jesus Christ, also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. C7.6.6
F	
Feudalism	A contractual system by which the nation as represented by the king lets its lands out to individuals who pay rent by doing governmental work not merely in the shape of military service, but also of suit to the king's court. C7.2.2
G	
gender dysphoria	A psychological condition in which people experience a marked incongruence between their experienced gender and the gender associated with their biological sex. [from American College of Pediatricians statement "Gender Dysphoria in Children", November 2018]. C7.6.5
Gentile	People who were not Jews. C7.1.2
Gnosticism	A specific form of dualism philosophy prevalent in the first centuries of the Roman Empire which held that the world – especially the physical world including the body – is evil, the product of a fall, and is thus to be rejected or left behind in favor of embracing only the spiritual. C7.6.2
Gothic Architecture	Originally the style of architecture associated with the Goths; it eventually spread throughout Europe from about 1200 to 1500. It is characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaulting, flying buttresses, and other features previously unknown in Church building. C7.2.2
Great Commission	The missionary mandate from Jesus Christ, "Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, until the close of the age." C7.1.2
Gregorian Chant	A form of plainchant that is the music of the Roman Rite. Noted for its simplicity in comparison with other forms of chant. C7.2.2
H	
Heresy	The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be believed with divine and Catholic faith. C7.1.8
Homosexuality	Active relations between men or between women who experience a predominant sexual attraction toward persons of the same sex. As freely-chosen actions, homosexual acts are always intrinsically disordered. C7.6.5
<i>Humanae Vitae</i>	Encyclical Letter of Pope Paul VI from 1968 which evaluated the moral issues surrounding contraception and confirmed long-standing Catholic teaching from ancient times that contraception is immoral, since it contradicts the nature of the sexual act as inherently designed to be life-giving, as well as the fact that contraception involves a "using" of the other as an object for mere gratification. C7.6.4
Humanism	Name originally given to the intellectual, literary, and scientific movements of the fourteenth century through the early sixteenth that aimed to base every

	branch of learning on the culture of classical Greek and Roman antiquity. C7.3.1
I	
Immaculate Conception	The solemn definition title of the Blessed Virgin Mary as sinless from her first moment of existence by Pius IX in 1854, "The most holy Virgin Mary was, in the first moment of her conception, by a unique gift of grace, and privilege of almighty God in view of the merits of Jesus Christ the Redeemer of mankind, preserved free from all stain of original sin." C7.4.3
Inculturation	The Church's efforts to make the message of Christ penetrate a given cultural milieu, calling on the latter to grow according to all its particular values, as long as these are compatible with the Gospel. C7.1.6
Indulgence	An indulgence was a mitigation of the severe canonical penances imposed on the faithful for grave sins. C7.3.2
Industrial Revolution	In modern history, the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing. C7.4.4
Infallibility	Freedom from error in teaching the universal Church in matters of faith or morals. C7.4.3
K	
Kingdom	A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen. The Christian understanding of Kingdom is the kingdom of God is the manifestation and the realization of God's plan of salvation in all its fullness. C7.2.6
L	
Lateran IV -1215	Made reform decrees, ordered annual confession and Easter Communion, first officially used the term "transubstantiation" C7.2.2
Lay Investiture	The act by which a sovereign, in the Middle Ages, granted titles, possessions, and temporal rights to bishops, abbots, and other spiritual leaders. C7.2.1
Liberalism	Classical liberalism is a school of thought that promotes personal freedom through such means as constitutional/representative governments, freedom of speech and press, freedom of religion, and the separation of Church and state. C7.4.1
M	
Manichaeism	A specific form of dualism philosophy prevalent in the first centuries of the Roman Empire which held a deep suspicion regarding the human body as a material entity, especially the realm of sexuality as a bodily activity. C7.6.2
Martyr	A person who chooses to suffer and die, rather than renounce his or her faith or Christian principles. After the example of Christ, one does not resist one's persecutors when they use violence out of hatred or malice against Christ, or his Church, or some revealed truth of the Catholic religion. C7.1.3
Mendicant Orders	Mendicant meaning beggar. Religious orders who are forbidden to own property in common, are therefore required to work or beg for their living, and are not bound to one monastery by a vow of stability. C7.2.2
Mission	a settlement established for the education and conversion of indigenous peoples, particularly in the New World during the colonial era. Missions tended to focus on education in Christian morals, agricultural skills, and European cultural norms. C7.5.1

Modernism	A theory about the origin and nature of Christianity, which holds that religion is essentially a matter of experience, personal and collective to the denial of any objective revelation of God to the human race. C7.4.5
Monasticism	The way of life, characterized by asceticism and self-denial, followed by religious who live more or less secluded from the world, according to fixed rule and under vows, in order to praise God through contemplation and apostolic charity. Some monastic institutes dedicate themselves wholly to contemplation; others engage in some works of the apostolate or of Christian charity, in accord with the character of monastic life. C7.1.9
Monophysitism	This heresy taught that Christ's humanity was totally absorbed by His divinity so that His human nature disappeared into the "ocean" of the divinity. For the Monophysites, Christ had only one divine nature. C7.1.8
Mysticism	The ability of a Christian to deeper in relationship with God by embracing a life of ongoing growth in holiness in daily actions, rooted in a deep desire for greater intimacy with God in personal prayer, nourished by the graces of the sacraments. All Christians are called to grow in the mystical life of love for God, using the saints as examples and guides. C7.6.3
N	
Nationalism	Identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations and allegiances. C7.3.2
Nestorianism	This heresy taught that Mary was not the "Bearer of God" (Theotokos) but rather the "Bearer of Christ" (Christokos) because the divine cannot be born, suffer, or die, Nestorianism seems to teach that there were two persons in Christ, a divine person and a human person. C7.1.8
Nominalism	A theory that denies that universals are true concepts, present in the mind, that correspond to and are founded on objective reality. All abstract ideas, according to the nominalists, are only useful labels theory that universal abstract ideas such as truth and goodness do not exist because they are not founded upon objective reality. C7.3.1
P	
Patriarch	In the Church hierarchy, and especially among the Churches of the east, a patriarch is senior bishop with jurisdiction over a larger unit of patriarchal churches, (patriarchate) of a certain rite or region or liturgical tradition. C7.1.7
Patriarchate	The territory ruled ecclesiastically by a patriarch. C7.1.7
Peace of Westphalia	European settlements of 1648, which brought to an end the Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Dutch and the German phase of the Thirty Years' War. Under the terms of the peace settlement, a number of countries received territories or were confirmed in their sovereignty over territories. C7.3.2
Pentecost	Feast commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles. It takes its name from the fact that it comes about fifty days after Easter. C7.1.2
Polyphony	Multiple voices. Polyphonic music consists of two or more independent vocal melodies that create incidental harmony when sung together. C7.3.4
Predestination	A doctrine proposed by Jean Calvin that holds that for all eternity God has chosen by a positive act of His will those who will be saved and those who will be damned, without regard for human initiative or individual freedom. C7.3.3

Protestantism/Protestant	The system of faith, worship, and practice derived from the principles of the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century. C7.3.2
Purification	The process of becoming free from unhealthy, sinful habits of body and/or soul by cooperating with the graces of God in personal prayer and the sacraments. C7.6.3
R	
Rationalism	System of thought or attitude of mind which holds that human reason is self-sufficient and does not need the help of divine revelation to know all that is necessary for a person's well-being. C7.4.1
Renaissance	Meaning "Rebirth. The revival of classic, especially of Greek, learning and the recovery of ancient art in the departments of sculpture, painting, and architecture. From it dates the chief origins of modern thought and art and social life. C7.2.2
Rite	The diverse liturgical traditions in which the one catholic and apostolic faith has come to be expressed and celebrated in various cultures and lands. C7.1.7
S	
Same-sex attraction	Deep-seated internal tendencies and desires for homosexual activity. Most do not choose the attraction itself, the origin of which is not known and can come from a variety of sources for different people. Having the attractions/inclinations is not itself sinful, since this is prior to any decisions or actions. C7.6.5
Scientific Method	The Scientific Method is characterized by the following steps: hypothesis, testing, analysis, replication/repetition as needed, data recording, and sharing. C7.4.1
Schism	Refusal of submission to the Supreme Pontiff or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him. C7.1.8
Scholasticism	The system of philosophy and theology first developed in the medieval schools of Christian Europe, having a scholastic or technical language and methodology, building on the writings of the Church Fathers, notably St. Augustine (354-430), using many of the philosophical principles and insights of Aristotle and Neoplatonism, and coordinated into a synthesis of human and divine wisdom by St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-74). C7.2.2
Seljuk Turks	Several Turkish dynasties that ruled over large parts of Asia from the 11th to the 13th centuries C7.2.6
Seminary	Where priests undergo formation, being shaped into an effective minister of God to the Church. It is a place of higher theological learning and is an essential component to becoming a priest. C7.3.4
Sola Gratia	By grace alone. Salvation is conveyed by the grace and goodwill of God as part of free gift without merit on the part of the sinner. C7.3.3
Sola Fide	By faith alone humanity is justified only by a confident trust in God through the saving merits of Jesus Christ. C7.3.3
Sola Scriptura	In Scripture alone. All of divine revelation is contained exclusively in the Bible. It therefore denies that there is any revealed tradition. C7.3.3
Subsidiarity	The social teaching of the Church is based on the human person as the principle, subject and object of every social organization. Subsidiarity is one of the core principles of this teaching. This principle holds that human affairs are best handled at the lowest possible level, closest to the affected persons. C7.4.4

T	
Transgenderism	The concept in which gender is seen as dependent upon the subjective mindset of each person, who can choose a gender not corresponding to his or her biological sex. C7.6.5
Transubstantiation	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 of the entire substance of the wine into the Blood of Christ, even though the appearances or “species” of bread and wine remain. C7.3.4

Grade Twelve Course Eight Vocabulary

A	
Abortion	Deliberate termination of pregnancy by killing the unborn child. C8.5.1
Anarchy	The theory that laws are an invasion of the rights of free, intelligent beings; that individuals have the right to unlimited self-expression; and that the self-interest of the individual, if intelligently pursued, will best serve the common good. C8.4.2
Authority	Suggest CCC 1897: "the quality by virtue of which persons or institutions make laws and give orders to men and expect obedience from them." C8.2.4
C	
Charity	The works of mercy are charitable actions by which we come to the aid of our neighbor in his spiritual and bodily necessities. Instructing, advising, consoling, comforting are spiritual works of mercy, as are forgiving and bearing wrongs patiently. C8.2.1
Common Good	The sum total of social conditions which allow people, either as groups or as individuals, to reach their fulfillment more fully and more easily. C8.2.4
Community of Sanctified Believers	The faithful of the whole world. This broad definition can be understood in various senses all derived from the Scriptures, notably as the community of believers, the kingdom of God, and the Mystical Body of Christ. C8.1.6
Commutative Justice	The virtue that regulates those actions which involve the rights between one individual and another individual. C8.2.2
Conscientious Objection	A person who, on moral or religious grounds, refuses to perform military service. C8.4.2
Culture of Death	A culture based around the concept that human life can be a means to some other end and not solely an end itself. C8.4.2
D	
Distributive Justice	The virtue that regulates those actions which involve the rights that an individual may claim from society. C8.2.2
E	
Eschatological Man	The experience of saved humanity after the Second Coming of Jesus, with body and soul whole and integrated. TOB C8.5.5
F	
Fall	The original sin of Adam and Eve by which they lost the divine friendship and preternatural gifts for themselves and all their human progeny. TOB C8.5.5
Family	A natural society of persons who are related by covenant or blood and who typically include a father, mother, and children. In addition to the natural family, the Church recognizes also the supernatural family of the diocese and of a religious community, whose members are to co-operate for the upbuilding of the Body of Christ. C8.3.1
Family of God	From the beginning, the core of the Church was often constituted by those who had become believers together with all [their] household. When they were converted, they desired that their whole household should also be saved. C8.1.6
Freedom	The power, rooted in reason and will, to act or not to act, to do this or that, and so to perform deliberate actions on one's own responsibility. Human freedom is a

	force for growth and maturity in truth and goodness; it attains its perfection when directed toward God, our beatitude. C8.1.1
H	
Human Dignity	Human persons are willed by God; they are imprinted with God's image. Their dignity does not come from the work they do, but from the persons they are. The Catholic Church proclaims that human life is sacred and that the dignity of the human person is the foundation of a moral vision for society. This belief is the foundation of all the principles of Catholic social teaching. C8.1.1, C8.3.1
Human trafficking	The commercial practice of forcing individuals, often minors and females, into prostitution or other sexual acts for profit. It is a grave disrespect for the dignity of the victims involved and reduces them to the status of “objects” by those who take advantage of them. C8.5.2
I	
Image and Likeness	The similarity shared between humans and God, both being capable of self-knowledge, of self-possession and of freely giving himself and entering into communion with other persons. C8.1.2
Intellect	The spiritual power of cognition, knowing reality in a nonmaterial way. C8.1.1
J	
Justice	As a virtue, it is the constant and permanent determination to give everyone his or her rightful due. C8.2.2
L	
Law (Moral)	The norm of human conduct, whether revealed or known by reason. The term is used to distinguish the law as binding in conscience, from mere statutes or directives intended to ensure good order. C8.2.4
Legal Justice	The virtue that regulates those actions which society justly requires of the individual for the common good. C8.2.2
M	
Missionary discipleship	Accepting the message of Jesus, following him, and living as he taught us to live in a way that seeks to invite others to follow Jesus as well so that they, too, can enjoy the deep relationship of love that he desires to have with them as well. C8.5.4
Modern Era	The period of history that succeeds the Middle Ages, which ended approximately 1500 A.D. C8.2.3
Mother and Teacher	The Church as Teacher is the Magisterium which gives an authentic interpretation of the Word of God whether in its written form or in the form of Tradition, and has been entrusted to the living teaching office of the Church. The Church, as Mother is an image of the Church interrelated with the Bride of Christ and evokes the image of the Church as one who nourishes. C8.1.6
Mystical Body of Christ	The Catholic Church established by Christ as an extension and continuation of the Incarnation. C8.1.6
O	
Objectification	Any treatment of the body of self or others in such a way as to disrespect its inherent meaning as a gift for another in purity. This treatment seeks to see a

	person merely as an impersonal “object” for use (including mere self-gratification) rather than a personal “subject” deserving dignity and respect. C8.5.2
Original Man	The experience of humanity prior to the Fall; the experience which God intended man to enjoy as an integrated unity of body and soul able to relate to other persons with pure love as total self-gift, free from concupiscence. C8.5.5
P	
Personal Sin	Any thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to God's eternal law. C8.4.1
Post-Modern Era	A term sometimes used to describe the current era, which denotes a departure from the presuppositions of the enlightenment, the industrial revolution, and classical liberalism C8.2.3
R	
Racism	The attitude which rejects the fundamental dignity of all human beings; discrimination and unjust actions against people of other races. C8.5.3
Redemption	The salvation of humanity by Jesus Christ. TOB C8.5.5
Religious Liberty	A fundamental right that means that the government cannot coerce people into acting against their consciences. C8.4.2
Responsibilities	Having become a member of the Church, the person baptized belongs no longer to himself, but to him who died and rose for us. From now on, he is called to be subject to others, to serve them in the communion of the Church, and to "obey and submit" to the Church's leaders, holding them in respect and affection. Just as Baptism is the source of responsibilities and duties, the baptized person also enjoys rights within the Church: to receive the sacraments, to be nourished with the Word of God and to be sustained by the other spiritual helps of the Church. (ccc 1269) C8.3.1
Right to Life	Because human life is sacred and that the dignity of the human person is the foundation of a moral vision for society, human life at all stages from conception through natural death is sacred. C8.4.2
Right to Private Property	The right of having a share of earthly goods sufficient for oneself and one's family. “By its very nature private property has a social quality which is based on the law of the common destination of earthly goods” (Gaudium et Spes, 71.) C8.4.2
Rights	That to which someone has a just claim. C8.3.1
S	
Saint	Those who distinguish themselves by heroic virtue during life and whom the Church honors as saints either by her ordinary universal teaching authority or by a solemn definition called canonization. C8.1.3
Social Justice	The virtue that inclines one to co-operate with others in order to help make the institutions of society better serve the common good. C8.2.2
Social Nature	The aspect of man making him understandable only in relation to others. C8.1.4
Social Sin	The sinfulness of society into which a person is born. Its premise is that modern socialization and collectivization have immersed everyone in other people's values and moral actions to an unprecedented degree. C8.4.1
Society	Society implies fellowship, company, and has always been conceived as signifying a human relation, and not a herding of sheep, a hiving of bees, or a

	mating of wild animals. The accepted definition of a society is a stable union of a plurality of persons cooperating for a common purpose of benefit to all. The fullness of co-operation involved naturally extends to all the activities of the mind, will, and external faculties, commensurate with the common purpose and the bond of union: this alone presents an adequate, human working-together. C8.1.4
Solidarity	It is a firm and persevering determination to commit oneself to the common good; that is to say, to the good of all and of each individual, because we are all really responsible for all. C8.3.1
Subsidiarity	The social teaching of the Church is based on the human person as the principle, subject and object of every social organization. Subsidiarity is one of the core principles of this teaching. This principle holds that human affairs are best handled at the lowest possible level, closest to the affected persons. C8.3.1
U	
Universal Destination of Goods	All of creation is given not just to man, but to all men, so that each might exercise a creative and conserving dominion, completing and perfecting creation for God's glory. C8.3.1
V	
Vocation	Call from God to a distinctive state of life in which a person can reach holiness. C8.5.4
W	
Will	The faculty of the human soul to choose the good freely based upon the intellect's knowledge. C8.1.1
Work	continuing participation in God's creation by cultivating the gifts given by God for one's own good and the good of others. C8.3.1