GLOSSARY

Important Terms within the Standards

The underlined words in the standards are defined within the Glossary. It is important to note that the Glossary is intended primarily for the teacher in order to promote further understanding and engagement with the material and supporting documents.

**Based on Religion Standards from the Archdiocese of Seattle*

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Abba	K	Father; the Spirit of the Son of God in our hearts, crying out, "Abba! Father!" (CCC #683, 742, 1303, 276 ,2777)
Abortion	8	Deliberate termination of pregnancy by killing the unborn child. Such direct abortion, willed either as an end or a means, is gravely contrary to the moral law. The Church attaches the canonical penalty of excommunication to this crime against human life. (CCC #2271, 2272)
Abraham	6	Old Testament patriarch, father of Isaac (son of Sarah) and Ishmael (son of Hagar), with whom God made a covenant promising Abraham and his wife Sarah that they would become the parents of many peoples through whom all nations of the earth will be blessed. (Gn 11:27-32, 12:1-9, 15:1-19, 17:1-10, 21:1-19, CCC #59-61, 705-706, 1716, 2570, 2572)
Absolution	2	An essential element of the Sacrament of Penance or Reconciliation, in which the priest, by the power entrusted to the Church by Christ, pardons the sin(s) of the penitent. (CCC #1424, 1442, 1449, 1453, 1480)
Acolytes	3	One who attends the minister in a liturgical service and assists in minor duties; server at some rituals such as the Mass. (CCC #1143-1144, 1369)
Admonish the Sinner	4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447)
Adoration	2	The act of worshiping God; the act of reverencing Christ in the Blessed Sacrament; intentional communion with God out of a sense of wonder. (1 Jn. 1:3, CCC #1083, 1178, 2628, 2781)
Advent	All	The liturgical season of four weeks devoted to preparation for the coming of Christ at Christmas. (CCC #524)
Alb	All	The sacred garment common to all ordained and instituted ministers of any rank is the alb, to be tied at the waist with a cincture unless it is made so as to fit even without such. (CCC #336)
Alleluia	All	Means "praise God." Sung or recited before the Gospel except during Lent
Altar	All	The sacred table used only for offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Before new altars are used, they are typically dedicated for their special purpose by a bishop. One or more relics of saints are commonly set into the altar. (CCC #1383)
Ambo	2	The ambo is a special stand or place from where the Scriptures are read at Mass and the homily is given. (Also called lectern or podium.) (CCC #1154)
Angel	All	A spiritual, personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan. (CCC #329-331) A messenger of God.
Angelus	7,8	Catholic devotional practice performed in the early morning, at noon, and in the evening, usually in places where the custom is generally observed, during the ringing of a bell. It consists of three verses with their responses, each followed by a Hail Mary, and it concludes
Annulment	8	An annulment is a declaration by a Church tribunal (a Catholic church court) that a marriage throught to be valid according to Church law actually fell short of at least one of the essential elements required for a binding union. (USCCB>Issues and Action>Marriage and Family>Marriage)
Annunciation	2	The visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to inform her that she was to be the mother of the Savior. After giving her consent to God's word, Mary became the mother of Jesus by the power of The Holy Spirit. (CCC #973)
Anointing, Sacrament of Healing	2	One of the seven sacraments administered by a priest to a baptized person in danger of death because of illness or old age, through prayer and the anointing of the body with the oil of the sick. The proper effects of the sacrament include a special grace of healing and comfort to the
Antiphonal	3	A prayer recited in two groups

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

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Apologetics	8	The theological discipline that deals with the reasons for believing God and accepting the faith presented by the Christian Church; a defense of Catholicism by the use of logic, Scripture, and Church teaching
Apologist	8	One who writes or speaks in defense of Christian beliefs and practices
Apostles	1	A term meaning one who is sent as Jesus was sent by the Father, and as He sent His chosen disciples to preach the Gospel to the whole world. (CCC# 857)
Apostles Creed	1	A statement of Christian faith developed from the baptismal creed or "symbol" of the ancient Church of Rome, the see of St. Peter, first of the Apostles. The Apostles' Creed is considered to be a faithful summary of the faith of the Apostles. (See Prayers)
Apostolic Succession	7,8	The unbroken line of succession beginning with the apostles and perpetuated through bishops, considered essential for orders and sacraments to be valid
Apostolic Tradition	3	This living transmission, accomplished in the Holy Spirit, is called Tradition, since it is distinct from Sacred Scripture, though closely connected to it. Through Tradition, "The Church, in her doctrine, life, and worship, perpetuates and transmits to every generation all that she herself is, all that she believes. The sayings of the holy Fathers are a witness to the life-giving presence of this Tradition, showing how its riches are poured out in the practice and life of the Church, in her belief and her prayer." (CCC #78, 174, 1124, 2651)
Archdiocese	3	The chief diocese of an ecclesiastical province (see province and metropolitan). It is governed by an archbishop. (USCCB)
Arianism	8	A fourth-century heresy propagated by Arius denying the divinity of Jesus Christ. Following views which Gnostics had popularized, he regarded the Son of God as standing midway between God and creatures; not like God without a beginning, but possessing all other divine perfections, not of one essence, nature, substance with the Father and therefore not like him in divinity. (See Heresy)
Ark of the Covenant	6	A sacred, wooden box in which the tablets of the Ten Commandments were kept. (CCC #2578; 2594; 2130; 2058)
Ascension	1	The entry of Jesus' humanity into divine glory in God's heavenly domain, forty days after his resurrection (CCC #659, 665); one of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary
Aspirations	2	Short formalized prayer of about a dozen words. It is expressed in choice language, sometimes poetic, its purpose being to help one maintain a spirit of recollection in God's presence during the day
Baptism	All	The first of the seven sacraments, and the "door" which gives access to the other sacraments. Baptism is the first and chief sacrament of forgiveness of sins, because it unites us with Christ, who died for our sins and rose for our justification. The rite of Baptism consists in immersing the candidate in water, or pouring water on the head, while pronouncing the invocation of the Most Holy Trinity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. (CCC #977, 1213, 1275, 1278)
Baptismal font	K	A baptistry pool, bowl, or fountain at which someone is baptized. (Mk 1:9-11, Mt 28 19, Acts 8:26-38, CCC #1214, 1226-1246)
Bear wrongs	8	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447)
Beatitudes	3	The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness. (Mt 5. 3-12; Lk 6. 20-26) (CCC #1717, 1728)
Benediction	5	A Eucharistic devotion in the Catholic Church of the Latin Rite that takes place in the context of adoration. In its traditional form, a priest, vested in surplice, stole, and cope, places on the altar the consecrated Host in the monstrance, and then incenses it. Benediction occurs when the priest lifts the monstrance containing the Host and blesses the congregation. (See Blessing)
Bethlehem	All	Bethlehem is mentioned in Joshua 19:15, as one of the twelve cities belonging to the tribe of Zebulon. It is but a small town, poorly built, a little less than seven miles southwest of Sapphoris (Saffurieh) and seven miles northwest of Nazareth, the birthplace of Our Lord. (CCC #563)
Bible	All	Sacred Scripture; the books that contain the truth of God's revelation and were composed by human authors inspired by the Holy Spirit. The Old Testament and the New Testament are the two main parts of the Bible. The Church's holy book. (CCC #105)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

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Bishop	2	One who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of the Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the Episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles. He is the shepherd of a particular church entrusted to him and the head of a diocese. (CCC #1557; cf. 861, 886)
Blessed Mother	1	Mary, the Mother of Jesus, because she is the mother of Jesus - Son of God and second Person of the Blessed Trinity - according to the flesh, she is rightly called the Mother of God. (CCC #148, 495) Mary is also called "full of grace," and "Mother of the Church"
Blessed Sacrament	2	The Blessed Sacrament is a name given to the Eucharist, especially the consecrated elements reserved in the tabernacle for adoration or for the sick (CCC #1330). Another name for the Eucharist. (CCC #1330)
Blessing	All	A blessing or benediction is a prayer invoking God's power and care upon some person, place, thing, or undertaking. The prayer of benediction acknowledges God as the source of all blessing. Some blessings confer a permanent status: consecration of persons to God, or setting things apart for liturgical usage. (CCC #1671, 2626)
Body of Christ	1	The human body which the Son of God assumed through his conception in the womb of Mary and which is now glorified in heaven (CCC #467, 476, 645). This same body and blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, are sacramentally present in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine. (CCC #1374) The Church is called the (mystical) body of Christ because of the intimate communion which Jesus shares with his disciples; the metaphor of a body, whose head is Christ and whose members are the faithful, provides an image which keeps in focus both the unity and the diversity of the Church. (CCC #787, 790, 1396)
Book of Blessings	7	Every blessing the Church can impart is included in this ritual, as in information for the priest on appropriate settings for the blessings and background information
Book of Gospels		The reverent act of processing The book of the Gospels from gathering to altar and from altar to ambo is an important part of the liturgical celebration. As the most visible book to the assembly, the book of the Gospels is meant to convey the power of the word of God to our communities
Bread and wine	1	The elements used in the celebration of Eucharist (unleavened bread and natural pure wine). NOTE: After the Eucharistic Prayer the bread and wine is referred to as the consecrated bread and wine or the Body and Blood of Christ. (CCC #1333, 1350, 1147, 1148)
Bread of Life	2	Holy Eucharist
Bury the Dead	4	A Corporal Work of Mercy, burying the dead reminds us of the hope we have in the Resurrection
Cain	4	Committed the first murder when he killed his brother Abel. (CCC #401)
Canon Law	8	The rules which provide the norms for good order in the visible society of the Church. Those canon laws that apply universally are contained in the Codes of Canon Law. The most recent Code of Canon Law was promulgated in 1983 for the Latin Church and in 1991 for the Eastern Church. (USCCB)
Canon of Scripture	8	It was by the apostolic Tradition that the Church discerned which writings are to be included in the list of the sacred books. This complete list is called the canon of Scripture. It includes 46 books for the Old Testament (45 if we count Jeremiah and Lamentations as one) and 27 for the New Testament. (CCC #120, 1117)
Canon of the Mass	8	The central part of the Mass, also known as the Eucharistic Prayer of "anaphora," which contains the prayer of thanksgiving and consecration. (CCC #1352)
Canonization	3	A solemn declaration by the Pope that a deceased members of the faithful may be proposed as a model and venerated as a saint. (CCC #828)
Canticles	6	A hymn other song of praise taken from scripture other than the Psalms e.g. Magnificat, Luke 1.46-55, A song of the Blessed, Matthew 5.3-1
Capital Punishment	8	Assuming that the guilty party's identity and responsibility have been fully determined, the traditional teaching of the Church does not exclude recourse to the death penalty, if this is the only possible way of effectively defending human lives against the unjust aggressor. (CCC #2267)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Cardinal Virtues	4	Four pivotal human virtues that will govern our acts, order our passions, and guide our conduct in accordance with reason and faith. Prudence, justice, fortitude, temperance. (CCC #1805, 1834)
Cassock	4	A long- sleeved, ankle-length black robe with a Roman collar at the neck. (USCCB)
Catachumenate	4	The formation of those in preparation for their Christian initiation that aims at bringing their conversion and their faith to maturity within the ecclesial community; a period of Christian development in RCIA. (CCC #1248)
Catacombs	8	A subterranean cemetery consisting of galleries or passages with side recesses for tombs, where early Christians celebrated Mass. (USCCB)
Catechesis	6	An education of children, young people, and adults in the faith of the Church through the teaching of Christian doctrine in a unified and systematic way to make them disciples of Jesus Christ. Catechesis is built on the initial proclamation of the Gospel or missionary preaching to arouse faith; examination of the reasons for belief; experience of Christian living; celebration of the sacraments; integration into the ecclesial community; and apostolic and missionary witness. (CCC #5, 426-427)
Catechist	4	An education of children, young people, and adults in the faith of the Church through the teaching of Christian doctrine in an organic and systematic way to make them disciples of Jesus Christ. Those who perform the ministry of catechesis in the Church are "catechists." (CCC #5, 426, 427)
Catechumen	4	A person who is preparing for Baptism. The candidates are anointed with the oil of catechumens by which they are strengthened in their conversion from sin and renunciation of Satan. (CCC #1237)
Catholic	3	One of the four marks of the Church, taken from the Nicene Creed. The Church is catholic or universal both because she possesses the fullness of Christ's presence and the means of salvation, and because she has been sent out by Christ on a mission to the entire human race. (CCC #750, 830)
Catholic Charities	4	Catholic Charities is a network of charities; it is one of the largest charities in the United States. Catholic Charities uses a variety of approaches to work on poverty providing the following: Basic needs, disaster relief, health services, HIV/AIDS services, housing, and hunger. (CatholicCharitiesUSA.org)
Catholic Church	All	The Church established by Christ on the foundation of the Apostles, possessing the fullness of the means of salvation which he has willed: Correct and complete confession of faith, full sacramental life, and ordained ministry in apostolic succession. (CCC #830)
Catholic Letters	7	James, I and II; Peter, I, II, and III; John, and Jude
Catholic Social Teaching	3	The teaching (social doctrine) of the Church on the truth of revelation about human dignity, human solidarity, and the principles of justice and peace; the moral judgments about economic and social matters required by such truth and about the demands of justice and peace. (CCC #2419-2422)
Celibacy	8	The state or condition of those who have chosen to remain unmarried for the sake of the kingdom of heaven in order to give themselves entirely to God and to the service of his people. In the Latin Church, celibacy is obligatory for priests and bishops. In some Eastern Churches, celibacy is a prerequisite for bishops only; priests may not marry after they have been ordained. (CCC #1579, 1580)
Chalice	2	The consecrated cup, made of precious materials, used to hold the Blood of Jesus during the Mass. (USCCB)
Charism	5	A specific gift or grace of the Holy Spirit which directly or indirectly benefits the Church, given in order to help a person live out the Christian life, or to serve the common good in building up the Church. (CCC #799, 951)
Charity	4	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. (CCC #1822)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

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Chastity	5	The moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, provides for the proper living of one's sexuality in the context of his or her vocation. (CCC #1832, 2337) Promotes the full integration of sexuality within persons in accord with their state of life - married, single, professed religious or consecrated celibate. Chastity is a virtue that allows us to do what is right and good in the areas of relationship and sexuality. (Catechetical Formation and Chaste Living, 2008)
Chasuble	4	The colored outermost garment worn by bishops and priests in celebrating the Eucharist. Its color depends upon the liturgical season or specific memorial, feast, or solemnity celebrated that day. (USCCB)
Child of God	All	Why did God make you? God made me to know Him, to love Him and to serve Him in this world so that I may be happy with Him in the next (Heaven). How did God make you? In His image. (CCC #1721, 355)
Choral prayer	1	Prayer in community - recited or sung
Chrism	8	Perfumed oil blessed by the bishop. (CCC #1241, 1289; 1291; 1294)
Christian	K	A name derived from that of Christ himself. The name refers to all those who have been anointed through the gift of the Holy Spirit in Baptism; hence, the followers of Christ, the members of the Christian Church. According to Acts 11:26 "It was in Antioch that the disciples were first called Christians." (CCC #1289)
Christian Initiation	6	The foundations of every Christian life laid by the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist. The process by which a non-baptized person is prepared to become a full member of the church is called the catechumenate, which was restored in the Latin Church by the Second Vatican Council, and whose distinct stages and rites are found in the Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults, RCIA. (CCC #1212, 1230)
Christian symbols	2	Symbols, objects representing Christ, e.g. fish, lamb. (USCCB)
Christmas	All	The feast of the Nativity, the birth of Jesus. (CCC #1171)
Christology	8	The field of study within Christian theology which is primarily concerned with the nature - human and divine- and person of Jesus Christ as recorded in the New Testament. (USCCB)
Church	All	The name given the "convocation"or "assembly" of the People God has called together from "the ends of the earth." In Christian usage, the word "Church" has three inseparable meanings: The People that God gathers in the whole world; the particular or local church (diocese); and the liturgical (above all Eucharistic) assembly. The Church draws her life from the Word and the Body of Christ, and so herself becomes Christ's Body. (CCC #752) In the Creed, the sole Church of Christ is professed to be one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. (CCC #811)
Church Social Teachings	3	See Catholic Social Teachings
Church Year, Calendar	All	The celebration throughout the year of the mysteries of the Lord's birth, life, death, and Resurrection in such a way that the entire year becomes a "year of the Lord's grace." Thus the cycle of the liturgical year and the great feasts constitute the basic rhythm of the Christian's life of prayer, with its focal point at Easter.
Ciborium	PK	A chalice-like vessel used to contain the blessed Sacrament
Clothe the Naked	4	One of the Corporal Acts of Mercy. (CCC #2447)
Comfort the sorrowful	4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447)
Common good	3	Refer to Catholic Social Teachings - when taking any action, the common good must be considered, the good of the many
Communal Impact	3	Refer to Catholic Social Teachings - When considering the common good, what will be the impact on all
Communal prayer	1	Prayer in community
Communion of Saints	2	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 refer to unity in the "holy things", especially the unity of faith and charity achieved through participation in the Eucharist. (CCC #948, 957, 960, 1474)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Conclave	6,7,8	A word used to describe the meeting of cardinals to elect a pope or to the place of election, a sealed-off area in the Vatican. Fifteen days after the death of a Pope, an election is held in an area cut off from all outside contacts. The customary method of election is by secret ballot, a two-thirds majority required for election. Ballots are cast, two in the morning and two in the afternoon, until a majority is achieved. The number of cardinals involved may not exceed 120. (USCCB)
Concluding Rite	2	During the Concluding Rites, after the Prayer after Communion, the celebrant blesses the people assembled. The blessing is always Trinitarian: "May almighty God bless you, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit." It is in the triune God and in the sign of the cross that we find our blessing. After the blessing, the deacon dismisses the people
Confession of sin	2	An essential element of the Sacrament of Penance or 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. (CCC #1455)
Confirmandi	6	All the candidates preparing to receive the sacrament of Confirmation
Confirmation	4	Sacrament which completes the Sacrament of Baptism with a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which seal or "confirm" the baptized in union with Christ and equip them for active participation in the worship and apostolic life of the Church. (CCC #1285)
Confiteor	3	A choral prayer of confession said as part of the Introductory Rites of the Mass
Conscience	All	The interior voice of a human being, within whose heart the inner law of God is inscribed. Moral conscience is a judgment of practical reason about the moral quality of a human action. It moves a person at the appropriate moment to do good and to avoid evil. (CCC #1777-1778)
Consecrated Religious	2	The state of consecrated life is thus one way of experiencing a "more intimate" consecration, rooted in Baptism and dedicated totally to God. In the consecrated life, Christ's faithful, moved by the Holy Spirit, propose to follow Christ more nearly, to give themselves to God who is loved above all and, pursuing the perfection of charity in the service of the Kingdom, to signify and proclaim in the Church the glory of the world to come. (CCC #916)
Consecrates / Consecration	2	The dedication of an object, place, or person to divine service by prayer or blessing. The consecration at Mass is that part of the Eucharistic Prayer during which the Lord's words of institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper are recited by the priestly minister, transforming the bread and wine into Christ's body. (CCC #1352, 1353)
Contemplation	7	A form of wordless prayer in which mind and heart focus on God's greatness and goodness in affective, loving adoration; to look on Jesus and the mysteries of his life with faith and love. (CCC #2628, 2715)
Contrition	2	Sorrow of the soul and hatred for sin with resolution not to commit the sin again. Contrition is necessary for the reception of Reconciliation. (CCC #1451)
Conversion	7	A radical reorientation of the whole life away from sin and evil, and toward God. This change of heart of conversion is a central element of Christ's preaching, of the Church's ministry of
Corporal Works of Mercy	4	Loving actions by which we respond to the basic physical needs of people. (CCC #56; 62; 66) Corporal - of the body. Specifically: To feed the hungry; to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked; to shelter the homeless; to visit the sick; to visit the imprisoned; to bury the dead
Corpus Christi, Feast of the Body and Blood of	4,5,6,7,8	The Feast of Corpus Christi, or the Feast of the Body and Blood of Christ, goes back to the 13th century, celebrates the institution of the Sacrament of Holy Communion at the Last Supper

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Council of Jerusalem	8	In 50 A.D., an apostolic meeting in Jerusalem that decided whether a gentile had to become Jewish and follow Mosaic laws before becoming a Christian. The council determined that circumcision was not required for gentiles, and that a Christian had to follow 3 mosaic laws: Cannot eat meat polluted by gods, abstain from sexual immorality, abstain from meat of strangled animals. This council set an example for the church in how to deal with conflict, and that baptism is the initiation to Christianity and a break from the Jewish law
Council of Nicea	8	Was the first ecumenical council called in 325; the Nicene Creed was developed at this council
Council of Trent	8	A general council of the Church (1545) that clearly explained the teachings of the Church and worked to eliminate abuses
Council, Ecumenical	8	A gathering of all the bishops of the world, in the exercise of their collegial authority over the universal Church. An ecumenical council is usually called by the successor of St. Peter, the Pope, or at least confirmed or accepted by him. (CCC #884)
Counsel the Doubtful	4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447)
Covenant	1	A solemn agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees. The Bible refers to God's covenants with Noah, Abraham, and Moses as leader of the chosen people, Israel. In the Old Testament or Covenant, God revealed his law through Moses and prepared his people for salvation through the prophets. In the New Testament or Covenant, Christ establishes a new and eternal covenant through his own sacrficial death and Resurrection. (CCC #56, 62, 66)
Creation	All	The act by which the eternal God gave a beginning to all that exists outside of himself. Creation also refers to the created universe or totality of what exists, as often expressed by the formula "the heavens and the earth." (CCC #290)
Creator and Protector	1	Renames for God
Creed	1	A brief summary statement or profession of Christian faith. (CCC #187)
Cross	All	The Christian Cross, seen as a representation of the instrument of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, is the best-known religious symbol of Christianity
Crucifix	All	A representation of Christ on the cross. (Crucifixion - how Jesus suffered and died.)
Crusades	8	Medieval military expeditions organized by the Church for the liberation of the Holy Land and the defense of Christianity
Cycle of Readings	7	The Lectionary is arranged in two cycles, one for Sundays and one for weekdays. **The Sunday cycle** is divided into three years, labeled A, B, and C. The first reading, usually from the Old Testament, reflects important themes from the Gospel reading. The second reading is usually from one of the epistles, a letter written to an early church community. These letters are read semi-continuously. Each Sunday, we pick up close to where we left off the Sunday before, though some passages are never read. **The weekday cycle** is divided into two years, Year I and Year II. During the year, the Gospels are read semi-continuously, beginning with Mark, then moving on to Matthew and Luke. The Gospel of John is read during the Easter season. For Advent, Christmas, and Lent, readings are chosen that are appropriate to the season. (USCCB)
David	6	Chosen by God to be the second king of the Israelites. (1 Samuel 16:1-13)
Deacon	3	A third degree of the hierarchy of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, after bishop and priest. The deacon is ordained not to priesthood but for ministry and service. Deacons are ordained to assist the bishop and priests in the celebration of the divine mysteries, above all the Eucharist, in the distribution of Holy Communion, in assisting at and blessing marriages, in the proclamation of the Gospel and preaching, in presiding over funerals, and in dedicating themselves to the various ministries of charity. While the Churches of the East have always had a functioning order of deacons, in the West the permanent diaconate was reestablished by the Second Vatican council. (CCC #1569, 1571)
Decalogue	3	The Ten Commandments (literally, "ten words") given by God to Moses on Sinai. In order to be faithful to the teaching of Jesus, the Decalogue must be interpreted in the light of the great commandment of love of God and neighbor. (CCC #2055, 2056)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

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Degrees of Holy Orders	8	Bishop - Priest - Deacon Catholic doctrine recognizes two degrees of ministerial participation in Christ's priesthood - the episcopacy and the presbyterate. The deaconate is meant to serve these two orders. (CCC #1554)
Deposit of Faith	7	All of the truths entrusted by Christ to the apostles and the early church, found in Scripture and Tradition, from which the Magisterium draws all that it proposes for belief as begin divinely revealed. (CCC #84)
Deuterocancical	6	Of, relating to, or constituting the books of Scripture contained in the Septuagint but not in the Hebrew canon. (USCCB)
Development of conscience	4	The interior voice of a human being, within whose heart the inner law of God is inscribed. Moral conscience is a judgment of practical reason about the moral quality of a human action. It moves a person at the appropriate moment to do good and to avoid evil (1777-8). An examination of conscience is recommended as a preparation for the reception of the Sacrament of Penance (1454)
Devotional practice	4	Regular practice of prayer
Dignity	All	The belief that all people are created in God's image and worthy of honor or respect
Diocese	1	A "particular church," a community of the faithful in communion of faith and sacraments whose bishop has been ordained in apostolic succession. A diocese is usually a determined geographic area; sometimes it may be constituted as a group of people of the same rite or language. (CCC #833)
Disciple	All	Those who accepted Jesus' message to follow him are called his disciples. Jesus associated his disciples with his own life, revealed the mystery of the Kingdom to the disciples and gave them a share in his mission, his joy, and his sufferings. (CCC #767, 787)
Divine inspiration	7	A work that is inspired by God, e.g. the Bible. Inspiration is the gift of the Holy Spirit by which a human author was able to write a biblical book which really has God as the author and which teaches faithfully and without error the saving truth that God willed to be consigned to us for our salvation (USCCB Doctrinal Framework; CCC #105, 135)
Divine Office	Framework	The Liturgy of the Hours, the public prayer of the Church which sanctifies the whole course of the day and night. Christ thus continues his priestly work through the prayer of his priestly people. (CCC #1174)
Divine Persons	all	God the Father, God the Son (Jesus Christ) and God the Holy Spirit; the Trinity. See Trinity. (CCC #232, 237, 249, 253-6)
Divine Providence	7	Belief in God as the author of life and the plan for my life
Divine Revelation	7	The self-disclosure of God and the communication of the truth about His nature and will
Doctrine	8	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 defined by the Magisterium. (CCC #88)
Domestic Church	All	In our own time, in a world often alien and even hostile to faith, we believe families are of primary importance as centers of living, radiant faith. (CCC #1656)
Doxology	2	Christian prayer which gives praise and glory to God, often in a special way to the three divine persons of the Trinity. Liturgical prayers traditionally conclude with the doxology "to the Father, through the Son, in the Holy Spirit." (CCC #2639, 2855) Note that the doxologies are different when praying the Rosary and praying the Liturgy of the Hours
Easter	All	The greatest and oldest Christian feast, which celebrates Christ's Resurrection from the dead. Easter is the "feast of feasts," the solemnity of solemnities, the "Great Sunday." Christians prepare for it during Lent and Holy Week, and catechumens usually receive the Sacraments of Christian Initiation (Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist) at the Easter Vigil. (CCC #1169; cf. 647)
Easter candle	1	The Easter Candle, also known as the Paschal Candle, is a column of wax of exceptional size, used during the Triduum, on Holy Saturday as the symbol of Christ, a light in the darkness and a blessing. The Easter Candle is used throughout the Church year, and lit at every Mass. (USCCB)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Easter Season	1	Easter is the season that lasts 50 days and ends on Pentecost Sunday. (USCCB)
Ecumenism	4	The promotion of cooperation and unity between Christians, the unity which is a gift of Christ
Effects	5	The change that is a result of receiving a Sacrament. (USCCB)
Elizabeth and Zechariah	1	Mother and Father of John the Baptist
Encyclicals	8	A pastoral letter written by the Pope and sent to the whole Church and even to the whole world, to express church teaching on some important matter. Encyclicals are expressions of the ordinary papal magisterium. (cf. 892)
Epistles	7	Letters written to the early Christian communities
Epiphany		January 6 observed in commemoration of the coming of the Magi as the first manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles
Eucharist	1	The ritual, sacramental action of thanksgiving to God. This action constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called the Eucharist is also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. It is one of the seven sacraments of the church; the Holy Eucharist completes Christian initiation The Sunday celebration of the Eucharist is at the heart of the Church's life. (CCC #1322, 2177)
Eucharistic assembly	3	Those who assemble for Mass
Eucharistic Celebration	2	The celebration of the Mass, specifically the part called the Eucharistic prayer
Eucharistic prayers	4	Prayers said by the priest in preparation of the bread and the wine, and as they are consecrated and changed into the Body and Blood of Jesus. (See Canon of the Mass)
Evangelist	4	One of the four authors to whom is ascribed the writing of the Gospels, i.e., Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. (CCC #125, 120) The term is also used for one who works actively to spread and promote the Christian faith
Evangelists	4	The Gospel writers: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John
Evangelization	8	Bringing the Good News of Jesus into every human situation and seeking to convert individuals and society by the divine power of the Gospel itself
Eve	1	According to the creation story in Genesis, the first woman; wife of Adam. God did not create man a solitary being; from the beginning, "male and female he created them" (Gen 1:29). (CCC #369, 375, 511)
Evil	1	The opposite or absence of good. Moral evil results from the free choice to sin which angels and men have; it is permitted by God, who knows how to derive good from it, in order to respect the freedom of His creatures. The entire revelation of God's goodness in Christ is a response to the existence of evil. (CCC #309-311, 385, 1707)
Examination of conscience	2	Prayerful self-reflection on our words and deeds in the light of the Gospel to determine how we may have sinned against God. The reception of the Sacrament of Penance ought to be prepared for by such an examination of conscience. (CCC #1454)
Exodus	2	God's saving intervention in history by which he liberated the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt, made a covenant with them, and brought them into the promised Land. The Book of Exodus, the second of the Old Testament, narrates this saving history. The exodus is commemorated by the Jewish people at Passover, which for Christians is a foreshadowing of the "passover" of Jesus Christ from death to life and is celebrated in the memorial of the Eucharist. (CCC #1363)
Exposition	6	A manner of honoring the Holy Eucharist, by exposing it, with proper solemnity, to the view of the faithful in order that they may pay their devotions before it
Faith	2	Faith is a gift and a response to revelation. It is this revelation of God which the Church proposes for our belief, and which we profess in the Creed, celebrate in the sacraments, live by right conduct that fulfills the twofold commandment of charity (as specified in the Ten Commandments), and respond to in our prayer of faith. Faith is both a theological virtue given by God as grace, and an obligation which flows from the First Commandment of God. (CCC #26, 142, 150, 1814, 2087)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Fall narrative	2	Biblical revelation about the reality of sin in human history. The Biblical story begins with the original sin freely committed by the first human beings. This primeval event is narrated in figurative language in the Book of Genesis, which describes this sin as a "fall" from God's friendship and grace, which they had received from God not only for themselves but for the whole human race. (CCC #388, 390)
Fear of the Lord	4	One of seven gifts of the Holy Spirit which ensures our awe and reverence before God. (CCC #1831)
Feast Days	1	The annual cycle of liturgical celebrations commemorating the saving mysteries of Christ's life , as a participation in the Paschal Mystery, which is celebrate annually at Easter, the "Feast of feasts." Feast days commemorating Mary, the Mother of God, and the saints are also celebrated, providing the faithful with examples of those who have been glorified with Christ. (CCC #1169, 1173)
Feed the Hungry	All	A Corporal Work of Mercy
First Eucharist	1	The first time one receives Holy Communion after a period of preparation including education and prayer
First Person of the Trinity	4	God is the First Person of the Trinity
Forgive all injuries	4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy
Formation of conscience	2	A process whereby one reviews one's actions in light of the Gospel message of love, mercy and forgiveness. This period of self-reflection allows grace to build one's courage and faithfulness. A person who seeks the Sacrament of Reconciliation prepares through an Examination of Conscience
Fortitude	4	One of the four cardinal moral virtues which ensures firmness in difficulties and constancy in doing the good (CCC #1808). Fortitude (sometimes called strength, courage, or might) is also one of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. (CCC #1299)
Four Marks of the Church	4	One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic (CCC #813-865)
Free will	2	Is the freedom and ability to choose. (CCC #1730-1739)
Fruits of the Holy Spirit	4	The perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the "first fruits" of eternal glory. The tradition of the Church identifies twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit: Charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control and chastity. (CCC #1830)
Funeral	7	A Christian funeral is a service performed by the Christian community for the benefit of its dead. It expresses the sorrow of the survivors, yet it always has a Paschal character. Ultimately we die in Christ so as to celebrate with him the feast of the Resurrection. (CCC #1686-1690)
Genealogy	7	A line of descent traced continuously from an ancestor
Genesis	6	First book in the Old Testament. (CCC #120)
Genuflecting	All	A reverence made by bending the knee, especially to express adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. (CCC #1378)
Gifts of the Holy Spirit	4	Permanent dispositions that make us docile to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit. The traditional list of seven gifts of the Spirit is derive from Isaiah 11:1-3: Wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. (CCC #1830)
Give drink to the Thirsty	4	A Corporal Work of Mercy
God	All	The infinite divine being, one in being yet three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. God has revealed himself as the "One who is," as truth and love, as creator of all that is, as the author of divine revelation, and as the source of salvation. (CCC #198, 279)
God's Law	4	The Law of God contains the Ten Commandments. Divine law is any law that comes directly from the will of God, in contrast to man-made law
Goodness or Evil	4	A person is capable of distinguishing good actions from bad ones because he possesses reason and conscience, which enable him to make clear judgments

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Gospel	K	The "good news" of God's mercy and love revealed in the life, death, and resurrection of Christ. It is this Gospel or good news that the Apostles, and the Church following them, are to proclaim to the entire world. The Gospel is handed on in the apostolic tradition of the Church as the Source of all-saving truth and moral discipline. The four Gospels are the books written by the evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, which have for their central object Jesus Christ, God's incarnate Son: His life, teachings, passion and glorification, and his Church's beginnings under the Spirit's guidance. (CCC #571, 1946, 75, 124, 514)
Grace	All	The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to respond to our vocation to become his adopted children. As sanctifying grace, God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love. As actual grace, God gives us the help to conform our lives to his will. Sacramental grace and special graces (charisms, the grace of one's state of life) are gifts of the Holy Spirit to help us live out our Christian vocation. (CCC #1996; 2000; cf. 654)
Great Commandment	1	The First Commandment: You shall love the Lord your God with your whole heart, and with your whole soul, and with all your mind
Guardian Angel	All	Angels assigned to protect and intercede for each person. (CCC #336)
Happiness, Four Levels	5	Level 1: Physical Pleasure and Material Possessions; Level 2: Ego-Gratification; Level 3: Contribution and Self-Gift; Level 4: Faith in God's Unconditional Love
Heaven	All	Eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed. Heaven is the state of supreme and definitive happiness, the goal of the deepest longings of humanity. (CCC #1023)
Hell	4	The state of 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
Historic Books of the Old Testament	6	Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Tobit, Judith, Esther, 1 Maccabees, 2 Maccabees
Holy	All	Specially recognized as or declared sacred by religious use or authority; consecrated
Holy Communion	1	Eucharist
Holy Days of Obligation	2	Principal feast days on which, in addition to Sunday, Catholics are obliged by Church law to participate in the Eucharist; a precept of the Church. (CCC #2043, 2180)
Holy Family	All	The name of the human family of Jesus; Mary his Mother, and Joseph his step-father
Holy Orders	2	Sacrament of Apostolic Ministry by which the mission entrusted by Christ to his Apostles continues to be exercised in the Church through the laying on of hands. This sacrament has three distinct degrees or "order": deacon, priest, and bishop. (CCC #1536)
Holy Spirit	All	The third divine person of the Blessed Trinity, the personal love of Father and Son for each other. Also called the Paraclete (Advocate) and Spirit of Truth, the Holy Spirit is at work with the Father and the Son from the beginning to the completion of the divine plan for our salvation. (CCC #685, 152, 243)
Holy water	All	Blessed water, a sacramental whose sprinkling or use is a reminder of Baptism and a means of sanctification. (CCC #1668)
Holy water fonts	All	A font or stoup is a vessel containing holy water generally placed near the entrance of a church
Holy Week	1	The week preceding Easter, beginning with Palm (Passion) Sunday, called the "Great Week" in the liturgies of the Eastern Churches. It marks the Church's annual celebration of the events of Christ's passion, death, and resurrection, culminating in the Paschal Mystery. (CCC #1169)
Hope	4	The theological virtue by which we desire and expect from God both eternal life
Hosea	6	Prophet in the Old Testament who spoke out against idolatry and injustices against the poor
Host	1	Another name for the bread used for Holy Communion. (CCC #1992, 1378)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Human choice	4	Three sources of human choice in moral decision making: Object - what is it that I want? Intention - why is it that I want it? Circumstances - what will happen if I do this? What led up to this?
Immaculate Conception	4	The dogma proclaimed in Christian Tradition and defined in 1854, that from the first moment of her conception, Mary - by the singular grace of God and by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ - was preserved immune from original sin. (CCC #491)
Immanent	8	Of God, permanently pervading and sustaining the universe
Immortal soul	4	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 the body at the final resurrection. (CCC #363, 366)
Incarnation	2	The fact that the Son of God assumed human nature and became man in order to accomplish our salvation in that same human nature. Jesus Christ, the son of God, the second Person of the Trinity, is both true God and true man, not part God and part man. (CCC #461; 464)
Inerrancy	7	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. (CCC #107)
Infallibility	8	The gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church whereby the pastors of the Church, the pope and bishops in union with him, can definitively proclaim doctrine of faith or morals for the belief of the faithful. This gift is related to the inability of the whole body of the faithful to err in matters of faith and morals. (CCC #891, 892)
Infancy Narrative	7	The story of Jesus' birth in the Gospels: Matthew 1-2 and Luke 1-2
Inspiration	3	The gift of the Holy Spirit which assisted a human author to write a biblical book so that it has God as its author and teaches faithfully, without error, the saving truth that God has willed to be consigned to us. (CCC #105)
Instruct the ignorant	4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447)
Intercession	1	A form of prayer of petition on behalf of others. The prayer of intercession leads us to pray as Christ, our unique Intercessor, prayed. (CCC #2634)
Introductory Rites	3	The Mass begins with the entrance chant/song. The celebrant and other ministers enter in process and reverence the altar with a bow and/or a kiss. All make the Sign of the Cross and the celebrant extends a greeting to the gathered people in words taken from Scripture. The Penitential Act follows the greeting. The Penitential Act includes the "Lord have mercy." The Introductory rites conclude with an opening prayer, called the Collect. The Collect gathers the prayers of all into one and disposes all to hear the Word of God in the context of the celebration. (USCCB> Prayer and Worship> The Mass > Order of Mass)
Invititory	3	A Psalm that is an invitation to prayer referred to in the Liturgy of the Hours
Isaiah	6	Prophet in the Old Testament who called the kings to act justly on behalf of God's people
Jeremiah	6	Prophet in the Old Testament who warned the people about being unfaithful to the covenant
Jesus	All	The eternal Son of God, who was born of the Virgin Mary, suffered crucifixion and death, rose from the dead and ascended into heaven, and will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead. "Jesus," which means "God saves" in Hebrew, was the name given to him at the annunciation; "Christ" is a title which comes from the Greek translation of the Hebrew Messiah and means "anointed." (CCC #184, 430, 436; cf. 127)
Jesus Prayer	5	"Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me, the sinner"
John the Baptist	1	The immediate precursor or herald of Jesus. John identified Jesus as the Messianic Lamb of God and baptized him in the Jordan River. With prophetic power, John gave witness to Jesus by his preaching, by the baptism of conversion he announced, and finally by his martyrdom. (CCC #523, 720)
Joseph	All	The step-father of Jesus. Mary's husband. (CCC #437)
Joy	4	One of the fruits of the Holy Spirit. "We live by the Spirit"; the more we renounce ourselves, the more we "walk by the Spirit." (CCC #736)
Joyful, Sorrowful, Glorious, Luminous	4	The "mysteries" of the Rosary which offer a reflection on the birth, death, resurrection of Jesus Christ and the descent of the Holy Spirit

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Justice	3	The cardinal moral virtue which consists in the constant and firm will to give their due to God and to neighbor. Original justice refers to the state of holiness in which God created our first parent. Commutative justice, which obliges respect for the rights of the other, is required by the Seventh Commandment; it is distinguished from legal justice, which concerns what the citizen owes to the community, and distributive justice, which regulates what the community owes its citizens in proportion to their contributions and needs. (CCC #1807, 375, 2411)
Kingdom of God	4	The Kingdom of God is the fulfillment of the Beatitudes and is at the heart of Jesus' teaching. The Beatitudes fulfill the promises made to the chosen people since Abraham by ordering them no longer merely to the possession of a territory, but to the Kingdom of heaven. (CCC #1716-1717)
Knowledge	4	One of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit enumerated in Isaiah 11:2-3. They are present in their fullness in Jesus Christ
Laity	8	The faithful who, having been incorporated into Christ through Baptism, are made part of the people of God, the Church. The laity participate in their own way in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly functions of Christ. Laity are distinguished from clergy (who have received Holy Orders) and those in consecrated life. (CCC #897, 864)
Lamb of God	1	Rename for Jesus first used by John the Baptist, "the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world." (CCC #524)
Last Supper	K	The last meal, a Passover Supper, which Jesus ate with his disciples the night before he died. Jesus' passing over to his father by his death and Resurrection, the new Passover, is anticipated in the Last Supper and celebrated in the Eucharist, which fulfils the Jewish Passover. (CCC #610-611, 1329, 1340)
Lauds	7	A service of morning prayer in the Divine Office
Laying on of hands	2	Those who believed in the Apostles' preaching were baptized and received the Holy Spirit through the laying on of hands. The Apostles baptized believers in water and the Spirit. Then they imparted the special gift of the Spirit through the laying on of hands. "The imposition of hands is rightly recognized by the Catholic tradition as the origin of the Sacrament of Confirmation, which in a certain way perpetuates the grace of Pentecost in the Church" (CCC #1288, citing Pope Paul VI, *Divinae Consortium Naturae* , #659)
Lectio Divina	All	The Latin phrase "lectio divina" may be translated as "divine reading." First, the Gospel passage is read aloud followed by a few moments of quiet reflection. The same biblical text is read again. After the text is read and heard a second time, each of those gathered is invited to speak a word or phrase that he or she has heard in the reading without any commentary or explanation. Next, the reading is proclaimed to the group a third time, and once again a brief time of reflection follows. Now all are asked to share any part of the reading that they find to be meaningful, instructive, or formative. As people begin to share what they have heard in the reading and listen to one another's insights, a spiritual bond can begin to form that can help each catechist deepen his or her relationship with God, who is present within the assembled community. (USCCB)
Lectionary	5	The official, liturgical book from which the reader (lector) proclaims the Scripture readings used in the Liturgy of the Word. (CCC #1154)
Lector	3	One who proclaims the word from the lectionary during the liturgy. (CCC #1154)
Lent	All	The liturgical season of forty days which begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the celebration of the Paschal mystery (Easter Triduum). Lent is the primary penitential season in the Church's liturgical year, reflecting the forty days Jesus spent in the desert in fasting and prayer. (CCC #540, 1095, 1438) We are encouraged to participate in the 40 days through prayer, fasting and almsgiving
Light of the World	3	Through Baptism, we receive Jesus Christ as the "Light of the World...the true light that enlightens all...indeed, he becomes 'light' himself." (CCC #1216)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Liturgical books	5	All the books, published by the authority of the church, that contain the text and directions for the official liturgical services. (USCCB)
Liturgical Calendar	All	The celebration throughout the year of the mysteries of the Lord's birth, life, death, and Resurrection in such a way that the entire year becomes a "year of the Lord's grace." Thus the cycle of the liturgical year and the great feasts constitute the basic rhythm of the Christian's life of prayer, with its focal point at Easter. (CCC #1168)
Liturgical Gesture	1	During Mass we assume different postures: Standing, kneeling, sitting, and we are also invited to make a variety of gestures. These postures have profound meaning. Each posture we assume at Mass underlines and reinforces the meaning of the action in which we are taking part at that moment in our worship. (USCCB)
Liturgical Hymns	1	Sacred poetry set to music and meant to raise the hearts of Christian people to God during liturgical services (CCC #1156)
Liturgical Symbols	2	God speaks to us through the visible creation. Colors and objects are used to symbolize various concepts and specific seasons in the Church year. (CCC #1333-1340)
Liturgy	All	In its original meaning, a "public work" or service done in the name of or on behalf of the people. Through the liturgy Christ our high Priest continues the work of our redemption through the Church's celebration of the Paschal mystery by which he accomplished our salvation. (CCC #1067-1069)
Liturgy of the Eucharist	1	The liturgy of the Eucharist unfolds according to a fundamental structure which has been preserved throughout the centuries down to our own day. It displays two great parts that form a fundamental unity: The gathering, the liturgy of the Word, with readings, homily, and general intercessions; the liturgy of the Word and liturgy of the Eucharist together form "one single act of worship"; the Eucharistic table set for us is the table both of the Word of God and of the Body of the Lord. (CCC #1345-1355)
Liturgy of the Hours (aka The Divine Office or the Work of God)	All	The Liturgy of the Hours is the daily prayer of the Church, marking the hours of each day and sanctifying the day with prayer. The Hours are a meditative dialogue on the mystery of Christ, using scripture and prayer. At times the dialogue is between the church or individual soul and God; at times the dialogue is between the members of the Church; and at times it is even between the Church and the world. It is the very prayer which Christ himself together with his Body addresses the Father. Each of the five canonical Hours includes selections from the Psalms that culminate in a scriptural proclamation. The two most important or hinge Hours are Morning and Evening Prayer. (CCC #1177)
Liturgy of the Word	2	The first main part of the Mass in which we hear the Word of God in the Scriptures. (CCC #1103, 1154, 1346, 1349, 2183) On Sundays and solemnities, there are three Scripture readings. During most of the year, the first reading is from the Old Testament and the second reading is from one of the New Testament letters. The last reading is always taken from one of the four Gospels. The Responsorial Psalm is sung between the readings helping us to meditate on the word of God. The high point of the Liturgy of the Word is the reading of the Gospel, telling us of the life, ministry, and preaching of Christ. The gathered assembly stands to hear the Gospel and it is introduced by an acclamation of praise. After the Scripture readings, the celebrant preaches the homily focusing on the Scripture texts or some other texts from the liturgy, drawing from the lessons that may help us to live better lives, more faithful to Christ's call to grow in holiness. In many Masses, the Profession of Faith then follows the homily, either the Nicene or Apostles' Creed. (USCCB)
Long suffering	4	One of the 12 fruits of the Holy Spirit (CCC #1832).
Love	5	To will the good of the other. (CCC #1766) (Catechetical Formation in Chaste Living, USCCB, 2008)
Magisterium	7	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 insures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. (CCC #85, 890, 2033)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Magnificat	6	Mary's response to the Archangel's announcement that she would be the Mother of Jesus: "My soul proclaims the greatness of the Lord, my spirit rejoices in God my Savior, for he has looked with favor on his lowly servant. From this day all generations will call me blessed: The Almighty has done great things for me, and holy is his Name. He has mercy on those who fear him in every generation. He has shown the strength of his arm, he has scattered the proud in their conceit. He has cast down the mighty from their thrones, and has lifted up the lowly. He has filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he has sent away empty. He has come to the help of his servant Israel for he has remembered his promise of mercy, the promise he made to our fathers, to Abraham and his children forever. Glory to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, is now, and will be forever. Amen."
Manna	6	A sweet bread-like food that God provided for the Israelites in the desert. (CCC #1094, 1334)
Marks of the Church	4	The four characteristics of the Church: One, holy, catholic and apostolic (CCC #491).
Marriage	2	A covenant or partnership of life between a man and woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and to the procreation and upbringing of children. When validly contracted between two baptized people, marriage is a sacrament. (Matrimony) (CCC #1601).
Mary	All	The mother of Jesus. Because she is the mother of Jesus - Son of God and second Person of the Blessed Trinity - according to the flesh, she is rightly called the Mother of God. Mary is also called "full of grace," and Mother of the Church," and in Christian prayer and devotion, "Our Lady," the "Blessed Virgin Mary," and the "New Eve". (CCC #148, 495, 722, 726, 963).
Mass	All	The Eucharist or principal sacramental celebration of the Church, established by Jesus at the Last Supper, in which the mystery of our salvation through participation in the sacrificial death and glorious resurrection of Christ is renewed and accomplished. The Mass renews the paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church. It is called "Mass" (from the Latin missa) because of the "mission" or "sending" with which the liturgical celebration concludes. (CCC #1332, 1088, 1382, 2192)
Meditation	4	An exercise and a form of prayer in which we try to understand God's revelation of the truths of faith and the purpose of the Christian life, and how it should be lived, in order to adhere and respond to what the Lord is asking. (CCC #2705)
Mercy	4	The loving kindness, compassion, or forbearance shown to one who offends (e.g., the mercy of God to us sinners). (CCC #1422,1829)
Messiah	5	Means "anointed" Jesus was the Messiah. (CCC #436)
Ministry	1	The service or work of sanctification performed by the preaching of the word and the celebration of the sacraments by those in Holy Orders, or in determined circumstances, by laity. The New Testament speaks of a variety of ministries in the Church; Christ himself is the source of ministry in the Church. Bishops, priests, and deacons are ordained ministers in the Church (CCC #893, 1536, 903, 873-4, 1548).
Miracle	All	A sign or wonder, such as a healing or the control of nature, which can only be attributed to divine power. The miracles of Jesus were messianic signs of the presence of God's kingdom. (CCC #547)
Mission	6	(1) Trinitarian missions: To accomplish the divine plan of the triune God for the redemption of humanity, the Son and the Holy Spirit were "sent" into the world: Hence the Trinitarian "missions". (CCC #257, 689) (2) Apostolic mission: Just as he was sent by the Father, Jesus sent his Apostles into the world to continue his own saving mission (CCC #853). (3) Church as mission: Thus the Church is missionary by its very nature, continuing the mission or work of Christ through the Holy Spirit, according to the plan of God. This apostolic mission of the Church is fulfilled according to their different states of life by the clergy, laity, and religious (CCC #849, 863, 913). Missionary activity is sometimes given in a more specific sense as the work of initial evangelization and establishment of the Church in non-Christian lands

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Morality	4	Referring to the goodness or evil of human acts. Human freedom makes a person a "moral subject" or agent, able to judge the morality (goodness or evil) of the acts which are chosen. The morality of human acts depends on the object (or nature) of the action, the intention or end foreseen, and the circumstances of the action. (CCC #1749; cf. 407)
Morals	4	Goodness or evil of human acts. (CCC #1749)
Mortal Sin	2	A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner (sanctifying grace), constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: Grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will. (CCC #1855, 1857)
Moses	4	The leader chosen by God to lead the Israelites out of their exile in Egypt. To him God revealed the divine name (Yahweh) and the law on Mount Sinai (including the Decalogue), by which he sealed the covenant with his people, Israel. As lawgiver, Moses was a type of Christ, the lawgiver of the New Law. (CCC #62, 204)
Mother of God; Mother of Jesus; Mary our Mother	All	Names for Mary, the Mother of Jesus, because she is the mother of Jesus - Son of God and second Person of the Blessed Trinity - according to the flesh, she is rightly called the Mother of God. (CCC #148,495) Mary is also called "full of grace," and "Mother of the church," and in Christian prayer and devotion, "Our Lady," the "Blessed Virgin Mary," and the "New Eve." (CCC #722, 726, 963)
Mystery	All	Some concepts about our faith exceed our understanding
Narthex		A vestibule leading to the nave of a church
Nativity	1	Referring to Jesus' birth
Natural Law	6	The laws of nature and natural systems are part of Gods' creation (CCC #339, 346, 354) to do good and avoid evil
Nave		The main part of the interior of a church especially the long narrow central hall that rises higher than the aisles
New Covenant	6	The new "dispensation," order or Covenant, established by God in Jesus Christ, to succeed and perfect the Old Covenant. (CCC #612, 839)
New Evangelization	7	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. Pope Benedict XVI called for the re-proposing of the Gospel "to those regions awaiting the first evangelization and to those regions where the roots of Christianity are deep but who have experienced a serious crisis of faith due to secularization." The New Evangelization invites each Catholic to renew their relationship with Jesus Christ and his Church. (USCCB)
New Testament	1	The twenty-seven books of the Bible written by the sacred authors in apostolic times, which have Jesus Christ, the incarnate Son of God - his life, teachings, passion and glorification, and the beginnings of his Church - as their central theme. The promises and might deeds of God in the old alliance or covenant, reported in the Old Testament, prefigure and are fulfilled in the New Covenant established by Jesus Christ, reported in the sacred writing of the New Testament. (CCC #124, 128)
Nicene Creed	3	The profession of faith, common to the churches of East and West, which came from the first two ecumenical councils (Nicaea and Constantinople: 325 and 381 A.D.) (CCC #195-196)
Novena	4	A novena is a series of prayers that are said for nine days, usually as a prayer of petition but sometimes as a prayer of thanksgiving

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Object, intention	4	The object chosen is a good toward which the will deliberately directs itself. It is the matter of a human act. The object chosen morally specifies the act of the will, insofar as reason recognizes and judges it to be or not to be in conformity with the true good. Objective norms of morality express the rational order of good and evil, attested to by conscience. (CCC #1751, 1794) In contrast to the object, the intention resides in the acting subject. Because it lies at the voluntary source of an action and determines it by its end, intention is an element essential to the moral evaluation of an action. The end is the first goal of the intention and indicates the purpose pursued in the action. The intention is a movement of the will toward the end: It is concerned with the goal of the activity. It aims at the good anticipated from the action undertaken. Intention is not limited to directing individual actions, but can guide several actions toward one and the same purpose; it can orient one's whole life toward its ultimate end. For example, a service done with the end of helping one's neighbor can at the same time be inspired by the love of God as the ultimate end of all our actions. One and the same action can also be inspired by several intentions, such as performing a service in order to obtain a favor or to boast about it. (CCC #1752, 2520, 1731)
Offering of the Gifts	2	The Roman Missal refers to the "carrying up of the gifts" as a rite in itself - it "continues the spiritual value and meaning of the ancient custom when people brought bread and wine for the liturgy for their homes." (USCCB)
Old Testament	K	The forty-six books of the Bible, which record the history of salvation from creation through the old alliance or covenant with Israel, in preparation for the appearance of Christ as Savior of the world. (CCC #120-121)
Omission	4	The failure to do something one can and ought to do
Omnipotent	7	Having unlimited power; able to do anything
Omnipresent	7	Of God, present everywhere at the same time
Omniscient	7	Knowing everything
Oral Tradition	6	The true "rule of faith"—as expressed in the Bible itself—is Scripture plus apostolic tradition, as manifested in the living teaching authority of the Catholic Church, to which were entrusted the oral teachings of Jesus and the apostles, along with the authority to interpret Scripture correctly
Ordinary Time	4	Ordinary Time is a time for growth and maturation, a time in which the mystery of Christ is called to penetrate ever more deeply into history until all things are finally caught up in Christ. The goal, toward which all of history is directed, is represented by the final Sunday in Ordinary Time, the Solemnity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, King of the Universe. (USCCB> Prayer and Worship)
Original Sin	4	The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will. As a consequence they lost the grace of original holiness, and became subject to the law of death; sin became universally present in the world. Besides the personal sin of Adam and Eve, original sin describe the fallen state of human nature which affects every person born into the world, and from which Christ, the "new Adam," came to redeem us. (CCC #396-412) Effects of Original Sin: Loss of God's friendship (grace), damage to the harmony between body, intellect and will, reduced ability to love one another unselfishly, experience of shame, confusion about the nature and purpose of the human body, being subject to other temptations to sin and to concupiscence, death. (Page 4 of the Catechetical Formation and Chaste Living, 2008)
Our Father 7 petitions	7	The Our Father contains seven petitions made to God the Father. The first three - the sanctification of his Name, the coming of his Kingdom, and the fulfillment of his will. The last four petitions present our wretchedness and our expectations.; to feed us, to forgive us, to sustain us in temptations, and to free us from the Evil One. (CCC #2803-2806, 2857)
Our Lady of Fatima	All	A title for the Blessed Virgin Mary based on apparitions to three shepherd children at Fatima, Portugal, on the thirteenth day of six consecutive months in 1917, beginning on May 13. The three children were Lucia Santos and her cousins Jacinta and Francisco Marto

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Our Lady of Guadalupe	All	Official Catholic accounts state that on the morning of December 9, 1531, Juan Diego saw an apparition of a young girl at the Hill of Tepeyac, near Mexico City. Speaking to him in Nahuatl, the girl asked that a church be built at that site in her honor; from her words, Juan Diego recognized the girl as the Virgin Mary. Diego told his story to the Spanish Archbishop of Mexico City, Fray Juan de Zumárraga, who instructed him to return to Tepeyac Hill, and ask the "lady" for a miraculous sign to prove her identity. The first sign was the Virgin healing Juan's uncle. The Virgin told Juan Diego to gather flowers from the top of Tepeyac Hill. Although December was very late in the growing season for flowers to bloom, Juan Diego found Castilian roses, not native to Mexico, on the normally barren hilltop. The Virgin arranged these in his peasant cloak or tilma. When Juan Diego opened his cloak before Bishop Zumárraga on December 12, the flowers fell to the floor, and on the fabric was the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe
Our Lady of Lourdes	All	Our Lady of Lourdes is a title of the Blessed Virgin Mary invoked by Roman Catholics in honor of the Marian apparitions said to have occurred on numerous occasions in 1858 in the vicinity of Lourdes, France. The first of these is the apparition of 11 February 1858, when Bernadette Soubirous, a 14-year-old peasant girl, admitted to her mother that a "lady" spoke to her in the cave of Massabielle (a mile from the town) while she was gathering firewood with her sister and a friend. Similar appearances of the "lady" were reported on seventeen further occasions that year
Our Mother	All	Another name for Mary, mother of Jesus and of the Church
Pall		A sacred covering, most commonly, a pall is the clothe covering placed over the coffin at Funeral Masses. Also refers to the stiff square cardboard covered with linen, spread over the top of the chalice at Mass
Parable	1	A characteristic feature of the teaching of Jesus. Parables are simple images or comparisons which confront the hearer or reader with a radical choice about his invitation to enter the Kingdom of God. (CCC #546)
Paraclete	3	A name for the Holy Spirit. The term was used by Jesus in the New Testament (cf. Jn 14:16) to indicate the promised gift of the Spirit as another consoler and advocate, who would continue his own mission among the disciples. (CCC #692)
Parish	All	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 (CCC #2179)
Paschal Candle	3	This candle should be made of wax, never be artificial, be replaced each year, be only one in number, and be of sufficiently large size that it may convey the truth that Christ is the light of the world. The paschal candle is the symbol of the light of Christ, rising in glory, scattering the darkness of our hearts and minds. Above all, the paschal candle should be a genuine candle, the pre-eminent symbol of the light of Christ. (USCCB)
Paschal Mystery/Sacrifice	2	Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by his Passion, death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension, whereby "dying he destroyed our death, rising he restored our life" (CCC #1067; cf. 654). The paschal mystery is celebrated and made present in the liturgy of the Church, and its saving effects are communicated through the sacraments (CCC #1076), especially the Eucharist, which renews the paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church. (CCC #571, 1362-1372, 1067, 1076; 1362-1372)
Passover	4	Jesus' saving death and its memorial in the Eucharist, associated with the Jewish feast of Passover (or Pasch) commemorating the deliverance of the Jewish people from death by the blood of the lamb sprinkled on the doorposts in Egypt, which the angel of death saw and "passed over." Hence Jesus is acknowledged in the New Testament as the Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world; he is the Paschal Lamb, the symbol of Israel's redemption at the first Passover. The Eucharist celebrates the new Passover, in which Jesus "passes over" to his Father by his death and resurrection, thus anticipating the final Passover of the Church in the glory of the kingdom. (CCC #571, 608, 1334-1340)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Pastor	2	The ministry of shepherding the faithful in the name of Christ. The Pope and bishops receive the pastoral office which they are to exercise with Christ the good Shepherd as their model; they share their pastoral ministry with priests, to whom they give responsibility over a portion of the flock as pastors of parishes (CCC #886, 1560, 2179)
Pastoral Life Director/ Coordinator	3	The Pastoral Life Coordinator is appointed by the Bishop as a leader in a Church community and shares responsibility for the parish with the clergy
Paten		A small plate, usually made of silver or gold, used to hold Eucharistic bread which is to be consecrated
Patron Saint	K	The patron saint provides a model of charity; by intentionally choosing this name, we are assured of his intercession. (CCC #232, 1267)
Peace	4	One of the fruits of the Holy Spirit mentioned in Galatians 5:22-23. (CCC #736) Peace is a goal of Christian living, as indicated by Jesus who said "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God." (CCC #1716) The Fifth Commandment requires us to preserve and work for peace, which was defined by St. Augustine as "the tranquility of order," and which is the work of justice and the effect of charity. (CCC #2304)
Penance	All	Interior penance, a conversion of heart toward God and away from sin, which implies the intention to change one's life because of hope in divine mercy. External acts of penance include fasting, prayer, and almsgiving. The observance of certain penitential practices is obliged by the fourth precept of the Church. (CCC #1431, 1434, 2043)
Penance, Sacrament of	All	The liturgical celebration of God's forgiveness of the sins of the penitent, who is thus reconciled with God and with the Church. The acts of the penitent - contrition, the confession of sins, and satisfaction or reparation - together with the prayer of absolution by the priest, constitute the essential elements of the Sacrament of Penance. (CCC #980, 1422, 1440, 1448)
Penitent	All	The sinner who repents of sin and seeks forgiveness. (CCC #1451) In the early Church, public sinners belonged to an "order of penitents," who did public penance for their sins, often for years. (CCC #1447) Penitential acts or practices refer to those which dispose one for or flows from interior penance or conversion; such acts lead and follow upon the celebration of the Sacrament of Penance. (CCC #1434)
Pentateuch	6	The first five books of the Old Testament: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. (CCC #702; cf.120)
Pentecost	1	The "fiftieth" day at the end of the seven weeks following Passover (Easter in the Christian dispensation). At the first Pentecost after the Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus, the Holy Spirit was manifested, given and communicated as a divine Person to the Church, fulfilling the paschal mystery of Christ according to his promise. Annually the Church celebrates the memory of the Pentecost event as the beginning of the new "age of the Church," when Christ lives and acts in and with his Church. (CCC #726; 731; 1076) Liturgical color is red.
People of God	6	A synonym for the Church, taken from the Old Testament people whom God chose, Israel. Christ instituted the new and eternal covenant by which a new priestly, prophetic, and royal People of God, the Church, participates in these offices of Christ and in the mission and service which flow from them. (CCC #761, 783)
Personal Sin	7	Sin is an offense against God as well as a fault against reason, truth and right conscience. Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God. In judging the gravity of sin, it is customary to distinguish between moral and venial sins. (CCC #1849, 1853, 1854)
Petition	1	Prayerful requests. (CCC #2734)
Pharisees	6	Jewish religious leaders who accepted the written laws of the Old Testament and tradition
Piety	4	One of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit which leads one to devotion to God. Filial piety connotes an attitude of reverence and respect by children toward their parents. Piety also refers to the religious sense of people, and its expression in popular devotions. (CCC #1831, 2215, 1674)
Pontius Pilate	1	Roman procurator who condemned Jesus to death

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Pope	All	Successor of St. Peter as Bishop of Rome and Supreme Pontiff of the universal Catholic Church. The Pope exercises a primacy of authority as Vicar of Christ and shepherd of the whole Church; he receives the divine assistance promised by Christ to the Church when he defines infallibly a doctrine of faith or morals. (CCC #880-882)
Praise	1	The form of prayer which focuses on giving recognition to God for his own sake, giving glory to Him for who he is. In the liturgy of the Eucharist, the whole Church joins with Christ in giving praise and thanksgiving to the Father. (CCC #2639-2642, 1358)
Pray for the living and the dead	4	One of the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (CCC #2447)
Prayer	All	The elevation of the mind and heart to God in praise of his glory; a petition made to God for some desired good, or in thanksgiving for a good received, or in intercession for others before God. Through prayer the Christian experiences a communion with God through Christ in the church. Talking and listening to God. (CCC #2559-2565)
Prayer of the Faithful	2	The General Intercession or Bidding prayer. In this the people exercise their priestly function by praying for all mankind. The prayer is normally to be included whenever there are people attending the Mass. The normal sequence of the intentions recommended is for: The needs of the Church, civil authorities, and the salvation of the whole world, those oppressed by any kind of need, and the local community. On special occasions, the intentions may be adjusted accordingly. It is the function of the priest to preside over this part of the liturgy by opening and concluding the Prayer of the Faithful, with an assistant reading the intentions and the congregation responding with an appropriate invocation. (USCCB)
Precepts of the Church	3	Our responsibilities as members of the Church. 1)You shall attend Mass on Sundays and on holy days of obligation and remain free from work or activity that could impede the sanctification of such days. 2) You shall confess your sins at least once a year. 3) You shall receive the sacrament of the Eucharist at least during the Easter season. 4) You shall observe the days of fasting and abstinence established by the Church. 5) You Shall help provide for the needs of the Church. (CCC #2041)
Priesthood, Ministerial	2	The ministerial priesthood received in the Sacrament of Holy Orders differs in essence from this common priesthood of all the faithful. It has as its purpose to serve the priesthood of all the faithful by building up and guiding the Church in the name of Christ who is Head of the Body. (CCC #748, 119, 1546-1547)
Profession of Faith	3	The syntheses (creed, "symbol of faith") of the faith which summarizes the faith professed by Christians. (CCC #187)
Promised Land	6	Baptism is prefigured in the crossing of the Jordan River by which the People of God received the gift of the land promised to Abraham's descendants, an image of eternal life. The promise of this blessed inheritance is fulfilled in the New Covenant. (CCC #1222)
Promised Savior	2	Jesus (which means "God saves" in Hebrew). The Son of God became man to achieve our salvation; he is the unique savior of humanity. (CCC #430)
Prophet	3	One sent by God to form the people of the Old Covenant in the hope of salvation. The prophets are often authors of books of the Old Testament. The prophetic books constitute a major section of the Old Testament of the Bible. John the Baptist concludes the work of the prophets in the Old Covenant. (CCC #702, 64, 120, 522, 2581, 721)
Prophet Books of the Old Testament	6	Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi
Proverbs	2	The Book of Proverbs is the second book of the third section of the Hebrew Bible; its purpose is to teach wisdom
Prudence	4	The virtue which disposes a person to discern the good and choose the correct means to accomplish it. One of the cardinal moral virtues that dispose the Christian to live according to the law of Christ, prudence provides the proximate guidance for the judgment of conscience. (CCC #1806)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Psalm	3	A prayer in the Book of Psalms of the Old Testament, assembled over several centuries; a collection of prayers in the form of hymns or poetry. The psalms have been used since Jesus' time as the public prayer of the Church. (CCC #2585)
Purgatory	4	A process of final purification after death in which those who have died in the state of grace grow in the holiness they need to enter heaven. (CCC #1031)
Real Presence	2	The unique, true presence of Christ in the Eucharist under the species or appearances of bread and wine. The Church invites the faithful to deepen their faith in the real presence of Christ through adoration and communion at the Eucharistic liturgy, and through adoration outside its celebration. (CCC #1378-1379)
Reconciliation	All	The sacrament in which God's forgiveness for sin is given through the Church. (CCC #1442-1445)
Redeemer	3	Jesus Christ, redeemer of mankind. Christ paid the price of his own sacrificial death on the cross to ransom us, to set us free from the slavery of sin, thus achieving our redemption. (CCC #571, 601; cf.517, 1372)
Religious Life	2	Religious life, or consecrated life is 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. (CCC #914)
Repentance	4	Contrition, or repentance, sorrow of the soul and hatred for the sin committed, together with a resolution not to sin again. Contrition is the most important act of the penitent, and is necessary for the reception of the Sacrament of Penance. (CCC #1451)
Resurrection	All	The bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day after his depth on the cross and burial in the tomb. The resurrection of Christ is the crowning truth of our faith in Christ. (CCC #638)
Revelation	6	God's communication of himself, by which he makes known the mystery of his divine plan, a gift of self-communication which is realized by deeds and words over time, and most fully by sending us his own divine Son, Jesus Christ. (CCC #50)
Reverence	All	Deep respect for someone or something
Right (Human)	All	The basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled, often held to include the right to life and liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equality before the law
Rites of the Catholic Church	7	The diverse liturgical traditions in which the one catholic and apostolic faith has come to be expressed and celebrated in various cultures and lands; for example in the West, the Roman and Ambrosian (Latin) rites; in the East, the Byzantine, Coptic (Alexandrian), Syriac, Armenian, Maronit, ande Chaldean rites. (CCC #1201-1203) "Rite" or "ritual" are sometimes interchanged, as in the "sacramental rite" or the "sacramental ritual."
Rosary	1	A prayer in honor of the blessed Virgin Mary, which repeats the privileged Marian prayer Ave Maria, or Hail Mary, in "decades" of ten prayers, each preceded by the Our Father and concluded by the Glory Be to the Father, accompanied by meditation on the mysteries of Christ's life. (CCC #2678, 2708; cf. 1674)
Sabbath	All	The Sabbath or seventh "day," on which God rested after the work of the "six days" of creation was completed, as recounted in the opening narrative of the Bible. Creation is thus ordered to the Sabbath, the day to be kept holy to the praise and worship of God. Just as the seventh day or Sabbath completes the first creation, so the "eighth day," Sunday, the day of the week on which Jesus rose from the dead, is celebrated as the "holy day" by Christians - the day on which the "new creation" began. (CCC #345-349) Thus the Christian observance of Sunday fulfils the commandment to remember and keep holy the Sabbath day. (CCC # 2175)
Sacramentals	All	Sacred signs which bear a certain resemblance to the sacraments, and by means of which spiritual effects are signified and obtained through the prayers of the Church. (CCC #1667)
Sacramentary	7	That part of the Roman Missal which contains the prayers and directives for Mass, and a number of sacramental formulas, but does not include the readings of the Mass

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Sacraments	All	An efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit. The sacraments are seven in number: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance or Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. (CCC #1131, 774, 1210)
Sacred	3	Holy, created by God, and therefore respected
Sacrificial meal	1	The sacrifice of Christ on the cross is commemorated and mysteriously made present in the Eucharistic sacrifice of the Church. (CCC #1357, 1544)
Sacristy		A room attached to a church, usually near the altar, where the clergy vest for ecclesiastical functions. The sacrist allows for storage of sacred vessels, vestments, and other articles needed for liturgical use
Saints	All	The "holy ones" who lead a life in union with God through the grace of Christ and receive the reward of eternal life. The Church is called the communion of saints, of the holy ones. (CCC # 823, 946; cf.828)
Salvation	7	The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone. (CCC #169)
Salvation History	7	Creation is the foundation of "all God's saving plans," the "beginning of the history of salvation" that culminates in Christ. (CCC# 280)
Sanctifying Grace	5	The grace which heals our human nature wounded by sin by giving us a share in the divine life of the Trinity. It is a habitual, supernatural gift which continues the work of sanctifying us - of making us "perfect," holy, and Christ like. (CCC #1999)
Sanctuary	K	The part of the church containing the altar. If there are several altars, the sanctaury is for the high altar. It is the center of liturgical ceremony, clearly distinct from the main body of the church
Sanctuary light	1	A sanctuary lamp, altar lamp, everlasting light, or eternal flame is a light that shines before the altar of sanctuaries and honors the presence of Christ
Satan	5	A fallen angel or the devil; the Evil One. (CCC #391, 395, 2851)
Savior	2	Jesus, (which means "God saves" in Hebrew). The Son of God became man to achieve our salvation; he is the unique savior of humanity. (CCC #430)
Schism	8	Refusal of submission to the Suprememe Pontiff, or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him. (CCC #2089)
Scripture and Tradition	3	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 have their common source in the revelation of God in Jesus Christ. (CCC #75-82)
Scripture, Sacred	All	The sacred writings of the Old and New Testaments. (CCC #101)
Second Person of Trinity	1	The second Person of the Trinity is Jesus Christ
Seminarian	1	One studying for the priesthood
Seven Capital Sins	8	Sins which engender other sins and vices. They are traditionally numbered as seven: pride, covetousness, envy, anger, gluttony, lust, and sloth. (CCC #1866)
Seven Petitions of the Our Father	7	The Our Father consists of seven petitions to our merciful Father in heaven. The first three petitions relate to God and the right way of serving him. The last four petitions present our basic human needs to our Father in heaven. (CCC #2803-2806, 2857)
Seven Sacraments	2	A sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit (CCC #1131, 774) The sacraments are seven in number: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance or Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. (CCC #1210)
Shelter the homeless	4	One of the Seven Corporal Works of Mercy (CCC #2447)
Sign of the Cross	All	A sign in the form of a cross made by the Christian as a prayer honoring the Blessed Trinity, "in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit" (CCC #2157; cf. 786)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Sin	2	An offense against God as well as a fault against reason, truth, and right conscience. Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God. In judging the gravity of sin, it is customary to distinguish between mortal and venial sins. (CCC #1849, 1853-1854)
Sins of Commission	7,8	When we sin by doing what we know is wrong. (CCC #1849-1854)
Sins of Omission	7,8	When we sin by failing to do what we know is right. (CCC #1849-1854)
Social Sin	7	Sins give rise to social situations and institutions that are contrary to the divine goodness. "Structures of sin" are the expression and effect of personal sins. They lead their victims to do evil in their turn in an analogous sense, they constitute a "social sin." (CCC #1869) SOCIAL SIN: The effect of sin over time, which can affect society and its institutions to create "structures of sin," by analogy called "social sin"
Solemnity	4	The highest liturgical rank of a feast in the ecclesiastical calendar. Besides the movable feasts such as Easter and Pentecost, fourteen solemnities are celebrated in the universal Church.
Solemnity of the Sacred Heart	4	The Solemnity of the Sacred Heart falls 19 days after Pentecost, celebrating the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus
Solidarity	All	We are one human family whatever our national, racial, ethnic, economic, and ideological differences. We are our brothers' and sisters' keepers, wherever they may be. Loving our neighbor has global dimensions in a shrinking world. At the core of the virtue of solidarity is the pursuit of justice and peace. Pope Paul VI taught that "if you want peace, work for justice." The Gospel calls us to be peacemakers. Our love for all our sisters and brothers demands that we promote peace in a world surrounded by violence and conflict
Soul	1	The spiritual principle of human beings. The soul is the subject of human consciousness and freedom; soul and body together form one unique human nature. Each human soul is individual and immortal, immediately created by God. The soul does not die with the body, from which it is separated by death, and with which it will be reunited in the final resurrection. (CCC #363, 366; cf. 1703)
Source and Summit	4	That from which we have our beginnings, and the pinnacle of our beliefs. The Eucharist is the "Source and Summit of the Christian life." "The other sacraments, and indeed all ecclesiastical ministries and works of the apostolate, are bound up with the Eucharist and are oriented toward it. For in the blessed Eucharist is contained the whole spiritual good of the Church, namely Christ himself, our Pasch." (CCC #1324)
Spiritual Works of Mercy	4	Loving actions by which we respond to the basic spiritual needs of people. (CCC #2247) To counsel the doubtful; to instruct the ignorant; to admonish the sinner; to comfort the sorrowful; to forgive injuries; to bear wrongs; to pray for the living and the dead
Spontaneous prayer	All	Speaking and listening to God from the heart, not relying on learned, formal prayers
St. Joseph	All	Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary
Stations of the Cross	All	A prayer form which accompany the sacramental life of the Church. The stations of the cross commemorate Jesus' passion, death and resurrection in fourteen "stations"
Steward	2	A caretaker
Stewardship	2	Responsibility for caring for and protecting God's creation and God's people
Stewardship Equation	7	**Receive, Cultivate, Share and Return.** We receive our gifts from God, we are called to cultivate those gifts so that we may share them with the world and in so doing, we return our gifts to God
Subsidiarity	7	The principle that states a community of a higher order should not interfere in the internal life of a community of a lower order, depriving the latter of its functions, but rather should support it in case of need and help to co-ordinate its activity with the activities of the rest of society, always with a view to the common good. (CCC #1883)
Synoptic	7	Similar in content and structure as in "synoptic Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke"

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Tabernacle	1	The respectable in the church in which the consecrated Eucharist is reserved for communion for the sick and dying. Reservation of the Eucharist in the tabernacle lends itself to private devotional visits and adoration of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament by the faithful. (CCC #1183, 1379)
Temperance	4	One of the moral Cardinal Virtues that moderates the attraction of pleasure and provides balance in the use of created goods. It ensures the mastery of the will over instinct, and keeps natural desires within proper limits. (CCC #1809)
Temple of the Holy Spirit	4	The Church is call the temple of the Holy Spirit because the Holy Spirit resides in the body which is the Church, in her Head and in her members. He also builds up the Church in charity by the Word of God, the sacraments, the virtues and charisms. (CCC #809-810)
Temptation	2	An attraction, either from outside oneself or from within, to act contrary to right reason and the commandments of God. Jesus himself during his life on earth was tempted, put to the test, to manifest both the opposition between himself and the devil and the triumph of his saving work over Satan. (CCC #538)
Ten Commandments	1	God's law about loving God and others. (CCC #2058, 2067)
Theological Virtues	4	Three spiritual qualities - faith, hope and charity - that come from God and help us become more holy. (CCC #1812-1813)
Torah	4	The Pentateuch (Greek for "five books") designates the first five books of the Jewish and Christian Bible (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy). Jewish tradition calls the five books Torah (Teaching, Law) because of the centrality of the Sinai covenant and legislation mediated through Moses. (See USCCB>Bible>The Pentateuch)
Tradition of the Church	All	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 have their common source in the revelation of God in Jesus Christ. The theological, liturgical, disciplinary, and devotional traditions of the local churches both contain and can be distinguished from this apostolic Tradition. (CCC #75-83)
Transfiguration	3	The mysterious event in which Jesus, seen speaking with Moses and Elijah on the mountain, was transformed in appearance - in the sight of Peter, James, and John - as a moment of disclosure of his divine glory. (CCC #554)
Transcendent	8	Of God, existing apart from and not subject to the limitations of the material universe
Transubstantiation	8	The scholastic term used to designate the unique change of the Eucharistic bread and wine into the body and Blood of Christ. "Transubstantiation" indicates that through the consecration of the bread and wine there occurs the change of the entire substance of the bread into the substance of the Body of Christ, and the entire substance of the wine into the blood of Christ - even though the appearances or "species" of bread and wine remain. (CCC #1376)
Triduum	4	A liturgical celebration of three days duration, as in the Easter Triduum. Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday - these three days celebrate Jesus' passion, death and Resurrection. (CCC #1168)
Trinity	1	The mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The revealed truth of the Holy Trinity is at the very root of the Church's living faith as expressed in the Creed. The mystery of the Trinity in itself is inaccessible to the human mind and is the object of faith only because it was revealed by Jesus Christ, the divine Son of the eternal Father. (CCC #232, 237, 249, 253-256)
Trinity Sunday	4	Feast celebrated a week after Pentecost Sunday in honor of the Trinity, our core Christian belief
Typology	5	Typology indicates the dynamic movement toward the fulfillment of the divine plan when "God will be everything to everyone. As an old saying put it, the New Testament lies hidden in the Old and the Old Testament is unveiled in the New." (CCC #129, 130)

RELIGION STANDARDS IMPORTANT TERMS

TERMS	GRADE LEVEL Introduced	DEFINITION
Universal Church	5	The Church is universal because it is sent by the risen Christ in the power of the Holy Spirit to proclaim the Good News throughout the world to each person and "to unite in one eucharistic fellowship men and women of every race, culture, and social condition in every generation." (CCC #34.) The Eucharist actualizes and expresses the Church's unity across time and space since those who share in it have "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all" (Ephesians 4.5-6a)
Venial Sin	2	Sin which does not destroy the divine life in the soul, as does mortal sin, though it diminishes and wounds it. Venial sin is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent. (CCC #1855, 1862)
Vespers		A service of evening prayer in the Divine Office
Vessels, Sacred	2	Items used in service of the Liturgy, e.g. chalice, ciborium, vestment
Vestments	2	One of the articles of the ceremonial attire and insignia worn by ecclesiastical officiants and assistants as indicative of their rank and appropriate to the rite being celebrated; a sacramental
Virtue	2	An habitual and firm disposition to do the good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God. (CCC #1803)
Visit the Sick	4	One of the Seven Corporal Works of Mercy (CCC #2447)
Vocation	1	The calling or destiny we have in this life and hereafter. God has created the human person to
Wisdom	4	A spiritual gift which enables one to know the purpose and plan of God; one of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit (CCC #1831). Wisdom is also the name of one of the books of the Old Testament. (CCC #120)
Wisdom Books of the Old Testament	6	Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Wisdom, Sirach/Ecclesiasticus
Word of God	All	The entire content of revelation as contained in the Holy Bible and proclaimed in the Church. In John's Gospel, God's "Word" means his only-begotten Son, who is the fullness of God's
Works of Mercy	4	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. The corporal works of mercy consist especially in feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, visiting the sick and
Worship	All	Adoration and honor given to God, which is the first act of the virtue of religion. (CCC #2096) Public worship is given to God in the Church by the celebration of the Paschal Mystery of Christ in the liturgy. (CCC #1067)
Yahweh	6	Another name for God that means "I am who am." (CCC #205-206)