

Name _____

Date _____

Catholic Essentials Reading Guide

Chapter 6: Our Life in Christ

1. Christian discipleship is itself a _____ choice for positive living that parallels the life of _____ with both hardships and _____.
2. Jesus defined discipleship in Mark's Gospel with the following words:
...whoever wishes to be great among you will be your _____; whoever wishes to be first among you will be the _____ of all. For the Son of Man did not come to be _____ but to _____ and to give his life as a _____ for many. (Mk 10:42-45)
3. Explain the words of St. Therese of Lisieux that a person cannot be "half a saint... You must be a whole saint of nothing at all." _____

4. St. Augustine writes that in seeking God one seeks a _____ life. The word _____ means "supreme happiness." The desire for happiness is derived from God and only God can fulfill this desire.
5. The Beatitudes are _____ made by Jesus that help us to hope for the coming of God's _____ amid the trials of life on earth.
6. Study the Beatitudes as listed on pages 250-252 of your text.
7. Define morality. _____

8. Living a moral life means being responsible for the following:

9. The ability to "act or not to act, to do this or that, and so to perform deliberate actions on your own responsibility" is _____.
10. _____ is an offense against God which occurs when we freely choose to act against _____, _____, and _____.
11. The most serious kind of personal sin is called _____ sin. It effectively destroys our relationship with God and kills our ability to _____.
12. Mortal sin cannot be committed by _____ In order to be mortal, a sin must fulfill the following conditions : _____

13. Less serious sin is called _____ sin, which when repeated and unrepented, can lead us to commit mortal sin.
14. Vices are bad habits linked with capital sins. List the capital sins. _____
_____ .
15. Although we are responsible for our own personal sin, we may also be held responsible for sins committed by others when we _____ with or _____ them.
16. Sinful behavior that multiplies and affects social situations and institutions is called _____ sin. Each person must examine the extent to which he or she is responsible for these sinful behaviors.
17. _____ makes us responsible for our choices and actions, good or evil.
18. Morality is not _____; people do not have the right to determine what is right or wrong according to personal preferences.
19. Moral law is the work of God and emanates from the _____ which is the source of all law.
20. St. Thomas Aquinas defines law as _____
_____ .
21. _____ law refers to what human reason can discover about human nature and its moral duties independent of God's gift of Revelation. It is our participation in Divine Law.
22. Natural law corresponds to three basic human drives and needs:

23. Natural law is the foundation of both _____ law and moral law. It is universal, unchangeable, is present in the heart of each person, and is established by _____.
24. Nevertheless, we cannot always correctly discern natural law, so God reveals himself to us through history and gives us the moral law of the _____ and _____ Testaments.
25. The Law of _____ is the first stage of revealed law. The Ten Commandments, also known as the _____, summarize the major precepts of the Old Law and reveal what is contrary to the love of God and neighbor and teach us what the demands of love require.
26. The first three Commandments have to do with love of _____, and the last seven refer to love of _____ .
27. Study the Ten Commandments as listed in your text on pages 262 – 267.
28. The New Law or Law of the _____, is the perfection of Divine Law and the fulfillment of the Old Law. It is represented in the _____ on the _____ and especially in the Beatitudes.

29. Write the two Gospel teachings used by Jesus to summarize the New Law.

30. The New Law is called the law of _____ because it operates out of the love infused in us by the _____ .

31. The evangelical counsels of _____, _____, and _____ spring from the New Law and are intended to remove anything from our lives that keeps us from loving God, others, and ourselves.

32. All Christians are called to follow the evangelical counsels, particularly men and women called to _____ or religious life as brothers or sisters living in community.

33. The Church is the living _____ of _____ that also nurtures our growth in _____.

34. The Church has rules called the _____ of the _____ that guarantee our minimal growth in becoming good and moral people.

35. Study the Precepts of the Church as listed in your text on pages 270 – 271.

36. We should base our actions on what Jesus would do. When Jesus walked on this earth, he did what pleased God, his Father, that is, He loved _____, _____ and _____.

37. _____ is God's favor to us, the free and undeserved help God gives us so that we may respond to him. It is our participation in the life of God.

38. _____ grace is the habitual, permanent grace received in Baptism that enables us to live with God, act by his love, and inherit Heaven.

39. _____ grace refers to the way God intervenes in our lives either at the beginning of our conversion to Christ or as we work toward being more holy.

40. _____ graces are received when we participate in the sacraments.

41. _____ are special graces given to individual Christians in order to help the Church grow.

42. _____ are given to those who have responsibilities for life and ministries in the Church.

43. Ultimately, we are justified and saved by grace, though grace is beyond our human experience and cannot be known except by our _____.

44. _____ is the "most secret core and sanctuary" that helps us distinguish between good and evil.

45. A "habitual and firm disposition to do the good" is known as a _____ .

46. The cardinal moral virtues are

_____ which equates with common sense and wisdom...”right reason in action.”

_____ giving God and neighbor his or her due...protecting the human rights of all.

_____ courage to conquer fears for a just cause.

_____ moderation and balance in the way we use created goods.

47. The _____ virtues of faith, hope, and charity are the foundation of a Christian’s moral life.

48. The seven _____ of the Holy Spirit sustain Christian moral life and the twelve _____ of the Holy Spirit are rewards for Christians who practice the virtues.

49. The morality of human acts depends on the following:

- a. _____ the “what” we do...what we do is good when it promotes the well-being and the true good of others while conforming to an objective norm or morality.
- b. _____ the “why” of our actions...”the end does not justify the means.”
- c. _____ the “who, when, where, and how” of an action...they contribute to the increasing or decreasing the good of or evil of a particular act.

50. Two additional helps for aiding Christians to determine and make good choices include _____ and participating in the _____.