

Name _____

Foundations of Catholic Social Teaching

Directed Reading Worksheet

Chapter 5: Rights and Responsibilities

Date _____

Directions: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

Introduction: Basic Human Rights (Pages 137–141)

1. What does the Catholic social teaching principles known as “rights and responsibilities” refer to?
2. When people focus only on what they are _____ instead of what they owe others or _____, they can develop a sense of _____. Conversely, ignoring people’s rights and focusing only on their “_____” often leads to a denial of people’s _____. Catholic social teaching emphasizes a _____ approach—that is, that all people have God-given human rights and all people have _____ to others and to society.
3. True or False? All human rights are based on your rights and responsibilities.
4. True or False? True rights are derived from a consensus.
5. Explain what it means to say that human rights are *universal*.
6. Explain what it means to say that human rights are *inviolable*.
7. Explain what it means to say that human rights are *inalienable*.
8. What are the most fundamental human rights according to St. John XXIII?
9. True or False? Responsibilities are associated with every right.
10. True or False? The Church teaches that religious freedom is the source of all human rights.

Section 1: Responsibilities in Civil Society (Pages 142–145)

11. The principle of _____ establishes a hierarchy of functions and _____, meaning, the individual and the social group _____ to the individual must take care of his or her needs. Remote social entities do not do as good a job of meeting the _____ of an individual as do smaller entities that are closer in knowledge and _____ to the person.
12. True or False? The principle of subsidiarity protects people from abuses by lower-level social authority.
13. Why did Pope Pius XI say that contradicting the principle of subsidiarity as a grave evil?
14. True or False? It is wrong for the government to take over what families or voluntary organizations can do for themselves.
15. A just _____ is one that is small enough not to _____ unnecessarily into people's lives, yet large enough to promote the _____ and guarantee basic human rights. The principle of subsidiarity prefers _____ over central decision-making and supports the _____ of power and authority on the _____ level.
16. True or False? The principle of subsidiarity implies the existence of a variety of associations and institutions below the level of the central government.
17. What are the negative and positive obligations of the definition of subsidiarity?
18. What are four ways the principle of solidarity should not be used?

Section 2: The Government and Human Rights (Pages 146–150)

19. _____ exists primarily to promote the welfare of _____, and one of its purposes is to apply the principles of _____. Its goal is the growth and _____ of the human person, and governments only exist to serve their _____. The first priority of government must be the promotion of _____.
20. True or False? The fourth commandment—"Keep holy the Sabbath"—also applies to legitimate authorities in civil society.
21. Christ affirms that your first _____ is to God but that you must also give _____ authority what it is due. In any _____, authority is necessary and, since all _____ is from God, God's authority is present in _____ governments and laws.
22. True or False? Legitimate authority is legitimate only when it seeks the common good for the group concerned and if it employs morally licit means to attain it.

23. True or False? One does not have an obligation to follow unjust authority.
24. True or False? Aquinas would argue that an unjust law is not even truly a law if it goes against reason formed by the government.
25. What are three guidelines on what true authority should look like?
26. True or False? God's laws always trump man-made laws.
27. Very briefly describe each of these types of law:
- (a) Divine law:
 - (b) Natural law:
 - (c) Revealed law:
 - (d) New Law:
 - (e) Civil law:
 - (f) Ecclesiastical law:
28. The _____ does not exist for society or the state, but _____ and the state exist for the family. The family performs functions that are _____ for the government: the _____ and education of children, the passing on of _____, and the instilling of values. Society and governments have a _____ to honor and assist the family and to guarantee _____.
29. What are some of the rights of families according to the Charter of the Rights of the Family?

Section 3: Catholic Understanding of Government (Pages 151–154)

30. How do the primary duties of the Church and the government differ?
31. True or False? The Church respects the legitimate autonomy of the democratic order and is not entitled to express preferences for this or that institutional or constitutional solution, except to address religious or moral implications.

32. True or False? The Church is clear that political communities that uphold democratic values are important for upholding human rights.
33. The _____ does not promote a form of government but is clear that _____ communities that uphold democratic values are integral for upholding _____. An authentic _____ is the fruit of a convinced acceptance of the values that _____ democratic procedures: the dignity of every human person, the _____ of human rights, and the commitment to the _____.
34. What issues are explicitly named in the document concerning participation of Catholics in political life?
35. True or False? Within a democratic system those in power are never held accountable to the people.
36. Explain the requirements of responsible authority.
37. True or False? Relativism holds that there is such thing as truth.
38. St. _____ spoke clearly about the need for individuals and societies to recognize _____ and be governed by it. He said that _____ can lead even democracies to a form of _____ when you allow yourself to be led by anything but the _____.
39. What did Cardinal Ratzinger warn about a world that does not recognize objective truth?

Section 4: Politics and Conscience (Pages 155–158)

40. What is conscience?
41. True or False? Your conscience is not an entity separate from yourself that makes you aware of you what to do; rather, it is that part of you that tells you what is right and wrong, attuned to the voice of God.
42. True or False? If your conscience is sure about the rightness of a course of action, you must follow it in every circumstance.
43. What are Cardinal Newman's thoughts on conscience as a "truth as you whatever-you-want-to-believe"?
44. You are called to use your _____ of intellect and free will to pursue a true _____—one that is informed by and serves the _____. Freedom of conscience is the basis of any _____ because it allows people to act out their own _____ and it requires religious _____ within society.

45. True or False? Political communities must ensure not only one's right to worship God but also to practice their religion within society.
46. True or False? You have a moral duty to follow authority, even authority that is not legitimate.
47. What is conscientious objection?
48. True or False? Rejecting laws contrary to Divine Law is more than just a right, it is also a serious duty of conscience.
49. According to the CCC, what five criteria must be met for legitimate armed resistance to political authority?
50. What is one of the most fundamental ways you can participate in the political society?
51. Your identity as a _____ should permeate every _____ of your life, especially ones of great _____ like voting. Likewise, Catholic _____ have a special role to promote the _____ and the dignity of the _____.
52. True or False? Politicians must remember that a well-formed Christian conscience does not permit them to vote for a political program or an individual law which contradicts the fundamental contents of faith and morals.