

Name _____

Your Life in Christ

Chapter 3 Directed Reading Worksheet

Law as a Guide to Freedom

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: *The Need for Boundaries to Freedom* (pages 81–83)

1. True or False? Sometimes moral laws violate the human conscience.
2. _____ is the heart of Christian morality. Each of us is gifted with the _____ to *respond* in faith and love to God's _____. We give our affirmation by accepting Jesus' _____ over sin and death and by _____ others as brothers and sisters. Likewise, the *ability* to respond is a free _____ from God and it relies on our _____ with God's grace.
3. True or False? God's gift of law helps to balance the tension between freedom and responsibility.
4. Good _____ law is grounded in _____ law and can keep us on the right _____ to our eternal reward. Good civil law can help _____ us in moral living, pointing out the _____ to freedom. Good laws have their roots in _____ law which is expressed most fully in the life and teachings of _____.

Section 1: *God's Free Gifts of Justification, Grace, and Merit* (pages 84–88)

5. In what ways does the human capacity to think and choose separate us from all other creatures?
6. True or False? The more we cooperate with God's grace the more we lose freedom.
7. Justification gives us God's own _____, unites us to the Lord's saving _____, forgives sins and brings renewal of our _____. The grace of justification begins with God's _____. Justification refers to the gift of the Holy Spirit's grace that _____ us from our sins through conversion, _____ in Jesus Christ, and Baptism. (p. 85)
8. True or False? We can only grow in holiness by cooperating with the gifts the Holy Spirit has given to us at Baptism.
9. The _____ infuses grace into the soul at _____, and all people are created with the _____ to respond to God's grace. This grace is not something we _____, it is not something we can _____, and it does not automatically _____ the baptized person. We must _____ respond to the graces God gives to us as he never _____ his love or his gifts on us. (p. 85)
10. Why does God create us with a hunger for goodness and truth?

11. True or False? Habitual grace – also known as actual grace – is a supernatural disposition that perfects the soul to enable it to live with God.
12. True or False? Every sacrament brings particular graces proper to the sacrament.
13. Explain the purpose of charisms and provide a few examples.
14. List four benefits of responding to God's free gift of grace.
15. What did St. Thomas Aquinas teach about the charism of speaking in tongues?
16. The concept of _____ always begins with God's _____. He made the first move in extending his forgiveness and _____ to us at Baptism. But strictly speaking, God does not _____ us anything. However, in choosing to _____ offer his grace, God made the merit of an eternal _____ of union with the Blessed Trinity in _____ is possible, provided we cooperate with these graces.
17. True or False? The source of all merit is the work of the Holy Spirit, whose sacrifice has won redemption for humankind.
18. Explain what living a holy life requires.

Section 2: *More about Freedom* (pages 89–93)

19. True or False? Ultimately, no one can take away our freedom completely.
20. How does the CCC define freedom? What are the benefits of freedom?
21. Some people believe that _____ are not truly free and some _____ and sociologists say that people lack freedom because their _____ are fixed by their environment, _____, and education. Those who believe in *determinism* hold that every event, _____, and decision

inevitably results from something _____ of human will such as fate, the _____, or a spiritual force controlling human _____.

22. What evidence does the author give for the existence of genuine human freedom?

23. Briefly explain two types of freedom and give examples of each.

24. Give two specific examples of the limits of human freedom.

25. True _____ is not "license." License is _____, undisciplined freedom that _____ true freedom. But in truth, human freedom is not _____ or unlimited. _____ results when people do whatever they want while _____ God's law, their own good, or the _____ of others. Ironically, unrestrained freedom destroys the _____, social, political, and cultural conditions that true freedom _____.

26. True or False? Moral relativism holds that there are absolute moral truths.

27. True or False? License promotes absolute reliance on God, other people, or the environment, without responsibility to self.

28. True or False? The abuse of freedom always results in sin.

29. True or False? True freedom is based in absolute truth and absolute truth is a position – showing respect for all God's creation.

30. What does Pope Benedict XVI suggest in regards to sharing the absolute truth of Jesus?

31. What argument has been repeatedly used by Catholic politicians regarding the Church's teaching on the inalienable right to life of the unborn? What is another way of phrasing this position?

Section 3: *Responsibly* (pages 94–97)

32. True or False? Responsibility comes with the gift of free will.
33. True or False? To the degree that our choices are voluntary, we are responsible for our choices.
34. Responsibility and _____ go hand in hand because your free _____ and actions have _____. Our actions belong to us, we _____ them, they affect us and everyone around, and they help _____ the kind of person we are _____. This is true both when we do something _____ and also when we make _____.
35. What can we say about mature and honest people?
36. Catholic moral teaching identifies several major impediments to the exercise of true freedom. Identify which one is being described below.
- When someone forces us to do something through fear: _____
 - The repetition of actions: _____
 - Examples include money or possessions: _____
 - Not knowing the proper way to act: _____
 - An accident: _____
37. _____ to freedom can limit us, but they do not have to _____ us. Though there may be _____ we have to deal with, we still have a _____ for handling it properly. We can cooperate with God's _____ – which supports and enriches our freedom – made manifest in our friendship with _____ as well as the many gifts of the _____.

Section 4: *Law and Morality* (pages 98–105)

38. What characteristics of “good law” are listed by the author?
39. Briefly explain the three important elements of St. Thomas Aquinas’ definition of law.

40. Natural law teaches us what to _____ and what to _____. It is the light of _____ God places in humans and is written into the _____. It expresses the “_____” that enables us to _____ between good and evil. It is a person’s _____ in the divine law because our moral _____ of right and wrong is a sharing in God’s wisdom and _____.
41. Natural law is the foundation of both civil _____ and moral _____. It expresses human dignity and is the basis of all _____. Natural law corresponds to three basic _____ needs and drives: to _____ life, to develop as individuals and _____, and to share _____ with others. Natural law applies to all people in all places, for all time because it is _____, permanent, and _____ throughout history.
42. True or False? Although the norms of natural law can be discovered through human reason by all people, our intellects are weakened and clouded by actual sin.
43. The Old Law _____ both Jewish and Christian people for _____ and faith in Jesus Christ. It is the first _____ of God’s revealed law and it is _____, good, and spiritual. However, it is _____ because although it denounces sin, it cannot _____ sin. Yet, because the Old Law is the _____, it provides a teaching that will remain _____.
44. True or False? The New Law is the perfection of divine law, both natural law and civil law.
45. True or False? The New Law helps us to understand the core attitudes that come before our actions, it does not add new precepts for us to follow.
46. What are the two Gospel teachings summarized by the New Law?
47. Explain what it means to say that the New Law is a law of grace.
48. True or False? The New Law also includes the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
49. True or False? Civil law applies natural law to society.
50. When civil laws _____ natural law, they no longer retain the _____ of law and are considered _____ laws because civil law is morally good only insofar as it _____ to God’s eternal law. Because all _____ authority comes from God, no one is required to _____ unjust civil laws and everyone must work to _____ such laws.
51. True or False? Catholics are called to respect the society they live in and are obliged in conscience to follow the directives of civil authorities even when they are contrary to the demands of moral order.

52. List the five precepts of the Church.