

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Catholic Essentials* Reading Guide**

### **Chapter 5: The Sacraments of Christ**

1. St. Thomas Aquinas taught that human development is marked by seven stages that parallel the seven \_\_\_\_\_ .  
We are born..... \_\_\_\_\_  
We grow..... \_\_\_\_\_  
We are fed..... \_\_\_\_\_  
We are healed..... \_\_\_\_\_  
We recover ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
We need and form family..... \_\_\_\_\_  
We need and respond to leaders..... \_\_\_\_\_
2. St. Paul used the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the sacraments as God's hidden plan of wanting to save, renew, and unite all things in Christ.
3. St. Augustine's definition of sacrament stressed sign and \_\_\_\_\_, which is "something concrete that points to something else."
4. St. Thomas Aquinas defined sacrament as an \_\_\_\_\_ sign of grace.
5. A sacrament effects what it \_\_\_\_\_ and symbolizes what it \_\_\_\_\_
6. Pope John Paul II, in his encyclical *Crossing the Threshold of Hope*, asked, "What else are the sacraments, if not the action of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ ?"
7. To be a sacrament, a sign must \_\_\_\_\_ us to God, must \_\_\_\_\_ from God, and be an \_\_\_\_\_ of God.
8. Jesus Christ is the original sign and the \_\_\_\_\_ sacrament.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus most clearly reveals God to us.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_, the "work of the people," is the public worship of God.
11. Christ is always present in his Church especially in the \_\_\_\_\_, and most clearly in the Eucharist. Jesus is present in the Eucharist in four ways:
  - in the \_\_\_\_\_, the minister of the sacrament who acts in Christ's name
  - when the Holy \_\_\_\_\_ are read
  - in the \_\_\_\_\_ gathered in his name
  - in the consecrated species of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The term \_\_\_\_\_ expresses how the reality (substance) of bread and wine changes into the reality of Jesus' risen and glorified Body and Blood.

13. The \_\_\_\_\_ is also a sacrament—a sign of our inner union with God and a sign of our union with each other.
14. The Council of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1439 explained that three things are necessary for a sacrament:
- 1) Proper \_\_\_\_\_ - the essential elements used in the sacraments
  - 2) Correct \_\_\_\_\_ or form – the order of the rites and the words spoken in the sacraments
  - 3) Designated \_\_\_\_\_ - an ordained minister who has received the Sacrament of Holy Orders
15. The Sacraments of Initiation include \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Until 313 AD, it was illegal to be a Christian in the \_\_\_\_\_. Those who sought initiation were faced with persecution and \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ or “period of instruction” lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ years. This period of initiation was reserved for adults and included the following steps:
- hearing and accepting the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ
  - making a profession of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Receiving the three sacraments of initiation at the vigil of \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Later Christian parents sought \_\_\_\_\_ for their children to purify them from sin, make them \_\_\_\_\_ of God, and give them a share of God’s life called \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Both infant Baptism and adult Baptism continue to have a place in the Church. The Second Vatican Council restored the \_\_\_\_\_ for adults in the Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults (RCIA). There are four distinct steps:
- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ - a person hears the Word of God and responds to it.
  - 2. Catechuminate - \_\_\_\_\_ receive instruction in year-long classes at their parish. They are accompanied by a \_\_\_\_\_ who answers their questions. They do works of service, participate at Mass, and on the first Sunday of \_\_\_\_\_, they travel to the cathedral where they are enrolled in the Book of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ - During Lent, the Elect complete rituals known as \_\_\_\_\_ that help them look closely at their lives and do penance for their sins. They receive the Lord’s Prayer and the \_\_\_\_\_ and promise to make these central to

their lives. This period concludes with reception of the Sacraments of \_\_\_\_\_ at the Easter Vigil.

- 4. Mystagogia – The newly baptized called \_\_\_\_\_ continue to meet and study until \_\_\_\_\_ as they gradually take their place in the life of the Church.

20. The RCIA and the Rite of Baptism of Children differ in that catechesis takes place \_\_\_\_\_  
Baptism for adults and \_\_\_\_\_ Baptism for children.

21. The **essential rite** of Baptism consists of a \_\_\_\_\_ immersion or pouring of water and the words “ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_” proclaimed by the usual minister of Baptism, a \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, or a \_\_\_\_\_.

22. Baptism is the essential sacrament for us because it brings \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ.

23. Baptism makes us part of Christ’s \_\_\_\_\_, the Church; is necessary for our \_\_\_\_\_; and marks us with an indelible spiritual \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Besides the essential rite of Baptism, the candidate is also anointed with \_\_\_\_\_ which signifies the Holy Spirit incorporates the person into Christ. The newly baptized puts on a \_\_\_\_\_ to symbolize that the person has put on Christ and is risen with Christ. Finally the person is presented with a \_\_\_\_\_ lit from the Easter candle signifying that in Jesus they are the light of the world.

25. The essential rite of Confirmation occurs as the \_\_\_\_\_ lays his \_\_\_\_\_ on the forehead of the candidate and anoints him or her with \_\_\_\_\_ while saying, “ \_\_\_\_\_.”

26. The sacrament of Confirmation confirms the \_\_\_\_\_ made at Baptism and strengthens \_\_\_\_\_ grace.

27. Confirmation brings a special outpouring of the \_\_\_\_\_. Like Baptism, Confirmation may be received only once because it imprints a spiritual mark that cannot be removed.

28. Effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation include the following:

- we can call God \_\_\_\_\_ Father
- unites us more firmly with \_\_\_\_\_
- strengthens our bond with the \_\_\_\_\_
- gives us special strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and \_\_\_\_\_ the faith by word and action.
- Increases the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ in us.

29. Typically, Confirmation is celebrated during Mass and the \_\_\_\_\_ is the ordinary minister.

30. The Second Vatican Council describes the Eucharist as the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the Christian life.
31. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Pope \_\_\_\_\_ encouraged people to receive Communion more frequently. He lowered the age of First Communion from 12 to \_\_\_\_\_, the age of reason.
32. The Eucharist is the sacrament that completes Christian \_\_\_\_\_.
33. Christ instituted the Eucharist during the \_\_\_\_\_ meal held at the \_\_\_\_\_ as a memorial of his \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Jesus offers us an \_\_\_\_\_ gift of himself, for he is truly present in the consecrated species of bread and wine that are his Body and Blood.
35. In AD 155 \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the earliest outline of the rite of Eucharist that survives today. Many of the prayers we use today date back to this time.
36. *The Apostolic Tradition* written by \_\_\_\_\_ in 215 outlines prayers and an order of worship that are even closer to today's liturgy.
37. At the Council of \_\_\_\_\_ (1545-1563), the doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ was defined. Pope Pius V published a \_\_\_\_\_ that brought uniformity to the official rite of Eucharist. This was used for the next 400 years until the Second Vatican Council.
38. The Mass is divided into two main parts, the Liturgy of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Liturgy of the \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Review the order of the Mass and the main elements on pages 213-216.
40. Jesus continues his work of healing through the Sacraments of Healing: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
41. Penance renews, restores, and strengthens our relationship with God and the community after it has been damaged by \_\_\_\_\_.
42. The name \_\_\_\_\_ is given to the Sacrament because it consecrates the steps of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ the person takes individually and through the Church.
43. The essential element is the penitent's \_\_\_\_\_ of his sins to the priest and the words of \_\_\_\_\_ spoken by the priest.
44. The three tasks of the Sacrament of Penance include the following:
- \_\_\_\_\_ - the heartfelt sorrow and aversion for the sin committed.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - we tell our sins to a priest, admit we have caused harm to the Body of Christ, and ask the priest for forgiveness in God's name.
  - Satisfaction or \_\_\_\_\_ - offering recompense for injustices caused or working to rebuild what was lost.

45. Although forgiveness is expressed through the Church and the Sacraments, \_\_\_\_\_ alone forgives sin.
46. Anointing and prayer for the \_\_\_\_\_ were common in the early Church; however, by the Middle Ages, this Sacrament was usually administered only at the point of death and called \_\_\_\_\_ . Today the sacrament is also intended for those suffering from serious \_\_\_\_\_ or those facing major \_\_\_\_\_ .
47. The essential rite includes the priest or the bishop laying his \_\_\_\_\_ on the head of the sick person, anointing the forehead and \_\_\_\_\_ with oil of the sick, and praying, “ \_\_\_\_\_ .”
48. The Sacraments at the Service of Communion are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ , which are directed to the salvation of others.
49. Holy Orders is the sacrament by which baptized men are ordained to the \_\_\_\_\_ priesthood and receive one of the three degrees of a sacred order:
- \_\_\_\_\_ - bishops
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - priests
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - deacons (Deacons do not participate in the priesthood)
50. The essential rite of the Sacrament of Holy Orders consists of the laying on of hands by the \_\_\_\_\_ accompanied by a specific prayer of \_\_\_\_\_ asking for the grace needed for the particular ministry to which the man is being ordained.
51. Holy Orders imprints an indelible spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ on the ordained man.
52. Marriage is an institution established by \_\_\_\_\_, not by man, from the time of creation.
53. Marriage was modeled on the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
54. The goodness of marriage includes the following:
- the \_\_\_\_\_ of children through the conjugal act
  - the \_\_\_\_\_ of the spouses and their \_\_\_\_\_ to each other
  - the \_\_\_\_\_ union of marriage
55. The essential element of Matrimony is \_\_\_\_\_.
56. The ministers of the sacrament are \_\_\_\_\_. The priest or deacon is the official witness of the Church.
57. Marriage is a sacred \_\_\_\_\_, an agreement between the couple themselves and the couple and \_\_\_\_\_.
58. The family is often called the \_\_\_\_\_ .
59. Christian marriage is witness and testimony to the world of eternal, unbreakable, and boundless \_\_\_\_\_ .
60. The Sacraments celebrate Jesus as “the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_.”