

Name _____

Jesus and the Church

Directed Reading Worksheet

Chapter 4: The Church is Catholic

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: What It Means to Be Catholic with a Small “c” (pages 147-148)

1. Explain the difference between saying the “Catholic Church” and saying the Church is catholic.
2. While the word “_____” is not in the Bible, the early Church started describing herself as catholic to highlight the _____ between the Church and many of the _____ sects that were arising. St. _____ uses the word during the second-century when he stated: “Where there is _____, there is the Catholic Church.”

Section 1: Catholicity in Creation, Christ, and the Church (pages 149-152)

3. The mark of _____ begins with God’s very act of _____, which is all-encompassing. It is also present in the fullness of the _____ of Jesus Christ. Humans are surrounded by a _____ of creation and survive and _____ together with these many elements of _____.
4. Jesus is one _____ with a divine nature and a human nature. He is _____ with the Father, begotten, not made. He is the _____ of all creation, including humans and the _____ itself. All things in Heaven and on Earth are _____ in Christ, and to celebrate the _____ of creation is to celebrate Christ.
5. True or False? There is nothing in creation that is good that exists outside of Christ.
6. How can one share in the fullness of Christ? How do we enter into communion with him?
7. True or False? With the grace of Faith present at birth, one is fully incorporated into Christ himself though participation in the Body of Christ, the Church.
8. How does Irish novelist and poet James Joyce describe the Church?

9. What New Testament author expressed his understanding of “unity in diversity” in his description of how the diversity of gifts in the Body of Christ builds up the Church and how things like ethnicity and gender should not be a source of division.

Section 2: The Local Church: A Firsthand View of Unity in Diversity (pages 154-157)

10. The Church’s catholicity operates on a _____ that must be protected by the _____ in union with the _____ and the pope. It is the bishop’s task to draw diverse groups of beliefs, practices, and people _____ into an enduring communion without _____ the local Church of the _____ the diversity brings.
11. Who has a special obligation to challenge bigotry, racism, sexism, or any other attitude motivated by fear of differences in people or cultures?
12. According to St. Ignatius of Antioch, which Church office is essential in promoting the Church’s unity?
13. The _____ of the pope and college of bishops is to teach and make _____ about matters of Faith that enhance the Church’s _____. However, more often than not the pope and bishops _____ catholicity by keeping the _____ and local churches in _____ with one another.
14. True or False? The bishop represents a diocese just as the pope represents the universal Church.

Section 3: Who Belongs to the Catholic Church? (pages 159-161)

15. All _____ are called to know Christ in the _____, and all people belong or are connected to the Church. The Church is open to _____ Jesus taught and she contains the _____ of a faith relationship to him. She sees a _____ to all people with the Body of Christ, even with those who have not yet received the _____.
16. Who are those fully incorporated into the Church?
17. True or False? Non-Catholic Christians who do not believe in the Catholic Faith in its entirety remain in communion with the Catholic Church, though the communion is imperfect.
18. True or False? The Church believes in one Baptism for the forgiveness of sins and generally rejects as invalid most Christian baptisms for anyone who later enters the Catholic Church.
19. Besides Baptism, what other key elements of Salvation are found in non-Catholic ecclesial communities?

20. True or False? The bond between the Catholic Church and the Orthodox Churches is very close to full communion.
21. Why do Catholics have a deep bond with the Jewish people?
22. What truths does the Church share with Muslims?
23. Explain why the Catholic Church holds that outside of the Church there is no Salvation.
24. True or False? If someone rejects the Church, knowing that it is the Body of Christ, they are rejecting their own Salvation.
25. What can be said of those who, through no fault of their own, do not know Christ or his Church?
26. What does it mean to say that the Church is like a sacrament?

Section 4: The Catholicity of the Church's Mission (pages 162-169)

27. What does it mean to say that the Church does not exist for her own sake?
28. The Church was _____ by the power of the Holy Spirit through Jesus' twin actions of _____ . Jesus endowed the Church with his own _____, power, and responsibility. The ultimate _____ of the mission of Christ and the Holy Spirit is for all people to _____ the love between the Father and the Son through the _____.
29. When did the Church's mission begin? Explain what happened.
30. When the Apostle _____ proclaimed the Messiah in the region of _____, the Samaritans accepted the Gospel and were _____. Consequently, Peter and John went to Samaria to _____ for them that they might receive the holy Spirit. When they _____ on them, the Samaritans received the Holy Spirit, the early roots of the Sacrament of _____.
31. Philip encountered an _____ who was likely a "_____" meaning, someone who followed some elements of Judaism but was not _____ and who did not

obey Jewish dietary laws. Philip interpreted the text of _____ 53:7–8, revealing how the prophet’s words applied to _____. Consequently, Philip _____ him.

32. What “conversion” did St. Peter experience?
33. The _____ expresses the official recognition that the _____ could indeed find a place in the Church. At this gathering, Paul and _____ argued that Gentiles should receive _____ without also having to become _____ Jews, and _____ agreed.
34. What are some distinct features and practices of different cultures that the Church embraces?
35. To what culture did Jesus belong?
36. The Church can only complete her _____ to share the Good News by sharing it through _____. St. John Paul II said that a _____ which does not become culture is a faith that has not been fully _____. However, every culture must _____ itself to the challenging Gospel of Jesus Christ and no human culture is above _____.
37. True or False? When the missionary St. Augustine of Hippo arrived in England, he found great diversity in the local churches, noting that many did not celebrate the liturgy in the exact way it was celebrated in Jerusalem.
38. What does it mean to say that to truly live the Church’s moral and social teaching demands a “both/and” rather than an “either/or” approach?
39. What is the difference between vertical faith and horizontal faith?
40. Cardinal Bernardin of Chicago promoted a _____ that he described by using the image of a “_____.” This means that _____ must not only guarantee an _____ the right to life, but it must support the life of the weak and _____ in our midst.
41. True or False? In her history the Church has been sensitive to diversity of customs and practices, including in the liturgy.
42. True or False? Church history includes no examples of zealous missionaries who failed to appreciate the goodness of local customs and cultures.
43. What did the Second Vatican Council state about integration of customs and worship?

44. True or False? The mark of catholicity dictates that the Church see any and all cultures as potential mediums of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and as signs of grace since the Gospel can be at home in any land or culture, and among any people.