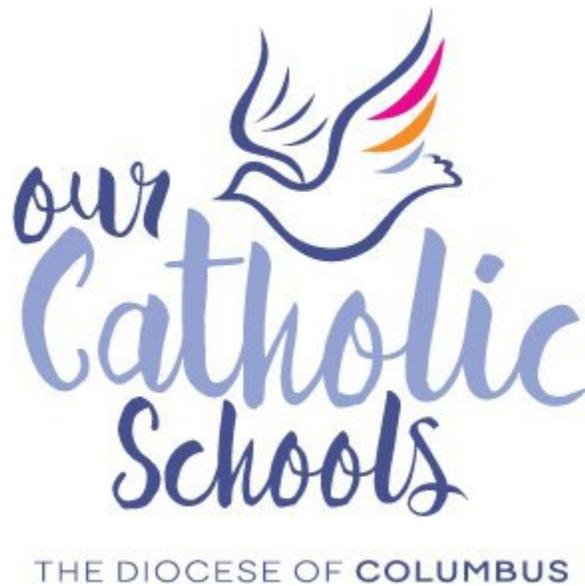


Religion Course of Study Grade School Glossary



Diocese of Columbus

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Additional Resources for the Grade School Glossary:

Catechism of the Catholic Church

Sacred Scripture

Fr. John Hardon's Modern Catholic Dictionary

Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Preschool Vocabulary

A	
Advent	The season that begins the liturgical year. Four weeks before Christmas that help us prepare for Jesus' birth. PS.L.2.1
Alleluia	Praise God. PS.L.2.4
Amen	Yes, we believe. PS.L.2.4
Angels	A type of spiritual being that does God's work, such as delivering messages from God or helping to keep people safe from harm. PS.P.1.8
B	
Baptism	The sacrament that makes us members of the Church. PS.L.1.1
Bible	The holy book of the Church. PS.K.2.1
C	
Catholic Church	Jesus gave us the Church. It is the community of all the baptized, led by the pope, who believe in God and follow all that Jesus taught us. PS.C.2.1
Celebration	An important occasion or holiday. We celebrate special times in the life of Jesus and when we go to Mass we celebrate God's love for us. PS.L.2.2
Choices	The act of picking or choosing. PS.E.1.1
Christmas	The day we celebrate the birth of Jesus. PS.L.2.1
Church	The community of all baptized people who believe in God and follow Jesus. PS.C.1.1
Community	All the baptized people in the Church who worship and pray together. PS.C.1.2
Creator	God, who created everything. PS.K.1.3
E	
Easter	The day that Jesus came back to life. PS.L.2.1
Eucharist	The Sacrament in which Jesus shares himself, and the bread and wine become His Body and Blood. PS.L.1.2
F	
Fairness/ Fair	Treating each person the same because he or she is a child of God. PS.M.2.3, PS.C.3.2
Family	A group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together. PS.C.1.
Father	The First Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. PS.K.1.1
Forgiveness	To put aside the hurt caused by another; to accept another's apology. PS.M.1.1
Friendship	A friend is a person that someone likes or knows. People who are friends talk to each other and spend time together. PS.E.1.1
G	
Gestures	A movement of the body, arms, or legs that expresses or makes important an idea or feeling. PS.L.2.3
Gifts	Something good you receive. PS.M.1.4
Godparents	Special friends or relatives who help parents teach the one being baptized about God. PS.L.1.
Gospels	A word that means Good News. PS.K.2.2

Grace	The gift of God's life that He shares with each person. PS.M.2.2
Gratitude	Being thankful. PS.M.1.4
Guardian Angel	A special angel that God gives to each person to watch over and protect them. PS.P.1.8
H	
Help	To give assistance or support. PS.M.2.6
Holy Family	The name for Jesus' human family. The Holy Family is Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. PS.K.2.6
Holy Spirit	The Third Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. PS.K.1.1, PS.P.1.7
Holy Trinity	The one God in three Divine Persons - God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. PS.K.1.1
Holy Week	The week before Easter that includes Palm Sunday, Holy Thursday, and Good Friday. PS.L.2.1
I	
Image	The likeness of God that is in all human beings because we are created by Him. PS.M.2.1
J	
Justice	Giving each person what he or she is due because that person is a child of God. PS.C.3.2
Just	When we give each person what he or she is due because that person is a child of God. PS.M.2.3
L	
Lent	Forty days before Easter that helps us prepare for Easter. PS.L.2.1
Liturgical Year	The Church year which has celebrations about the life of Jesus and tells us what readings from the Bible are used at Mass. PS.L.2.1
M	
Members	A group of people. PS.L.1.1
O	
Old Testament	The first part of the Bible that tells about God and his People before Jesus was born. PS.K. 2.3
Our Father	The prayer Jesus taught His followers to pray to God the Father. PS.P.1.3
P	
Pope	The head of the Church. The first Pope was St. Peter, Jesus' apostle. PS.C.1.3
Praise	Giving God honor and thanks because He is God. PS.P.1.5
Prayer	Talking and listening to God. PS.P.1.1
Priest	Men who have answered God's call and have chosen to offer their lives to God to help us learn about God and Jesus. PS.M.3.1.

R	
Religious Sisters	Women who have answered God's call and have chosen to offer their lives to God to help us learn about God and Jesus, and serve others, especially the poor. PS.M.3.1.
Resurrection	The event of Jesus being raised from death to new life by God the Father through the power of the Holy Spirit. PS.L.2.2
Respect/ Respectfully	With great care; with great care and love. PS.K.2.1, PS.M.2.4, PS.C.2.2
Reverence	The care and respect you show to God and holy persons and things. PS.P.1.2
Right	Good actions and behaviors that show love and respect. PS.M.2.5
S	
Sacred	Holy. PS.K.2.1
Seasons	Different times of the year when we celebrate the life of Jesus. PS.L.2.1
Serve	To do what God says. PS.M.2.4, PS.M.3.1
Silence	Absence of any sound or noise; stillness. PS.P.1.4
Son	A name for Jesus that tells you God is His Father. The Son of God is the Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. PS.K.1.1
T	
Thanksgiving	Giving thanks to God for all He has given us. PS.P.1.5
W	
Wrong	Actions and behaviors that do not show love and respect of others. PS.M.2.5

Kindergarten Vocabulary

A	
Advent	The season that begins the liturgical year. Four weeks before Christmas that help us prepare for Jesus' birth. K.L.2.1
Alleluia	Praise God. K.L.2.7
Amen	Yes, we believe. K.L.2.7
Angel	A type of spiritual being that does God's work, such as delivering messages from God or helping to keep people safe from harm. K.K.2.8
Apostles	The Twelve disciples Jesus chose to be His closest followers. K.L.2.3
B	
Bible	The holy book of the Church. K.K.2.1
Bishop	The men who teach us how to live and follow Jesus just as the disciples did. K.C.1.2
C	
Catholic Church	Jesus gave us the Church. It is the community of all baptized people, led by the Pope, who follow Jesus, believe in God, and believe in all that Jesus taught us. K.C.2.1
Celebration	An important occasion or holiday. We celebrate special times in the life of Jesus and when we go to Mass we celebrate God's love for us. K.L.2.5
Christian	People who believe in Jesus Christ and follow his teachings. K.C.1.6
Christmas	The day we celebrate the birth of Jesus. K.L.2.1
Church	The community of all baptized people who believe in God and follow Jesus. K.C.1.1
Community	All the baptized people in the Church who worship and pray together. K.C.1.1
Creation	Everything God made. K.K.1.12, K.K.2.4
Creator	God, who created everything. K.K.1.2
E	
Easter	The day that Jesus came back to life. K.L.2.1
Eucharist	The Sacrament in which Jesus shares himself, and the bread and wine become His Body and Blood. K.L.1.7
F	
Fairness	Treating each person the same because he or she is a child of God. K.C.3.2
Father	The First Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. K.K.1.1
Forgiveness	To put aside the hurt caused by another; to accept another's apology. K.M.2.6
G	
Good Friday	The day Jesus died on the Cross. K.L.2.4
Gospel	A word that means Good News. K.K.2.3
Grace	The gift of God's life that He shares with each person. K.M.2.5
Gratitude	Being thankful. K.M.1.8

H	
Heaven	The full joy of living with God forever. K.K.1.7
Holy Family	The name for the human family of Jesus. The Holy Family is Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. K.K.2.7
Holy Spirit	The Third Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. K.K.1.1, K.K.1.6.
Holy Thursday	The day that Jesus shared the Last Supper with the apostles. K.L.2.3
Holy Trinity	The one God in three Divine Persons - God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. K.K.1.1
Holy Week	The week before Easter that includes Palm Sunday, Holy Thursday, and Good Friday. K.L.2.1
Honesty	Telling the truth. K.M.1.9
I	
Incarnation	When the Son of God became man. K.K.1.3
J	
Justice	Giving each person what he or she is due because that person is a child of God. K.C.3.2
K	
Kindness	Showing care and helpfulness to others. K.M.2.5
L	
Last Supper	The special meal that Jesus celebrated with His apostles. It was His last meal with them and it is called the first Mass. K.L.2.3
Lent	Forty days before Easter that help us prepare for Easter. K.L.2.1
Liturgical Year	The Church year which has celebrations about the life of Jesus and tells us what readings from the Bible are used at Mass. K.L.2.1
M	
Mass	The gathering of Catholics to worship God. It includes readings from the Bible and the celebration of Holy Communion. K.L.1.6
Messenger	One who sends a message to others. K.K.2.8
N	
Nativity	The birth of Jesus. It also means a nativity scene which shows through pictures or statues, the Son of God, Jesus, as He came into our world. K.K.2.6
New Testament	The second part of the Bible about the life and teachings of Jesus, His followers, and the early Church. K.K.2.2
O	
Our Father	The prayer Jesus taught His followers to pray to God the Father. K.P.1.2
Old Testament	The first part of the Bible that tells about God and His People before Jesus was born. K.K.2.2
P	
Palm Sunday	The day Jesus entered Jerusalem amid shouts of praise from the people. K.L.2.1

Parables	Stories Jesus told to teach people about God. K.K.2.10
Parish	A place near home where you and your family go on Sunday for Mass. K.C.1.4
Pastor	The leader of the parish. K.C.1.3
Pope	The head of the Church. The first Pope was St. Peter, Jesus' apostle. K.C.1.2
Prayer	Talking and listening to God. K.P.1.1
Priest	Men who have answered God's call and have chosen to offer their lives to God to help us learn about God and Jesus. K.M.3.2, K.C.1.3
R	
Religious Sister	Women who have answered God's call and have chosen to offer their lives to God to help us learn about God and Jesus, and serve others especially the poor. K.M.3.2
Respect	With great care. K.M.1.7
Reverence	The care and respect you show to God and holy persons and things. K.K.2.1
Right	Good actions and behaviors that show love and respect. K.M.1.3
S	
Sacrament	Special signs and celebrations that Jesus gave his Church. The Sacraments allow us to share in the life and work of God. K.L.1.1
Sacred	Holy. K.K.2.1
Saint(s)	A hero of the Church. Someone who loved God very much, did his work on Earth, and is now with Him in Heaven. K.C.1.6
Sharing	Giving some of what we have to others. K.M.1.9
Son	A name for Jesus that tells you God is his Father. The Son of God is the Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. K.K.1.1
Sorrow	Feeling sadness over an action that has hurt someone. K.M.2.6
T	
Ten Commandments	The laws that God gives us that tell us how He wants us to live. K.M.1.6
W	
Wrong	Actions and behaviors that do not show love and respect of others. K.M.1.3

First Grade Vocabulary

A	
Advent	The season that begins the liturgical year. It is the four weeks before Christmas when the Church gets ready to celebrate the birth of Jesus. 1.L.2.3
Advent wreath	A special wreath used in the four weeks before Christmas to help us prepare to celebrate the birth of Jesus. 1.L.2.3
Annunciation	The Gospel account of the angel Gabriel appearing to Mary to announce she would be the Mother of God, Jesus Christ. 1.K.2.2
Ascension	The event that took place 40 days after Jesus' resurrection, when He ascended into Heaven. 1.K.2.5
Ashes	Blessed ashes received on Ash Wednesday to begin the season of Lent. 1.L.2.3
Assembly	A group of God's people gathered together in one place, such as a church, to worship God. 1.L.2.10
Awe	A feeling of reverential respect or wonder. 1.M.2.3
B	
Baptism	The Sacrament in which a person is immersed in water or has water poured on him or her. Baptism takes away Original Sin and all personal sin, and makes the person a member of the Church. It is the first sacrament and the means by which we become members of Christ. 1.L.1.3
Baptismal call	Our call to teach others about Jesus. 1.M.3.2
Bible	A collection of sacred books that reveal who God is and His love for us. 1.K.2.1
C	
Christ	The anointed one. 1.K.2.9
Christian denominations	Baptized Christians that believe in Jesus but do not share in belief of everything Jesus taught us. 1.C.2.1
Christmas	A liturgical season when we celebrate the Incarnation and the birth of Jesus. 1.L.2.3
Church	A family of baptized believers united under Jesus Christ, their head. 1.C.1.2
Communal prayer	When we pray with others, e.g., when we pray with others at Mass. 1.P.1.7
Concern	To show caring. 1.C.3.1
Contrition	A prayer of being sorry for our sins. 1.P.1.5
Creator	God, who is creator of everything. 1.K.1.1
Cross	The cross reminds us that Jesus died for us. 1.L.2.3
E	
Easter	A liturgical season when we celebrate Jesus' Resurrection that begins with Easter Sunday. 1.L.2.3
Easter candle	The large candle first lit at Easter that reminds us that Jesus is the light of the world. 1.L.2.3
Emmanuel	God is with us. 1.K.2.9
Epiclesis	The prayer of the priest to the Holy Spirit after the consecration of the Eucharist. 1.L.2.6
Eternal life	To be with God in heaven always. 1.M.2.4
Eucharist	The Sacrament in which Jesus shares Himself, and the bread and wine become

	His Body and Blood. It means thanksgiving. 1.L.1.6, 1.L.2.8
Eucharistic Liturgy	The liturgy of the Eucharist includes the offering and the presentation of bread and wine at the altar, their consecration by the priest during the eucharistic prayer and the reception of the Eucharist in Holy Communion. 1.L.2.11
F	
Faith	A gift from God that helps us believe all that God tells us. 1.K.1.7
Family prayer	Praying at home with our parents and family members to grow in our love for God and each other. 1.P.1.4
Forgiveness	To excuse for a fault or mistake. 1.L.1.4, 1.M.2.9
Form	The sacramental sign or words spoken by the minister for the sacrament. 1.L.1.5
Formal prayer	Set prayers given to us by God or our Church, e.g., when we pray the Hail Mary or Lord's Prayer. 1.P.1.7
G	
Genuflecting	Bending down on one knee. 1.L.2.7
Gestures	The movement of the body, arms, or legs, that expresses or makes important an idea or feeling. 1.L.2.7
Good Friday	The day Jesus died on the Cross for us. 1.K.2.5
Gospel	The Good News about Jesus Christ. There are four Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John. 1.K.2.8
Grace	God's gift of a share in his life and help. 1.L.1.1
Gratitude	To be thankful to God for all He has done for us. 1.M.2.3
H	
Heaven	God's home and the place where we will live with God forever. 1.K.1.3
Holy Days of Obligation	Special days in the Church year other than Sunday when we are required to attend Mass. 1.L.2.5
Holiness	Faithful, saintly. 1.M.2.3, 1.C.1.7
Holy Trinity	The one God in three Divine Persons - God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. 1.K.1.4
I	
Image and Likeness	The likeness of God that is in all human beings because we are created by him. 1.K.1.2.
Incorporated	To be brought into the Church through Baptism. 1.L.1.3
Intercede/Intercession	To ask someone to help on our behalf. 1.P.1.8
J	
Jesus	The name of the only Son of God who became man. 1.K.1.5
L	
Legitimate Authority	Those who have a right to make laws and decisions. 1.M.2.13
Lent	The time of year when the Church gets ready for Easter. Lent is forty days. 1.L.2.3
Liturgical Year	Celebrations throughout the year that remind us about the life of Jesus, His death, and resurrection. 1.L.2.2

Liturgy	The official prayer of the Church and a celebration where we give praise and thanks to God for all He has done for us. 1.L.2.1
Lord's Prayer	The prayer Jesus taught His followers to pray to God the Father. This prayer is also called the Our Father. 1.K.2.3
M	
Marriage	A vocation between a man and a woman. 1.M.3.3
Mass	The gathering of Catholics to worship God. It includes readings from the Bible and the celebration of Holy Communion. 1.L.1.6
Meditating	Quiet time to think and pray about God and Jesus. 1.P.1.4
Ministers	The minister is a title given to those who administer the sacraments and sacramental rites. 1.L.1.7
Mission	The mission of the Church is to bring the Gospel to all people. 1.L.1.3
Morality	Rules given to us by God to live a holy life. 1.M.1.5
O	
Obedience	To do things or act in certain ways that are requested by those in authority. 1.M.2.12
Ordained	The word we use to describe a man who is a priest. 1.M.3.4
Ordinary Time	The time in the Church year when we reflect on Jesus' life and learn to live as Jesus lived. 1.L.2.3
Original Sin	The first sin committed by the first people, Adam and Eve, and passed down to everyone. 1.L.1.4
P	
Palm Sunday	The day Jesus entered Jerusalem. 1.K.2.5
Palms	The long leaves we get on Palm Sunday Mass. We receive palms to remind us that people waved palms at Jesus when he entered Jerusalem. 1.L.2.3
Parable	Jesus taught using parables, which are short stories that use familiar things to help explain something in a way that is easier for us to understand. 1.K.2.4
Parish	Where people gather to receive the sacraments, pray, and learn about Jesus. 1.C.1.6
Pentecost	The day Jesus fulfilled His promise to send the Holy Spirit. It is now a celebration in the Church that takes place 50 days after Easter. 1.K.2.6
Personal Prayer	When we pray on our own in our own words. 1.P.1.7
Personal Sin	Choosing to disobey God. 1.M.1.4
Petition	A prayer asking God for what we need. 1.P.1.5
Poor	To have little in material goods. 1.C.3.1
Praise	Giving God honor and thanks because He is God. 1.P.1.5
Prayer	Talking and listening to God. 1.P.1.1
Priest	Men who are specially ordained to offer the sacrifice of the Mass and confer the sacraments. 1.L.1.7
R	
Reflecting	Thinking and praying about what God and Jesus teach us in the Bible. 1.P.1.4
Reverence	To show honor and respect for persons or objects that have special dignity. 1.K.2.1

Resurrection	The event of Jesus being raised from Death to new life by God the Father through the power of the Holy Spirit. 1.K.2.5, 1.L.2.4
Rites	The prayers and gestures for the celebration of Mass and the sacraments. 1.L.1.7
S	
Sacrament	An outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace. 1.L.1.1
Sacred	Holy and set aside to be respected. 1.M.2.2
Saints	Models of Christian life and those who, as ordinary people, grew in holiness and love. 1.C.1.7
Steward	One who shows special care for all that God has given us. 1.C.3.3
Suffering	To experience hurt or pain. 1.C.3.1
T	
Ten Commandments	God's laws that tell people how to love Him and others. 1.M.1.3
Thanksgiving	Giving thanks to God for all He has given us. 1.P.1.5
Two Great Commandments	The law to love God above all else and to love others the way you love yourself. 1.M.2.5
V	
Virtue	A good habit that makes you stronger and helps you do what is right and good. 1.M.2.8
Vocation	God's special plan for each person's life. 1.M.3.1, 1.M.3.3

Second Grade Vocabulary

A	
Absolution	Words spoken by the priest during the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation to grant forgiveness of sins in God's name. 2.L.1.9
Accidental Actions	When we make a mistake that is not on purpose or by choosing. 2.M.2.6
Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament	Praying to Jesus, present in the Tabernacle. 2.P.1.3
Adoration	An outward act of giving worship to God. 2.P.1.4
Advent	The season that begins the liturgical year. It is the four weeks before Christmas when the Church gets ready to celebrate the birth of Jesus. 2.L.2.1
Ascension	The event that took place 40 days after Jesus' Resurrection, when He ascended into Heaven. 2.K.1.8
B	
Bible	The Word of God written in human words. The Bible is the holy book of the Church. 2.K.2.1
Bishop	An ordained man who oversees the diocese. 2.C.1.4
Blessing	Blessing God who is the source of everything that is good. 2.P.1.4
Blessed Sacrament	A name for the Holy Eucharist, especially the Body of Christ kept in the Tabernacle. When we pray before the Tabernacle in Church, we say we are visiting Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament. 2.P.1.3
C	
Christmas	A liturgical season when we celebrate the Incarnation and the birth of Jesus. The day we celebrate the birth of Jesus. 2.L.2.1
Confession	Confession another name for the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation; an essential element of the Sacrament when you tell your sins to the priest. 2.L.1.9
Conscience	An ability given to us by God that helps us make choices about right and wrong and take responsibility for our actions. 2.M.1.8
Contrition	Having sorrow for one's sins. In the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation, the Act of Contrition is prayed before Absolution. 2.L.1.9
Contrition	A prayer or an act to make up for sin. 2.P.1.4
Creed	A summary of our Faith. 2.K.1.1
D	
Deacon	An ordained man who assists the priest. 2.C.1.4
Devotion	Showing great love. 2.P.1.7
Disciple	A follower of Jesus who believes in Him and lives by His teachings. 2.E.1.7
Discipleship	Accepting Jesus' teachings and living as He taught us to live. 2.M.1.4
Disposition/disposed	Properly prepared to receive a sacrament by being in a state of grace. 2.L.1.2

E	
Easter	A liturgical season that begins with Easter Sunday when we celebrate Jesus' Resurrection. 2.L.2.1
Easter Triduum	Three special celebrations on the three days before Easter: The Evening Mass of the Lord's Supper, the Celebration of the Lord's Passion, and the Easter Vigil. 2.L.2.6
Examination of Conscience	A prayerful way of thinking about how we have followed the Ten Commandments, Beatitudes, and Church teachings. We use an Examination of Conscience to prepare to go to Confession. 2.M.1.9
F	
Form	The sacramental sign or words spoken by the minister for the sacrament. 2.L.1.4
Free will	The freedom that God has given us to choose good and avoid evil. 2.M.1.3
G	
God the Father	The First Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. 2.K.1.3
Gospels	Accounts of Jesus' life and teaching. The word Gospel means "Good News." The Gospel message is the Good News of God's Kingdom and His saving love. 2.K.2.3
Grace	God's gift of a share in His life and help. 2.L.1.1, 2.M.1.5
H	
Heroic Virtue	The strength of virtue shown in the lives of saints. 2.C.1.10
Hierarchy	Ordered according to authority. 2.C.1.4
Holy	Faithful. 2.M.1.5
Holy Days of Obligation	Special celebrations about moments in the lives of Jesus, Mary, and the Saints when we attend Mass other than Sunday. 2.L.2.3
Holy Spirit	The Third Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. 2.K.1.10
Holy Trinity	The one God in three Divine Persons - God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. 2.K.1.2
I	
Incarnation	Refers to the event that Jesus is truly God and truly Man, born of the blessed Virgin Mary. 2.K.1.6
Intercession	Asking God to help others. 2.P.1.4
L	
Lent	The time of year when the Church gets ready for Easter. Lent is forty days. 2.L.2.1
Lord's Prayer	The prayer that Jesus taught His disciples, also called the Our Father. 2.P.1.6
M	
Matter	The material elements necessary for a sacrament. 2.L.1.4
Miracles	Something that cannot be explained by science but happened by the power of God. 2.K.2.5
Mortal Sin	A serious sin that causes a person's relationship with God to be broken. 2.M.2.7

Mother of God, Jesus' mother, Mother of the Church	Mary, the Mother of Jesus, the Mother of God. She is also called "Our Lady" because she is our spiritual mother and the Mother of the Church. 2.K.1.7
N	
New Testament	The second part of the Bible about the life and teachings of Jesus, His followers, and the early Church. 2.K.2.2
O	
Old Testament	The first part of the Bible that tells about God and His People before Jesus was born. 2.K.2.2
Ordinary Time	The time in the Church year when we reflect on Jesus' life and learn to live as Jesus lived. 2.L.2.1
Original Sin	The first sin committed by Adam and Eve and passed down to everyone. 2.M.2.5
Outward signs (of a sacrament)	Special signs and celebrations that Jesus gave His Church. 2.L.1.1
P	
Parables	Short stories that Jesus told about everyday life to teach something about God. 2.K.2.5
Parish	The place near home where one regularly attends Mass and receives sacraments. 2.C.1.9
Paschal Mystery	Jesus' suffering, death, Resurrection, and Ascension. 2.K.1.8, 2.K.2.4
Penance	A prayer or an act to make up for sin. 2.L.1.9
Personal Sin	A free choice to do something you know is wrong. 2.M.2.5
Petition	Asking God for what we need. 2.P.1.4
Pope	Ordained man who is leader of all Catholics in the world. 2.C.1.4
Praise	Giving God honor and thanks because he is God. 2.P.1.4
R	
Real Presence	The teaching that Jesus is really and truly with us in the Eucharist. We receive Jesus in his fullness. 2.L.1.11
Resurrection	The event of Jesus being raised from death to new life by God the Father through the power of the Holy Spirit. 2.K.1.8
Rosary	A special prayer about the life of Jesus and His mother Mary prayed using a special set of beads. 2.P.1.7
S	
Sacrament	An outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace. Sacraments allow us to share in God's life and work. 2.L.1.1
Sacraments of Initiation	The three Sacraments that celebrate membership in the Catholic Church: Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist. 2.L.1.6
Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation	The Sacrament in which God's forgiveness for sin is given through the Church. 2.L.1.7
Sacramentals	Blessings, objects, and actions that remind you of God and are made sacred through the prayers of the Church. 2.P.1.7
Saint	A hero of the Church. Someone who loved God very much, did His work on Earth, and is now with Him in Heaven. 2.C.1.10

Savior	A title for Jesus, who was sent into the world to save all people who were lost through sin and to lead them back to God the Father. 2.K.1.9
Sin	The free choice to disobey God on purpose and do what you know is wrong. Accidents and mistakes are not sins. 2.M.2.4, 2.M.2.6
Son of God	A name for Jesus that tells you God is His Father. The Son of God is the Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity. 2.K.1.4
Stewardship	Showing great care for all the gifts God has given us and the act of sharing these gifts with others. 2.C.3.1
T	
Temptation	Wanting to do something we should not or not doing something we should. 2.M.2.6
Ten Commandments	The summary of the law God gave through Moses. 2.M.2.1
Thanksgiving	Giving thanks to God for all He has given us. 2.P.1.4
Transubstantiation	When the bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ. 2.L.1.10
V	
Venial Sin	A sin that hurts a person's friendship with God, but does not completely break it. 2.M.2.7
Vocation	God's plan and calling for each person to a certain state in life: marriage, priesthood, religious, consecrated. 2.M.3.1

Third Grade Vocabulary

A	
Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament	Praying silently and giving honor to Jesus present in the Tabernacle. 3.L.1.3
Adoration	An outward act of giving worship to God. 3.P.1.4
Advent	The season that begins the liturgical year. The four weeks before Christmas when the Church gets ready to celebrate the birth of Jesus and prepare for when Jesus will return and bring the fullness of the Kingdom of God. 3.L.2.2
Angel	A type of spiritual being that does God's work, such as delivering messages from God or helping to keep people safe from harm. 3.K.1.13
Apostles' Creed	One of the Church's oldest creeds. It is a summary of Christian beliefs taught since the time of the Apostles. This creed is used in the celebration of Baptism. 3.K.1.9
Apostle	The twelve men Jesus chose to be His closest followers and to share in His work and mission in a special way. 3.K.2.8
Apostolic	The teaching authority of the Church comes directly from Jesus and His chosen Apostles because the bishops of the Church are direct successors of the Apostles. 3.K.1.7
Authority	Those who have the right to make laws and decisions. 3.C.1.14
B	
Baptism	The sacrament of initiation that begins our life with Christ. It is the first sacrament. 3.L.1.4
Baptismal Call	All those who are baptized are called to be holy and to teach others about Jesus and God's love for us. 3.M.3.1
Bible	The Word of God written in human words. The Bible is the holy book of the Church. 3.K.2.1
Bishop	An ordained man who works together with other bishops and the Pope in teaching, leading, and making the Church holy. The bishops are the successors of the Apostles. 3.C.1.10
Blessed Sacrament	A name for the Holy Eucharist, especially the Body of Christ kept in the Tabernacle. 3.L.1.3
Body of Christ	A name for the Church of which Christ is the head. All the baptized are members of the body. 3.L.1.4, 3.C.1.1
C	
Catholic	A Christian who has the fullness of the faith in the Church which Jesus founded and gave us. 3.C.1.2
Catholic	A Mark of the Church. The Church is meant for all people in all times and all places. 3.K.1.7
Christmas	A liturgical season when we celebrate the Incarnation and the birth of Jesus. 3.L.2.2
Church	The special community of all baptized people who believe in God and follow Jesus. The word is often used for the Catholic Church because we trace our origins back to the Apostles. 3.K.2.4, 3.L.1.4
Confession	Another name for the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation; an essential element of the Sacrament when you tell your sin to the priest. 3.L.2.5

Conscience	An ability given to us by God that helps us make choices about right and wrong. 3.M.1.3
Consubstantial	Of the same substance. We say in the Nicene Creed that Jesus is “consubstantial with the Father,” which means that Jesus is one with the Father. The Persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit, are each fully God. 3.K.1.2
Creator	God who made the whole world out of nothing. 3.K.1.3
Creation	Everything made by God. 3.K.1.3, 3.K.2.3
Communion of Saints	Everyone who believes in and follows Jesus. The Communion of Saints includes people on Earth and people who have died and are in Purgatory or Heaven. 3.C.1.16
Covenant	A sacred promise or agreement between God and humans. 3.K.2.5
Conversion	To turn away from sin and choose to follow Jesus. 3.M.2.2
Creed	A statement of the Church's beliefs. 3.K.1.8
D	
Disciple	A follower of Jesus who believes in Him and lives by His teachings. 3.M.3.1
Discipleship	Choosing to follow Jesus and live according to all He taught us. 3.M.2.1
Domestic Church	A name for the Catholic family, because it is the community of Christians in the home. God made the family to be the first place we learn about loving others and following Christ. 3.L.1.5
E	
Easter	A liturgical season that begins with Easter Sunday which celebrates Jesus' Resurrection. 3.L.2.2
Efficacious	In the sacraments, it means effective or possessing the ability to cause an effect. The Sacraments cause the grace of God, of which they are also a sign. 3.L.1.2
Examination of Conscience	A prayerful way of thinking about how we have followed the Ten Commandments, Beatitudes, and Church teachings. We make an examination of conscience to prepare for the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation. 3.L.1.6
F	
Faithful Departed	Disciples of Jesus who have died. 3.P.1.7
Forgiveness	In the context of the Sacrament of Penance: pardon or remission from sin. 3.L.2.5
Free Will	The freedom that God has given us to choose good and avoid evil. 3.M.1.1
Full Communion	Baptized believers that are members of the Catholic Church, not in mortal sin, and practice the sacramental life and life of prayer. 3.C.1.2
G	
Good News	The Gospel. The Gospel message is the Good News of God's Kingdom and his saving love. 3.C.1.4
Gospel	A word that means "Good News." The Gospel message is the Good News of God's Kingdom and His saving love. 3.C.1.8
Grace	God's free and loving gift to humans of His own life and help. 3.L.1.2
Great Commission	Jesus' command to His followers to make disciples of all nations. 3.C.1.4

H	
Heaven	The full joy of living with God forever. 3.K.1.11
Hell	Being separated from God forever because of a choice to turn away from Him and not seek forgiveness. 3.K.1.11
Holiness	To live a virtuous life. 3.M.3.3
Holy	The Church is holy because she is set apart for God and His purposes; a Mark of the Church. 3.K.1.7
Holy Days of Obligation	Special celebrations about moments in the lives of Jesus, Mary, and the Saints when we attend Mass other than Sunday. 3.L.2.3
Holy Orders	A sacrament of service and commitment to the Church that is a special call to the priesthood for men that leads to ordination. 3.M.3.5
Holy Trinity	A name for the three Divine Persons in one God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 3.K.1.1
I	
Image and Likeness	The likeness of God that is in all human beings because we are created by Him. 3.M.2.4
Incarnation	When the Son of God became man in Jesus Christ. 3.K.1.4
Inspired	The Holy Spirit helping the human authors of the Bible to tell the truth that God wants us to know. 3.K.2.2
Intercessors	Those who pray for us and ask God to help us. 3.C.1.17
Intercession	Asking God to help others. 3.P.1.4
J	
Justice	Giving God what is due Him, and giving each person what he or she is due because that person is a child of God. 3.C.3.1
K	
Kingdom of Heaven	God's rule of love, peace, and justice that is in Heaven and is still being built on Earth. 3.K.2.6
L	
Last Judgment	God's final triumph over evil, when Christ will come again and bring the Kingdom of God to its fullness. 3.K.1.11
Lent	The time of year when the Church gets ready for Easter. Lent is forty days. 3.L.2.2
Liturgy	The public prayer of the Church. It includes the Sacraments and forms of daily prayer. 3.L.2.1
Lord's Prayer	The prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to pray to God the Father. 3.K.2.6
Love of God, Love of Neighbor	The Two Great Commandments which are Jesus' summary of the Ten Commandments. 3.M.2.5
M	
Marks of the Church	The four characteristics that identify Christ's Church: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. 3.K.1.7
Martyr	A witness to the truth of our faith in which the person may even die to be faithful to Christ. 3.C.1.7

Mary Mother of God	The Mother of Jesus, the Mother of God. She is also called "Our Lady" because she is our Mother and the Mother of the Church. 3.K.1.10
Miracle	Something that cannot be explained by science, but happened by the power of God. 3.K.2.7
Missionary	God's call to bring the message of Jesus and announce the Good News of God's Kingdom to people in other places and in our everyday life. 3.K.2.8
Moral Life	Living according to the teachings of Christ with the help of the Holy Spirit by practicing the virtues. 3.M.2.7
Morality	The goodness or evil of human acts. 3.M.1.5
Mortal Sin	A serious sin that causes a person's relationship with God to be broken. 3.M.2.8
N	
New Testament	The second part of the Bible about the life and teachings of Jesus, His followers, and the early Church. 3.K.2.1
O	
Obedience	To do things or act in a certain way at the request of those in authority. 3.C.1.14
Old Testament	The first part of the Bible that tells about God and His People before Jesus was born. 3.K.2.1
One	The Church is one because the power of the Holy Spirit unites all the members through one faith and one Baptism. 3.K.1.7
Ordinary Time	The time in the Church year when we reflect on Jesus' life and learn to live as Jesus lived. 3.L.2.2
Original Solitude	The experience of man being alone with God. 3.L.1.7
P	
Parable	A short story Jesus told about everyday life to teach something about God. 3.K.2.9
Parish	The local community of Catholics that meets at a particular place. 3.C.1.12
Penance	The Sacrament in which God's forgiveness for sin is given through the Church. 3.L.2.5
Pentecost	The feast that celebrates the coming of the Holy Spirit fifty days after Easter. 3.C.1.5
Petition	Asking God for what we need. 3.P.1.4
Pope	The visible head of the Church on Earth and the successor of Peter. 3.C.1.9
Praise	Giving God honor and thanks because he is God. 3.P.1.4
Prayer	Talking and listening to God. It is raising your mind and heart to God. 3.P.1.1
Purgatory	A state of final cleansing after death and before entering into Heaven. 3.K.1.11
R	
Real Presence	The teaching that Jesus is really and truly with us in the Eucharist. We receive Jesus in His fullness. 3.L.1.3
Resurrection	The event of Jesus being raised from death to new life by God the Father through the power of the Holy Spirit. 3.K.1.13
Resurrection of the Body	When Christ comes again at the end of time and brings the Kingdom of God to its fullness, we will be raised from death to new life. 3.K.1.13
Revelation	The process by which God makes Himself known. In the new Testament, God makes Himself known through his Son Jesus Christ. 3.K.2.4

S	
Sacraments of Healing	Penance and Reconciliation and the Anointing of the Sick. In these Sacraments, God's forgiveness and healing are given to those suffering physical and spiritual sickness. 3.L.1.1
Sacraments of Initiation	The three Sacraments that celebrate membership into the Catholic Church: Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist. 3.L.1.1
Salvation History	The account of God's words and deeds in the Bible. 3.K.2.1
Sermon on the Mount	A summary of key teachings of Jesus found in the Gospel of Matthew. 3.K.2.6
Seven Sacraments	Special signs and celebrations that Jesus gave his Church. They allow us to share in God's life and work. 3.L.1.1
Signs	Point us in the right direction. Jesus used signs to show people the way to God. 3.K.2.7
Solemnity	A special day in the Church Year that helps us to remember important moments in the life of Jesus, Mary, and the Saints. 3.L.2.3
T	
Temple of the Holy Spirit	The Holy Spirit, dwelling in our hearts, makes each baptized person, a Temple of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit's presence in the Church, the Body of Christ, makes the Church the Temple of the Holy Spirit. 3.M.2.4
Thanksgiving	Giving thanks to God for all He has given us. 3.P.1.4
Triduum	Three special celebrations on the three days before Easter: The Evening Mass of the Lord's Supper, the Celebration of the Lord's Passion, and the Easter Vigil. 3.L.2.2
V	
Venial Sin	A sin that hurts a person's friendship with God, but does not completely break it. 3.M.2.8
Virtue	Virtues are good spiritual habits that make you stronger and help you do what is right and good. They grow over time with our practice and openness to God's grace. 3.M.2.7
Vocation	A specific calling from God to serve others and build up the Body of Christ the Church. 3.M.3.2
Vocations of Service	The vocations of service to the Church are marriage, priesthood, religious life, and consecrated life. 3.M.3.4

Fourth Grade Vocabulary

A	
Apostolic	The teaching authority of the Church comes directly from Jesus and His chosen apostles because the bishops of the Church are direct successors of the apostles. 4.K.1.9
Ark of the Covenant	A wooden chest that housed the tablets of the Ten Commandments. The Israelites carried it wherever they went as a reminder that God was with them. 4.K.2.7
Assembly	A group of God's people gathered together in one place, such as a church, to worship God. 4.C.1.1
Assumption	The Church teaching that after her earthly life, Mary was taken into Heaven body and soul, to be with Jesus. 4.C.1.7
Atone	To make amends or make up for. 4.M. 2.8
B	
Beatitudes	Teachings of Jesus that show the way to true happiness and tell the way to live in God's Kingdom now and always. 4.M.1.4
Body of Christ	A name for the Church of which Christ is the head. All the baptized are members of the body. 4.C.1.1
C	
Cardinal Virtues	The four principal moral virtues - prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude - that help us live as children of God and from which the other moral virtues flow. We strengthen these good habits through God's grace and our own efforts. 4.M.1.13
Catholic	The Church is meant for all people in all times and all places; a Mark of the Church. 4.K.1.9
Catholic social teaching	Catholic teachings presented by the Church that show us how to live with others in our nation and our world. 4.M. 2.4
Charity	The theological virtue of love. It directs us to love God above all things and our neighbor as ourselves, for the love of God. 4.C.3.4
Corporal Works of Mercy	Actions that show care for the physical needs of others. 4.M.2.11
Christian Discipleship	Accepting Jesus' invitation to believe in and follow Him by studying His ways and putting them into practice. 4.M.3.2
Common Good	The good of everyone, with particular concern for those who might be most vulnerable to harm. 4.C.3.1
Conversion	Turning away from sin and turning toward God. 4.E.1.7, 4.L.1.1, 4.M. 2.2
Covenant	A sacred promise or agreement between God and humans. 4.K.2.2, 4.C.2.1
D	
Descendants	Someone related to a person or group of people who lived at an earlier time. A person's children and grandchildren continuing through generations. 4.K.2.5
Dignity	The worth each person has because he or she is made in the image of God. 4.M. 2.3
Diocese	An area made up of many parishes under the care of a bishop. 4.C.1.4

Discern	To understand. 4.M.3.4
Discipleship	Accepting Jesus' teachings and living as He taught us to live. 4.L.1.1, 4.M.3.1
Divine Revelation	The way God makes himself, and makes his plan for humans, known to us. 4.K.1.10
E	
Eucharist	The Sacrament in which Jesus gives Himself and the bread and wine become His Body and Blood. 4.L.1.4
Examination of Conscience	A prayerful way of thinking about how we have followed the Ten Commandments, Beatitudes, and Church teachings. We use an Examination of Conscience to prepare to go to confession. 4.L.1.2
F	
Faults	Weaknesses or shortcomings. 4.M.2.8
Fortitude	The Cardinal Virtue that helps you show courage, have strength to get through difficult times, and not give up on doing good. 4.M1.13
G	
Grace	God's free and loving gift to humans of His own life and help that we can accept freely. 4.M.1.5
H	
Holiness	Rooted in Christ, faithful. We are holy when we share in God's life. 4.M.3.1
Holy	The Church is holy because she is set apart for God and his purposes; a Mark of the Church. 4.K.1.9
Holy Trinity	The mystery of one God in three Divine Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 4.K.1.1
I	
Immaculate Conception	The truth that God kept Mary free from sin from the first moment of her life. 4.C.1.7
Incarnation	The mystery that the Son of God became human in order to save all people. 4.K.1.4
Inspired	The Holy Spirit helping the human authors of the Bible to tell in human words the truths that God wants us to know. 4.K.2.1
Interceding/Intercession	In this prayer form, we ask the saints to help us in the struggles of everyday life by asking the them to pray for us and others. 4.P.1.4
J	
Justice	Giving God what is due Him. This virtue also means giving each person what he or she is due because that person is a child of God. 4.M1.13, 4.M. 2.10
K	
Kingdom of God	God's rule of peace, justice, and love that exists in Heaven, but has not yet come in its fullness on Earth. 4.C.3.4

L	
Lectionary	The liturgical book containing the Scripture readings for Mass. 4.L.2.5
Liberty	Freedom. 4.C.2.6
Liturgy of the Hours	The official prayer of the Church. 4.L.2.6
M	
Marks of the Church	The four characteristics that identify Christ's Church: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. 4.K.1.9
Mercy	Kindness and concern for those who are suffering. God has mercy on us even though we are sinners. 4.M.2.1
Moral Life	Living in right relationship with God, yourself, and others. It is putting your beliefs into action. 4.L.1.1
Mortal Sin	Serious sin that causes a person's relationship with God to be broken. 4.M.1.7
N	
Neighbor	Any other person beside ourselves, most specifically, the people around us. Jesus taught us to love our neighbor as ourselves. 4.M.2.10
Nicene Creed	A summary of basic beliefs about God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit and about other Church teachings. We usually say the Nicene Creed during Mass. 4.K.1.8
O	
One	The Church is one because the power of the Holy Spirit unites all the members through one faith and one Baptism. 4.K.1.9
Original Holiness	The state of goodness that humanity enjoyed before our first parents, Adam and Eve, chose to sin against God. 4.M. 2.5
Original Justice	The original state of human beings before sin. In the beginning there was no suffering or death, man was at peace with himself, there was harmony between men and women, and there was peace between Adam and Eve and all of creation. Original Justice was lost due to the Original Sin, when Adam and Eve chose to sin against God. 4.M. 2.5
Original Sin	The sin of our first parents, Adam and Eve, which led to the sinful condition of the human race from its beginning. 4.M. 2.5
P	
Parish	The local community of Catholics that meets at a particular place. 4.C.1.4
Paschal Mystery	The mystery of Jesus' suffering, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension into Heaven to save us from sin and open the gates of heaven for us. 4.K.1.6
Passover	The Jewish feast that marks the remembrance of the escape from slavery in Egypt of the Jewish people. The Jewish Passover was and is celebrated annually as commanded by God to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from the bondage of Egypt. Its main feature was the sacrificial meal ending with eating the paschal lamb, followed by the seven-day Feast of Unleavened bread. Jesus celebrated the Passover with His disciples at the Last Supper. 4.L.1.4
Patriarch	In the Bible, it is used to describe a father or ruler of a family, tribe, or nation. 4.K.2.8
Personal Sin	A free and deliberate offense in thought, word, and deed against God. 4.M. 2.9

Pope	Ordained man who is the Bishop of Rome and the head of the universal Church. 4.C.1.2
Principal Doctrines	The basic beliefs of the Catholic faith about God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit and other Church teachings summarized in the Nicene Creed. 4.K.1.8
Prudence	The Cardinal Virtue that helps us be practical and make correct decisions on what is right and good, with the help of the Holy Spirit and a well-formed conscience. 4.M1.13
S	
Sabbath	The Jewish day of rest, with elaborate prescriptions for its observance. Failure to observe the Sabbath was one of the principal accusations of the Pharisees against Jesus. It began on Friday night at sundown and ended on Saturday at sundown. No manual labor was done on the Sabbath. Already in apostolic times (Acts 20:7) Christians transferred the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, the day of the Resurrection of the Lord. 4.L.2.3
Sacramentals	Sacred blessings, objects, and actions that remind us of God and are made sacred through the prayers of the Church. 4.L.1.5
Sacred Scripture	Another name for the Bible; Sacred Scripture is the inspired Word of God written by humans. 4.K.1.10
Sacred Tradition	God's Word to the Church, safeguarded by the Apostles and their successors, the bishops, and handed down verbally in her creeds, Sacraments, and other teachings to future generations. 4.K.1.10
Satisfaction	To make amends, make up for something. 4.M. 2.8
Spiritual Works of Mercy	Actions that address the needs of the heart, mind, and soul. 4.M. 2.11
Stations of the Cross	The Stations of the Cross, also known as the Way of the Cross or Via Crucis, commemorate Jesus's passion and death on the cross. There are 14 stations that each depict a moment on His journey to Calvary, usually through sacred art, prayers, and reflections. 4.P.1.3
T	
Temperance	The Cardinal Virtue that helps you use moderation, be disciplined, and have self-control. 4.M1.13
Theological Virtues	The virtues of faith, hope, and charity, which are gifts from God that guide our relationship with him. 4.M.1.12
Trinitarian	Any Christian that is baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The Faith of all Christians rests on the Trinity. 4.K.1.1
V	
Venial Sin	A sin that weakens a person's relationship with God but does not destroy it. 4.M.1.7
Virtue (human)	A habit of doing good. 4.M.1.11
Vocation	God's plan for our lives; the purpose for which He made us. 4.M.3.3

Fifth Grade Vocabulary

A	
Absolution	Words spoken by the priest during the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation to grant forgiveness of sins in God's name. 5.L.1.13
Actual Grace	God's gift to us in everyday life to help us to conform our lives to His will. 5.M.1.5
Adoration	An outward act of giving worship to God. in this prayer form, we show that we understand God is the Creator of all and that we need Him. We give Him respect and honor His greatness. 5.P.1.2
Assumption	The teaching that after her earthly life, Mary was taken into Heaven, body and soul, to be with Jesus. 5.C.1.8
B	
Baptism	The Sacrament that is the "door" that gives access to the other sacraments, the first and chief sacrament of forgiveness of sins, by which a believer receives the remission of original and personal sin, begins a new life in Christ and the Holy Spirit, and is incorporated into the Church, the Body of Christ. 5.L.1.4
Bishop	An ordained man who works together with other bishops and the Pope in teaching, leading, and making the Church holy. The bishops are the successors of the Apostles. 5.L.1.21
Body of Christ	A name for the Church of which Christ is the head. All the baptized are members of the body. 5.K.2.5
C	
Cardinal Virtues	The four principal moral virtues - prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude - that help us live as children of God and from which the other moral virtues flow. We strengthen these good habits through God's grace and our own efforts. 5.M.1.3
Communion of Saints	Everyone who believes in and follows Jesus. The Communion of Saints includes people on Earth, and people who have died and are in Purgatory or Heaven 5.C.1.9
Conception	The beginning of human life. 5.M.2.1
Confession	Another name for the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation; an essential element of the Sacrament when you tell your sins to the priest. 5.L.1.13
Confirmation	Is the sacrament that completes the grace of Baptism by a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which seals or "confirms" the baptized in union with Christ and equips them for active participation in the worship and apostolic life of the Church. 5.L.1.7
Consecrated	A state of life lived in community and characterized by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. 5.M.3.3
Consecration	The part of the Eucharistic Prayer in which the priest prays the words of Jesus over the bread and wine, and these elements become the Body and Blood of Christ. 5.L.2.2
Contrition	Being sorry for your sins and wanting to live better. 5.L.1.13
Covenants	A sacred promise or agreement between God and humans. 5.K.2.3
Conversion	The continual process of becoming the people God intends us to be through change and growth. It is a response to God's love and forgiveness. 5.E.1.5

D	
Deacon	An ordained man who serves the Church by assisting in the Eucharist, baptizing, witnessing marriages, and doing works of charity. 5.L.1.21
Denomination	A group or a branch of a Christian religious community that is not in full communion with the Catholic Church. 5.C.1.6
Discipleship	Accepting Jesus' invitation to believe in and follow Him by studying His ways and putting them into practice. 5.M.3.2
Domestic Church	A name for the Catholic family, because it is the community of Christians in the home. God made the family to be the first place we learn about loving others and following Christ. 5.L.1.18
E	
Eastern Catholic	Catholic Christian Churches that originated in eastern Europe, have the fullness of all that Jesus taught us, and accept the role of the Pope as the successor of St. Peter. 5.C.2.5
Evangelists	The four divinely inspired human authors of the Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. 5.K.2.8
F	
Faith	The theological virtue that makes it possible for us to believe in God and the things that He has revealed to us. Faith leads us to obey God. It is both a gift from Him and something we choose. 5.K.1.7
Final Judgment	God's final triumph over evil, when Christ will come again and bring the Kingdom of God to its fullness. 5.K.1.5
Flock	God Himself said that He would be the shepherd and those who follow Him are the flock. Jesus is the Good Shepherd, and those who follow Him are the sheep or the flock. The Church is governed by human shepherds, the bishops, and led by Christ Himself, who is the Good Shepherd that gave his life for his sheep. 5.K.2.5
Form	The sacramental sign or words spoken by the minister for the sacrament. 5.L.1.3
Fortitude	The Cardinal Virtue that helps you show courage, have strength to get through difficult times, and not give up on doing good. 5.M.1.3
Free Will	The God-given freedom and ability to make choices. God created us with free will so we can have the freedom to choose good. 5.M.1.2
Fruits of the Holy Spirit	The qualities that can be seen in us when we allow the Holy Spirit to work in our hearts. 5.L.1.8
G	
Gifts of the Holy Spirit	Seven powerful gifts God gives us to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit and live the Christian life. We are sealed with the Gifts of the Holy Spirit at Confirmation. 5.L.1.8
Good News	The Gospel, a word that means "Good News." The Gospel message is the Good News of God's Kingdom and his saving love. 5.E.1.4
Grace	God's free, loving gift of His own life and help to do what He calls us to do. It is participation in the life of the Holy Trinity. 5.M.1.5
H	
Heaven	The full joy of living eternally in God's presence. 5.K.1.6

Hell	Eternal separation from God because of a choice to turn away from Him and not seek forgiveness. 5.K.1.6
Holy Orders	A vocation given to men, and a sacrament through which the mission entrusted by Christ to his apostles continues to be exercised in the Church until the end of time: it is the sacrament of apostolic ministry through the laying on of hands (ordination) and confers a permanent sacramental character (seal). 5.L.1.20
I	
Image and Likeness	The likeness of God that is in all human beings because we are created by Him. 5.K.2.9
Immaculate Conception	The truth that God kept Mary free from sin from the first moment of her life 5.C.1.8
Intercede	In this prayer form, we ask others to pray for us, including asking the saints, and we can also pray for others. 5.P.1.4
Intercession	Asking God to help others. 5.P.1.2
J	
Justice	Giving God what is due Him. This virtue also means giving each person what he or she is due because that person is a child of God. 5.M.1.3
M	
Matter	A term that refers to what a thing is made out of. Each sacrament has matter. The matter of each sacrament are the material elements necessary for a sacrament. 5.L.1.3
Mediatrix	A title of the Blessed Virgin Mary as mediator of grace. 5.C.1.7
Moral	To live in right relationship with God, yourself, and others. It is putting your beliefs into action. 5.M.1.1
N	
New Covenant	Established by God in Jesus Christ, to succeed and perfect (not replace) the Old Covenant. 5.K.1.2
O	
Ordained	A man who has received the sacrament of Holy Orders and serves as a bishop, priest, or deacon. 5.L.1.20
Order of Christian Initiation for Adults (formerly Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults)	The process by which adults and some children become members of the Catholic Church through the Sacraments of Initiation. 5.L.1.22
Ordination	The laying on of hands to confer the sacrament of Holy Orders 5.L.1.20
Orthodox	Eastern Christian Churches that share our Catholic belief in Jesus and in the seven sacraments but do not accept the Pope as the successor of St. Peter and head of the universal Church. 5.C.2.4
P	
Parables	A story Jesus used to describe the Kingdom of God, using examples from everyday life. 5.K.2.6

Particular Judgment	The individual judgment by God at the time of a person's death; when God decides, after a person's death, where that person will spend eternity according to his or her faith and works. 5.K.1.5
Paschal Mystery	Christ's work of redemption through his suffering, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension. 5.K.1.4
Passover	The Jewish feast that marks the remembrance of the escape from slavery in Egypt of the Jewish people. The Jewish Passover was is celebrated annually as commended by God to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from the bondage of Egypt. Its main feature was the sacrificial meal ending with eating the paschal lamb, followed by the even-day Feast of Unleavened bread. Jesus celebrated the Passover with His disciples at the Last Supper. 5.L.1.10
Penance	The part of the Sacrament of Penance where the priest gives us something to do or something to pray as an offering to thank Jesus for forgiving us. 5.L.1.13
Petition	Asking God for what we need. 5.P.1.2
Praise	Giving God honor and thanks because He is God. 5.P.1.2
Precepts of the Church	Some of the minimum requirements of a moral nature given by Church leaders for deepening our relationship with God and the Church. 5.M.2.2
Priest	An ordained man who helps his bishop by leading a parish, preaching the Gospel, and celebrating the Eucharist and other Sacraments. 5.L.1.21
Prudence	The Cardinal Virtue that helps us be practical and make correct decisions on what is right and good, with the help of the Holy Spirit and a well-formed conscience. 5.M.1.3
Purgatory	A state of final cleansing after death and before entering into Heaven. 5.K.1.6
S	
Sabbath	The Jewish day of rest, with elaborate prescriptions for its observance. Failure to observe the Sabbath was one of the principal accusations of the Pharisees against Jesus. It began in Friday night at sundown and ended on Saturday at sundown. No manual labor was done on the Sabbath. Already in apostolic times (Acts 20:7) Christians transferred the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, the day of the Resurrection of the Lord. 5.L.2.1
Sacraments of Initiation	The three Sacraments that celebrate membership into the Catholic Church: Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist. 5.L.1.1
Sacraments of Healing	Penance and Reconciliation and the Anointing of the Sick. In these Sacraments, God's forgiveness and healing are given to those suffering physical and spiritual sickness. 5.L.1.1
Sacrament of Matrimony	A sign of Christ's love for his church, a grace-filled covenant between a man and a woman that requires an imitation of Christ's sacrificial love for his Church. 5.L.1.17
Sacraments of Service	The sacraments that help us to bring holiness to others. They are Holy Orders and Matrimony. 5.L.1.1
Sacramentals	Sacred signs instituted by the Church, which bear a resemblance to the sacraments. They are special prayers, actions, or objects that turn our attention toward God and prepare us to receive grace. 5.L.2.5
Sacred Scripture	Another name for the Bible. Sacred Scripture is the inspired Word of God written by humans. 5.K.2.1
Sacred Tradition	God's Word to the Church, safeguarded by the Apostles and their successors, the bishops, and handed down verbally in her Creeds, Sacraments, and other teachings to future generations. 5.K.2.1

Sacrifice/Sacrificial	Giving up something out of love for someone else or for the common good (the good of everyone). Jesus sacrificed His life for all people. 5.L.1.10, 5.L.1.17
Sanctifying Grace	A gift from God, not earned, given to us in baptism that helps us to live our vocation as God's adopted children. It is called sanctifying grace because it makes holy those who possess the gift by giving them a participation in divine life. 5.L.1.4, 5.M.1.5
Savior	A title for Jesus, who came into the world to save all people who were lost through sin and to lead them back to God His Father. 5.K.1.2
Seal	A symbol of belonging. Jesus proclaimed that He was marked with his Father's seal, which He then gave to us as a share in His mission as priest, prophet, and king. We receive the indelible seal of the Holy Spirit in the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation, and men who are ordained to be deacons, priests, as well as bishops, receive a unique and permanent seal of the Holy Spirit. 5.L.1.7, 5.L.1.20
Sheepfold	A sheepfold is a pen or enclosure where sheep are kept for their protection against predators and thieves. It is usually made out of stones and covered with a roof made of brush or branches. This image of the Church means that the Church is the gateway to Jesus Christ and those within the Church are like the sheep within the sheepfold. 5.K.2.5
T	
Temperance	The Cardinal Virtue that helps you use moderation, be disciplined, and have self-control. 5.M.1.3
Temple of the Holy Spirit	The Holy Spirit's presence in the Church, the Body of Christ, makes the Church the Temple of the Holy Spirit. 5.K.2.5
Thanksgiving	Giving thanks to God for all He has given us. 5.P.1.2
Transubstantiation	The process by which the power of the Holy Spirit and the words of the priest transform the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus. 5.L.1.11
V	
Vocation	A particular way to answer God's call, whether as a lay person (married or single), a religious, or a member of the ordained ministry. 5.M.3.2.

Sixth Grade Vocabulary

A	
Annunciation	The angel Gabriel's announcement to Mary that she was called to be the Mother of God. 6.K.1.5
Apostolic Succession	The term used to describe how the authority and power to lead and teach the Church is passed down from the Apostles to their successors, the bishops. 6.C.1.3
B	
Body-Soul Unity	The soul is the spiritual part of a human that lives forever. The unity of soul and body is so profound that one has to consider the soul to be the 'form' of the body. It is because of its spiritual soul that the body, made of matter, becomes a living human body of spirit and matter. Humans are not two natures united, but rather the union forms a single nature. 6.M.2.9
C	
Cardinal Virtue	The four principal moral virtues - prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude - that help us live as children of God and from which the other moral virtues flow. We strengthen these good habits through God's grace and our own efforts. 6.M.1.13
Common Good	The good of everyone, with particular concern for those who might be most vulnerable to harm. 6.C.3.3
Conscience	The God-given ability that helps us judge whether actions are right or wrong. It is important for us to know God's laws so our conscience can help us make good decisions. 6.M.1.1
Concupiscence	The inclination to sin, after one is baptized, arising from the disobedience of Adam and Eve, our first parents. A tendency, or inclination, to sin that is an effect of Original sin. Even though baptism erases the stain of Original Sin, the tendency to sin remains. 6.M.1.4
Covenant	A sacred promise or agreement between God and humans. 6.K.2.5
Conversion	The continual process of becoming the people God intends us to be through change and growth. It is a response to God's love and forgiveness and a turning away from sin and turning toward God. 6.E.1.6
D	
Deposit of Faith	The whole content of the Christian faith formed by Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition together. The deposit of faith was revealed by God through Jesus Christ and has been faithfully guarded and interpreted by the Magisterium of the Catholic Church. 6.K.2.1
Discern/Discernment	Understand, perceive. The process by which a person reflects, discusses, and prays about how God might be calling him or her to live out a particular vocation. 6.M.3.1
Disciple	People who learn from and follow the example of a teacher. The disciples of Jesus are those who believe in Him, follow His teachings, and put them into practice. 6.M.3.2
Diocese	A geographic area under the pastoral care of a Catholic bishop. 6.C.1.7

Diocesan Priest	An ordained man that dedicates his life in the service of Christ and the people within a specific Diocese. 6.M.3.5
Divine Revelation	The process by which God makes himself known. The chief sources of Divine Revelation are Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. 6.K.1.2
E	
Eastern Catholic Churches	Churches in the East in union with Rome (the Western Church), but not of the Roman rite, with their own liturgical, theological and administrative traditions, such as those of the Byzantine, Coptic, Syrian, Armenian, Maronite, and Chaldean rites. 6.C.2.5
Eastern Orthodox Churches	Eastern Churches not in full communion with the Catholic Church. Christians of the Orthodox Churches are separated from the Catholic Church (schism) yet are in imperfect but deep communion with the Catholic Church by reason of our common Baptism, the profession of the Creed, and the profession of the true sacraments by reason of the apostolic succession of their priesthood. 6.C.2.5
Ecumenism	An organized effort to bring Christians together in cooperation as they look forward in hope to the restoration of the unity of the Christian Church. 6.C.2.3
Efficacious	Effective. Successful in producing the intended result. In the sacraments, this means the invisible grace that is signified in the physical signs is truly given in the sacrament. 6.L.1.1
Emmanuel	The name given to the Messiah by the prophet Isaiah, meaning “God with us” (Mt 1:23). 6.K.1.6
Evangelization	Giving witness to the faith by proclaiming the Good News of Christ through words and deeds in a way that invites people to accept the Gospel. 6.C.1.5
Eucharist	The Sacrament in which Jesus gives Himself and the bread and wine become His Body and Blood. 6.L.2.8
F	
Fortitude	The Cardinal Virtue that helps you show courage, have strength to get through difficult times, and not give up on doing good. 6.M.1.13
Freedom	The gift from God which allows us to do what is right. Freedom is the power to act or not to act, and so to perform deliberate acts of one's own. 6.M.1.5
G	
Grace	God's free, loving gift of His own life and help to do what He calls us to do. It is participation in the life of the Holy Trinity. 6.L.1.1
Great Commission	Jesus' command to spread the Gospel to all people. 6.C.1.5
H	
Hierarchy	The organization of the Church into different levels of leadership and membership. 6.C.1.7
Holy Orders	The Sacrament in which a baptized man is ordained to teach the faithful, lead divine worship, and govern the Church. Ordained ministers serve as bishops, priests, or deacons. 6.M.3.3
I	
Incarnation	The mystery that the Son of God took on a human nature in order to save all people. 6.K.1.5

Indelible	A permanent spiritual mark that is imprinted on the soul in the sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders. 6.L.1.3
Intellect	The God given ability which makes it possible for humans to think, reason, and judge. 6.M.1.5
J	
Justice	The constant and firm desire to give God and other people what is their due as children of God, made in his image and possessing equal human dignity. 6.M.1.13
K	
King	In the Old Testament, kings were to rule justly according to the law of God. They were to guide the people into relationship with God and right worship of Him. 6.K.2.9
L	
Law of the New Covenant	The Law of the New Covenant is the Gospel of Jesus Christ which perfects the Old Covenant. In the New Covenant or New Testament, Christ has established a new and eternal covenant through His own sacrificial death and Resurrection. This is the new and everlasting covenant won for us by Christ's Paschal Mystery. In this covenant is the fulfillment of centuries of prophecies and all of God's promises for the forgiveness of sins. 6.M.1.14
Lectio Divina	A meditative prayer that involves reflection on the word of God found in Scripture. The steps include reading Scripture then listening to and reflecting on the meaning of the Word in our lives today. 6.P.1.8
Levitical Priesthood	Among the tribes of Israel, God chose one tribe, that of Levi, and set it apart for liturgical priesthood. The Church sees in the priesthood of Aaron and the service of the Levites a prefiguring of the ordained ministry of the New Covenant. 6.C.1.11
Liturgical Prayer	The communal prayer of the Church which includes the Mass, Sacraments, and Liturgy of the Hours. 6.P.1.3
Liturgy	The public prayer of the Church. It includes the Sacraments and forms of daily prayer. 6.L.2.3
Liturgy of the Hours	The Church's public prayer offered at set times during the day and night to mark each day as holy. 6.P.1.5
M	
Marks of the Church	The essential characteristics that distinguish Christ's Church and her mission: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. 6.C.1.1
Martyrs	Holy people who give up their lives to witness to the truth of Christ and the faith. The word martyr means "witness." 6.M.2.2
Magisterium	The teaching office of the Church, which is all of the bishops in union with the Pope. The Magisterium has the teaching authority to interpret the Word of God found in Scripture and Tradition. 6.C.1.2
Mission	A job or purpose. The Church's mission is to announce the Good News of God's Kingdom. 6.C.1.5
Mass	The one perfect sacrifice of Christ which He established at the Last Supper in memory of his death and resurrection. 6.L.2.1
Morality	Living in a right relationship with God, yourself, and others. It is putting your

	beliefs into action. 6.M.1.8
Mortal Sin	A very serious sin by which someone turns completely away from God. 6.M.1.11
N	
Natural Law	Rules about goodness that are written in our hearts and are natural to follow. However, our awareness of natural law can be clouded by Original Sin. 6.M.2.3
Nature	What something is. Through the Incarnation, the second Person of the Trinity assumed our human nature, taking flesh in the womb of the Virgin Mary. Jesus is fully human and fully divine. 6.K.1.5
O	
Obligation	On Holy Days of Obligation, Catholics are required to attend Mass. 6.L.2.5
Old Covenant	All the ways that God revealed Himself to us in Salvation History in order to prepare us for salvation. The story of the Old Covenant is found in the Old Testament. 6.M.1.14
Old Law	The Old Law is the covenant that God established with His chosen people Israel through revelation of the Law to Moses. 6.M.1.14
Ordination	The laying on of hands to confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders. 6.M.3.3
Original Experience	The most basic human experiences all humanity has in common: original solitude, original unity, and original nakedness. 6.K.1.12
Original Nakedness	Experiencing the true and clear vision of the person as gift and in God's image. 6.M.2.10
Original Sin	The sin of the first humans and its effect on all humans. Sin and death are part of the human condition because of the first humans' choice. 6.K.1.3, 6.M.1.4
Original Unity	The experience of man's unity in difference; the unique relation between male and female. 6.M.2.4
P	
Parable	A story Jesus used to describe the Kingdom of God, using examples from everyday life. 6.C.1.6
Parish	A community of the faithful within a diocese under the pastoral care of a priest or pastor. 6.C.1.7
Passover	The Jewish holy day that celebrates God's leading the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt. 6.C.1.11
Patriarch	The special men in Biblical history whom God called to help make clear His plan of love for His people. 6.K.2.7
Paschal Mystery	Christ's work of redemption through His Passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension. 6.M.1.7
Personal Sin	A deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the law of God which is an offense against God as well as against reason, truth, and conscience. 6.M.1.4
Prayer	A conversation with God, a response to his call, and means of deepening our relationship with him. 6.P.1.1
Prefigure/ Prefiguration (typology)	The discernment of persons, events, or things in the Old Testament which prefigured, and thus served as a "type" (or prototype) of the fulfillment of God's plan in the Person of Christ. The study of how a person or thing in Salvation History foreshadows a person or thing in Salvation History, especially as it relates to Jesus Christ and salvation. The earlier person or thing is a "type" of the other person or thing, for example: Noah's Ark is a prototype of the Church. Isaac is a prototype of Christ. 6.K.2.11, 6.K.2.3

Priest	In the Old Testament, the task of the priest was to guard and protect God's dwelling place, the tabernacle and to serve Him. 6.K.2.9
Prophet	In the Old Testament, the task of the prophet was to speak on God's behalf and be His spokesperson. 6.K.2.9
Prudence	The Cardinal Virtue that helps us be practical and make correct decisions on what is right and good, with the help of the Holy Spirit and a well-formed conscience. 6.M.1.13
Psalms	Poems and hymns that were first used in the liturgy of the Israelites. Today, the psalms are also prayed and sung in the public prayer of the Church. 6.P.1.6
R	
Redeemer	A title for Jesus, because by his Death on the Cross, He bought back the human race from the slavery of sin. 6.K.1.4
Redemptive Suffering	Suffering that the Christian offers to God; sanctified by Jesus, it becomes a spiritual good. 6.M.2.1
Religious Priest	An ordained man who dedicates his life in service to the Church within a religious order, such as Franciscans, Dominicans, or Benedictines. 6.M.3.5
S	
Sacrament(s)	Effective signs of God's life, instituted by Christ and given to the Church. In the celebration of each Sacrament, there are visible signs and Divine actions that give grace and allow us to share in God's work. 6.L.1.1
Sacred Scripture	The Word of God written by humans acting under the Holy Spirit's inspiration and guidance; another name for the Bible. 6.K.2.1
Sacred Tradition	God's Word to the Church, safeguarded by the Apostles and their successors, the bishops, and handed down verbally in her Creeds, Sacraments, and other teachings to future generations. 6.K.2.1
Salvation	The loving action of God's forgiveness of sins and the restoration of friendship with him brought by Jesus. 6.E.1.5, 6.K.1.6
Sin	An offense against God as well as against reason, truth, and conscience. 6.M.1.11
Solidarity	A Christian principle that motivates believers to share their spiritual gifts as well as their material ones. 6.C.3.6
Stewardship	The way we appreciate and use God's gifts, including our time, talent, and treasure, and the resources of creation. 6.C.1.9
Suffering Servant	In the Old Testament, Isaiah prophesied, or foretold of a person, who comes to voluntarily suffer in atonement for sins of the people. His suffering would save the people from just punishment at the hands of God. Jesus specifically fulfills this prophecy by his sufferings and death on the cross. 6.K.1.6, 6.C.1.11
T	
Temperance	The Cardinal Virtue that helps you use moderation, be disciplined, and have self-control. 6.M.1.13
Theological Virtue	Gifts from God that help us believe in Him, trust in His plan for us, and love Him as He loves us; they are faith, hope, and charity. 6.M.1.12
Torah	The first five books of both the Christian and Jewish Scripture: Genesis, Exodus, Deuteronomy, Numbers, Leviticus. 6.C.2.2
Trinity	The mystery of one God in three divine Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 6.K.1.1

V	
Venial Sin	A sin that weakens a person's relationship with God but does not destroy it. 6.M.1.11
Virtue of Charity	The theological virtue of love. It directs us to love God above all things and our neighbor as ourselves, for the love of God. 6.M.1.12
Virtue of Faith	The Theological Virtue that makes it possible for us to believe in God and the things that He has revealed to us. Faith leads us to obey God. It is both a gift from God and a free, human choice. 6.M.1.12
Virtue of Hope	The theological virtue that helps us trust in the true happiness God wants us have and in Jesus' promises of eternal life, and to rely on the help of the Holy Spirit. 6.M.1.12
Vocation	The purpose or calling for which God made us and a particular way to answer His call, whether as a lay person (married or single), a member of a religious community, or a member of the ordained ministry. 6.M.3.1
W	
Will	The power of the human soul which tends toward a good or away from an evil recognized by the intellect. 6.M.1.5

Seventh Grade Vocabulary

A	
Abortion	The deliberate termination of a pregnancy by killing an unborn child. It is a grave sin. 7.M.2.2
Abstinence	Refraining from certain kinds of food or drink either spontaneously or it may be prescribed by the Church such as abstaining from meat on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. 7.M.2.5
Actual Grace	God's help in each moment of our lives to help us choose the good and to conform our lives to His will. 7.M.1.10
Adoration	An outward act of giving worship to God. 7.P.1.12
Allegorical	One of the spiritual senses; a more profound understanding of the events by recognizing their significance in Christ. For example, the crossing of the Red Sea is a sign or type of Christ's victory and also of Christian Baptism. 7.K.2.5
Anagogical	One of the spiritual senses. We can view the realities and events in terms of their eternal significance, leading us toward our true homeland. For example, the Church on earth is a sign of the heavenly Jerusalem. 7.K.2.5
Anger	The deadly sin of anger is defined as the inordinate and uncontrolled feeling of hatred and wrath. Unlike righteous anger, the capital sin of anger is understood as the deep drive to cling to hateful feelings for others. 7.M.1.5
Apostle	The twelve men Jesus chose to be His closest followers and to share in His work and mission in a special way. 7.C.1.12
Ascension	The event of the Risen Christ being taken up to Heaven forty days after His Resurrection. 7.K.1.12
Avarice	The capital sin, also called greed, which is an extreme desire for material goods and worldly honors. A person with this vice seeks material goods over the welfare of others and often offends against the poor and needy. 7.M.1.5
Avocation	An occupation or job. 7.M.3.3
B	
Baptism	The Sacrament in which a person is immersed in water or has water poured on him or her. Baptism takes away Original Sin and all personal sin, and makes a person a child of God and member of the Church. 7.L.1.1
Baptismal (Common) Priesthood of the Faithful	All baptized members of the Church who share in Jesus' mission and witness to him and through baptism share in the mission of prophet, priest, and king. As priests, we offer the sacrifice of our lives in whatever state of life to which God has called us; as prophets we boldly and courageously proclaim the Good News by witness of our lives and spreading the message of salvation; as kings, we imitate the royal freedom of Christ in His free, obedient and complete gift of Himself, serving the wellbeing of others by promoting peace, justice, mercy, and love and by practicing spiritual and corporal works of mercy. 7.L.1.1
Beatitudes	The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness which are the actions and attitudes characteristic of the Christian life and describe the vocation of all the faithful. 7.M.1.14
Body of Christ	A name for the Church of which Christ is the head. All the baptized are members of the body. 7.C.1.1
Body-Soul Unity	The soul is the spiritual part of a human that lives forever. The unity of soul and body is so profound that one has to consider the soul to be the 'form' of the body: It is because of its spiritual soul that the body made of matter becomes a living

	human body. Humans are not two natures united, but rather the union forms a single nature. Only Jesus Christ has two natures: fully divine nature and fully human nature. 7.M.2.9
Bride of Christ	The unity of Christ and the Church, head and members of one Body, which also implies the Church's personal relationship with Jesus Christ. 7.C.1.1
C	
Canon of Scripture	The Church's complete list of inspired books included in Sacred Scripture. 7.K.2.2
Capital Sins	Sins which cause other sins and vices. They are traditionally numbered as seven: pride, avarice, envy, anger, gluttony, lust, sloth. 7.M.1.5
Cardinal Virtue	The four principal moral virtues: prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude that help us live as children of God and from which the other moral virtues flow. We strengthen these good habits through God's grace and our own efforts. 7.M.1.6
Catholic social teaching	Catholic teachings presented by the Church that show us how to live with others in our nation and our world. 7.C.3.1
Celibacy	The state or condition of those who have chosen to remain unmarried for the sake of the kingdom of heaven in order to give themselves entirely to God and to the service of his people. In the Roman Catholic Church, celibacy is obligatory for bishops and priests. 7.M.2.5
Charism	A specific gift or grace of the Holy Spirit which directly or indirectly benefits the Church given in order to help a person live out the Christian life, or to serve the common good in building up the Church. 7.L.1.9
Chastity	The moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, allows us to do what is right, good and loving with our sexuality. Chastity specifically involves self-mastery of sexual feelings. It is also the virtue that helps us choose what is best for others. 7.M.2.5, 7.M.3.1
Chrismation	The Sacrament of Confirmation in the Eastern Catholic Churches. 7.C.2.3
Church Militant	Members of the Church on Earth. 7.K.1.13
Church Suffering	Deceased faithful being purified in Purgatory. 7.K.1.13
Church Triumphant	The blessed already in Heaven. 7.K.1.13
Communal Prayer	When two or more people gather together to pray, their prayer is called communal prayer. Examples of communal prayer are the Rosary, devotional prayers including novenas and litanies, classroom prayers, and, most importantly, the Mass. 7.P.1.8
Communion of Saints	When referring to holy persons, the Communion of Saints includes the pilgrim Church on Earth, those being purified in Purgatory, and the blessed already in Heaven. 7.K.1.13
Conception	The beginning of human life. 7.M.2.1
Concupiscence	An inclination to sin arising from the disobedience of Adam and Eve. This inclination to sin remains even after Baptism. 7.M.1.8, 7.M.1.16
Consecrated Life	A state of life lived by religious sisters, brothers, and priests in community and characterized by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. 7.M.3.2
Consecration	The part of the Eucharistic Prayer in which the priest prays the words of Jesus over the bread and wine, and these elements become the Body and Blood of Christ. 7.L.2.9
Conscience	The God-given ability that helps individuals judge whether actions are right or wrong. 7.M.1.2

Contemplation	A form of wordless prayer in which mind and heart focus on God's greatness and goodness in affective, loving adoration to look on Jesus and the mysteries of His life with faith and love. 7.P.1.13
Contraception	Artificial contraception is the use of mechanical, chemical, or medical procedures to prevent conception from taking place. It is a sinful action that offends both the unitive and procreative purposes of marriage. 7.M.2.2
Covenant	A sacred promise or agreement between humans or between God and humans. 7.K.2.4
Conversion	A sincere change of mind, heart, and desire to turn away from sin and evil and turn toward God. 7.P.1.3, 7.C.2.1
D	
Death	The cessation of the bodily functions of a human being through the departure of the soul. 7.K.1.14
Devotional Prayer	Popular prayers or practices that honor Jesus, Mary, and the Saints. 7.P.1.4
Diaconate	A third degree of the hierarchy of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, after bishop and priest. The deacon is ordained not to priesthood but for ministry and service. Deacons are ordained to assist the bishop and priests in the in the celebration of the Eucharist, distribution of Holy Communion, assisting at and blessing marriages, proclamation of the Gospel and preaching, presiding over funerals and dedicating themselves to the various ministries of charity. 7.L.1.3
Dignity	The worth each person has because he or she is made in the image of God. 7.C.3.3
Discrimination	Acting towards someone or something with bias or prejudice. 7.M.2.4 , 7.C.3.5
Divine Nature	The divine nature refers to the one divine substance or essence; each of the three distinct Persons of the Trinity is entirely God, who is one by divine nature. 7.K.1.11
Divine Person	The real distinction between the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit 7.K.1.7
Divine Revelation	The process by which God makes himself known. The chief sources of revelation are Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. 7.K.1.5
E	
Eastern Catholic	Catholic Christian Churches that originated in Eastern Europe which share common liturgies and practices with Eastern Orthodox Churches, the fullness of all that Jesus taught us, and accept the role of the Pope as the successor of St. Peter. 7.C.2.3
Economy of Salvation	The economy of salvation refers to God's activity in creating and governing the world with regard to his plan for the salvation of the world in the person and work of Jesus Christ, a plan which is being accomplished through His Body, the Church. 7.K.1.3
Ecumenical Dialogue	An organized effort to bring Christians together in cooperation as they look forward in hope to the restoration of the unity of the Christian Church. 7.C.2.4
Envy	One of the seven capital sins characterized by pain and misery when one sees another prosper. Envy is a sin against charity and justice that makes some believe that by another's success, they themselves are losing something. 7.M.1.5

Episcopate	Pertaining to the office of bishop, episcopal consecration, and all those who have received sacramental ordination as bishops. 7.L.1.3
Epistle	Letters written by Paul and several of the other Apostles to new Christian communities that they established. There are twenty-one letters in the New Testament. 7.K.2.10
Equality	The right that all people have to reach their eternal destiny, and therefore have the right to the means required for attaining the end for which they were created. No two people are completely equal in their possession of anything, whatever they have is ultimately a gift from God. All people are equal in dignity because all are created in the image and likeness of God. 7.C.3.7
Eternal	The term that means “God is” and “has always been,” even before the beginning of time, and will be forever. 7.K.1.7
Evangelical Counsels	The evangelical counsels were modeled and taught by Jesus. They are poverty, chastity, and obedience. The evangelical counsels are for all those who are disciples of Jesus. 7.M.3.1
Evangelization	Giving witness to the faith by proclaiming the Good News of Christ through words and deeds in a way that invites people to accept the Gospel. 7.C.1.2
F	
Faith	The Theological Virtue that makes it possible for us to believe in God and the things that He has revealed to us. Faith leads us to obey God. It is both a gift from God and a free, human choice. 7.K.1.5
Final Commendation	The final commendation is a final farewell by the members of the community, an act of respect for one of their members, whom they entrust to the tender and merciful embrace of God; an affirmation that the community, the deceased, baptized into one Body, share the same destiny, resurrection on the last day. (Order of Christian Funerals, no. 146). 7.L.2.6
Fruits of the Holy Spirit	The qualities that can be seen in us when we allow the Holy Spirit to work in our hearts. The fruits of the Holy Spirit in Gal 5: 22-23: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control. 7.L.1.10, 7.M.1.11
G	
Gifts of the Holy Spirit	Seven powerful gifts God gives us to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit and live the Christian life. We are sealed with the Gifts of the Holy Spirit at Confirmation. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, knowledge, understanding, counsel, fortitude, piety, and fear of the Lord. 7.L.1.10, 7.M.1.11
Gluttony	Excessive desire and/or use of food and drink, in opposition to the cardinal virtue of temperance. Gluttony also includes the excessive craving for exquisite food and drink, along with a fastidiousness about such. 7.M.1.5
Gospel	A word that means “Good News.” The Gospel message is the Good News of God’s Kingdom and His saving love. 7.K.2.6
Grace	God’s free, loving gift of his own life and help to do what He calls us to do. It is participation in the life of the Holy Trinity. 7.M.1.10
H	
Hell	The state or experience of eternal separation from God because of a choice to turn away from Him and not seek forgiveness. 7.K.1.14
Heaven	The state or experience of the full joy of living eternally in God’s presence. 7.K.1.14

Holy Orders	The Sacrament in which a baptized man is ordained to teach the faithful, lead divine worship, and govern the Church; ordained ministers serve as bishops, priests, or deacons. 7.L.1.3
Human Sexuality	A gift from God that is expressed in our physical sharing of our bodies. It is fully given in marriage between a man and a woman. 7.M.2.2
I	
Immaculate Conception	The truth that Mary was preserved free from Original Sin from the first moment of her conception. The Church celebrates the Feast of the Immaculate Conception on December 8. 7.K.1.10
Incarnation	The truth that the Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity, the Son of God, assumed a human nature in order to save all people. Jesus Christ is both true God and true man. 7.K.1.10, 7.M.2.1, 7.K.1.4
Inspired (Divine Inspiration)	The gift of the Holy Spirit which assisted the human authors in writing the Bible to ensure it contained the truths God wanted us to know. 7.K.2.3
J	
Judgment	In the context of the four last things, judgment refers to the Last Judgment. God's final triumph over evil that will occur at the end of time when Christ returns and judges all the living and the dead. Then, all will fully see and understand God's plan for creation. 7.K.1.14
L	
Lectio Divina	A meditative prayer that involves reflection on the word of God found in Scripture. The steps include reading Scripture then listening to and reflecting on the meaning of the Word in our lives today. 7.P.1.15
Liturgical Cycle	The liturgical calendar of the Catholic Church consists of 3 Cycles, A – Matthew, B – Mark, and C – Luke. The liturgical cycle starts at Advent, followed by Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent, Paschal Triduum, Easter, and ends at Ordinary Time. 7.P.1.9
Liturgical Prayer	Liturgical prayers are prayers set by the Church for a particular liturgy (e.g. Mass, confession, baptism, the Divine Office, etc.). 7.P.1.8
Liturgical Year	The feasts and seasons of the Church calendar that celebrate the Paschal Mystery. 7.L.2.7
Lust	The inordinate desire for sexual pleasures that inclines one to perceive others as mere objects solely for personal gratification. Reception of the Holy Eucharist, devotion to Mary, and self-denial are strong helps against lust. 7.M.1.5
M	
Magisterium	The teaching office of the Church, which is all the bishops in union with the Pope. The Magisterium has the teaching authority to interpret the Word of God found in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. 7.K.2.1
Matthew, Mark, Luke	The inspired human authors of the Synoptic Gospels and the title of the Gospel attributed to each. 7.K.2.6
Meditation	An exercise and a form of prayer in which we try to understand God's revelation of the truths of faith and the purpose of the Christian life and how it should be lived in order to adhere and respond to what the Lord is asking. 7.P.1.13
Ministerial Priesthood	The ministerial priesthood received in the Sacrament of Holy Orders differs in essence from this common priesthood of all the faithful. It has as its purpose to

	serve the priesthood of all the faithful by building up and guiding the Church in the name of Christ, who is Head of the Body. Men who are ordained through the Sacrament of Holy Orders act in the Person of Christ (in persona Christi) when celebrating the sacraments and are our liturgical link to Jesus. 7.L.1.1
Missionary	People who answer a call from God to devote a period of their lives to bringing Christ's message to people in other places. 7.C.1.3
Missionary Disciple	Every baptized Christian who has encountered Jesus Christ and lives his or her life witnessing to his love and forming other disciples. 7.E.1.9
Missionary Mandate	The responsibility given by Jesus to the Church to bring His saving message to everyone. Everyone receives this mandate by their baptism. The command of Jesus to His disciples at his Ascension to "Go therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you always until the end of the age." 7.C.1.3
Moral	One of the spiritual senses based on the belief that the events reported in Scripture ought to lead us to act justly. As St. Paul says in 1 Cor 10:11: "they were written for our instruction." 7.K.2.5
Morality	Living in right relationship with God, yourself, and others. It is putting your beliefs into action and the quality of human actions whereby they are right or wrong in accordance with God's law. 7.M.1.3
Mysteries	The term Eastern Catholic Churches use for sacraments. 7.C.2.3
N	
Natural Law	Precepts about goodness that are written by God in our hearts and are accessible through our God-given reason. 7.M.1.1
O	
Obedience	The voluntary submission of oneself to obey the legitimate Church authority beyond the demands of obedience prescribed on all the faithful. It is the free surrender of ones' autonomy in order to better live according to Christ and to participate in His work of redemption. 7.M.3.1
Obligation	Required. Holy Days of Obligation are all Sundays, as well as designated holy days that Catholics are required to participate in the Mass. 7.L.2.1
Omnipotent	Having ultimate and unlimited power and authority. 7.K.1.7
Omnipresent	Present everywhere at the same time. 7.K.1.7
Ordained	A man who has received the sacrament of Holy Orders and serves as a bishop, priest, or deacon. 7.L.1.5
Original Sin	The sin of our first parents that wounded human nature and introduced sin, suffering, and death into the world; all humans are born with Original Sin and are thus tempted to sin. 7.M.1.4
P	
Paschal Mystery	Christ's work of redemption through his Passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension. 7.K.1.12
Pentecost	The feast that celebrates the coming of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles and first disciples fifty days after Easter. 7.C.1.13
People of God	Those who belong to the Church form a visible society, that they are distinctive, specially chosen by God, and composed of all baptized believers in Christ throughout the world. 7.C.1.1

Personal Prayer	Differs from liturgical prayers because they are not public, official prayers of the whole Church. Personal prayer is the prayer of an individual. It wells up from the depths of the heart of the person. It can indeed be inspired by liturgical or community prayer. But it is personal and particular to that person. 7.P.1.8
Personal Sin	A deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission that violates the law of God. 7.M.1.4
Petition	Asking God for what we need. 7.P.1.12
Poverty	A Christian counsel by which a person voluntarily renounces all or part of his right to the ownership of material things. 7.M.3.1
Praise	The form of prayer which focuses on giving recognition to God for His own sake and giving glory to Him for who He is. In the liturgy of the Eucharist, the whole Church joins with Christ in giving praise and thanksgiving to the Father. 7.P.1.12
Prayer	The elevation of the mind and heart to God in praise of his glory. It is a voluntary response to the awareness of God's presence, a response to his call, and means of deepening our relationship with Him. 7.P.1.1
Precepts of the Church	Positive laws made by the Church to guarantee for the faithful the minimum of prayer and moral effort for the sake of their growth in love of God and neighbor. 7. M.2.6
Prejudice	A preconceived opinion without consideration of known facts. It is a violation of justice because prejudice people tend to ignore the rights others. 7.M.2.4, 7.C.3.5
Presbyterate	The presbyterate is one of the three degrees of the Sacrament of Holy Orders. Presbyters or priests are co-workers with their bishops and are dedicated to assist their bishops in priestly service to the People of God. 7.L.1.3
Pride	The first of the seven deadly, or capital, sins. As distinct from the holy recognition that one's self-worth is grounded in God and His goodness, pride designates the acceptance of glory, attention, credit, and honor that is self-centered and perverse. 7.M.1.5
Purgatory	A state of final cleansing after death and before entering into Heaven that removes any remaining personal obstacles to eternal union with God. Purgatory frees the person from temporal punishment (being deprived of the entrance into Heaven for a time) due to sin. 7.K.1.15
R	
Real Presence	A phrase used to describe that Jesus Christ is really and truly with us in the Eucharist - Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity. 7.L.1.6
Redemption	The salvation of humanity by Jesus Christ. 7.K.1.19
Resurrection	The event of Jesus being raised from death to new life by God the Father through the power of the Holy Spirit. 7.K.1.12
Rite	The prayers and gestures that are the outline for celebrating Mass and the sacraments. 7.L.1.12
Roman Missal	The Roman Missal is the book containing the prescribed prayers, chants, and instructions for the celebration of Mass in the Roman Catholic Church. 7.L.2.2
S	
Sacrament	Effective signs of God's grace instituted by Christ and given to His Church. In the celebration of each Sacrament, there are visible signs and Divine actions that give grace and allow us to share in God's work. 7.L.1.2

Sanctifying Grace	Received in Baptism and strengthened through the Sacrament of Confirmation, in sanctifying grace, God shares His divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God and to act by His love. 7.M.1.10
Scripture	The Word of God written by humans acting under the Holy Spirit's inspiration and guidance; another name for the Bible. 7.K.2.1
Self-Mastery	The process of perfecting ourselves. It is the act, power, or habit of having one's desires under the control of the will, enlightened by right reason and faith. 7.M.2.8
Senses of Scripture	The meaning of Scripture and the events described in it. There are two senses of Scripture, literal and spiritual. The unity of the literal and spiritual senses allows the Church to interpret the riches of Sacred Scripture. 7.K.2.5
Sloth	One of the seven capital sins, which is marked by a spiritual laziness preventing one from doing his legitimate duties. Sometimes called acedia (Greek: not caring), sloth is a kind of sorrow for a spiritual good, rendering one unwilling to do the good that one can. 7.M.1.5
Social Justice	The constant and firm desire to give God and other people what is their due as children of God, made in His image and possessing equal human dignity. 7.C.3.7
Stewardship	The way we appreciate and use God's gifts, including our time, talent, and treasure, and the resources of creation. 7.C.3.2, 7.M.2.3
Synoptic	Meaning "to see together." The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke are known as the Synoptic Gospels because they present the story of Christ's life in a similar way and even borrow stories and the structure of the Gospel from each other. 7.K.2.6
T	
Temple of the Holy Spirit	The Holy Spirit's presence in the Church, the Body of Christ, makes the Church the Temple of the Holy Spirit. 7.M.1.8
Temptation	An attraction to sin and those actions and omissions that go against right reason and against God's law. 7.C.1.1, 7.M.1.9
Temporal Effects	The penalty that God in His justice inflicts either on earth or in Purgatory for sins, even though already forgiven as to guilt. 7.K.1.15
Ten Commandments	Also called the Decalogue. The law given by God to Moses on Sinai. In order to be faithful to the teaching of Jesus, the Decalogue must be interpreted in the light of the great commandment of love of God and neighbor. 7.M.1.14
Thanksgiving	Giving thanks to God for all He has given us. 7.P.1.12
The Three Parts of a Moral Act	The conditions necessary for a human action to have a moral quality: Moral - Good or evil of the act, object, or act itself, the intention of the act and the circumstances surrounding the act. Object - Act itself Intention – The purpose, intent, or goal; Circumstances - The conditions, settings or situation. 7.M.1.12
Theological Virtue	Gifts from God that help us believe in Him, trust in His plan for us, and love Him as He loves us; they are faith, hope, and charity. 7.M.1.7
Tradition	God's Word to the Church, safeguarded by the Apostles and their successors, the bishops, and handed down verbally in her Creeds, Sacraments, and other teaching to future generations. 7.K.2.1
Trinity	The mystery of one God in three Divine Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 7.K.1.1

V

Validity	In reference to the sacraments it refers to the conditions of matter, form, and circumstances required for valid administration of the sacrament. 7.L.1.2
Virtue	A good spiritual habit that strengthens and enables you to do what is right and good. 7.M.1.7

Eighth Grade Vocabulary

A	
Abortion	Deliberate termination of pregnancy by killing the unborn child. Direct abortion, willed either as an end or a means, is gravely contrary to the moral law. The Church attaches a canonical penalty of excommunication to this crime against human life. 8.C.3.4
Annunciation	The angel Gabriel's announcement to Mary that she was called to be the Mother of God. 8.K.1.8
Apostle	The twelve men Jesus chose to be his closest followers and to share in His work and mission in a special way. 8.C.1.1
Apostolic Age	The earliest period of Christianity, lasting through the death of the last apostle. 8.C.1.3
Apostolic Exhortation	A magisterial document written by the pope. It's essentially a pastoral message the pope sends out to Catholics to highlight key points about a particular issue. 8.C.1.6
Apostolic Succession	The term used to describe that the authority to lead and teach the Church can be traced through the centuries from the Apostles to their successors, the pope and bishops. 8.C.1.5, 8.C.1.9
Ascension	The event of the Risen Christ being taken up to Heaven forty days after His Resurrection. 8.C.1.2
B	
Baptism of Blood	Martyrdom in the case of a person who died for the Christian faith before he or she could receive the sacrament. The effects of martyrdom of blood are the complete remission of sin and the title to immediate entrance into heaven. 8.L.1.12
Baptism of Desire	A Catechumen, or person who is preparing to be baptized, who dies before receiving Baptism is assured salvation through the desire for Baptism, repentance of sin, and charity. It is the equivalent of a sacramental baptism of water, which in God's providence is sufficient to enable a person to obtain the state of grace and to save his or her soul. 8.L.1.12
Beatification	A declaration by the pope as head of the Church that one of the deceased faithful lived a holy life and/or died a martyr's death and is now dwelling in heaven. As a process, the beatification consists of a years long examination of the life, virtues, writings, and reputation for holiness of the servant of God under consideration. Beatified persons are called "Blessed" and may be venerated by the faithful. 8.C.1.22
Benediction	A blessing conferred by a priest holding a consecrated host in a vessel of display called a monstrance; the priest's hands are covered to signify that it is the blessing of Jesus and not his own. 8.L.2.8
C	
Canon Law	The rules which provide the norms for good order in the visible society of the Church. Those canon laws that apply universally are contained in the Code of Canon Law. 8.C.1.6
Canonization	The solemn declaration by the Pope that a deceased member of the faithful may be proposed as a model and intercessor to the Christian faithful and venerated

	as a saint on the basis of the fact that the person lived a life of heroic virtue or remained faithful to God through martyrdom. 8.C.1.22
Capital Sins	Sometimes called the seven deadly sins, they are pride, avarice, lust, envy, gluttony, anger, and sloth. They are referred to as capital sins not because they are necessarily worse than other sins but because they are the basis of other sins. 8.M.1.17
Cardinal Virtues	The four principal moral virtues - prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude - that help us live as children of God and from which the other moral virtues flow. We strengthen these good habits through God's grace and our own efforts. 8.M.1.11
Catholic social teaching	The teachings of the Catholic Church aimed at creating a more just world; it focuses on issues that relate to the basic social and economic rights of individuals and communities. 8.C.3.1
Celibacy	The state of being unmarried and, in Church usage, of one who has never been married. Catholicism distinguishes between lay and ecclesiastical celibacy, and in both cases a person freely chooses for religious reasons to remain celibate. 8.M.3.7
Charism	A specific gift or grace of the Holy Spirit which directly or indirectly benefits the Church, given in order to help a person live out the Christian life or to serve the common good in the building up of the Church. 8.L.1.21, 8.L.1.20
Chastity	The moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, provides for the successful integration of sexuality within the person leading to the inner unity of the bodily and spiritual being. 8.M.2.5
Church Council	Gatherings of bishops during which they speak about the faith of the Church, her teachings, and important issues. 8.C.1.3
Common Good	The sum total of social conditions that allow the people, either groups or as individuals, to reach their fulfillment fully and more easily. It concerns the life of all rather than only a few and requires respect of the person, the social well-being and development of the groups itself, and peace. 8.C.3.2
Conception	The beginning of human life. 8.M.2.7, 8.C.3.3
Conclave	The assembly of cardinals gathered to elect a new pope and the system of strict seclusion to which they submit. 8.C.1.6
Confirmands	Candidates being prepared for Confirmation. 8.L.1.3
Congruous	To be in agreement or in harmony. 8.M.2.10
Concupiscence	The inclination to sin, after one is baptized, arising from the disobedience of Adam and Eve, our first parents. A tendency, or inclination, to sin that is an effect of Original Sin. Even though baptism erases the stain of Original Sin, the tendency sin remains. 8.K.1.4
Conscience	The God-given ability that helps individuals judge whether actions are right or wrong. 8.M.1.8
Consecrated Life	A state of life lived by religious sisters, brothers, and priests in community and characterized by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. 8.M.3.8
Contemplation	Contemplative prayer is a gift of grace. It is the simple expression of the mystery of prayer. It is a gaze of faith fixed on Jesus, an attentiveness to the Word of God, a silent love. 8.P.1.5
Contrition	True sorrow for disobeying God and the commitment to try to avoid sin in the future. 8.M.1.21
Council of Trent	Called to meet the crises of the Protestant Reformation; proclaimed the Bible and tradition as the rule of faith, defined doctrine of the Mass, the sacraments,

	justification, purgatory, indulgences, invocations of saints, veneration of sacred images, issued decrees on marriage and clerical reform. 8.C.1.16
Crosier	An ornamental staff shaped like a shepherd's crook. It may be held or carried by bishops, mitred abbots, and other privileged prelates. It symbolizes a bishop's role as caretaker of his flock. 8.L.2.10
Crusades	The crusades were expeditions undertaken, in fulfillment of a solemn vow to deliver the Holy Land from Islamic rule. 8.C.1.13
D	
Deacon	A third degree of the hierarchy of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, after bishop and priest. The deacon is ordained not to priesthood but for ministry and service. Deacons are ordained to assist the bishop and priests in the celebration of the divine mysteries, above all the Eucharist, the distribution of Holy Communion, in assisting at and blessing marriages, in the proclamation of the Gospel and preaching, in presiding over funerals, and in dedicating themselves to the various ministries of charity. 8.L.1.8
Deposit of Faith	The heritage of faith contained in Sacred Scripture and Tradition, as handed on in the Church from the time of the Apostles, from which the Magisterium draws all that it proposes for belief as being divinely revealed. 8.K.2.1
Devotions	Popular prayers or practices that honor Jesus, Mary, and the Saints. 8.L.2.8
Dignity	The worth each person has because he or she is made in the image of God. 8.M.2.7
Disciple(s)	People who learn from and follow the example of a teacher; the disciples of Jesus are those who believe in Him, follow His teachings, and put them into practice. 8.C.3.1
Disposition	A quality or condition of a person necessary for the performance of some action. Commonly applied to the conditions required for the valid reception or administration of the sacraments, as the state of grace is required for the Sacrament of the Eucharist or sincere contrition to receive absolution in the Sacrament of Penance. 8.L.1.13
Divine Attributes	The perfections of God, which, according to a human way of thinking, proceed from and belong to the essence of God. They are independence, immutability, unchangeableness, infinity with respect to time (eternity), infinity with respect to space (omnipresence), knowledge (omniscience), wisdom, truthfulness, goodness, love, mercy, holiness, righteousness, power (omnipotence), perfection, and glory. 8.K.1.2
Divine Person	The attribute of being divine. It is a theological term which describes the Holy Trinity is three Persons in One God. Each Person of the Trinity is a unique individual and fully God. It refers to the real distinction between the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 8.K.1.2
Divine Revelation	The process by which God makes Himself, and His plan for humans, known to us. The chief sources of revelation are Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. 8.K.2.1
Doctrine	Official Church teachings on matters of faith and morals; Catholics are obligated to believe these truths. The truth may be either formally revealed (as the Real Presence), or a theological conclusion (as the canonization of a saint), or part of the natural law (as the sinfulness of contraception). In any case, what makes it doctrine is that the Church authority teaches that it is to be believed. This

	teaching may be done either solemnly in ex-cathedra pronouncements or ordinarily in the perennial exercise of the Church's magisterium or teaching authority. Doctrine is all Church teaching in matters of faith and morals. 8.C.1.6
Dogma	Doctrine taught by the Church to be believed by all the faithful as part of Divine Revelation. All dogmas, therefore, are formally revealed truths and promulgated as such by the Church. They are revealed either in Scripture or Tradition, either explicitly (as the Incarnation) or implicitly (as the Assumption). Moreover, their acceptance by the faithful must be proposed as necessary for salvation. They may be taught by the Church in a solemn manner, as with the definition of the Immaculate Conception, or in an ordinary way, as with the constant teaching on the malice of taking innocent human life. 8.L.1.9, 8.C.1.6
E	
Eastern Rite	Churches in the East in union with Rome (the Western Church), but not of the Roman rite, with their own liturgical, theological and administrative traditions, such as those of the Byzantine, Coptic, Syrian, Armenian, Maronite, and Chaldean rites. 8.C.2.2
Economy of Salvation	From the Greek word <i>oikonomia</i> which literally means management of a household or stewardship. It refers to God's revelation and communication of himself to the world in time for the sake of the salvation of all humanity. It is God's activity in creating and governing the world, particularly with regard to his plan for the salvation of the world in the person and work of Jesus Christ, a plan which is being accomplished through his Body, the Church, in its life and sacraments. 8.K.1.8
Ecumenical Dialogue	An organized effort to bring Christians together in cooperation as they look forward in hope to the restoration of the unity of the Christian Church Promotion of the restoration of unity among all Christians, the unity which is a gift of Christ and to which the Church is called by the Holy Spirit. For the Catholic Church, the Decree on Ecumenism of the Second Vatican Council provides a charter for ecumenical efforts. 8.C.2.3
Edict of Milan	The Edict of Milan (313 AD) secured Christians' freedom and legal recognition. By imperial edicts, Constantine restored Christians' property and strengthened the Church hierarchy. The Edict of Milan is the proclamation that permanently established religious toleration for Christianity within the Roman Empire. 8.C.1.10
Encyclical	A letter written by the pope and circulated throughout the entire church. 8.C.1.6
Episcopal Ring	A ring worn by bishops on the third finger of the right hand signifying that the bishop is wedded to the Church. 8.L.2.10
Eucharist	The ritual, sacramental action of thanksgiving to God which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the Paschal Mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called the Eucharist is also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. It is one of the seven sacraments of the Church; the Holy Eucharist completes Christian Initiation. The Sunday celebration of the Eucharist is at the heart of the Church's life. 8.L.2.3
Eucharistic Adoration	Adoring the true presence of Christ in the Eucharist. 8.L.2.8, 8.P.1.3
F	
Fiat	A Latin word for "Let it be done." It was Mary's response to the angel Gabriel when she was asked to become the mother of Jesus. "Let it be done unto me according to Your Will" refers to Mary's "Yes" to God. 8.K.1.8

Freedom	The power, rooted in reason and will, to act or not to act, to do this or that, and so to perform deliberate actions on one's own responsibility. It is the ability to make choices. God created us with free will so we can have the freedom to choose good. 8.M.1.2, 8.M.2.3
Fruits of the Holy Spirit	The qualities that can be seen in us when we allow the Holy Spirit to work in our hearts. The fruits of the Spirit are perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the first fruits of eternal glory. The tradition of the Church lists twelve of them: charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, chastity. 8.L.1.18, 8.L.1.21
G	
Gifts of the Holy Spirit	Seven powerful gifts God gives us to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit and live the Christian life. We are sealed with the Gifts of the Holy Spirit at Confirmation. The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. 8.L.1.21, 8.L.1.18, 8.M.1.15
Grace	Grace is the free and undeserved gift that God gives us to respond to our vocation to become his adopted children. 8.M.1.3
Great Commission	The command of Jesus to his disciples at his Ascension to “Go, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you always until the end of the age” (Mt. 28.20). 8.L.1.17, 8.C.1.8
H	
Heresy	False teachings about God, Jesus, salvation, and the Church. 8.C.1.11
Holy Orders	The Sacrament of Apostolic ministry by which the mission entrusted by Christ to his Apostles continues to be exercised in the Church through the laying on of hands. This sacrament has three distinct degrees or “orders”: deacon, priest, and bishop. All three confer a permanent sacramental character. 8.L.1.7
Hypostatic Union	The union of the divine and human natures in the one divine Person of the Son of God, Jesus Christ. 8.K.1.6
I	
Incarnation	The truth that the Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity, the Son of God, assumed a human nature in order to save all people; Jesus Christ is both true God and true man. 8.K.1.5
Incongruous	Not in harmony or in keeping with the surroundings or other aspects of something. 8.M.2.10
Indelible Character/Mark	A permanent, un-removable spiritual seal or mark placed on our souls by God in the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation, and upon those who receive the Sacrament of Holy Orders, that sets us apart as belonging to God. The baptismal seal allows us to participate in the Mass and use the Gifts of the Holy Spirit to live lives of Holiness. The seal of Confirmation strengthens us to be witnesses of the Gospel in the battle between good and evil waged all around us. 8.L.1.3
Indissoluble	Incapable of being undone or unbroken. Permanent. Because it is a total gift of self, the bond of marriage is unbreakable and permanent. 8.L.1.10

Infallibility	The quality of being free from error. A teaching is infallible when the pope, as head of the Magisterium, speaks officially on a matter of faith or morals that is to be believed by everyone in the Church. 8.C.1.5
Inquisition	The special court or tribunal appointed by the Catholic Church to discover and suppress heresy. 8.C.1.15
Inspiration	The gift of the Holy Spirit which assisted the human authors in writing the Bible to ensure it contained the truths God wanted us to know. 8.K.2.3
Intellect	The God-given ability that makes it possible for you to think, reason, and judge. 8.K.1.3, 8.M.1.15
Institution	The act of founding or establishing. Also, that which is established, as a practice or custom. An institution is likewise an organization for the promotion of public welfare, such as a church, school, hospital, or place of residence for the aged or handicapped. 8.C.1.1
Intercession	A form of prayer that involves praying to God on behalf of another; also called intercessory prayer. 8.C.1.23
Interreligious Dialogue	Interreligious dialogue is essentially a relationship between Christians and those who are not Christians. The latter include People of Traditional Religion, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews, Muslims, etc. 8.C.2.3
Islam	The religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic religion regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah. 8.C.1.13
L	
Lectio Divina	Latin for Divine Reading. The prayed reading of Scripture. A meditative prayer that involves reflection on the word of God found in Scripture. The steps include reading Scripture then listening to and reflecting on the meaning of the Word in our lives today. 8.P.1.4
Litany	A form of prayer, consisting of a series of petitions or biddings which are sung or said by a priest, deacon, or leader and to which the people make fixed responses. Litanies have a definite structure: first the invocation of the persons of the Trinity, then the petitions corresponding to a distinctive theme, followed by three invocations of the Lamb of God, and closing with a short prayer that summarizes the petitions made. 8.P.1.7
Liturgy of the Hours	The Church's public prayer offered at set times during the day and night to mark each day as holy. 8.P.1.4
M	
Magisterium	The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture) or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. 8.K.2.1, 8.M.2.14.
Marian Dogmas	God planned to become a man, and chose a creature, Mary, and asked for her free cooperation in His plan. Mary is the Mother of God. Mary is conceived without sin, and she remains free of original and personal sin throughout her life. At the end of her earthly life, Mary was assumed body and soul into heaven Mary remains a virgin throughout her entire life. Mary's perpetual virginity is a sign that it is truly the Son of God who comes to us in our humanity. Mary is the Mother of Christ and the Mother of the Church. Mary is the new Eve, the spiritual mother of all. <i>Immaculate Conception</i> : Conceived without sin. <i>Assumption</i> : Taken up into heaven body and soul by God. 8.C.1.21

Marks of the Church	The essential characteristics that distinguish Christ's Church and her mission: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. 8.C.1.4
Meditation	Reflective prayer. A form of prayer in which we engage our mind and hearts in reflection on God and the things of God, often using spiritual reading from Scripture. 8.E.1.2, 8.P.1.5
Mission	The term literally denotes "sending" and covers a variety of meanings, all somehow expressing the idea of a going forth from one person to others in order to effect some beneficial change in their favor. Christ then sent the Apostles to make disciples of all nations. Their mission was to preach the Gospel, baptize, and teach the people "to observe all the commands I gave you" (Matthew 28:19-20). The Apostles, in turn, personally and through their successors have been sending other faithful to continue the work of the Master in evangelizing the human race. Mission, therefore, is the purpose of vocation. All who are called to follow Christ are sent by Christ, in the person of his Church, to extend the Kingdom of God. 8.C.1.1
Missionary	People who answer a call from God to devote a period of their lives to bringing Christ's message to people in other places. 8.C.1.17
Missionary Disciple	Every baptized Christian who has encountered Jesus Christ and lives his or her life witnessing to His Love and forming other disciples. 8.E.1.11, 8.L.1.17
Miter	The miter is worn by a bishop as a mark of his office and a symbol of his authority. The miter is presented to the bishop during the Rite of Ordination of a Bishop. 8.L.2.10
Moral Law	The norm of human conduct, whether revealed or known by reason. The term is used to distinguish the law as binding in conscience, from mere statutes or directives intended to ensure good order. 8.M.2.8
Mortal Sin	A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner (sanctifying grace). For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will. 8.M.1.20
N	
New Commandment	The commandment from Jesus that we love one another as He loved us (John 13:31- 33A, 34-35). 8.M.2.9
New Evangelization	The renewed re-proclamation of the Gospel to every person in the 21 st Century. 8.C.1.18
Novena	A nine-day prayer for a specific intention. 8.P.1.7
O	
Obligation	Required. In the context of attending Mass this word refers to the grave obligation of Catholics to attend Mass on all Sundays and holy days of obligation. The imperatives "are bound to come together" indicates the gravity of the obligation, which according to the Church's tradition, affects all baptized persons who have reached the age of reason. They are obliged under penalty of serious sin to hear Mass on Sundays and holy days, which means that the duty is objectively serious. 8.L.2.1
OCIA	Order of Christian Initiation for Adults (also RCIA-Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults) The process of formation for unbaptized older children, teens, and

	adults, in which they are prepared for the reception of the Sacraments of Initiation and become members of the Church. 8.L.1.2
Ordained	Men who have received the laying on of hands by a bishop to confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders and also refers to the action of the laying on of hands for the Sacrament of Holy Orders. 8.M.3.8
Ordinary Minister	The ordinary minister of Confirmation is a bishop, but for special pastoral reasons priests may confirm. And the ordinary minister of Communion is a priest or deacon. 8.L.1.24
Original Holiness	The state of goodness that humanity enjoyed before our first parents, Adam and Eve, chose to sin against God. 8.K.1.3
Original Justice	The original state of human beings before sin. In the beginning there was no suffering or death, man was at peace with himself, there was harmony between men and women, and there was peace between Adam and Eve and all of creation. Original Justice was lost due to Original Sin, when Adam and Eve chose to sin against God. 8.K.1.3
Original Sin	The sin of the first humans and its effect on all humans. Sin and death are part of the human condition because of the first humans' choice. 8.K.1.4
Orthodox Church	Eastern Churches not in full communion with the Catholic Church. Christians of the Orthodox Churches are separated from the Catholic Church by schism. Yet they are in communion with the Catholic Church by reason of our common Baptism, the profession of the Creed, and the profession of the true sacraments by reason of the apostolic succession of their priesthood. 8.C.2.1
P	
Paschal Mystery	Christ's work of redemption through his Passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension. 8.K.1.7
Pastoral Letter	Official documents sent by a bishop to the clergy only or to all the faithful of a diocese. A group of bishops, of a region or of a whole country, may also issue pastoral letters for the entire territory under their jurisdiction. Pastoral letters may deal with any subject affecting the faith, practice, or worship of the people. They are often published during certain seasons, as in Lent or Advent. Over the centuries they have become expressions of the ordinary teaching authority of the Church. 8.C.1.6
Pectoral Cross	A cross usually of gold and ornamented with precious stones, worn by a bishop and suspended from the neck by a gold chain or silken cord. It may serve as a reliquary for a relic of a saints or the True Cross. It is a sign of their authority and responsibility. 8.L.2.10
Pentecost	The feast that celebrates the coming of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles and first disciples fifty days after Easter. 8.C.1.2
Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs. 8.C.2.5
Prayer	Raising one's mind and heart to God in praise of his glory, asking for some desired good, giving Him thanks, or asking for his blessing on others. Through a life of prayer, we experience a relationship with God. 8.P.1.1
Preferential Option for the Poor	Christians are called to look at the world from the perspective of the marginalized and to work in solidarity for justice. 8.C.3.2
Priesthood	The Sacrament in which a baptized man is ordained to teach the faithful, lead divine worship, and govern the Church; Men who are ordained ministers serve as bishops, priests, or deacons. 8.M.3.8

Prophecies	A writing style of Scripture. The prophetic writings of the Bible foretold the consequences of the current course of action of the people of Israel and called them to repentance and right worship of God. Prophetic writings also warn us today of similar actions and consequences in our own lives and call us to turn away from sin and pursue holiness. These writings would also tell of the fulfillment of God's promises to His people and of His loving care for them. 8.C.1.2
Protestant	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church and follow the principles of the Reformation, including the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches. 8.C.1.16
Providence	The dispositions by which God guides his creation toward its perfection yet to be attained; the protection and governance of God over all creation. 8.K.1.13
R	
Radical Imitation	The perfection of charity, to which all the faithful are called, entails for those who freely follow the call to consecrated life the obligation of practicing chastity in celibacy for the sake of the Kingdom, poverty and obedience. It is the <i>profession</i> of these counsels, within a permanent state of life recognized by the Church, that characterizes the consecrated life. 8.M.3.9
Reformation	The usual term for the religious movement which made its appearance in Western Europe in the sixteenth century, and which, while ostensibly aiming at an internal renewal of the Church, really led to a great revolt against it, and an abandonment of the principal Christian beliefs. 8.C.1.16
Religious Order	A religious order is a community of consecrated life with members that profess solemn vows. 8.C.1.12
Responsibilities	From CCC 1269: Having become a member of the Church, the person baptized belongs no longer to himself, but to him who died and rose for us. From now on, he is called to be subject to others, to serve them in the communion of the Church, and to "obey and submit" to the Church's leaders, holding them in respect and affection. Just as Baptism is the source of responsibilities and duties, the baptized person also enjoys rights within the Church: to receive the sacraments, to be nourished with the Word of God and to be sustained by the other spiritual helps of the Church. 8.M.2.13
Rights	That which someone has a just claim to. Some rights are God-given, fundamental to the human person, and common to all people. 8.M.2.13
S	
Salvation	The loving action of God's forgiveness of sins and the restoration of friendship with Him brought by Jesus Christ. 8.K.1.7, 8.L.2.7
Sacrament of the Sick	Administered to bring spiritual and even physical strength during an illness, especially near the time of death. When the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick is given, the hoped-for effect is that, if it be God's will, the person be physically healed of illness. But even if there is no physical healing, the primary effect of the Sacrament is a spiritual healing by which the sick person receives the Holy Spirit's gift of peace and courage to deal with the difficulties that accompany serious illness or the frailty of old age. 8.L.1.16
Sanctifying Grace	God's Divine life within us that makes us His friends and adopted children, God share His divine life and friendship with us in habitual gift, a stable and

	supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God and to act by His love. Sanctifying grace is received the Sacrament of Baptism. 8.M.1.1
Schism	A split or division over differences of opinion or belief. The Eastern and Western Churches split (the Great Schism) in 1054 AD over differences in theological opinion, which are not heretical. The Catholic Church still considers the Sacraments of the Orthodox Church valid. 8.C.1.14
Scripture	The Word of God written by humans acting under the Holy Spirit's inspiration and guidance; another name for the Bible. 8.K.2.1
Second Vatican Council	Convoked by Pope St. John XXIII, mainly to more effectively preserve and present the sacred deposit of Christian doctrine. Its sixteen documents reaffirmed principles of Catholic faith and morality and authorized numerous developments in the Eucharistic liturgy, the ritual of the sacraments, and in the Church's administrative structure. 8.C.1.18
Spiritual Reading	Devoted to the reading of lives of saints, writings of Doctors and the Fathers of the Church, theological works written by holy people, and doctrinal writings of Church authorities. 8.P.1.5
Spousal Meaning of The Body	The body expresses the fact that my life is a gift and that I am called to make a gift -of-self. This is the deepest meaning of my life and what is most basically true about being a human, male and female, created in the image of God. 8.M.3.11
Stewards	In Christian terms, this would refer to both physical and spiritual things, which are to be used and administered responsibly because all things ultimately belong to God. 8.C.3.5
Suicide	The willful taking of one's own life; a grievous sin against the fifth commandment. A human person is neither the author nor the arbiter of his life, of which God is sovereign master. 8.C.3.4
Synod	A general term for ecclesiastical gatherings under hierarchical authority, for the discussion and decision of matters relating to faith, morals, or discipline. 8.C.1.6
T	
Theological Virtues	Gifts from God that help us believe in Him, trust in His plan for us, and love Him as He loves us; they are faith, hope, and charity. 8.M.1.11
Tradition	God's Word to the Church, safeguarded by the Apostles and their successors, the bishops, and handed down verbally in her Creeds, Sacraments, and other teachings to future generations. 8.K.2.1
Transcendence	Beyond full understanding and limitation. God goes beyond and is greater than his creation. 8.K.1.2
Transubstantiation	The complete change of the substance of bread and wine into the substance of Christ's body and blood by a validly ordained priest during the consecration at Mass, so that only the accidents of bread and wine remain. 8.L.1.9
Trinity	The mystery of one God in three Divine Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 8.K.1.1
V	
Validity	Having not only legal force but actually producing the effect intended. Applied to the sacraments, it refers to the conditions of matter, form, and circumstances required for valid administration. In ecclesiastical law, it means that certain prescriptions must be fulfilled for the law or contractual agreement to bind or take effect. 8.L.1.24

Venial Sin	Sin which does not destroy the divine life in the soul, as does mortal sin, though it diminishes and wounds it. Venial sin is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent. 8.M.1.20
Viaticum	The Eucharist received by a dying person. It is the spiritual food for one's passing over to the Father from this world. With penance and the Anointing of the Sick, the reception of Holy Communion as Viaticum constitute the "last sacraments" of the Christian. 8.L.1.15
Vocal Prayer	Vocal prayer, founded on the union of body and soul in human nature, associates the body with the interior prayer of the heart, following Christ's example of praying to his Father and teaching the Our Father to his disciples. Vocal prayer is an essential element of the Christian life. 8.P.1.5
Vocation	The purpose for which God made us and the particular way to answer and live out His call, whether as a lay person (married or single), a member of a religious community, or a member of the ordained ministry. 8.M.3.1, 8.P.1.2
W	
Will	One of the faculties of the human soul. It is a person's ability to choose and act based upon knowledge and understanding. The will tends toward a good or away from an evil recognized by the intellect. It is basically a rational appetite with several functions, namely the ability to intend, choose, desire, hope, consent, hate, love, and enjoy. 8.K.1.3, 8.M.1.15