

# Glossary

## A

**Abba** an informal word for *father* in Aramaic, the language Jesus spoke. It is like the word *dad* in English. When Jesus spoke to God the Father, he called him “Abba.”

**abortion** the deliberate ending of a pregnancy that results in the death of the unborn child. The Church teaches that since life begins at conception, abortion is a serious crime against life and is gravely against the moral law.

**Abraham** the model of faith in God in the Old Testament. Because of his faith, he left his home and traveled to Canaan, where God made a covenant with him that promised him land and many descendants. He became the father of the Chosen People.

**absolution** the forgiveness we receive from God through the priest in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

**abstain** the practice of denying oneself food, drink, or other pleasures. Catholics over age 14 abstain from eating meat on Ash Wednesday and on Fridays during Lent.

**adore** to worship God above all else because he is our Creator. The First Commandment requires us to adore God alone.

**adultery** an injury to the marriage bond covenant. It occurs when a man or a woman who are married to each other has sexual relations with another person. The Sixth Commandment forbids adultery because it undermines the institution of marriage and is harmful to children, who need the stability of their parents’ marriage commitment.

**Advocate** Jesus’ name for the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit comforts us, speaks for us in difficult times, and makes Jesus present to us.

**Alleluia** an acclamation meaning “praise God.” Alleluia is sung before the proclamation of the Gospel, except during Lent.

**altar** the table in the church on which the priest celebrates Mass, where the sacrifice of Christ on the Cross is made present in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. The altar represents two aspects of the

mystery of the Eucharist. It is the place where Jesus Christ offers himself for our sins and where he gives us himself as our food for eternal life.

**ambo** a raised stand from which a person reads the Word of God during Mass

**Amen** A Hebrew word meaning “it is so” or “let it be done.” It signifies agreement with what has just been said. Prayers in the New Testament, in the Church’s liturgies, and the Creed end with *Amen*. In the Gospels, Jesus uses *Amen* to reinforce the seriousness of what he is about to say.

**angel** a spiritual creature who worships God in heaven. Angels serve God as messengers. They tell us of his plans for our salvation.

**Angelus** a prayer honoring the Incarnation of Jesus. The *Angelus* is prayed in the morning, at noon, and in the evening.

**Annunciation** the announcement to Mary by the angel Gabriel that God had chosen her to be the mother of Jesus. When Mary agreed, the Son of God became human in her. The feast of the Annunciation is celebrated on March 25, nine months before Christmas.

**anoint** to put oil on things or people to dedicate them to the service of God. The anointing of the kings of Israel was a sign that they were chosen to rule God’s people.

**Anointing of the Sick** one of the seven sacraments. In this sacrament, a person who is sick has the oil of the sick applied and receives the strength, peace, and courage to overcome the difficulties associated with illness. Through this sacrament, Jesus brings the person spiritual healing and forgiveness of sins. If it is God’s will, healing of the body is given as well.

**apostle** one of twelve men who accompanied Jesus in his ministry and were witnesses to the Resurrection. *Apostle* means “one sent.” These were the people sent to preach the Gospel to the whole world.

**Apostles' Creed** a statement of Christian belief that developed out of a creed used in Baptism in Rome. The Apostles' Creed lists simple statements of belief in God the Father, Jesus Christ the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The profession of faith used in Baptism today is based on the Apostles' Creed.

**Ark of the Covenant** a portable box in which were placed the tablets of the Ten Commandments. The Ark was the most important item in the shrine that was carried through the desert and then placed in the holiest part of the Temple in Jerusalem. Two angels are depicted on the cover of the Ark of the Covenant. The wings of the angels curve upward, representing the place where God came close to Israel and revealed his will.

**Ascension** the entry of Jesus into God's presence in heaven. In the Acts of the Apostles, it is written that Jesus, after his Resurrection, spent 40 days on earth, instructing his followers. He then returned to his Father in heaven.

**Assumption** Mary's being taken, body and soul, into heaven. Mary had a special relationship with her Son, Jesus, from the very beginning, when she conceived him. Catholics believe that because of this relationship, she enjoys a special participation in Jesus' Resurrection and has been taken into heaven where she now lives with him. We celebrate this event in the Feast of the Assumption on August 15.

## B

**Baptism** the first of the seven sacraments. Baptism frees us from Original Sin and is necessary for salvation. Baptism gives us new life in Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit. The celebration of Baptism consists of immersing a person in water while declaring that the person is baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

**Beatitudes** the teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount in Matthew's Gospel. The Beatitudes are eight ways of living the Christian life. They are the fulfillment of the commandments given to Moses. These teachings present the way to true happiness.

**benediction** a prayer service in which we honor Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament and receive his blessing

**Bible** the collection of books containing the truths of God's Revelation to us. These writings were inspired by the Holy Spirit and written by human beings. The Bible is made up of the 46 books in the Old Testament and 27 books in the New Testament.

**bishop** a man who has received the fullness of Holy Orders. As a successor to the original apostles, he takes care of the Church and is a principal teacher in it.

**blasphemy** mocking or hateful speech concerning God. Blasphemy can also include insulting or making fun of sacred people or things.

**Blessed Sacrament** the hosts, which are the Body of Christ, that have been consecrated at Mass. They are kept in the tabernacle to adore and to be taken to those who are sick.

**blessing** a prayer that calls for God's power and care upon some person, place, thing, or activity

**Body and Blood of Christ** in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, all of the risen Lord Jesus Christ—body, blood, soul, and divinity—is present under the appearances of the bread and wine.

## C

**catechumen** a person being formed in the Christian life through instruction and by the example of the parish community. Through conversion and maturity of faith, a catechumen is preparing to be welcomed into the Church at Easter through the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist.

**catechumenate** the process of becoming a Christian through the Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults (RCIA). In the early Church, the process took several years.

**catholic** one of the four Marks of the Church. The Church is catholic because Jesus is fully present in it and because Jesus has given the Church to the whole world. It is universal.

**charity** a virtue given to us by God that helps us love God above all things and our neighbor as ourselves

**chastity** the integration of our physical sexuality with our spiritual nature. Chastity helps us be completely human, able to give to others our whole life and love. All people, married or single, are called to practice chastity.

**chrism** a perfumed oil, consecrated by a bishop, that is used in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders. Anointing with chrism signifies the call of the baptized to the threefold ministry of priest, prophet, and king.

**Christ** a title that means “anointed with oil.” It is from a Greek word that means the same thing as the Hebrew word *Messiah*, or “anointed.” It is the name given to Jesus after the Resurrection when he completed his mission as priest, prophet, and king.

**Christian** the name given to all those who have been anointed through the Gift of the Holy Spirit in Baptism and have become followers of Jesus Christ

**Christmas** the feast of the birth of Jesus (December 25)

**Church** the People of God throughout the whole world, or diocese (the local Church), or the assembly of those called together to worship God. The Church is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic.

**clergy** those men who are set apart as sacred ministers to serve the Church through Holy Orders

**commandment** a standard, or rule, for living as God wants us to live. Jesus summarized all the commandments into two: love God and love your neighbor.

**Communion of Saints** the unity of all, dead or living, who have been saved in Jesus Christ. The Communion of Saints is based on our one faith, and it is nourished by our participation in the Eucharist.

**confession** the act of telling our sins to a priest in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation. The sacrament itself is sometimes referred to as “confession.”

**Confirmation** the sacrament that completes the grace we receive in Baptism. It seals, or confirms, this grace through the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit that we receive as part of Confirmation. This sacrament also makes us better able to participate in the worship and apostolic life of the Church.

**conscience** the inner voice that helps each of us judge the morality of our own actions. It guides us to follow God’s law by doing good and avoiding evil.

**consecration** the making of a thing or a person special to God through a prayer or blessing. At Mass, the words of the priest are a consecration that transforms the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. People or objects set apart for God in a special way are also consecrated. For example, churches and altars are consecrated for use in liturgy, and bishops are consecrated as they receive the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders.

**contrition** the sorrow we feel when we know that we have sinned, followed by the decision not to sin again. Perfect contrition arises from a love that loves God above all else. Imperfect contrition arises from other motives. Contrition is the most important act of the penitent preparing to celebrate the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation.

**Corporal Works of Mercy** kind acts by which we help our neighbors with their everyday material needs. Corporal Works of Mercy include feeding the hungry, giving drink to the thirsty, clothing the naked, sheltering the homeless, visiting the sick and the imprisoned, and burying the dead.

**covenant** a solemn agreement between people or between people and God. God made covenants with humanity through agreements with Noah, Abraham, and Moses. These covenants offered salvation. God’s new and final covenant was established through Jesus’ life, Death, and Resurrection. *Testament* is another word for *covenant*.

**covet** to want to take what belongs to someone else. The Ninth and Tenth Commandments tell us it is sinful to covet.

**creation** God’s act of making everything that exists outside himself. Creation is everything that exists. God said that all creation is good.

**Creator** God, who made everything that is and whom we can come to know through everything he created

**creed** a brief summary of what people believe. The word *creed* comes from the Latin *credo*, which means “I believe.” The Nicene Creed is the most important summary of Christian beliefs.

**D**

**deacon** a man ordained through the Sacrament of Holy Orders to the ministry of service in the Church. Deacons help the bishop and priests by serving in the various charitable practices of the Church. They also help by proclaiming the Gospel and preaching and by assisting at the Liturgy of the Eucharist. Deacons celebrate Baptism, bless marriages, and preside at funerals.

**devil** a spirit created good by God who became evil through disobedience. The devil tempted Adam and Eve to sin and still tempts us today. God’s grace is stronger than the works of the devil.

**diocese** the members of the Church in a particular area, united in faith and the sacraments, and gathered under the leadership of a bishop

**disciple** a person who has accepted Jesus’ message and tries to live as he did, sharing his mission, his suffering, and his joys

**Divine Providence** the guidance of God over all he has created. Divine Providence exercises care for all creation and guides it toward its final perfection.

**E**

**Easter** the celebration of the bodily raising of Jesus Christ from the dead. Easter is the festival of our redemption and the central Christian feast, the one from which other feasts arise.

**Eastern Catholic Church** a group of churches that developed in the East (in countries such as Lebanon) that are in union with the Roman Catholic Church but have their own liturgical, theological, and administrative traditions. They show the truly catholic nature of the Church, which takes root in many cultures.

**ecumenism** the movement for unity among Christian churches. Christ gave the Church the gift of unity from the beginning, but over the centuries that unity has been broken. All Christians are called by their common Baptism to pray and work to maintain, reinforce, and perfect the unity Christ wants for the Church.

**Emmanuel** a Hebrew name from the Old Testament that means “God with us.” In Matthew’s Gospel, Jesus is called Emmanuel.

**epistle** a letter written by Saint Paul or another leader to a group of Christians in the early Church. Of the 27 books of the New Testament, 21 are epistles. The second reading at Mass on Sundays and holy days is always from one of these books.

**Eucharist** the sacrament in which we give thanks to God for giving us Jesus Christ. The Body and Blood of Christ, which we receive at Mass, brings us into union with Jesus’ saving Death and Resurrection.

**Eucharistic Liturgy** the public worship, held by the Church, in which bread and wine are transformed into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ which we receive in Holy Communion. The Sunday celebration of the Eucharistic Liturgy is at the heart of Church life.

**evangelization** the sharing of the good news, by word or example, of the salvation we have received in Jesus Christ. Jesus commissioned his disciples to go forth into the world and tell the good news. Evangelization is the responsibility of every Christian. The New Evangelization calls believers to a deeper faith and invites those who have heard the Gospel but not been transformed by it to have a true encounter with Christ.

**examination of conscience** the act of prayerfully thinking about what we have said or done in light of what the Gospel asks of us. We also think about how our actions may have hurt our relationship with God or with others. An examination of conscience is an important part of our preparing to celebrate the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation.

**Exile** the period in the history of Israel between the destruction of Jerusalem in 587 B.C. and the return to Jerusalem in 537 B.C. During this time, many of the Jewish people were forced to live in Babylon, far from home.

**Exodus** God’s liberation of the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt and his leading them to the Promised Land

**F**

**faith** a gift of God that helps us believe in him. We profess our faith in the Creed, celebrate it in the sacraments, live by it through our good conduct of loving God and our neighbor, and express it in prayer.

**fasting** limiting the amount we eat for a period of time to express sorrow for sin and to make ourselves more aware of God's action in our lives. Adults 18 years old and older fast on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. The practice is also encouraged as a private devotion at other times of penitence.

**free will** the ability to choose to do good because God has made us like him. Our free will is what makes us truly human. Our exercise of free will to do good increases our freedom. Using free will to choose sin makes us slaves to sin.

## G

**Gifts of the Holy Spirit** the permanent willingness, given to us by the Holy Spirit, that makes it possible for us to do what God asks of us. The Gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.

**Gospel** the good news of God's mercy and love that we experience by hearing the story of Jesus' life, Death, and Resurrection. The story is passed on in the teaching ministry of the Church as the source of all truth and right living. It is presented to us in four books in the New Testament—the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

**grace** the gift of God, given to us without our meriting it. Sanctifying grace fills us with God's life and makes it possible for us to always be his friends. Grace is the Holy Spirit alive in us, helping us live out our Christian vocation. Grace helps us live as God wants us to.

**Great Commandment** Jesus' commandment that we are to love both God and our neighbor as we love ourselves. Jesus tells us that this commandment sums up everything taught in the Old Testament.

## H

**heaven** union with God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in life and love that never ends. Heaven is a state of complete happiness and the goal of the deepest wishes of the human heart.

**Hebrews** the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, who were enslaved in Egypt. God helped Moses lead these people out of slavery.

**hell** a life of total separation from God forever. In his infinite love for us, God can only desire our salvation. Hell is the result of the free choice of a person to reject God's love and forgiveness once and for all.

**holiness** the fullness of Christian life and love. All people are called to holiness, which is made possible by cooperating with God's grace to do his will. As we do God's will, we are transformed more and more into the image of the Son, Jesus Christ.

**holy** one of the four Marks of the Church. It is the kind of life we live when we share in the life of God, who is all holiness. The Church is holy because it is united with Jesus Christ.

**Holy Communion** the reception of the Body and Blood of Christ during holy Mass. It brings us into union with Jesus Christ and his saving Death and Resurrection.

**holy days of obligation** the principal feast days, other than Sundays, of the Church. On holy days of obligation, we celebrate the great things that God has done for us through Jesus and the saints. Catholics are obliged to participate in the Eucharist on these days, just as we are on Sundays.

**Holy Family** the family of Jesus as he grew up in Nazareth. It included Jesus; his mother, Mary; and his foster father, Joseph.

**Holy Orders** the sacrament through which the mission given by Jesus to his apostles continues in the Church. The sacrament has three degrees: deacon, priest, and bishop. Through the laying on of hands in the Sacrament of Holy Orders, men receive a permanent sacramental mark that calls them to minister to the Church.

**Holy Spirit** the third Person of the Trinity, who is sent to us as our helper and, through Baptism and Confirmation, fills us with God's life. Together with the Father and the Son, the Holy Spirit brings the divine plan of salvation to completion.

**homily** the explanation by a bishop, a priest, or a deacon of the Word of God in the liturgy. The homily relates the Word of God to our life as Christians today.

**hope** the confidence that God will always be with us, make us happy now and forever, and help us live so that we will be with him forever



**I**  
**idolatry** the worship of false gods in place of worshiping God. Idolatry is worshiping a creature, person, or thing, such as power, pleasure, or money, in place of the Creator. Idolatry is a sin against the First Commandment.

**Incarnation** the Son of God, Jesus, becoming human without the loss of his divinity in order to save us. The Son of God, the second Person of the Trinity, is both true God and true man.

**inspired** influenced by the Holy Spirit. The human authors of Scripture were influenced by the Holy Spirit. The creative inspiration of the Holy Spirit makes sure that the Scripture is taught according to the truth God wants us to know for our salvation.

**intercession** prayer or petition on behalf of another. Through prayers of intercession, we pray as Christ, our intercessor, prayed for us.

**interpretation** explanation of the words of Scripture, combining human knowledge and the teaching office of the Church under the guidance of the Holy Spirit

**Israelites** the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. God changed Jacob's name to "Israel," and Jacob's 12 sons and their children became the leaders of the 12 tribes of Israel. (*See Hebrews.*)

**J**  
**Jesus** the Son of God, who was born of the Virgin Mary and who died and was raised from the dead for our salvation. He returned to God and will come again to judge the living and the dead. His name means "God saves."

**Jews** the name given to the Hebrew people, from the time of the Exile to the present. The name means "the people who live in the territory of Judah," the area of Palestine surrounding Jerusalem.

**Joseph** the foster father of Jesus, who was engaged to Mary when the angel announced that Mary would have a child through the power of the Holy Spirit. In the Old Testament, Joseph was the son of Jacob, who was sold into slavery in Egypt by his brothers and then saved them from starvation when famine came.

**Judaism** the name of the religion of Jesus and all the people of Israel after they returned from exile in Babylon and built the second Temple

**justice** the virtue that guides us to give to God and others what is due them. Justice is one of the four central human virtues by which we guide our Christian life.

**K**  
**Kingdom of God** God's rule over us, announced in the Gospel and present in the Eucharist. The beginning of the kingdom here on earth is mysteriously present in the Church, and it will come in completeness at the end of time.

**L**  
**laity** those who have been made members of Christ in Baptism and who participate in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly functions of Christ in his mission to the whole world. The laity is distinct from the clergy, whose members are set apart as ministers to serve the Church.

**Last Supper** the last meal Jesus ate with his disciples on the night before he died. At the Last Supper, Jesus took bread and wine, blessed them, and they became his Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity. Jesus' Death and Resurrection, his sacrifice that we celebrate in the Eucharist, were anticipated in this meal.

**Law** the first five books of the Old Testament. The Hebrew word for *law* is *Torah*. The ancient law is summarized in the Ten Commandments.

**Lectionary for Mass** the official book that contains all the Scripture readings used in the Liturgy of the Word

**liturgical year** the celebrations throughout the year of all the mysteries of Jesus' birth, life, Death, and Resurrection. The celebration of Easter is at the heart of the liturgical year. The other feasts celebrated throughout the year make up the basic rhythm of the Christian's life of prayer.

**liturgy** the public prayer of the Church that celebrates the wonderful things God has done for us in Jesus Christ, our high priest, and the way in which he continues the work of our salvation. The original meaning of *liturgy* was "a public work or service done for the people."

**Liturgy of the Eucharist** the second half of the Mass, in which the bread and wine are transformed into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, which we then receive in Holy Communion

**Liturgy of the Hours** the public prayer of the Church to praise God and to sanctify the day. It includes an office of readings before sunrise, morning prayer at dawn, evening prayer at sunset, and prayer before going to bed. The chanting of psalms makes up a major portion of each of these services.

**Liturgy of the Word** the first main part of the Mass, in which we listen to God's Word from the Bible and consider what it means for us today. The Liturgy of the Word can also be a public prayer and proclamation of God's Word that is not followed by the Liturgy of the Eucharist.

**Lord** the name used for God to replace the name he revealed to Moses, Yahweh, which was considered too sacred to pronounce. It indicates the divinity of Israel's God. The New Testament uses the title *Lord* for both the Father and for Jesus, recognizing him as God himself. (See Yahweh.)

**Lord's Day** the day Christians set aside for special worship of God. Each Sunday Mass commemorates the Resurrection of Jesus of Easter Sunday. Besides requiring us to offer God the worship owed him, the Third Commandment tells us Sunday is a day to relax the mind and body and to perform works of mercy.

## M

**Magnificat** Mary's song of praise to God for the great things he has done for her and planned for us through Jesus

**martyrs** those who have given their lives for the faith. *Martyr* comes from the Greek word for "witness." A martyr is the supreme witness to the truth of the faith and to Christ to whom he or she is united. The seventh chapter of the Acts of the Apostles recounts the death of the first martyr, the deacon Stephen.

**Mary** the mother of Jesus. She is called blessed and "full of grace" because God chose her to be the mother of the Son of God, the second Person of the Trinity.

**Mass** the most important sacramental celebration of the Church, established by Jesus at the Last Supper as a remembrance of his Death and Resurrection. At Mass, we listen to God's Word from the Bible and receive the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ in Holy Communion.

**Matrimony** a solemn agreement between a woman and a man to be partners for life, both for their own good and for bringing up children. Matrimony is a sacrament when the agreement is properly made between baptized Christians.

**Messiah** a title that means "anointed with oil." It is from a Hebrew word that means the same thing as the Greek word *Christ*. "Messiah" is the title that was given to Jesus after the Resurrection, when he had completed his mission as priest, prophet, and king.

**miracles** signs or acts of wonder that cannot be explained by natural causes but are works of God. In the Gospels, Jesus works miracles as a sign that the Kingdom of God is present in his ministry.

**mission** the work of Jesus Christ that is continued in the Church through the Holy Spirit. The mission of the Church is to proclaim salvation in Jesus' life, Death, and Resurrection.

**missionary** one who proclaims the Gospel to others and leads them to know Christ. Missionaries are lay, ordained, and religious people engaged in mission.

**moral choice** a choice to do what is right or not do what is wrong. We make moral choices because they are what we believe God wants and because we have the freedom to choose what is right and to avoid what is wrong.

**moral law** a rule for living that has been established by God and people in authority who are concerned about the good of all. Moral laws are based on God's direction to us to do what is right and to avoid what is wrong. Some moral laws are "written" in the human heart and can be known through our own reasoning. Other moral laws have been revealed to us by God in the Old Testament and in the new law given by Jesus.

**mortal sin** a serious decision to turn away from God by doing something that we know is wrong. For a sin to be mortal, it must be a very serious offense. The person must know how serious the sin is and freely choose to do it anyway.

**mystery** a religious truth that we can know only through God’s Revelation and that we cannot fully understand. Our faith is a mystery that we profess in the Creed and celebrate in the liturgy and the sacraments.

## N

**natural law** the moral law that is “written” in the human heart. We can know natural law through our own reasoning because the Creator has placed the knowledge of it in our hearts. It can provide the solid foundation on which we can make rules to guide our choices in life. Natural law forms the basis of our fundamental rights and duties and is the foundation for the work of the Holy Spirit in guiding our moral choices.

**New Testament** the 27 books of the second part of the Bible that tell of the teaching, ministry, and saving events of the life of Jesus. The four Gospels present Jesus’ life, Death, and Resurrection. The Acts of the Apostles tells the story of the message of salvation as it spread through the growth of the Church. Various letters instruct us in how to live as followers of Jesus Christ. The Book of Revelation offers encouragement to Christians living through persecution.

**Nicene Creed** the summary of Christian beliefs developed by the bishops at the first two councils of the Church, held in A.D. 325 and 381. It is the Creed shared by most Christians in the East and in the West.

## O

**obedience** the act of willingly following what God asks us to do for our salvation. The Fourth Commandment requires children to obey their parents, and all people are required to obey civil authority when it acts for the good of all. To imitate the obedience of Jesus, members of religious communities make a vow of obedience.

**Old Testament** the first 46 books of the Bible, which tell of God’s Covenant with the people of Israel and his plan for the salvation of all people. The first five books are known as the Torah. The Old Testament is fulfilled in the New Testament, but God’s covenant presented in the Old Testament has permanent value and has never been revoked.

**Ordinary Time** the part of the liturgical year outside of the seasons and feasts and the preparation for them. *Ordinary* does not mean “common.” It means “counted time,” as in ordinal numbers. It is time devoted to growing in understanding the mystery of Christ in its fullness. The color of Ordinary Time is green to symbolize growth.

**ordination** the rite of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, by which a bishop gives to men, through the laying on of hands, the ability to minister to the Church as bishops, priests, and deacons

**Original Sin** the consequence of the disobedience of the first human beings. They disobeyed God and chose to follow their own will rather than God’s will. As a result, human beings lost the original blessing God had intended and became subject to sin and death. In Baptism, we are restored to life with God through Jesus Christ, although we still experience the effects of Original Sin.

## P

**parable** one of the simple stories that Jesus told to show us what the Kingdom of God is like. Parables present images drawn from everyday life. These images show us the radical choice we make when we respond to the invitation to enter the Kingdom of God.

**parish** a stable community of believers in Jesus Christ who meet regularly in a specific area to worship God under the leadership of a pastor

**Paschal Mystery** the work of salvation accomplished by Jesus Christ through his passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension. The Paschal Mystery is celebrated in the liturgy of the Church, and its saving effects are experienced by us in the sacraments.

**Passover** the Jewish festival that commemorates the delivery of the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt. In the Eucharist, we celebrate our passover from death to life through Jesus’ Death and Resurrection.

**penance** the turning away from sin with a desire to change our life and to more closely live the way God wants us to live. We express our penance externally by praying, fasting, and helping those in need. This is also the name of the action that the priest asks us to take or the prayers that he asks us to pray after he absolves us in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation. (*See Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation.*)



**Penitential Act** the part of the Mass before the Liturgy of the Word in which we ask God's forgiveness for our sins. The Penitential Act prepares us to celebrate the Eucharist.

**Pentateuch** the first five books of the Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. *Pentateuch* is Greek for "five books." The Pentateuch tells of Creation, the beginning of God's special people, and the Covenant. It is called *Torah* in Hebrew, which means "law."

**Pentecost** the 50th day after Jesus was raised from the dead. On this day, the Holy Spirit was sent from heaven, and the Church was born. It is also the Jewish feast that celebrated the giving of the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai 50 days after the Exodus.

**perjury** lying while under oath or making a promise under oath without planning to keep it. Perjury is both a sin and a crime. It is a violation of the Second and Eighth Commandments.

**personal sin** a sin we choose to commit, whether serious (mortal) or less serious (venial). Although the consequences of Original Sin leave us with a tendency to sin, God's grace, especially through the sacraments, helps us choose good over sin.

**pope** the Bishop of Rome, successor of Saint Peter, and leader of the Roman Catholic Church. Because he has the authority to act in the name of Christ, the pope is called the Vicar of Christ. The pope and all the bishops together make up the living, teaching office of the Church.

**prayer** the raising of our hearts and minds to God. We are able to speak to and listen to God in prayer because he teaches us how to pray.

**prayer of petition** a request addressed to God arising out of our positions as creatures who depend on God our Creator. As sinners, we know we turn away from God. Through prayers of petition, we turn back to him.

**precepts of the Church** those positive requirements that the pastoral authority of the Church has determined are necessary to provide a minimum effort in prayer and the moral life. The precepts of the Church ensure that all Catholics move beyond the minimum by growing in love of God and love of neighbor.

**priest** a man who has accepted God's special call to serve the Church by guiding it and building it up through the ministry of the Word and the celebration of the sacraments

**prophet** one called to speak for God and to call the people to be faithful to the Covenant. A major section of the Old Testament presents the messages and actions of the prophets.

**psalm** a prayer in the form of a poem, written to be sung in public worship. Each psalm expresses an aspect of the depth of human prayer. Over several centuries, 150 psalms were assembled into the Book of Psalms in the Old Testament. Psalms were used in worship in the Temple in Jerusalem, and they have been used in the public worship of the Church since its beginning.

**purgatory** a state of final cleansing after death of all our human imperfections to prepare us to enter into the joy of God's presence in heaven

## R

**real presence** the way in which the risen Jesus Christ is present in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine. Jesus Christ's presence is called real because in the Eucharist, his Body and Blood, soul and divinity, are wholly and entirely present.

**reconciliation** the renewal of friendship after that friendship has been broken by some action or lack of action. In the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, through God's mercy and forgiveness, we are reconciled with God, the Church, and others.

**Redeemer** Jesus Christ, whose life, sacrificial Death on the Cross, and Resurrection from the dead set us free from the slavery of sin and bring us redemption

**religious life** a state of life recognized by the Church. In the religious life, men and women freely respond to a call to follow Jesus by living the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience in community with others.

**Resurrection** the bodily raising of Jesus Christ from the dead on the third day after his Death on the Cross. The Resurrection is the crowning truth of our faith.

**Revelation** God's communication of himself to us through the words and deeds he has used throughout history to show us the mystery of his plan for our salvation. This Revelation reaches its completion in his sending of his Son, Jesus Christ.

**rite** one of the many forms followed in celebrating liturgy in the Church. A rite may differ according to the culture or country where it is celebrated. A rite is also the special form for celebrating each sacrament.

**Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA)**

a program of religious instruction and a series of rituals through which a person, called a catechumen, is formed in the Christian life. Through conversion and maturity of faith, a catechumen is welcomed into the Church at Easter through the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist. Baptized Christians who are preparing to be received into full communion with the Roman Catholic Church may also take part in the RCIA.

**Roman Missal** the book containing the prayers used for the celebration of the Eucharist. It is placed on the altar for the celebrant to use during Mass.

**Rosary** a prayer in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. When we pray the Rosary, we meditate on the mysteries of Jesus Christ's life while praying the Hail Mary on 5 sets of 10 beads and the Lord's Prayer on the beads in between. In the Latin Church, praying the Rosary became a way for ordinary people to reflect on the mysteries of Christ's life.

## S

**Sabbath** the seventh day, when God rested after finishing the work of creation. The Third Commandment requires us to keep the Sabbath holy. For Christians, the Sabbath became Sunday because it was the day Jesus rose from the dead and the new creation in Jesus Christ began.

**sacrament** one of seven ways through which God's life enters our lives through the work of the Holy Spirit. Jesus gave us three sacraments that bring us into the Church: Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist. He gave us two sacraments that bring us healing: Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick. He also gave us two sacraments that help members serve the community: Matrimony and Holy Orders.

**Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation** the sacrament in which we celebrate God's forgiveness of sin and our reconciliation with God and the Church. Reconciliation includes sorrow for the sins we have committed, confession of sins, absolution by the priest, and doing the penance that shows our willingness to amend our ways.

**sacramental** an object, a prayer, or a blessing given by the Church to help us grow in our spiritual life

**Sacraments at the Service of Communion** the Sacraments of Holy Orders and Matrimony. These two sacraments contribute to the personal salvation of individuals by giving them a way to serve others.

**Sacraments of Healing** the Sacraments of Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick, by which the Church continues the healing ministry of Jesus for soul and body

**Sacraments of Initiation** the sacraments that are the foundation of our Christian life. We are born anew in Baptism, strengthened by Confirmation, and receive in the Eucharist the food of eternal life. By means of these sacraments, we receive an increasing measure of divine life and advance toward the perfection of charity.

**sacrifice** a ritual offering of animals or produce made to God by the priest in the Temple in Jerusalem. Sacrifice was a sign of the people's adoration of God, giving thanks to God, or asking for his forgiveness. Sacrifice also showed union with God. The great high priest, Christ, accomplished our redemption through the perfect sacrifice of his Death on the Cross.

**Sacrifice of the Mass** the sacrifice of Jesus on the Cross, which is remembered and mysteriously made present in the Eucharist. It is offered in reparation for the sins of the living and the dead and to obtain spiritual or temporal blessings from God.

**saint** a holy person who has died united with God. The Church has said that this person is now with God forever in heaven.

**salvation** the gift, which God alone can give, of forgiveness of sin and the restoration of friendship with him

**sanctifying grace** the gift of God, given to us without our earning it, that unites us with the life of the Trinity and heals our human nature, wounded by sin. Sanctifying grace continues the work of making us holy that began at our Baptism.

**Satan** the leader of the evil spirits or devils whom he led in revolt against God. His name means "adversary." God allows Satan to tempt us but gives us the grace to overcome him.

**Savior** Jesus, the Son of God, who became human to forgive our sins and to restore our friendship with God. *Jesus* means "God saves."

**Scriptures** the holy writings of Jews and Christians collected in the Old and New Testaments of the Bible

**Sermon on the Mount** the words of Jesus, written in Chapters 5 through 7 of the Gospel of Matthew, in which Jesus reveals how he has fulfilled God’s law given to Moses. The Sermon on the Mount begins with the eight Beatitudes and includes the Lord’s Prayer.

**sin** a deliberate thought, word, deed, or failure to act that offends God and hurts our relationships with other people. Some sin is mortal and needs to be confessed in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation. Other sin is venial, or less serious.

**social justice** the fair and equal treatment of every member of society. It is required by the dignity and freedom of every person. The Catholic Church has developed a body of social principles and moral teachings described in papal and other official documents issued since the late 19th century. This teaching deals with the economic, political, and social order of the world. It is rooted in the Bible as well as in the traditional theological teachings of the Church.

**Son of God** the title revealed by Jesus that indicates his unique relationship to God the Father. The revelation of Jesus’ divine sonship is the main dramatic development of the story of Jesus of Nazareth as it unfolds in the Gospels.

**soul** the part of us that makes us human and an image of God. Body and soul together form one unique human nature. The soul is responsible for our consciousness and for our freedom. The soul does not die and is reunited with the body in the final resurrection.

**Spiritual Works of Mercy** the kind acts through which we help our neighbors meet the needs that are more than material. The Spiritual Works of Mercy include counseling the doubtful, instructing the ignorant, admonishing sinners, comforting the afflicted, forgiving offenses, bearing wrongs patiently, and praying for the living and the dead.

**suicide** the act of deliberately and intentionally taking one’s own life. It is a sin against the Fifth Commandment because we are stewards, not owners, of the life God has given us. Serious psychological disturbances, fears, and suffering can lessen the responsibility of a person who committed suicide. Only God can offer salvation to people who have taken their own life. The Church encourages us to pray for such people.

**synagogue** the Jewish place of assembly for prayer, instruction, and study of the Law. After the destruction of the Temple in 587 B.C., synagogues were organized as places to maintain Jewish faith and worship. Jesus attended the synagogue regularly to pray and to teach. In every city Paul visited, he went to the synagogue first. The synagogue played an important role in the development of Christian worship and in the structure of Christian communities.

## T

**tabernacle** the container in which the Blessed Sacrament is kept so that Holy Communion can be taken to the sick and the dying. *Tabernacle* is also the name of the tent sanctuary in which the Israelites kept the Ark of the Covenant from the time of the Exodus to the construction of Solomon’s Temple.

**Temple** the house of worship of God, first built by Solomon. The Temple provided a place for the priests to offer sacrifice, to adore and give thanks to God, and to ask for forgiveness. It was destroyed and rebuilt. The second Temple was also destroyed, this time by the Romans in A.D. 70, and was never rebuilt. Part of the outer wall of the Temple mount remains to this day in Jerusalem.

**temptation** an attraction, from outside us or inside us, that can lead us to disobey God’s commands. Everyone is tempted, but the Holy Spirit helps us to resist temptation and choose to do good.

**Ten Commandments** the 10 rules given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai that sum up God’s law and show us what is required to love God and our neighbor. By following the Ten Commandments, the Hebrews accepted their Covenant with God.

**Torah** the Hebrew word for “instruction” or “law.” It is also the name of the first five books of the Old Testament: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

**Tradition** the beliefs and practices of the Church that are passed down from one generation to the next under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. What Christ entrusted to the apostles was handed on to others both orally and in writing. Tradition and Scripture together make up the single deposit of the Word of God, which remains present and active in the Church.

**transubstantiation** the unique transformation of bread and wine in the Eucharist into the Body and Blood of the risen Jesus Christ, while retaining the physical appearance of bread and wine

**Trinity** the mystery of the existence of God in three Persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Each is God, whole and entire. Each is distinct only in the relationship of each to the others.

## V

**venial sin** a choice we make that weakens our relationship with God or with other people. Venial sin wounds and lessens the divine life in us. If we make no effort to do better, venial sin can lead to more serious sin. Through our participation in the Eucharist, venial sin is forgiven, strengthening our relationship with God and with others.

**viaticum** the Eucharist that a dying person receives. It is spiritual food for the last journey we make as Christians, the journey through death to eternal life.

**virtue** an attitude or way of acting that helps us do good. A virtue is a habit of doing good.

**vocation** the call each of us has in life to be the person God wants each to be and the way we each serve the Church and the Kingdom of God. Each of us can live out his or her vocation as a layperson, as a member of a religious community, or as a member of the clergy.

**vow** a deliberate and free promise made to God by people who want especially to dedicate their lives to God. The vows give witness now to the kingdom that is to come.

## W

**witness** the passing on to others, by our words and by our actions, the faith that we have been given. Every Christian has the duty to give witness to the good news about Jesus Christ that he or she has come to know.

**worship** the adoration and honor given to God in public prayer

## Y

**Yahweh** the name of God in Hebrew, which God told Moses from the burning bush. *Yahweh* means “I am who am” or “I cause to be all that is.”