

## Overview

This list of essential points, given in question and answer format, represents a most basic outline of the Diocesan norms for Religious Education content. The Diocesan norms have been supplemented with further points deemed practical and necessary for the complete education in the faith of students in grades 1 through 8. Review of the point of previous grades may prove essential to meeting the stated goal of each grade level. Even when not strictly necessary, review is highly encouraged where possible, especially in those grades with fewer new points, to ensure the most complete knowledge of the faith as is possible.

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### Grade 1: General Intro; God as Trinity (26)

1. How many persons are there in one God?

A: There are Three persons in one God.

2. What do we call the doctrine of three persons in one God?

A: The Doctrine of the Trinity teaches that there are three person in the one God.

3. Name the three persons in one God

A: The three Persons in the one God are the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit

4. Why did God make you?

A: God made me to know Him, to love Him, and to serve Him in this life, and to be happy with Him forever in the next

5. How did God make you?

A: God made me in His image, because he loves me.

6. What do we do with our minds?

A: We think with our minds.

7. What do we do with our wills?

A: We choose with our wills.

8. Who do the first three commandments teach us to love?

- A: Thee first three commandments teach us to love God.
9. Who do the last seven commandments teach us to love?  
A: The last seven commandments teach us to love our neighbor.
10. Name the Ten Commandments  
A: You shall have no other Gods before the Lord  
You shall not take the name of the Lord in vain  
Keep Holy the Lord's Day  
Honor your father and mother  
You shall not kill  
You shall not commit adultery  
You shall not steal  
You shall not bear false witness  
You shall not covet your neighbor's wife  
You shall not covet your neighbor's belongings
11. What are the two great commands?  
A: The two great commands are to love the Lord your God with all your heart, all you mind, all your sound, and all your strength, and to love your neighbor as yourself.
12. What are the Seven Sacraments  
A: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Confession, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony
13. What two important things do we need for the Sacrament of Baptism?  
A: Water and the words of Baptism.
14. What is a Sacrament?  
A: An outward sign, instituted by Christ, through which Jesus meets us and gives us grace.
15. What two important things do we need for the Sacrament of Confirmation?  
A: Oil of Chrism, and the special words
16. What IT's do we need for Eucharist  
A: Bread and Wine, and the special words
17. IT's for Reconciliation?  
A: Confession of sins and the special words
18. IT's for Anointing of the Sick?  
A: Holy Oil and the special words
19. IT's for Holy Orders?  
A: The Bishop places his hands on the man's head, and the special words.
20. IT's for Matrimony?  
A: The man and the woman, and the exchanging of the vows.
21. What do we call the day when Jesus rose from the dead?  
A: Easter
22. Who is the mother of God?  
A: Mary
23. Who established the Church?  
A: Christ

24. What is the Church?

A: The body of Christ, and God's family

25. Who are the Saints, and what are they to us?

A: The saints are holy people, true heroes, and examples for us.

26. What is our true home?

A: Heaven is our true home.

**Grade 2: Sacramental Intro; Penance and Eucharist (39)**

1. What do we call someone who is created with a mind and a will?

A: A person

2. What do we call someone who is created with a mind, a will, and a body?

A: A human person

3. Adam and Eve could eat of the fruit of all but which tree?

A: The tree of the knowledge of good and evil

4. What did they do for the first time when they ate from that tree?

A: They sinned

5. What do we call that first sin?

A: Original Sin

6. 12 Apostles?

A: Peter, Andrew, James, John, Thomas, James, Phillip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Simon, Jude, and Judas Iscariot

7. Which Apostle was the first Pope?

A: Peter

8. What is faith?

A: Faith is belief and trust in God and what He has revealed.

9. What are the two main kinds of sin?

A: Original Sin and Actual Sin

10. What are the two types of actual sin?

A: Mortal Sin and venial sin

11. What is a venial sin?

A; A small sin- damages our relationship with God

12. What is a mortal sin?

A: A big sin- breaks our friendship with God

13. Who do we hurt when we sin?

A: God, others, and ourselves

14. What are the steps for receiving the Sacrament of Reconciliation?

A: Examine your conscience; greet the priest "bless me Father..."; Confess your sins, ending "for these and all my sins, I am sorry"; priest with talk to you and give you penance; Say Act of Contrition, and receive absolution; Do penance immediately

15. On Holy Thursday, what was Jesus celebrating with his Apostles?

A: Passover

16. What are the two main divisions of the Mass?

A: The Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist

17. What is necessary before we receive the Eucharist?

A: To receive the Eucharist, you must be in a state of grace, fast for one hour, receive with reverence

18. What is prayer?

A: Conversation with God

19. What are the major actions of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit?

A: The Father is the Creator, the Son is the Redeemer, and the Holy Spirit is the Sanctifier

20. Who are our first parents?

A: Adam and Eve

21. What did Adam and Eve do to offend God?

A: They disobeyed Him, eating from the Tree of Knowledge

22. What did Adam and Eve's sin give us?

A: Original Sin at birth

23. Tell the story of Noah and the flood.

24. Tell the story of Abraham and the covenant.

25. Tell the story of Isaac.

26. Tell the story of Jacob

27. Tell the story of Moses and the Exodus.

28. What was Jesus' mission?

A: to Save us from Sin

29. What did Jesus do to help us live as holy people?

A: He spent his time among us teaching

30. What did Jesus do to save us from sin?

A: He died on the Cross and rose again from the dead.

31. What is the Pope's role in the Church?

A: The Pope is the visible head of the Church

32. What is the Bishop's role in the Church?

A: The Bishop is a successor of the Apostles

33. What is the Priest's role in the Church?

A: The priest is the Bishop's representative in the parish.

34. What is the Deacon's role in the Church?

A: The Deacon is the priest's helper in the parish.

35. What is the role of a Religious in the Church?

A: The Religious serve the Church

36. What is the role of the laity in the Church?

A: The laity serve God in the world

37. Define a Sacrament.

A: An outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

38. What is the Eucharist?

A; The Eucharist is the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus Christ

39. What are the two ways of receiving the Eucharist?

A: Either on the hand or on the tongue

**Grade 3: Understanding of the Church; Baptism (14)**

1. Who is God?

A: God is the all-powerful, all-wise, all-loving being who created everything

2. What three things did Original Sin damage?

A: Original Sin damaged our minds, our wills, and our bodies

3. What does Baptism restore?

A: Baptism restores sanctifying grace to our soul.

4. What does Baptism do for the soul?

A; Baptism removes original sin, and restores us to grace.

5. What do we call the fact that Mary was saved from sin from the moment she was conceived in the womb of her mother?

A: The Immaculate Conception

6. What is the change in the bread and wine into the Blessed Sacrament called?

A: Transubstantiation

7. What does a Catholic have to do in order to receive Jesus in the Eucharist?

A: Be in a state of grace; fast one hour before receiving.

8. What three things must there be for a sin to be mortal?

A: Grave matter; Knowledge that the matter is evil; free choice to commit the sin.

9. Once in the Confessional, what are the 5 steps for receiving the Sacrament?

A: Greet the priest and kneel; make the sign of the Cross; say "Bless me Father, for I have sinned," and confess your sins; say "For these and all my sins I am sorry," and accept penance; make the Act of Contrition and receive absolution.

10. From whom does the Holy Spirit proceed?

A: From the Father and the Son

11. What are the four major steps of the God's plan for salvation?

A: Creation; the Fall; Incarnation and Redemption; the Age of the Church

12. What is Mary's role in God's plan?

A: She is the Mother of God, makes up for Eve's disobedience.

13. What is the Church?

A: The church is the Body of Christ and the family of God

14. What is the most important way Jesus leads His people to the Father?

A: Jesus leads us to the Father through the Sacraments

**Grade 4: Duty as Witnesses to the Gospel (32)**

1. What is Hell?

- A: Hell is a place of eternal separation from God, where there is no love of God, others, or self.
2. What is Heaven?  
A: A place of eternal happiness, where there is perfect love of God, others, and self.
3. What is Purgatory?  
A: A place of temporary separation from God, where a person is made able to go to Heaven.
2. What is merciful love?  
A: Merciful love is drawing good out of evil.
3. What is a priest?  
A: One who offers sacrifices to God.
4. What are the three offices of Christ?  
A: Priest, prophet, and king.
5. What is the Paschal Mystery?  
A: The suffering, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
6. What is a prophet?  
A: Someone who teaches us about God.
7. What are the Three Theological virtues?  
A: Faith, Hope, and Love
8. What is the theological virtue of faith?  
A: Faith is the theological virtue, the supernatural power that makes it possible for us to believe in God and all that He has revealed
9. What is the Theological virtue of hope?  
A: Hope is the theological virtue, the supernatural power that helps us to trust that God will help us get to heaven
10. What is the theological virtue of charity?  
A: Charity is the theological virtue, the supernatural power that makes it possible for us to love God above all else, and to love our neighbor.
11. Use one word to describe each of the Theological Virtues  
A: Faith- believe, Hope-trust, Charity-love
12. What do we mean by the term Theological Virtues?  
A; The supernatural power that helps us to believe in, trust in, and love God.
13. What are the four Cardinal Virtues?  
A: Prudence, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude
14. What is Prudence?  
A: Prudence is the moral virtue that helps us to make the right choices.
15. What is Temperance?  
A: Temperance is the moral virtue that helps us to control our desires.
16. What is Fortitude?  
A: Fortitude is the moral virtue that helps to have the courage to do the right thing, even when it is difficult.
17. What is Justice?  
A: Justice is the moral virtue that helps us to give each person what is due to them.
18. Name the Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary

A: The Annunciation, The Visitation, The Nativity, The Presentation in the Temple, The Finding of Jesus in the Temple

19. Name the Sorrowful Mysteries

A: The Agony in the Garden, The Scourging at the Pillar, the Crowning with Thorns, the Carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion

20. Name the Glorious Mysteries

A: The Resurrection, The Ascension, The Descent of the Holy Spirit, the Assumption, the Coronation of the Blessed Mother

21. Name the Luminous Mysteries.

A: The Baptism in the Jordan, The Wedding Feast at Cana, The Proclamation of the Kingdom, The Transfiguration, The institution of the Holy Eucharist.

22. What are the Holy Days of Obligation?

A: Jan 1, Mary the Mother of God; 40 days after Easter, The Ascension; August 15, Assumption; Nov 1, All Saints; Dec 8, Immaculate Conception; Dec 25, Christmas.

23. Why did God create?

A: God created freely out of love.

24. In what were man and woman created?

A: Man and woman were created in the image and likeness of God.

25. Who were God's chosen people?

A: God's chosen people in the Old Testament were the people Israel, the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

26. What did God promise us after we sinned?

A: After we sinned, God promised to send a savior to redeem us.

27. Review the story of Abraham and Sarah.

28. Review the story of Isaac and Rebecca.

29. Review the story of Jacob and Rachel.

30. Review the story of Moses.

31. Know the story of Ruth and Naomi.

32. What did Jesus add to the Ten Commandments?

A: Jesus added to the Ten Commandments the command to "love one another" and the eight Beatitudes.

### **Grade 5: Sacraments, Liturgy, Creed (41)**

#### **Review the aforementioned formulas for the sacraments**

1. What is the perfect example of a loving communion of persons?

A: The Trinity is the perfect example of a loving community of persons.

2. What are the two main divisions of the Bible?

A: The two major divisions of the Bible are the Old and New Testaments.

3. The Bible begins with what book?

A: The Bible begins with the books of Genesis.

4. What is the personal soul?  
A: The spiritual, invisible, and immortal gift from God that gives us life.
5. What are the two main powers of our soul?  
A: Mind (intellect) and will.
6. What are the two natures of Jesus?  
A: Jesus has both a human and divine nature.
7. Because of Original Sin, what happened to the minds and wills of Adam and Eve?  
A: Original sin darkened the minds and weakened the wills of Adam and Eve.
8. Who, or What is the Church?  
A: The Church is the Mystical Body of Christ and the Bride of the Lamb.
9. Where in the Bible did Jesus make Peter the first Pope?  
A: Jesus made Peter the first Pope in Matthew 16:18.
10. What day is called the Birthday of the Church?  
A: Pentecost is the Birthday of the Church.
11. Name the Corporal Works of Mercy  
A: Feeding the Hungry, Clothing the Naked, Giving Drink to the Thirsty, Sheltering the Homeless, Visiting those in Prison, Visiting the Sick, Burying the Dead
12. Name the Spiritual Works of Mercy  
A: Instructing the ignorant, Admonishing the Sinner, Counseling the Doubtful, Comforting the Sorrowful, Forgiving all Injuries, Bearing Wrongs Patiently, Praying for the Living and the Dead
13. What is the source of all the grace we receive in the Sacraments?  
A: The sacrifice of Jesus on the Cross is the source of all the grace received in the sacraments.
14. Any time a sacrament is being celebrated, who is really celebrating the Sacrament?  
A: Jesus celebrates the Sacrament through the proper minister.
15. What four things happen to us at Baptism?  
A: Baptism removes our Original Sin, Gives us sanctifying grace, makes us members of the Church, and gives us the theological virtues.
16. What happened on Holy Thursday?  
A: On Holy Thursday, Jesus celebrated the first Mass at the Last Supper, instituting both the Holy Eucharist, and Holy Orders.
17. What is the most important work of a man who is ordained a priest?  
A: The most important work of the priest is saying the Mass.
18. Where in scripture would you go to prove that the Eucharist is the body of Christ?  
A: John 6 clearly proves that the Eucharist is the body of Christ.
19. What is Transubstantiation?  
A: Transubstantiation is the change in substance of bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, under the appearance of bread and wine.
20. What is a covenant?  
A: A covenant is an agreement between God and His people, an act of merciful love by God, a promise to continue, all expressed in words and actions.
21. What are the three sources of temptation?  
A: The three sources of temptation are the world, the flesh, and the devil.



22. What are the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit?

A; the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Knowledge, Fortitude, Piety, and Fear of the Lord

23. What are the eight beatitudes?

A: Blessed are the poor in spirit, theirs is the kingdom of God.

Blessed are they who mourn, they will be comforted.

Blessed are the meek, they will inherit the land.

Blessed are they who hunger and thirst for righteousness, they will be satisfied.

Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.

Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God.

Blessed are those persecuted for righteousness' sake, the kingdom of God is theirs.

24. What is the most perfect prayer?

A: The Mass is the most perfect prayer.

25. Who belongs to the communion of saints?

A: The communion of saints is made up of all who share God's life, on earth, in purgatory, and in heaven.

26. What are the Three Days of the Easter Triduum?

A: The three days of the Triduum are Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Easter Saturday/Sunday.

27. What is the Paschal Mystery?

A: The Paschal Mystery is the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of Jesus.

28. Who did Jesus give His life for?

A: Jesus gave his life to save the world, and each of us personally, from its sins.

29. Name two concrete ways in which the Holy Spirit works.

A: The Holy Spirit works through the Scriptures, the Sacraments, the teaching of the Church, the Corporal and Spiritual works of mercy, and prayer.

30. Why is Mary the Mother of the Church?

A: Mary is the Mother of the Church because she is the Mother of Jesus, and the Church is the Mystical Body of Christ, whom Christ entrusted to Mary while on the Cross.

31. Who is the Patroness of the Americas?

A: Our Lady of Guadalupe is the Patroness of the Americas.

32. What is the dogma that Mary was taken, body and soul, into heaven?

A: The Dogma of the Assumption teaches that Mary was assumed body and soul into heaven.

33. Name and recount two of the parables.

A: Learn especially the parables of the Good Samaritan and the Prodigal Son.

34. What is the liturgy?

A: The liturgy is the official and public prayer of the Church as a whole.

35. What happens through the liturgical year?

A: Through the liturgical year, we recall how the history of salvation unfolds and culminates in Jesus Christ, and is reflected in the lives of the saints whom we celebrate as part of the Church's year.

36. What are the two parts of Mass?

A: The two parts of the Mass are the liturgy of the Word and the liturgy of the Eucharist.

37. Who are the four evangelists?

A: The four evangelists are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

38. Review the Sacramental Signs for each Sacrament.

39. Know the definitions for each Sacrament.

40. Know the Sacraments of Initiation, Healing, and Vocation

A: The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist. The Sacraments of Healing are Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick. The Sacraments of Vocation are Holy Orders and Matrimony

41. What vocation does every member of the Church have?

A: Each member of the Church has a vocation to be holy, to become a saint in whatever their state in life may be.

### **Grade 6: Salvation History and its fulfillment in Jesus (38)**

1. What is Divine Revelation?

A: Divine Revelation is God's revelation to us about who He is, who and what we are, and how we are to act as images of God.

2. What are the two main fonts of Divine Revelation?

A: Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition are the two major fonts of Divine Revelation.

3. What do we call the teaching authority of the Church?

A: The teaching authority of the Church is called the magisterium.

4. Who is the Magisterium?

A: Magisterial teaching can come from the Pope himself, or from the Pope in union with the Bishops.

5. When did all public revelation end?

A: Public revelation ended with the death of John the Evangelist, the last eyewitness of Christ, around 100 AD.

6. What are the first five books of the Bible, in order?

A: The first five books of the Bible are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

7. When was it determined what books would be in the Bible?

A; The Council of Hippo in 393 determined which books would form the Bible.

8. Name two things about St. Thomas Aquinas

9. Where in scripture did God promise a Savior?

A: God promises a savior in Genesis 3:15.

10. What does Genesis 3:15 state?

A: " I will put enmity between you and the woman, between your seed and hers- He will strike at your head, and you will strike at his heel."

11. What other important doctrine is promised in Genesis 3:15

A: The Immaculate Conception is also promised in Genesis 3:15.

12. Where in Genesis 3:15 does the Church look to define the Immaculate Conception?

- A: Genesis states that there will be enmity between the devil and the woman. Mary is the woman, and she will be totally opposed to the devil.
13. In what three ways did Adam and Eve hurt themselves when they decided to sin?  
A: When Adam and Eve sinned, they lost grace, the ability to freely think and choose, and their bodies became mortal and capable of suffering.
14. Abraham is called the father of faith in three religions. Name them.  
A: Abraham is claimed as father in faith by Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
15. What do we mean by the term “ a type of Christ”  
A: A “type of Christ” is a person who prefigured or foreshadowed Christ.
16. Where in scripture does Jesus tell us that He is the true bread from heaven? What is this bread?  
A; Jesus tells us that He is the true bread from heaven in John 6. This bread is the Eucharist.
17. What three things were kept within the Ark of the Covenant?  
A: The Ark of the Covenant held the Ten Commandments (the Word of God), the Rod of Aaron (the Sign of Priesthood), and the Manna (the Bread from Heaven).
18. Give three reasons that Mary is called the Ark of the Covenant.  
A: Mary is called the Ark of the Covenant because Christ whom she carried in her womb is the Word of God made flesh, the High Priest, and the Bread from Heaven.
19. What are the six seasons of the Liturgical Year?  
A: The six seasons of the liturgical year are Advent, Christmas, Lent, Triduum, Easter, and Ordinary Time.
20. What do we call when God became man?  
A: The Incarnation is when God became man.
21. What are the four marks of the Church?  
A: The Church is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic.
22. What do we call the union of Jesus’ two natures?  
A: The hypostatic union is the union of Christ’s two natures.
23. What is the greatest commandment?  
A: “ You shall love the Lord your God with your whole heart and with your whole soul and with your whole mind, and love your neighbor as yourself.”
24. Name the Nine Choirs of Angels.  
A: The nine choirs of angels are the Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones, Dominions, Virtues, Powers, Principalities, Archangels, and Angels.
25. What are the Scriptures and account of?  
A: the scriptures are an account of God’s relationship with mankind.
26. What is Salvation History?  
A: Salvation History is the initiative of God in revealing Himself to His people, and their response to His loving action.
27. Review the story of the Old Testament, beginning with Adam and Eve, continuing through to the prophets.
28. What is the central event in Israel’s history?  
A: The Exodus is the central event in Israel’s history.
29. When did God enter into an irrevocable covenant with His Chosen People?

A: God entered into a covenant with His people on Mount Sinai.

30. What was the role of the prophets?

A: The prophets held a role as God's messengers, to speak to the Chosen people for Him.

31. How are the Hebrew Passover/Exodus and the Mass linked?

A: The Hebrew Passover is the meal at which an unblemished Lamb is sacrificed and eaten, and whose blood saves from death, while the Mass re-presents the sacrifice of Christ, the true lamb whose blood saves us from sin.

32. Give three definitions of the Mass.

A: The Mass is the sacrifice of Calvary, the memorial of the death and resurrection of Jesus, a sacred meal, the pledge of eternal life, and the source of saving grace

33. How was Israel a blessing to the nations? How does this relate to our moral life as Christians?

A: Israel was to be a blessing to the nations by showing God's goodness in their following of the law. In the same way, Christians, by living heroically moral lives are to give witness to God's love and goodness.

34. How were Mary and the saints faithful to the covenant?

A: Mary and the saints were faithful to the covenant by obeying the commandments and God's particular will for each of their lives.

35. What is virtue?

A: Virtue is a habit of doing good.

36. How are the scriptures related to prayer?

A: The scriptures are a valuable source of prayer and meditation

37. Know your personal patron saints.

38. How are the Rosary and the Stations of the Cross related to scripture and salvation history?

A: The Rosary and the Stations of the Cross give us solid ways to meditate on the most crucial parts lives of Jesus and Mary which we already come to know through the scriptures.

**Grade 7:** Salvation History finds fulfillment in Jesus; view towards moral life, eternal life (21)

1. What are the precepts of the Church?

A: The precepts of the Church are attendance at Mass on Sundays and holy days of Obligation, yearly reception of Reconciliation, yearly reception of the Easter Eucharist, observation of the days of fasting and abstinence, and provision for the needs of the Church.

2. What does St. John the Evangelist tell us God is?

A: St. John the evangelist teaches us that God is Love.

3. What are the two natures of Jesus?

A: Jesus is a divine person with a divine nature and a human nature.

4. Who is the fulfillment of the Old Testament?

A: Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of the Old Testament.

5. To what does the New Testament witness?

A: The New Testament witnesses to the ministry, teaching, Passion, Death, and Resurrection of Jesus, and the life of the Early Church.

6. What the Gospels hand on? Is their testimony reliable?

- A: The Gospels hand on what Jesus really did and taught for the sake of our salvation, and their testimony is reliable.
7. What are the divisions of books in the New Testament?  
A: The New Testament contains the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Pauline Letters, the Universal Letters, and the Book of Revelation.
8. What does the word of Jesus require from us?  
A: The word of Jesus requires on our part as hearers, a response of Faith.
9. When did Jesus fulfill the Old Covenant and establish the New?  
A: Jesus fulfilled the Old Covenant and established the New with the accomplishment of the Paschal Mystery.
10. What occurred on Pentecost?  
A: The Holy Spirit was given to the Church on Pentecost, and remains present in the Church always.
11. How do the Sacraments aid the moral life?  
A: The Sacraments provide the grace necessary to do good, avoid evil, and to gain eternal life.
12. Can we avoid sin, do good, and attain eternal life without grace?  
A: Grace is necessary to avoid sin, do good, and attain eternal life.
13. What does our baptismal call require of us?  
A: Our baptismal call as Christians requires us to live in Christian charity and service to others.
14. What gives each human being, born and unborn, their natural dignity?  
A: The fact that each human being is created in the image and likeness of God gives them their natural dignity.
15. What does the call of Christ require of us with regards to the world community and the Earth itself?  
A: The call of Christ requires us to works towards a world built on peace and justice by promoting and protecting the dignity of everyone as a child of God. This call also demands responsible stewardship of the Earth.
16. Review the saints as role models.
17. Know how Jesus prays in the scriptures (two examples).  
A; The Our Father ought to be one of these examples.
18. Prayer is the heart of what three things?  
A: Prayer is the heart of faith, of the liturgy, and of the moral life.
19. What are the varieties of prayer?  
A: The varieties of prayer include meditation, contemplation, vocal prayer, and liturgical worship.
20. What is the greatest prayer?  
A: The Mass is the greatest prayer.
21. Which prayer comes from Our Lord Himself?  
A: The Our Father comes from Our Lord Himself.

1. What is the Baptismal Character?

A: The Baptismal Character is an indelible mark left on us that shows us we are changed to be more like Christ in a permanent way.

2. What are the words of the Bishop when he administers the sacrament of Confirmation?

A: "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit"

3. Jesus speaks the words of absolution through the priest who is acting in the person of Christ. What do we call this?

A: When Christ speaks through His priest, the priest is acting "in persona Christi capitis," that is "in the person of Christ the head."

4. Where in the scripture would you go to explain the anointing of the sick?

A: James 5 provides a scriptural basis for Anointing of the Sick.

5. The couple must see their priest to prepare for marriage. What is one important component of this preparation concerning the planning of the size of the family?

A: Instruction concerning natural Family Planning is an important component of marriage preparation.

6. Concerning Adam and Eve, God said: "It is not good for man to be alone," and "be fruitful and multiply." These statements by God form the basis for what two main precepts concerning human sexuality?

A: These statements teach that authentic human sexuality in marriage must be both unitive and procreative.

7. List two of the reasons that the priesthood is reserved to men.

A: The priesthood is reserved to men because Christ assumed a male human nature, priests stand in persona Christi, Christ chose 12 male apostles, the priesthood of Israel was a male priesthood, and it has been the steady tradition of the Church for 2,000 years.

8. The Sacrament of Holy Orders imparts a special "character." What do we mean by the word "character?"

A: "Character" means that there is an indelible mark made on the person ordained as they are permanently changed and configured to Christ.

9. Where in scripture would we look to defend the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception?

A: Genesis 3:15

10. What are the two major types of grace?

A: The two major types of grace are sanctifying grace and actual grace.

11. What is actual grace?

A: Actual grace is a temporary grace given to us by God which helps to enlighten our darkened minds and strengthen our weakened wills.

12. What is sanctifying grace?

A: Sanctifying grace is God's own life within us.

13. What is an indulgence?

A: An indulgence is the removal of temporary punishment due to sins already forgiven.

14. What is necessary to get an indulgence?

A: To receive an indulgence, a person must be baptized, must be in the state of grace, must perform the indulgenced action, must desire and intend to receive the indulgence, must go to Confession and Eucharist within eight days, and must pray for the Pope's intentions.

15. Do indulgences remove sins? What members of the Communion of saints can earn indulgences?

A: Indulgences do not remove sins, and can only be gained by members of the Church militant.

16. When does human life begin?

A: Human life begins at conception.

17. How did God prefigure the Church in the Old Testament?

A: God prefigured the Church in the Old Testament by calling together the people Israel.

18. Why did Christ found the Church?

A: Christ founded the Church to continue His saving work in the world, to teach, govern, and sanctify the world.

19. What were some of the characteristics of the early Church?

A; The Early Church bore unity in faith and teaching, showed fraternal charity, devoted itself to prayer, and celebrated the Eucharist.

20. What are the three levels of the Church hierarchy?

A: The three levels of the Church hierarchy are the Church Universal, the Diocesan Church, and the parish.

21. What is sainthood?

A: Sainthood is the state of any person in heaven. A person receives the title and honor on earth of sainthood when the Church definitively declares them to be in heaven.

22. What are the Four Last Things

A: The four last things are Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.

23. What are the two types of judgment?

A: The two types of judgment are the particular judgment of each person upon their death, and the general judgment of all at the end of time.

24. What are the four ways of living out the vocation to holiness?

A: The four vocations acknowledged by the Church are the religious life, the priesthood, marriage, and the single life.

25. What is the high point of the liturgical year?

A: the Triduum is the high point of the liturgical year.

26. Review the Sacraments in their signs and definitions.

27. What is the importance of the Sermon on the Mount?

A: The Sermon on the Mount is the model of the Christian life and the fulfillment of the Old Law.

28. Review the Spiritual and Corporal Works of Mercy.

29. How is the liturgy the highest prayer?

A: The Mass is the highest prayer, because it makes present the Paschal Mystery at the heart of the Christian life, and all other liturgies flow from and back to the Mass.

30. How does the liturgy influence personal prayer?

A: The official prayer of the Church in the liturgy should teach the individual Christian how to pray rightly when praying outside of the liturgy and form them in right knowledge of God and our relation to Him.

31. What are the forms of prayer?

A: the forms of prayer are Adoration, Contrition, Thanksgiving, and Supplication.

32. Who among the saint is the greatest model of a prayerful life?

A: Mary, who was perpetually recollected and saw all in a spirit of prayer, is the greatest model of a prayerful life.

33. Can one separate prayer and the Christian life?

A: Prayer is absolutely necessary for the living of the Christian life.

## **Appendix A: Confirmation**

1. How did the Patriarchs respond to the call and action of God in their lives?

A: Know the various stories already recounted.

2. How did the prophets respond to the call and action of God in their lives?

A: Know the various stories already recounted.

3. How did the Mother of God respond to the call and action of God in her life?

A: Review particularly the scene of the Annunciation and of the Crucifixion.

4. What is the effect of Confirmation?

A: Confirmation brings an increase and deepening of baptismal grace, and completes our initiation into the faith, making us full members of the body of Christ.

5. What is the fulfillment of Jesus' promises?

A: The outpouring of the Holy Spirit is the fulfillment of Jesus' promises.

6. How many times can confirmation be received?

A: Confirmation may be received only once.

7. What type of mark does Confirmation leave on the soul?

A: Confirmation leaves an indelible mark on the soul.

8. What does the grace of Confirmation allow those confirmed to do?

A: The grace of confirmation allows those confirmed to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ.

9. What are the steps to the rite of Confirmation?

A: Review according to liturgical books and parish custom.

10. What are the Sacramental signs of Confirmation?

A: The signs of Confirmation are the oil of Chrism, and the words of the Bishop, namely, "be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit."

11. List the Gifts of the Holy Spirit.

A: The gifts of the Holy Spirit are Wisdom, understanding, Counsel, Knowledge, Fortitude, piety, and Fear of the Lord.

12. List the Fruits of the Holy Spirit.

A: The fruits of the Holy Spirit are charity, joy, peace, patience, benignity (kindness), goodness, long-suffering, mildness, faith, modesty, self-control, and chastity

13. In what state must one be when receiving the Sacrament for it to bear fruit?

A: We must be in the state of grace from the Sacrament of Confirmation to bear fruit.

14. How did the saints live out the life in the Spirit?



A: This should apply particularly to the individual patron saints of the students.

### **Appendix B: Additional Materials—Further Instruction for Catechists**

Additional reading matches more closely to the stated goal of each grade level rather than primarily to the essential questions. Selections are aimed to illumine the realities behind the questions and to contribute to the catechist's own knowledge of and relationship with Christ, the fulfillment of which is ever the most effective method of teaching.

#### Grade 1:

- Baltimore Catechism
- St. Athanasius: Letter Concerning the Decrees of the Nicene Council
- St. Augustine: On the Trinity

#### Grade 2:

- St. Alphonsus Ligouri: Visits to the Blessed Sacrament
- St. Thomas Aquinas: Office for Corpus Christi; Summa Theologiae III Q. 73-90 (Eucharist and Penance)
- Life of St. John Vianney
- Life of St. Pio of Pietrelcina

#### Grade 3:

- St. Ambrose: On the Mysteries, On the Sacraments
- St. Thomas Aquinas: Summa III Q. 66-71 (Baptism)

#### Grade 4:

- St. Thomas Aquinas: Commentary on the Ethics
- St. Augustine: On the Beatitudes
- Bl. John Paul II: Novo Millennio Ineunte
- Lives of Apostles and Martyrs, Ss. Boniface, Patrick, Francis Xavier

#### Grade 5:

- St. Ambrose: De Sacramentis
- St. Thomas Aquinas: Summa III Q. 60-65 (general Sacraments); III Q. 66-90, III-sup. Q. 1-68 (particular Sacraments)

#### Grade 6:

- St. Leo the Great: Tome to Flavius, other Christological Sermons
- Blessed Columba Marmion: Christ the Life of the Soul
- Joseph Ratzinger: Jesus of Nazareth I & II
- Fulton Sheen: The Life of Christ
- Second Vatican Council: Dei Verbum

Grade 7:

- St. Thomas Aquinas: Summa II-II Q. 1-170 (the virtues)
- Joseph Ratzinger: Jesus of Nazareth I & II
- Lives/Sayings of the Desert Fathers
- Lives of the Saints
  - Story of a Soul
  - The Confessions of St. Augustine
  - Autobiography of St. Teresa of Avila

Grade 8:

- Fr. John Laux: Church History
- Dr. Warren Carroll: History of Christendom
- St. Eusebius of Caesarea: History of the Church
- Second Vatican Council: Lumen Gentium
- St. Thomas Aquinas: Summa II-I Q. 109-114

General:

- St. Alphonsus Ligouri: The Glories of Mary
- Catechism of the Catholic Church
- [www.vatican.va](http://www.vatican.va) Here are contained the various encyclicals from the Popes of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- [www.catholic.com](http://www.catholic.com)

N.B. Summa can be found online at [www.newadvent.org](http://www.newadvent.org)