

BASIC CATHOLIC QUESTIONS: 5th GRADE 2020-2021

Faith and Life 6 Credo: I Believe

Chapter 1 – I Believe

1. *How is the Sign of the Cross made?* The Sign of the Cross is made by placing the right hand at the forehead, saying: “In the name of the Father;” then the hand is placed at the breast, saying: “and of the Son;” then the hand touches the left and right shoulders, saying: “and of the Holy Spirit;” and it ends with the word “Amen” (CCC 2157).

2. *How are the two chief mysteries of the Faith expressed by the Sign of the Cross?* By the Sign of the Cross we express the unity of the Blessed Trinity by the words; and we express the Passion, death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ by tracing the Cross (CCC 1235, 2157).

3. *What are the truths revealed by God?* The truths revealed by God are chiefly those summarized in the Apostles’ Creed. They are called truths of Faith because we must believe them with full faith as taught by God, who can neither deceive nor be deceived (CCC 185-87).

4. *What is the Apostles’ Creed?* The Apostles’ Creed is a profession of faith in the chief mysteries and other truths revealed by God through Jesus Christ and his Apostles and taught by the Church (CCC 194).

a. *What are the four Marks of the Church?* One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic are the four Marks of the Church.

b. *What does “One” stand for?* One stands for the Church’s source, foundation, and bonds of unity in Christ.

c. *What does “Holy” stand for?* Holy stands for the Church, united with Christ, Who through the Church sanctifies all people and makes possible holiness in life.

d. *What does “Catholic” mean?* Catholic means the Church is universal across all times and all places.

e. *What does “Apostolic” mean?* Apostolic means the Church can trace her teachings and authority to the Apostles.

5. *What is a mystery?* A mystery is a truth revealed by God, which is beyond our reason but not contrary to it (CCC 237).

6. *What are the chief mysteries of the Faith that we profess in the Creed?* There are two chief mysteries of the Faith professed in the Creed: the unity of the Blessed Trinity and the Incarnation, Passion, death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ (CCC 189-90, 512).

7. *Are these two chief mysteries of the Faith professed and expressed also in another way?* Yes, we profess and express these two chief mysteries of the Faith when we make the Sign of the Cross, which is also the sign of a Christian (CCC 2157).

Chapter 2 – The Blessed Trinity

8. *What does “Unity of God” mean?* By “Unity of God” we mean that there is only one God (CCC 202).

9. *What does “Blessed Trinity” mean?* By “Blessed Trinity” we mean three Divine Persons in one God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Each Person of the Blessed Trinity is distinct from the other while remaining fully God (CCC 234, 253).

10. *What does it mean to say that the three Divine Persons are “distinct” from one another?* By saying the three Divine Persons are “distinct” from one another, we mean that the three Persons of the Blessed Trinity are not the same Person, although all three are fully God (CCC 254-55, 266).

11. *Do we understand how the three Divine Persons, although really distinct, are only one God?* We do not understand, nor can we understand, how the three Divine Persons, although really distinct, are each fully God. That there is one God in three Divine Persons is a mystery (CCC 237).
12. *Who is the First Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The First Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the *Father* (CCC 190, 238).
13. *Who is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The Second Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the *Son* (CCC 190, 240).
14. *Who is the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The Third Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the *Holy Spirit* (CCC 190, 243).
15. *Why is the Father the First Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The Father is the First Person of the Blessed Trinity because he does not proceed from another Person and because the other two Persons, the Son and the Holy Spirit, proceed from him (CCC 239, 244).
16. *Why is the Son the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The Son is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity because he is eternally begotten by the Father, and because he, together with the Father, is the principle of the Holy Spirit (CCC 241-42, 244).
17. *Why is the Holy Spirit the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The Holy Spirit is the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity because he proceeds from the Father and the Son (CCC 244-45).
18. *Is each Divine Person of the Blessed Trinity God?* Yes, each Person of the Blessed Trinity is fully God (CCC 253).
19. *If each Divine Person of the Blessed Trinity is God, are the three Divine Persons therefore three gods?* The three Divine Persons are not three gods; they are one God because each has the one and same unique nature or substance (CCC 253, 255).
20. *Are the three Divine Persons equal, or is one greater, more powerful, and more wise than the others?* The three Divine Persons, since each is fully God, are equal in every respect, and possess equally and in common every perfection and every action (CCC 256).
21. *Did the Father exist before the Son and the Holy Spirit?* No, the Father did not exist before the Son and the Holy Spirit. All three Divine Persons are equally the eternal God (CCC 240).
- Chapter 3 – Creator of Heaven and Earth**
22. *Why is God called the “Creator of heaven and earth?”* God is called the Creator of heaven and earth, of all that is, seen and unseen, because he made them out of nothing. To make something out of nothing is to create (CCC 279, 296).
23. *Is the world entirely the work of God?* Yes, the world is entirely the work of God, and in its grandeur, beauty, and order, it reflects to us the infinite power, wisdom, and goodness of God (CCC 296, 299).
24. *Did God create only the material things that are in the world?* No, God did not create only the material things that are in the world, but he also created the pure spirits and the souls of each human being (CCC 327-28, 355).
25. *Why did God create heaven and earth?* God created heaven and earth so that creatures could share in his love, being, and goodness (CCC 295).
26. *Can man know from the world around him that God exists?* Yes, from the world around him, man can know that God exists. Man can know that God is the beginning and end of the universe (CCC 32, 36).
27. *What special role does man have in the created world?* Man’s special role is to care for God’s created world and to use it wisely (CCC 378, 380).

28. *Has God abandoned his creation, leaving it entirely to the care of men?* No, God continues to keep all creation in existence, directing it to its proper end (CCC 301).

Chapter 4 – Realm of the Angels

29. *What are the pure spirits?* The pure spirits are intelligent beings that do not have a body (CCC 328, 330).

30. *How do we know that the pure spirits exist?* We know by faith that there are creatures who are pure spirits (CCC 328).

31. *What creatures that are pure spirits do we know through faith?* Through faith we know that there are pure spirits that are good, the angels, and pure spirits that are wicked, the demons (CCC 329, 391-93).

32. *What are the angels?* We have the duty of showing reverence and respect to the angels. To our guardian angel we also have the duties of gratitude, of giving ear to his inspirations, and of never offending his presence by sin (CCC 329, 336).

a. *What is an angel?* An angel is created invisible spirit that serves God as a messenger.

33. *Do we have duties to the angels?* Do we have duties to the angels? We have the duty of showing reverence and respect to the angels. To our guardian angel we also have the duties of gratitude, of giving ear to his inspirations, and of never offending his presence by sin (CCC 335).

34. *What are the demons?* The demons are angels who rebelled against God by their pride. Because of their hatred of God, they were cast into hell (CCC 391-94).

Chapter 5 – Made in His Image

35. *What is man?* Man is a reasoning being composed of body and soul (CCD 355).

36. *What is the soul?* The soul is the spiritual part of man, by which he lives, understands, and enjoys freedom. The soul allows man to know, love, and serve God (CCC 356, 363).

37. *Does a man's soul die with his body?* A man's soul does not die with his body; rather, the soul lives forever because it is a spiritual reality (CCC 366).

38. *What care must we take of our soul?* We must take the greatest care of our soul because it is immortal and because by saving our soul we can be happy forever (CCC 366-67).

a. *What is the Church Militant?* The Church Militant are those on earth striving to get to heaven.

39. *Who were the first man and woman?* The first man and woman were Adam and Eve, who were created immediately by God. All other men descend from them. Hence Adam and Eve are called our first parents (CCC 375).

40. *Was man created weak and sinful as we are now?* Man was not created weak and sinful as we are now, but was created holy and in a state of perfect happiness (CCC 374, 400, 416).

41. *What destiny did God assign to man?* God assigned to man the supreme destiny of being in union with him forever. Because this is entirely above and beyond the capacity of human nature, man also received from God a supernatural power to achieve this destiny. This power is called *grace* (CCC 27, 1998).

42. *What is grace?* Grace is a share in God's own life that gives us power over our weak human nature (CCC 1999).

a. *What is Sanctifying Grace?* Sanctifying Grace is a share in God's life.

Chapter 6 – The Fall from Grace

43. *What was Adam's sin?* Adam's sin was a grave sin of pride and disobedience. It was the first sin ever committed, so it is called Original Sin (CCC 397).

44. *What damage did the sin of Adam cause?* Adam's sin affected him and all men. It removed God's grace and gifts from man, and caused man to suffer illness, death, ignorance, and inclination to sin (CCC 402-405).

45. *What is the sin called to which Adam subjected the rest of men by his fault?* The sin to which Adam subjected all men by his fault is called Original Sin because it was committed at the origin of mankind and is transmitted to all men (CCC 404).

46. *What is Original Sin for us?* Original Sin for us is the lack of grace with which we come into existence. It is the result of the sin of our first parents, Adam and Eve; it is not a sin that we ourselves commit, but rather one that we inherit (CCC 405).

a. *What is Baptism?* Baptism washes away original and all sin, fills the soul with sanctifying grace, and makes us children of God and members of the Church.

47. *Is God unjust in punishing us on account of the sin of Adam?* God is not unjust in punishing us on account of the sin of Adam. Original Sin does not take away from us anything to which we have a right as human beings, but only the free gifts that God in his goodness would have bestowed on us if Adam had not sinned (CCC 398-99, 404).

48. *Because of Original Sin, did man have to remain excluded forever from heaven?* Because of Original Sin, man would have had to remain excluded forever from heaven if God had not sent his own Son, Jesus Christ, from heaven to save mankind (CCC 410-12).

Chapter 7 – The Chosen People

49. *Why is Abraham called our father in faith?* Abraham is called our father in faith because God made him the father of a holy people from whom our Savior was born (CCC 144-47).

50. *Was God's blessing was to remain only with Abraham and his descendants?* No, God's blessing was to reach all nations of the earth through the descendants of Abraham (CCC 60).

51. *Does God care for all people?* Yes, God upholds and sustains all creation and calls all men into union with himself (CCC 301).

Chapter 8 – Moses Leads God's People

52. *What does God's saving power, shown to the Israelites at the Exodus, teach us about God's salvation for Christians?* God's saving power, shown in the Exodus, prefigures God's salvation won by the sacrifice of Christ to save Christians through Baptism (CCC 431, 1221).

53. *How does God give man the life of grace and save him from slavery to sin and eternal death?*

Through the Sacrament of Baptism, God gives man the life of grace and frees him from slavery to sin and eternal death (CCC 1213-15, 1263).

Chapter 9 – The Forming of God's People

54. *How did God form his people Israel?* God formed his people Israel by freeing them from slavery in Egypt and establishing a covenant with them at Mount Sinai to help them prepare for the coming of the Savior (CCC 62).

Chapter 10 – The Words of the Prophets

55. *Who were the prophets?* The prophets were God's messengers who were to prepare God's people for the coming of the Messiah by calling them to repentance for sin, faithfulness to God's covenant, and hope for the coming Savior (CCC 64).

Chapter 11 – In the Fullness of Time

56. *Who was the last and greatest of the Old Testament prophets?* Saint John the Baptist was the last and greatest of the Old Testament prophets. He prepared the way of the Lord, Jesus (CCC 523).

57. *What was the Annunciation?* The Annunciation was the Archangel Gabriel's announcement to Mary that she had been chosen to be the Mother of the Messiah, Jesus, the Son of God (CCC 494).
58. *What was the Visitation?* The Visitation refers to Mary's visit after the Annunciation to her cousin Elizabeth in the hill country. During this holy event, the baby Saint John the Baptist leapt for joy in his mother's womb, and Elizabeth recognized Mary as the Mother of God (CCC 523).
59. *What is the Magnificat?* The Magnificat is the song of praise said by Mary at the Visitation. The Magnificat praises God for fulfilling his promises in the sending of his Son Jesus, the Savior of the world (CCC 2619).
60. *Was anyone among the descendants of Adam ever preserved from Original Sin?* Besides Jesus, Mary, his Mother, has been preserved from Original Sin. Because she was chosen to be the Mother of God, she was "full of grace" (Lk 1:28), and hence free of sin from the moment of her conception in her mother's womb. For this reason the Church celebrates Mary as the Immaculate Conception (CCC 490-91).

Chapter 12 – Born in the City of David

61. *From whom was Jesus Christ born?* Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary. Because of this, the Church recognizes Mary as the Mother of God (CCC 495).
62. *Was Saint Joseph the father of Jesus?* Saint Joseph was not the biological father of Jesus, but was his foster father. As the husband of Mary and the guardian of Jesus, he was believed to be Jesus' true father, although actually he was not (CCC 497).
63. *Where was Jesus Christ born?* Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem in a stable and was placed in a manger (CCC 525).

Chapter 13 – The Holy Family

64. *Why did Jesus Christ wish to be poor?* Jesus Christ wished to be poor in order to teach us to be humble and not to place our happiness in the riches, the honors, and the pleasures of this world (CCC 526).
65. *How did Jesus Christ spend his hidden years?* Jesus spent his hidden years in humility, doing manual labor, living in his local community, and submitting himself in obedience to the Jewish law and to Mary and Joseph (CCC 531-32).

Chapter 14 – The Kingdom of Heaven

66. *What did Jesus do at the very beginning of his public ministry?* At the very beginning of his public ministry Jesus went to John the Baptist to be baptized in the Jordan (CCC 535).
67. *If Jesus was without sin, why was he baptized?* Though Jesus was without sin, he was baptized so that he would be numbered among the sinners, accept his mission as the Messiah, and be revealed as God's beloved Son (CCC 536).
68. *Why did Jesus go into the desert?* Jesus went into the desert to pray and do penance to prepare himself for his ministry (CCC 539).
69. *What is the Kingdom of Heaven?* The Kingdom of Heaven is the Church in heaven, in purgatory, and on earth. The Kingdom of Heaven is all those united with the Lord God, King of the universe (CCC 542, 763, 2816).
70. *Who were the Apostles?* The Apostles are the twelve men Jesus chose to be his closest followers. They learned from Jesus and were to share in his mission. They were given authority to preach, baptize, and lead the Church that Jesus founded (CCC 551).

Chapter 15 – The Father and I Are One

71. *How was Jesus Christ known to be the Son of God?* Jesus Christ was known to be the Son of God because God the Father proclaimed him as such at his baptism and his Transfiguration when he said, “This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.” During his earthly life, Jesus declared himself to be the Son of God (CCC 444, 535, 554, Mt 3:17, Lk 9:35).

72. *What is a miracle?* A miracle is something visible to the senses, but beyond all the forces and laws of nature. It is, therefore, something that can be worked only by God (CCC 548).

73. *With what miracles did Jesus Christ confirm his teachings and show that he is God?* Jesus Christ confirmed his teaching and showed that he is God by restoring vision to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, health to the sick, and life to the dead. He also commanded demons and the forces of nature. Above all, he confirmed his teaching and showed that he is truly God by his Resurrection from the dead (CCC 515, 547-50, 638).

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Chapter 16 – Your Sins Are Forgiven

74. *Who can forgive sins?* Only God can forgive sins. When people said that Jesus, a man, could forgive sins, he worked a miracle to show that he was God (CCC 1441, Mk 2:10-12).

75. *How is forgiveness of sins healing?* Forgiveness of sins heals the wounds of sin and mends our injured relationship with God and neighbor (CCC 1468-70).

Chapter 17 – True God and True Man

76. *How did the Son of God become man?* The Son of God became man in the womb of the Virgin Mary, by the work of the Holy Spirit. This is called the Incarnation (CCC 484-85).

77. *Did the Son of God cease being God when he became man?* No, when the Son of God became man he did not cease being God but was true God and true man at the same time (CCC 470-71).

78. *Are there two natures in Jesus Christ?* Yes, in Jesus Christ there are two natures: a divine nature and a human nature (CCC 469, 471).

79. *Are there two persons in Jesus Christ?* No, in Jesus Christ there is only one Divine Person, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, Jesus Christ (CCC 468-80).

80. *Did the Son of God always exist?* The Son of God has always existed. He became man at the moment of the Incarnation (CCC 479).

Chapter 18 – Rejected by the Proud

81. *Why did many people reject Jesus as the Messiah?* Many people rejected Jesus because they could not accept his message and expected different things of the Messiah (CCC 587-91).

82. *How do we reject Jesus?* We reject Jesus by our sins. Sin is an offense against God that rejects his saving plan for us (CCC 1849-50).

Chapter 19 – The Acceptance of the Father’s Will

83. *What did Jesus Christ accomplish during his earthly life?* During his earthly life Jesus Christ taught us by word and deed how to live according to God’s plan, and he confirmed his words by his miracles. Finally, he sacrificed himself on the Cross to cancel our debt of sin, to reconcile us with God, and to reopen heaven to us. As God’s only Son, he is the only mediator between God and man (CCC 516-18, 1693, 1 Tim 2:5).

84. *When did Jesus institute the Eucharist?* Jesus instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper, when he took the bread and wine and said, “This is My Body and “This is my Blood” (CCC 1337, 1339).

85. *When did Jesus institute the holy priesthood?* Jesus instituted the holy priesthood at the Last Supper when he said, “Do this in memory of me” (CCC 1337).

Chapter 20 – The Perfect Sacrifice

86. *How is Jesus’ death on the Cross a sacrifice?* Jesus’ death on the Cross was a sacrifice of love to God the Father, offered by his only Son. It is the perfect sacrifice of the Son himself, who obeyed the Father to atone and repair the damage done by man’s disobedience (CCC 614).

87. *Is the bloody sacrifice of the Cross the same as the unbloody Sacrifice of the Mass?* Yes, the bloody sacrifice of the Cross and the unbloody Sacrifice of the Mass are one and the same sacrifice; only the manner of the sacrifice is different (CCC 1367).

88. *Did Jesus Christ die as God or as man?* Jesus Christ died as man because as God he could neither suffer nor die (CCC 469, 626).

Chapter 21 – He Is Risen

89. *After his death, what did Jesus Christ do?* After his death, Jesus Christ descended into hell to take the souls of the just who had died before that time into paradise. Then he rose from the dead, taking up his body, which had been buried (CCC 631).

90. *How long did the body of Jesus Christ remain buried?* The body of Jesus Christ remained buried from Friday evening to Easter Sunday morning (CCC 638, 641).

91. *What is the significance of the Resurrection?* Because of the Resurrection we know that Jesus is God. We may trust that we too shall rise from the dead and live forever with him in heaven, as he promised (CCC 651, 654).

Chapter 22 – Jesus Sends the Apostles

92. *What did Jesus Christ do after his Resurrection?* After his Resurrection, Jesus Christ remained on earth forty days. Then he ascended to heaven, where he sits at the right hand of God the Father almighty (CCC 659, 663).

93. *Why did Jesus Christ remain on earth forty days after his Resurrection?* Jesus Christ remained on earth forty days after his Resurrection in order to show that he had really and truly risen from the dead, to confirm his disciples in their faith in him, and to instruct them more profoundly in his teaching (CCC 659).

94. *What is the Ascension?* The Ascension is the mystery of Jesus rising to heaven forty days after the Resurrection, body and soul, to be seated at the right hand of the Father (CCC 663, 666).

95. *What did Jesus command of his Apostles to ensure that his work would continue on earth?* Jesus commanded his Apostles to baptize all nations and teach the gospel (CCC 1223, Mt 28: 18-20).

Chapter 23 – The Give of Life

96. *Who is the Holy Spirit?* The Holy Spirit is God the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity, the Sanctifier of souls (CCC 691, 703).

97. *Who sent the Holy Spirit?* The Father and the Son sent the Holy Spirit for the life of the Church (CCC 246).

98. *What was Pentecost?* Pentecost was the holy event of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles, ten days after the Ascension and fifty days after Easter. Pentecost is the “birthday of the Church” (CCC 731).

Chapter 24 – The Mystical Body

99. *What is the Church?* The Church is the community of true Christians: baptized persons who profess the Faith and teachings of Jesus Christ, who participate in the Sacraments, and who obey the pastors whom he has appointed (CCC 751-52, 837).

100. *Who founded the Church?* The Church was founded by Jesus Christ, who gathered his faithful followers into one community, placed her under the direction of the Apostles with Saint Peter as her head, and gave her the Sacraments and the Holy Spirit, who gives her life (CCC 763-66).

101. *Why did Jesus Christ institute the Church?* Jesus Christ instituted the Church so that men might have in her a secure *guide* and the *means* of holiness and eternal salvation (CCC 764, 774).

102. *Why are the faithful in the Church called saints?* The faithful who belong to the Church are called saints because they are consecrated to God, justified or sanctified by the Sacraments, and they are obliged to live as holy persons (CCC 823-25).

103. *What does "Communion of Saints" mean?* The Communion of Saints means that all the faithful, who form one single Body in Jesus Christ, share in all the good that exists and is done in this same Body, namely, in the universal Church (CCC 947).

104. *Do the blessed in heaven and the souls in purgatory form a part of the Communion of Saints?* The blessed in heaven and the souls in purgatory do form a part of the Communion of Saints because they are joined to each other and with us by charity (love), because those in heaven intercede for us, and those in purgatory receive our assistance through our prayers (CCC 956-58)

Chapter 25 – The Identity of the Church

105. *Where do we find the Church of Jesus Christ?* The Church of Jesus Christ continues to exist in the Catholic Church because she alone is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic, as Jesus himself willed her to be (CCC 811).

106. *Why is the Church one?* The Church is one because all of her members have the same Faith and the same Sacraments. She is one because her source is the unity of the Blessed Trinity, her founder is Jesus Christ, and her soul is the Holy Spirit (CCC 813-15).

107. *Why is the Church holy?* The Church is holy because Jesus Christ, her invisible head, gave himself up for his bride, the Church, and endowed her with the Holy Spirit who gives her life and sanctifies her members, making them holy and into the Mystical Body of Christ (CCC 823).

108. *Why is the Church catholic?* The Church is catholic, that is, universal, because she was instituted for all men, is suitable for all men, and has been extended over the whole world (CCC 813).

109. *Why is the Church apostolic?* The Church is apostolic because she has been founded upon the Apostles and on their preaching, and because she is governed by their successors, the bishops, who continue to transmit both doctrine and power without interruption or change (CCC 857).

Chapter 26 – The Church Rules

110. *Who are the chief pastors of the Church?* The chief pastors of the Church are the Pope and the bishops united with him (CCC 862, 880).

111. *Who is the Pope?* The Pope is the successor of Saint Peter and the visible head of the entire Church (CCC 881).

112. *What is the apostolic succession?* The apostolic succession is the handing on of authority from the Apostles to the bishops (CCC 857, 861-62).

Chapter 27 – Teach All Nations

113. *What do the Pope and the bishops united with him constitute?* The Pope and the bishops united with him constitute the teaching body of the Church, the Magisterium. They have received from Jesus Christ the mission of teaching the truths and laws of God to all men (CCC 882-83, 888, 890).

114. *Can the Pope and the bishops united with him err in the defining teaching in matters of faith and morals?* No, the Pope and the bishops united with him cannot err in defining teaching in matters of faith and morals because they are protected by the gift of infallibility (CCC 890, 892).

115. *Can the Pope, by himself, err in defining teaching in matters of faith and morals?* No, the Pope, by himself, cannot err defining teaching in matters of faith and morals. As the Vicar of Christ on earth, he is protected by the gift of infallibility, just as the Church is (CCC 891).

Chapter 28 – Called to Holiness

116. *What are the means of holiness and of eternal salvation that are found in the Church?* The means of holiness and of eternal salvation which are found in the Church are the Sacraments, prayers, spiritual counsel, and good example (CCC 1692).

117. *What are the Sacraments?* The Sacraments are efficacious visible signs of invisible grace instituted by Jesus Christ to make us holy (CCC 1131).

118. *Who gave to the Sacraments the power of conferring grace?* Jesus Christ, true God and true man, gave to the Sacraments the power of conferring grace, which he himself merited for us by his Passion and death (CCC 1115-16).

119. *How do the Sacraments make us holy?* The Sacraments make us holy either by giving us sanctifying grace, which takes away sin, or by increasing that grace which we already possess (CCC 1127-29).

120. *What does the “forgiveness of sins” mean?* “Forgiveness of sins” means that Jesus Christ gave to the Apostles and to their successors the power of forgiving every sin in the Church (CCC 976).

121. *How are sins forgiven in the Church?* Sins are forgiven in the Church principally by the Sacraments of Baptism and Penance, which were instituted by Jesus Christ for this purpose (CCC 978-80).

122. *What is sin?* Sin is an offense done to God by disobeying his law (CCC 1849-50).

123. *How many kinds of sin are there?* Sin is of two kinds: original and actual (CCC 1853, 405).

124. *What is Original Sin?* Original Sin is the sin which mankind committed in Adam, our first parent, and which every human being receives from Adam through natural descent (CCC 405).

125. *How is Original Sin taken away?* Original Sin is taken away by the Sacrament of Baptism (CCC 1263).

126. *What is actual sin?* Actual sin is a sin which is committed voluntarily by one who has the use of reason (CCC 1849-50).

127. *In how many ways is actual sin committed?* Actual sin is committed in four ways, in thoughts, words, deeds, and omissions (CCC 1853).

128. *How many kinds of actual sin are there?* Actual sin is of two kinds: mortal and venial (CCC 1855).

129. *What is mortal sin?* Mortal sin is an act of disobedience to the law of God in a serious matter, done with full knowledge and deliberate consent (CCC 1855, 1857).

130. *Why is serious sin called “mortal”?* Serious sin is called mortal because it takes away from the soul sanctifying grace, which is the life of the soul, robs the soul of its merits and of the capacity to earn new merit, and makes it worthy of everlasting punishment, eternal death in hell (CCC 1853).

131. *How does one regain the grace of God lost by mortal sin?* The grace of God lost by mortal sin is regained by a good sacramental confession or by perfect contrition, which liberates from sins even though the obligation remains of sacramentally confessing them (CCC 1446, 1452).

132. *What is venial sin?* Venial sin is an act of disobedience to the law of God in a lesser matter or in a matter in itself serious, but done without full knowledge and consent (CCC 1855, 1862).

133. *Why is a sin that is less serious called “venial”?* A sin that is less serious is called “venial”, that is, easily forgiven, because it does not take grace away and because it can be forgiven by repentance and good works, even without sacramental confession (CCC 1855).

134. *Is venial sin harmful to the soul?* Yes, venial sin is harmful to the soul because it chills its love of God, disposes it for mortal sin, and makes it worthy of temporal punishments in this life and in the next (CCC 1863).

Chapter 29 – The Mother of God In Our Lives

135. *What is the Assumption of Mary?* The Assumption of Mary is the truth of Faith that Mary was taken to heaven, body and soul, at the end of her earthly life (CCC 966).

136. *What is death?* Death is the end of man’s earthly life, at which time soul and body separated (CCC 1005-14, 1016).

137. *Will Jesus Christ ever return visibly to earth?* Yes, Jesus Christ will return visibly to this earth at the end of time to judge the living and the dead (CCC 680-82).

138. *Will Jesus Christ wait until the end of the world to judge us?* No, Jesus Christ will not wait until the end of the world to judge us, but he will judge each one of us immediately after death at the particular judgment (CCC 1021-22).

139. *Are there two judgments?* Yes, there are two judgments: one is particular of each soul and takes place immediately after death; the other is general for all men and takes place at the end of time (CCC 1021, 1038).

140. *On what will Jesus Christ judge us?* Jesus Christ will judge us on the good and evil that we have done in life, including our thoughts and the things we failed to do (CCC 1021, 1868).

141. *After the particular judgment, what happens to the soul?* After the particular judgment, if it is without sin and without a debt of punishment for sin, the soul goes into heaven. If it has some venial sin or temporal punishment for sin, it goes into purgatory until it has made satisfaction. If it is in mortal sin, as a changeless rebel against God, it goes into hell (CCC 1022).

142. *What is purgatory?* Purgatory is the temporary state of purifying suffering after death for those who die in God’s friendship, but who do not yet have the holiness needed to be with God in heaven (CCC 1030-31).

143. *Can we help free souls from the pains of purgatory?* We can help free souls from the pains of purgatory with good works-our prayers, indulgences, alms, and other good works, especially by means of the Holy Mass (CCC 1032).

144. *Is it certain that heaven and hell exist?* Yes, it is certain that heaven and hell exist: God has revealed this, frequently promising eternal life and the enjoyment of him to the good and threatening the wicked with damnation and eternal fire (CCC 1024, 1034).

145. *How long will heaven and hell last?* Heaven and hell will last forever (CCC 1029, 1035).

146. *What awaits us at the end of life?* The particular judgment awaits us at the end of this life (CCC 1022).

147. *What awaits us at the end of the world?* The resurrection of the body and the general judgment await us at the end of the world (CCC 1016, 1038).

148. *What does “resurrection of the body” mean?* The resurrection of the body means that our body will be reconstituted into a glorified body and reunited to our soul, by the power of God, in order to enter eternal life, either in reward or in punishment, which the soul has merited (CCC 997-98, 1005).

149. *What “eternal life” mean?* Eternal life means that the reward, like the punishment, will last forever. In heaven, the soul will enjoy union with God forever, whereas in hell the soul will experience eternal absence of God (CCC 1022).

150. *What does the word “Amen” mean?* The word “Amen” means “truly” or “I believe.” With this word we confirm as true all that we profess in the Creed, hoping for the remission of our sins, our resurrection in glory, and eternal life with God (CCC 1064).

Prayers

✠ Sign of the Cross, How to Genuflect, Grace Before Meals, Our Father, Guardian Angel Prayer, Hail Mary, Glory Be, Morning Offering, Act of Contrition, Apostles’ Creed, Fatima Prayer, Hail Holy Queen, Concluding Rosary Prayer, How to Pray the Rosary, and Mass Responses

Sign of the Cross: (K)

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen

When/How to Genuflect: (K)

A genuflection is made by bending the right knee to the ground (while facing the Blessed Sacrament). We genuflect when we pass before the Blessed Sacrament, and when we enter/exit our pews at church (when the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in the tabernacle).

When the Blessed Sacrament is exposed (in a Monstrance for public adoration), then we kneel on both knees.

Note: We may also genuflect to the Holy Cross during the liturgical celebration of Good Friday until the beginning of the Easter Vigil. Sometimes, when we recite the Creed (on the Annunciation and Christmas) we genuflect at the words “and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary, and became man.”

Grace before Meals: (K)

Bless us O Lord, and these Thy gifts, which we are about to receive from Thy bounty through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Our Father [The Lord’s Prayer]: (1)

Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Guardian Angel Prayer: (1)

Angel of God, my guardian dear, to whom God’s love commits me here. Ever this day be at my side to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

Hail Mary: (1)

Hail Mary, full of grace the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

Glory Be (1)

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit. As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Morning Offering: (2)

O my God, I offer You every thought and word and act of today. Please bless me, my God, and make me good today. Amen.

Act of Contrition: (2)

O my God, I am heartily sorry for having offended thee. I detest all my sins because of thy just punishments, but most of all because they offend thee, my God, who art all good and deserving of all my love. I firmly resolve, with the help of thy grace, to sin no more and to avoid the near occasion of sin. Amen.

Apostles' Creed: (2)

I believe in God, the Father almighty, Creator of Heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried; he descended into hell; on the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into Heaven, and is seated at the right hand of God the Father almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen.

Fatima Prayer: (2)

O my Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fires of hell. Lead all souls to heaven, especially those in most need of thy mercy.

Hail Holy Queen: (2)

Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, our life, our sweetness, and our hope. To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve. To thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn, then, oh most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy toward us; and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary.

V. Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Concluding Rosary Prayer: (2)

O God whose only begotten Son, by His life, death, and resurrection, has purchased for us the rewards of eternal life, grant, we beseech Thee, that meditating upon these mysteries of the Most Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we may imitate what they contain and obtain what they promise, through the same Christ Our Lord. Amen.

How to Pray the Rosary: (2)

Make and say the Sign of the Cross

Then say: The Apostles' Creed, one Our Father, three Hail Marys, and one Glory Be

There are five decades in the Rosary. For each one you say: one Our Father, ten Hail Marys, one Glory Be and the Fatima Prayer.

After the five decades are completed, pray the Hail, Holy Queen and the Concluding Rosary Prayer.

Joyful Mysteries
(Monday & Saturdays)

The Annunciation
The Visitation
The Birth of Our Lord
The Presentation
The Finding in the Temple

Luminous Mysteries
(Thursdays)

The Baptism in the Jordan
The Wedding at Cana
The Proclamation of the Kingdom
The Transfiguration
The Institution of the Eucharist

Sorrowful Mysteries
(Tuesday & Fridays)

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

Glorious Mysteries
(Sundays & Wednesdays)

The Resurrection
The Ascension
The Descent of the Holy Spirit
The Assumption of Mary
The Crowning of Mary

Mass Responses (3)

(Bold responses are “age-appropriate” for memorization):

Greeting

Priest: In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

Assembly: [Make the Sign of the Cross] **Amen.**

Form A

Priest: The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit be with you all.

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Form B

Priest: Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Form C

Priest: The Lord be with you. (Bishop: Peace be with you.)

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Penitential Act

Form A

I confess to almighty God and to you, my brothers and sisters, that I have greatly sinned, in my thoughts and in my words, in what I have done and in what I have failed to do, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault; therefore I ask blessed Mary ever-Virgin, all the Angels and Saints, and you, my brothers and sisters, to pray for me to the Lord our God.

Form B

Priest: Have mercy on us, O Lord.

Assembly: For we have sinned against You.

Priest: Show us, O Lord, your mercy.

Assembly: And grant us Your salvation.

Form C

Priest: Lord, have mercy.

Assembly: Lord, have mercy.

Priest: Christ, have mercy.

Assembly: Christ, have mercy.

Priest: Lord, have mercy.

Assembly: Lord, have mercy.

Gloria (omitted during Advent and Lent)

Assembly: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to people of good will. We praise You, we bless You, we adore You, we glorify You, we give You thanks for Your great glory, Lord God, Heavenly King, O God, almighty Father. Lord Jesus Christ, Only Begotten Son, Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, You take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us; You take away the sins of the world, receive our prayer; You are seated at the right hand of the Father, have mercy on us. For You alone are the Holy One, You alone are the Lord, You alone are the Most High, Jesus Christ, with the Holy Spirit, in the glory of God the Father. Amen.

Response to Biblical Readings

After First and Second Reading:

Reader: The Word of the Lord

Assembly: Thanks be to God.

Gospel Acclamation:

Assembly: Alleluia (this is omitted during Lent).

Gospel Dialogue

Priest (or Deacon): The Lord be with you.

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Priest (or Deacon): A reading from the holy Gospel according to _____.

Assembly: Glory to You, O Lord.

Profession of Faith (Nicene Creed)

Assembly: I believe in one God, the Father almighty, maker of Heaven and earth, of all things visible and invisible. I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Only Begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages. God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father; through Him all things were made. For us men and for our salvation He came down from Heaven, and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary, and became man. For our sake He was crucified under Pontius Pilate, He suffered death and was buried, and rose again on the third day in accordance with the Scriptures. He ascended into Heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead and His kingdom will have no end. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, Who proceeds from the Father and the Son, Who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, Who has spoken through the prophets. I believe in one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. I confess one Baptism for the forgiveness of sins and I look forward to the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come. Amen.

Invitation to Prayer

Priest: Pray, brethren ... acceptable to God, the almighty Father.

Assembly: May the Lord accept the sacrifice at your hands for the praise and glory of His Name, for our good and the good of all His holy Church.

Preface Dialogue

Priest: The Lord be with you.

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Priest: Lift up your hearts.

Assembly: We lift them up to the Lord.

Priest: Let us give thanks to the Lord our God.

Assembly: It is right and just.

Preface Acclamation (Holy, Holy, Holy)

Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of hosts. Heaven and earth are full of Your glory. Hosanna in the highest. Blessed is He who comes in the Name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest.

The Mystery of Faith

Priest: The mystery of faith.

Assembly: (learn the one used at your parish):

Form A

We proclaim Your Death, O Lord, and profess Your Resurrection until You come again.

Form B

When we eat this Bread and drink this Cup, we proclaim Your Death, O Lord, until You come again.

Form C

Save us, Savior of the world, for by Your Cross and Resurrection, You have set us free.

Doxology

Priest: Through Him, and with Him, and in Him, O God almighty Father, in the unity of the Holy Spirit, all glory and honor is Yours, forever and ever.

Assembly: Amen.

The Lord's Prayer

Assembly: Our Father, Who art in Heaven, Hallowed by Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

Priest: ... and the coming of our Savior, Jesus Christ.

Assembly: For the kingdom, the power and the glory are Yours now and forever.

Sign of Peace

Priest: The peace of the Lord be with you always.

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Lamb of God

Assembly: Lamb of God, You take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us. Lamb of God, You take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us. Lamb of God, You take away the sins of the world, grant us peace.

Invitation to Communion

Priest: Behold the Lamb of God, behold Him who takes away the sins of the world. Blessed are those called to the supper of the Lamb.

Assembly: Lord, I am not worthy that You should enter under my roof, but only say the word, and my soul shall be healed.

Communion

Priest/Minister of Holy Communion (Host): The Body of Christ. **Individual Response: Amen.**

Priest/Minister of Holy Communion (Chalice): The Blood of Christ. **Individual Response: Amen.**

Concluding Rites

Priest: The Lord be with you.

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Final Blessing

Simple Blessing:

Priest: May almighty God bless you, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

Assembly: [make the sign of the cross] Amen.

Solemn Blessing:

We bow and respond Amen to each petition of the blessing.

Assembly: Amen.

Dismissal

Priest (or Deacon): Go forth, the Mass is ended.

OR

Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord.

OR

Go in peace, glorifying the Lord by your life.

OR

Go in peace.

Assembly: Thanks be to God.

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