

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

QUESTIONS ON PRINCIPLES OF CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING

By Sr. Mildred Truchard, Incarnate Word Convent, Victoria, TX

1. The document _____ taught that, "by his Incarnation the Son of God has united himself in some fashion with every person".
- On the Church in the Modern World
 - Dei Verbum
 - Lumen Gentium
 - Declaration on Religious Freedom

Answer: A: Gaudium et Spes (Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World) "The truth is that only in the mystery of the Incarnate Word does the mystery of man take on light. He who is "the image of the invisible God" is Himself the perfect man. ... Since human nature as He assumed it was not annulled, by that very fact it has been raised up to a divine dignity in our respect too. For by His incarnation the Son of God has united Himself in some fashion with every man..." **Documents of Vatican II; Gaudium et Spes, #22**

2. The U.S. patroness of ecology and the environment is _____.
- Saint Elizabeth Seaton
 - Saint Francis of Assisi
 - Saint Kateri Tekakwitha
 - Saint Frances Cabrini

Answer C: Saint Kateri Tekakwitha "Blessed Kateri is a patron of ecology and ecologists, of the environment, environmentalism, environmentalists, exiles, orphans, the exiled, those ridiculed for their faith and for World Youth Day."

<https://catholicecology.net/blog/reflecting-blessed-kateri-tekakwitha>

3. The first of the major social encyclicals, by Pope Leo XIII, "On the Condition of the Working Person," is _____.
- Reconstruction of the Social Order
 - Rerum Novarum
 - Hundredth Anniversary/Call to Action
 - Octogesima Adveniens

Answer – B: Rerum Novarum "The first of the major social encyclicals, (Rerum Novarum) sought to apply traditional Catholic teaching to the new conditions created by the Industrial Revolution. The pope's deep concern over the growing alienation of workers from the Church and the widening and increasingly bitter division between the classes added urgency to his message." *Rerum Novarum*; The Harpercollins Encyclopedia of Catholicism, p. 1106

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

4. The Principle of Catholic Social Teaching that states we are called to be good stewards of what has been entrusted to us is _____.
- Remember the poor
 - Take care of your brother and sister
 - Solidarity
 - Care for God's Creation

Answer - D: Care for God's Creation "Stewardship of Creation: Catholic tradition insists that we show our respect for the Creator by our stewardship of creation. We are called to protect people and the planet, living our faith in relationship with all of God's creation." www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

5. A Principle of Catholic Social Teaching (CST) expressing that each person is precious and the lives and welfare of all people are priorities is _____.
- Dignity of the Human Person
 - Rights and Responsibilities
 - We are one human family
 - You are precious in my eyes

Answer – A: Dignity of the Human Person "Human Dignity: In a world warped by materialism and declining respect for human life, the Catholic Church proclaims that human life is sacred and that the dignity of the person is the foundation of a moral vision for society. Our belief in the sanctity of human life and the inherent dignity of the human person is the foundation of all the principles of our social teaching." www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

6. Which of the CST Principles states that a healthy community is achieved when we protect the rights of all people?
- Dignity of the Human Person
 - Rights and Responsibilities
 - Being our brothers' and sisters' keepers
 - Organization of society to protect life

Answer – B: Rights and Responsibilities "Catholic tradition teaches that human dignity can be protected and a healthy community can be achieved only if human rights are protected and responsibilities are met. Therefore, every person has a fundamental right to life and a right to those things required for human decency. Corresponding to these rights are duties and responsibilities -- to one another, to our families, and to the larger society." www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

7. Which of the CST Principles states that we are one human family, regardless of our differences?
- Solidarity
 - Protect people and the planet
 - Dignity of the Human Person
 - Human rights achieve a healthy community

Answer – A: Solidarity “Solidarity: Catholic social teaching proclaims that we are our brothers' and sisters' keepers, wherever they live. We are one human family, whatever our national, racial, ethnic, economic, and ideological differences. Solidarity means that ‘loving our neighbor’ has global dimensions in an interdependent world.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

8. Which CST Principle states that we must protect people, the planet and the environment in which we live?
- Dignity of the Human Person
 - Respect of all people’s rights
 - Participation in Community
 - Care for God’s Creation

Answer – D: Care for God’s Creation “Stewardship of Creation: Catholic tradition insists that we show our respect for the Creator by our stewardship of creation. We are called to protect people and the planet, living our faith in relationship with all of God’s creation. This environmental challenge has fundamental moral and ethical dimensions which cannot be ignored.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

9. That all people have the right to life, food, shelter, education, and employment is the CST Principal of _____.
- Government’s Role in Society
 - Rights and Responsibilities
 - The Poor and Vulnerable Are First
 - Care for God’s Creation

Answer – B: Rights and Responsibilities “Rights and Responsibilities: Catholic tradition teaches that human dignity can be protected and a healthy community can be achieved only if human rights are protected and responsibilities are met. Therefore, every person has a fundamental right to life and a right to those things required for human decency. Corresponding to these rights are duties and responsibilities -- to one another, to our families, and to the

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

larger society.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

10. Which CST Principle states that loving our neighbors will promote a culture of respect and lead to peace in the communities of the world?
- a. Dignity of the Human Person
 - b. The Call to Peace and Justice
 - c. Solidarity
 - d. Love Your Neighbor

Answer – C: Solidarity “Solidarity: Catholic social teaching proclaims that we are our brothers' and sisters' keepers, wherever they live. We are one human family, whatever our national, racial, ethnic, economic, and ideological differences. Solidarity means that "loving our neighbor" has global dimensions in an interdependent world.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

11. One of the seven themes of CST, explaining that human beings are not only sacred, but social, is _____.
- a. Community and Participation
 - b. Option for the Poor
 - c. See Jesus in Everyone
 - d. The Common Good

Answer – A: Community and Participation “Community and the Common Good: In a global culture driven by excessive individualism, our tradition proclaims that the person is not only sacred but also social. How we organize our society -- in economics and politics, in law and policy -- directly affects human dignity and the capacity of individuals to grow in community. Our Church teaches that the role of the government and other institutions is to protect human life and human dignity and promote the common good.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

12. One of the seven themes of the CST, stating that the economy must serve people and that their basic right to work for a fair wage must be respected, is _____.
- a. Community and Participation
 - b. Role of the Government
 - c. Dignity of Work and Rights of Workers
 - d. Citizen’s Rights

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

Answer – C: Dignity of Work and Rights of Workers “Dignity of Work and Rights of Workers: In a marketplace where too often the quarterly bottom line takes precedence over the rights of workers, we believe that the economy must serve people, not the other way around. If the dignity of work is to be protected, then the basic rights of workers must be respected -- the right to productive work, to decent and fair wages, to organize and join unions, to private property and to economic initiative.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

13. The CST Principle, _____, explains that in a global culture driven by excessive individualism, the role of the government and other institutions is to protect human life.
- a. Community and Participation
 - b. The Role of Government
 - c. Dignity of Work and Rights of Workers
 - d. Protection of Human Life

Answer – A: Community and Participation “Community and the Common Good - In a global culture driven by excessive individualism, our tradition proclaims that the person is not only sacred but also social. How we organize our society -- in economics and politics, in law and policy -- directly affects human dignity and the capacity of individuals to grow in community. Our Church teaches that the role of the government and other institutions is to protect human life and human dignity and promote the common good.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

14. The CST Principle, _____, reminds us that we are specifically called to take action on behalf of the most vulnerable members of society.
- a. Community and Participation
 - b. Option for the Poor
 - c. Love Your Neighbor
 - d. The Call to Peace and Justice

Answer – B: Option for the Poor “Option for the Poor and Vulnerable: Catholic teaching proclaims that a basic moral test is how our most vulnerable members are faring. In a society marred by deepening divisions between rich and poor, our tradition recalls the story of the Last Judgment (Mt. 25) and instructs us to put the needs of the poor and vulnerable first.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

15. Which CST Principle states that as a community of faith, we have the obligation to reach out to those most in need?
- The Common Good
 - Option for the Poor
 - Our Moral Vision
 - Rights and Responsibilities

Answer – B: Option for the Poor “Option for the Poor and Vulnerable: Catholic teaching proclaims that a basic moral test is how our most vulnerable members are faring. In a society marred by deepening divisions between rich and poor, our tradition recalls the story of the Last Judgment (Mt. 25) and instructs us to put the needs of the poor and vulnerable first.”
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16. The CST Principle, _____, states that the economy must serve people, and that people are to have a fair wage, work in a good conditions and can organize themselves.
- Community and Participation
 - The Common Good
 - Dignity of Work and Rights of Workers
 - Citizens’ Rights

Answer – C: Dignity of Work and Rights of Workers “Dignity of Work and Rights of Workers: In a marketplace where too often the quarterly bottom line takes precedence over the rights of workers, we believe that the economy must serve people, not the other way around. If the dignity of work is to be protected, then the basic rights of workers must be respected -- the right to productive work, to decent and fair wages, to organize and join unions, to private property and to economic initiative.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

17. The CST Principle, _____, is the foundation for all the principles of the Catholic Social Teaching.
- Dignity of the Human Person
 - Community and Participation
 - Love Your Neighbor
 - The Common Good

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

Answer – A: Dignity of the Human Person “Human Dignity: In a world warped by materialism and declining respect for human life, the Catholic Church proclaims that human life is sacred and that the dignity of the person is the foundation of a moral vision for society. Our belief in the sanctity of human life and the inherent dignity of the human person is the foundation of all the principles of our social teaching.” www.cctwincities.org/advocacy, Catholic Social Teaching, Key Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

18. St. Pope John Paul’s encyclical, _____, revitalized the pro-life movement and defense of human life as a fundamental Christian value and introduced the phrase “culture of life.”
- a. Evangelium Vitae
 - b. Laudate Si
 - c. Sollicitudo Rei Socialis
 - d. Laborem Exercens

Answer – A: Evangelium Vitae “Of all the writings of Pope John Paul II, **Evangelium Vitae** may prove to have the greatest practical and political significance. This *magna carta* for the pro-life movement revitalized the defense of human life as a fundamental Christian value and introduced the phrase ‘culture of life,’ ... ‘The gospel of life (*evangelium vitae*) is at the heart of Jesus message,’ writes John Paul in the first line of his encyclical letter. Christ desires nothing less than the fullness of life for all human beings, now and in eternity.” “**Build the Culture of Life**”, **Christopher Kaczor**.

19. Pope Francis’s encyclical on the care of our planet is called _____.
- a. Evangelium Vitae
 - b. Laudato Si
 - c. Sollicitudo Rei Socialis
 - d. Labore Exercens

Answer – B: Laudato Si “Encyclical Letter, **LAUDATO SI’** of THE HOLY FATHER **FRANCIS** ON CARE FOR OUR COMMON HOME” www.vatican.va

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL