

# Elementary Religious Education Standards of Learning

Grades Preschool—8

**Textbooks Approved for use in Arlington Diocese:**

*Faith and Life*, Ignatius Press

*Alive in Christ*, Our Sunday Visitor

*Christ our Life*, Loyola

*Spirit of Truth*, Sophia Press

Note: each grade builds on the previous one. Students are responsible for all content, up to and including their current grade level.

**Review Assessments (and Answer Keys) and  
Database of Glossary available at**

**[www.arlingtondiocese.org](http://www.arlingtondiocese.org)**

## 12. RESOURCES

### Glossary

**The Glossary can be downloaded at [www.arlingtondiocese.org](http://www.arlingtondiocese.org) to make flashcards.**

Aaron (OT): the brother of Moses. God made Aaron Moses' spokesman. Aaron was the one who made the golden calf while Moses was on Mt. Sinai.

Abel (OT): Adam and Eve's second son, who was murdered by his brother Cain.

Abortion (Gr. 8): The deliberate murder of the unborn child in the womb of his/her mother.

Abraham (OT): The father of God's Chosen People.

Absolution (Gr. 2): The taking away of our sins; the words of absolution are, "I absolve you from your sins in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen."

Abstinence (Gr. 8): A form of penance, such as refraining from eating meat.

Act of the Apostles (NT): A book in the New Testament written by St. Luke, which tells about the history of the early Church during the times of the Apostles.

Actual grace (Gr. 8): Supernatural help from God in which He inspires us to do good and avoid evil.

Adam (OT): The first man created by God.

Adoration (Gr. 3): Worship and loving adoration of the Father Almighty and the Supreme Good.

Advent (1): The liturgical season of four weeks before Christmas, during which we prepare for the birth of Jesus.

Alleluia (3): Taken from the Hebrew, meaning, "All praise to the God Who is." In the Liturgy of the Mass, it is repeated as an expression of joy or thanksgiving.

All-Good (Gr. 3): God is all desirable, enjoyable, satisfying; moral.

All-holy (Gr. 6): All-morally or spiritually excellent.

All-Just (Gr. 6): Perfectly gives others what they are due.

All-Knowing (Gr. 3): God is aware of all things, even our thoughts, and desires.

All-Loving (Gr. 3): God is love, choosing the good of others as a free gift without selfishness.

All-Merciful (Gr. 6): Extends endless mercy (compassion or forgiveness) toward someone whom it is within one's power to condemn.

All-Perfect (Gr. 3): God is perfect in all ways; is as good as can possibly be.

All-Powerful (Gr. 3): God can do anything according to His will.

All-Present (Gr. 3): God is everywhere: on Heaven, on earth, in all places.

Almsgiving (Gr. 1): When we give money and goods to others as an act of charity.

Altar (OT): A table specifically dedicated to God, upon which a priest offers of sacrifices.

Amen (1): “Yes” or “So be it”; an affirmation of faith.

Amendment (Gr. 2): To decide something (e.g., to decide not to sin again)

Andrew, Apostle (NT): brought the faith to Petras in Greece. In the year 70 AD he was bound to a cross and preached until he died.

Angels (Gr. 1): Pure spirits created by God, who serve God as helpers and messengers.

Anger (Gr. 8): Unjustified hostility or displeasure.

Annulment (Gr. 8): A declaration of the Church stating that a marriage was invalid.

Annunciation (NT): A Church feast which celebrates the Angel Gabriel’s announcement to Mary that She was to be the Mother of God.

Anointing (OT): An act of putting oil on someone as a sign that God is giving his strength, power, or healing to him/her.

Apostasy (Gr. 6): The act by which a baptized person, after possessing the true Christian faith, rejects it.

Apostles (Gr. 3): The twelve men chosen from among the disciples to bring the Good News to the world; the first bishops of the Catholic Church.

Apostles (NT): The twelve men Jesus chose to be the first leaders (bishops) of the Church and to build up the Kingdom of God.

Apostles’ Creed (Gr. 5): A summary and profession of faith in the chief mysteries and other truths revealed by God through Jesus Christ and His Apostles and taught by the Church.

Apostolic (Mark of the Church) (Gr. 5): The Church is apostolic because she traces her teaching and authority to the Apostles.

Apostolic Fathers of the Church (Gr. 8): Christian writers of the first and second centuries thought to have had personal relations with the Apostles or to have been directly influenced by their writings.

Apostolic Letters (Gr. 8): One of the divisions of writings coming from the Roman Curia. An apostolic letter may be drawn up in the Pope’s name, or signed by the Pope, or an encyclical (written by the Pope).

Apostolic Succession (Gr. 7): The unbroken chain of bishops from the Apostles to the present day.

Ark of the Covenant (OT): A wooden chest covered in God which contained the Ten Commandments, manna, and Aaron’s staff.

Ascension (Gr. 4): Forty days after the Resurrection, Jesus rose to Heaven where He seats at the right hand of the Father.

Ascension (NT): When Jesus went up to Heaven forty days after His Resurrection from the dead.

Assumption (Gr. 2): At the end of her earthly life, Mary was taken to Heaven body and soul.

Atheism (Gr. 8): The denial of the existence of God.

Atone (Gr. 3): To make amends and restore union. Jesus atones for our sins and restores us to union with the Father.

Atonement (Gr. 3): On the Cross, Christ atoned for our sin—totally and completely. This sacrifice is made present on the altar during Mass. We can turn to God with repentance and faith to find forgiveness and healing.

Attributes of God (Gr. 5): The qualities of God.

Author (Gr. 3): One who writes; God is the Author of the Word of God written in the Bible.

Authority (Gr. 5): The power or right to govern.

Baptism (Gr. 1): The Sacrament instituted by Jesus to wash away our sins and fill us with His life of grace.

Baptism by blood (Gr. 8): The possibility of salvation for those who have not received the Sacrament of Baptism, by having died as martyrs for Christ.

Baptism by desire (Gr. 8): The possibility of salvation for those who, through no fault of their own, do not know about the necessity of the Sacrament of Baptism to enter Heaven.

Bartholomew [Nathaniel], Apostle (NT): was flayed to death in 44 AD in Armenia. He brought the Gospel to Asia Minor, India, and Armenia (the modern-day Soviet Union, east of Turkey, Northwest of Iran).

Beatific vision (Gr. 8): The act of understanding by which those in Heaven see and know God clearly and immediately—as fully as human beings can know.

Beatitude (NT): The promise of true happiness made by Jesus to those who Follow Him faithfully.

Beatitudes (NT): The eight blessings pronounced by our Lord at the beginning of His Sermon on the Mount (Mt. 5:3-10).

Beauty (Gr. 6): The combination of qualities, such as shape, color, or form that pleases the senses; the combination of qualities that pleases the intellect or moral senses.

Bethlehem (NT): The city of David, the town where Jesus was born.

Bible (Gr. 3): Sacred Scripture, the Word of God recorded by human writers.

Blasphemy (Gr. 6): Irreverence toward God, His Saints, or consecrated objects.

Blessed Sacrament (Gr. 2): The Eucharist; Jesus truly present in the consecrated Host.

Blessed Trinity (Gr. 1): The mystery of One God, Who is three Divine Persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.

Blessing (Gr. 6): A spiritual grace.

Body (Gr. 2): The physical part of the person.

Borrow (Gr. 6): To use something with permission that will be returned.

Bread (Gr. 2): A food made of wheat.

Cain (OT): Adam and Eve's first son, who murdered his brother Abel.

Calvary (NT): The hilltop on Mt. Moriah, in Jerusalem, where Jesus died.

Canaan (OT): The Name given to the promised land of the Israelites.

Capital Sins (Gr. 8): The seven principal vices from which others flow, namely: pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth.

Cardinal (Gr. 8): A special title given to a bishop.

Catholic (Mark of the Church) (Gr. 5): The Church is catholic because the Church is universal across all times and all places.

Celibacy (Gr. 6): To possess oneself and master and order one's sexual powers without acting upon them. As a state in life, this allows one to serve God and the Church with singleness of heart.

Chalice (Gr. 2): The Sacred Cup in which the Precious Blood is consecrated.

Charity (Gr. 4): to love God above all things and our neighbor for love of God.

Chastity (Gr. 6): To give oneself generously, including one's sexual powers, according to one's state of life (according to the sixth and ninth commandments)

Chrism (Gr. 8): An oil consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thursday used in Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders.

Christ (NT): A Greek word meaning, "anointed one." This title was given to Jesus.

Christmas (Gr. 1): A Church feast on which we celebrate the birth of Jesus.

Church (Gr. 1): The society of God's people united in faith and worship under the direction of the pope.

Church Militant (Gr. 8): The members of the Church on earth.

Church Suffering (Gr. 8): The members of the Church in Purgatory.

Church Triumphant (Gr. 8): The members of the Church in Heaven.

Communion (Gr. 2): To be put in union with; when we receive the Eucharist we are put in union with our Lord.

Communion of Saints (Gr. 8): All people, living and dead, who are followers of Jesus (the Church Militant, the Church Suffering, and the Church Triumphant).

Complement (Gr. 6): A thing that completes or brings to perfection.

Conclave (Gr. 8): The gathering of cardinals to elect a new pope.

Concupiscence (Gr. 2): The inclination to sin.

Confess (Gr. 2): To tell our sins; in the Sacrament of Confession we tell our sins to the priest.

Confessional (Gr. 2): Where we confess our sins to a priest for the Sacrament of Penance.

Confirmation (Gr. 4): The Sacrament of Confirmation confers the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and His gifts upon the recipient, strengthening their baptismal grace so they may spread and defend the Faith.

Contemplation (Gr. 8): A higher form of affective prayer, above meditation, in which the mind and will are engrossed in sincere concentration on God and love for Him.

Contrition (Gr. 2): Sorrow for sin.

Corporal Works of Mercy (Gr. 6): Acts of charity that serve the physical needs of a person, namely: feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless, visit the sick, visit the imprisoned, and bury the dead.

Counsel (Gr. 8): Aids us in making right judgments

Covenant (Gr. 5): An oath that unites people together.

Covenant (OT): An oath or agreement that binds two people(s) together. In the Old Testament, God entered a covenant with Israel. Jesus made a new and eternal covenant between God and us.

Covetousness (Gr. 8): Excessive greed.

Creator (Gr. 2): One Who creates (out of nothing).

Creed (Gr. 5): A summary of beliefs.

Crucified (Gr. 2): Nailed to a Cross.

Curses (Gr. 6): A solemn utterance intended to invoke harm on someone or something.

David (OT): The second king of Israel, the son of Jesse.

Death (Gr. 2): The separation of the body and the soul.

Debt (Gr. 6): What is owed another.

Decalogue (OT): Literally means "Ten Words"; another name for the Ten Commandments.

Deed (Gr. 6): An action we choose to do.

Deliberate ignorance (Gr. 6): Willfully choosing not to learn the truth.

Demons (Gr. 3): Fallen angels (created spirits) cast into hell for rebelling against God. Demons tempt us to sin; their leader is Satan.

Despair (Gr. 6): To give up hope.

Detachment (Gr. 6): To not be bound by material possessions or relationships.

Detest (Gr. 2): To hate.

Detraction (Gr. 6): To harm another's reputation by telling something true without sufficient reason.

Diaconate (Gr. 3): Deacons; deacons serve the priesthood and are committed to the poor and acts of charity; they may be transitional or permanent.

Dignity (Gr. 2): A quality of being worthy of honor or respect.

Diocese (Gr. 8): A geographical region made up of many parishes and ruled by a bishop. We live in the Diocese of Arlington.

Disciples (NT): Followers of Jesus.

Distinct (Gr. 6): Readily distinguishable.

Doctors of the Church (Gr. 8): A title officially given by the Church since the Middle Ages to certain writes of great learning and holiness, who have distinguished themselves by their defense, explanation, and preservation of the doctrine of the Church.

Doctrine (Gr. 8): Any truth taught by the Church as necessary for acceptance by the faith. The truth may be formally revealed or a theological conclusion, or part of the natural law.

Dogma (Gr. 8): A truth directly proposed by the Church for our belief as an article of Divine Revelation.

Domestic Church (Gr. 8): The Family, who grows the Church in number and worship through faith formation in the home.

Easter (Gr. 1): The day we celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus. Easter is celebrated as an Octave (8 days), and Easter Season lasts from Easter Sunday until Pentecost.

Ecumenical Council (Gr. 7): The gathering of the bishops throughout the world (with universal invitation and sufficient representation) together with the pope for a special reason.

Ecumenism (Gr. 8): The term referring to the fostering of unity among all Christians.

Eden (Garden of Eden) (OT): Paradise; a place created by God where Adam and Eve lived.

Effects of the Sacrament (Gr. 1): What the Sacrament does.

Elizabeth (NT): Mother of John the Baptist, and cousin of Mary.

Encyclical (Gr. 8): A letter written by the pope to teach the Church about matters of faith, morals, or discipline.

Envy (Gr. 8): Discontent over the good fortune of others.

Episcopate (Gr. 3): Bishops; the men with the fullness of ordination who teach, govern and sanctify in their diocese as a representative of Christ.

Equal (Gr. 2): One is not greater than another.

Esau (OT): The brother of Jacob who sold his birthright and was tricked out of his father's blessing by Jacob.

Eternal (Gr. 6): without beginning or end.

Eucharist (Gr. 2): The Sacrament instituted by Jesus in which His presence is contained (Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity) in the species of bread and wine and given to the baptized for the nourishment of the life of grace in the soul.

Eucharistic Fast (Gr. 2): To not eat or drink for one full hour before communion (except water and medicine); the elderly and infirmed do not need to fast.

Euthanasia (Gr. 8): The intentional painless killing, or hastening of the death, of an innocent person (usually the person is suffering illness or disease); it is murder.

Evangelical Counsels (Gr. 7): Vows Religious men and women make that embody the virtue of Christ, namely poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Evangelists (NT): The four writers of the Gospels: St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John.

Eve (OT): The first woman created by God; the wife of Adam.

Ever-Virgin (Gr. 7): The Marian Dogma that declares Mary maintained her purity throughout her life.

Ex Cathedra (Gr. 7): A Latin phrase meaning "from the chair of authority." This is the term used to indicate when the Pope is speaking infallibly.

Examination of Conscience (Gr. 2): when we judge ourselves by God's laws to know our sins.

Exist (Gr. 3): To be.

Existence (Gr. 6): The state of being.

Exodus (OT): When God's Chosen People, who had been slaves in Egypt, left Egypt to go to the Promised Land. It is also the name of the second book of the Bible, which tells this story.

Faith (Gr. 4): To believe in God and His Revelation.

Faithfulness (Gr. 8): To believe, love, and serve God always.

False Witness (Gr. 6): To not speak the truth.

Fathers of the Church (Gr. 8): A title given to roughly 70 saintly writers of the early centuries (second to seventh centuries) who are recognized for their special witness of the faith marked by antiquity, orthodoxy, and sanctity.

Fear of the Lord (Gr. 8): Holy awe and reverence for God.

Feast/Feast Day (Gr. 7): One of several days set aside by the Church for giving special honor to God, Mary, the saints, or sacred mysteries and events.

Fixed Formula Prayer (Gr. 8): The recitation of a memorized prayer, such as the Our Father, Hail Mary, etc.

Flattery (Gr. 6): To give undue complements (to manipulate); false praise.

Forever (Gr. 2): All future time, without end.

Fortitude (Gr. 3): Ensures firmness in difficulties and constancy in the pursuit of the good.

Fraud (Gr. 6): Depriving someone of something to which he or she has a right.

Fruits of the Holy Spirit (Gr. 8): The twelve signs of a healthy Christian life, namely: charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, gentleness, generosity, fidelity, long-suffering, modesty and chastity.

Gabriel (NT): The archangel who came to Mary and announced to her that She would be the Mother of Jesus.

General Judgment (Gr. 8): The judgment of the entire human race at the end of the world.

Generosity (Gr. 8): To give of yourself as though you are giving to Christ Himself.

Gentiles (NT): People who are not Jews.

Gentleness (Mildness) (Gr. 8): To be obedient and submissive to God's will in all things.

Gifts of the Holy Spirit (Gr. 8): Supernatural initiatives conferred with the reception of sanctifying grace. The seven gifts strengthen us to live our faith.

Glorified Body (Gr. 4): After the Resurrection Jesus possessed His same body, now glorified. Our glorified body, which will be united with our souls will live forever. It will possess four qualities: impassibility (it will not suffer or corrupt), brilliance (it will shine with the light of glory), agility (it will be freed from slowness, and move at the speed of thought), and subtility (the body will subject to the soul).

Glory (Gr. 3): Praise, worship, thanksgiving (offered to God); great honor.

Gluttony (Gr. 8): Uncontrolled desire for food and drink.

God the Father (Gr. 2): The First Divine Person of the Blessed Trinity.

God the Holy Spirit (Gr. 2): The Third Divine Person of the Blessed Trinity.

God the Son (Gr. 2): The Second Divine Person of the Blessed Trinity.

Godhead (Gr. 2): The Triune God.

Good News (NT): The message of God's saving love for us as told to us by Jesus.

Goodness (Gr. 6): To always do the good and upright thing, to be pleasing to God.

Gospel (Gr. 3): The Good News of Jesus and the Kingdom of God. There are four Gospels, found at the beginning of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

Gospel (NT): One of the four accounts of the life, death, and Resurrection of Jesus in the New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John).

Grace (Gr. 1): A supernatural gift from God to make us holy and to unite us with Him now and forever.

Great Commandment(s) of Love (Gr. 1): You shall love the Lord with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, and all your mind; and you shall love your neighbor as yourself.

Guardian Angel (Gr. 2): The angel God assigns to each human person to help them get to Heaven.

Heaven (Gr. 1): Eternal happiness where we may live forever with God and the angels and Saints.

Hebrews (OT): The descendants of Abraham.

Hell (Gr. 2): Where the souls of those separated from God will suffer forever.

Heresy (Gr. 6): Willful denial or corruption of a truth of the Faith.

Herodians (NT): A group of Jews who supported the dynasty of Herod and shared its loyalty to Rome.

Hierarchy (Gr. 8): A ranking of those in authority. In the Church, the hierarchy is the Pope and the Bishops under him. It is their duty to teach, govern and sanctify.

Holy (Gr. 6): Being like God.

Holy (Mark of the Church) (Gr. 5): The Church is holy because she is united with Christ, who through the Church sanctifies all people and makes possible holiness in life.

Holy Days of Obligation (Gr. 6): A special feast, besides Sunday, when Catholics are required to participate at Mass. These are: Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God (January 1); Ascension Thursday (40 days after Easter) which is often moved to Sunday; Assumption of Mary (August 15); All Saints Day (November 1); Immaculate Conception (December 8), which is our country's patronal feast; and Christmas (December 25).

Holy Family (NT): Jesus, Mary, and Joseph.

Holy Oils (Gr. 4): There are three holy oils: Oil of Catechumens, Oil of the Infirm, and Sacred Chrism.

Holy Orders (Gr. 3): The Sacrament through which the mission entrusted by Christ to His Apostles continues to be exercised in the Church until the end of time; it is the apostolic ministry. It includes three degrees: episcopate (bishops), presbyterate (priests) and diaconate (deacons).

Homily (Gr. 8): The explanation of God's word by the priest or deacon at Mass.

Honor (Gr. 6): To show reverence to some being for its excellence.

Hope (Gr. 4): To trust in God and His promises, especially of eternal life.

Host (Gr. 2): Before consecration it is a small piece of bread made with only water and wheat, after consecration it is the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus, really and truly present.

Human person (Gr. 2): A creature comprised of a body-rational soul unity.

Hypostatic union (Gr. 4): The union of the two natures (human and divine) in the one Divine Person of Jesus.

Idolatry (Gr. 6): To give honor or worship to something other than God.

Immaculate Conception (Gr. 2): The doctrine that Mary, the Mother of God the Son (Jesus), was from the instant of her conception free from all stain of sin. It is celebrated on the Church calendar on December 8; this is the patronal feast of the United States and a Holy Day of Obligation.

Immortal (Gr. 5): Will not die (our soul is immortal).

Imperfect Contrition (also called Attrition) (Gr. 2): Sorrow for sins out of fear of God's just punishment.

Impurity (Gr. 6): A thought or action against chastity.

Incarnation (Gr. 1): God the Son became man, as the Divine Person of Jesus.

Indefectibility (Gr. 8): The truth that the Catholic Church will last until the end of the world.

Indelible (Gr. 4): Cannot be removed. Three Sacraments confer an indelible character, seal or mark upon the soul of the recipient: Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders.

Indelible character (Gr. 7): A mark or seal placed upon the soul that cannot be removed.

Indifference (Gr. 6): To not show partiality or lack of concert.

Indissoluble (Gr. 5): It cannot be broken apart. Marriage is indissoluble—it lasts until one of the spouses die.

Infinite (Gr. 3): Limitless or endless; immeasurable.

Initiation (Gr. 8): Becoming part of the Church. The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist.

Innocent Life (Gr. 6): A person who is without guilt (preborn or born).

Inspiration (OT): The special help which God gave to those who wrote the books of the Bible. They were inspired to write the truths God wanted to be written.

Intercession (Gr. 6): Praying for someone and their intentions.

Invalid Marriage (Gr. 8): A marriage that in the eye of God did not take place because something essential was missing from it at the time the couple exchanged their vows. For example, if the couple did not intend marriage in accord with God's plan—life-long mutual love, fidelity, or openness to children.

Invisible (Gr. 2): Things we cannot see, such as angels and souls.

Irreligious (Gr. 6): To not practice religion.

Isaac (OT): The only son of Abraham and Sarah. God tested Abraham ordering him to sacrifice Isaac. Abraham proved to be faithful, and God stopped him. Isaac married Rebecca; his sons were Jacob and Esau.

Isaiah (OT): One of the greatest prophets of the Old Testament. He foretold many things about the coming of the Savior, Jesus.

Israel (OT): The name God gave to Jacob. The Jewish people were named after him.

Israelites (OT): The descendants of Jacob.

James the Greater (Apostle) (NT): was bishop of Jerusalem and was beheaded there. His relics were transferred to Spain.

James the Less (Apostle) (NT): was martyred in Jerusalem by stoning. According to legend, he was taken to the pinnacle of the temple and ordered to dissuade the assembly from belief in Christ; instead, He preached the Gospel.

Jerusalem (NT): The city David conquered after becoming king. The Temple was built in Jerusalem. Jesus taught in Jerusalem, and it is here that He was crucified, died, and rose again.

Jesse (OT): The father of King David.

Jesus (NT): The Son of God; the second Person of the Trinity who became man and died for our sins.

Jews (OT): The people who follow the traditions of the Old Testament and who are still waiting for the Savior.

John (Evangelist and Apostle) (NT): escaped death by poisoning and boiling oil. He was banished to Patmos, an island off the southwest of Asia Minor, where he wrote the book of Revelation. After his return to Ephesus, he died a natural death.

John the Baptist (NT): The last and greatest of the prophets before Jesus.

Jordan River (NT): The main river of Israel. Jesus was baptized in the Jordan River by His cousin John the Baptist.

Joseph (NT): The foster father of Jesus and husband of Mary.

Joseph (OT): The favorite of Jacob's twelve sons, whose brothers sold him into slavery in Egypt. He saved God's people from famine and brought them to live in Egypt.

Joshua (OT): The judge who took Moses' place and led God's people into the Promised Land.

Joy (Gr. 8): To be filled with and express peace and happiness that comes from God.

Judas (Apostle) (NT): after he betrayed Jesus, Judas hung himself.

Jude [Thaddaeus] (Apostle) (NT): he preached in Persia (Iran today), and there was shot to death with arrows.

Judea (NT): The southern part of Israel where Jerusalem and Bethlehem are located.

Judges (OT): The non-hereditary rulers of the Israelites, e.g., Samuel, Gideon, Samson.

Judgment (final) (Gr. 2): When Jesus evaluates the just reward for our thoughts, words, deeds, and omissions.

Justice (Gr. 3): The constant and firm will to give their due to God and neighbor.

Killing (Gr. 6): The taking of a life.

Kindness (Gr. 8): To be gentle and good to all you meet, because you see Christ in them.

Kingdom of God (Gr. 6): The reign of Christ here on earth through the Church and perfectly in Heaven.

Kingdom of God (NT): The reign of Christ here on earth through the Church and perfectly in Heaven.

Knowledge (Gr. 8): Allows us to come to know and be in a relationship with God

Last Supper (NT): Jesus' last meal with the Apostles where He changed bread and wine into His Body and Blood and commanded the Apostles to do the same. The Last Supper was the first Mass.

Lazarus (NT): Brother of Mary and Martha, who Jesus raised from the dead.

Lectio Divina (Gr. 6): Praying with the Scriptures.

Lecturn (Gr. 7): The reading desk from which Scripture is read.

Legitimate (Gr. 6): Lawful or according to established rules.

Lent (Gr. 1): The liturgical season when we prepare for the Passion and Resurrection of Jesus.

Liturgical Year (Gr. 1): The annual cycle of the Church year during which the principal mysteries of our Faith are celebrated.

Liturgy (Gr. 2): The official and public worship of the Church.

Liturgy of the Eucharist (Gr. 2): the second and most solemn part of the Mass where Jesus become present and the actual Sacrifice of the Cross is made present, and we receive Christ in Holy Communion.

Liturgy of the Hours (Divine Office) (Gr. 7): The prayer of the Church using psalms, hymns, and readings. It is called the Liturgy of the Hours because parts of it are prayed at different times of the day (and night).

Liturgy of the Word (Gr. 2): The first part of the Mass in which God's Word is proclaimed and then explained in the homily.

Lord (Gr. 6): Absolute Master over all things.

Love (Gr. 2): To choose the good for the other.

Love of God (NT): The greatest commandment given to us by Christ; it summarizes the first three Commandments.

Love of Neighbor (NT): The second great commandment given to us by Christ; a summary of the last seven Commandments.

Luke (Evangelist) (NT): He labored long in Greece and died there, unmarried at the age of 84. A tradition says he was hanged from an olive tree.

Lust (Gr. 8): Uncontrolled desire for sexual pleasure.

Lying (Gr. 6): To speak a falsehood, untruthfulness.

Magisterium (Gr. 5): The official teaching authority of the Church, which is exercised by the pope alone and by the bishops in union with the pope.

Manger (NT): a wooden box used to feed animals (a trough). Mary used a manger as a crib for the baby Jesus.

Manna (OT): A bread-like substance God sent from Heaven to feed His People in the desert.

Mark (Evangelist) (NT): Traditionally he became the evangelist of Alexandria, Egypt and was its first bishop. He was martyred there during the reign of Emperor Trajan, after being dragged through the streets.

Marks of the Church (Gr. 8): Four special signs that point to the one True Church of Jesus Christ; the marks are: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic.

Married (Gr. 6): United in wedlock.

Martha of Bethany (NT): Sister of Mary and Lazarus, who were friends of Jesus.

Martyr (Gr. 7): A follower of Jesus who dies as a witness to the Faith.

Mary (NT): The mother of Jesus and therefore, the Mother of God.

Mary of Bethany (NT): Sister of Martha and Lazarus, who were friends of Jesus.

Mass (Gr. 2): The celebration of the Eucharist, the Sacrifice of the Cross and the gift of Jesus Himself in the Eucharist as nourishment for His life of grace in our souls.

Matrimony (Gr. 5): A covenant by which a baptized man and a baptized woman establish between themselves a partnership of the whole life ordered toward the good of the spouses and the procreation and education of children.

Matthias (Apostle who replaced Judas) (NT): He was stoned and beheaded. No other information is given.

Mediator (NT): Someone who is a “go-between” for others. Jesus is the mediator between man and God.

Meditation (Gr. 8): A type of mental prayer where one reflects on a particular subject to stir the will to make acts of faith, love, etc. and to form resolutions to better one’s life.

Mercy (NT): Loving care and forgiveness.

Messiah (NT): The promised Savior of the people of Israel.

Minister (Gr. 1): The person who celebrates the Sacrament.

Miracle (NT): An event that takes place outside the ordinary working of nature's laws. A miracle is something only God can do.

Missal (Gr. 3): The book that contains the Word of God read at Mass.

Mission (NT): The work a person is sent to do. The mission of the Church is to teach truth and dispense grace in Jesus' name.

Missionary (Gr. 8): One who brings the Catholic Faith to others.

Moderation (Gr. 6): Showing restraint, avoidance of excesses.

Modesty (Gr. 6): To act as God would want you to, in humility.

Monsignor (Gr. 8): A special title given to a priest.

Monstrance (Gr. 7): A beautiful holder of the Holy used in benediction.

Moral Life (Gr. 5): The right conduct of the Christian as directed by the Law of God.

Mortal sin (Gr. 2): A grave sin that kills the life of grace in the soul. It has three requirements: it is serious, we know it is wrong, and we freely choose to do it.

Moses (OT): A great prophet of the Old Testament who led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt and gave them God's law, the Ten Commandments.

Mother of God (2): A title rightfully given to Mary, the Mother of Jesus. It is celebrated by the Church as a Holy Day of Obligation on January 1.

Murder (Gr. 6): The sin of deliberately taking of the life of an innocent person.

Mysteries of the Rosary (5): The events in the lives of Jesus and Mary upon which one is to meditate when reciting the Rosary. They are in four groups: Joyful Mysteries, Luminous Mysteries, Sorrowful Mysteries, and Glorious Mysteries. See prayers.

Mystery (Gr. 2): A truth revealed by God, which is beyond our reason but not contrary to it.

Mystical Body of Christ (Gr. 2): The Church with Christ as the head and the faithful as the members. It is "mystical" in that it is spiritual, and reminds us of the supernatural character of the Church.

Nativity (NT): Another word for human birth. We celebrate the nativity of Jesus on Christmas, December 25.

Natural Law (Gr. 6): The basic moral law which God has placed in human nature and which we can discover by human reason.

Nazareth (NT): The town where Jesus lived with Mary and Joseph.

New Covenant (NT): The law of Jesus Christ which has fulfilled and infinitely surpassed the Old Covenant of Moses.

New Testament (Gr. 3): The second and most important section of the Bible. It has 27 books and tells us about the life, death, Resurrection, and teachings of Jesus.

Noah (OT): A righteous man chosen by God to build an ark, in which creation found safety during a great flood.

Novena (Gr. 7): Nine days of public or private prayer for some special occasion or intention.

Oaths (Gr. 6): Calling on God to witness that what we say is true.

Obey/Disobey (Gr. 6): To do what we are told/not to do what we are told.

Occasions of sin (Gr. 2): When we put ourselves with people or in situations that tempt us to sin.

Offertory (Gr. 7): The part of the Mass where bread and wine are brought to the altar to become the Body and Blood of Jesus.

Old Testament (Gr. 3): The first section of the Bible which tells us about creation, the fall of man, and God's preparation of the Chosen People for the coming of the Savior. It is composed of 46 books.

Omission (Gr. 6): A failure of action we choose.

One (Mark of the Church) (Gr. 5): The Church is one because of her source, foundation, and bonds of unity in Christ.

Ordained (Gr. 7): To be given a special role; bishops, priests and deacons are ordained to do the work of God in the sacrament of Holy Orders.

Ordinary Time (Gr. 1): When we celebrate the life and teaching of Jesus.

Ordination (Gr. 3): The rite of conferring Holy Orders.

Original Plan (Gr. 2): God's design that man should live forever with Him in Heaven.

Original Sin (Gr. 1): The first sin on earth done by Adam and Eve that lost the life of grace and closed the gates of Heaven. We inherit Original Sin and its punishments.

Pagan (Gr. 8): A person who does not believe in the one true God.

Papal Primacy (Gr. 8): The supreme and universal authority of the Pope over the whole Church.

Parable (NT): A story that has a special lesson to learn. Jesus often taught using parables.

Paraclete (Gr. 8): A title for the Holy Spirit. It means someone who pleads on behalf of another. The Holy Spirit pleads for us before God.

Participation (Gr. 2): Taking part in something. We participate in the Mass by saying the responses, listening to God's Word and the homily, by offering ourselves in union with Jesus to the Father, and by worthily receiving our Lord in the Eucharist.

Particular Judgment (Gr. 8): The individual judgment of each person by Christ at the moment of death.

Parts of the Mass (Gr. 7): The two major divisions of the Mass: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist.

Paschal Meal (Gr. 7): Another name for the Eucharist.

Paschal Mystery (NT): Refers to the suffering, death, and Resurrection of Jesus by which we are saved from our sins.

Passion (Gr. 4): Jesus' trial, sufferings, and death on the Cross.

Passover (OT): The Jewish ceremonial supper which recalls the Exodus from Egypt.

Patience (Gr. 6): To bear wrongs without complaint or irritation.

Patriarch (OT): A title given to the founding fathers of the Jewish people in the Old Testament: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph.

Patron Saint (Gr. 8): A special saint who intercedes for a particular person, group, or church.

Paul (Apostle to the Gentiles) (NT): A Pharisee named Saul who encountered our Glorified Lord and converted. He became Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles. After converting one of Nero's servants, Paul was beheaded at Rome in the year 66. The place of his martyrdom is called Tre Fontane, and he is buried at St. Paul outside the Walls in Rome.

Peace (Gr. 8): An acceptance of God's will in your life.

Penance (Gr. 2): Prayer or Acts of self-denial or charity to unite us with God and make reparation for our sins; the Sacrament instituted by Jesus for the forgiveness of sins committed after Baptism. Penance is also called the Sacrament Reconciliation and the Sacrament of Confession.

Pentecost (Gr. 2): Fifty days after the Resurrection, when God the Father and God the Son sent God the Holy Spirit to bring life to the Church.

People of God (NT): A title for the Church, which reminds us that the Church is a visible community of people chosen by God to be His own.

Perfect Contrition (Gr. 2): Sorrow for sins out of love for God.

Perfect (Gr. 6): Completely possessing all the desirable qualities or elements; without flaw or error.

Person (Gr. 2): Answers the question, "Who are you?"

Peter (Apostle, First Pope) (NT): The leader of the Apostles. Jesus made Peter the first pope. Peter was crucified upside down in Rome around 64 or 66. His tomb is under the altar at St. Peter's Basilica.

Petition (Gr. 3): We can ask the Father after consecration to obtain all that we need spiritually and physically (for ourselves and others).

Pharaoh (OT): A ruler in ancient Egypt.

Pharisees (NT): A Jewish group at the time of Jesus that was concerned about following the Jews law very strictly; they believed in the Resurrection.

Philip (Apostle) (NT): probably preached the Gospel in Phrygia (central and north-east Asia Minor). He died in Hierapolis, where he is buried.

Piety (Gr. 8): Assists us in being prayerful, reverent and holy

Pilgrim Church (Gr. 8): Another name for the Church Militant that reminds us we are pilgrims, or people on a spiritual journey, to Heaven.

Plague (OT): A disastrous evil or affliction.

Pontius Pilate (NT): The Roman governor at the time of Jesus, who condemned Jesus to death.

Pope (Gr. 2): The successor of St. Peter, the Vicar of Christ, and the visible head of the Church.

Power (Gr. 6): The capacity or ability to direct or influence the behavior of others or events; strength or force, energy.

Praise (Gr. 6): An act of expressing approval or admiration.

Prayer (Gr. 1): When we lift up our hearts and mind to speak with God.

Preaching (NT): Sharing the Good News with others.

Precept (Gr. 8): A rule or command.

Prefigurement (Gr. 6): To see Christ and His Church through figures and events in the Old Testament.

Presbyterate (Gr. 3): Priests; priests offer sacrifice and worship and assist the bishop of his diocese within a parish.

Presumption (Gr. 6): To assume something.

Preternatural (Gr. 3): Something that is an elevation of what is natural to something (e.g., the natural gift of knowledge vs. preternatural gift of infused knowledge).

Pride (Gr. 8): Excessive love of self.

Priest (Gr. 7): An ordained minister of the Church who serves God and the people by preaching God's Word and administering the Sacraments.

Profession of Faith (Gr. 7): A declaration of firmness of one's belief.

Promise (Gr. 6): An assurance of action.

Property (Gr. 6): Something that is owned.

Prophecy (OT): God's message to His People.

Prophets (Gr. 6): A person called by God to proclaim God's Word, teach, and sometimes foretell the future.

Prudence (Gr. 3): “Right reason in action,”; by prudence, we discern our true good in every situation.

Psalms (OT): Prayer-poems and hymns inspired by God in the Old Testament.

Punishment (Gr. 2): The just reward for sin.

Purgatory (Gr. 2): Where the souls of the just (who die in the state of grace) are purified and made ready for Heaven.

Rash Judgment (Gr. 6): To quickly evaluate something without sufficient evidence.

Rational Soul (Gr. 5): the spiritual part of a human person by which we live, understand and enjoy freedom (think and choose).

Reason (Gr. 6): The use of intellect to think or understand, form judgments by a logical process.

Reconcile (Gr. 6): to make up for and be restored to union.

Reconciliation (Gr. 2): To be put back in union with someone (e.g., the sinner is put back in union with God); The Sacrament of Penance or Confession.

Redeem (Gr. 3): To free someone from slavery by buying freedom for the person. Jesus redeemed us from slavery to sin and the devil by His death and Resurrection.

Redeemer (NT): A title given to Jesus, since he freed us from sin.

Redemption (NT): The act of Christ (His passion, death, and resurrection) which repaid the infinite debt of mankind to God, restored grace, and opened Heaven for the human race.

Religious Community (Gr. 7): Communities of men and women who live the evangelical counsels and follow a rule and serve the Church through prayer and works of charity.

Religious Consecration (Gr. 7): The act whereby one dedicates himself/herself to God through the religious vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Repent (NT): To turn away from sin and to turn back to God.

Resurrection (Gr. 2): To rise again to life; Jesus rose from the dead on the third day after His death on the Cross—this is called the Resurrection.

Revelation (Gr. 3): To make something known; God makes Himself known to man by His mighty deeds and words, in Scripture and Tradition.

Rite (Gr. 7): A distinction within the Church according to the manner in which the Liturgy is celebrated.

Sabbath (Gr. 7): A day of rest and worship; celebrated on Saturday by the Jews and on Sunday by the Christians.

Sacrament (Gr. 1): An outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

Sacramental Grace (Gr. 8): The supernatural help we receive from God through the Sacraments, which helps us fulfill the purpose of the particular sacrament. For example, the Sacramental Grace of

Confession helps us to overcome our sins. The Sacramental Grace of Matrimony helps the couple to be good spouses and parents.

Sacramental sign (Gr. 1): Points to the spiritual realities of the sacrament. It is made up of two parts: the matter (the physical sign) and the form (the verbal sign or words).

Sacrifice (Gr. 2): To give up something good completely as an offering to God.

Sacrifice of the Mass (Gr. 7): The greatest worship the Church gives to God. The priest offers God the most precious gift we have: the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus Christ.

Sacrilege (Gr. 7): A serious mistreatment of people, places, or things that have been consecrated to God.

Sadducees (NT): A Jewish group at the time of Jesus that followed only the written law; did not believe in the Resurrection

Saints (Gr. 1): people who are in Heaven because they were faithful examples of discipleship.

Salvation (NT): Being saved; living with God in Heaven.

Salvation History (NT): The story of how God has entered human history to save us.

Samaritan (NT): The people of Samaria, who were originally Jews but who had intermarried with the pagan Assyrians, who had conquered Israel in 622 B.C.

Sanctifier (Gr. 3): One Who make holy; the Holy Spirit is the Sanctifier, giving grace through the Church.

Sanctuary Lamp (Gr. 7): A special light that always burns by the tabernacle to let us know that Jesus is there in the Eucharist.

Sanhedrin (NT): The highest Jewish court which functioned in the time of Jesus.

Saul (OT): The first king of Israel. At first, Saul was good then he turned away from God.

Savior (Gr. 2): One who saves us from sin and gives us grace so we can be with God in Heaven; Jesus is the Savior.

Scandal (Gr. 6): To damage a reputation or a disgraceful offense.

Schism (Gr. 8): The willful separation from the union of the Christian Church under the authority of the Pope.

Scourged (Gr. 2): Whipped.

Scribes (NT): The writers, "lawyers," and experts of the Law of God.

Seal of Confession (Gr. 2): The priest (and anyone who might overhear a confession) must never repeat what is said in the Sacrament of Confession.

Second Coming (Gr. 8): The truth of Jesus at the end of the world, as He promised at the Ascension.

Self-Control (Gr. 8): To speak, think, and always act in the presence of God.

Self-Denial (Gr. 7): The act of giving up something we desire for a higher motive.

Sensus Fidelium (Gr. 8): A Latin phrase which means “the sense of the faithful.” This refers to what has been believed and practiced by the faithful throughout the Church—always, everywhere and by all.

Sermon on the Mount (NT): The sermon preached by Jesus in the first few months of His ministry, which is the foundation of His teaching.

Serve (Gr. 7): To do what God wants us to do; to do God’s work.

Simon [the Zealot] (Apostle) (NT): Simon evangelized in Egypt and Persia (Iran today), where he was martyred, some say along with Jude.

Sin (Gr. 1): When we break God’s law(s); it is when we say “no” to God; it is a failure to love God. Sin ruins God’s plan for us to be united with Him. We can sin by our thoughts, words, deeds, and omissions.

Slander (Gr. 6): To harm another’s reputation with falsehoods by our words.

Sloth (Gr. 8): Excessive laziness or carelessness, especially in the spiritual life.

Solomon (OT): The first king of Israel, the son of David and Bathsheba. He was known for his wisdom and built the Temple in Jerusalem.

Son of David (NT): A title of Jesus that reminds us He is the Christ promised to David in 2 Sam 7.

Son of God (NT): A title of Jesus that reminds us He is both God and man.

Soul (Gr. 2): The spiritual part of the person that allows us to live, think and choose; it will live forever.

Species (also called accidents) (Gr. 2): In the form of, or under the appearance of; the Eucharistic species are bread and wine. They species veils the sacred realities of Jesus really and truly present.

Spiritual Works of Mercy (Gr. 7): Works of charity that serve the spiritual good of others, namely: admonish the sinner, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, comfort the sorrowful, bear wrongs patiently, forgive all injuries, pray for the living and the dead.

Spontaneous Prayer (Gr. 8): The prayer that is from the heart, said without a fixed formula.

State of Grace (Gr. 2): To have God’s life of grace.

Stations of the Cross (Gr. 7): A prayer that includes fourteen stations that commemorates Jesus’ Passion and Death, traditionally as seen through the eyes of Mary, His Mother.

Steal (Gr. 6): To take something that does not belong to you.

Stewardship (Gr. 6): Caring for God’s creation; acting as His representative.

Suicide (Gr. 8): The sin of taking one’s own life; it is a grave sin against the fifth commandment. (If someone commits suicides without full knowledge and freedom, his/her responsibility before God is lessened).

Supernatural (Gr. 3): Something that is above and beyond the powers of man or woman. A supernatural event is done only by God (e.g., man can not from his nature know or attain grace).

Synagogue (NT): A place where Jewish people meet to pray and study.

Synod (Gr. 8): An assembly or meeting of members of the clergy.

Tabernacle (Gr. 2): A secure box where the Blessed Sacrament is kept in the church for adoration and to take to the sick and homebound.

Temperance (Gr. 3): Moderates the attraction of the pleasures of the senses and provide balance in created goods.

Ten Commandments (Gr. 2): God's Law given to Moses at Mt. Sinai for all people.

Thanksgiving (Gr. 3): Gratitude given to God from Whom we receive all good things.

The Anointing of the Sick (Gr. 4): The Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick of the elderly or seriously ill unites the sick with the suffering Christ in preparation for eternal glory.

The Church Militant (Gr. 5): Those on earth striving to get to Heaven.

The Church Suffering (Gr. 5): Those in Purgatory, preparing for Heaven.

The Church Triumphant/Victorious (Gr. 5): Those in Heaven, sharing in the glory of God.

The Fall (Gr. 2): The sin of Adam and Eve.

The Marks of the Church (Gr. 5): The four qualities that identify the true Church founded by Christ: one, holy, catholic, apostolic.

Theological Virtues (Gr. 4): Virtues are habits and firm dispositions to do good. Theological Virtues are gifts from God (given at baptism) that direct the soul to union with God. These are faith, hope, and charity.

Thomas (Apostle) (NT): was said to be martyred in Meliapour (South India). One account says he was run through with a lance at Coromandel in the East Indies.

Thought (Gr. 6): An idea we think about or ponder.

Tower of Babel (OT): A tower build by prideful men, who were dispersed by God. God confused their languages.

Tradition (Gr. 3): The entire Word of God safeguarded and faithfully passed down through the Church.

Transcendent (Gr. 6): Completely other (not part of something) or beyond the realm of the created.

Transubstantiation (Gr. 2): A change of one substance (what something is) into another. The change of bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus is called transubstantiation.

Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil (OT): A tree in the middle of the Garden of Eden; it's fruit was forbidden to Adam and Eve.

Tree of Life (OT): A tree in the middle of the Garden of Eden. Whoever ate of its fruit would live forever.

Truth (Gr. 6): Something verified, an indisputable fact.

Unchanging (Gr. 6): Without change—consistent and firm.

Understanding (Gr. 8): Enables us to make the faith our own

Unfounded Suspicion (Gr. 6): Imagining something to be true without foundation.

Usury (Gr. 6): To lend money at an excessive rate of interest.

Venerate (Gr. 7): To give honor and respect to someone. We venerate the Saints and Mary because of their example and their holiness. This is different from homage and worship, which is given to God alone.

Venial sin (Gr. 2): A less grave sin that weakens the life of grace in the soul. It lacks at least one of the three requirements of mortal sin (see Mortal sin).

Vestment (Gr. 7): Literally means “Clothing.” In the Church, vestments are the special garments worn by the clergy when exercising their ministry during the liturgy.

Viaticum (Gr. 7): Holy Communion given to someone in danger of death, literally, “Food for the Journey.”

Vicar (Gr. 7): Someone who acts for or in the name of another person. The pope is the vicar of Christ on earth.

Vice (Gr. 8): An evil habit that leads to sin; it is the result of repeated sinful acts.

Virginal Conception: The mystery that the Virgin Mary conceived Jesus in her most pure womb by the Holy Spirit. It is celebrated by the Church on the feast of the Annunciation, March 25.

Virtue (Gr. 8): A good habit and firm disposition to do good actions easily and to avoid bad actions.

Visible (Gr. 2): Things we can see.

Visitation (NT): When Mary, after the Virginal Conception, went to visit her cousin Elizabeth, who was also with child.

Vocal Prayer (Gr. 8): A type of prayer said with words, aloud or silently) or with others.

Vocation (Gr. 7): God’s particular call to each person to serve His Church and attain sanctity. The vocations are Marriage, Priesthood, Religious Life and Consecrated Single Life.

Voluntary doubt (Gr. 6): To willfully not believe in a truth.

Vows (Gr. 6): A solemn promise, pledge or personal commitment (made before God).

Wine (Gr. 2): A drink made of grapes.

Wisdom (Gr. 6): The quality of having experience, knowledge, and good judgment. Wisdom (Gift of the Holy Spirit) helps us to know God's will for our lives.

Witness (Gr. 7): To tell others the truth of Jesus by words and actions.

Word (Gr. 6): A spoken utterance.

Worship (Gr. 2): Giving honor, praise, and sacrifice to God (alone).

Zachary (NT): Father of John the Baptist, and husband of Elizabeth.