

## Glossary—Ninth Grade

- **Aaron** – Moses’ brother; acted as his spokesman. He founded the priesthood of Israel.
- **Abel** – Adam and Eve’s second son. Murdered by his brother Cain.
- **Abraham** – a descendant of Shem; founder of the Hebrew nation.
- **Actual grace** – free and undeserved gift from God that helps us to conform our lives to his will.
- **Actual sin** – any thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to God’s eternal law. It is a human act that presumes 1) knowledge of wrongdoing, 2) awareness of malice in one’s conduct and 3) consent of the will. A genuine offense against God.
- **Adam** – the first man and our first father. He committed the first sin. The name “Adam” was also used in Hebrew to refer to humanity in general.
- **Adoration** – the acknowledgement of God as God, Creator and Savior; also a form of prayer that exalts the greatness of God who made us and the almighty power of the Savior who redeemed us.
- **Adultery** – marital infidelity, or sexual relations between two persons, at least one of whom is married to another party.
- **Alexander the Great** – the Greek conqueror who spread his empire as far as India. Despite the empire’s breakup after his death, Alexander’s conquests spread Greek culture throughout the known world.
- **Angel** - a spiritual, personal, and immortal creature with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan.
- **Annunciation** – the visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to inform her that she was to be the mother of the Savior. After giving her consent to God’s word, Mary became the mother of Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit.
- **Anointing** – Symbol of the Holy Spirit, whose anointing of Jesus as Messiah fulfilled the prophecies of the Old Testament. Christ (in Hebrew, *Messiah*) means “Anointed One.” Anointing is the sacramental sign of Confirmation, Anointing of the Sick, and Holy Orders.
- **Anointing of the Sick** – one of the seven sacraments, also known as the sacrament of the dying, administered by a priest to a baptized person who is in danger of death because of illness or old age, through prayer and the anointing of the body with the oil of the sick.
- **Antiochus IV** – the Seleucid king who tried to force Hellenism, including Greek religion on his Jewish subjects.
- **Apostasy** – turning away from the true religion.
- **Apostolate** – the activity of the Christian which fulfills the apostolic nature of the whole Church by working to extend the reign of Christ to the entire world.

- **Apostolicity of the Church** – The Church is founded on the apostles in that 1) she remains built on the “foundation of the apostles,” 2) the Church keeps and hands on their teaching, 3) she continues to be taught, sanctified, and guided by their successors.
- **Ark of the Covenant** – an ornate box that held the tablets of the Law. It represented God’s throne on earth.
- **Assumption** - the dogma that recognizes the Blessed Virgin Mary’s singular participation in her Son’s Resurrection by which she was taken up body and soul into heavenly glory, when the course of her earthly life was finished.
- **Atonement** – reparation for an offense through a voluntary action that compensates for the injustice done.
- **Babylon** – the great imperial city to which the conquered people of Judah were taken as captives by Nebuchadnezzar.
- **Baptism** – the first of the seven sacraments, and the door which gives access to the other sacraments; first and chief sacrament of forgiveness of sins because it unites us with Christ. A believer receives the remission of both personal and original sin.
- **Baptism of blood** – those who suffer death for the sake of the faith without having received Baptism are baptized by their death for and with Christ; brings about the fruits of Baptism without being a sacrament.
- **Baptism of desire** – for catechumens who die before their Baptism, their explicit desire to receive it, together with repentance for their sins, and charity, assures them the salvation that they were not able to receive through the sacrament.
- **Benediction** – a prayer invoking God’s power and care upon some person, place, thing, or undertaking. The prayer of benediction acknowledges God as the source of all blessing. Also a Eucharistic devotion that consists in the singing of hymns, litanies, or canticles before the Blessed Sacrament on display in a monstrance. Benediction ends with the priest incensing the monstrance and then lifting it from the altar to make the sign of the cross over the kneeling congregation.
- **Bishop** – one who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the Episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles. He is the shepherd of a particular church entrusted to him.
- **Cain** – Adam and Eve’s first son. The first murderer. His descendants carried a line of evil in contrast to the descendants of Seth, the People of God.
- **Canaan** – the land God promised to Abraham’s descendants. It covered about the same territory as modern Israel. Its inhabitants were idol-worshippers who sacrificed their own children in cult rituals.
- **Cardinal** – high official of the Roman Catholic Church ranking next to the Pope.
- **Catechesis** – an education of children, young people and adults in the faith of the Church through the teaching of Christian doctrine in an organic and systematic way to make them disciples of Jesus Christ.
- **Catechumen** – a person preparing to receive the sacrament of Baptism.
- **Catechumenate** – the formation of persons in preparation for their Christian Initiation; aims at bringing their conversion and their faith to maturity within the ecclesial community.

- **Catholicity of the Church** – Literally “universal”. The Church possesses the fullness of the means of salvation and has been sent by Christ to the whole human race.
- **Celebrant** – bishop, priest, or deacon who presides at a liturgical function.
- **Celibacy** - the state or condition of those who have chosen to remain unmarried for the sake of the kingdom of heaven in order to give themselves entirely to God and to the service of his people.
- **Charism** – a specific gift or grace of the Holy Spirit which directly or indirectly benefits the Church, given in order to help a person live out the Christian life, or to serve the common good in building up the Church.
- **Chastity** – the moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, enables a person to control the sexual appetite. All persons, single, married, and ordained must practice the virtue of chastity.
- **Chrism** – Perfumed oil, consecrated by the bishop, which signifies the gift of the Holy Spirit; used for consecration in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders.
- **Church** – the name given to the assembly of the people God has called together from the ends of the earth. In Christian usage, the word Church has three meanings: the People that God gathers in the whole world; the local church; the liturgical assembly.
- **Church Fathers** – Church teachers and writers of the early centuries whose teachings are a witness to the Tradition of the Church.
- **Circumcision** – the visible sign of God’s covenant with Abraham. Circumcision set the People of God apart from other nations.
- **Communion** – Holy Communion, the reception of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Eucharist; more generally, our fellowship and union with Jesus and other baptized Christians in the Church, which has its source and summit in the celebration of the Eucharist.
- **Concupiscence** – human appetites or desires which remain disordered due to the temporal consequences of original sin, which remain even after Baptism, and which produce an inclination to sin.
- **Confirmand** – person preparing to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation.
- **Confirmation** – One of the Sacraments of Initiation; completes the grace of Baptism by a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which seal or confirm the baptized in union with Christ and equip them for worship and apostolic life in the Church.
- **Conjugal Love** - the love of spouses, it is a total, faithful, exclusive, willing, unitive love coming not only from the senses, but primarily from the spirit and it demands indissolubility, faithfulness, and openness to children.
- **Conscience** – the interior voice of a human being, within whose heart the inner law of God is inscribed. It moves a person at the appropriate moment to do good and to avoid evil.
- **Consecrated** – a permanent state of life recognized by the Church, entered freely in response to the call of Christ to perfection, and characterized by the profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

- **Consecration** – the dedication of a thing or person to divine service by a prayer or blessing; also the part of the Mass in which the priest recites Jesus’ words at the Last Supper, making Christ’s body and blood sacramentally present under the species of bread and wine.
- **Consubstantial** – Belief that the three persons of the Blessed Trinity – while distinct – are of one and the same substance. The Father, Son and Holy Spirit possess exactly the same nature.
- **Consummated** – a marriage in which the spouses have come together in “one flesh unity” as a sign of their forming one heart and one soul and completing their vows to one another.
- **Contemplation** – a form of prayer in which mind and heart focus on God’s greatness and goodness in affective, loving adoration; to look on Jesus and the mysteries of his life with faith and love.
- **Contraception** – the use of mechanical, chemical, or medical procedures to prevent conception from taking place as a result of sexual intercourse; offends against the openness to procreation required of marriage and also the inner truth of conjugal love.
- **Contrition** – sorrow of the soul and hatred for the sin committed, together with a resolution not to sin again; necessary for the reception of the Sacrament of Penance.
- **Conversion** – a radical reorientation of the whole life away from sin and evil, and toward God; a central element of Christ’s preaching, of the Church’s ministry of evangelization, and of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation.
- **Council** – a formal meeting of Church leaders to deliberate, clarify, study and enact decrees pertaining to the life and belief of the Church.
- **Courage** – One of the four cardinal moral virtues which ensures firmness in difficulties and constancy in doing the good; also one of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.
- **Creation** – the act by which God brought the universe and all its inhabitants into being out of nothing. The universe that God created. Creation is good, yet has been corrupted by sin.
- **Daniel** – a great prophet who rose during the Exile. He defied many attempts to force him to worship the pagan gods of Babylon, and in his visions he foresaw the end of Nebuchadnezzar’s kingdom.
- **David** – the second king of Israel, a “man after God’s own heart.” God made a new covenant with all the nations through David.
- **Deacon** – a third degree of the hierarchy of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, ordained not to priesthood but for ministry and service.
- **Decree on the Laity** – official pronouncement announcing that all the baptized are called to the perfection of life and to evangelize all who they meet.
- **Deuteronomy** – Greek for “second Law.” The name of the book that contains the laws that would become the constitution of the state of Israel. It also restates many of the important laws given earlier, including the Ten Commandments.
- **Diocese**—a particular church, a community of the faithful in communion of faith and sacraments whose bishop has been ordained in apostolic succession.

- **Divine** – of or pertaining to God.
- **Divorce** – the claim that the indissoluble marriage bond validly entered into between a man and a woman is broken. Divorce introduces disorder into the family and into society. It brings grave harm to the deserted spouse and to the children traumatized by the separation. In some cases one of the spouses is the innocent victim of a divorce decreed by civil law; this spouse therefore has not contravened the moral law. A civil divorce is sometimes a tragic necessity, but it does not dissolve a marriage bond. Even when civil divorce is allowed by the country's law, marriage, in God's eyes, still exists.
- **Dogma** – the revealed teachings of Christ proclaimed by the fullest extent of the exercise of the authority of the Church's Magisterium. The faithful are obliged to believe the truths of dogmas contained in divine Revelation and defined by the Magisterium.
- **Elijah** – the great prophet who challenged the pagan rulers of Israel. He was taken up to heaven in a fiery chariot.
- **Elisha** – Elijah's devoted disciple, who continued his mentor's mission in Israel.
- **Elohim** – Hebrew word for God as Creator.
- **Episcopal College** – all bishops in communion with the Pope.
- **Esau** – the elder of Isaac and Rebekah's twin sons. The ancestor of the Edomites. He gave up his birthright for a bowl of Jacob's stew.
- **Eucharist** – the ritual, sacramental action of thanksgiving to God which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of, and communion in, the paschal mystery of Christ; traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.
- **Evolution** – the scientific theory that species came to be as they are by a gradual process of change and development. God created all matter, and the creation of human beings is a special act of creation.
- **Examination of Conscience** – prayerful self-reflection on our words and deeds in the light of the Gospel to determine how we may have sinned against God. The reception of the Sacrament of Penance ought to be prepared for by an examination of conscience.
- **Exile** – the time the people of Judah spent as captives in Babylon.
- **Exodus** – God's saving intervention in history by which he liberated the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt, made a covenant with them, and brought them into the Promised Land. The Book of Exodus, the second of the Old Testament, narrates this saving history.
- **Exodus** – Israel's escape from Egypt; from a Greek word meaning "going out."
- **Ezra** – a priest who led the returned exiles in Jerusalem, and who put together the standard edition of the Old Testament scriptures.
- **Flood** – the destruction of the world by water, from which only Noah, his family, and the animals escaped. The Flood is a type of baptism, through which sin is destroyed.
- **Gabriel** – One of the archangels, used by God many times as a messenger, in particular at the Annunciation.
- **Galilee** – a district of Israel whose population was not deported with the rest of the kingdom.

- **General Judgment** – preceded by the resurrection of the dead, concurrent with the second coming of Christ in glory at the end of time, discloses good and evil, and reveals the meaning of salvation history and the providence of God by which justice has triumphed over evil.
- **Genocide** – the destruction of an entire people. Genocidal warfare was one of the evil consequences of Israel's lack of faith.
- **Gentile** – a member of any of the nations outside of Israel.
- **Gift of Tongues** – a gift of the Holy Spirit by which one is able to be understood by those who speak another language, i.e., a Frenchman understanding someone who only speaks Japanese.
- **Grace** – the free and undeserved gift that God gives us to respond to our vocation to become his adopted children.
- **Hebrew** – the name used by the Egyptians to describe the Israelites and related tribes. The language spoken by these people.
- **Hellenism** – the fashion of adopting Greek culture and ideas, popular all over the Middle East after Alexander's conquests.
- **Hezekiah** – the reforming king of Judah who temporarily returned Judah to the pure worship of God.
- **Hierarchy** – the apostles and their successors—the college of bishops—to whom Christ gave the authority to teach, sanctify, and rule the Church in his name.
- **Holiness** – principally an attribute of God describing his complete separation from the sphere of the profane. Individual human beings may be holy dedicating themselves completely to God. Holiness is the perfection of charity.
- **Holy of Holies** – the inner sanctuary of the Temple. In the rebuilt Temple, it was empty; the Ark of the Covenant had been hidden there.
- **Holy Orders** – the sacrament of Apostolic Ministry by which the mission entrusted by Christ to his Apostles continues to be exercised in the Church through the laying on of hands, which leaves a sacramental character on the soul.
- **Idolatry** – the worship of man-made images as though they were gods.
- **Immaculate Conception** – the dogma proclaimed in Christian Tradition and defined in 1854, that from the first moment of her conception, Mary – by the singular grace of God and by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ – was preserved immune from original sin.
- **Incarnation** – the fact that the Son of God assumed human nature and became man in order to accomplish our salvation in that same human nature. Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the second Person of the Trinity, is both true God and true man, not part God and part man.
- **Indissoluble** – incapable of being erased, destroyed, or removed.
- **Indulgence** – the remission before God of the temporal punishment due to sin whose guilt has already been forgiven.
- **Infallibility of the Church** – the gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church whereby pastors of the Church – the pope and the bishops in union with him – can definitively proclaim a doctrine of faith or morals for the belief of the faithful, and that proclamation is free from all error.

- **Inspiration** – the gift of the Holy Spirit which assisted a human author to write a biblical book so that it has God as its author and teaches faithfully, without error, the saving truth that God has willed to be delivered to us.
- **Isaac** – Son of Abraham and Sarah; born when they were very old. Although Isaac was not Abraham’s first son, he was the only child born of Sarah, Abraham’s wife, making Isaac the heir of God’s promises.
- **Isaiah** – the great prophet who guided the reforms of Hezekiah. His prophecies often refer to the coming of the Messiah.
- **Ishmael** – Abraham’s son by Hagar, Sarah’s servant. The founder of the Arab tribes.
- **Israel** – the name given to Jacob after he wrestled with God. Also the name of the nation descended from him.
- **Israelites** – the Jewish people, chosen by God to be his people and named after Israel (Jacob), from whose twelve sons the tribes of Israel descend. God formed Israel into his priestly people in their exodus from the slavery of Egypt, when he made the Old Covenant.
- **Jeremiah** – a great prophet who stood up to official persecution to bring God’s word to the people of Judah. He saw his people being carried off to captivity in Babylon, but he predicted that God would gather the remnant of his flock from the four corners of the world. He also foresaw a time when God would make a “new covenant” with his people.
- **Jerusalem** – a Canaanite city conquered by David that became the capital and religious center of Israel.
- **Jonah** – an unwilling prophet sent to preach repentance to Nineveh. He spent three days as good as dead in the belly of a great fish. Jesus Christ referred to “the sign of Jonah” as a type of his own death and resurrection.
- **Josiah** – a reforming king of Judah who returned the people to the worship of the True God. During his reign the Book of the Law was found in the Temple, where it might have been hidden during Manasseh’s persecutions.
- **Judah** – the name used for the southern of the two kingdoms into which Israel was divided after Solomon. Judah kept Jerusalem as its capital and remained loyal to David’s line.
- **Judaism** – the practice of traditional Jewish religion, defined in opposition to “Hellenism”.
- **Judas Maccabeus** – the Jewish general who led the revolt against Antiochus IV.
- **Judges** – temporary leaders appointed by God to lead the people of Israel when enemies oppressed them.
- **Laity** – the faithful who, having been incorporated into Christ through Baptism, are made part of the people of God, the Church. They are not in Holy Orders or the consecrated life.
- **Levites** – members of the tribe of Levi, who would be the priests for the rest of Israel.
- **Leviticus** – third book of the Bible; named from its contents which deal entirely with the service of God and the religious ceremonies to be performed by the members of the tribe of Levi, both priests and Levites.

- **Lord's Prayer** – The title early Christians gave to the prayer which Jesus entrusted to his disciples and to the Church (Mt 6:9-13). This fundamental Christian prayer is also called the Our Father which are its first words.
- **Lot** – Abraham's nephew. He settled in the prosperous plains, leaving Abraham in the wilderness of the hill country.
- **Maccabees** – the collective name of Judas Maccabeus and his brothers, leaders of the Jewish revolt against Antiochus IV.
- **Magisterium** - the living teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give an authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition.
- **Manasseh** – a king of Judah who destroyed all his father Hezekiah's reforms and persecuted the worshippers of the True God. After many disasters, he repented and turned back to God.
- **Manna** – the miraculous food that the Israelites ate in the desert. It prefigures the Eucharist.
- **Martyr** – a witness to the truth of the faith, in which the person endures even death to be faithful to Christ. Those who die for the faith before having received Baptism are said to have received a baptism of blood, by which their sins are forgiven and they share in the joys of heaven.
- **Matrimonial Consent** – an act of the will by which a man and a woman, in an irrevocable covenant, mutually give and accept each other, declaring their willingness to welcome children and to educate them.
- **Matrimony** – a covenant or partnership of life between a man and a woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and to the procreation and upbringing of children. When validly contracted between two baptized people, marriage is a sacrament.
- **Mattathias** – a priest who touched off the Jewish revolt against Antiochus IV. He was the father of Judas Maccabeus.
- **Meditations** – an exercise and a form of prayer in which we try to understand God's revelation of the truths of faith and the purpose of the Christian life, and how it should be lived, in order to adhere and respond to what the Lord is asking.
- **Messiah** – Hebrew term meaning "anointed"; used in reference to Jesus because he accomplished perfectly the divine mission of priest, prophet, and King, signified by his anointing as Messiah, Christ.
- **Monotheist** – a person believing that there is only one God, who is the Creator of the universe.
- **Mortal Sin** – destroys charity in the heart of man by a grave violation of God's law; it turns man away from God, who is his ultimate end and his beatitude, by preferring an inferior good to him. Requirements for a sin to be mortal: 1) grave matter; 2) sufficient reflection; 3) full consent of the will.
- **Moses** – the man God chose to lead the Israelites out of Egypt. He was adopted by Pharaoh's daughter and raised in Pharaoh's court, but fled Egypt after rebelling against the Egyptian taskmasters.

- **Mystery** – a divinely revealed truth whose very possibility cannot be rationally conceived before it is revealed and, after revelation, whose inner essence cannot be fully understood by the finite mind.
- **Nature** – essence of a being considered as the principle of activity. The substance of a thing as distinguished from its properties. i.e. three persons of the Trinity share one divine nature.
- **Nebuchadnezzar** – King of Babylon who finally conquered Judah and carried the best families off to exile in Babylon.
- **Nehemiah** – a wealthy Jew who persuaded the Persian king to make him governor of the province that included Jerusalem. He rebuilt the city's defenses.
- **Obedience** – the submission to the authority of God which requires everyone to obey the divine law. A priest has to obey his bishop or religious superior as representatives of God, and all must obey Church law.
- **Old Testament** - the forty-six books of the Bible, which record the history of salvation from creation through the old alliance of covenant with Israel, in preparation for the appearance of Christ as Savior of the world.
- **Ordination** – the rite of the Sacrament of Holy Orders in which the bishop, through the imposition of hands and the prayer of consecration confers the order of bishop, priest, or deacon to exercise a sacred power which comes from Christ on behalf of the Church.
- **Original Sin** – the sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will. As a consequence they lost the grace of original holiness, and became subject to the law of death; sin became universally present in the world. Besides the personal sin of Adam and Eve, original sin describes the fallen state of human nature which affects every person born into the world, and from which Christ, the "new Adam," came to redeem us.
- **Palestine** – another name for the land of Canaan. Named for the Philistines who settled there.
- **Paraclete** – a name for the Holy Spirit, meaning "advocate".
- **Partial Indulgence** – an indulgence that removes part of the temporal punishment due to sin.
- **Particular Judgment** – the eternal retribution received by each soul at the moment of death, in accordance with that person's faith and works.
- **Passion** – the suffering and death of Jesus.
- **Passover** – also known as Pasch, Jewish feast commemorating the deliverance of the Jewish people from death by the blood of the lamb sprinkled on the doorposts in Egypt, which the angel of death saw and passed over. The Eucharist celebrates the new Passover.
- **Patriarch** – a father who leads a family or tribe. Abraham and his descendants, the founders of Israel, are known as the Patriarchs.
- **Penance** – Interior: a conversion of heart toward God and away from sin, which implies the intention to change one's life because of hope in divine mercy. Exterior: fasting, prayer, and almsgiving.

- **Pentateuch** – the first five books of the Old Testament: genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.
- **Pentecost** – the fiftieth day at the end of the seven weeks following Passover (or Easter). At the first Pentecost, the Holy Spirit was manifested, given and communicated to the Church, fulfilling the paschal mystery of Christ.
- **Perfect Contrition** – sorrow of the soul and detestation for the sin committed, together with the resolution not to sin again that arises from a love by which God is loved above all else.
- **Perpetual**- for all time, forever.
- **Persia** – the great empire that conquered Babylon and freed the Jews from exile. The Persians allowed their subjects to keep their own customs, and the Jews prospered under Persian rule.
- **Petition** – form of prayer asking God to aid ourselves or others.
- **Pharaoh** – title of the King of Egypt.
- **Plague** – a disaster that affects a large number of people. The Ten Plagues in Exodus were signs of God’s wrath against the Egyptians, and particular judgments against the Egyptians’ false gods.
- **Plenary Indulgence** – an indulgence that removes all of the temporal punishment due to sin.
- **Polygamy** - the practice of having more than one wife at the same time, which is contrary to the unity of marriage between one man and one woman, and which offends against the dignity of a woman. In the Old Testament polygamy was permitted in certain circumstances, as, for example, in the case of King Solomon.
- **Pope** – Successor of St. Peter; Bishop of Rome; Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. The pope exercises a primacy of authority as Vicar of Christ and Shepherd of the whole Church; he receives the divine assistance promised by Christ to the Church.
- **Poverty** – the condition of want experienced by those who are poor, whom Christ called, blessed, and for whom he had a special love. Poverty of spirit signifies detachment from worldly things and voluntary humility.
- **Prayer** – the elevation of the mind and heart to God in praise of his glory; a petition made to God for some desired good, thanksgiving for the good received, or in intercession for others before God. Through prayer the Christian experiences a communion with God.
- **Priest** – a member of the order of priesthood; dedicated to assist their bishops in priestly service to the People of God.
- **Procreation** - the formation of new life through a married couple’s cooperation with God and in response to their vocation.
- **Prophet** – one who speaks the message of God to the people. Some prophets foretold future events, while others preached against the un-holiness of their own time.
- **Protoevangelium** – the announcement of a future Redeemer to Adam and Eve after their Fall. Greek for “first Gospel”.

- **Purgatory** – the place where the souls of the dead are purified. God’s people knew their prayers were efficacious for the dead even in the time of the Maccabees.
- **Rebekah** – Wife of Isaac, mother of Jacob and Esau. She plotted to gain Isaac’s blessing for Jacob, her favorite.
- **Renunciation** – to give up something to which a person has a claim. Everyone must renounce sin and those creatures that are proximate occasions to sin. This includes the renunciation of Satan at Baptism.
- **Resurrection** – the time when the faithful people who have died will come back to eternal life.
- **Rites** – Diverse liturgical traditions in which the one catholic and apostolic faith has come to be expressed and celebrated in various cultures interchanged, as in the sacramental rite or the sacramental ritual.
- **Sabbath** – the day of rest in imitation of God resting on the seventh day of creation. The Sabbath is sacred, a sign of God’s covenant with creation.
- **Sacrament** – an efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit. The sacraments are seven in number.
- **Sacramental Character** – indelible mark imprinted on the soul at Baptism, Confirmation, and/or Holy Orders that gives the person a greater share in the priesthood of Christ.
- **Sacramental Presence** – the real, true, and substantial existence of both Christ’s divinity and humanity in the Holy Eucharist, under the appearance of mere bread and wine.
- **Sacraments at Service of Communion** – sacraments directed toward the salvation of others, conferring a particular mission in the Church and serving to build up the People of God.
- **Sacraments of Healing** – Sacraments used to restore our bodies and souls in Christ’s work of healing and salvation: Penance and Anointing of the Sick.
- **Sacraments of Initiation** – lay the foundation of every Christian life in a way similar to natural life: born anew in Baptism, strengthened in Confirmation, given food of eternal life in the Eucharist.
- **Saint** – a person on earth, in purgatory, or in heaven notable for holiness and heroic virtue. The saints share in God’s life, glory, and happiness. The Church may officially declare someone a saint through the process of beatification and canonization.
- **Salvific** – pertaining to the salvation of souls: freedom from attachment, enjoying the vision of God, consummating our happiness; union with God and our own flourishing; all of this is joined to Christ’s saving Passion.
- **Samaritans** – the mixed population that inhabited the old territory of Israel during the Exile. They were hostile to the returning exiles.
- **Samuel** – a Levite priest, the last of the Judges, and the man chosen by God to anoint a king for Israel.

- **Sanctification** – process of being made holy. This begins with Baptism, continues throughout the life of the Christian, and is completed when a person enters heaven and becomes totally and irrevocably united with God in the beatific vision.
- **Sanctifying Grace** – the grace which heals our human nature wounded by sin by giving us a share in the divine life of the Trinity. It is a habitual supernatural gift which continues the work of sanctifying us- of making us holy, and Christ-like.
- **Sarah** – the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac.
- **Saul** – the first king of Israel, anointed by Samuel. Later rejected by God.
- **Seal** – permanent mark given to the soul at the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders, designating one as a follower of Christ.
- **Seleucids** – the Greek rulers of the eastern part of Alexander’s empire. Their territory included Palestine.
- **Sin of Commission** – a willful act, such as theft, that is contrary to a negative precept, such as *do not steal*.
- **Sin of Omission** – willful neglect or positive refusal to perform some good action, such as attending Mass, that one’s conscience urges one to do.
- **Sinai** – the mountain where Moses received the Law from God.
- **Sodom** – along with Gommorrah, one of the cities of the plain destroyed by God because of wickedness. Lot had settled there, but was warned by angels to flee.
- **Solomon** – the son of David who inherited his kingdom and God’s covenant. He led Israel to its greatest glory, and was famous for his wisdom.
- **Spirit** – that which is positively immaterial, having no dependence on matter for its existence or activities. God is uncreated pure spirit; angels are created pure spirit; human souls are created spirits. Spirits have the power to know and to love.
- **Spiritual Communion** – Conscious burning desire to receive Holy Communion when unable to do so physically.
- **Sponsor** – Most often a person who presents a child at Baptism (or the candidate at Confirmation) and professes faith in the child’s name; this person acts as a proxy if anything happens to the parents; an official representative of the community of faith.
- **Tabernacle** – the receptacle in the church in which the consecrated Eucharist is reserved for Communion for the sick and dying.
- **Tabernacle** – the tent that served as a meeting place and temple for the Israelites while they wandered in the desert. It was designed as a reflection of the temple of heaven.
- **Temple** – the house of God in Jerusalem, which contained the Ark of the Covenant. When the Temple was dedicated, God’s glory overshadowed it just as it had done in the Tabernacle. The Temple became the center of worship for Israel.
- **Temporal Punishment** – a consequence of sin that remains after the sin has been forgiven and even after death. The state of purgatory frees one from temporal punishment after death. Prayer and fervent charity free one from temporal punishment in this life.
- **Temptation** – an attraction, either from outside oneself or from within, to act contrary to right reason and the commandments of God. Jesus himself during his

- life on earth was tempted. Put to the test, to manifest the opposition between himself and the devil.
- **Ten Commandments** – the fundamental laws given by God at Sinai. They deal with our relationship with God and each other.
  - **Thanksgiving** – form of prayer praising God for the good he has given us.
  - **Theology** – the study of God, based on divine revelation.
  - **Transubstantiation** – the scholastic term used to designate the unique change of the entire substance of the Eucharistic bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ.
  - **Trinitarian Formula** – The form used in the Sacrament of Baptism: “I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”
  - **Trinity** – the mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
  - **Venial Sin** – sin which diminishes and wounds the divine life in the soul; the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent of the will.
  - **Viaticum** – the Eucharist received by a dying person.
  - **Virginity** – consecrated celibacy that enables people to give themselves to God alone with an undivided heart in a remarkable manner.
  - **Vocal Prayer** – form of prayer that is a “conversation” with God, or the angels and saints, that is formed with words of some set formula(s). i.e. Hail Mary, Glory Be, Our Father, etc.
  - **White Martyr** – someone who suffers a martyrdom without blood, without the violent taking of life. White martyrdom is a total offering to God, a “dying” to the world and its allurements. A white martyr willingly gives up worldly concerns and makes his or her life a perpetual pilgrimage.
  - **Yahweh** - the personal name of the God of Israel, revealed to Moses on Mt. Sinai, meaning “I am who am.”
  - **YHWH** – the Name of God in Hebrew usually rendered Yahweh or Jehovah translated as “LORD” in many English Bible versions.
  - **Zion** – a hill on which the oldest part of Jerusalem was built. A poetic name for the city of Jerusalem.