

EIGHTH GRADE REVIEW SHEET 2017 - 2018

GOD and REVELATION

There is **one God**, the Supreme Being, who is infinitely loving, powerful, perfect and eternal.

Holy Trinity - Three divine persons in one God (Blessed Trinity):

1. **First Person** – **God the Father** or Creator.
2. **Second Person** - **Jesus Christ**, the Son of God, Savior, and Redeemer.
3. **Third Person** - **Holy Spirit**, Comforter or Paraclete, who dwells within us.

Revelation - everything God has told us about Himself and how He wants us to live.

Scripture (the Bible) and Tradition - two sources of Revelation.

Jesus is the ultimate Revelation of God - He is fully divine and fully human.

Incarnation - God becoming man. **Christmas** (The Feast of the Nativity) celebrates the Incarnation.

Paschal Mystery - the Suffering, Death and Resurrection of Jesus; Celebrated over the Easter **Triduum**.

Jesus Christ has saved us from our sins by sacrificing Himself and dying on the Cross.

By His **Redemption** He has made us worthy to become children of God and live with him eternally in Heaven.

CHURCH - founded by **Jesus Christ**. Also known as **People of God**, the **Mystical Body of Christ** or the **Bride of Christ**. There are **Four Marks** of the Church:

1. **One** - we are all united under its head and founder, Jesus Christ.
2. **Holy** - Jesus is the Head of the Church and makes it holy by His love for it.
3. **Catholic**, or universal, - it exists throughout the world, even in smallest, poorest or remote places.
4. **Apostolic** because it faithfully hands down the teaching of the Apostles.

The Church consists of clergy, religious and laity.

1. **Clergy** - men who have been **ordained** by receiving the **Sacrament of Holy Orders** .
The three levels of Holy Orders are **deacon, priest and bishop**.
2. **Religious** - men and women who have taken vows to stay single and **consecrate** their lives to Jesus and His Church. Nuns and brothers have chosen the **religious** life.
3. **Laity** - over 99% of people in the Church (married couples, children and single people).

The Pope - the head of the Church on Earth; the **Vicar** (representative) **of Christ**, the **Pontiff, Bishop of Rome**.

St. Peter the Apostle - first Pope, because he was given the "Keys of the Kingdom" by Jesus.

Pope Francis - our current Pope; He is the first one elected from the New World (Argentina). He replaced Pope Benedict XVI.

The Church is divided up geographically into **dioceses**.

Archdiocese - A large, or important, diocese like New York.

Timothy Cardinal Dolan - the **Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York**.

Bishop Peter Byrne - an **Auxiliary Bishop** for our Archdiocese (he will confirm you).

Each diocese is divided into many **parishes**.

Msgr. Desmond O'Connor - is **Pastor** of our parish.

Fr. Matthew MacDonald - is the **parochial vicar**, or assistant pastor.

Permanent deacons - can be married and study for 4 years before being ordained.

We have **three Deacons** - **Andrew Daubman, Robert Horton and John McCormack**.

The Precepts (Laws) of the Church - describe what is expected of all practicing Catholics:

1. Attend & participate at Mass on all Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation.
2. Confess sins at least once a year.
3. Receive Holy Communion during the Easter season.
4. Fast and abstain on designated days in Lent (see below).
5. Observe the marriage laws of the Church.
6. Contribute financially to the support of the Church.
7. Share in the Church's mission of spreading the Good News to the world.

Fasting Days (ages 18-59 **fast** by eating only three small meals):

Ash Wednesday

Good Friday

Abstaining Days (age 14 and up doesn't eat any meat):

Ash Wednesday

Fridays in Lent (including Good Friday)

LITURGICAL CALENDAR, SEASONS AND COLORS:

The **Liturgical Year of the Church** consists of the following **seasons**:

1. **Advent** - four weeks before Christmas; a time of preparation and anticipation
2. **Christmas Season** - December 25th to the **Baptism of Our Lord** in early January
3. **Ordinary Time** - time between the Christmas Season and Lent, and between the Easter Season and the following Advent
4. **Lent** - Ash Wednesday to Holy Thursday; a time of prayer, fasting and good works
5. **Triduum** - Three Days from Holy Thursday evening through Good Friday and Easter Sunday
6. **Easter Season** - 50 days after Easter, up to Pentecost Sunday.

Holy Days of Obligation (Mass attendance is required):

1. **Nativity of Our Lord (Christmas)** - Jesus' Birthday. December 25th; the Incarnation
2. **Mary, the Mother of God.** - January 1st; **Mary is our greatest Saint**
3. **Ascension Thursday** - 40 days after Easter; Jesus returns to Heaven and His Father
4. **Assumption of Mary** - August 15th; Mary's body and soul were raised to Heaven
5. **All Saints' Day** - November 1st; Countless unnamed saints are honored
6. **Immaculate Conception (of Mary)** - December 8th; Mary was Jesus' first disciple

Liturgical Colors (the priest's vestments and the altar cloths):

1. **Green:** Ordinary time, between Christmas and Lent, and between Easter and Advent.
2. **White:** Christmas and Easter Seasons, funerals and saints who were not martyred.
3. **Purple:** Advent and Lent.
4. **Red:** Palm/Passion Sunday, Good Friday, Pentecost, Confirmation and martyred saints (blood).

Sunday Lectionary (Book of Readings) - **3 annual cycles.**

Each cycle begins a new liturgical year on the first Sunday in Advent.

1. **In Cycle A** the Gospel of St. Matthew is read throughout the year.
2. **In Cycle B** the Gospel of St. Mark and some of St. John are read. **(We are currently in Cycle B)**
3. **In Cycle C** the Gospel of St. Luke is read.
4. The Gospel of St. John is read mainly during the special seasons of Advent, Christmas, Lent and Easter, and also at end of Cycle B.

CHURCH HISTORY

1. **The Church began on Pentecost Sunday**, with the outpouring of the **Holy Spirit** via “tongues of fire” upon the Apostles, Mary and other disciples. **Jesus founded the Catholic Church.** (Acts 2) It was originally a sect of Judaism, so early Christians worshipped at the Temple and then shared Eucharist.
2. Many Jews were **converted to Christianity** by the Apostles. They were consequently expelled from the Temple in Jerusalem by other Jews who did not believe that God could become human.
3. **St. Paul**, a Jew who had killed many Christians, saw the Risen Christ in a vision. At the **Council of Jerusalem in 49 AD**, it was decided that it was not necessary for Gentiles (non-Jews) to become Jewish before becoming Christian. **St. Paul** became the Church’s greatest missionary, and is known as the **Apostle to the Gentiles**.
4. Christians were persecuted by the Roman Empire for almost 300 years, but, in the early 4th century, **Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity** and, in 313 AD, issued the **Edict of Milan**, permitting the free worship of all religions. In 380 AD, Christianity became the official religion of the Empire.
5. Many **heresies** abounded in the early Church; i.e. people didn't know what to think about Jesus, being both God & Man.
6. In **325 AD, the Council of Nicea** and several councils shortly thereafter settled many difficult theological arguments about the Trinity, God, Jesus and Mary. From these councils we get most of the doctrines we believe today, especially those recited in the **Nicene Creed** at Sunday Mass.
7. Barbarians invaded the Empire over the next several centuries and were gradually converted to Christianity through the **virtues; Faith, Hope & Love**. In the middle ages, Christianity in Europe was called **Christendom**. The Scriptures and writings of the early Church Fathers were preserved and copied in monasteries.
8. In 1054 the **Great Schism**, or break, occurred between the Orthodox (Eastern-Greek) Church and the Roman (Western-Latin) Church. Our Pope is trying to mend the break with the Eastern Orthodox Churches.
9. During the 11th-13th centuries, several military expeditions called **Crusades** were fought in an unsuccessful effort to reclaim the Holy Land (Israel), which had been conquered in the 7th century by the followers of **Mohammed**, founder of the religion called **Islam**.
10. The **Protestant Reformation (Revolt)** took place in the 16th century. Many Christian leaders, including Martin Luther, broke away from the Church. The Catholic Church also saw the need to improve itself and, as part of the **Catholic Counter-Reformation**, responded by convening the **Council of Trent, 1545-1562**.
11. During the following **Age of Discovery**, the Church sent **missionaries** throughout the world to convert other peoples, especially in the New World, to Christianity.
12. The **Second Vatican Council, 1962-65** revised the way Mass was celebrated, produced many important documents, permitted Mass to be celebrated in English, and allowed lay people to become permanent deacons, lectors and ministers of the Eucharist.
13. The **Ecumenical Movement** is a modern effort to achieve greater unity of understanding and belief among the many Christian churches which broke off from the Catholic Church over the centuries. The **Week of Prayer for Christian Unity** is celebrated each year from **January 18th – 25th**.

SAINTS - Christian heroes who contributed greatly to the Faith and frequently even died for it as **martyrs**. Many saints go unnamed or unacknowledged. The Church holds them in great esteem as Christian role models, who deserve to be imitated.

1. **Mary** - the Mother of God, the Blessed Virgin Mother, spouse of St. Joseph; **Our greatest Saint!** All titles beginning with "Our Lady" actually refer to Mary. **St. Ann** and **St. Joachim** were Mary's parents.
2. **Twelve Apostles** - especially **Ss. Peter, James and John**, were Jesus' closest followers.
3. **St. Mary Magdalene** - a disciple who was at the foot of the cross when Jesus died and the first to learn that Jesus had risen.
4. **St. Stephen** - the first martyr, was stoned to death because he refused to give up his faith in Jesus.
5. **St. Paul** - the "Apostle to the Gentiles," the greatest convert in history (he realized that Jesus came for **all** people). He converted many Gentiles (non-Jews) to Christianity, traveled throughout the Roman Empire and wrote many letters found in the New Testament.
6. **St. Augustine** - He was a brilliant African 4th/5th century theologian and writer, who converted to Christianity after a restless and unsettled life. **St. Monica**, his mother, prayed for his conversion for decades. He wrote *The Confessions* and the *City of God*.
7. **St. Patrick** - a 5th century missionary who converted pagan Ireland to Christianity. **He is the patron saint of the Archdiocese of New York, and our Cathedral is named for him.**
8. **St. Francis of Assisi** - lived in 12th/13th century Italy. He gave up a life of wealth to serve the poor. He founded the Franciscan order, created the first (live) Nativity Scene and was known particularly as a lover of animals and nature.
9. **St. Anthony of Padua** - a Franciscan brother who is the patron saint of lost articles.
10. **St. Thomas Aquinas** - a 13th century Dominican priest, a brilliant philosopher and theologian, who organized and explained Christian beliefs in his *Summa Theologica*.
11. **St. Teresa of Avila** - a contemplative 16th century Spanish nun who reformed her Carmelite religious order and wrote about her mystical experiences and visions of God.
12. **St. Kateri Tekakwitha** - the Patroness of our parish and canonized a Saint in Rome on October 21, 2012. She was a Native American born in 1656 in upstate New York. She was converted by Jesuit missionaries and was known for her holiness despite debilitating disease and great suffering. She died at the age of 24 in Canada.
13. **St. Elizabeth Ann Seton** - the first American born saint. A widow with five young children, she converted to Catholicism, founded the **Sisters of Charity** in 1809 and began the parochial school system in the United States.
14. **Saint Teresa of Calcutta (Mother Teresa)** - an Albanian nun who served the very poorest of India. She died in 1997 and was beatified by Pope John Paul II shortly thereafter.

PRAYER - is **communicating with God** (**talking** to God, **listening** to God and allowing Him to speak to us). Prayer can be **memorized** or **spontaneous** (in your own words). Prayers can be said **alone** or **communally** (in a group). Jesus prayed constantly to his Father throughout his ministry on Earth.

- ❖ **The Lord's Prayer** – (The Our Father) directly from Jesus, it is the single greatest personal prayer.
- ❖ **Mass** - the Great Prayer of the Church, celebrates the Sacrament of the Eucharist, “the source and summit of the Christian life.” Jesus becomes physically present to us at Mass and in Communion.
- ❖ **Meditation** - silent, reflective prayer, during which a person becomes more aware of the presence of God by thinking about a Bible passage, an event in Jesus’ life, a religious image, etc. When reciting the **Rosary**, one **meditates** on the various mysteries in the life of Jesus and Mary.
- ❖ **Contemplation** - resting in God’s presence and passively allowing God to make Himself known. It is a silent, private experience of the presence of God with no specific focus or set of words. It is being attentive to God, “waiting for Him” and seeking union with Him by feeling His love.

There are several reasons why we pray:

1. **Adoration** - we acknowledge God's greatness, i.e. in the works of creation, and we tell Him so. This is also called **praising God**. The Psalms frequently praise God.
2. **Contrition** - we tell God how sorry we are for our sins. We do penance to show how sorry we are and to show our resolve not to sin again.
3. **Thanksgiving** - we thank God for all the wonderful things He has done for us and for our world. The word Eucharist comes from the Greek word for Thanksgiving.
4. **Petition or Supplication** - we ask God to help us or help others, as in praying for world peace or for someone to be healed from a sickness. When we ask God for something specific, we should add that we ask for it only if it is God's will. "Thy will be done."
5. **Intercession** - we ask for God's help **in behalf of** another person. When we invoke a saint, we are asking that they intercede for us in Heaven.

The **Liturgy** is the official prayer of the People of God, the Church, publicly worshiping God in the celebration of the Sacraments, the Eucharistic Liturgy (Mass) and the Liturgy of the Hours.

Divine Office or **Breviary** is prayed everyday throughout the world by all who are ordained and by many other Catholics.

Forms of devotional prayer include:

1. **Adoration** of the Blessed Sacrament and Benediction, held here First Friday and Monday evenings.
2. **Stations of the Cross** - 14 "places," usually prayed during Lent in our church, chapel and outside.
3. **Rosary** - 4 sets of the 5 mysteries dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.
4. **Novenas** - special prayers for 9 days, 9 weeks or 9 months.
5. **Pilgrimages** - going to shrines or to the Holy Land.
6. **Veneration of saints’ relics** - A relic of Saint Kateri Tekakwitha is beneath our altar.

Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit

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| 1. Wisdom | 5. Knowledge |
| 2. Understanding | 6. Piety (Reverence) |
| 3. Counsel | 7. Fear of the Lord (Awe) |
| 4. Fortitude | |

Nine Fruits, or outward signs, of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22-23)

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| 1. Love | 6. Goodness |
| 2. Joy | 7. Trustfulness |
| 3. Peace | 8. Gentleness |
| 4. Patience | 9. Self Control |
| 5. Kindness | |

Corporal Works of Mercy

1. Feed the hungry.
2. Give drink to the thirsty.
3. Clothe the naked.
4. Shelter the homeless.
5. Visit the sick.
6. Visit the imprisoned.
7. Bury the dead.

Spiritual Works of Mercy

1. Counsel the doubtful.
2. Instruct the ignorant.
3. Admonish the sinner.
4. Comfort the sorrowful.
5. Forgive injuries.
6. Bear wrongs patiently.
7. Pray for the living and the dead.

Prayer to be memorized (not the Nicene Creed recited at Mass):

Apostles' Creed

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth,
 And in Jesus Christ, His Only Son, Our Lord,
 Who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary,
 Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried.

He descended into Hell

On the third day He rose again from the dead,

He ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty

From there He will come to judge the living and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body and life everlasting, Amen

You will also be asked to find passages in the Bible. You will be given a Bible and a set of Bible citations to find and write out. Remember that some books have similar names, such as 1 Corinthians and 2 Corinthians.