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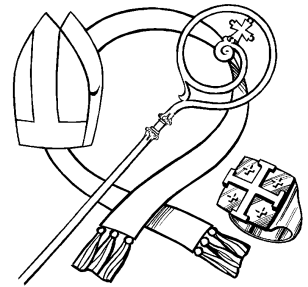
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR CATECHISTS AND YOUTH

APPENDIX A — BISHOPS OF MARQUETTE

1. **The Venerable Most Reverend Fredrick Baraga, 1853-1868**

Born June 29, 1797—Slovenia
Ordained September 21, 1823
Consecrated November 1, 1853—Cincinnati
Died January 19, 1868—Marquette
Interred in Crypt at St. Peter Cathedral, Marquette
Declared Venerable on May 10, 2012



2. **The Most Reverend Ignatius Mrak, 1869-1879**

Born October 10, 1810—Poelland in Slovenia
Ordained July 1, 1836—Ljubljana, Slovenia
Consecrated February 7, 1869—Cincinnati
Died January 2, 1901—Marquette
Interred in Crypt at St. Peter Cathedral, Marquette

Ignatius Mrak, inspired by the letters of Fr. Baraga, came to the United States in 1845 to be a missionary among the native people

3. **The Most Reverend John Vertin, 1879-1899**

Born July 17, 1844—Doblice Parice in Slovenia
Ordained August 31, 1866—Marquette
Consecrated September 14, 1879—Negaunee
Died February 26, 1899—Marquette
Interred in Crypt at St. Peter Cathedral, Marquette

John Vertin was the last priest whom Bishop Baraga ordained and the only one he ordained in Marquette

4. **The Most Reverend Fredrick Eis, 1899-1922**

Born January 20, 1843—Arbach, Germany
Ordained October 30, 1870—Marquette
Consecrated August 12, 1899—Marquette
Resigned June 27, 1922
Died May 5, 1926—Marquette
Interred in Crypt at St. Peter Cathedral, Marquette

Fredrick Eis was the last seminarian accepted by Bishop Baraga

5. **The Most Reverend Henry Paul John Nussbaum C.P., 1922-1935**

Born September 7, 1870—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Ordained May 20, 1894—Buenos Aires, Argentina
Consecrated May 20, 1913—Union City, New Jersey
Installed in Marquette—November 14, 1922
Died June 24, 1935

6. The Most Reverend Joseph Casimir Plagens, 1935-1940

Born January 29, 1880—Czeszewo, Poland

Ordained July 5, 1903—Detroit, Michigan

Consecrated September 30, 1924—Detroit, Michigan

Installed in Marquette—November 16, 1935

Transferred to Grand Rapids, Michigan—December 6, 1940

Died March 31, 1943—Grand Rapids, Michigan

Bishop Plagens oversaw the construction of the present Cathedral. The windows of the Kingship of Christ and the Queenship of Mary were his special project

7. The Most Reverend Francis Joseph Magner, 1940-1947

Born March 18, 1887—Wilmington, Illinois

Ordained May 17, 1913 in Rome

Consecrated February 24, 1941—Chicago, Illinois

Died June 13, 1947

Interred in Crypt at St. Peter Cathedral, Marquette

8. The Most Reverend Thomas Lawrence Noa, 1947-1968

Born December 18, 1892—Iron Mountain, Michigan

Ordained December 2, 23, 1916—Rome, Italy

Consecrated March 16, 1946—Grand Rapids, Michigan

Installed in Marquette—August 20, 1947

Retired March 25, 1968

Died March 13, 1977—Marquette, Michigan

Interred in Crypt at St. Peter Cathedral, Marquette

Bishop Noa officially began Bishop Baraga's cause for canonization in 1952

9. The Most Reverend Charles Salatka, 1968-1977

Born February 26, 1918—Grand Rapids, Michigan

Ordained February 24, 1945—Grand Rapids, Michigan

Consecrated March 6, 1962—Grand Rapids, Michigan

Installed in Marquette—March 25, 1968

Transferred to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma—December 15, 1977

Died March 17, 2003

10. The Most Reverend Mark F. Schmitt, 1978-1992

Born February 14, 1923—Algoma, Wisconsin

Ordained May 22, 1948—Green Bay, Wisconsin

Consecrated June 24, 1970—Green Bay, Wisconsin

Installed in Marquette—May 8, 1978

Retired November 11, 1992

Died December 14, 2011—Marquette, Michigan

Interred in Crypt at St. Peter Cathedral, Marquette

Bishop Schmitt named Baraga Man of the Year in 1999

11. The Most Reverend James H. Garland, 1992-2005

Born December 13, 1931—Wilmington, Ohio
Ordained August 15, 1959—Cincinnati, Ohio
Consecrated July 25, 1984—Cincinnati, Ohio
Installed in Marquette—November 11, 1992
Retired December 13, 2005

12. The Most Reverend Alexander K. Sample, 2006-

Born November 7, 1960—Kalispell, Montana
Ordained June 1, 1990—Marquette, Michigan
Consecrated January 25, 2006—Marquette, Michigan

APPENDIX B — CANONIZATION OF A SAINT

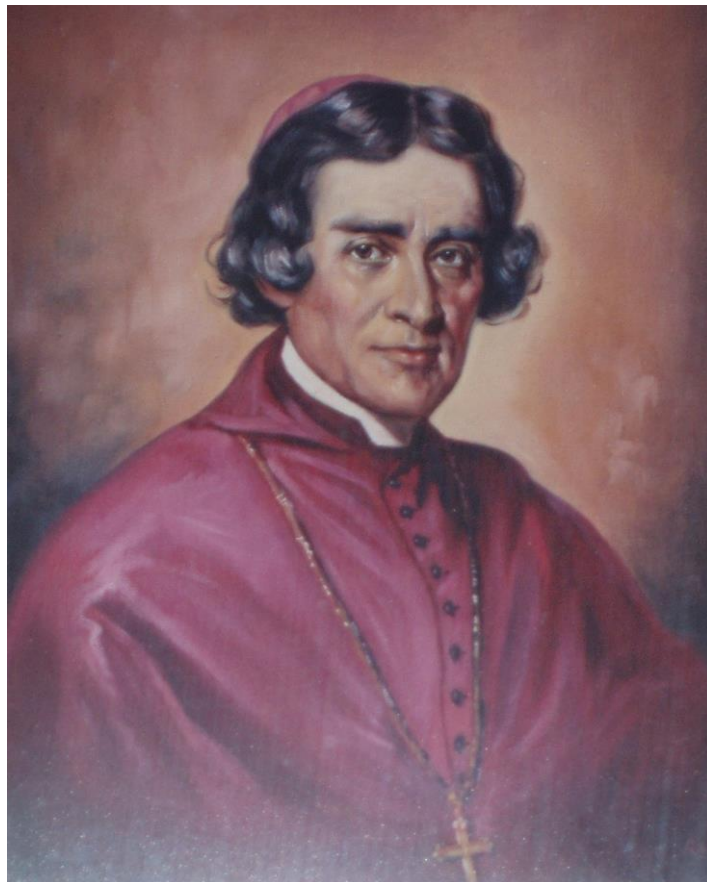
1. Five year waiting period following the person's death
 - a. Can be waived by the Pope
 - i. Done recently in the case of Blessed John Paul II
2. The local bishop initiates the cause for sainthood
3. A "Positio" (study of the life) is submitted to the Holy See for the *Cause of Beatification and Canonization*
 - a. Upon acceptance of the positio, the formal cause for sainthood begins and the person is given the title "Servant of God"
4. Decree of Heroic Virtues
 - a. An examination of the positio is done by a theological commission
 - b. A recommendation is made to the Pope for a Decree of Heroic Virtues
 - c. If accepted, the person is given the title "Venerable"
5. Beatification
 - a. Investigation of a miracle attributed to the person is conducted on the diocesan level and then submitted to Rome
 - b. An examination of the miracle is conducted by theological and scientific commissions
 - c. A recommendation is made to the Pope for a Decree of a Miracle
 - d. If accepted, at the Rite of Beatification the person is given the title of "Blessed"
6. Canonization
 - a. A second miracle attributed to the Blessed is needed
 - b. An of examination of the miracle takes place
 - c. A recommendation is made to the Pope for a Decree of a Miracle
 - d. If accepted, the person is declared a saint

The Cause for the Sainthood of Bishop Frederick Baraga, the first Bishop of our Diocese

In 1952, Bishop Thomas Noa appointed an historical commission to collect material pertinent for the cause of Bishop Baraga. Bishop Baraga's positio, or position paper, was accepted in December of 1999 and he was declared a Servant of God.

In March 2010, another major step in the cause for his sainthood was made when the diocese opened an official inquiry into an alleged miracle. The Congregation for the Causes of Saints again reviewed the positio and made a recommendation to Pope Benedict XVI regarding Bishop Baraga's heroic virtue. On May 10, 2012 the Holy Father approved the recommendation of the Congregation that Bishop Baraga had indeed lived a life of heroic virtue and could thus be called Venerable which is a significant step in the canonization process.

Once a miracle attributable to Baraga has been verified and the proper documentation submitted to the pontiff, Pope Benedict will decide whether Bishop Baraga is to be beatified, which would give him the title of "Blessed."



APPENDIX C – DEVOTIONS

1. Marian Devotions

- a. Rosary
- b. First Saturday – reparation to the Immaculate Heart of Mary
 - i. Derived from the apparitions of Our Lady in 1917, to the children (Lucia, Bl. Francisco, and Bl. Jacinta) at Fatima, in Portugal
 - ii. Observed on the first Saturday of the month for 5 months
 1. Celebrate Reconciliation
 2. Attend Mass and receive Eucharist
 3. Recite the Rosary
 4. Meditate for 15 minutes on the 20 mysteries of the Rosary (in addition to reciting the rosary)
- c. Our Lady of Guadalupe
- d. Our Lady of Lourdes
- e. Our Lady of Czestachowa

2. Saint Devotions

- a. Began within the first generations of the Church.
- b. In early tradition, it was the martyrs who were remembered and in time, others were honored as well
- c. Saint devotions are practices such as
 - i. Praying novenas or specific prayers
 - ii. Praying for saints' intercession in particular situations
 - iii. Carrying a holy card or wearing a medal with a saint's image as a reminder to constantly to emulate the saint's life and to pray
- d. The concept of patron saints developed in the Middle Ages.
 - i. The saint a child is named for becomes their patron
 - ii. Through the ages places and cities were named for saints
 - iii. Saints were also named as patrons of particular careers or aspects of life, usually rooted in what the saint did or accomplished
 1. St. Joseph is patron of workers and of Christian fathers
 2. St. Thomas More is patron of lawyers

3. First Friday Devotion
 - a. Derived from the apparitions of Our Lord to St Margaret Mary in France, in 1673-5
 - b. Arose from the promise of the grace of final repentance from Our Lord
 - c. Consists of making a good confession and receiving Holy Communion on nine consecutive First Fridays offering all that we are and all that we have to the Sacred Heart of Jesus

4. Novenas
 - a. Originated from the nine days that Mary and the apostles prayed together between the Ascension and the coming of the Holy Spirit (Pentecost)
 - b. Simple way to be persistent in prayer and “to not lose heart” (Luke 18:1)

5. Stations of the Cross
 - a. A spiritual pilgrimage to the Holy Land to walk the path with Jesus as he carries his cross
 - i. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the Stations of the Cross began to be depicted in artwork on the walls of churches
 - ii. The number of stations for devotion and meditation varied
 - iii. The particular fourteen stations generally used today have been consistent in Roman Catholic tradition since 1731
 - iv. Nine of the stations are gospel scenes, and five are from Christian tradition.

6. Eucharistic Adoration
 - a. Adoring the True Presence of Jesus—Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity in the form of a consecrated host
 - b. Often done in a chapel set aside for this purpose
 - c. Benediction a special blessing imparted by a priest or deacon when adoration is done in a group
 - d. Perpetual Adoration is when adoration is observed twenty-four hours a day

7. Chaplet of Divine Mercy
 - a. Derived from the apparition of Our Lord to St. Faustina in 1931
 - b. The message is one of God’s unlimited mercy for all of us no matter how great our sins
 - c. St. Faustina’s diary is the source of this devotional practice
 - d. Traditionally prayed daily at 3 p.m.

APPENDIX D — FORMULAS OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

The Two Great Commandments of

Love (CCC, 2196)

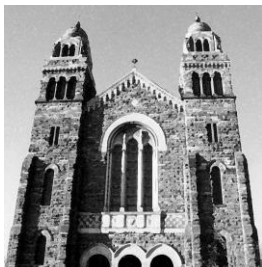
1. You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind.
2. You shall love your neighbor as yourself.

The Golden Rule (CCC, 1970; Mt. 7:12)

Do to others as you would have them do to you.

Ten Commandments (CCC Part 3, §2)

1. I am the LORD your God: you shall not have strange gods before me.
2. You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain.
3. Remember to keep holy the LORD's Day.
4. Honor your father and your mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.



The Theological Virtues (CCC, 1841)

1. Faith
2. Hope
3. Charity

The Cardinal Virtues (CCC, 1805)

1. Prudence
2. Justice
3. Fortitude
4. Temperance

The Gifts of the Holy Spirit (CCC, 1831)

1. Wisdom
2. Understanding
3. Counsel
4. Fortitude
5. Knowledge
6. Piety
7. Fear of the Lord

The Fruits of the Spirit (CCC, 1832)

1. Charity
2. Joy
3. Peace
4. Patience
5. Kindness
6. Goodness
7. Generosity
8. Gentleness
9. Faithfulness
10. Modesty
11. Self-control
12. Chastity

The Beatitudes (CCC, 1716; Mt. 5:3-12)

Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they who mourn, for they will be comforted.

Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth.

Blessed are they who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be satisfied.

Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.

Blessed are the pure of heart for they will see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.

Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are you when people revile you and persecute you and utter all kinds of evil against you falsely on my account.

Rejoice and be glad, for your reward will be great in heaven.

Marks of the Catholic Church

(CCC, 811)

1. One
2. Holy
3. Catholic
4. Apostolic

The Four Last Things

(CCC, 1020; 1025; 1033; 1040)

1. Death
2. Judgment
3. Hell
4. Heaven

The Precepts of the Church

(CCC, 2042-2043)

1. You shall attend Mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation and remain free from work or activity that could impede the sanctification of such days.
2. You shall confess your sins at least once a year.
3. You shall receive the sacrament of the Eucharist at least during the Easter season.
4. You shall observe the days of fasting and abstinence established by the Church.
5. You shall help to provide for the needs of the Church.

The 3 Levels of Reverence

(CCC, 971; 2131-2135)

1. Dulia- The reverence we give to Saints
2. Hyperdulia- The reverence we give to Mary as the greatest of Saints and as the Mother of God
3. Latria- The reverence and worship we give to God *alone*.

The Capital Sins (CCC, 1866)

1. Pride
2. Covetousness
3. Lust
4. Anger
5. Gluttony
6. Envy
7. Sloth

The Works of Mercy

(CCC, 2447, Mt. 31-46)

1. Corporal Works of Mercy
 - a. Feed the hungry
 - b. Give drink to the thirsty
 - c. Clothe the naked
 - d. Visit those in prison
 - e. Shelter the homeless
 - f. Visit the sick
 - g. Bury the dead

2. Spiritual Works of Mercy
 - a. Counsel the doubtful
 - b. Instruct the ignorant
 - c. Admonish the sinner
 - d. Comfort the afflicted
 - e. Forgive offenses
 - f. Bear wrongs patiently
 - g. Pray for the living and the dead

APPENDIX E — THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH

The term “Fathers of the Church” refers to teachers or authentic witnesses of the Christian tradition whose teachings and writings are considered the foundation of orthodox Christian doctrine. To be called Father of the Church, four marks are required: antiquity, orthodoxy, personal holiness, and Church approval. The Fathers lived in an era that stretched from the middle of the first century A.D. to the middle of the eighth century. This is referred to as the patristic era.

The Fathers of the Church gave us many of the teachings that we retain to this day, such as the creeds, the basic order of the Mass, the canon of the Bible, the hierarchy of the Church, etc.

They were the first men to take the teachings of scripture and apply them to everyday life. They defined and clarified doctrine, oftentimes to refute heresies.

Below is a list of the Church Fathers.

Apostolic Age-Time of the Apostles through the end of the second century

St. Clement of Rome (d. Around the end of the 1st century)
St. Ignatius of Antioch (c. 50-c.98-117)
St. Irenaeus (d. around the end of the second century)
St. Justin Martyr (100-165)
Origen (185-253)
St. Polycarp (69-155)
Tertullian (160-225)

Schools of Alexandria and Antioch-End of second century through 315

St. Clement of Alexandria (d. 215)
St. Cyril of Jerusalem (315-386), Doctor of the Church
Eusebuis (265-340)
St. Hippolytus of Rome (d. 236)

Golden Age-Council of Nicea (325) to the Council of Chalcedon (451)

St. Cyril of Alexandria (375-444), Doctor of the Church
St. Ambrose of Milan (340-397), Doctor of the Church
St. Anthanasius (297-373), Doctor of the Church
St. Augustine of Hippo (354-430), Doctor of the Church
St. Basil the Great (329-379), Doctor of the Church
St. Ephrem of Syria (d. 373), Doctor of the Church
St. Gregory of Nyssa (d. 385)
St. Gregory of Nazianzus (330-390), Doctor of the Church
St. Hilary of Poitiers (d. 368), Doctor of the Church
St. Jerome of Stridon (342-420), Doctor of the Church
St. John Chrysostom (347-407), Doctor of the Church
St. Peter Chrysologus (406-450), Doctor of the Church

Decline-Era ends around 750

St. Leo the Great (395-461), Doctor of the Church

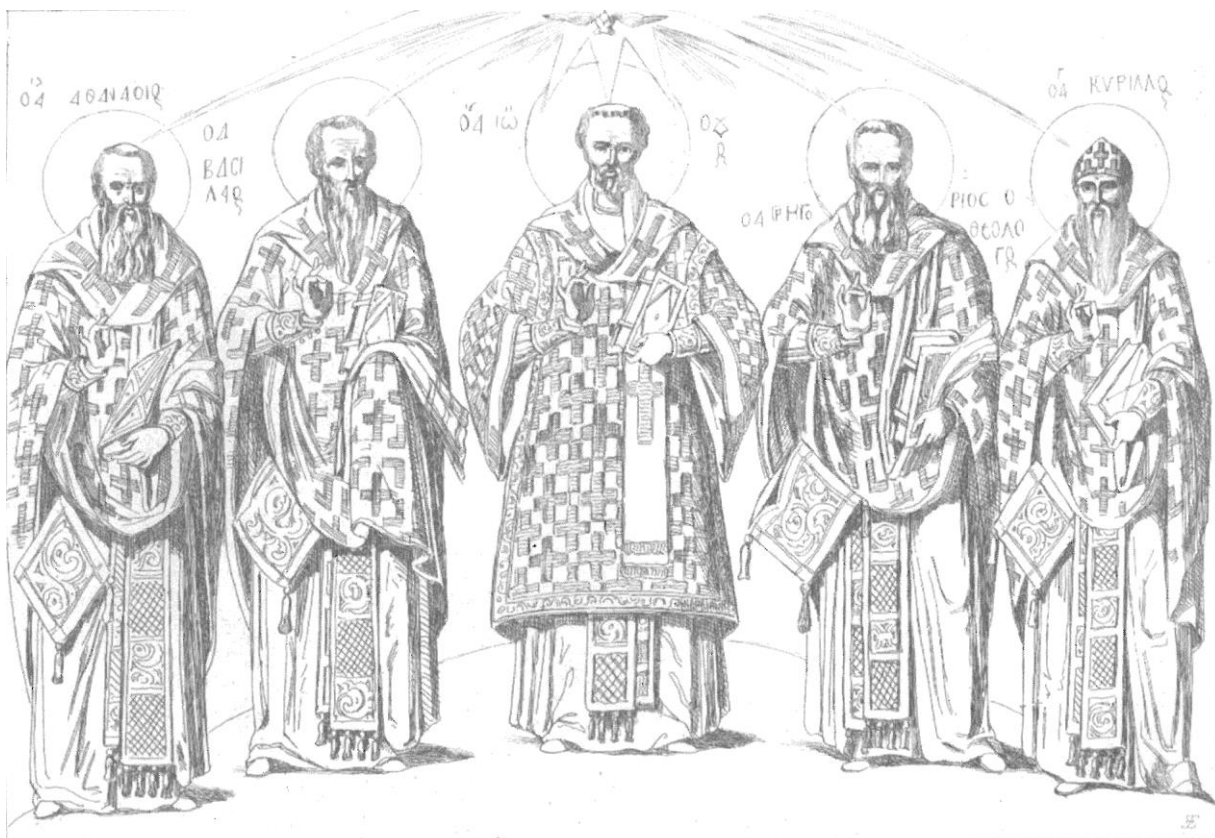
St. John of Damascus (Damascene) (676-c. 754-787), Doctor of the Church

St. Pope Gregory the Great, (540-604), Doctor of the Church

St. Isidore of Seville (d. 560), Doctor of the Church

*Those who are underlined are Doctors of the Church. A Doctor of the Church is a saint recognized for his or her contribution to theology or doctrine.

If you are looking for a resource for your youth, you may want to consider Faith Chart: The Fathers of the Church at a Glance from Our Sunday Visitor.



Five Greek Fathers of the Church from the 4th and 5th centuries: St. Athanasius, St. Basil the Great, St. John Chrysostom, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and St. Cyril of Alexandria

APPENDIX F — LITURGY

Liturgical education is one of the six tasks of catechesis articulated in the General Directory for Catechesis. (85) The National Directory for Catechesis clearly outlines the relationship between catechesis and liturgy (33). “Catechesis both precedes the Liturgy and springs from it...And Liturgy itself is inherently catechetical.” As such it is important to provide for our youth a firm grounding in the rich liturgical heritage of the Catholic Church. In an effort to assist catechists some liturgical basics are listed below.

SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Sacraments of Initiation

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Eucharist

Sacraments of Healing

4. Reconciliation and Penance
5. Anointing of the Sick

Sacraments at the Service of Communion

6. Holy Orders
7. Matrimony

HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION

1. Immaculate Conception (Dec. 8)
2. The Nativity of the Lord (Christmas) (Dec. 25)
3. Mary, Mother of God (Jan. 1)
4. The Ascension of the Lord (7th Sunday of Easter in our diocese)
5. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Aug. 15)
6. All Saints Day (Nov. 1)

LITURGICAL BOOKS

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lectionary | 3. Roman Missal |
| 2. Book of the Gospels | 4. Book of Blessings |

The church has several other liturgical books that are used in specific instances, e.g. Order of Christian Funerals, Rite of Baptism, etc.

SACRED FURNISHINGS, VESSELS, AND VESTMENTS

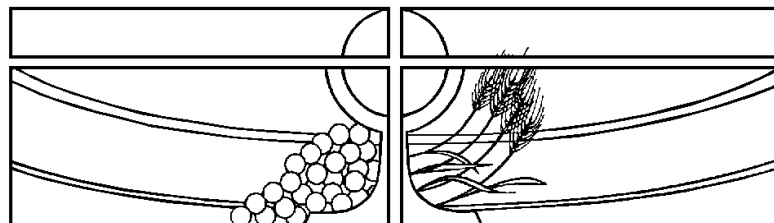
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|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alb | 14. Crucifix |
| 2. Altar | 15. Dalmatic |
| 3. Altar Cloth | 16. Flagon |
| 4. Ambo | 17. Holy Oils |
| 5. Ambry | 18. Miter |
| 6. Baptismal Font | 19. Monstrance |
| 7. Cathedra | 20. Paten |
| 8. Chasuble | 21. Presider's Chair |
| 9. Chalice | 22. Purificator |
| 10. Ciborium | 23. Reconciliation Rooms |
| 11. Cincture | 24. Sanctuary Lamp |
| 12. Corporal | 25. Stole |
| 13. Crosier (Crozier) | 26. Tabernacle |

LITURGICAL YEAR AND COLORS

Season	Time	Color
Advent	Four weeks preceding Christmas	Violet Rose on 3 rd Sunday
Christmas	Christmas Eve through the Baptism of Jesus	White
Ordinary Time	Monday after the Baptism of Jesus to Ash Wednesday	Green
Lent	Ash Wednesday to the Mass of the Lord's Supper (evening of Holy Thursday)	Violet Red on Palm Sunday Rose on 4 th Sunday
Triduum	Mass of the Lord's Supper through Easter Sunday	White Red on Good Friday
Easter	Easter Sunday through Pentecost	White
Ordinary Time	Monday after Pentecost to first Sunday of Advent	Green

PARTS OF THE MASS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introductory Rites <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Procession b. Sign of the Cross/Greeting c. Penitential Act d. Gloria e. Opening Prayer (Collect) 2. Liturgy of the Word <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. First Reading b. Responsorial Psalm c. Second Reading d. Gospel Acclamation e. Gospel f. Homily g. Profession of Faith—Nicene Creed h. Universal Prayer (Prayer of the Faithful) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Liturgy of the Eucharist <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preparation of the Altar and Gifts b. Prayers over the Gifts c. Eucharistic Prayer d. Communion Rite <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lord's Prayer ii. Sign of Peace iii. Breaking of the Bread iv. Communion v. Silence/Song of Praise e. Prayer after communion 4. Concluding Rites <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Greeting/Blessing b. Dismissal c. Recessional |
|---|--|



APPENDIX G – MAJOR COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH

Throughout history the Church has assembled all the bishops of the world at pivotal and critical moments in her life. The result of these meetings was discussion and then the issue of formal statements on doctrine and discipline. Below is a brief summary of the significant issues dealt with at each council.

First Council of Nicaea 325	Condemned Arianism: that the Son was not divine.
First Council of Constantinople 381	Condemned Apollinarianism: that Jesus was fully divine, but not fully human. Declared the Holy Spirit divine. The Nicene creed is associated with this council.
Council of Ephesus 431	Condemned Nestorianism: that there were two persons in Christ, one human, one divine. Ratified that Mary is the Mother of God.
Council of Chalcedon 451	Condemned Monophysitism: that there was only one nature of Christ, divine. Defined hypostatic union, still the framework for Christology today.
Second Council of Constantinople 553	Condemned several early Christian thinkers as Nestorian.
Third Council of Constantinople 680-81	Condemned Monothelitism: that Christ has only one divine will rather than two wills, one human one divine.
Second Council of Nicaea 787	Condemned iconoclasm: a movement opposed to the use of icons for devotional purposes. Distinguished between veneration of images and worship of God.
Fourth Council of Constantinople 869-70	Reaffirmed the teachings against iconoclasm, the beginnings of the Great Schism were seen with this council
First Lateran Council 1123	Ended the controversy of lay investiture: lay people determining appointments to Church offices. Also addressed simony and celibacy.
Second Lateran Council 1139	Following an eight year papal schism this council annulled all decisions of an elected antipope.

Third Lateran Council 1179	Ended a schism created by the election of another antipope. This council established the rule that a two-thirds majority of cardinals is necessary to elect the pope.
Fourth Lateran Council 1215	Decreed that Catholics must celebrate Reconciliation and receive Eucharist at least once a year, defined Eucharist in terms of transubstantiation.
First Council of Lyons 1245	Called to deal with the “five wounds of the Church”.
Second Council of Lyons 1274	Defined the double-procession of the Holy Spirit from the Father and the Son. (Filioque)
Council of Vienne 1311-12	Condemned the Knights Templar for political reasons, decided in favor of the stricter Franciscan observance of poverty.
Council of Constance 1414-18	Called to end the Great Western Schism.
Council of Basel-Ferrara-Florence-Rome 1431-45	Called to reunite the Greek Church. Greeks accepted teachings on the Filioque, Eucharist, purgatory, and papal primacy.
Fifth Lateran Council 1512-17	Dealt with issues from the Great Western Schism. Rejected claims that the French church was independent from papal control.
Council of Trent 1545-47; 1551-52; 1562-63	Called to address the Protestant Reformation. Touched on almost every major aspect of Catholic doctrine. Established seminaries.
First Vatican Council 1869-70	Taught papal primacy, papal infallibility. Condemned fideism and rationalism; faith and reason are compatible.
Second Vatican Council 1962-65	The only council not called to condemn error or deal with disciplinary problems. Sixteen documents called for updating of the Church and opening it up to the modern world.



The massive dome of the Cathedral of Florence, Italy constructed from 1420 to 1434

APPENDIX H — MARIAN FEAST DAYS

The Blessed Virgin Mary plays an important role in the Church and salvation history. What the Catholic faith believes about Mary is based on what it believes about Christ and what it teaches about Mary illumines in turn its faith in Christ (CCC, 487). The Church honors the Mother of God when it celebrates the cycle of Christ's saving mysteries in the liturgical year. Below is a list of those times during the year when Mary's roles in the Church are celebrated at Mass.

January 1	The Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God
February 2	Presentation of the Lord
February 11	Our Lady of Lourdes
March 25	The Solemnity of the Annunciation
May 13	Our Lady of Fatima
May 31	The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary
July 16	Our Lady of Mount Carmel
August 15	The Assumption
August 22	The Queenship of the Blessed Virgin Mary
September 8	The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary
September 12	The Most Holy Name of Mary
September 15	Our Lady of Sorrows
October 7	Our Lady of the Rosary
November 21	Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary
December 8	The Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception
December 12	Our Lady of Guadalupe



In addition to the days listed above the Church also celebrates:

- May as the month of Mary
- October as the month of the Rosary
- The Feast of the Immaculate Heart on the Saturday following the Second Sunday after Pentecost
- Saturdays in Ordinary time when there is no obligatory memorial an optional memorial of the Blessed Virgin Mary is allowed

APPENDIX I — PRAYERS

Grace before Meals

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

Grace after Meals

We give thee thanks, for all thy benefits,
Almighty God, who live and reign
forever.
And may the souls of the faithful
departed,
Through the mercy of God, rest in
peace. Amen.

Act of Contrition (Rite of Penance)

My God, I am sorry for my sins with all
my heart. In choosing to do wrong and
failing to do good, I have sinned against
you whom I should love above all
things. I firmly intend, with your help,
to do penance, to sin no more, and to
avoid whatever leads me to sin.
Our Savior, Jesus Christ, suffered and
died for us. In His name, O God, have
mercy on me. Amen.

Glory Be

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

Hail Mary

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

Our Father

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

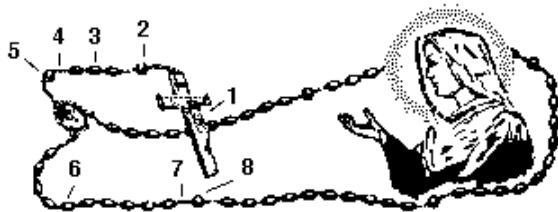


The Apostles' Creed.

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 the 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 the life everlasting. Amen.

Rosary



Begin with the Sign of the Cross.

1. Pray the *Apostles' Creed*.
2. Pray the *Our Father*.
3. Pray three *Hail Marys*.
4. Pray the *Glory Be*.
5. Announce the first mystery; then pray the *Our Father*.
6. Pray ten *Hail Marys* while meditating on the Mystery.
7. Pray the *Glory Be*.

After each decade, the *Fatima Prayer* may be prayed. Announce the second

mystery; then pray the *Our Father*.
Repeat 6 and 7. Continue with the third,
fourth and fifth mysteries in the same
manner. At the end of the rosary recite
the *Hail Holy Queen*, adding:

V. Pray for us, O holy Mother of God.

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

End with the Sign of the Cross.

Mysteries of the Rosary

The Joyful Mysteries

(Prayed on Monday and Saturday)

1. The Annunciation
2. The Visitation
3. The Nativity
4. The Presentation
5. The Finding in Temple

The Luminous Mysteries

(Prayed on Thursday)

1. The Baptism of Jesus
2. The Wedding Feast of Cana
3. The Proclamation of the
Kingdom, with the call to
Conversion
4. The Transfiguration
5. The Institution of the Eucharist

The Sorrowful Mysteries

(Prayed on Tuesday and Friday)

1. The Agony in the Garden
2. The Scourging at the Pillar
3. The Crowning with Thorns
4. The Carrying of the Cross
5. The Crucifixion

The Glorious Mysteries

(Prayed on Wednesday and Sunday)

1. The Resurrection
2. The Ascension
3. The Decent of the Holy Spirit
4. The Assumption
5. The Coronation of Mary Queen
of Heaven and Earth

Hail Holy Queen

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

The Angelus

V. The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary.

R. And she conceived of the Holy Spirit.
Hail Mary, ...

V. Behold the handmaid of the Lord.

R. Be it done unto me according to thy word.

Hail Mary, ...

V. And the Word was made flesh.

R. And dwelt among us.

Hail Mary, ...

V. Pray for us, O holy Mother of God.

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

Let us pray: Pour forth, we beseech thee, O Lord, thy grace into our hearts; that we, to whom the incarnation of Christ, thy Son, was made known by the message of an angel, may by his Passion and Cross be brought to the glory of his Resurrection. Through the same Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Fatima Prayer

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

Act of Faith

O my God, I firmly believe that you are one God in three divine Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

I believe that your divine Son became man and died for our sins and that he will come to judge the living and the dead.

I believe these and all the truths which the Holy Catholic Church teaches because you revealed them who are eternal truth and wisdom, who can neither deceive nor be deceived.

In this faith I intend to live and die. Amen.

Act of Hope

O Lord God, I hope by your grace for the pardon of all my sins and after life here to gain eternal happiness because you have promised it who are infinitely powerful, faithful, kind, and merciful.

In this hope I intend to live and die. Amen.

Act of Love (Charity)

O Lord God, I love you above all things and I love my neighbor for your sake because you are the highest, infinite and perfect good, worthy of all my love.

In this love I intend to live and die. Amen.

The Nicene Creed

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

The Divine Praises

Blessed be God.
Blessed be his holy Name.
Blessed be Jesus Christ,
true God and true Man.
Blessed be the name of Jesus.
Blessed be his most Sacred Heart.
Blessed be his most Precious Blood.
Blessed be Jesus
in the most holy Sacrament of the
altar.
Blessed be the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete.
Blessed be the great Mother of God,
Mary most holy.
Blessed be her holy
and Immaculate Conception.
Blessed be her glorious Assumption.
Blessed be the name of Mary,
Virgin and Mother.
Blessed be Saint Joseph,
her most chaste spouse.
Blessed be God in his angels
and in his saints.

Prayer of Eternal Rest

Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord,
and let perpetual light shine upon them.
May they rest in peace. Amen.

Divine Mercy Chaplet

(said on rosary beads)

Begin with the Sign of the Cross.

On the first three Hail Mary beads, pray an Our Father, Hail Mary, and the Apostles' Creed

On the Our Father beads, pray:

Eternal Father, I offer you the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of your Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ, in atonement for our sins and those of the whole world.

On the Hail Mary beads, pray:

For the sake of his sorrowful Passion, have mercy on us and on the whole world.

In conclusion, recite three times:

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us and on the whole world.

End with the Sign of the Cross.

The Memorare

Remember, O most gracious Virgin Mary, that never was it known that anyone who fled to thy protection, implored thy help, or sought thy intercession, was left unaided. Inspired by this confidence, I fly unto thee, O Virgins of virgins, my Mother. To thee do I come, before thee I stand, sinful and sorrowful. O Mother of the Word Incarnate, despise not my petitions, but in thy mercy hear and answer me. Amen.



Regina Coeli

Queen of heaven, rejoice, alleluia.
The Son whom you merited to bear,
 alleluia,
Has Risen as he said, alleluia.
Rejoice and be glad, O Virgin Mary,
 alleluia!
For the Lord has truly risen, alleluia.

Let us pray:

O God, who through the resurrection of your Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, did vouchsafe to give joy to the world; grant, we beseech you, that through his Mother, the Virgin Mary, we may obtain the joys of everlasting life.
Through the same Christ our Lord.
Amen.

Prayer to the Holy Spirit

V. Come, Holy Spirit, fill the hearts of your faithful
R. And kindle in them the fire of your love.
V. Send forth thy Spirit and they shall be created.
R. And you shall renew the face of the earth.

Let us pray:

O God, by the light of the Holy Spirit you have taught the hearts of your faithful.
In the same Spirit, help us to know what is truly right and to always to rejoice in your consolation.
We ask this through Christ, Our Lord.
Amen.

The Magnificat (Canticle of Mary)

My soul proclaims the greatness
of the Lord,
my spirit rejoices in God my Savior,
for he has looked with favor on his
lowly servant.
From this day all generations will call
me blessed:
the Almighty has done great things
for me, and holy is his Name.
He has mercy on those who fear him
in every generation.
He has shown the strength of his arm,
he has scattered the proud in their
conceit.
He has cast down the mighty from their
thrones, and has lifted up the lowly.
He has filled the hungry with good
things,
and the rich he has sent away empty.
He has come to the help of his servant
Israel for he has remembered his
promise of mercy, the promise he
made to our fathers, to Abraham and
his children forever.

Novena to the Sacred Heart of Jesus

O Lord Jesus Christ, to your Most
Sacred Heart I confide this
intention_____. Please look upon
me then do what your love inspires. Let
your Sacred Heart decide. I trust you. I
place myself at your mercy. Lord Jesus,
you will not fail me.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, I trust in you.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, I believe in your
love for me. Sacred Heart of Jesus, your
kingdom come. Sacred Heart of Jesus, I
have asked you for many favors, but I
earnestly implore this one. Take it and
place it in your Heart. When the Eternal
Father looks upon it, he will see it
within your Precious Wounds. It will
no longer be my prayer, but yours,
Jesus. Sacred Heart of Jesus, I place all
my trust in you. Amen.

Novena to One's Patron Saint

Glorious Saint _____, my patron, you
served God in humility and confidence
on earth. Now you enjoy the beatific
vision in heaven. You persevered till
death and gained the crown of eternal
life.

Remember now the dangers, confusion
and anguish that surround me and
intercede for me in my needs and
troubles, especially_____. Hear my
prayer and place it before Jesus through
the intercession of his Blessed Mother.
Amen.

Litany of Humility

O Jesus! Meek and humble of heart,
hear me.

From the desire of being esteemed,
deliver me dear Jesus.

From the desire of being loved, ...

From the desire of being honored, ...

From the desire of being praised, ...

From the desire of being preferred over
others, ...

From the desire of being consulted, ...

From the desire of being approved, ...

From the fear of being humiliated, ...

From the fear of being despised, ...

From the fear of suffering rebukes, ...

From the fear of being forgotten, ...

From the fear of being ridiculed, ...

From the fear of being wronged, ...

From the fear of being suspected, ...

That others may be loved more than I,
Jesus grant me the grace to desire it.

That others may be esteemed more than I,
Jesus grant me the grace to desire it.

That in the opinion of the world, others
may increase and that I may decrease,
Jesus grant me the grace to desire it.

That others may be chosen and I set aside,
Jesus grant me the grace to desire it.

That others may be praised and I
unnoticed,
Jesus grant me the grace to desire it.

That others may be preferred to me in
everything,
Jesus grant me the grace to desire it.

That others become holier than I,
provided that I may become as holy as I
should,
Jesus grant me the grace to desire it.

Amen.

Canticle of Zechariah

Blessed be the Lord, The God of Israel;
He has come to His people and set them
free.

He has raised up for us a mighty Savior,
Born of the house of His servant
David.

Through His holy prophets He promised
of old that He would save us from our
enemies, from the hands of all who
hate us. He promised to show mercy
to our fathers and to remember His
holy Covenant.

This was the oath He swore to our father
Abraham: to set us free from the hands
of our enemies, free to worship Him
without fear, holy and righteous in
His sight all the days of our life.

You, my child shall be called the prophet
of the Most High, for you will go
before the Lord to prepare His way, to
give his people knowledge of
salvation by the forgiveness of their
sins.

In the tender compassion of our Lord,
the dawn from on high shall break
upon us, to shine on those who dwell
in darkness and the shadow of death,
and to guide our feet into the way of
peace.

Glory to the Father,
and to the Son,
and to the Holy Spirit.
As it was in the beginning.
is now, and will be forever.

Amen.

Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Lord, have mercy, *Christ, have mercy.*

Lord, have mercy; Christ hear us,

Christ, graciously hear us.

God, the Father of heaven,

have mercy on us.

God the Son, the Redeemer of the world,

have mercy on us.

God the Holy Spirit, *have mercy on us.*

Holy Trinity, one God, *have mercy on us.*

Holy Mary, *pray for us.*

Holy Mother of God, ...

Holy Virgin of virgins, ...

Mother of Christ, ...

Mother of the Church, ...

Mother of divine grace, ...

Mother most pure, ...

Mother most chaste, ...

Mother inviolate, ...

Mother undefiled, ...

Mother most amiable, ...

Mother most admirable, ...

Mother of good counsel, ...

Mother of our Creator, ...

Mother of our Savior, ...

Virgin most prudent, ...

Virgin most venerable, ...

Virgin most renowned, ...

Virgin most powerful, ...

Virgin most merciful, ...

Virgin most faithful, ...

Mirror of justice, ...

Seat of wisdom, ...

Cause of our joy, ...

Spiritual vessel, ...

Vessel of honor, ...

Singular vessel of devotion, ...

Mystical rose, ...

Tower of David, ...

Tower of ivory, ...

House of gold, ...

Ark of the covenant, ...

Gate of heaven, ...

Morning star, ...

Health of the sick, ...

Refuge of sinners, ...

Comforter of the afflicted, ...

Help of Christians, ...

Queen of angels, ...

Queen of patriarchs, ...

Queen of prophets, ...

Queen of apostles, ...

Queen of martyrs, ...

Queen of confessors, ...

Queen of virgins, ...

Queen of saints, ...

Queen conceived without original sin, ...

Queen assumed into heaven, ...

Queen of the most holy Rosary, ...

Queen of families, ...

Queen of peace, ...

Lamb of God, You take away the sins of
the world; *spare us, O Lord.*

Lamb of God, You take away the sins of
the world; *graciously hear us, O Lord.*

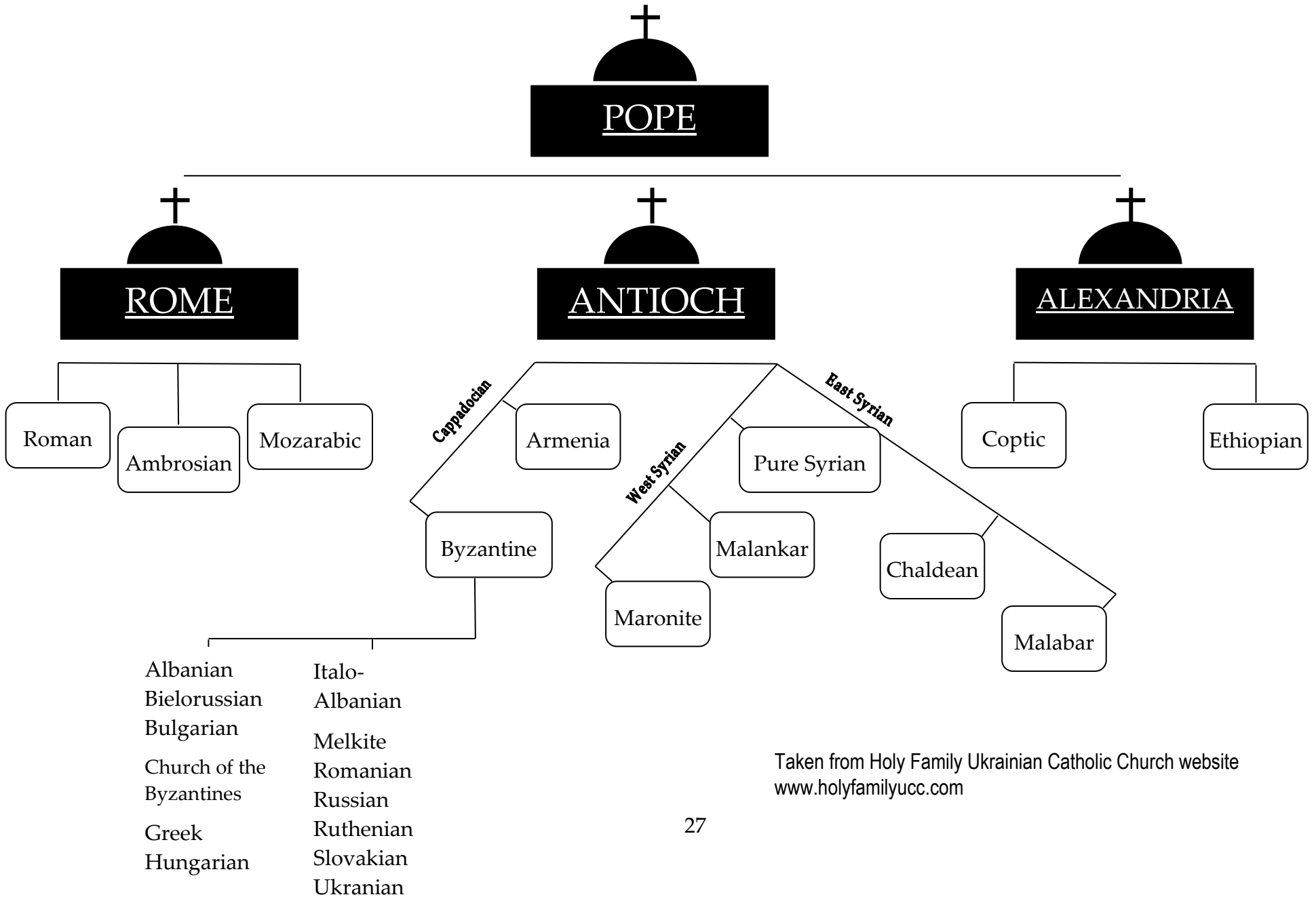
Lamb of God, You take away the sins of
the world; *have mercy on us.*

Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God.

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

*Grant, we beg you, O Lord God, that we your
servants may enjoy lasting health of mind
and body, and by the glorious intercession of
the Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, be delivered
from present sorrow and enter into the joy of
eternal happiness. Through Christ our Lord.
Amen.*

APPENDIX J – RITES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH



Taken from Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church website
www.holyfamilyucc.com

APPENDIX K1 – SCRIPTURE

Old Testament Books

Pentateuch	Wisdom Books
The Book of Genesis	The Book of Job
The Book of Exodus	The Book of Psalms
The Book of Leviticus	The Book of Proverbs
The Book of Numbers	The Book of Ecclesiastes
The Book of Deuteronomy	The Song of Songs
	The Book of Wisdom*
	The Book of Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)*
Historical Books	Prophetic Books
The Book of Joshua	The Book of Isaiah
The Book of Judges	The Book of Jeremiah
The Book of Ruth	The Book of Lamentations
The First Book of Samuel	The Book of Baruch*
The Second Book of Samuel	The Book of Ezekiel
The First Book of Kings	The Book of Daniel**
The Second Book of Kings	The Book of Hosea
The First Book of Chronicles	The Book of Joel
The Second Book of Chronicles	The Book of Amos
The Book of Ezra	The Book of Obadiah
The Book of Nehemiah	The Book of Jonah
The Book of Tobit*	The Book of Micah
The Book of Judith*	The Book of Nahum
The Book of Esther**	The Book of Habakkuk
The First Book of Maccabees*	The Book of Zephaniah
The Second Book of Maccabees*	The Book of Haggai
	The Book of Zechariah
	The Book of Malachi

*These books are the Deuterocanonical books which are not found in Protestant translations of the Bible.

**Certain passages in these two books are also considered deuterocanonical.

New Testament Books

Gospels	Epistles
The Gospel according to Matthew	The Letter to the Romans
The Gospel according to Mark	The First Letter to the Corinthians
The Gospel according to Luke	The Second Letter to the Corinthians
The Gospel according to John	The Letter to the Galatians
	The Letter to the Ephesians
	The Letter to the Philippians
<i>Acts (beginning of the Christian Church)</i>	The Letter to the Colossians
The Acts of the Apostles	The First Letter to the Thessalonians
	The Second Letter to the Thessalonians
	The First Letter to Timothy
	The Second Letter To Timothy
	The Letter to Titus
	The Letter to Philemon
	The Letter to the Hebrews
	The Catholic Letters
	The Letter of James
	The First Letter of Peter
	The Second Letter of Peter
	The First Letter of John
	The Second Letter of John
	The Third Letter of John
	The Letter of Jude
	Revelation
	The Book of Revelation

APPENDIX K2 — SCRIPTURAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE SACRAMENTS

This appendix is provided to support catechists in teaching the sacraments. In particular, this appendix provides the needed reference material for Pods 11 and 12.

Sacrament	Scripture References
Baptism	Matthew 3:1-12; 13-17; Matthew 28:19; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3: 21-22; John 1:22-34, John 3:1-15; Acts 2:37-41 <i>There are many references throughout scripture that mention baptism of particular people and churches.</i>
Confirmation	Acts 2:1-12, Acts 8:14-17, Isaiah 11:2-3
Eucharist	Matthew 14:13-21; Matthew 26:26-29; Mark 6:34-44; Mark 14:22-25, Luke 9:10-17; Luke 22:14-20; John 2:1-12, John 6: 22-59, 1Cor 11:22ff
Penance and Reconciliation	John 20:22-23 <i>There are many references throughout scripture that provide examples of forgiveness.</i>
Anointing of the Sick	Mark 6:12-13; James 5:14-15 <i>There are many references throughout scripture that provide examples of healing.</i>
Holy Orders	Matthew 16:18ff, Matthew 28:19-20; Mark 3:14-19; Luke 6:12-16; Acts 6:1-7; Acts 13:1-3.
Marriage	Matthew 5:31-32; Matthew 19:1-15; Mark 10:6-9; Jn. 2:1-11

APPENDIX L – THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

God helps us in many different ways to live a moral life. One way he does this is by giving us laws to guide our actions. The Ten Commandments are laws that God has revealed to us. Heeding the guidance God gives us in the Commandments will help us know how to serve God and how we should live with each other. (USCCA, 341) The Decalogue contains a privileged expression of the natural law. It is made known to us by divine revelation and by human reason. (CCC, 2080)

The first three Commandments give us clear direction on how we are to love God. The remaining seven provide direction on loving our neighbor.

THE FIRST COMMANDMENT

I am the Lord your God: you shall not have strange gods before me.

1. God's first call and just demand is that man accept him and worship him because he alone is holy and worthy of our praise (CCC, 2084)
2. This commandment calls us to practice the theological virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity and it is through these virtues that the Christian is empowered to worship God and love him above all things (CCC, 1830; 1840)
3. Sins against the First Commandment
 - a. Doubt of what God has revealed or the Church proposes (CCC, 2088)
 - b. Heresy – intentional refusal to believe a truth of the Church (CCC, 2089)
 - c. Apostasy – total rejection of the Christian faith (CCC, 2089)
 - d. Refusal of acknowledging the authority of the Pope or the bishops in communion with him (CCC, 2089)
 - e. Despair – the loss of one's trust in God's love and mercy (CCC, 2091)
 - f. Presumption – believing he/she can be saved without God or when one counts on God's mercy and makes no effort to avoid sin and lead a moral life (CCC, 2092)
 - g. Indifference to God's love and mercy and denial of his goodness and power (CCC, 2094)
 - h. Ingratitude to recognize and acknowledge God's love (CCC, 2094)
 - i. Acedia – spiritual laziness (CCC, 2094)
 - j. Hatred of God (CCC, 2094)
 - k. Superstition (CCC, 2111)
 - l. Idolatry (CCC, 2112-2114)
 - i. The veneration of sacred images is based on the mystery of the Incarnation of the Word of God. It is not contrary to the first commandment
 - m. Divination and magic (CCC, 2115-2117)
 - n. Irreligion – tempting God, sacrilege, simony (CCC, 2118-2122)

- o. Atheism – denial that God exists (CCC, 2123-2128)
- p. Agnosticism – the inability to confirm or deny that God exists (CCC, 2128)

THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.

1. God confides his name to those who believe in him (CCC, 2143)
2. “The Lord’s name is holy” (CCC, 2143)
 - a. For this reason man must not abuse it (CCC, 2143)
 - b. Must keep it in mind in silent, loving adoration and use it only to bless, praise, and glorify it (CCC, 2143)
3. Baptism is conferred on us “In the name of the Father,…” and thereby sanctifies us… by the invocation of the Lord’s name (CCC, 2156)
4. Respect for his name is an expression of respect owed to the mystery of God himself and the whole sacred reality it evokes (CCC, 2144)
5. Promises or oaths taken in God’s name call upon him as a witness of divine honor, fidelity, truthfulness, and authority (CCC, 2147)
6. Sins against the Second Commandment
 - a. Blasphemy – the misuse of God’s name (CCC, 2148)
 - b. Ridicule of Faith (public irreverence toward God)
 - c. Using God’s name for trivial matters (CCC, 2155)
 - d. Magical use of God’s name (CCC, 2149)
 - e. Taking a false oath in God’s name. A common example of this is perjury (CCC, 2150)
 - f. Using God’s name in vain (uselessly). This includes not only the improper use of the names of God and Jesus Christ but also those of the Virgin Mary and all the saints (CCC, 2146)

THE THIRD COMMANDMENT

Remember to keep holy the Lord’s Day.

1. The seventh day is a Sabbath of solemn rest, holy to the Lord (Ex. 31:15)
2. The Sabbath is for the Lord, holy and set apart for the praise of God, his work of creation, and his saving actions on behalf of Israel (CCC, 2171)
3. Christ declares the Sabbath for doing good rather than harm, for saving life rather than killing (CCC, 2173; cf Mk. 3:4)
4. Sunday celebrates the day of Christ’s Resurrection… and is rightly called the Lord’s Day (CCC, 2191)
5. Sins against the Third Commandment
 - a. Not attending Mass on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation (CCC, 2180; CIC, 1247)

- b. Not refraining from work or activities that hinder
 - i. the worship owed to God
 - ii. joy proper to the Lord's Day
 - iii. the performance of the works of mercy
 - iv. the proper relaxation of mind and body (CCC, 2185)
- c. Making demands on others that would hinder them from observing the Lord's Day (CCC, 2195)

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT

Honor your father and your mother.

1. We are obliged to honor and respect all those whom God, for our good, has vested with his authority (CCC, 2197)
 - a. Parents
 - b. Elders and ancestors
 - c. Teachers, employers, country, leaders, etc.
2. One of the foundations of the social doctrine of the Church (CCC, 2198)
3. Sins against the Fourth Commandment
 - a. Being disrespectful to parents or others who have authority (CCC, 2197)
 - b. Not providing a loving home or education in the faith for children (CCC, 2223)
 - c. Abusing authority

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT

You shall not kill.

1. Every human life, from the moment of conception until death, is sacred because the human person has been willed for its own sake in the image and likeness of the living and holy God (CCC, 2319)
2. Do not slay the innocent and the righteous (Ex. 23:7)
3. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus not only recalls this commandment but also forbids anger, vengeance, and hatred (CCC, 2262; Mt. 5:21)
4. Sins against the Fifth Commandment
 - a. Abortion – deliberate termination of a pregnancy
 - b. Calumny–(Slander) a false statement which injures a person's reputation and leads people to false judgments
 - c. Detraction – disclosing a person's faults to others, causing offense to their reputation
 - d. Euthanasia – deliberate killing of a handicapped, sick, or dying person
 - e. Homicide – deliberate killing of another person
 - f. Scandal – attitude or behavior that leads another to do evil

- g. Failure to care for our bodies. (Some examples are drug abuse, excessive use of alcohol, gluttony, body mutilation, etc.)

THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT

You shall not commit adultery.

1. Traditionally, it is understood as encompassing the whole of human sexuality (CCC, 2336)
2. It calls all the baptized to a vocation in chastity and requires an apprenticeship in *self-mastery* and an understanding of one's sexuality (CCC, 2237; 2239)
3. God is the author of marriage and the family (USCCA, 414)
4. Sins against the sixth commandment
 - a. Adultery (CCC, 2380-2381)
 - b. Divorce (CCC, 2382-2386)
 - c. Incest (CCC, 2388-2389)
 - d. Lust (CCC, 2351)
 - e. Masturbation (CCC, 2352)
 - f. Polygamy (CCC, 2387)
 - g. Pornography (CCC, 2354)
 - h. Pre-marital sex (fornication) (CCC, 2353)
 - i. Prostitution (CCC, 2355)
 - j. Rape (CCC, 2356)

THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT

You shall not steal.

1. Forbids unjustly taking or keeping the goods of one's neighbor and wronging him in any way with respect to his goods (CCC, 2401)
2. Commands us to justice and charity in the care of earthly goods and the fruits of men's labors (CCC, 2401)
3. Encompasses all seven principles of Catholic Social Teaching (See Pod 18)
4. Sins against the Seventh Commandment
 - a. Theft (CCC, 2408)
 - i. Vandalism (CCC, 2409)
 - ii. Cheating on Exams
 - iii. Wasting time at work (CCC, 2409)
 - iv. Price gouging, paying unjust wages, business fraud (CCC, 2409)
 - v. Keeping lost items without attempting to return them (CCC, 2409)
 - vi. Failure to responsibly use natural resources (CCC, 2415)
 - vii. Failure to assist the poor and the needy (CCC, 2463; 2451)

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT

You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

1. God is the source of all truth (CCC, 2465)
2. Offenses against the truth express by word or deed a refusal to commit oneself to moral uprightness (CCC, 2464)
3. The virtue of truth . . . entails honesty and discretion (CCC, 2469)
4. Sins against the Eighth Commandment
 - a. Lying (CCC, 2482)
 - b. Rash Judgment – assuming without proof, another’s moral faults (CCC, 2477)
 - c. Perjury (CCC, 2476)
 - d. Detraction (CCC, 2477) (See sins against fifth commandment)
 - e. Calumny (CCC, 2477) (See sins against fifth commandment)
 - f. Exaggeration – insincere flattery and boasting (CCC, 2480-2481)

THE NINTH COMMANDMENT

You shall not covet your neighbor’s wife.

1. Directly calls us to respect the sanctity of marriage (CCC, 2364-2365)
2. Covetousness is a disordered desire for pleasure or possessions (CCC, Glossary)
3. Covetousness of the flesh is avoided by
 - a. Purifying the heart through prayer, chastity, and modesty
 - b. Modesty, an integral part of temperance, protects the intimate center of the person (CCC, 2521)
 - c. Purification of the social climate, especially through discretion in media choices (CCC, 2525)
4. Sins against the Ninth Commandment
 - a. Lust (CCC, 2351)
 - b. Pornography (CCC, 2354)

THE TENTH COMMANDMENT

You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

1. Completes the ninth and summarizes all the precepts of the law (CCC, 2534)
2. The desire to obtain things that belong to one's neighbor is not sinful as long it is done by just means (CCC, 2537)
3. Covetousness of "pride of life" is avoided by
 - a. Poverty of heart
 - b. Healthy detachment from worldly goods
 - c. Humility
4. Sins against the Tenth Commandment
 - a. Avarice – (greed) the desire to accumulate earthly goods (CCC, 2536)
 - b. Envy – resentment of another's good fortune (CCC, Glossary)

Ten Commandment Comparison Chart

Exodus (20:2-17)	Deuteronomy (5:6-21)	Traditional Catechetical Formula
I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. You shall have no other gods before me. [You shall not make for yourself a graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; you shall not bow down to them or serve them; for I the Lord your God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and the fourth generation of those who hate me, but] showing a steadfast love to thousands of those who love me and keep my commandments.	I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. You shall have no other gods before me...	I am the Lord your God; you shall not have strange gods before me.
You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who	You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain:...	You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.

takes his name in vain.		
Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor, and do all your work; but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the Lord your God; in it you shall not do any work...for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day; therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it.	Observe the Sabbath day, to keep it holy...	Remember to keep holy the Lord's day.
Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long in the land which the Lord God gives you.	Honor your father and your mother...	Honor your father and your mother.
You shall not kill.	You shall not kill.	You shall not kill.
You shall not commit adultery.	Neither shall not commit adultery.	You shall not commit adultery.
You shall not steal.	Neither shall you steal.	You shall not steal.
You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.	Neither shall you bear false witness against your neighbor.	You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
You shall not covet your neighbor's house; you shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his manservant, or his maidservant, or his ox, or his ass, or anything that is your neighbor's.	Neither shall you covet your neighbor's wife...	You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
	You shall not desire... anything that is your neighbor's.	You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

APPENDIX M – VOCATIONS - OUR CALL TO HOLINESS

Vocation is the call of Christ to all the baptized to follow him by embracing a life of holiness and participating in the mission of the Church to build the kingdom of God. Each person responds to this call specifically: as a priest or deacon, as a vowed religious, to married life, or to single life. “The Christian faithful . . . exercise the mission which God has entrusted to the Church to fulfill in the world, in accord with the condition proper to each one.” (CCC, 871)

SPECIFIC VOCATIONAL CALLINGS

1) CLERGY

- **BISHOP**—A priest, ordained to the fullness of holy orders, who is usually the pastoral leader of a diocese. There are diocesan bishops, known as ordinaries, who exercise the ministry of “oversight” of a diocese; and auxiliary bishops who are assistants to the diocesan bishop.
- **PRIEST**—A man ordained through the sacrament of Holy Orders. Priests “are called to holiness of life and an attitude of humility that conforms them to Christ whose priesthood they share.” (*United States Catholic Catechism for Adults*, 265) They serve by teaching, sanctifying and shepherding the People of God in the very person of Jesus Christ, the Head of his Body, the Church.
 - **DIOCESAN PRIEST**—A man ordained for the Church in service to a specific diocese and who ministers under the authority of the bishop of that diocese.
 - **RELIGIOUS PRIEST**—A religious priest belongs to a particular religious community, taking vows according to that community’s constitution. He ministers in service to the Church according to the charism of his community. Examples would be Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits, etc.
- **DEACON**—A man ordained by the bishop for ministry in the image of Christ the Servant. They may preside at the sacraments of Baptism and Marriage and also fulfill a liturgical role at the celebration of the Eucharist. They are essentially ministers of the Word, of the liturgy, and of charity and justice
 - **TRANSITIONAL DEACONS**—Men ordained deacons in preparation for ordination to the priesthood.
 - **PERMANENT DEACONS**—Men who are ordained to the diaconate for life and not in preparation for the priesthood. Men who are married may be ordained permanent deacons.

2) LAITY

- **CONSECRATED LIFE**—A state of Christian life recognized by the Church. Inspired by the Spirit, some of the faithful deepen their baptismal consecration through a free and total self-donation to God. It is characterized by the profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience and includes both clergy and laity who seek to strive for the perfection of charity in a permanent form of life. (CCC, 914-924)
- **RELIGIOUS LIFE**—One way to live out the Christian life committed to at Baptism. The Religious Life is the most well-known form of Consecrated Life. The three fundamental characteristics are: religious consecration expressed through the taking of vows to live a life of poverty, chastity, and obedience; living in community with other members of their orders or congregations; and working in a specific ministry of the Church promoting her mission of evangelization.
 - **NUN**—A woman who is member of a vowed religious community of consecrated women who live in a monastery committing themselves to silence, contemplation, and prayer.
 - **SISTER**—A woman who is a member of vowed religious community of consecrated women who serve and minister to the needs of society and the Church.
 - **PRIEST**— A man ordained through the Sacrament of Holy Orders who belongs to a particular religious community and takes vows according to that community's constitution. He ministers in service to the Church according to the charism of his community
 - **BROTHER**—A layman who is a member of a vowed religious community of consecrated men who participate in specific ministry in the Church.
 - **MONK**—A member of a vowed religious community of consecrated men who adhere to a monastic rule of life.
- **MARRIED LIFE**—An exclusive, permanent and lifelong covenant between a man and a woman in which they commit to care for each other and to procreate and raise children.
- **SINGLE LIFE**—Those who choose to remain single without seeking Holy Orders or taking vows as religious women or men.

For more information on Vocations to the priesthood contact:

- ◆ Office of Vocations for the Diocese of Marquette, 800-562-9745 ext 101
- ◆ A Guide to Religious Ministries, www.religiousministries.com