

PILLAR III – LIFE IN CHRIST – THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Theme 1: The Dignity & Vocation of the Human Person

“In his or her spiritual soul, intellect and free will, the human person is “the image and likeness of God.” Our whole being is ordered to seeking truth and goodness in accord with our destiny which is eternal blessedness with God.” (CCC 1701-1704)

Then God said, “Let us make man in our image, after our likeness” (Gn 1:26).

MESSAGE

1. What does it mean that man is made “in the image of God”?

- Of all his creatures, only man is able to know and love God and to share in God’s own life.
(CCC 356)
- Man is capable of “freely giving himself and entering into communion with other persons.”
(CCC 357)
- Man’s dignity comes from the fact that he is created in the image of God.
(CCC 356)
- Jesus shows us the truth about who man is.
(CCC 359)

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2. How can we seek eternal happiness?

- Living a moral life bears witness to the dignity of the person.
(CCC 1706)

3. Why is it such a struggle to be good?

- His nature bears the wound of original sin.
(CCC 1707; Gal 5:17)

4. What is the new life in Christ?

- His grace restores what sin had damaged in us.
(CCC 1708-1709; Rom 6:11)

5. What great commandment is to be lived by all who believe in God?

- “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind.”
(CCC 2055; Mt 22:37-39)

6. What are the works of mercy?

- “...charitable actions by which we come to the aid of our neighbor in his spiritual and bodily necessities.”
(CCC 1972; Heb 13:3)

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7. What are the beatitudes?

- “...they shed light on the actions and attitudes characteristic of the Christian life.”
(CCC 1716-1717; Mt 5:3-12)

8. Are the beatitudes truly practical?

- The Beatitudes respond to the natural desire for happiness that God has placed in the human heart.
(CCC 1717-1719; 2 Pt 1:4)

9. What is the challenge of the beatitudes?

- The Beatitudes confront us with decisive choices concerning earthly goods; they purify our hearts in order to teach us to love God above all things.
(CCC 1723-1724; Ps 25:5)

APOLOGETICS

1. What does Jesus’ commandment of love mean for us?

- “... it makes us act out of the love infused by the Holy Spirit.”
(CCC 1972; Gal 4:6-7)

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2. Why do Catholics believe we are made in the image and likeness of God?

- When we say that we are created in the image and likeness of God, we are not referring to our bodies since God does not have a body, but rather to our spirits which, like God, possess intelligence and free will.
(CCC 1701-1709; Gen 1:26-27)

3. What is the one great commandment Catholics try to live by?

- a) Love the Lord with all your heart, soul, and mind.
- b) Love your neighbor as yourself.
(Mt 22:37, 39)

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Theme 2: Moral Conscience

Conscience is a practical judgment (decision) as to whether an action, word, thought, desire or omission is good and to be consented to, or evil and to be avoided. It is our most secret core and sanctuary where we are alone with God. (CCC 1776-1778)

They show the effects of the law which is written on their hearts. Their consciences also bear witness, their conflicting thought accusing or even defending them on the day when, according to my gospel, God judges men's secrets through Christ Jesus. (Rom 2:15-16)

MESSAGE

1. What is human freedom?

- a) Human freedom is a force for growth and maturity in truth and goodness; it attains its perfection when directed toward God, our beatitude. (CCC 1731)
- b) Freedom characterizes properly human acts. It makes the human being responsible for acts of which he is the voluntary agent. His deliberate acts properly belong to him. (CCC 1730-1731, 1744, 1745; Sir 15:14-15)

2. What is conscience?

- a) "Conscience is man's most secret core, and his sanctuary. There he is alone with God whose voice echoes in his depths." (CCC 1795; GS 16)
- b) Conscience is a judgment of reason by which the human person recognizes the moral quality of a concrete act. (GS 16; CCC 1795-1796; Rom 2:15-16)

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3. Must we follow our conscience?

- In all he says and does, man is obliged to follow faithfully what he knows to be just and right.
(CCC 1778)

4. What is necessary to have a correct conscience?

- A well-formed conscience is upright and truthful. It formulates its judgments according to reason, in conformity with the true good willed by the wisdom of the Creator. Everyone must avail himself of the means to form his conscience.
(CCC 1783, 1798)

5. How do we judge the morality of an act?

- The object, the intention, and the circumstances make up the three “sources of the morality of human acts.
(CCC 1749-1756; Prov 10:9)

6. What are the passions?

- The term “passions” refers to the affections or the feelings. By his emotions man intuitively discerns the good and suspects evil.
(CCC 1762-1770; Gal 5:24)

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7. What are the principle passions?

- The principal passions are love and hatred, desire and fear, joy, sadness, and anger. (CCC 1772)

8. Does prayer influence conscience?

- The Word of God is a light for our path. We must assimilate it in faith and prayer and put it into practice. This is how moral conscience is formed. (CCC 1785)

9. Does a good end ever justify the use of evil means?

- One may never do evil so that good may result from it. (CCC 1789)

APOLOGETICS

1. How does the Catholic seek true perfection?

- By reason, man recognizes the voice of God which urges him to do good and avoid evil. He discovers in the revelation of Jesus Christ true perfection. (CCC 1704-1707)

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Theme 3: Virtue

Virtue is a power to do good or a habit of doing good. The main virtues are the theological (God-centered) virtues and the cardinal (hinge or key) virtues. Although these powers are free gifts of God we must use them, so that they truly become the habits of doing good that God meant them to be. (CCC 1803)

Whatever is true, whatever is honorable, whatever is just, whatever is pure, whatever is pleasing, whatever is gracious, if there is any excellence or anything praise worthy, think of these things. (Phil 4:8)

MESSAGE

1. What is a virtue?

- A virtue is a habitual and firm disposition to do the good.
(CCC 1803; Phil 4:8)

2. What are moral virtues?

- They are the fruit and seed of morally good acts; they dispose all the powers of the human being for communion with divine love.
(CCC 1804; 2Pt 1:5-7)

3. What are the cardinal virtues?

- They are: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.
(CCC 1805; Wis 8:7)

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4. What is prudence?

- a) Prudence disposes the practical reason to discern, in every circumstance, our true good and to choose the right means for achieving it.
(CCC 1806; Prov 14:15; 1Peter 4:7)
- b) Prudence guides the judgment of conscience.
(CCC 1806; Prov 14:8)

5. What is the virtue of justice?

- Justice consists in the firm and constant will to give God and neighbor their due.
(CCC 1807; Lk 20:25)

6. What is the virtue of fortitude?

- Fortitude ensures firmness in difficulties and constancy in the pursuit of the good.
(CCC 1808; Jn 16:33)

7. What is the virtue of temperance?

- Temperance moderates the attraction of the pleasures of the senses and provides balance in the use of created goods.
(CCC 1809; Tit 2:12-13)

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8. What are the theological virtues?

- a) The theological virtues dispose Christians to live in a relationship with the Holy Trinity.
(CCC 1812; 1Cor 13:13)
- b) There are three theological virtues: faith, hope and charity. They inform all the moral virtues and give life to them.
(CCC 1814-1829)

9. What is the virtue of faith?

- By faith, we believe in God and believe all that he has revealed to us and that Holy Church proposes for our belief.
(CCC 1814; Rom 1:17)

10. What is the virtue of hope?

- By hope we desire, and with steadfast trust await from God, eternal life and the graces to merit it.
(CCC 1817; Heb 10:23)

11. How do we live by hope?

- The virtue of hope responds to the aspiration to happiness, which God has placed in the heart of every man...
(CCC 1818; Rom 5:3-5)

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12. What is the virtue of charity?

- By charity, we love God above all things and our neighbor as ourselves for love of God. Charity, the form of all the virtues, “binds everything together in perfect harmony.”
(CCC 1922; Jn 4:16-21, Col 3:14))

13. How do we live by charity?

- “Love one another as I have loved you.”
(CCC 1823; Jn 15: 9,12; 1Cor 13:4-7)

14. What are the gifts of the Holy Spirit?

- The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit bestowed upon Christians are wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.
(CCC 1830-1831; Heb 2:4)

15. What are the fruits of the Holy Spirit?

- The fruits of the Spirit are: charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, chastity.”
(CCC 1832; Gal 5:22-25)

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APOLOGETICS

1. Can we be saved by faith alone?

- “faith apart from works is dead”
(Jas 2:17)

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Theme 4: Personal Sin

Sin is disobedience to God, an offense against him. It is also, as stated in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, “an offense against reason, truth, and right conscience; it is failure in genuine love for God and neighbor caused by a perverse attachment to certain goods.” (CCC 1849-1850)

Everyone who commits sin is a slave of sin. (Jn 8:34)

MESSAGE

1. What is actual sin?

- Sin is an offense against God.
(CCC 1868-1871; Ps 51:4)

2. Are there different kinds of personal or actual sin?

- The distinction between mortal and venial sin, already evident in scripture, became part of the Tradition of the Church. (CCC 1854; Jn 5:17)

3. What is mortal sin?

- To choose deliberately—that is, both knowing it and willing it—something gravely contrary to the divine law and to the ultimate end of man is to commit a mortal sin.
(CCC 1855, 1874; Col 3:5)

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4. How can we know if a sin is mortal?

- Mortal sin is sin whose object is of grave matter and which is also committed with full knowledge and deliberate consent. (CCC 1857-1859)

5. What is venial sin?

- Venial sin constitutes a moral disorder that is reparable by charity. (CCC 1862, 1875)

6. What are the seven capital sins?

- They are pride, avarice, envy, wrath, lust, gluttony, and sloth or acedia. (CCC 1866; Jas 4:8)

7. What is the unforgivable sin against the Holy Spirit?

- “Therefore I tell you, every sin and blasphemy will be forgiven men, but the blasphemy against the Spirit will not be forgiven.” (CCC 1864; Mt 12:31)

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APOLOGETICS

1. Why do Catholics believe in different degrees of sin?

a) Sins are evaluated by their seriousness.

1. Original sin – sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandments of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God’s will.
2. Mortal sin – A serious violation of God’s law – it turns man away from God.
3. Venial sin – A lesser offense – allows charity to subsist, even though it offends and wounds it.
(CCC 1852-1864)

2. What is an exorcism?

- It is a ritual of the Catholic Church in which evil spirits are charged and commanded on the authority of God and with the prayer of the Church to depart from a person or cease causing harm to a person.
(CCC 1673, 1237)

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Theme 5: The Ten Commandments

The Ten Commandments are introduced as the Decalogue (“ten words”) in the Books of Exodus and Deuteronomy. The Lord gave them to Moses to bring to the people as the pledge of the covenant. (CCC 2056-2061)

The Lord our God made a covenant with us in Horeb. (Dt 5:1-21)

MESSAGE

1. What are the commandments of God?

- The “ten words” sum up and proclaim God’s law... (CCC 2056-2061)

First Commandment

The first commandment of God is, “*You shall have no other gods before me* (Dt 5:7). You shall not go after other gods...for the Lord your God in the midst of you is a jealous God.” (CCC 2084-2132; Dt 6:14-15)

2. What does the first commandment require of us?

- The first commandment summons man to believe in God, to hope in him, and to love him above all else. (CCC 2143, 2096; Mt 4:10; Lk 4:8)

3. How do we practice our faith?

- The first commandment requires us to nourish and protect our faith...and to reject everything that is opposed to it. (CCC 2086-2087; Rom 1:5)

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4. What does it mean to hope?

- Hope is the confident expectation of divine blessing...
(CCC 2090; Ps 31:24)

5. What is adoration?

- To adore God is to acknowledge him as God, as the Creator and Savior, the Lord and Master of everything that exists, as infinite and merciful Love.
(CCC 2096-2097; Dt 6:4-5)

6. What is a vow?

- A vow is an act of devotion in which the Christian dedicates himself to God or promises him some good work.
(CCC 2102; Dt 23:32)

7. What is idolatry?

- Idolatry consists in divinizing what is not God.
(CCC 2112-2114; Mt 6:24)

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8. What is superstition?

- Superstition is a departure from the worship that we give to the true God. (CCC 2111, 2138)

9. What are the main sins of irreligion?

- a) *Tempting God*, which is testing Him by word or deed, setting up a challenge to God’s power or loving care (CCC 2119)
- b) *Sacrilege*, which is abuse of a person, place, or thing consecrated to God and His service (CCC 2120)
- c) *Simony*, which is the buying and selling of sacred things (CCC 2121)

10. Who is an atheist?

- One who rejects or denies the existence of God. (CCC 2123-2126)

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Second Commandment

The second commandment of God is, “*You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain*”. (Ex 20:7)

11. What does the second commandment require of us?

- The second commandment prescribes respect for the Lord’s name.

(CCC 2142-2144; Ps 113:2)

12. What does the second commandment forbid?

- The second commandment forbids the abuse of God’s name.
(CCC 2146)

13. What is blasphemy?

- Blasphemy is the use of the name of God, of Jesus Christ, of the Virgin Mary, and of the saints in an offensive way.
(CCC 2148, 2162; Lev 24:16)

14. What is a false oath?

- False oaths call on God to be witness to a lie.
(CCC 2150, 2163; Heb 6:16; Dt 6:13)

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15. What is perjury?

- A person commits perjury when he makes a promise under oath with no intention of keeping it, or when after promising on oath he does not keep it. (CCC 2152; Lev 19-12)

Third Commandment

The third commandment of God is, *“Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy...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”*. (Ex 20:8,11)

16. What does the third commandment require of us?

- The Sabbath is for the Lord, holy and set apart for the praise of God, his work or creation, and his saving actions on behalf of Israel. (CCC 2171; Ex 31:15)

17. What does the third commandment tell us to avoid?

- “...the faithful are to refrain from engaging in work or activities that hinder the worship owed to God...” (CCC 2185; Ex 31:17)

18. Are Catholics obliged to participate in Mass on Sunday?

- “...the faithful are obliged to participate in the Eucharist on days of obligation...” (CCC 2180-2181, 2192)

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Fourth Commandment

The fourth commandment of God is, *“Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long on the land which the Lord your God gives you”*. (Ex 20:12)

19. What does the fourth commandment require of us?

- God has willed that, after him, we should honor our parents and those whom he has vested with authority for our good. (CCC 2197, 2248)

20. How do we show love and respect for our parents?

- Children owe their parents respect, gratitude, just obedience, and assistance.
(CCC 2215-2216, 2251; Sir 7:27-28)

21. Are we obliged to respect and obey others besides our parents?

- “It concerns the ties of kinship between members of the extended family... Finally, it extends to the duties of pupils to teachers, employees to employers, subordinates to leaders, citizens to their country, and to those who administer or govern it.”
(CCC 2199)

22. What duties do adults owe their parents?

- As much as they can, they must give them material and moral support in old age and in times of illness, loneliness, or distress.
(CCC 2218; Sir 3:11)

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23. What are duties of parents toward their children?

- Parents have the first responsibility for the education of their children in the faith, prayer, and all the virtues. They have the duty to provide as far as possible for the physical and spiritual needs of their children. (CCC 2221-2229, 2252; Eph 6:4)

24. What are the duties of citizens toward their country?

- It is the duty of citizens to contribute along with the civil authorities to the good of society in a spirit of truth, justice, solidarity, and freedom. (CCC 2239; Lk 20:25)

25. What are the principal civil duties?

- "...to pay taxes, to exercise the right to vote, and to defend one's country..." (CCC 2240; Rom 13:7)

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Fifth Commandment

The fifth commandment of God is, “*You shall not kill*”. (Ex 20:13)

26. What does the fifth commandment require of us?

- 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 2258, 2319; Job 12:10)

27. What is to be said of experiments on the human embryo?

- Because it should be treated as a person from conception, the embryo must be defended in its integrity, cared for, and healed like every other human being.
(CCC 2274-2275, 2323)

28. Is euthanasia or “mercy-killing” against the fifth commandment?

- Intentional euthanasia, whatever its forms or motives, is murder.
(CCC 2276, 2324)

29. Is suicide contrary to God’s law?

- Suicide is seriously contrary to justice, hope, and charity. It is forbidden by the fifth commandment.
(CCC 2280-2281, 2325)

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30. Is scandal sinful?

- Scandal is a grave offense when by deed or omission it deliberately leads another to do evil.
(CCC 2284, 2326; Lk 17:1)

31. How are we to take care of our physical health?

- Life and physical health are precious gifts entrusted to us by God. “We must take reasonable care of them...”
(CCC 2288)

32. What does the Church teach about organ donation?

- Organ transplants are in conformity with the moral law if the physical and psychological dangers and risks to the donor are proportionate to the good that is sought for the recipient.
(CCC 2296)

33. What must we consider concerning capital punishment?

- “...the cases in which the execution of the offender is an absolute necessity are very rare, if not practically non-existent.” (CCC 2266-2267)

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34.Does this commandment forbid war?

- Because of the evils and injustices that all war brings with it, we must do everything reasonably possible to avoid it. (CCC 2307-2308, 2327)

35.Is it immoral to accumulate arms?

- Over-armament multiplies reasons for conflict and increases the danger of escalation. (CCC 2315-2316; Is 2:4)

36.What else is opposed to the fifth commandment?

- “...our Lord asked for peace of heart and denounced murderous anger and hatred as immoral.” (CCC 2302-2303; Mt 5:43-44)

Sixth Commandment

The sixth commandment of God is, “*You shall not commit adultery.*” (Ex 20:14)

37.What does the sixth commandment require of us?

- “All Christ’s faithful are called to lead a chaste life...” (CCC 2348, 2394; Gal 3:27)

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38.What is chastity?

- Chastity is the successful integration of sexuality within the person.
(CCC 2337-2345, 2348-2349, 2395)

39.How should the engaged observe chastity?

- They should reserve for marriage the expressions of affection that belong to married love.
(CCC 2350)

40.What are the main sins against chastity?

- Lust, masturbation, fornication, pornography, prostitution and rape.
(CCC 2351-2356; 1Cor 6:19-20)

41.Why are homosexual acts contrary to the sixth commandment?

- They close the sexual act to the gift of life.
(CCC 2357; Rom 1:26-27)

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42.How should homosexual persons be treated?

- They must be accepted with respect, compassion, and sensitivity. (CCC 2357-2359)

43.What are the two purposes of marriage?

- “The conjugal love of man and woman...a sign and pledge of spiritual communion.” And the procreation of children. (CCC 2360-2367; Tob 8:6)

44.What is the Church’s teaching on artificial contraception?

- It takes God out of procreation. (CCC 2368-2370)

45.What is divorce?

- Breaking of the marriage vow. (CCC 2382, 2384-2386; Mt 10:11-12)

46.Is divorce ever permitted?

- “If civil divorce remains the only possible way of ensuring certain legal rights...it can be tolerated and it does not constitute a moral offense.” (CCC 2383; 1 Cor 7: 10-11)

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47. Are there other offenses against marriage?

- Adultery, divorce, polygamy, incest or child abuse, “free union”, and “trial marriage”
(CCC 2387-2391)

Seventh Commandment

The seventh commandment of God is, “*You shall not steal.*” (Ex 20:15)

48. What does the seventh commandment require of us?

- Respect for the universal destination of goods and respect for the right to private property.
(CCC 2401)

49. What does the seventh commandment forbid?

- ...forbids unjustly taking or keeping the goods of one’s neighbor and wronging him in any way with respect to his goods. (CCC 2401; Mt 19:17-18)

50. Are we bound to return stolen goods?

- The injustice committed requires reparation. Commutative justice requires the restitution of stolen goods.
(CCC 2412, 2454; Lk 19:8)

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51. Could taking others' property ever be justified?

- In obvious and urgent necessity when the only way to provide for immediate, essential needs (food, shelter, clothing) is to put at ones disposal and use the property of others.
(CCC 2408)

52. What are some more subtle forms of stealing?

- Deliberate retention of goods lent or of objects lost; business fraud; paying unjust wages; forcing up prices by taking advantage of the ignorance or hardship of another.
(CCC 2409; Deut 25:13-16, 24:14-15; Jas 5:4; Am 8:4-6)

53. What virtues serve this commandment?

- Temperance, justice, and solidarity.
(CCC 2407; 2 Cor 8:9)

54. What value does work have?

- By means of his labor man participates in the work of creation. Work united to Christ can be redemptive.
(CCC 2426-2428)

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55. When are workers permitted to strike?

- “...when it cannot be avoided, or at least when it is necessary to obtain a proportionate benefit.”
(CCC 2435)

56. What is commutative justice?

- Exchanges between persons and between institutions in accordance with a strict respect for their rights.
(CCC 2411; Dt 25:14)

57. What is distributive justice?

- What the community owes its citizens in proportion to their contributions and needs.
(CCC 2411; Amos 8:4, 7)

58. Why does the Church speak about economics?

- a) The Church makes a judgment about economic and social matters when the fundamental rights of the person or the salvation of souls requires it.
(CCC 2420)
- b) “The Church’s social teachings proposes principles for reflection; it provides criteria for judgment; it gives guidelines for action...”
(CCC 2419-2425, 2458; Lk 17:19-31; Mt 25:45)

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59. Is it wrong to gamble?

- It becomes morally unacceptable when it deprives someone of what is necessary to provide for his needs and those of others. (CCC 2413)

60. How should we treat the rest of creation?

- The seventh commandment enjoins respect for the integrity of creation. (CCC 2415-2417 2456-2457; Gn 1:28)

Eighth Commandment

The eight commandment of God is, *“You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.”* (Ex 20:16)

61. What does the eighth commandment require of us?

- To be truthful to others. (CCC 2464; Eph 4:25)

62. How do we show our loyalty as disciples?

- The Christian is not to be ashamed of testifying to our Lord in deed and word. Martyrdom is the supreme witness given to the truth of the faith. (CCC 2471-2474, 2506; 2 Tim 1:8; Jn 18:37)

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63. What is a lie?

- A lie consists in speaking a falsehood with the intention of deceiving.
(CCC 2482-2483, 2508; Col 3:9)

64. Will a good reason for telling a lie excuse it?

- The golden rule helps one discern, in concrete situations, whether or not it would be appropriate to reveal the truth to someone who asks for it.
(CCC 2483-2487; Sir 27:17)

65. What is perjury?

- A statement contrary to the truth made under oath.
(CCC 2476; Prov 19:9)

66. What is rash judgment?

- It assumes as true without sufficient foundation, the moral fault of a neighbor.
(CCC 2477)

67. What is detraction?

- Discloses another's faults and failings to persons who did not know them.
(CCC 2477)

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68. What is slander or calumny?

- Remarks contrary to the truth that harm the reputation of others and gives occasion for false judgments concerning them. (CCC 2477-2479; Ex 23:1)

69. Are there other offenses to truthfulness?

- a) Flattery, adulation, or complaisance. (CCC 2480)
- b) Boasting or bragging. (CCC 2481)
- c) Irony aimed at disparaging someone maliciously caricaturing some aspect of his behavior. (CCC 2480-2481)

70. When are we obliged to keep a secret?

- The sacramental seal is inviolable. Professional secrets must be kept. Confidences prejudicial to another are not to be divulged. (CCC 2490, 2492, 2511; Sir 27:16)

71. What are the responsibilities of mass media professionals?

- To maintain a balance between the requirements of the common good and respect for individual rights. (CCC 2492)

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72. How should readers, listeners, and viewers use the media?

- Use moderation and discipline (CCC 2496)

73. Is beauty a form of truth?

- “The fine arts, but above all, sacred art...turn men’s minds devoutly toward God.” (CCC 2500-2502)

Ninth Commandment

The ninth commandment of God is, “*You shall not covet your neighbor’s wife.*” (Ex 20:17)

74. What is covetousness?

- a) Lust of the flesh, lust of the eyes, and pride of life. (CCC 2514; Mt 5:28; 1Jn 2:16)
- b) Any intense form of human desire. (CCC 2514-2516; Gal 5: 16-17)

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75. What does the ninth commandment require of us?

- Purifying the heart and practicing temperance.
(CCC 2517, 2530; Mt 15:18-19)

76. What is purity of heart?

- “It enables us to see according to God, to accept others as ‘neighbors’; it lets us perceive the human body as a temple of the Holy Spirit...”
(CCC 2518-1519, 2531, 2532; 1Jn 3:2-3)

77. How can one grow in purity of heart?

- Prayer, the practice of chastity, purity of intention and of vision.
(CCC 2520-2521; Col 1:9-10)

78. What is modesty?

- a) Patience, decency, and discretion.
(CCC 2521-2524)
- b) It protects the intimate center of the person.
(CCC 2521-2524)

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Tenth Commandment

The tenth commandment of God is, “*You shall not covet your neighbor’s goods.*” (Ex 20:17)

79. What does the tenth commandment forbid?

- Avarice arising from a passion for riches and their attendant power.

(CCC 2534-2536, 2552; 1 Tim 6:9-10)

80. What is envy?

- Sadness at the sight of another’s goods and the immoderate desire to have them for oneself.

(CCC 2538-2539, 2553; 1Cor 13:4)

81. What is poverty of heart?

- Detachment from riches is necessary for entering the Kingdom of heaven.

(CCC 2544-2550, 2556; Lk 14:33)

82. What is our ultimate desire?

- To “see” God is the true desire of man. Thirst for God is quenched by the water of eternal life.

(CCC 2548-2550, 2557; 1 Cor 15:28; Jn 4:14)

Textbook Chapter	Date to Teach	Date Completed

APOLOGETICS

1. How does the worship of God differ from the honor we pay to angels and saints?

- The worship of God is adoration and the respect we show angels and saints is veneration. Only God is to be adored; all others are to be honored as creatures whose dignity depends entirely on God.
(CCC 347, 2110, 2131-32; Dt 5:7)

2. Why do we venerate the blessed Mother?

- We venerate Mary above all the angels and saints because she is full of grace, the most perfect of creatures, the Mother of God and the Church, and the Queen of Heaven and Earth.
(CCC 487; Lk 1:46-55)

3. When does human life begin?

- Human life begins at the moment of conception. The moment the ovum is fertilized, a new human life begins to grow and develop.
(CCC 2270, 2273-2274, 2323; Ex 20:13, Job 12:10)

Textbook Chapter	Date to Teach	Date Completed

4. Why does Catholic Christianity condemn euthanasia?

- It is a crime against justice, both human and divine. Man is only steward of his own life, and the life of others is their most precious possession of which no one under God may deprive them.
(CCC 2276, 2324; Ex 20:13)

Textbook Chapter	Date to Teach	Date Completed

STUDENTS SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THE FOLLOWING TERMS

abortion	fidelity	mortal sin
adoration	fornication	murder
adultery	fortitude	original sin
Agnosticism	gambling	perjury
apathy	gifts of the Holy Spirit	personal sin
assisted suicide	gluttony	polygamy
atheism	gossip	pornography
beatitudes	grace	prayer
calumny	greed	prejudice
capital sins	heresy	prudence
cardinal virtues	hope	sacrilege
chastity	hypocrisy	sin
common good	idolatry	slavery
concupiscence	incest	social justice
conscience	injustice	solidarity
contraception	intention	sorcery
covenant	justice	suicide
cowardice	love	superstition
despair	lust	temperance
detraction	magic	theft
divorce	magisterium	theological virtues
envy	masturbation	venial sin
euthanasia	mercy killing	vice
faith	modesty	virtue
fear	morality	vows

PRAYER

Review the following prayers and concepts:

- Our Father
- Hail Mary
- Glory Be
- Angel of God
- A Morning Prayer
- Prayer Before Meals
- Prayer After Meals
- Act of Contrition
- Apostles Creed
- Prayer of St. Francis
- Duluth Diocesan Vocation Prayer
- The Ten Commandments
- The Seven Sacraments

Learn the following prayers and concepts:

- The Great Commandment
- The Beatitudes
- The Cardinal Virtues
- The Theological Virtues
- The Works of Mercy
- Holy Days of Obligation
- Days of Penance
- General Laws of Fast and Abstinence
- The Laws (Precepts) of the Church
- Gifts of the Holy Spirit
- Fruits of the Holy Spirit

Morality

Community

1. Research ways to help organizations like “Birthright” obtain donated clothing and cash donations.
2. Help promote through word and lifestyle abstinence before marriage.
3. Provide leadership in controlling gossip by not listening to it or if hearing it not passing it on.
4. Form a group of friends to support one another from the slavery of sin. i.e. pornography, racism, sexism, abortion, etc.
5. Find social justice areas in the community that are not being met and bring them to light so the problem may be addressed.

Worship

1. Participate at Mass on all Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation.
2. Develop habits of daily prayer by yourself and with others.
3. Develop the practice of using the Sacrament of Reconciliation monthly.
4. Create your own prayer for an increase in vocations. Is God calling you?

Service

1. Help organize food, clothing and fundraising for the poor, giving special attention to those most in need in the third world countries.
2. Become involved in some human services the community and parish offers.
3. Develop ways to use your personal talents for building up the parish community.
4. Develop ways to practice the three theological virtues of faith, hope and charity, especially concentrating on charity.
5. Provide opportunities for the students to put into practice the seven themes of Catholic Social Teaching:
 - a. Life and Dignity of the Human Person: *Protect the dignity of every human life by participating in pro-life activities, peace-making opportunities, exercising the corporal works of mercy by serving the poor, sick, imprisoned, and marginalized.*
 - b. Call to Family, Community and Participation: *Strengthen the family by encouraging government actions that protect and support the family, doing things within one’s own family to strengthen relationships and bonds of love, participate in community-wide events that promote the common good of the community (food drives, clothing drives, city-betterment activities, etc.)*
 - c. Rights and Responsibilities: *Exercise one’s responsibility by working to protect the rights of others, especially the poor and vulnerable (unborn, elderly, sick, handicapped, etc.)*
 - d. Option for the Poor and Vulnerable: *Exercise the corporal works of mercy by serving those in most need.*

- e. *Dignity of Work and the Right of Workers: Examine unfair work practices in other countries and determine what can be done to correct these. Discuss how each student can use his or her gifts or talents within the workforce.*
- f. *Solidarity: Participate in activities that show solidarity and concern for our brothers and sisters from different countries, different racial or ethnic origins, or different economic status.*
- g. *Care for God's Creation: While the care for people is of utmost concern, as Christians we are also called to care for all of God's creation. Provide opportunities to care for God's creation, such as community clean-up projects, humane shelter support, promotion of good environmental practices.*