

Key Terms

Culture:

The set of meanings, beliefs, values, and rules for living. It is shared by groups and societies as the source of their identity.

Human:

A scientific term that means belonging to, or a characteristic of people or humankind; a person, especially as distinguished from an animal.

Anthropology:

The science that studies the origin, development, and customs of human beings.

Covenant:

A covenant is like an agreement. It is a sacred, unconditional promise that cannot be broken. In the Bible, covenants are special because God is one of the parties involved in the agreement. A covenant is designed to guide people away from sin and bring them closer to God.

Revelation:

God's self-communication to the world. The word revelation means "to reveal" or "to unveil". Therefore, revelation refers to how God unveils his truth — how we are to interact with God, ourselves and nature.

Virgin Mary:

The mother of Jesus who had him conceived by divine intervention. She is full of grace, she is our mother, and she freely accepted God.

Grace:

A gift from God; God's love given to us.

Gospel Evangelical Symbols:

- Mark - Lion
- Matthew - Human
- Luke - Ox
- John - Eagle

Religion:

A system of symbols and rituals used to form powerful beliefs, values, meanings, and practices.

Parable:

A story that compares something we don't know with something we do know. Jesus used parables to teach his disciples and to give us a glimpse of the mystery of the Kingdom of God.

Church:

The community that was founded when God sent the Holy Spirit to Jesus' disciples at Pentecost.

Catechism of the Catholic Church:

A book containing the official position the Roman Catholic Church has on a wide variety of topics.

Intimacy:

The close bond that exists between human beings, whether as friends or as associates.

Sexuality:

The force and energy to be creative in response to life. It orients us towards others, and underlies our desire for love, friendship, community and family.

Abba:

Means “father”.

“YHWH saves”:

Means “I am” and Jesus.

Justice:

Based on the distribution of goods in society and the equality of all its citizens.

Sacrament:

Effective signs of grace. For example: The sacraments of initiation, healing, anointing, reconciliation, etc.

Right:

Things in daily life that we are entitled to.

Sabbath:

A day of rest and religious observance kept by Catholics on Sundays.

Incarnation:

The belief that God became man in the person of Jesus. Jesus was both fully divine and fully human.

Metaphor:

A figure of speech used in poetic language. In a metaphor, the writer illustrates something about the nature of one thing by relating it to another thing.

Globalization:

Worldwide integration and development.

Nicene Creed:

A summary of the Catholic doctrine. It is one of the most universally accepted and recognized statements of the Catholic faith.

Sin:

The breach of the relationship that God established with creation. It means to bring fault or disorder into creation, which damages the work of God.

Symbol:

An object used to represent the power of the sacred.

Ritual:

Enacts the bond between us and the sacred. They have the power to open up new ways of living and communicating.

Encyclicals:

The Pope's written letters on various issues relating to social justice.

Prophets:

Holy people in Israel who were spokespersons for God.

Pentecost:

Origins of the church.

Mary Magdalene:

One of Jesus' disciples. She was the first disciple to witness Jesus' resurrection.

Social Justice:

Justice in terms of distribution of wealth, opportunities and privileges within a society.

Violence:

The aggressive or unjust use of power or force to hurt others.

Paschal Mystery:

Central concept of Catholic faith relating to the history of salvation. It deals with the passion, death and resurrection of Jesus—in-depth, the cross and the empty tomb.

Secular:

Worldly, not religious or sacred.

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms:

Rights entrenched in the constitution of Canada. It includes many of the rights of Canadian citizens.

Judicial Justice:

Many societies use courts and legal systems to decide between the conflicts arising from abuses against justice. The goods under construction here are much more than economic goods. They also include the right to the integrity of one's body, one's honour and dignity, life, security from invasion of privacy, and so on. Since the justice system pits two interests against one another, it requires lengthy argumentation, usually involving lawyers and judges.

Golden Rule:

A famous quote said by Jesus: "Do to others as you would have them do to you". This presents a summary of Christian morality. When applied, we deal with others in the same way we would like them to deal with us.

Abortion:

The deliberate termination of a pregnancy.

Kingdom of God:

A symbol used by Jesus to speak about God and his actions among us. Jesus said that the kingdom is already among us but we cannot see it yet. The promise of the kingdom is that there is much more to come.

AIDS/HIV:

A sexually transmitted, chronic disease that negatively interferes with the body's immune system.

Institution:

Ways of doing things linked together to form a system (established by society).

Transcendence:

The belief that God is beyond our physical experience.

Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem:

Holy cities in Jesus' early life. Bethlehem was where he was born, Nazareth was where Mary lived and where he grew up, and Jerusalem was where he was presented at the temple.

Holy Trinity:

One God in three persons: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

Penance:

The actions you promise to do after receiving reconciliation. For example: prayers, deeds of kindness, and so on.

x Traits/Types of y**The Seven (7) Traits of a Human Being:**

1. Humans are created in the image and likeness of God
2. Humans are called to happiness and holiness
3. Humans are rational and free
4. Humans are moral beings
5. Humans are capable of passions and feelings
6. Humans are blessed with a conscience
7. Humans are able to sin

The Seven (7) Traits of Culture:**1. Humans create culture**

Culture distinguishes us from the rest of nature. Plants and animals don't have it.

Culture's origin is not genetic or biological, only humans have it.

2. Culture consists of ways of doing things

Culture is not about the fact that we eat, or communicate, or pray, but about how we eat, how we communicate, how we pray. Culture is a set of meanings or beliefs about how things should be done.

3. Culture is public

Since culture is usually seen with groups or communities, it is not private, it is public.

4. Culture arises from tradition

Many of our ways of doing things were inherited from our parents or ancestors.

5. Culture is made up rule-governed actions

These actions function like rules. They seem natural to us, and we don't question them.

And since these come from tradition, we feel that we have a certain duty to keep them.

6. Culture becomes established in institutions

Over time, these ways of doing things became established and society reaches a consensus about them. These ways of doing things are linked together to form a "system" of doing things.

7. Culture gives us our identity

The ways we do things are the source of our cultural identity, they set us apart from other cultures.

The Five (5) Types of Love:

1. Hetaireia (Companionship)
2. Eros (Sexual Love)
3. Storge (Family Love)
4. Philia (Friendship)
5. Agape (Charity)

The Five (5) Ways Jesus is Present in our Culture:

1. Jesus acts through people

Jesus enters into our culture through his communion with people.

2. Jesus acts through people who freely choose to be in communion with him

Christians believe that God chose them, just like God chose the people of Israel.

3. Jesus acts through the Word of Scripture

The beliefs, values, and meanings of Christians are not human inventions.

4. Jesus acts in liturgy

The spirit of Jesus Christ is active when the Christian community assembles to give praise and thanks in the Eucharist.

5. Jesus acts in the witness of people

Jesus is also present when we do something for others.

The Five (5) Principles of Humanity:

1. All humans are sacred

Regardless of one's culture, race, religion, strengths or weaknesses — all of us are sacred and important; we need to help others become all that we want to be.

2. Our world and our individual lives are in the process of evolving

It is a question of reflecting on all of the essential values of the past (openness, love, unity, peace, and the human capacity for forgiveness and healing) and apply them to the present.

3. Maturity comes from working, communicating, and being with others

We must use open dialogue and a sense of belonging to promote maturity in ourselves and others.

4. Human beings need to be encouraged to make choices, and to take responsibility for their own lives and the lives of others

We are responsible for our own lives and the lives of others as well.

5. To be human is to accept ourselves, just as we are and to accept others as they are

In order to make choices, we need to reflect and seek truth and meaning. To be human means to be connected to our strengths and weaknesses.

The Five (5) Principles of Social Justice:

1. Each human-being is a 'person'
2. Every human-being has the right and responsibility to participate in society
3. Priority of the "common good"
4. Rights of workers
5. Recognizing the needs of the poor, sick and disabled

The Seven (7) Sacraments:

INITIATION

1. Baptism
2. Eucharist
3. Confirmation

HEALING

4. Reconciliation
5. Anointing of the Sick

VOCATION

6. Holy Orders
7. Marriage

The Four (4) Aspects of a Covenant:

1. A covenant is like a treaty or an alliance

It is a relationship between two parties who join together. Each party promises to do something for the other.

2. A covenant has conditions

Each side agrees to fulfill certain promises and obligations.

3. A covenant is sealed with a ceremony

A covenant usually involves a ritual.

4. A covenant is celebrated with both parties present

Both parties celebrate their agreement together.

Choices, Sexuality and Relationships:

S.T.A.I.R. WAY TO HEAVENLY RELATIONSHIPS

1. **Space:** You don't feel crowded and have time to yourselves
2. **Talk:** There is open communication as well as trust
3. **Amusement:** Shared interests, you enjoy being with each other and you're not together as an escape from reality
4. **Integrity:** Honesty, sincerity and you're never someone you're not
5. **Respect:** Sensitive to each other's feelings and respect each other

L.I.F.E. AND RELATIONSHIPS

1. **Love:** Deep mutual respect, unconditional acceptance and permanence
2. **Infatuation:** Intercourse, intimacy, jealousy and obsession
3. **Friendship:** Loyalty, trust, respect, acceptance and dependability
4. **Exploitation:** Anger, resentment, taking for granted, abuse and violence

BASIC RELATIONSHIP PATTERNS

- **Attraction/Infatuation:** Appealing qualities, try to hide differences
- **Confrontation of Faults and Differences:** True personalities emerge, discovery of faults and areas of conflict
- **Crisis of Disappointment/Disillusionment:** Confrontation of faults and differences
- **Acceptance or Abandonment of Relationship:** Decision of whether to continue the relationship or to split up
- **Love:** Those who choose to stay together have growing love for each other, love requires an acceptance of differences and faults
- **Commitment:** If it is genuine love, the couple will then decide whether to commit to each other forever in marriage

Discussion

The Sacrament of Baptism:

- Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist in the Jordan River at the beginning of his ministry. After his resurrection, Jesus commanded his disciples to baptize all nations. In the early years, baptism happened at adult stages but it is now done during infancy.
- The symbols and rituals of baptism are:
 - White garment: Being clothed in Christ, symbolizes a new life with Christ
 - Lighted candle: Sharing the light of Christ, dispels darkness and guides those who are lost, the person shares the light of Christ with the world

- Oil: Healing, strengthening, and being chosen—called “Chrism”
- Water: Cleansing and life giving, symbol of cleansing of sin and ending of old life, rising to a new life and identity in Christ
- The celebration of baptism takes place in a church. Family and friends of the person being baptized all join in and take part in the ritual.

The Challenge of Christ and Culture:

Christ and Culture challenges us to reflect on the person and the message of Jesus and what this has to say for living in an increasingly secularized society. It raises important questions about faith and leads to a deeper understanding of our relationship with God.

Relevance of Types of Love in Teenagers’ Lives:

During our teenage years, we begin to understand and fully participate in friendships and relationships with boyfriends or girlfriends. We begin to recognize our real friends and true relationships from fake ones. The types of love have relevance in the life of a teenager because the teenage years are the years where we first begin to see these types of love in our life.

Sacramental Awareness vs. Sacramental Dullness:

Sacramental awareness is being aware of God’s presence and looking into the world around us, which leads to an appreciation of all sacredness. Sacramental dullness is when people are unsure of God’s presence and cannot perceive the sacred in their life and the world. Sacramental dullness is caused by: people being too busy, people being preoccupied with other problems, and people not being sure where to look and what to look for.

Relation of the Golden Rule and the Christian Concept of Justice:

The golden rule tells us “do to others as you would have them do unto you”. This relates to the concept of justice because the golden rule is based on treating people the same way that you’d want to be treated. The concept of justice tells us that everyone should be treated equally and there should be a sense of fairness. No one wants to be treated differently from someone else and for this reason, if you’re treating others the way you’d

want to be treated (fairly and equally), than you will also be following the concept of justice.

Essay/Long Answer

“Review your notes on the following movies watched in class and consider how each influences relationships and culture and analyze these principles through characters in the film.”

1. Pay it Forward
2. My Big Fat Greek Wedding
3. A Walk to Remember
4. The Hunger Games

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