

Name _____

Date _____

Session 1 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Peter was the (rock soil) on whom Jesus would build the Church.
2. On (Passover Pentecost) the Holy Spirit was sent from Heaven, and the Church was born.
3. Peter called Jesus the *Messiah*, which means (“anointed one” “messenger”).
4. Another word for non-Jews is (*martyrs Gentiles*).
5. The People of God throughout the whole world are known as (the Church saints).
6. Someone who gives witness to his or her faith by dying for it is a (martyr saint).
7. God’s gift of forgiveness of sins and the restoration of friendship with him is known as (Salvation sacrament).
8. As (Paul Peter) grew closer to Jesus, he began to understand more fully the meaning of Jesus’ name.
9. The (Lord’s Prayer Hail Mary) is a summary of the Gospel message.
10. Saint Peter was the (most famous first) pope.
11. The New Testament uses the title (*Lord martyr*) for both the Father and for Jesus.
12. The apostles Peter, James, and John witnessed Jesus’ (Transfiguration Visitation), where his face shone like the sun, his clothes became dazzlingly white, and he spoke with Elijah and Moses on the mountain.
13. Jesus’ message to his disciples was a promise to send the (Holy Spirit Gospels) so we could live in friendship with God.
14. We first enter into a relationship with Jesus through the Sacrament of (Baptism Confirmation).
15. During (Confirmation the Transfiguration), we publicly proclaim our belief that Jesus is the true source of our Salvation.

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Session 2 Assessment

A. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

1. _____ Paul led the Church, and Peter was the greatest missionary to the Gentiles.
2. _____ God's gift of grace gives baptized Christians the help they need to overcome the temptations that are a result of Original Sin.
3. _____ *Eucharist* means "one with Jesus."
4. _____ Paul realized that Jesus is alive and present in the Church and that when Christians suffer, Jesus suffers.
5. _____ Paul's message was that in Jesus Christ, God has given Salvation only to the Jews.
6. _____ The Council of Jerusalem resolved that Jewish laws would not apply to Gentile Christians.
7. _____ In his preaching, Paul emphasized that Jews and non-Jews were not equal members of the Church.
8. _____ It is through the Holy Spirit that we can live in love with all people.
9. _____ Peter had a vision in which God showed him that it was wrong to call anyone profane or unclean.
10. _____ Peter believed that only Jews should be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ.
11. _____ Peter said that the message of Salvation is for all.
12. _____ Paul was a Jewish intellectual raised as a Pharisee, a sect known for its adherence to the Law.
13. _____ Paul was blinded by a light, which taught him that he had been blind to Jesus' true identity.
14. _____ The Eucharist is a celebration of Jesus' sacrifice on the Cross.
15. _____ During the words of consecration at Mass, the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of the risen Christ.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 2 Assessment

B. Why, after Jesus' Death, did the disciples preach only to their fellow Jewish believers?

C. Paul shared Jesus' good news with all people, not just the Jews. It is not always easy to accept someone who is different from you. Reflect on a time when you were asked to respond to someone who was not like you. Describe the situation and tell about your words and actions toward that person.

Name _____

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Session 3 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Martyrs' locks of hair or bone fragments taken from their original burial sites and housed in churches or basilicas are known as
 - a. Gifts of the Holy Spirit.
 - b. artifacts.
 - c. relics.
 - d. shrines.
2. A special gift of the Holy Spirit given for the service of others, the good of the world, and particularly for the building up of the Church is known as
 - a. a charism.
 - b. martyrdom.
 - c. faithfulness.
 - d. a sacrament.
3. The Jewish court that ruled on matters of faith and practice among the Jews was the
 - a. catechumen.
 - b. Sanhedrin.
 - c. charism.
 - d. Communion of Saints.
4. The community of all those living and dead who believe in Jesus and follow his teachings is the
 - a. Communion of Saints.
 - b. Communion of Martyrs.
 - c. Mediators of Heaven.
 - d. Mediators of Christians.
5. The word *martyr* means
 - a. "put to death."
 - b. "remembered."
 - c. "witness."
 - d. "loyal."
6. During Nero's time, Christians were considered atheists because they did not
 - a. celebrate the festivals of the local gods.
 - b. vote in elections.
 - c. attend church.
 - d. venerate the martyrs.
7. Witnesses falsely testified that Stephen had defied or disrespected God, which is known as
 - a. distributing alms.
 - b. blasphemy.
 - c. sinfulness.
 - d. preaching the Gospel.
8. An adult who is being formed in the Christian faith through the example of the community is a
 - a. deacon.
 - b. blasphemer.
 - c. martyr.
 - d. catechumen.
9. Martyrs can pray for the needs of others because they are
 - a. witnesses.
 - b. courageous.
 - c. baptized.
 - d. intercessors.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 4 Assessment

A. Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. In the early Church, the process of becoming a Christian, known as the _____, took several years.
2. By professing loyalty to God, those who were preparing to join the Church could have been charged with _____ and sentenced to death.
3. The catechumens were allowed to join the Christian community in _____, which is the public worship of God.
4. When their initiation was complete, catechumens became known as _____, or beginners in the faith.
5. For the first few centuries of the Church's history, the _____ of Initiation were celebrated together at the same time.
6. Today, most Catholics are baptized as infants and receive _____ and _____ when they are older.
7. Because of Adam and Eve's choice to turn away from God, we are born into _____.
8. The virtue that guides us to give to God and others what is due them is known as _____.
9. Catechumens are taught that they are recreated through the waters of _____.
10. The graces that we receive in Baptism _____ us for worship.
11. The graces that are bestowed by the Holy Spirit through Baptism and Confirmation confer upon us God's righteousness and leave a _____, or indelible sign, on our soul.
12. During the Sacrament of Confirmation, the celebrant anoints the forehead of the person being confirmed and says, "Be sealed with the Gift of the _____."
13. Through the Eucharist, we are united with _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 4 Assessment

B. Describe the process of joining the early Church. What risks were the catechumens taking by becoming Christians?

C. Through Confirmation, you will be called to be a witness to the presence of Christ wherever you are and whatever you do. Saint Teresa of Ávila prayed, “Yours are the eyes through which the compassion of Christ must look out on the world. Yours are the feet with which he is to go about doing good. Yours are the hands with which he is to bless his people.” What do her words mean? How can you fulfill her prayer?

Name _____ Date _____

Session 5 Assessment

A. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

1. _____ The Church devotes three periods of the liturgical year to Ordinary Time.
2. _____ When we celebrate the Assumption, we celebrate when Mary was assumed, body and soul, into Heaven.
3. _____ We can answer Jesus' call to discipleship through prayer, celebrating the sacraments, and reading Scripture.
4. _____ Although she was his mother, Mary was not with Jesus for most of his life.
5. _____ We respect and revere Mary as someone who intercedes on our behalf.
6. _____ As Catholics, we worship sacramentals, objects given by the Church to help us grow in our spiritual life.
7. _____ On the Feast of All Saints, we honor all saints and martyrs.
8. _____ Canonization is the process by which someone is named a saint.
9. _____ A third-class relic includes a chip of bone or a lock of hair from a saint.
10. _____ The *Magnificat* is Mary's song of praise that shows us how well she understood the purpose of Jesus' life.
11. _____ Christians venerate, or show respect for, martyrs and saints in special ways.
12. _____ A first-class relic includes an article of clothing that the saint wore or an item that the person used when he or she was alive.
13. _____ Good things come to the world because of Mary, but they come to us through Jesus, her Son.
14. _____ Orange, which symbolizes hope and new life, is the liturgical color for Ordinary Time.
15. _____ The Church rarely honors Mary on specific days during the liturgical year.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 5 Assessment

B. We honor and respect the saints and martyrs because they are an example of Christian living. How can you show honor and respect to the people in your life who have set a good example of Christian living?

C. Reread the first lines of the *Magnificat* from the Gospel of Luke:

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.

Why does Mary pray these words? How does her prayer speak to you?

Name _____

Date _____

Session 6 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Benedict built Monte Cassino, a (monastery convent), or place where monks live together in community.
2. Early in the Church's history, bishops met in (ecumenical Eucharistic) councils to clarify Church teaching.
3. The Church believes that Mary is both the Mother of Jesus and the Mother of (God Benedict and Scholastica).
4. (Trinity Consubstantial) refers to the mystery of the existence of God in Three Persons: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Each Person is God, whole and entire.
5. Jesus' (Paschal Mystery Trinity)—his Death, Resurrection, and Ascension into Heaven—is the fulfillment of God's plan of Salvation.
6. The (Nicene Creed Lord's Prayer) is a summary of Christian beliefs that was developed by the bishops after the Councils of Nicaea and Constantinople.
7. In the early Church, some people taught (idolatry heresies), or false teachings, about Mary's relationship with God, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit.
8. Any time we worship together with others, we are praying a (communal meditative) prayer.
9. We use the word (*incarnate* *Eucharist*), which means "to become flesh," when we describe Jesus becoming man.
10. Teachers of the faith, or the (*Magisterium* *Magnificat*), stated that Jesus was just like us in all things except sin.
11. Benedict and Scholastica formed (creeds communities) for men and women to live together in prayer and meaningful work.
12. The Church believes that Jesus is (consubstantial incarnate), or one in being with his Father and equal in every way.
13. We celebrate many feast days in honor of Mary, including the Feast of the (Assumption Annunciation), when we remember the day that Jesus was conceived.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 6 Assessment

B. The leaders of the early Church had to clarify the Church's understanding of who Jesus was. What did they decide: Was Jesus a human being or was he God? Explain your answer.

C. Describe a community you belong to that helps you remain true to your faith and allows you to serve others as Benedict and Scholastica did. How does this group encourage you to be your best?

Name _____

Date _____

Session 7 Assessment

Session 7 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Gregory the Great turned his family's estates into seven different (monasteries farms).
2. The (Second First) Commandment teaches us that God's name is holy.
3. Saint Gregory the Great was named a (Doctor of the Church Prefect of the Church).
4. (*Atheism Idolatry*) is a term that describes the denial or rejection of God's existence.
5. Gregory the Great demonstrated that Church leaders can build the (Church sacraments) through relationships of understanding and love.
6. (Recognition Adoration), or the act of acknowledging that God is Lord, helps us develop our relationship with him.
7. The (Third Second) Commandment teaches us to take time for God.
8. The (First Third) Commandment teaches us that we are called to love God above all else.
9. (Idolatry Adultery), the act of worshiping a false god, occurs whenever someone honors something in place of God.
10. Gregory the Great simplified music for liturgical celebrations in a form known as Gregorian (chant Sacramentary).
11. Gregory developed much of the Church's (virtues doctrine), the teachings that help us understand and express our experience of the mystery of God.
12. The first (three seven) Commandments teach us how we are called to adore God through our words and actions.
13. Christians celebrate the (Ten Commandments Sabbath) on Sunday, the day that Jesus rose from the dead.
14. (Real Presence Adoration) is the way in which the risen Jesus Christ is present in the Eucharist in the form of Bread and Wine.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 7 Assessment

B. Why are the First, Second, and Third Commandments so important? What do you think God is trying to teach us through them?

C. God entrusted the earth and its resources to the common use of all humanity. For Pope Gregory the Great, common use meant tending the soil and keeping the water clean. Describe what common use means to you. How do you try to honor God's creation?

Name _____ Date _____

Session 8 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ Saint Anthony grew up in a wealthy family, but he did not fit in with that culture.
2. _____ Benedict wrote a guide for monastic life that we call the Rule of Saint Gregory.
3. _____ Thomas Aquinas was a great theologian, an expert in the study of God and his Revelation to the world.
4. _____ Men or women living in religious communities consecrate themselves to God by professing the evangelical counsels.
5. _____ The Dominicans have made intellectual contributions to the Church.
6. _____ Ignatius of Loyola founded the Jesuits, also known as the Society of Ignatius.
7. _____ All baptized Christians are called to live holy lives by practicing fasting and silence every day.
8. _____ Evangelical counsels are the virtues of faith, hope, and charity that help men and women live holy lives in accordance with the Gospel.
9. _____ Benedictine monks serve the Church in many ways, including feeding those who are hungry, providing shelter to travelers and pilgrims, and healing those who are sick.
10. _____ Temperance, or moderation, is the Cardinal Virtue that helps us control our attraction to pleasure so that our natural desires are kept within proper limits.
11. _____ Saint Anthony founded Christian monasticism, a form of religious life in which men and women live out their vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience in a stable community.
12. _____ An alternative to the fear that people felt in the Dark Ages was monastic living, where communities of monks or nuns lived together and devoted themselves to prayer and labor.
13. _____ The Rule of Saint Benedict is the only rule for monastic communities.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 9 Assessment

Session 9 Assessment**A.** Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Missionaries respond to the call to serve by spreading the Good News to people in
 - a. their local churches.
 - b. foreign lands.
 - c. the Roman Empire.
 - d. their families.
2. The type of prayer that involves our thoughts, imagination, and emotions in conversation with God is known as
 - a. universal prayer.
 - b. missionary prayer.
 - c. communal prayer.
 - d. personal prayer.
3. Patrick converted thousands of people to Christianity and built churches, convents, and monasteries in
 - a. Ireland.
 - b. France.
 - c. Germany.
 - d. England.
4. Others may be inspired to live a life of faith if we
 - a. give witness through our example.
 - b. encourage them to convert to Catholicism.
 - c. study the message of Pope Benedict XVI.
 - d. pray quietly alone in our room.
5. The work of missionaries in traditionally Christian areas with people who may already know about Jesus and the Gospel is known as the
 - a. New Evangelization.
 - b. Proclamation.
 - c. Sharing of Salvation.
 - d. Church's work.
6. We speak to God and listen for a response as we reflect on images in the form of prayer known as
 - a. singing.
 - b. meditation.
 - c. attending Mass.
 - d. reading Psalms.
7. By working with those from other religious traditions, we can
 - a. emphasize our differences in beliefs.
 - b. point out how we pray differently.
 - c. work toward a common cause that makes the world a better place.
 - d. try not to let them see our faith in action.
8. Columban spoke out against immorality and constructed a monastery in
 - a. Ireland.
 - b. France.
 - c. Germany.
 - d. England.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 10 Assessment

A. Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. We wait in joyful hope of Christ's _____ at the end of time.
2. The early Christians relied on _____, or defenders of the faith, to help them answer questions about who Jesus is.
3. Short verses sung between December 17 and December 23 as part of the Liturgy of the Hours are known as the _____.
4. _____ preached a message of repentance so that people would be ready to welcome Jesus into their lives.
5. As we prepare our minds and hearts for the birth of Jesus, we reflect on the name that means "God is with us," or _____.
6. God has sent messengers, or _____, to awaken us to Christ's presence among us.
7. Saint Francis of Assisi set up the first crèche, or _____, that portrayed the birth of Christ.
8. The angel who visited Mary to tell her she would soon be Jesus' mother was _____.
9. Our turning away from sin, with a desire to change our lives and live more closely to how God wants us to live, is called _____.
10. The prophet _____ spoke about a child to come who would be named Emmanuel.
11. The official prayer of the Church is known as the _____.
12. After Jesus' Death, _____ brought the message of Salvation to the Gentiles.
13. Saint _____ of Bingen led her community and composed songs about God's beauty.
14. During _____, we prepare for Jesus' birth by reflecting on who he is and how his coming will shape our lives.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 10 Assessment

B. During Advent we often reflect on who Jesus is and what his coming means for all humankind. What questions can you reflect on during Advent, and how can they help you prepare your mind and heart for Jesus' birth?

C. We are called to be heralds and announce Christ's presence by practicing the virtues of simplicity, poverty, and humility. How have you shown each of these virtues to the world? Please include a specific example.

Name _____

Date _____

Session 11 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. As a (Dominican Jesuit), Thomas Aquinas wrote many theological books that drew on the wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers.
2. The Church is (holy apostolic), which means that Jesus continues to lead the Church through the pope and the bishops.
3. Aquinas used the term (*transubstantiation Eucharist*) to teach that during the consecration, the bread and wine truly become the Body and Blood of the risen Christ.
4. The (Truce Cross) of God eventually forbade fighting among warriors for more than half the year.
5. The Three Persons of the Trinity call us to be (strong one) in Christ.
6. The title used for a leader in the Orthodox Church is (priest patriarch).
7. The Holy Spirit has given the pope and the bishops the gift of (infallibility atonement), which means that the teachings of the Magisterium are without error when it comes to matters of faith and morals.
8. From A.D. 700 to 1300, Europe embraced a (warrior peaceful) culture.
9. The new religious orders that ministered directly to the people were known as (Mendicant Merciful) Orders.
10. Jesus (forgave atoned for) our sins and opened the gates of Heaven for us.
11. After the Roman empire was divided into east and west in A.D. 395, (Constantinople Rome) became the eastern center of Christianity.
12. The Church is (holy infallible) because it is one with Jesus Christ.
13. Thomas Aquinas began to write (*Summa Theologiae Doctrine of Faith*), his most important work, in 1266.
14. The Eastern church that split with the Roman Catholic Church in 1054 is known as the (Orthodox Ordinary) Church.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 11 Assessment

B. Throughout its history, the Church has faced challenges and opportunities while continuing to minister to the people. What were some challenges the Church encountered during the Middle Ages, and how were they resolved?

C. The Church is holy because it is one with Jesus Christ. Baptism unites us with the holiness of Christ and calls us to be the holy people of God. What does being holy mean to you? How can you grow in holiness?

Name _____ Date _____

Session 12 Assessment

A. Write *T* if each statement is true or *F* if it is false.

1. _____ The cathedrals of medieval Europe are symbols of people's faith.
2. _____ We pray the Rosary in honor of Mary during the month of December.
3. _____ We pray on behalf of ourselves when we pray prayers of intercession.
4. _____ Cathedrals are our response to God's revelation.
5. _____ As Catholics, we believe that the Church is the source of Salvation for some people.
6. _____ There is only one meaning for the word *Church*.
7. _____ In most cathedrals, the entrance is designed so that people walk through a dark narthex, or entryway.
8. _____ The sacraments are divided into three categories: the Sacraments of Initiation, the Sacraments of Healing, and the Sacraments at the Service of Communion.
9. _____ Sacramentals sanctify, or make holy, the ordinary objects and events of our lives.
10. _____ Medieval architects used thin walls, high ceilings, and large stained-glass windows to create a dark environment in cathedrals.
11. _____ Prayer may also include acts of piety, or devotion.
12. _____ Rites are ritual words and actions that make present the grace of the sacrament being celebrated.
13. _____ People sacrificed time and money to build great cathedrals, which often took thousands of years to complete.
14. _____ There are many schools of spirituality, or paths to God.
15. _____ Chrism is a sacramental that reminds us of the presence of the Holy Spirit in our lives.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 12 Assessment

B. The word *Church* can mean many different things. Choose two meanings of *Church* and share examples of them.

C. When you consider your own prayer life, which prayer do you pray most often? What are some different ways you can pray to show your gratitude toward God or to praise him?

Name _____

Date _____

Session 13 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each statement.

1. Pope Innocent III was responsible for all of the following except
 - a. launching two crusades.
 - b. recognizing that the Church needed to care more for the poor.
 - c. approving new religious orders, including one founded by Saint Francis of Assisi.
 - d. building a new main residence for the pope in Rome.
2. During the Council of Lateran IV, Church leaders approved decrees and helped define Church teaching, also called
 - a. philosophy.
 - b. dogma.
 - c. religious orders.
 - d. papacy.
3. With his disciples, on the night before he died, Jesus celebrated
 - a. Reconciliation.
 - b. the Holy Spirit.
 - c. the Last Supper.
 - d. his relationship with God.
4. The Second Vatican Council changed all of the following except
 - a. allowing Mass to be prayed in a language other than Latin.
 - b. allowing lay people to administer Reconciliation.
 - c. allowing the priest to face the people while celebrating Mass.
 - d. allowing people to receive both forms—consecrated Bread and Wine—of Holy Communion.
5. Through the Eucharist, we remember Christ's Passion, Death, and
 - a. Resurrection.
 - b. teachings.
 - c. Gospels.
 - d. sacrifice.
6. The leaders at the Council of Lateran IV approved a decree requiring the faithful to receive Holy Communion
 - a. at least once a week.
 - b. at least once a year.
 - c. at least twice a year.
 - d. on Holy Days.
7. Before receiving Holy Communion, anyone who has committed a mortal sin is to receive
 - a. a blessing from the priest.
 - b. absolution through the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
 - c. absolution through the Sacrament of the Eucharist.
 - d. a gift from the Holy Spirit.
8. The positive requirements that the pastoral authority of the Church has determined are necessary to provide an effort in prayer and to live a moral life are called the
 - a. Precepts of the Church.
 - b. Morals of the Church.
 - c. Gifts of the Holy Spirit.
 - d. Religious Decrees.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 14 Assessment

A. Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. Also known as the bubonic plague, the _____ was a deadly disease that was spread by fleas on rats.
2. Saint Catherine was a Dominican _____, a person who has a special understanding of God from intense, private experiences.
3. An _____ is a finding by a Church tribunal that at least some element of a sacramental marriage was not present on the wedding day.
4. The Black Death put a strain on the Church because many caretakers became ill and _____ while tending to others.
5. To become a priest, a man must first be ordained a _____.
6. Between 1378 and 1417, two or three men claimed that they were _____ at the same time.
7. Through the _____ Works of Mercy, the Church calls us to care for people's material needs.
8. _____ gives priests the authority that Jesus gave his disciples to celebrate the Eucharist and preach the Gospel.
9. Some men are called by God to be sacramental priests and to receive the Sacrament of _____.
10. Through the _____ Works of Mercy, the Church calls us to care for people's emotional and spiritual needs.
11. The time when Christians were confused and nations took sides was known as the _____.
12. The two sacraments that make up the Sacraments at the Service of Communion are Holy Orders and _____.
13. In 1309, the pope moved to Avignon in the country of _____ as a result of unrest in Rome.
14. During Confirmation, a bishop will perform a rite called the laying on of the hands, in which he will pray for an outpouring of the _____ upon you.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 14 Assessment

B. What does *schism* mean? What occurred during the Great Schism in the Middle Ages? How did it end?

C. God has called people to serve the Church in unique ways, and he has given them grace to respond to this call faithfully. How has God called you to serve the Church? Please include a specific example.

Name _____

Date _____

Session 15 Assessment

A. Write *T* if each statement is true or *F* if it is false.

1. _____ Lent, which begins on Ash Wednesday, is the 30-day period during which we prepare for Easter.
2. _____ Lent is an important time for the people in the Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA), the process through which unbaptized adults join the church.
3. _____ There are times in the Church's history when it has repented for sins its members have committed.
4. _____ During the season of Lent, the Church encourages us to practice prayer, fasting, and almsgiving.
5. _____ After the decline of the Roman empire during the Middle Ages, the Church sought to protect Christianity and establish a Christian kingdom in Asia.
6. _____ The Act of Contrition is a traditional prayer in which we acknowledge our sins, ask God for forgiveness, and express our desire to sin no more.
7. _____ During the Crusades, many people on both sides of the battle lost their lives.
8. _____ Even though the Holy Land is sacred to Jews, Muslims, and Christians, the Crusaders did not face opposition.
9. _____ In March 2000, Pope John Paul II established a Day of Pardon and asked forgiveness of sins that the Church had committed throughout history.
10. _____ Solidarity is the attitude of strength and unity that leads to the sharing of spiritual and material goods.
11. _____ When we choose to give in to temptation, we turn our backs on Christ.
12. _____ On Ash Wednesday, we receive ashes on our foreheads as a sign to celebrate the Eucharist.
13. _____ As we prepare to celebrate the Sacrament of Confirmation, the Church encourages us to celebrate the Sacrament of Reconciliation.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 15 Assessment

B. Why does the Church encourage us to pray, fast, and give alms during Lent?

C. The process of getting back on the right path is known as conversion, which requires action on our part. During Lent, the Church calls us to turn our lives over to God so that we may celebrate Easter with joyful hearts. As individuals and as a community, we repent and ask God for forgiveness. What are some ways you can ask God for forgiveness? What actions can you take during Lent to get back on the right path?

Name _____

Date _____

Session 16 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Saint Angela Merici is recognized for finding a new way for (women children) to serve God in the Church.
2. (The Protestant Reformation Christianity) was a movement that sought to reform the beliefs and practices of the Roman Catholic Church.
3. (Actual Sanctifying) grace helps us make choices according to God's will.
4. (Free will Scripture) gives us the ability to choose whether to respond to God's gift of Salvation by professing our belief in Christ and his Church.
5. Through his denial of Church teaching, Martin Luther helped found a new branch of Christianity called (Protestantism Puritanism).
6. The process of purification before souls go to Heaven is called (Purgatory particular judgment).
7. During the Protestant Reformation, groups broke away from the Catholic Church and formed new Protestant denominations, including (Lutheran Calvin), Anabaptist, Presbyterian, Anglican, and Puritan.
8. While Luther believed that faith alone was sufficient for Salvation, the Church believed that both faith and (works prayer) are necessary.
9. Luther challenged the practice of selling (indulgences penances), which is a lessening of the temporal punishment due for sins that have been forgiven.
10. (Particular Final) judgment happens at the time of our death when we are judged based on how willing we were to accept God's grace and how faithful we were to following Jesus.
11. John Calvin's doctrine states that some humans, called the *elect*, are created for (serving God Heaven).
12. At (Purgatory the Last Judgment), everyone will come before Christ to account for the good that he or she has done.
13. (John Calvin Martin Luther) posted 95 theses to the door of a church in Wittenberg, Germany.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 16 Assessment

Session 16 Assessment

B. How does God show us his mercy and love when we have turned away from him?

C. God gave us the gift of free will, which gives us the choice to follow Christ. Think of a recent time when you made a choice to follow Christ. What was the choice? How did your actions make you feel?

Name _____ Date _____

Session 17 Assessment

A. Write *T* if each statement is true or *F* if it is false.

1. _____ The Church did not take the challenges of the Protestant Reformation seriously.
2. _____ In response to claims made by the Reformers, the Council of Trent affirmed the Church's teachings on transubstantiation, the Real Presence, and the three sacraments.
3. _____ During the Council of Trent, Catholic bishops met to offer a collective response to the Protestant Reformation and to determine steps necessary to renew the Catholic Church.
4. _____ The Ten Commandments are the ten rules presented by Moses to God at Mount Sinai.
5. _____ The choice to sin, or to turn away from God, harms our relationship with God and with others.
6. _____ As a result of the Church's response to the Reformers, nearly all the Christians in Europe remained Catholic.
7. _____ Mortal and venial sins are types of personal sin.
8. _____ Pope John Paul II approved the revised edition of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* in 1997.
9. _____ If we make no effort to do better, venial sin can lead to more serious sin.
10. _____ The Council of Trent inspired the founding of new religious communities, which opened doors for devout Catholics such as Saint Francis de Sales and Saint Jeanne de Chantal.
11. _____ "The seal of the confessional" means that the priest to whom we confess our sins can repeat our sins to authorities.
12. _____ A catechism is a collection or summary of the Church's religious teachings.
13. _____ The Council of Trent encouraged Catholics to receive Holy Communion at least once a year.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 17 Assessment

B. People who celebrate the Sacrament of Confirmation and are fully initiated into the Church are called to support others on their faith journey. How can we help others grow in their relationship with Jesus and his Church?

C. The Church responded to the criticisms of the Reformation by meeting at the Council of Trent and taking steps to make amends. Think of a time when someone offered you feedback that required you to change in some way. What did the person say to you? How did you respond?

Name _____ Date _____

Session 18 Assessment

A. Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. Ignatius went to Manresa, where he moved into a cave and lived a life of _____, or self-denial, in order to develop spiritual discipline.
2. _____ laws are based on God's direction to us to do what is right and avoid what is wrong.
3. The _____ Commandment says, "Thou shalt not covet your neighbor's wife."
4. The spiritual retreat written by Ignatius of Loyola designed to help people be aware of the presence of God in all things is called the _____.
5. The _____ Commandment, "You shall not kill," teaches us respect for all life.
6. Ignatius of Loyola formed an order known as the _____, who still work in the world today.
7. The Church opposes _____, the deliberate ending of a pregnancy that results in the death of the unborn child.
8. To _____ means to "wish for enviously or to greedily want something belonging to another."
9. The Church instructs that we must do everything we can to avoid _____ and safeguard peace.
10. The Sixth Commandment teaches us that we should not commit _____, which is a sin of unfaithfulness.
11. The Church teaches us to _____ our own bodies and the bodies of others.
12. _____ is having a healthy attitude toward sex and being a sexual person in a responsible way.
13. All religious communities have their own spirit, or _____, which directs how they preach the Gospel message.
14. The Church has long opposed _____, an act with the intent to cause the death of a handicapped, sick, or dying person.

Name _____

Date _____

Session 19 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best answers each question.

1. The act of talking about the faults and sins of another person to someone who has no reason to hear about them is called
 - a. libel.
 - b. calumny.
 - c. detraction.
 - d. unkind words.
2. The moral law as revealed by God in the Bible is called
 - a. rational law.
 - b. Moses's law.
 - c. divine law.
 - d. fundamental law.
3. A false statement about someone's reputation that makes others think badly about that person is called
 - a. libel.
 - b. calumny.
 - c. detraction.
 - d. unkind words.
4. People who take the Bible literally are called
 - a. fundamentalists.
 - b. rationalists.
 - c. realists.
 - d. philosophers.
5. The shift in worldview in the 1700s is known as
 - a. Galileo's theory.
 - b. the Age of Enlightenment.
 - c. divine law.
 - d. the Reign of Terror.
6. The demonstration through our actions that God is alive in us is called the
 - a. active Spirit.
 - b. *Catechism of the Catholic Church*.
 - c. Fruits of Christ.
 - d. Fruits of the Holy Spirit.
7. People who believe that we can solve all of humanity's issues by examining them scientifically and mathematically are called
 - a. fundamentalists.
 - b. rationalists.
 - c. realists.
 - d. mathematicians.
8. The Church teaches that
 - a. faith and science are complementary.
 - b. faith and science are not related.
 - c. you should have faith first, then trust science.
 - d. you should believe science first, then go to your faith.
9. The Tenth Commandment teaches us that we should not
 - a. commit adultery.
 - b. be greedy.
 - c. kill.
 - d. bear false witness against our neighbor.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 20 Assessment

A. Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. The last three days of Holy Week are known as the _____ and include Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.
2. Peter's hope and faith in God's mercy helped him overcome despair and become the first _____ of the Church.
3. On Holy Saturday we celebrate the _____ to commemorate the night that Jesus rose from the dead.
4. In the Gospel of Matthew, we learn that _____ betrayed Jesus and arranged to have him arrested.
5. On _____, we hear the story of Jesus' Passion and venerate the cross.
6. Saint Vincent de Paul believed that if he alleviated people's _____, he could help them experience the joy of Christ's love.
7. Blessed Frederick Ozanam was inspired by the works performed by Saint Vincent de Paul, and he helped form the _____ of St. Vincent de Paul.
8. _____ offers us the opportunity to celebrate the promise of an end to suffering, fear, and death itself.
9. A confident expectation that everything will be OK is called _____.
10. On Easter Sunday we celebrate Christ's _____.
11. _____ is the name of the religion of Jesus and is the response to God's Revelation.
12. _____ denied knowing Jesus on three different occasions after Jesus was arrested.
13. During the proclamation of the Passion, we pray as we hear about Jesus' _____ and Death on the Cross.
14. The _____ is the Easter Proclamation that follows the lighting of the Paschal Candle at the Easter Vigil on Holy Saturday.

Name _____

Date _____

Session 21 Assessment

A. Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. The _____ movement describes the period during the late 19th and early 20th centuries when many people began to think that human progress was the result of science and reason alone.
2. Pope John XXIII's most significant contribution to the Church was calling the _____.
3. The pope has been promised the gift of the _____.
4. Ignatius of Loyola tried to help people find _____ in all things.
5. In *Peace on Earth*, Pope John XXIII emphasized the need for universal peace and the right to life for all _____.
6. Pope Pius IX opened the _____ to clarify some of the Church's teachings.
7. The _____ is a traditional prayer that is associated with Saint Francis of Assisi.
8. The Church does not condemn the use of technology, but it asks us to make good _____ when using it.
9. Pope Pius IX issued the *Syllabus of* _____, which addressed modernist claims by citing 80 statements made by earlier popes.
10. The process of sharing the Good News and reaching out to others by entering through their door is called _____.
11. The *Constitution on the Catholic Faith* reminds us that faith cannot be fully grasped by _____.
12. The *Constitution on the Catholic Faith* also reminds us that the _____ revealed by God never contradicts the findings of reason.
13. A belief that rejects a personal God and views God and the universe as being identical is called _____.
14. The Church teaches that when _____ is used wisely, it can be used to spread the Gospel message to others.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 22 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Pope John Paul II reminded us that through solidarity and charity, we recognize Christ in (our neighbor nature).
2. Pope Leo XII wrote the first official document that presents the Church's Catholic Social Teaching and discusses (emotional economic) issues.
3. During the Industrial Revolution, people worked long hours and received (high low) wages.
4. As Jesus' followers, we are called by the (priest Holy Spirit) to live in solidarity with others.
5. Pope John Paul II pointed out that human life is (scarce sacred) because it is a gift from God.
6. Through the end of the 18th century, many families made their income by selling (crops and livestock goods produced on machines).
7. Pope Leo XIII applied Catholic teaching to the rights of humans to (work eat), own property, and establish professional labor associations.
8. Pope Leo XIII defined *living wage* as enough to support a person with (reasonable very minimal) comfort.
9. (Subsidiarity Solidarity) is the belief that issues are often best handled at the lowest level of authority.
10. Advances in technology made farming (more difficult easier).
11. As members of a universal Church, we are called to participation in the life of (ourselves the community).
12. Another name for a letter written by the pope and sent to the whole Church and sometimes to the whole world is (an encyclical a proclamation).
13. The textile industry developed new machines and work processes that greatly (increased decreased) production.
14. The rapid change in technology regarding how goods were produced is known as (the Industrial Revolution the introduction of factories).

Name _____ Date _____

Session 22 Assessment

B. Every pope since Leo XIII has written at least one encyclical about social justice. What are some issues they have addressed?

C. Catholic Social Teaching helps us build a just society and lead holy lives in a modern world. These teachings instruct us to

- ▶ respect everyone
- ▶ promote the well-being of all
- ▶ protect basic human rights
- ▶ help those who are poor and sick
- ▶ work hard and ensure others have the opportunity to do the same
- ▶ be a peacemaker
- ▶ care for creation

Choose one or two of these teachings and tell how you have acted on them. Use specific examples from your daily life.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 23 Assessment

A. Write *T* if each statement is true or *F* if it is false.

1. _____ The Second Vatican Council emphasized that all Christians are called to holiness—that we are called to be saints.
2. _____ In the mid-18th century, Pope John XXIII called an ecumenical council to address new issues in the Church and society.
3. _____ Only ordained Christians cooperate in the building up of the Body of Christ.
4. _____ The Second Vatican Council emphasized the role of laity as the People of God.
5. _____ The decisions made at the Second Vatican Council continue to shape how we practice our faith today.
6. _____ The goal of the Second Vatican Council was to explore how Church teaching could be made clearer.
7. _____ Meetings called by the pope to discuss matters of doctrine and pastoral care are called synods.
8. _____ The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* states that we should wholeheartedly devote ourselves to the glory of God and to the service of our neighbors.
9. _____ The decisions of a synod become official teachings of the Church.
10. _____ The pope has the authority to call for an ecumenical council, a gathering of all the world's bishops.
11. _____ We receive the grace and strength to live holy lives through the sacraments, especially the Eucharist.
12. _____ At the First Vatican Council, two changes made in the Church were the allowance of prayers and Scripture readings in a language other than Latin and the acceptance of lay ministers.
13. _____ During the Second Vatican Council, Church leaders stated that the Eucharist is the high point of our lives as Catholics.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 23 Assessment

B. The Second Vatican Council responded to major issues of the modern day. Describe some of these Church teachings.

C. Pope John Paul II wrote, "Since Christians are reclothed in Christ Jesus and refreshed by his Spirit, they are 'holy.' They therefore have the ability to manifest this holiness and the responsibility to bear witness to it in all that they do."

Tell about a specific time when you were a witness to holiness.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 24 Assessment

A. Write *T* if each statement is true or *F* if it is false.

1. _____ Church leaders call us to stand up for the needs of those who are poor and marginalized.
2. _____ The Corporal Works of Mercy are ways by which we can care for people's emotional and spiritual needs.
3. _____ Blessed Teresa of Calcutta did not realize her calling from God until she was an older adult.
4. _____ Ignatius of Loyola gave us his Prayer for Generosity, a prayer that asks God to help us serve the needs of others.
5. _____ Mother Teresa believed that her calling from Jesus was to care for people living in the slums of Calcutta.
6. _____ Throughout Scripture we read about God's concern for people who are poor.
7. _____ Mother Teresa founded a new religious community called Caring for the Poor.
8. _____ The Spiritual Works of Mercy are kind acts by which we can care for our neighbors' physical and material needs.
9. _____ The psalms assure us that the Lord hears the cries of the poor.
10. _____ Mother Teresa received the Nobel Peace Prize and was beatified by Pope John Paul II.
11. _____ To be contemplative means to be prayerful.
12. _____ In the Acts of the Apostles, we learn that early Christians collected alms for tax collectors.
13. _____ Sister Teresa is frequently called Mother Teresa because she was the superior, or leader, of the community.
14. _____ Mother Teresa never had a moment of doubt during her years in serving God and those less fortunate.

Name _____

Date _____

Session 25 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. To beatify and canonize a person,
 - a. 10 miracles must be proven to be attributed to the intercession of the person.
 - b. two miracles must be proven to be attributed to the intercession of the person.
 - c. 10 witnesses must come forward to verify this person.
 - d. 100 witnesses must come forward to verify this person.

2. On the Feast of Pentecost, we celebrate the birth of the Church
 - a. 40 days before Easter.
 - b. 3 days before Easter.
 - c. 50 days after Easter.
 - d. 10 days after Easter.

3. Pope John Paul II was the first pope to
 - a. be from Poland.
 - b. enjoy skiing and swimming.
 - c. study at a secret seminary.
 - d. share the message of Christ.

4. The Fruits of the Holy Spirit are love, patience, faithfulness, joy, kindness, gentleness,
 - a. peace, generosity, and self-control.
 - b. generosity, and strength.
 - c. peace, fear of the Lord, and fortitude.
 - d. spirituality, and responsibility.

5. Pope Benedict XVI established a Council for Promoting New Evangelization, which studies and promotes
 - a. people who evangelize in Christian countries.
 - b. the use of modern technology in the work of evangelization.
 - c. people who teach others to evangelize.
 - d. people who focus on the history of evangelization.

6. Pope John Paul II used the term *New Evangelization* to describe our call to serve as evangelists to those
 - a. who have not yet heard the Gospel, as well as to those who need to hear it anew.
 - b. who have not yet heard the Gospel.
 - c. who need to hear the Gospel again.
 - d. who already believe but desire to hear the Gospel anew.

7. Pope John Paul II taught us that we can respond to people being indifferent about their faith by
 - a. preaching to people who do not believe.
 - b. inviting people to Mass.
 - c. showing how living as a Christian gives meaning to life.
 - d. holding meetings that discuss being faithful.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 25 Assessment

B. The term *New Evangelization* describes our call to serve as evangelists. What are some principles of New Evangelization? How does New Evangelization affect you?

C. Imagine that the pope has asked you to help plan the next World Youth Day. He is requesting your assistance in choosing a country in which to hold it, developing a wholesome theme, and making programs that celebrate the cultural diversity and religious unity of young people. How would you respond? What ideas would you share with him about the youth of today?
