

Student Notes for Unit 3

Key Understandings for This Unit

These are the key concepts you need to understand by the end of the unit:

- Salvation history is the pattern of events in human history that exemplify God's presence and saving actions. In one sense we can say that all history is salvation history. By this we mean that the one true God—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—has been present and active in the lives of his People since the beginning of time.
- Salvation history began with humanity's first sin and ended in the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- Original Sin led to the loss of original holiness, made humans subject to death, and made sin universally present in the world. This universally present sin led to further sin among God's People. The sins of his People resulted in broken communities and families and in separation from God, one another, the natural world, and even themselves. Christ's saving death and Resurrection gave human beings the grace to be in communion with God.
- Although human beings may have turned from their relationship with God during salvation history, God always remains faithful to them.

Salvation History

1. Why do we study history?

2. What is salvation history?

3. Catholics believe that all of human history is salvation history. (T / F)

4. Divine Revelation culminates in _____.

5. Salvation history, as written about in the Scriptures, is an unfolding story of God's _____.



6. What three-letter word regularly stands in the way of God's plan? ___ ___ ___

7. Jesus Christ fully reveals _____ to us.

8. Who reveals God's saving plan?

Transmitting Divine Revelation

1. What is Sacred Tradition?

2. The successors to the Apostles were given the title _____. Another word for the passing on of authority from the Apostles is called _____.

3. What are the two pillars of God's Revelation?

4. Who makes up the Magisterium of the Church?

5. What word describes the role of the Magisterium?



Why Is Salvation Necessary?

1. The Book of Genesis (is / is not) meant to be read as a detailed, chronological account of history.
2. What is primeval history?
3. _____ illuminates the holiness and goodness of all that was created, especially human beings, who were formed “in his image” (Genesis 1:27).
4. Are we always God’s holy and good creation? Why or why not?
5. How did God instruct the first man concerning the tree of knowledge of good and evil in the second Creation account?
6. What does the Garden of Eden teach us about what God wanted for us?
7. Why is free will essential to being human?
8. The choice to disobey God and give in to temptation marks the first sin in salvation history. Adam and Eve’s sin is called _____ and is often referred to as “the _____.”



9. What are the two types of sin?

10. Despite their _____ and Fall, God still “promised them _____ (cf. Genesis 3:15) and offered them his _____” (*Catechism of the Catholic Church*, 70).

11. What are two ways we can see the effects of sin in Genesis?

The Story of Noah

1. What kind of behavior were the people of Noah’s time demonstrating?

2. What is the sign of God’s covenant with the people after the Flood?

The Tower of Babel

1. What emotions lead the people to build the Tower of Babel?

2. How did God stop this project?



The Covenant

1. What is a covenant?
2. List the four major covenants God made with his People, as narrated in the Old Testament.

