

Name _____

Unit 3 Reading Guide Answer Key

The Paschal Mystery: Christ's Saving Work

Chapter 7: Redeemed by God

Article 28: The Power of Love

1. Jesus used the power of _____, not _____, to convert the hearts of those he touched while on this Earth and after his _____ into Heaven.
2. _____ from authority: the power to direct and _____ others because of your _____ or _____.
3. Power from _____: the power to influence other people's _____ and _____ because of the _____ you have built with them.
4. Power from _____: The power to take the _____ to make things happen or to inspire people with your actions.
5. Jesus had the (power of) _____ that came with being the _____, the _____ Person of the Holy _____.
6. Jesus used his _____ power to control _____, to expel demons, and for physical _____. He used his _____ as a rabbi to direct the disciples' missionary actions. But he used his power from _____ sparingly, and only used it to benefit others.
7. Power from _____: Jesus used this source of power to _____ people to accept his teachings and to follow him.
8. Power from _____: Jesus didn't just preach; he _____ what he preached and confronted _____ and wrongdoing, even when it was a great risk to his own life. His actions _____ people's lives and _____ his disciples to do the same.
9. Jesus' use of power is always focused on _____. Some people would say that love is not _____, that it makes a person vulnerable and _____.
10. But the _____ teaches us the opposite. It reveals that true _____ is _____ used in and with _____. Nowhere else is that more obvious than in Christ's _____ to die on a cross (see Matthew 27:33–51, Mark 15:22–38, Luke 23:32–46, John 19:17–30).
11. It is important to remember that _____ that comes from _____ cannot be the primary basis for _____ in relationships.

Article 29: Paul's Theology of the Cross

1. Jesus turned people's perception of the _____ upside down. Often what they assumed to be _____ turned out to be _____, and vice versa.
2. But the biggest _____ is Jesus' death on the cross. How can _____ bring new _____? How can a shameful _____ be Christ's hour of _____?



3. _____ preached that the Son of God was beaten, nailed to a cross, and _____. This certainly did not match the common _____ of a _____ god at that time.
4. What is Paul's response to this _____? He doesn't offer a _____ or scientific proof. Rather, he appeals to what the _____ already know deep in their hearts. He speaks about the _____ of _____ wisdom over _____ wisdom.
5. True love shows itself in _____, like the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross for the _____ of all who believe in him.
6. As Saint Paul prepared for his journey to _____, he wanted to introduce himself to the _____ community there. Of course, he did this through a _____. In the letter, he addresses some common _____ of Christ's _____.
7. One of those misunderstandings was the _____ that because we are _____ by God's grace, it does not matter how we _____. In his Letter to the _____, Paul notes the absurdity of this idea.
8. Jesus' cross is a symbol of _____, yet it _____ leads the way to new life. The earliest Christians were considered _____ for believing that a _____ man was the Son of God.
9. Saint Paul helped them understand that the _____ is a symbol of Christ's _____ that embodied his life's message and was his final _____ act of _____. As _____ of Christ, we are called to _____ that same selflessness.

Article 30: Resurrection of the Dead

1. Each human being is a union of _____ and _____—physical matter and spirit. The soul is what gives life to the body, but these “are not two _____ united, but rather their union forms a _____ nature” (CCC, number 365).
2. Some of the _____ Christians might have been troubled by the belief in the _____ of the dead because the issue of an _____ soul was not yet resolved within Judaism. The belief in life after _____ was relatively new to the _____ people and was not yet accepted by all Jews.
3. The _____ had a different understanding of life after death. Their beliefs were heavily influenced by _____ culture. _____ beliefs in life after death centered around the idea that there were two _____ of existence: _____ and _____.
4. Jesus' _____ confirms “all Christ's works and teachings” and that he is “the _____ of the _____ both of the Old Testament and of _____ himself during his earthly life”¹ (CCC, numbers 651, 652).
5. Saint Paul reassures us that at our _____, our _____ will continue to live, and at the end of time, God will reunite us with our _____.
6. It is the same body, but it will have changed because it will be _____. We will not _____ from illness, nor will we be _____ to sin. Our resurrected bodies will also not be constrained by the _____ of time and space.



Article 31: Becoming One

1. The _____ is called to be one, a unified _____. Although sin brought us _____ from God and one another, our faith in Christ _____ us, and the _____ heal us and strengthen us to better _____ and _____ one another.
2. The _____ is not simply a doctrine we must believe, but something in which we are all _____. We look forward to the day when we will be _____ with God and one another in _____, but we are also called to help bring about the _____ here on Earth.
3. In his First Letter to the Corinthians, Saint Paul addressed a community that was in _____. If the Christian community in _____ was to survive and thrive, they needed to overcome these _____.
4. To help them realize this, Paul used the _____ of a human body to express how their poor self-image served to _____ the divisions between them (see 1 Corinthians 12:14–20). Paul uses this _____ image to point out that while some gifts might not be given as much _____ as others, everyone's gift is _____ and _____.
5. Paul's clever metaphor also points out that even though there are _____ to a body, there is still only _____. The parts are _____ from one another.
6. Similarly, the _____ is one body. We are created to have the same concern for one another as we have for ourselves.

Chapter 8: Our Salvation

Article 32: Saved *from* What?

1. The _____ is God's gift that saves us from _____ as well as our own personal sins.
2. It also saves us from the _____ of sin because it provides us the means to _____ with God, both in this _____ as well as after our death in our heavenly home.
3. Sin causes us to feel _____ and _____. Guilt can be a _____ response. But if that guilt leads to shame—doubting your own _____—you might feel a desire to avoid your mom.
4. It's natural to feel _____ at times, especially when we are separated from close friends and family members. But there is a deeper _____ that we experience, caused by the _____ that is the result of _____.
5. When we feel _____ and _____, lonely and unloved, we look for ways to ease these negative and _____ feelings. We might look for immediate _____ in unhealthy attachments.
6. With [Adam and Eve's] sin came death. Not just physical _____ but also the death of _____, in both this lifetime and in the next. Original Sin and our personal sins break the _____ we have with others, and bring eternal _____ from God.



Article 33: Saved *for* What?

1. Jesus Christ saved us _____ sin, but he also saved us _____ something. Through his Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension, Jesus gave us the _____ of _____ and reconciliation with God.
2. Christ “_____” us of sin, shame, loneliness, and unhealthy _____ so that he can “fill us” with his wonderful _____.
3. In _____, the mark of Original Sin is removed. The Sacrament of _____ and Reconciliation frees us from all personal _____. Hopefully you have known the joy and the freedom that come from being _____ and from _____ others.
4. With all of this talk about _____ for others, it is important not to overlook the _____ that comes with _____. Christ. Saint Mother Teresa points out that “joy comes to those who in a sense _____ and become totally aware of the other.”
5. Jesus saved us for eternal life in _____. There we will be in _____ with the Holy Trinity, and we will know _____ face-to-face.
6. At our Baptism, we each received the _____ that heals our human nature _____ by sin.

Article 34: Judgment Day

1. Our _____ is the judgment that occurs _____ at the time of our death, when our _____ will be _____ as worthy or unworthy of Heaven.
2. At our _____, whether we ultimately enter Heaven or Hell will depend on how we _____ to God’s grace and his _____ to put our faith in him.
3. Accepting God’s love and mercy is not so _____. It is like a _____ we set in motion in this lifetime that will extend into the afterlife. We create this momentum by daily admitting our need for God, by putting our _____ in Jesus Christ, and by _____ our sins and asking for forgiveness.
4. In this _____ (of the Last Judgment in Matthew 25:31-46) about sheep and goats, Jesus tells us that the Kingdom of Heaven is prepared for those who _____ the _____, give drink to the thirsty, welcome the _____, clothe the naked, care for the _____, and visit those in _____.
5. This parable emphasizes that the _____ that you do in this _____—especially for those most in _____—will prepare you to _____ the infinite goodness of God in the _____.
6. In addition to our _____, we will also face the Last Judgment. Also called the _____ Judgment, the Last Judgment is the judgment of humanity by Jesus Christ at the _____.
7. The _____ is the second coming of Christ as _____ of all the living and the dead, at the end of time, when the _____ of God will be fulfilled.



Article 35: Where Do We Go after Death?

1. Despite how often it is described as being “up” or “in the clouds,” let’s be clear that _____ is not a _____ in this universe. It is probably better to think of it as a _____ of _____.
2. Hell is the state of permanent _____ from God, reserved for those who die in a state of _____, that is, who freely and consciously _____ to reject God to the very end of their lives.
3. _____ is a state of final _____ or cleansing, which one may need to enter following _____ and before entering Heaven.
4. The belief that souls in Purgatory are assured of entering _____ once their _____ is complete is part of the truth God has revealed in _____ and Sacred _____.

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Endnote Cited in Quotation from the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, Second Edition

1. Cf. Mat 28:6; Mk 16:7; Lk 24:6–7, 26–27, 44–48.

