

## Vocabulary for Unit 8

**Body of Christ:** A term that when capitalized designates Jesus' Body in the Eucharist, or the entire Church, which is also referred to as the Mystical Body of Christ.

**catechists:** Catechists are the ministers of catechesis, the process by which Christians of all ages are taught the essentials of Christian doctrine and are formed as disciples of Christ.

**Catholic Action:** A lay apostolic group encouraged by Pope Pius X; eventually this term became an umbrella term for any apostolic action initiated and carried out by laypeople.

**collegiality:** The principle that the bishops, in union with the Pope and under his leadership, form a single college that has authority over the universal Church.

**concordat:** An agreement between the Holy See and a sovereign state on religious matters. Concordats do not give Church approval to dictators or corrupt governments; instead, they are a way in which the Church seeks to be able to continue to provide the Sacraments to the faithful in nations hostile to the Church.

**exegesis:** The study and proper interpretation of Scripture.

**fascism:** A political ideology, movement, or regime that exalts nation and often race above the individual and that supports a centralized, highly autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader, and forcibly suppresses opposition.

**Gregorian chant:** A monophonic, unaccompanied style of liturgical singing that takes its name from Pope Gregory the Great (540–604).

**Marks of the Church:** The four essential features or characteristics of the Church: One, Holy, Catholic (universal), and Apostolic.

**Marxist:** An economic, social, and political philosophy or system based on the theories of social scientist and philosopher Karl Marx (1818–1883). The system eschews the notion of private property and seeks to control wealth by taking the means of production away from the upper class for the benefit of the rest of society.

**new evangelization:** A renewed effort, called forth by Pope Saint John Paul II, to bring the Gospel of Christ to individual believers, especially to those who, though baptized, have never fully heard or accepted the Christian message.



**pastoral:** From the Latin *pastor*, meaning “shepherd” or “herdsman”; refers to the spiritual care or guidance of others.

**secularism:** A focus or emphasis on matters of this world, and a separation from, or rejection of, religion and religious values and beliefs.

