

Name _____

Unit 5 Reading Guide Answer Key

God Revealed through Jesus and the Church

Chapter 15: The Gospels

Article 65: Sharing the Story

1. Reflecting on the events they had experienced, and guided by the _____, the human authors of the Bible wrote about the truth revealed to them about how _____ was acting in their history.
2. The _____, _____, and _____ of Jesus Christ are the climax of the whole Bible.
3. The word *gospel* is translated from a Greek word meaning “_____.”
4. The Gospels, then, proclaim the “_____” that _____ is God’s fullest revelation to humanity.
5. Scholars have identified three stages in this process of forming the Gospels: (1) the _____ and _____ of Jesus, (2) _____, and (3) the _____.

Article 66: The Synoptic Gospels: Similar but Different

1. Each of the four Gospels—_____, _____, _____, and _____—emphasizes certain aspects of Jesus’ _____ and _____ that their communities needed to hear.
2. The Gospels offer accounts of Jesus’ life, but they are not exactly _____.
3. It is fair to say that the Gospel authors were more concerned about the _____ of certain events in Jesus’ life than in perfectly describing his life’s every detail.
4. All this leads biblical scholars to describe the Gospels as a unique literary form. Think of them as _____ or _____ biographies that are based on the words and deeds of Jesus Christ.
5. Guided by the Holy Spirit, the four Gospel writers, or _____, focus on the themes and aspects of Jesus’ life and teaching that are most _____ to their respective Christian _____.
6. Because three of the Gospels—Matthew, Mark, and Luke—are similar in their style and content, they are called _____ Gospels. *Synoptic* comes from a Greek word meaning “_____”.
7. Many scholars believe that _____ was the first Gospel written and that _____ and _____ use _____ as a source for their Gospels. Matthew and Luke also seem to have some _____ passages that are not in _____. Scholars theorize that these came from another common source they call _____, or the _____ source.



Article 67: Major Events in the Synoptic Gospels

1. The Gospels of _____ and _____ include _____ , accounts of Jesus' birth and childhood. These Gospels use the events surrounding Jesus' _____ to express important _____ about who he is. (Extra note: The synoptic Gospel that does not include accounts of Jesus' birth and infancy is the Gospel of _____ .)
2. Because _____ audience is Jewish, he begins his Gospel with Jesus' genealogy, emphasizing his _____ . Jesus' coming into the world is the climax of _____ history.
3. The author of Luke, on the other hand, is writing to a mostly _____ audience in _____ . This community probably includes men and women from a wide variety of _____ and _____ , both rich and poor. Luke focuses attention on _____ and _____ people to emphasize Christ's compassion and justice.
4. Matthew and Luke include some of Jesus' most profound and significant teachings, in particular the _____ . The Beatitudes describe the actions and attitudes by which one can discover genuine _____ .
5. At the very center of our faith are the Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Jesus Christ, which is called the _____ . The Passion of Christ refers to the _____ Jesus endured in the final days of his life. The people behind this are the chief priests and _____ , and the _____ , the ruling council of Jewish leaders, back them up. They turn Jesus over to the Roman governor, _____ , to be executed.
6. Christ's _____ is the cornerstone of our faith. In his First Letter to the _____ , Saint Paul writes, "If Christ has not been _____ , then empty [too] is our preaching; empty, too, your _____ " (15:14).
7. Jesus Christ's Resurrection appearances end with his _____ . Though we cannot see his physical presence in human form, Jesus is still present in the _____ and he is present in his people, the _____ .

Article 68: Jesus: Storyteller and Miracle Worker

1. _____ are short stories that use everyday images to communicate religious messages.
2. The _____ of _____ (or sometimes "Kingdom of Heaven") is the goal of God's plan of salvation, when God rules over the hearts of people and a new social order, based on _____ , is established.
3. To really understand Jesus' parables, it is helpful to know that they often end with an unexpected _____ meant to _____ Christ's original audience.
4. Jesus used not only _____ to teach about the Kingdom of God but also _____ to show that he was already making the _____ present—very powerful actions called _____ . Miracles are _____ or _____ that can only be attributed to divine _____ .
5. Jesus' miracles can be categorized into four types: _____ , _____ , _____ over _____ , and _____ of _____ .



Article 69: From a Beloved Friend: The Gospel of John

1. The use of _____ in the Gospel of John is one of the things that sets it apart from the _____ Gospels. It contains _____ parables and far fewer _____ than the _____ Gospels. Jesus also _____ a lot more, giving _____ speeches at various times. John's Gospel also highlights the _____.
2. Instead of an account of Jesus' birth or early ministry, it [the Gospel of John] begins with a poetic _____. Where else in the Bible have you heard the phrase "_____"? This tells us that the beginning of the Gospel of _____ is also about _____—with a little bit of a _____.
3. First, the "_____" is a title for Jesus who was with God, who "was God" (John 1:1) from the _____ of time. Second, it is through the _____, the Son of _____, that _____ comes into existence.
4. In a few short verses, the _____ establishes that Jesus Christ is the Divine, Eternal Son of God; that he _____ in the work of _____; and that he has taken on our _____ to lead the human race to _____.
5. John's Gospel provides a more _____ and _____ portrayal of Jesus than any of the synoptic Gospels. The author makes it clear that knowing _____ is knowing _____.
6. The Gospel itself is divided into two parts. The first part, called "The Book of _____," contains seven miracles, which John calls "_____" that point to Jesus' divine nature. The second main section of John's Gospel is called the Book of _____.
7. Next, Jesus gives his disciples a new commandment, _____. Here, Christ is describing the _____ of a Christian community.

Article 70: Jesus: God in the Flesh

1. Jesus Christ has "been there" and is our _____ in life.
2. The Gospels help us understand that Jesus is God's Word Made _____, and through him, God is most fully revealed to us. Saint Paul says that Jesus Christ "is the image of the _____ God" (Colossians 1:15).
3. Another way to state this is that Jesus Christ is one Divine Person with two _____—a _____ nature and a _____ nature.
4. This mystery—Jesus Christ, the Divine Son of God, becoming man—is called the _____.
5. Incarnation comes from a Latin word meaning "_____" referring to the mystery of Jesus Christ, the Divine Son of God, becoming _____.
6. Because Jesus Christ is true _____ and true _____, he is the fullness of Divine Revelation.



Chapter 16: The Acts of the Apostles and the Letters

Article 71: Acts of the Apostles: Passing the Baton

1. Before his _____ into Heaven, Jesus passed his saving mission to the _____.
2. When you read the first line of the Acts of the Apostles, do you notice to whom the book is written? If you go back and read the first verse of the Gospel of Luke, you will see that it is addressed to the same person: _____. This is because the Acts of the Apostles is part two of _____ account.
3. After the Apostles choose a successor for _____, they observe the Feast of _____. The new Pentecost in _____ tells how Jesus sent the _____ to guide the Church.
4. “_____” is one of the earliest names for the Christian community.
5. The troubles inside the community are caused primarily by _____ between groups of Christians. The biggest _____ is over what to do with _____ believers. Specifically, do the _____ believers need to follow _____ Laws to be Christians, especially the laws on _____ and _____? Ultimately the Council of Jerusalem, the Church’s first _____ Council, resolves this question.
6. On his way to arrest some Jewish Christians in _____, Saul has an incredible vision of _____ saying to him, “Saul, Saul, why are you _____ me?” (Acts 9:4). This vision completely changes _____ life—he quickly _____ and is _____ a Christian.
- 7 Most of the second half of the Book of Acts covers the travels of _____ and his companions in the lands around the _____. In three separate journeys, _____ focuses his missionary work on spreading the Good News of Jesus Christ to the _____.

Article 72: Paul’s Letters: Time Machine and Guidebook

1. To help them [the early Christian communities], Saint Paul writes many letters, or _____, to these communities and their leaders, offering _____, _____, and _____.
2. Paul is sometimes called the Apostle to the _____, and it would be difficult to find someone better for this task. He was born in _____ (located in modern-day _____), which makes him a _____ citizen—a status that affords him _____ privileges. He is also a well-educated Jew who is fluent in _____ and _____. Prior to his conversion, Paul had studied with a respected _____ and had become a zealous _____.
3. There are _____ Pauline letters in the New Testament, written by Saint Paul or by disciples who wrote in his name.
4. Nine of the letters are addressed to entire _____. The other four are _____ to individuals. Three of these are called _____ (First and Second _____ and _____) and are addressed to leaders, or pastors, of a community.



Article 73: Letters to Everyone: The Non-Pauline Letters

1. There are _____ non-Pauline letters in the New Testament. The first is the Letter to the _____, whose author is unknown and whose title comes from the audience it addresses.
2. The rest of the letters are called Catholic letters. In this context, *Catholic* does not specifically refer to the Catholic Church. The word *catholic* is originally a Greek word meaning “_____.” These letters were not written to specific communities or individuals, but rather to the _____—all the _____ communities.
3. The author of the Letter to the Hebrews explains how Jesus is the _____ and the fulfillment of Jewish _____.
4. James’s letter is a strong admonishment that _____ alone is not enough, and that we need to live out our faith by _____ for _____.
5. Peter addresses the Christian communities who are suffering from _____, offering them encouragement to persevere in their faith.
6. John centers his message on the key teaching of Christ: _____. Jude warns the Church about _____ who are leading the people away from the true _____.

Article 74: The Book of Revelation: A Message of Hope

1. In the late first century, many Church communities were persecuted by the _____, particularly the seven churches of _____.
2. John uses a literary style filled with _____ and _____ imagery, a style Jews and early Christians associated with times of _____. Its _____ language may have also helped avoid putting readers at risk by using _____ that only Christians would understand.
3. The Revelation to John (sometimes called The Book of Revelation) might be one of the most misunderstood books in the Bible. Some people wrongly use it to try to predict the _____ of the _____.
4. The Book of Revelation is an example of _____ literature, a literary form that uses dramatic and symbolic language to offer _____ to a people in _____.
5. In the first century, the Church went through intense periods of _____. During this period, Roman _____ were believed to be divine, and Christians were sometimes forced to _____ them. Refusal to _____ at a Roman altar could mean death. Many Christians chose to give up their lives rather than _____ their _____.
6. The Book of Revelation sends a message that is loud and clear to these persecuted Christians: have courage and _____ the _____, even in the face of _____.
7. John reminds them that God is with them, even in their _____ and most _____ moments.

Article 75: Passing It On

1. The process of passing on the Gospel message is called _____.



2. The responsibility of passing on Sacred Tradition given to the Apostles and their _____ is called _____. This is the reason Sacred Tradition is also called the Apostolic _____. It refers to the uninterrupted transmittal of _____ and authority from the _____ directly to their successors, the _____.
3. In keeping with the Lord's command, the Gospel is handed on through two means: _____ and _____. These two means of transmitting the faith both flow from a single source: the _____ of _____.
4. The responsibility of passing on and interpreting the Deposit of Faith belongs to the _____. The _____ is the Church's living _____ office, which consists of all _____, in communion with the Pope.
5. Guided by the Holy Spirit, the _____ is responsible for _____ and defining _____, the central teachings of the Church that are considered _____ and _____.
6. Acting in harmony with the _____, we all play a part in _____ the Good News of Jesus Christ.

Chapter 17: Scripture in the Life of the Church

Article 76: Sacred Scripture: Food for the Soul

1. As Paul said to Timothy, "All scripture is inspired by God and is useful for _____, for refutation, for _____, and for training in _____, so that one who belongs to God may be competent, equipped for every good work" (2 Timothy 3:16–17).
2. Saint Jerome (345–420) wisely taught that "ignorance of the Scriptures is ignorance of _____" ¹ (*Catechism of the Catholic Church*, number 133).
3. Knowing, praying with, and understanding Scripture is a basic _____ for every Christian.

Article 77: The Prayer of the Church: Getting into the Rhythm

1. Before proceeding further, it is important to know that liturgy is the Church's _____, _____, _____ prayer. The word _____ comes from the Greek word *leitourgia*, meaning "_____ of the _____." Liturgy is the work of the _____ People of _____.
2. The Liturgy of the Hours, also known as the _____, is the official public, *daily* prayer of the Catholic Church.
3. The Liturgy of the Hours is arranged into _____ cycles that are adjusted for specific feast days and other _____ celebrations. The daily practice is centered on two primary "hours" each day: _____ and _____. Additional prayers bring the total to _____ times each day. The prayers for the Liturgy of the Hours are found in a book called the _____.
4. When we gather to celebrate Mass, we experience the presence of Christ in _____ ways and every one of those ways is based in Scripture.



5. We experience Christ in the People of God who _____ to celebrate the Mass. In fact, we use the term _____ of _____ to refer to Jesus' Body and Blood in the _____ and also to refer to the entire _____.
6. We experience Christ in the _____, the priest or bishop who _____ over the liturgy. We experience Christ in the Liturgy of the _____, which is most of the first half of the _____. The _____ offers a reflection on how we can put the teachings from Scripture into _____.
7. We experience Christ in the _____ of the Eucharist, which is most of the second half of the Mass. The various forms of the _____ contain many biblical images and _____.

Article 78: The Lord's Prayer: An Essential Conversation

1. _____ is lifting up of one's mind and heart to God.
2. Although there are a multitude of prayers and ways of praying, the Lord's Prayer is the most _____ to our faith.
3. The Lord's Prayer is made up of seven _____, or requests, for grace or blessings from God.
4. It [the Lord's Prayer] has an essential role in the Sacraments of _____, _____, and the _____.
5. It [the Lord's Prayer] is a prayer held in common with _____.

Article 79: The Right Thing to Do: Morality in the Bible

1. When we face dilemmas concerning what is right and wrong, we are walking within the realms of _____.
2. Praying regularly and _____ and _____ the Bible are key ways to establish a foundation for a good _____ life.
3. We should all be familiar with some proven biblical _____ for our moral faith: the Ten _____, the _____, the Sermon on the _____, and the Great _____, to name a few.
4. Mary, the Mother of God, offers us an unparalleled role model and an example of _____ and _____ to God.
5. If there is any one moral law that Jesus placed above any other, it would be the Law of _____. Jesus is our _____ of what it means to live a _____ human life.

Article 80: *Lectio Divina*: Listening to the Word

1. _____ to _____ is absolutely necessary if we want to deepen our spiritual life.
2. One way we can do this is by reading Scripture using an ancient form of prayer called _____. *Lectio divina*, a Latin term meaning "_____", is a form of meditative prayer focused on a Scripture passage.



3. In fact, since ancient times, this spiritual practice has been compared to a _____ quietly chewing its cud. It has become a _____ of how we are to _____ on the Word of God.
4. Start with a few minutes of silence to calm your mind before proceeding through these four stages: _____ (reading), _____ (meditation), _____ (prayer), and contemplatio (contemplation).
5. Sometimes afterward, people like to add another stage called _____ (action).

Article 81: Common Catholic Devotions

1. _____ prayers, also known simply as devotions, are personalized prayers that have developed outside the liturgy of the Church but lead us to it. Two of the most well-known and commonly practiced devotions are the _____ of the _____ and the _____.
2. In the years after Jesus' Resurrection and Ascension, early Christians would sometimes make pilgrimages to Jerusalem. While there, they prayerfully walked the _____ (Latin for "way of sorrow"), the path Jesus walked in the last hours of his life.
3. The _____ of the _____ became a popular devotion in the Middle Ages. Because it was not easy to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, churches developed a "_____ " way for people to travel the _____, creating _____ representations of the events in Jesus Christ's Passion and death.
4. The Rosary is a devotional prayer that honors the _____ and helps us meditate on Christ's life and mission. As we pray each decade, we meditate on an event from Christ's life. The events are grouped into three categories, called "_____, " that focus on Jesus' birth, Passion, and Resurrection. They are the _____ Mysteries, the _____ Mysteries, and the _____ Mysteries, respectively.
5. In 2002, Pope Saint John Paul II added another series called the _____, which focus on Christ's public ministry.
6. Praying the Rosary is a _____ experience that offers a deep sense of _____ that springs from God's grace.

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

1. *Dei Verbum* 25, cf. *Phil* 3:8 and St. Jerome, *Commentariorum in Isaiam libri xviii* prol.: J. P. Migne, ed., *Patrologia Latina* (Paris, 1841–1855) 24, 17b.

