

Name _____

Unit 5 Reading Guide

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. _____ 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. The Gospel authors, called _____, were more concerned about the _____ of certain events in Jesus’ life than in perfectly describing his life’s every detail.
4. The Gospels are a unique literary form that could be considered _____ or _____ biographies that are based on the words and deeds of Jesus Christ.
5. Today there is a clear separation between _____ and _____, but that was not the case before and immediately after Jesus’ life on Earth.
6. Because three of the Gospels—Matthew, Mark, and Luke—are very similar in their style and content, they are called _____ Gospels (from the Greek word meaning “_____ the _____”).



Article 67: Major Events in the Synoptic Gospels

1. _____ and _____ include accounts of Jesus' birth and childhood, called _____, that express important truths about who he is.
2. Because _____'s audience is Jewish, he begins his Gospel with Jesus' genealogy, which emphasizes his _____ and points to his coming into the world as the climax of _____'s history.
3. The author of Luke is writing to a mostly _____ audience in _____ from a wide variety of _____ and _____. He focuses on the _____ 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 _____, which 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 are called the _____.
6. Saint Paul writes, "If Christ has not been _____, then empty [too] is our preaching; empty, too, your _____" (1 Corinthians 15:14).

Article 68: Jesus: Storyteller and Miracle Worker

1. _____ are short stories that use everyday images to communicate religious messages.
2. The _____ of _____ 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' miracles can be categorized into four types: _____, _____, _____ over _____, and _____ of _____.

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

1. Several things set the Gospel of John apart from the synoptic Gospels: (1) it uses _____ language, (2) it contains no _____ and far fewer _____ stories, and (3) it highlights the _____.
2. The first three words of John's Gospel are "_____, _____, _____," which are the same first three words as in the Book of _____.
3. In the introduction of John's Gospel, called the _____, Jesus is addressed with the title the _____.



4. John's Gospel provides a more _____ and _____ portrayal of Jesus than any of the synoptic Gospels, making it clear that knowing Jesus Christ is knowing _____.
5. The Gospel of John is divided into two parts. The first part contains seven miracles or _____ that point to Jesus' divine nature. The second main section of John's Gospel is called the Book of _____.
6. Jesus gives his disciples a new commandment, : _____, which is the defining characteristic of a _____.

Article 70: Jesus: God in the Flesh

1. The Gospels help us understand that Jesus is God's Word Made _____. Saint Paul says that Jesus Christ "is the image of the _____ God" (Colossians 1:15).
2. Jesus Christ is one Divine Person with two _____. He is truly _____ and truly _____.
3. Incarnation comes from a Latin word meaning " _____," and it refers to the mystery of Jesus Christ becoming _____.
4. Jesus Christ is the fullness of God's _____.

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. The Acts of the Apostles is addressed to _____ and is part two of _____'s account.
3. After the Apostles choose a successor for _____, they observe the feast of _____. At this celebration, the _____ is sent to guide the Church.
4. " _____" is one of the earliest names for the Christian community.
5. A Pharisee named _____ is present when the Church's first martyr, _____, is stoned to death.
6. On his way to arrest some Jewish Christians in _____, Saul has a vision of _____ saying to him, "Saul, Saul, why are you _____ me?" Afterward, Saul 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 _____ as they spread the Good News of Jesus Christ to the _____.



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

1. To help the early Christian communities, Saint Paul wrote many letters, or _____, to these communities and their leaders, offering _____, _____, and _____.
2. Paul was the perfect person to preach the Gospel to people who were from a variety of backgrounds. He was born in _____, which made him a _____ citizen. He was fluent in _____ and _____. He had studied with a respected _____ and become a zealous Pharisee.
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 _____. There are four _____ letters 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, which does not specifically refer to the Catholic Church. The word *catholic* comes from a Greek word meaning “_____.” These letters were not written to specific communities or individuals, but rather to all of the _____.
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 _____, encouraging them to persevere in their faith.
6. John centers his message on the key teaching of Christ: _____.

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's use of _____ and _____ imagery was a sort of _____ that only Christians would understand.
3. The Revelation to John might be one of the most misunderstood books in the Bible, as 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, 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 to these persecuted Christians: have courage and _____ the _____, even in the face of _____.

Article 75: Passing It On

1. The process of passing on the Gospel message is called _____.
2. _____ refers to the uninterrupted transmittal of apostolic preaching and authority from the Apostles directly to their successors, the _____.
3. The two means of transmitting the faith, _____ and _____, both flow from a single source: the _____ of _____.
4. The responsibility of passing on and interpreting the Deposit of Faith belongs to the _____, which is the Church's living _____ office, which consists of all _____, in communion with the Pope.
5. The Magisterium is responsible for _____ and defining _____, the central teachings of the Church that are considered _____ and _____.

Chapter 17: Scripture in the Life of the Church

Article 76: Sacred Scripture: Food for the Soul

1. In his letter to Timothy, Saint Paul writes, "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" (3:16–17).
2. Saint Jerome 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 _____ for every Christian.



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

1. The word _____ comes from the Greek word *leitourgia*, meaning “_____ of the _____,” and it refers to the Church’s _____, _____, _____ prayer.
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. The daily practice is centered on two primary “hours” each day: _____ and _____. Additional prayers bring the total to _____ prayer 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 the _____ of _____ who gather to celebrate the Mass, who are also called the _____ of _____. We experience Christ in the _____ who presides over the liturgy. We experience Christ in the Liturgy of the _____.

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

1. _____ is lifting up of one’s mind and heart to God.
2. 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 has an essential role in the Sacraments of _____, _____, and the _____.
5. The Lord’s Prayer is a prayer held in common with _____.

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

1. _____ refers to what is good and what is bad, what is right and what is wrong, in terms of the choices we make.
2. There are some proven biblical guidelines for our moral life that we should all be familiar with: the Ten _____, the _____, the Sermon on the _____, and the Great _____.
3. Mary, the Mother of God, offers us an unparalleled role model and an example of _____ and _____ to God.
4. If there is any one moral law that Jesus placed above any other, it would be the Law of _____.



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

1. _____ to _____ is absolutely necessary if we want to deepen our spiritual life.
2. _____, a Latin term meaning “_____,” is a form of meditative prayer that focuses on a Scripture passage.
3. This prayer moves through four stages: _____ (reading), _____ (meditation), _____ (prayer), and _____ (contemplation).

Article 81: Common Catholic Devotions

1. _____ prayers 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. Early Christians would sometimes make pilgrimages to Jerusalem, where they walked the _____—the path Jesus walked in the last hours of his life. This practice developed into the _____ of the _____.
3. The Rosary is a devotional prayer that honors the _____ and helps us meditate on Christ's life and mission. In this devotion, we meditate on events from Christ's life that are grouped into categories called “_____.”
4. These four categories are the _____, the _____, the _____, and the _____.

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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.

