



## Glossary - Year 2

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<b>Absolution</b>	This prayer, spoken by the priest, grants the penitent the forgiveness of sins. Absolution is a necessary part of the Sacrament of Penance.
<b>Act of Contrition</b>	A prayer that expresses sorrow for our sins. Prayed by penitent at Sacrament of Penance.
<b>Altar</b>	The table in the church on which a priest celebrates (offers the sacrifice of) the Mass.
<b>Anointing</b>	A blessing of people or things with oil that dedicates them to the service or care of God.
<b>Beatitudes</b>	Eight ways of life that Jesus taught us to behave so that we can live a happy Christian life.
<b>Bishop</b>	A priest chosen by the pope to lead and teach a particular diocese.
<b>Blessing</b>	A prayer that calls for God's power and care upon a person, place, thing or activity.
<b>Candles</b>	Items made of wax or using oil, which are used near the altar during worship as a reminder that Jesus is the light of the world.
<b>Celebration</b>	Worshipping and praising God with prayers and songs, especially the Eucharist.
<b>Chalice</b>	The special cup used by the priest at Mass to hold the wine that will become the Blood of Christ.
<b>Chrism</b>	Oil that scented with balsam and consecrated by the Bishop at the Chrism Mass during Holy Week; this oil is used in conferring the sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, Ordination, and when blessing a new church and altar.
<b>Christians</b>	The name given to all who have been baptized and are followers of Christ; all Catholics are Christians, but some Christians are not Catholic (Orthodox and Protestant Christians like Anglicans, Lutherans, Methodists, Evangelicals, etc.).

<b>Confession</b>	The act of telling our sins to a priest in the Sacrament of Penance or Reconciliation. The sacrament itself is sometimes referred to as Confession.
<b>Conscience</b>	God’s voice in our minds and hearts that tells us an action is right or wrong.
<b>Consecration</b>	The act of making a person, place or thing holy and sacred, setting it apart for the service of God. Churches and altars are consecrated for use at the liturgy. A bishop is consecrated as they receive the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders. At Mass, through the words and actions of the priest and the power of the Holy Spirit, the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.
<b>Contrition</b>	The sorrow we feel when we know that we have sinned (done something wrong), knowing in our hearts that we have hurt God, ourselves and others, followed by the decision not to sin again. Contrition is a necessary part of our celebration of the Sacrament of Penance. This is also known as “sorrow for sin”.
<b>Courage</b>	Power to stand up for our faith in Christ. This gift of the Holy Spirit helps us overcome any obstacles that would keep us from professing and practicing our faith. This gift is also known as “fortitude”.
<b>Creed</b>	A prayer that summarizes what we believe as Catholics.
<b>Deacon</b>	A man ordained through the Sacrament of Holy Orders to assist the bishop and priests through a ministry of charity and service. They help by proclaiming the Gospel, preaching, assisting at the altar and through service in the parish and the community. Deacons can celebrate Baptism and witness weddings; they can preside at funerals outside of Mass.
<b>Eucharistic Prayer</b>	A prayer of praise and thanksgiving to God that is the center and high point of the Mass. As the priest celebrates what Jesus did at the Last Supper, Christ’s sacrifice is made truly present in the gifts of bread and wine that are changed into the Body and Blood of Christ.
<b>Examination of Conscience</b>	Prayerfully thinking about what we have said or done, or failed to do, that may have hurt our relationship with God or with other. It is an important part of preparing for the Sacrament of Penance.
<b>Gospel</b>	The good news of God’s mercy and love that we experience in the stories of Jesus’ life, death and resurrection. There are four Gospels in the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. We listen to a reading from one of the four Gospels at every Mass.
<b>Grace</b>	The gift of God’s life in us. Sanctifying grace is received in the sacraments and makes holy, that is, more Christ-like and pleasing to God. Actual grace is

the prompting of the Holy Spirit that helps us to do good and to deepen our relationship with Jesus.

<b>Holy Water</b>	Water that has been blessed and is used as a sacramental to remind us of our Baptism.
<b>Homily</b>	An explanation by the bishop, priest or deacon of the Word of God proclaimed at Mass. The homily relates the Word of God to our lives as Christians.
<b>Host</b>	The name given to the bread used at Mass that will become the Body of Christ. It comes from Latin “hostia,” which means victim and remembers Jesus’ sacrifice on the cross.
<b>Indelible</b>	The sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders, in addition to grace, confer a permanent spiritual mark (character) that cannot be removed. Therefore these sacraments can never be repeated.
<b>Intercessions</b>	Prayers or petitions asking God to help others.
<b>Kingdom of God</b>	The power of God’s love active in our lives and in our world. We experience the Kingdom of God now and will experience it fully in heaven.
<b>Knowledge</b>	Allows us to see the circumstances of our lives the way God sees them and to choose the right path that will lead us to God. This gift of the Holy Spirit helps us to determine God’s purpose for our lives and avoid obstacles that will keep us from him.
<b>Last Supper</b>	The last meal Jesus had with his disciples on the night before he sacrificed himself for us on the cross. At the Last Supper, Jesus took bread and wine, blessed them, and said that they were his Body and Blood. Every Mass is a remembrance of this last meal.
<b>Laying on of Hands</b>	Gesture that is a sign of the transforming power of the Holy Spirit. The priest extends his hands over us at Baptism, Confirmation and Penance. Before the consecration of the Mass, the priest extends his hands over the bread and wine. At Ordination, the bishop lays hands on the candidates for diaconate or priesthood.
<b>Lectionary</b>	The book that contains all of the Scripture readings used at Mass during the Liturgy of the Word.
<b>Liturgy of the Word</b>	First part of the Mass, during which we listen to God’s word from the Bible (as found in the Lectionary) and consider how to live it in our lives.

<b>Liturgy of the Eucharist</b>	Second part of the Mass, during which the gifts of bread and wine are consecrated and become the Body and Blood of Christ. We also receive Holy Communion.
<b>Mary</b>	Mother of Jesus. She is called “blessed” or “full of grace” because God chose her to be the mother of his Son.
<b>Penance</b>	An action that the priest asks us to do after he absolves us from our sins in Confession, and which expresses our desire to change our lives by turning away from sin and live how God wants us to live.
<b>Penitential Act</b>	During the Introductory Rite at Mass, we reflect on the areas of our life that are in need of the healing grace of God and are reminded that God is loving, merciful and forgiving.
<b>Pentecost</b>	The fiftieth (50 <sup>th</sup> ) day after Jesus was raised from the dead. On this day, the Church was born as the Holy Spirit was sent upon Jesus’ apostles, Mary, and other disciples.
<b>Pope</b>	The successor of St. Peter, Bishop of Rome and leader of the Roman Catholic Church. Because he has the authority to act in the name of Christ, the pope is called the Vicar of Christ.
<b>Priest</b>	A man who has accepted God’s call to serve the Church by guiding it and building it up through the ministry of the Word and the celebration of sacraments. Through Holy Orders, men receive a permanent sacramental mark that calls them to minister in the Church.
<b>Psalm</b>	A prayer in the form of a poem written to be sung in worship. The Book of Psalms in the Bible contains 150 psalms that include every expression of human prayer.
<b>Real Presence</b>	The belief that the person of Jesus Christ truly and fully comes to us in Holy Communion. It is the gift of the life of the form of the consecrated bread and wine.
<b>Reconciliation Room</b>	Small room within the church where we go to celebrate the Sacrament of Reconciliation or Penance.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	The renewal of friendship after that friendship has been broken by our Hurtful action or lack of action (sin). In the Sacrament of Penance or Reconciliation, we are reconciled (reunited) with God, the Church and others because of God’s mercy and forgiveness.

<b>Religious Life</b>	Men and Women who freely respond to a call to follow Jesus by living the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience in community with others.
<b>Reverence</b>	Enables us to have respect for God, and to rely on him completely. This gift of the Holy Spirit inspires us to joyfully want to serve God and others. This gift is also known as “piety”.
<b>Right Judgement</b>	Enables us to discern (judge) between right and wrong (to avoid sin and live as God would want us to live), especially in difficult situations. This gift of the Holy Spirit helps us make choices to live as faithful followers of Jesus. This gift is also known as “counsel”.
<b>Sacrament</b>	One of the seven sacred ways through which God’s life enters our lives through the work of the Holy Spirit. Sacraments are visible signs that convey the invisible reality of God’s grace. Jesus gave us three Sacraments of initiation that bring us into his family, the Church: Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist. He also gave us two Sacraments of Healing: Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick; and he gave us two Sacraments at the Service of Communion: Matrimony (marriage) and Holy Orders (becoming a deacon, priest, or bishop).
<b>Sign of Peace</b>	Ancient gesture which we offer to one another before receiving holy Communion at Mass, reminding us that we are to be a people united with one another in the peace of Christ who is present among us.
<b>Sin</b>	Ignoring, injuring or rejecting our relationship with God or others. A deliberate thought, word, deed, or failure to act that offends God and hurts our relationship with other people. Some sin is mortal (serious or deadly) and needs to be confessed in the Sacrament of Penance, also called Reconciliation. Other sin is venial, or less serious.
<b>Sponsor</b>	Confirmation sponsors bring the candidates to receive the sacrament, present them to the minister for anointing, and will later help them to fulfill faithfully their baptismal promises under the guidance of the Holy Spirit whom they have received.
<b>Stole</b>	Whenever a priest celebrates Mass or administers the sacraments, he wears the stole as a sign that he is performing an official priestly duty.
<b>Temptation</b>	Feelings, people, or things that try to turn us away from God’s love and living a holy life.
<b>Ten Commandments</b>	The rules of love that were given to Moses on Mount Sinai. The Ten Commandments sum up God’s Law and show us what is required to love God and our neighbor.

<b>Trinity</b>	The mystery of one God existing in three Persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
<b>Understanding</b>	Ability to grasp the meaning of the teachings of the Church. This gift of the Holy Spirit helps us to be tolerant and sympathetic of others. It helps us sense when someone is hurting or in need of compassion.
<b>Wisdom</b>	Knowing the right choice to make to live a holy life. This gift of the Holy Spirit helps us to avoid the things that lead away from God and know the right choices to make to live a holy life.
<b>Wonder and Awe</b>	An awareness of God's infinite grandeur and glory. This gift of the Holy Spirit moves us to so love God that we do not want to offend him by our words or actions. This gift is sometimes known as "fear of the Lord".