

Glossary

A number in italics after the entry (if there is more than one, they are separated by slashes) is the number of the session in which that entry is treated. A number in brackets is the number of an appendix to that session. The page number for a session or an appendix can be found in the Schedule at the beginning of the course.

For example, *16* means Session 16; *16(3)* means Session 16, Appendix 3.

ABBA 3 Transliteration (*i.e.* letter by letter) of the Aramaic for "Father": familiar form of address used by children. (See Rom 8:15.)

ABBOT Superior in a monastery of monks. From Aramaic *abba*, "father."

ABSOLUTION 26/27 Remission by a priest of the guilt of sin in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. From Latin *absolutio*, "freeing from," "acquittal."

ABSOLVE 26/27 Give absolution. From Latin *absolvere*, "absolve," "acquit."

ABSTINENCE 24 Abstinence from meat and poultry in penance or reparation. In Canada, the prescribed days of abstinence are Ash Wednesday and all Fridays except those on which solemnities occur. From Latin *abstinere*, "abstain from."

ACEDIA Spiritual sloth. From Greek *akedia*, "listlessness."

ACT OF CONTRITION 7(1)/26/27 Prayer expressing contrition for sin, said in the Sacrament of Penance.

AD Anno Domini, Latin for "in the year of our Lord," denoting years after Christ's birth.

ADAM AND EVE 2 First man and woman. From Hebrew *'adam*, "human being," and *haya*, "live," "give life." (See Gn 3:20.)

ADJURE Use the name of God, a saint, or another holy thing to confirm a command or request. (See Mt 26:63.) From Latin *ad*, "to," plus *jurare*, "swear."

AD LIMINA VISIT Short for Latin *Ad Limina Apostolicorum*, "to the thresholds of the apostles." Visit made by the head of a diocese to the tombs of Sts. Peter and Paul in Rome every five years; it includes a report on the diocese and a 15-minute private interview with the Pope.

ADVENT 9 First season of the liturgical year, starting four Sundays before Christmas and ending with Christmas Eve. From Latin *adventus*, "coming," "approach," "arrival."

AGNOSTIC 10 One who believes that knowledge or certitude about God and spiritual things is impossible. From Greek *agnostos*, "unknown," "unknowable."

ALB Long white garment worn by a minister at Mass over his normal clothes; a development of the Graeco-Roman *tunica* ("long-sleeved garment") *talaris* ("reaching to the ankles") worn by Roman men. From Latin *albus*, "white."

ALLELUIA Latinized version of the Hebrew *hallelu Yah*, "praise God."

ALMS Financial or material assistance to the poor, prompted by Christian love.

ALTAR 4/8/19/22/28 Table or stand on which sacrifice is offered.

ALTAR BREAD 19 Wafer of bread to be transubstantiated at the Consecration of the Mass.

ALTAR OF REPOSE 28 Side altar in a church where the Blessed Sacrament is kept after the evening Mass on Holy Thursday until the 3:00 pm service on Good Friday.

ALTAR STONE Container set into an altar to house one or more relics of martyrs.

AMEN 8/19 Acclamation of assent; confirmation of the speaker's thoughts; from the Latin *amen*; from the Greek *amen*, "verily"; from the Hebrew *amen*, "so be it"; from *aman*, "confirm."

AMEND 26/27 Abandon evil ways; make better. From Latin *emendare*, "improve," "correct," "free from error."

AMENDS 26/27 Reparation, restitution, compensation. From Latin *emendare*, "improve," "correct," "free from error."

ANAGOGICAL 12 Leading, especially to the heavenly. From Greek *anagoge*, "leading."

ANAMNESIS 19 Prayer at Mass in which the Church recalls Christ's Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension. From Greek *anamnesis*, "calling to mind," "recollection."

ANATHEMA Solemn condemnation of error by the Church. (See Gal 1:9.) From Greek *anathema*, "accursed thing or person."

ANATHEMATIZE Solemnly condemn as error. From Greek *anathema*, "accursed thing, person."

ANGEL, GUARDIAN 2 Angel assigned by God to watch over an individual during life. (See Tob 12:12; Jb 33:23-24; Ps 34:8, 91:10-13; Zec 1:12; Mt 18:10; Lk 16:22.)

ANGELIC DOCTOR St. Thomas Aquinas.

ANGELS 2 Immortal persons with intelligence and free will, but without physical bodies. By nature, they are God's servants and messengers. (See Gn 3:24, 19, 21:17, 22:11; Ex 20:20-23; Jgs 6:11-24, 13; Is 6:6, 19:5; Mt 1:20, 2:13,19, 4:11, 13:41, 24:31, 26:53; Mk 1:13, 16:5-7; Lk 1:11,26, 2:8-14, 12:8-9, 22:43; Acts 1:10-11; Heb 1:6.) From Greek *angelos*, "messenger."

ANGELS, CHOIRS OF By tradition, there are nine: (in order of closeness to God) Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones, Dominations, Virtues, Powers, Principalities, Archangels, and Angels.

ANGELUS 7(1) Usual title of the prayer that begins *Angelus Domini nunciavit Mariae*, Latin for "The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary." Traditionally said at 6:00 am, noon, and 6:00 pm.

ANGLICANS 22 Those who followed Queen Elizabeth I of England into schism.

ANNUL 20 Declare null and void (empty).

ANNULMENT 20 Declaration that a seeming covenant is in fact null and void (empty).

ANNUNCIATION 4 (a) Gabriel's announcement of the Incarnation to Mary; the request that she would conceive Jesus by the Holy Spirit. (See Lk 1:26-38.) (b) Day on which Christians celebrate this event: March 25. From Latin *annuntiatio*, "announcing," "announcement."

ANOINTING 18/28 Pouring oil on someone or something in a religious ceremony, to make them sacred, or consecrated to God. In the Old Testament, priests, prophets, and kings were anointed. From Latin *inunctio*, "anointing."

ANTIPHON A short verse said before and after a Psalm, and sometimes between its verses.

ANTIPHONAL Chanted alternately. From Greek *anti*, "opposite of," plus *phone*, "voice."

APOSTASIZE Give up one's Christian faith entirely. From Greek *apostasis*, "revolt."

APOSTASY Complete relinquishment of the Christian faith by a baptized person. From Greek *apostasis*, "revolt."

APOSTLE 5 One of 12 men Jesus chose as His closest followers and collaborators: Peter, Andrew, James, John, Thomas, James, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Simon, Jude, and Judas. (See Mt 10:2-4; Mk 3:13-10; Lk 6:12-16; Jn 1:35-49.) From Greek *apostolos*, "one who is sent."

APOSTLE OF THE GENTILES St. Paul. (See Acts 13:46.)

APOSTLE, THE St. Paul.

APOSTOLIC 5 Pertaining to the apostles or their successors. (See Acts 1:24.)

APOSTOLIC SEE The See or Diocese of Rome.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION 5 Successive ordination of bishops by bishops, starting with the apostles. See HOLY ORDERS.

A PRIORI From the beginning; in advance. Latin for "from what is before."

ARAMAIC Semitic language used by Jews from the time of the exile to Babylon (~598 BC).

ARCHBISHOP Bishop who has some authority over one or more dioceses.

ART Old form of "are" (second person, singular).

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND FERTILIZATION, HOMOLOGOUS 25 Conception outside the marriage act with spouses' sperm and ovum, then implantation in the wife's uterus.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND FERTILIZATION, HETEROLOGOUS 25 Conception outside the marriage act followed by implantation, with sperm, ovum, or uterus of a third party.

ASCENSION 4 (a) Christ's going up to Heaven 40 days after His Resurrection. (See Acts 1:9-11.) (b) Day on which Christians celebrate this event: either the Thursday 40 days after Easter, or the following Sunday, six weeks after Easter Sunday.

ASCETICISM Spiritual effort or exercise in the pursuit of virtue, with the purpose of growing in Christian perfection. From Greek *asketikos*, "given to exercise."

ASH WEDNESDAY 9 Wednesday before the sixth Sunday before Easter; the beginning of Lent.

ASSUMPTION 16 (a) God's taking up of Mary, body and soul, to Heaven, after the end of her earthly life. (b) Day on which Christians celebrate this event: August 15.

ASTROLOGY 24 The practice of relating human affairs to the stars; the former name of astronomy, a legitimate science. From Greek *astron*, "star," plus *logos*, "science," "knowledge."

ATHEIST 10 One who believes that there is no God. From Greek *atheos*, "god-denying."

ATONEMENT 4 Satisfaction of a legitimate demand; reparation of an offence. From Middle English *at one*, "set at one," "of one mind."

AUTHORITY 1 Right to be accepted or obeyed. From Latin *auctoritas*, "source," "weight."

AUTOCEPHALOUS Greek for "self-governing."

BAPTISM 18 Sacrament that (normally) a priest administers by pouring water over a person's forehead, saying, "I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." From Greek *baptizein*, to "plunge" or "immerse."

BAPTISM OF BLOOD 18 Martyrdom for the Catholic faith or some other virtue, which takes the place of normal Baptism if normal Baptism is impossible.

BAPTISM OF DESIRE 18 Perfect contrition for sin together with at least the implicit intention of doing God's will, which takes the place of normal Baptism if normal Baptism is impossible.

BAPTISMAL FONT Stone, wooden, or metal receptacle, usually ornamented, for holding the water used in administering Baptism.

BASILICA Church with ecclesiastical importance and a certain architectural style: rectangular with a semicircular apse at one end, never wider than half its length, divided by rows of columns into a central nave and side aisles, and lighted by clerestory windows overlooking the roof of the aisles. From Latin *basilicus*, "royal."

BC "Before Christ," denoting years before Christ's birth.

BEATIFICATION 30(1) Formal declaration by the Pope that a person who has died may be venerated as being in Heaven. From Latin *beatus*, "blessed."

BEATIFIC VISION Vision of God as He is, face to face. (See Jb 19:26, 33:26; Ex 3:11, 33:20; Mt 5:8; 1 Cor 13:12; 1 Jn 3:2.) From Latin *beatus*, "blessed."

BEATITUDE 35 "Blessedness," "supernatural happiness," "enjoyment of God's favour." From Latin *beatus*, "blessed."

BEATITUDES 35 Declarations by Christ that eight human conditions considered undesirable by worldly standards are blessings by the standards of Heaven. From Latin *beatus*, "blessed."

BEGET Procreate a child (usually the father, but equally the mother).

BEGOTTEN Procreated; past participle of "beget."

BENEDICTION 19 Eucharistic devotion in which a consecrated Host is exposed in a monstrance for adoration by the people. From Latin *benedictio*, "blessing."

BENEDICTUS Prayer of thanksgiving said by Zechariah when he saw the Infant Jesus (see Lk 1:68-79), now recited in Morning Prayer, Liturgy of the Hours. From the first word of the prayer in Latin: *Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel*, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel."

BIBLE 1(1)/12 Written word of God. From Greek *biblia*, "books."

BIBLE, CANON OF 12 Official list of the Bible's books. From Greek *kanon*, "standard," "catalogue."

BISHOP 5 Successor of the apostles, who normally presides over a diocese. From Greek *episkopos* by way of the Anglo-Saxon *biscop*.

BISHOP OF ROME 5 The Pope.

BISHOPS, COLLEGE OF See COLLEGE OF BISHOPS.

BLASPHEME 24 Utter words of hatred, reproach, or defiance against God, inwardly or outwardly; speak ill or disrespectfully of God, Christ's Church, the saints, or sacred things; use God's name to cover up evil practices. From Greek *blasphemein*, "speak ill of."

BLASPHEMY 24 Act of blaspheming. From Greek *blasphemein*, "speak ill of."

BLESS 35 (a) Praise (God). **(b)** Invoke God's favour on a person or thing. From Old English *bletsian*, "bless."

BLESSED 35 Favoured by God. From Old English *bletsian*, "bless."

BLESSED SACRAMENT 19 Jesus under the appearances of bread and wine. See EUCHARIST.

BLESSED TRINITY See HOLY TRINITY.

BLESSING 35 Favour. From Old English *bletsian*, "bless."

BODY OF CHRIST, MYSTICAL 15 Body formed by Christ as Head, the Holy Spirit as Soul, and baptized persons as members. (See 1 Cor 12:12-27; Col 1:18, 2:19; Eph 1:22-23, 4:16.)

BODY, RESURRECTION OF THE 21 See RESURRECTION OF THE BODY.

BREAD OF LIFE Jesus Christ. (See Jn 6:48). See EUCHARIST.

BREAK BREAD 19 Celebrate the Eucharist. (See Mt 26:26; Mk 14:22; Lk 22:19, 24:30; Acts 2:46, 20:7; 1 Cor 10:15,11:24.)

CALVARY 4 Place just outside Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified; also called Golgotha because it resembled a head or skull (from Aramaic *gulgulta*, "skull.")

CANDLE, PASCHAL 28 Large candle blessed at the Easter Vigil.

CANON 12 Established, authoritative guiding rule. From Greek *kanon*, "standard," "catalogue."

CANON LAW 5(4) Laws of Church administration.

CANON OF THE BIBLE See BIBLE, CANON OF.

CANON OF THE MASS Eucharistic Prayer.

CANONICAL Belonging to the canon.

CANONIZATION 30(1) Formal declaration by the Pope that a person who has died must be venerated as being in Heaven.

CANTICLE 7 In the Liturgy of the Hours, a prayer from Scripture other than the Psalms. From Latin *canticulum*, "little song."

CARDINAL 5 Bishop who assists the Pope in governing the Church. Cardinals under the age of 80 take part in the conclave which elects a new Pope. From Latin *cardo*, *cardinis*, "hinge."

CASSOCK Ankle-length robe worn by clergy: black for priests (white in the tropics), magenta for bishops, red for cardinals, and white for the Pope. From Middle French *casaque*, "long coat."

CATECHESIS Instruction in Christian doctrine. From Greek *katechizo*, "teach by mouth."

CATECHISM Manual of instruction in Christian doctrine. From Greek *katechizo*, "make hear."

CATECHIST One who instructs in Christian doctrine. From Greek *katechein*, "teach by mouth."

CATECHIZE Instruct in Christian doctrine. From Greek *katechein*, "teach by word of mouth."

CATECHUMEN Unbaptized person being instructed in Christian doctrine. From Greek *katechoumenos*, "one instructed."

CATECHUMENATE In the RCIA, the period of detailed instruction in Christian doctrine. From Greek *katechoumenos*, "one instructed."

CATHEDRA 5 Bishop's seat, symbolizing his authority. From Latin *cathedra*, "chair," "stool," "throne," from Greek *kathedra*, "seat."

CATHEDRAL 5 Church where the bishop has his seat. From Latin *cathedra*, "chair," "stool," "throne," from Greek *kathedra*, "seat."

CATHOLIC 5 Universal. The Church is universal because she subsists in all ages, teaches all nations, and is the one source of salvation for all. From Greek *katholikos*, "universal."

CENSER See INCENSE.

CHAIR OF PETER (a) Pope's seat, symbol of his authority. (b) Portable chair preserved at the Vatican believed to have been used by Peter, the first Pope. (c) Day on which Christians celebrate the unity St. Peter's authority symbolizes: February 22.

CHALICE (a) Cup-shaped vessel used at Mass to contain Christ's Blood, often of silver or gold. (b) Contents of the chalice at Mass after the Consecration. From Latin *calix*, "cup."

CHAPEL Small room used as a church. From Latin *cappa*, "cape," since the first chapel enshrined the half of the cloak St. Martin kept when he divided it with a beggar.

CHARISM 32 God's gift to an individual for the spiritual welfare of the Church. (See 1 Cor 12:1-14,40.) From Greek *kharisma*, "favour," "divine gift," from *kharis*, "grace," "favour."

CHARITY 29/31 (a) Supernatural gift of God by which we love God above all and our neighbour as ourselves for God's sake. (b) Virtue of supernatural love that we cultivate by our treatment of God and others. (c) Giving of alms. From Latin *caritas*, from *carus*, "dear."

CHASTE 25/29 Quality of having one's sexuality integrated into the totality of one's personhood, giving inner unity of body and soul. From Latin *castus*, "morally pure."

CHASTITY 25/29 (a) Integration of sexuality within the person; recovery of the inner unity originally possessed by Adam and Eve. (b) Virtue that moderates the desire for sexual pleasure according to faith and right reason. From Latin *castitas*, "moral purity."

CHASUBLE Cone-shaped garment with a hole for the head in the liturgical colour of the day, worn by a priest celebrating Mass. Originally the outer garment in the late Graeco-Roman world, more practical than the earlier toga. From Latin *casula*, "little house," because it completely covered the person and his other clothes.

CHERUB One of the cherubim.

CHERUBIM See ANGELS, CHOIRS OF.

CHOSEN PEOPLE 4/15 Those God chose: (a) in the Old Testament, the Jews (see Dt 7:6; Is 65:9), (b) in the New Covenant, those in Christ's Mystical Body (see Col 3:12, 1 Pt 2:9).

CHRISM 28 Olive oil with a little balm or balsam, blessed by the bishop on Holy Thursday; used in Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders and in the consecration of churches, church bells, baptismal water, altars, chalices, and patens. From Greek *chrisma*, "anointing."

CHRISM MASS 28 Mass celebrated by the bishop and his diocesan priests the morning of Holy Thursday. At that Mass the bishop blesses the sacred oils, one of which is chrism, to be used throughout the diocese during the coming year. From Greek *chrisma*, "anointing."

CHRIST From Greek *Christos*, "anointed," "the anointed one." See ANOINTING.

CHRISTE ELEISON Greek for "Christ, have mercy"; used in the Latin Mass.

CHRISTENING See BAPTISM.

CHRISTIAN One who has been baptized; a follower of Christ.

CHRISTMAS (a) Day on which Christ was born. (b) Day on which Christians celebrate Christ's birth: December 25.

CIBORIUM Container for small consecrated Hosts in the tabernacle, used in distributing Christ's Body at Mass. May be a shallow, wide dish, or similar to a large chalice, but covered.

CINCTURE Cord worn as a belt. From Latin *cincta*, "encircled."

CLERGY Deacons, priests, and bishops. From Greek *klerikos*, "clergy."

COLLECT Prayer said by the priest near the beginning of Mass.

COLLEGE OF BISHOPS 5 All bishops. From Latin *collegium*, "partnership," "association."

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS 5 All cardinals. From Latin *collegium*, "partnership," "association."

COLOUR, LITURGICAL 9 Colour of the chasuble and stole worn by the priest at Mass: white, red, violet or purple, rose, green, or black.

COMMANDMENTS See TEN COMMANDMENTS.

COMMON OF THE MASS Parts of the Mass that are the same every day.

COMMUNION Union with another. From Latin *cum*, "with," plus *unitas*, "unity, oneness."

COMMUNION, HOLY 19 Communion that exists between Christ and people who eat His Body and drink His Blood. To "go to Holy Communion" is to receive Christ in the Eucharist.

COMMUNION OF (THE) SAINTS 15 Communion among all the members of the Church, in Heaven, on earth, and in Purgatory, as members of the Mystical Body of Christ.

COMMUNION WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH 22 Communion between the Catholic Church and anyone who has been validly baptized, even in another Christian denomination.

COMMUNION WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, FULL 22 Communion that exists between the Catholic Church and anyone who is formally one of its members.

CONCLAVE 5 Meeting that elects a new Pope. From Latin *cum*, "with," plus *clavis*, "key," signifying the locked room in which the meeting takes place.

CONCUPISCENCE 18/25 Selfward inclination, tendency to sin; "insubordination" of desires; readiness of "the tinder for sin" to ignite. From Latin *cum*, "with," plus *cupere*, "desire."

CONFESSION 26/27 Disclosure of one's sins to a priest. From Latin *confitere*, "acknowledge."

CONFESSION, SACRAMENT OF See RECONCILIATION.

CONFESSIONAL 27 Place where the Sacrament of Reconciliation is normally administered.

CONFESSIONAL, SEAL OF THE See SEAL OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

CONFESSOR 26/27 (a) Priest who hears Confessions and grants absolution. (b) Christian who confesses, or acknowledges, his faith.

CONFIRMATION 18 Sacrament that (normally) a bishop administers by laying his hand on a person's head and making the sign of the cross on his forehead with chrism, saying, "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit." From Latin *confirmare*, "make firm," "establish."

CONSCIENCE 23 Our "other self," who shares our knowledge of the rightness or wrongness of what we do. From Latin *cum*, "with," plus *scio*, "I know."

CONSUBSTANTIAL 13 Having the same nature, or substance. From Latin *cum*, "with," plus *substantia*, "substance."

CONTINGENCY State of that which depends on other things that therefore could be other than it is; that need not even exist. All created things are contingent beings; God is the only Being Who is not. From Latin *cum*, "with," plus *tangere*, "touch."

CONTINGENT See CONTINGENCY.

CONTRACEPTION 25 Action which, in anticipation of the conjugal act, in its accomplishment, or in the development of its natural consequences, is intended, as an end or a means, to render procreation impossible. From Latin *contra*, "against," plus *conceptio*, "conception."

CONTRITION 26 Sorrow for one's sins. From Latin *contritio*, "grinding," "crushing."

CONTRITION, IMPERFECT 26 Contrition arising from motives other than love of God, such as revulsion at the sin's ugliness or fear of damnation; sufficient for forgiveness in the Sacrament of Penance and the Sacrament of the Sick (if a person is too ill to go to Confession).

CONTRITION, PERFECT 26 Contrition arising from love of God above all else.

CONVERSION, SACRAMENT OF See RECONCILIATION.

CONSECRATE 32/35 Set apart for sacred purposes. From Latin *consecrare*, "consecrate."

CONSECRATION 19 (a) Act of consecrating. (b) That part of the Mass when the priest says the words of Christ over the bread and wine: "This is My Body" and "This is My Blood," thus changing them into the Body and Blood of Christ. From Latin *consecrare*, "consecrate."

CONTINENCE 25 (a) Virtue by which inordinate sexual desire or other bodily emotion is controlled. (b) Complete abstention from sexual pleasure. From Latin *continentia*, "holding back," "repression."

CONVENT Home of nuns or religious sisters. From Latin *conventus*, "assembly," "company."

CONVERSION Turning or changing from (a) a state of sin to repentance, (b) a lax way of life to a fervent, (c) unbelief to faith, (d) a non-Christian religion to Christianity, (e) a non-Catholic denomination to Catholicism. From Latin *convertere*, "turn around."

CONVERT (a) Become a member of the Catholic Church after childhood. (b) A person who has converted. From Latin *convertere*, "turn around."

COPE Long cape worn by priests and bishops in processions, at Benediction, and at other solemn offices, Mass excepted; open in front, like a mantle, reaching to the floor and fastened at the breast with a clasp. From Latin *cappa*, "cloak."

CORPORAL Square white linen cloth on which the Host and the chalice are placed during Mass, also placed under the monstrance at Benediction and under the Blessed Sacrament at any time. From Latin *corpus, corporis*, "body."

CORPORAL WORKS OF MERCY See WORKS OF MERCY, CORPORAL.

CORPOREAL Related to the body, not the soul or spirit. From Latin *corpus, corporis*, "body."

CORPUS CHRISTI 9/19 Day on which Christians celebrate the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist: the Sunday after Trinity Sunday. Latin for "Body of Christ."

COUNCIL, ECUMENICAL See ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

COVENANT 4/19 Contract sealed with an oath ratified in blood (not just a promise) in which persons are exchanged (not goods or services). From Latin *cum*, "with," plus *venire*, "come."

COVENANT CURSES 4 Natural, inevitable evil consequences (punishments, judgements) of breaking a covenant with God.

CREATION 2 (a) Production of all things, material and spiritual, by God, out of nothing. (b) Total of all things, material and spiritual, that God has created. From Latin *creare*, "create."

CREATOR 2 God, called "Creator of heaven and earth" because He made heaven and earth, and all things, out of nothing, by His Word. From Latin *creare*, "create."

CREED Formal statement of belief. From Latin *credo*, "I believe."

CREED, APOSTLES' Creed that elaborates on the declaration of belief made at Baptism, dating from about 200 AD. May be said at Mass.

CREED, NICENE Creed promulgated by the Council of Nicaea in 325 AD, emphasizing that Jesus is God the Son, equal to God the Father.

CREED, NICENE-CONSTANTINOPOLITAN 13 Creed promulgated by the Council of Constantinople in 381 AD; essentially the Nicene Creed, but with a number of differences, including *Filioque*, "and the Son." May be said at Mass; usually called simply "Nicene."

CREED, ATHANASIAN 3 Creed dating back to the fourth or fifth century AD, dealing with the Holy Trinity and the Incarnation.

CRUCIFIX Cross bearing the image of Christ. From Latin *cruci fixus*, "fixed to a cross."

CRUCIFIXION 4 Form of capital punishment in vogue in the Roman Empire, suffered by Jesus. From Latin *crucifixio*, "crucify."

CULPABLE 26 Morally responsible for an evil action. From Latin *culpabilis*, "blameworthy," from *culpare*, "blame."

CUP See CHALICE.

CURSE Calling down of evil upon someone.

DALMATIC Garment worn by a deacon at Mass; similar to a chasuble except that it has sleeves. Introduced to Rome from Dalmatia; hence its name.

DAMNATION 21 Consciously chosen eternal and irrevocable self-estrangement from God and banishment to Hell. From Latin *damnation*, "condemnation," from *damnum*, "damage," "loss."

DAVID, KING 5/8/16 First king of the Jews, who died c 970 BC, whose dynasty (descendants or successors) and dominion God promised would stand forever (2 Sm 7:12-16).

DAVID, SON OF 5/8/16 (In biblical use) direct descendant of King David.

DAVIDIC KINGDOM 16 Reign of King David and his successors.

DEACON 5 Man who assists priests in preaching, baptizing, performing marriage ceremonies, administering parishes, *etc.*, but not saying Mass or giving absolution in Confession. (See Acts 6:1-6; 1 Tim 3:8,10,12,13.) From Greek *diakonos*, "servant."

DEACON, PERMANENT 5 Deacon who does not intend to become a priest.

DEACON, TRANSITIONAL 5 Deacon who intends to become a priest.

DEATH 21 End of natural human life that occurs with the separation of soul and body. From Old English *death*, "death."

DECADE 7(1) Unit of prayer in the Rosary, comprising the Lord's Prayer, ten Hail Mary's, and the Glory Be. From Latin *decem*, "ten."

DECALOGUE 24 Ten Commandments. From Greek *deka*, "ten," plus *logos*, "word."

DECREE OF NULLITY See ANNULMENT.

DEISM 11 Heresy that although God created the universe, He now leaves it alone to run according to immutable pre-set laws. From Latin *Deus*, "God."

DEMON 2 Devil, evil spirit. From Latin *daemon*, "evil spirit."

DEPOSIT OF FAITH 12 Revelation.

DESECRATION 24 Profanation of a sacred person, place, or thing. From Latin *dis*, "the opposite of," plus *sacrare*, "set apart as sacred."

DESPAIR 24 Ceasing to hope that God will forgive and save us, thus denying His goodness, His justice, and His mercy. From Latin *de*, "opposite of," plus *sperare*, "hope."

DETACHMENT 29 The virtue by which we restrain love of this world's good within ordinate bounds, cultivated through penance or self-denial.

DETRACTION 25 Unwarranted disclosure of another's faults. From Latin *detractio*, "taking away."

DEVILS 2 Angels who, with Satan, rebelled against God. From Greek *diabolos*, "slanderer."

DEVOTION (a) Disposition to do readily and promptly what concerns the worship and service of God. **(b)** Whatever gives honour to God. From Latin *devovere*, "vow."

DIABOLIC Pertaining to devils. From Greek *diabolos*, "slanderer."

DIDASCALIA ASPOSTOLORUM Greek treatise on morals and doctrine, probably written by a Syrian bishop in the third century. Latin for "Teaching of the Apostles."

DIE Undergo death.

DIGNITY Value, worth. From Latin *dignitas*, "value," "worth."

DIOCESAN 5 Pertaining to a diocese. From Greek *dioikesis*, "administrative division."

DIOCESAN PRIEST See PRIEST, DIOCESAN.

DIOCESE 5 Territory over which a bishop exercises jurisdiction. From Greek *dioikesis*, "administrative division."

DISCIPLE One who follows and learns. From Latin *discipulus*, "pupil," "follower."

DISCIPLINE 23/29/37 Systematic training by one in authority. From Latin *discipulus*, "pupil," "follower."

DISPENSATION 20 Formal relaxation, in a particular case, of a Church law or expectation. From Latin *dispensare*, "dispense."

DIVINATION 24 Having recourse to Satan or demons, conjuring up the dead (as in spiritualism), or other practices falsely supposed to "unveil" the future: astrology, horoscopes, clairvoyance, Ouija boards, tarot cards, interpretation of omens and lots, and consulting fortune tellers, palm readers, mediums, *etc.* From Latin *divinare*, "foresee," "predict," "prophecy."

DIVINE Pertaining to God. From Latin *divus*, "godlike."

DIVINE OFFICE See LITURGY OF THE HOURS.

DIVINIZE Make divine, like God. From Latin *divus*, "godlike."

DOCTRINE 5 Truth taught by the Church as necessary for acceptance by Christ's followers. From Latin *doctrina*, "teaching."

DOGMA 6 Doctrine taught by the Church to be believed as part of divine Revelation. From Greek *dogma*, "declaration," "decree.:"

DOMINION Authority over the world given to Adam and Eve by God. (See Gn 1:26-28). From Latin *dominus*, "master."

DORMITION 16 Another name for the Assumption. From Latin *dormitio*, "a sleeping," from *dormire*, "sleep."

DOUBLE EFFECT, DOCTRINE OF 23 Doctrine that it is lawful to perform an act that has a bad effect as well as a good, provided the act is not bad in itself; the bad effect is only a by-product of the act, not an essential factor in accomplishing the good effect; the bad effect is not intended; and there is a sufficiently grave reason for permitting the bad effect.

EASTER.3/4/9/28 (a) Day on which Christ rose from the dead: the day after the Jewish Passover. **(b)** Day on which Christians celebrate Christ's Resurrection: the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox. It corresponds to the Old Testament Feast of Passover. (See Ex 12:1-28). From Anglo-Saxon *Eastre*, Teutonic goddess of dawn and spring.

EASTER TRIDUUM 9/28 The three days of Good Friday, Holy Thursday, and Holy Saturday. From Latin *tre*, "three," plus *dies*, "day."

ECCLESIAL See ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL Pertaining to the Church. From Greek *ekklesia*, "assembly," "community."

ECCLESIOLOGY Study of the Church's nature, mission, and structure. From Greek *ekklesia*, "assembly, community," plus *logos*, "word."

ECONOMY, DIVINE 13 Process by which God distributes, dispenses, or communicates supernatural life to us. From Greek *oikonomia*, "household management."

ECONOMY, ECCLESIASTICAL 17 Process by which the Church distributes, dispenses, or communicates supernatural life to us. From Greek *oikonomia*, "household management."

ECONOMY OF SALVATION See ECONOMY, DIVINE.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL Council of all the Church's bishops. From Greek *oikoumene*, "the whole inhabited world."

ECUMENISM 22 Movement toward Christian unity begun by Protestants at the Edinburgh World Missionary Conference in 1910, whose Catholic principles were stated at the Second Vatican Council in 1964 and restated in the Declaration *Dominus Iesus* in 2000. From Greek *oikoumene*, "the whole inhabited world."

EFFICACIOUS 17 Making present, accomplishing, or effecting the spiritual reality that is signified (used of a Sacrament). From Latin *efficax*, "powerful," "effective," "efficient."

ELECT Those who have been chosen. "Catechumens" become "the elect" at the Rite of Election. From Latin *ex*, "out," plus *legere*, "pick."

ELECTION Act of choice by an intelligent being. From Latin *ex*, "out," plus *legere*, "pick."

ELECTIVE By choice. From Latin *ex*, "out," plus *legere*, "pick."

ELEVEN, THE Eleven apostles who remained after the death of Judas and before the election of Matthias. (See Acts 1:15-26.)

EMMANUEL See IMMANUEL.

EMERITUS Title appended to the title bishop, archbishop, or Pope after his retirement, meaning "honourably discharged from service." From Latin *emereri*, "earn."

ENCYCLICAL Letter from the Pope to the bishops of the world. From Greek *enkiklios*, "circular," "general."

EPARCH 22 Eastern-rite bishop. From Greek *eparchos*, "prefect."

EPARCHY 22 Eastern-rite diocese. From Greek *eparchia*, "province."

EPICLESIS Prayer near the Consecration in the Mass asking God the Father to send down the Holy Spirit on the bread and wine. From Greek *epikalein*, "summon," "invoke."

EPIPHENOMENON Neither a cause nor an effect of something else, but merely coincidental.

EPIPHANY 9 (a) First manifestation of Christ to Gentiles: the wise men (Magi), of Mt 2:1-12. (b) Day on which Christians celebrate this event: the Sunday between January 2 and January 8. From Greek *epiphaneia*, "manifestation."

EPISCOPACY 5 Bishops as a whole; the College of Bishops. From Greek *episkopos*, "overseer," by way of the Anglo-Saxon *biscop*, "bishop."

EPISCOPAL 5 Pertaining to bishops. From Greek *episkopos*, "overseer," by way of the Anglo-Saxon *biscop*, "bishop." (See Phil 1:1; 1 Tim 3:1-2, 5:17-19; Ti 1:5,7.)

EPISCOPALIAN Name given to Anglicans in the United States (because, unlike many Protestant denominations, they have bishops.)

EPISCOPATE 5 Office or tenure of bishop. From Greek *episkopos*, "overseer," by way of the Anglo-Saxon *biscop*, "bishop."

EPISTEMOLOGY Branch of philosophy that studies logical reasoning, acquisition of knowledge, and evaluation of truth. From Greek *episteme*, "knowledge," plus *logia*, "science," "knowledge."

EPISTLE 12 Letter, especially one in the Bible. From Greek *epistole*, "message," "letter."

EROS 31 Greek for "sexual love."

ESCHATOLOGICAL Pertaining to the end of the world. From Greek *eschatos*, "uttermost," plus *logos*, "discourse on."

ETERNAL 13(1) (a) Everlasting. (b) Not pertaining to time. From Latin *aevum*, "age."

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT FOR MORTAL SIN 21 Deprivation of communion with God; Hell.

ETHICS 10 Science of right and wrong in human behaviour. From Greek *ethos*, "fixed custom," "character."

EUCCHARIST, HOLY 19 (a) Sacrament in which an ordained priest changes wheat bread and grape wine into the Body and Blood of Christ at Mass when he says "This is My Body," and "This is My Blood." (b) Blessed Sacrament. From Greek *eucharistia*, "gratitude."

EUCCHARISTIC PRAYER Central part of the Mass surrounding the Consecration, during which the people kneel.

EVANGELION See GOSPEL.

EVANGELION See GOSPEL.

EVANGELIST Author of one of the Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. From Greek *eu*, "good," plus *angelos*, "messenger."

EVANGELIUM See GOSPEL.

EVE See ADAM AND EVE.

EXAMINATION OF CONSCIENCE 26/27 Reflection, in God's presence, on one's state of soul.

EX CATHEDRA 5 Latin for "from the seat" of authority. When the Pope proclaims a truth *ex cathedra*, he speaks as Peter's successor, as shepherd and teacher of all Christians, exercising the Church's authority to teach (its *magisterium*) with the full weight of the apostolic authority vested in him by virtue of his office.

EX OPERE OPERATO 17 Latin for "from the work performed."

EXCOMMUNICATION Ecclesiastical censure by which one is excluded from reception of the Sacraments. From Latin *ex*, "from," plus *communicare*, "communicate."

EXEGESIS 12 Investigation and expression of the Bible's true sense. From Greek *exegesis*, "interpretation."

EXEGETE 12 One who seeks to explain the Bible. From Greek *exegesis*, "interpretation."

EXILE, THE BABYLONIAN Capture and deportation of the Jews to Babylon by King Nebuchadnezzar in 598 and 587 BC. The exile lasted until 538 BC, when the Persian King Cyrus, who had conquered the Babylonian Empire, allowed the Jews to return home.

EXODUS 4 (a) Departure of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt. (See Ex 1-18.) (b) The second book in the Bible. From Greek *exodos*, "a going out."

EXORCISM 2 Adjunction in which the devil is either commanded to depart from a possessed person or forbidden to harm someone. From Greek *exorkizein*, "drive away by adjuration."

EXPIATION Atonement for wrong-doing. From Latin *ex*, "fully," plus *piare*, "propitiate."

FAITH 6/29 (a) Content of what is believed. (b) Supernatural gift of God that enables us to believe without doubting whatever God has revealed. (c) Human response to divine truth. (d) Virtue of holding on to what one's reason has accepted. From Latin *fides*, "belief."

FAITHFUL, THE Believing and practising Christians.

FALL, THE 2 (a) The rebellion of Adam and Eve by their attempt to become like gods on their own. (b) Consequences of this rebellion, transmitted to their descendants (see Gn 2:16-17).

FALLEN Condition of humans after the Fall of Adam and Eve. See **FALL, THE**.

FALLIBLE Capable of making mistakes (in a given subject, or under certain conditions). From Latin *fallere*, "deceive."

FAST 24 Modify one's food intake so as to discipline the body and make reparation for sin. From Old English *faestan*, "fast" (as a religious duty).

FAST, EUCHARISTIC 19 Required fasting from all food and drink (other than water) for one hour before Holy Communion.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH 22 Saintly writers the Church recognizes as special witnesses of the faith because they lived not long after Christ; up to 749.

FEAST 9 (a) Church celebration. (b) Church celebration of the second rank; starting with the first, the others are solemnities, memorials, and optional memorials. From Latin *festus*, "joyous."

FERTILIZATION, ARTIFICIAL See **ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND FERTILIZATION**.

FIAT 16 Latin for "let it be," part of Mary's reply to the Angel Gabriel at the Annunciation: "Let it be done to me as you say" (Lk 1:38).

FIDELITY Faithfulness. From Latin *fideles*, "faithful."

FILIAL Appropriate to a son or daughter. From Latin *filius*, "son," and *filia*, "daughter."

FILIOQUE 13/13(2) Latin for "and the Son," inserted in the Nicene Creed by the Church at the Council of Toledo in Spain in 589.

FINITE Having limits. From Latin *finitus*, "finished."

FIRST FRUITS (a) Old Testament term for the earliest and best oil, wine, and grain, offered to God (see Dt 18). (b) First-born child (see Dt 21:17; Ps 105:36; Jer 2:3; Hos 9:10).

FLESH, THE In the context of temptation, our corrupt inclinations and passions: not just sexual desire, but also any other intense desire such as anger, envy, pride, etc

FORGIVENESS 26/27 Pardon or remission of an offence.

FORGIVENESS, SACRAMENT OF See **RECONCILIATION**.

FORTY HOURS DEVOTION 19 Solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament for 40 hours (not necessarily all at once), recalling the 40 hours Christ's Body rested in the tomb.

FRUITS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT 18 Twelve qualities that manifest the presence of the Holy Spirit: charity, joy, peace, patience, benignity (kindness), goodness, longanimity (long-suffering), mildness, faith, modesty in dress and behaviour, continency (continence), and chastity. (See Gal 5:22-23.)

FUNDAMENTALIST 12/12(2,4) (Commonly) a Christian who believes that the Bible is accurate, word for word, on any subject.

GABRIEL Archangel who appeared to Mary at the Annunciation. (See also Dt 8:15-27, 9:20-27; Lk 1:11-20, 26-38.)

GAUDETE SUNDAY 9 Third Sunday of Advent; from Latin *gaudete*, "rejoice," the first word of the Entrance Antiphon that day.

GEHENNA 21 (a) Hell. (b) Valley southwest of Jerusalem known as a site of ancient barbarism and idolatry (see 1 Chr 28:1-4, 33:1-6; Jer 7:32, 19:8).

GENUFLECT Bend the knee in reverence or adoration. From Latin *genu*, "knee," plus *flectere*, "bend."

GIFTS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT 18 Seven gifts conferred by the Holy Spirit, principally in the Sacrament of Confirmation: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. (See Is 11:2; Jn 14:16-17,26, 16:7,13, 20:22; Acts 2:1-4.)

GLORY BE 7(1) Short prayer of praise to the Holy Trinity.

GLORIA Short name for the hymn of praise at Mass that begins "Glory to God in the highest." From Latin *gloria*, "glory."

GLORIFY Praise.

GLORY Recognition and praise of excellence. From Latin *gloria*, "renown," "splendour."

GNOSTICISM 32 Theory of salvation by knowledge. From Greek *gnosis*, "knowledge," especially spiritual knowledge.

GOD 13 The supreme Spirit, Who alone exists of Himself, and is infinite in all perfections. He always was, He is, and He always will be. He has no body; He is a Spirit.

GOD THE FATHER 13 The First Person of the Holy Trinity.

GOD THE SON 13 The Second Person of the Holy Trinity.

GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT 13 The Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

GODHEAD 13 Divine nature, Deity.

GODPARENT (GODFATHER, GODMOTHER) 18 Person who sponsors and assists an unbaptized person in the RCIA program and, after Baptism, helps him persevere in his faith and Christian life. For a very young child, he makes the baptismal promises in the child's name.

GOLGOTHA See CALVARY.

GOODS, SPIRITUAL 15 Spiritual goods exchanged by the members of Christ's Mystical Body.

GOOD NEWS See GOSPEL.

GOOD FRIDAY 9/28 (a) Day on which Christ died. (b) Day on which Christians remember this event: the Friday before Easter.

GOSPEL 12 One of the four "books" of the Bible that recount the life and death of Jesus, written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. From Anglo-Saxon *gōdspel*, "a good tale." "Gospel" and "good news" are used to translate Greek *evangelion* and Latin *evangelium*

GRACE 17 (a) God's free and unmerited benevolence, favour, graciousness, and condescension to humans, and therefore (b) the supernatural help He gives us for our salvation. From Latin *gratia, gratis*, "favour," "gift freely given."

GRACE BEFORE AND AFTER MEALS 7(1) Short prayers said before and after meals asking God to bless our eating and thanking Him for our food.

GRACE, STATE OF 17 Condition of one who is free from mortal sin and pleasing to God. From Latin *gratia, gratis*, "favour," "gift freely given."

GRATUITOUS 17 Obtained or given free, not earned or paid for; (with respect to violence and sex in entertainment) uncalled for, unwarranted, motiveless, done without good reason. From Latin *gratia, gratis*, "free," "for nothing," "costing nothing," "given without recompense."

GRAVEN Old English form of "carved," "sculpted," "engraved."

GRIEVOUS Bringing, or tending to bring, serious grief or trouble.

GUILT 26 State of having done wrong. From Anglo-Saxon *gylt*, "trespass."

GUILTY 26 Having done wrong. From Anglo-Saxon *gylt*, "trespass."

HAIL MARY 7(1) Short prayer to Mary.

HALLELUJAH See ALLELUIA.

HALLOWED Made, or kept, holy.

HAST Old form of "have" (second person, singular).

HEART Centre of a human being.

HEAVEN 21 State of supreme happiness; the ultimate end and fulfilment of the deepest human longings; communion of life and love with God, Mary, and all the saints.

HEBREW Semitic language in which practically all of the Old Testament was written. From Greek *Hebraios*, from Aramaic *ibray*, "from the other side" (of the river).

HELL 21 (a) Place prepared for Satan and his devils when they rebelled against God. (See Mt 25:41.) (b) Misery of eternal separation from God; the state of a human who rejects God's mercy even at the last moment of his life.

HIERARCHY 5 (a) Strictly, bishops (successors of the apostles) under the Pope (the successor of Peter). However, as deacons assist priests and priests assist bishops, priests and deacons are usually included, so the word normally means all ordained ministers. (b) Order of importance. From Latin *hiarchia*, "holy authority," from Greek *hierarchia*, the "power of a *hierarches*," a "steward or presider over sacred rites." (There is no etymological connection with "higher.")

HERESY 22 Opinion opposed to the Church's teaching. From Greek *haireses*, "choice."

HERETIC 22 One who adheres to a heresy. From Greek *hairetikos*, "able to choose."

HERMENEUTICS 12 Art and science of determining the true meaning of the Bible. From Greek *hermeneutikos*, "interpretation."

HETERODOXY 22 Wrong belief; not in accord with established doctrine. From Greek *heteros*, "other," plus *doksa*, "opinion."

HOLINESS See HOLY.

HOLINESS, ORIGINAL See INNOCENCE, ORIGINAL.

HOLY Separated from the secular, the profane, and all evil.

HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION 9/24 Day other than Sunday when Catholics are obliged to participate in the Mass: in Canada, Christmas Day (December 25) and the Solemnity of Mary, the Mother of God (January 1). From Latin *obligare*, "oblige."

HOLY FAMILY 16 Joseph, Mary, and Jesus.

HOLY ORDERS 19 Sacrament that a bishop administers by laying his hands on a man and saying the consecratory prayer. It makes a man a deacon, a priest, or a bishop, depending on the prayer and the bishop's intention.

HOLY SEE 5 The Pope, his see, his power, or the various Vatican offices that assist him.

HOLY TRINITY See TRINITY, HOLY.

HOLY WATER 17(1) Water blessed by a priest invoking God's blessing on those who use it. On entering a Catholic church, one dips one's finger in holy water and makes the Sign of the Cross.

HOLY WEEK 9/28 Week before Easter Sunday, starting with Palm or Passion Sunday and ending with Holy Saturday.

HOLY THURSDAY 9/28 Thursday before Easter Sunday, when Christians celebrate Christ's institution of the Eucharist at His Last Supper.

HOLY SATURDAY 9/28 Day before Easter Sunday, ending with the Easter Vigil.

HOLY SPIRIT See GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT.

HOLY SPIRIT, GIFTS OF See GIFTS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

HOLY SPIRIT, FRUITS OF See FRUITS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

HOMILY Sermon. From Greek *homily*, "discourse," "conversation."

HOMO-SEX 25 Homosexual activity: sexual relations between men or between women. From Greek *homos*, "same," plus Latin *sexus*, "sex."

HOMOSEXUALITY 25 Condition of people who are attracted sexually to persons of the same sex, either exclusively or predominantly. From Greek *homos*, "same," plus Latin *sexus*, "sex."

HOPE 29 Supernatural gift of God by which we firmly trust that God will give us eternal life and all means necessary to obtain it, if we do what He requires of us.

HOROSCOPE 24 The 12 constellations (collectively called the Zodiac) that line up with the sun month by month as the earth completes its yearly orbit around the sun. Their "signs" are falsely believed to influence human affairs. From Greek *hora*, "time," plus *skopos*, "observer."

HOSANNA From Hebrew *ho shi a na*, "save me," "save us."

HOST 19 Body of Christ under the appearance of a wafer of bread. The word is commonly used wrongly for the wafer (properly called an altar bread) before its transubstantiation at the Consecration of the Mass. From Latin *hostia*, "sacrificial offering."

HOUSE OF DAVID 5/8/16 The direct descendants of David, second king of Israel.

HOUSE OF ISRAEL 4 The direct descendants of any of the sons of the patriarch Jacob, to whom God gave the name Israel.

HUMERAL VEIL Long oblong piece of fabric worn over the shoulders that covers a priest's hands as he blesses the people with the Host in the monstrance at Benediction, carries the Host in procession, or moves it from one tabernacle to another. From Latin *humerus*, "shoulder."

HUMILITY 29 Virtue by which we recognize and admit that all we have is God's gift; that compared with God we are nothing; that God loves us because He is love, not because we are lovable; and that God loves everyone, not just us. From Latin *humilitas*, from *humus*, "ground."

I AM 13 God's name, revealed by God to Moses about 1400 BC (see Ex 3:14) and used by Christ of Himself (see Jn 8:58).

ICON Flat picture, usually painted in egg tempera on wood, but also wrought in mosaic, ivory, etc., to represent the Lord, Mary, or another saint, which are used and venerated especially in the Orthodox Churches and the Eastern Catholic rites. From Greek *eikon*, "likeness," "image."

IDOLATRY 24 Veneration of false gods, as in polytheism and satanism; making a god of power, pleasure, race, ancestors, the state, money, etc. From Greek *eidolon*, "phantom," "idol."

IHS Capital Greek letters I (iota), H (eta), and S (sigma), the first three letters of "Jesus."

IMMACULATE 16 Sinless. Mary's conception in the womb of her mother Anna followed sexual intercourse between Anna and her husband Joachim, but is called "immaculate" because, unlike other conceptions, it did not transmit the consequences of original sin. From Latin *im*, "not," plus *maculare*, "stain."

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION 16 (a) Mary's preservation, from the first moment of her existence, from the consequences of the original sin, through the saving actions of Christ. (b) Day on which Christians celebrate this event, December 8.

IMMANUEL Biblical name meaning "God with us," also written "Emmanuel." (See Is 7:14, Mt 1:23.) From Hebrew *immanu*, "with us," plus *El*, "God."

IMMORTAL. Immune to death. From Latin *in*, "not," plus *mortalis*, "mortal," "subject to death."

INCARNATE Made "flesh." From Latin *incarnatio*, from *in*, "in," plus *caro, carnis*, "flesh."

INCARNATION 4 Assumption of human nature by God the Son, beginning with the conception of Jesus in the womb of Mary. From Latin *incarnatio*, from *in*, "in," plus *caro, carnis*, "flesh."

INCENSE 8 Aromatic gum or resin in the form of powder or grains that give off a fragrant smoke when burned. It is carried in a metal cup-shaped container and burned in a thurible or censer. When blessed, its burning signifies zeal or fervour; its rising smoke, prayer ascending to God. From Latin *incensus*, "something burned."

IN CHRIST 15 To be "in Christ" is to be a member of His Mystical Body, related to Him as a body's organs are related to its head (see 1 Cor 2:12-27); alternatively, to be a branch on Christ the Vine, connected to Him as the branches of a tree are connected to the trunk (see Jn 15:4-5).

INDEFECTIBLE 5 (Applied to the Church) imperishable and essentially unchangeable in teaching, constitution, and liturgy. From Latin *defectio*, "failure."

INDULGENCE 15 Remission before God of the temporal punishment due to sins whose guilt has been forgiven, which a faithful Christian gains under prescribed conditions through the action of the Church. From Latin *indulgere*, "grant," "allow," "conceded."

INDULGENCE, PARTIAL 15 Indulgence that removes part of the temporal punishment of sin.

INDULGENCE, PLENARY 15 Indulgence that removes all of the temporal punishment of sin.

INFALLIBLE 5 Incapable of error (in a given subject, or under certain conditions). (a) Applied to the Pope: incapable of error when, as shepherd and teacher of all Christians, he defines a doctrine concerning faith or morals to be held by the whole Church. (b) Applied to the bishops: incapable of error when, acting all together, in union with the Pope, they propose a teaching of faith or morals to be held by all Christians. From Latin *in*, "not," plus *fallere*, "deceive."

INFINITE Without limits. From Latin *in*, "not," plus *finitus*, "finished."

INITIATION, RITE OF Reception of the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Eucharist, which normally takes place at the Easter Vigil, the night before Easter Sunday.

INITIATION, SACRAMENTS OF 17/28 Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Eucharist.

INNOCENTS, HOLY Male children younger than two whom Herod the Great murdered in an attempt to kill the Child Jesus. (See Mt 2:13-18.)

INNOCENCE, ORIGINAL 2 Original state of Adam and Eve, in which the whole organism — physical and psychological — was completely subject to the will and the will perfectly disposed, though not compelled, to turn to God. From Latin *in*, "not," plus *nocere*, "injure."

IN PERSONA CHRISTI 17/19 Sacramental identification of a priest with Christ, particularly at Mass. Latin for "in the Person of Christ."

I.N.R.I Initial letters of the Latin inscription over Jesus' head on the cross, which detailed the charge against Him: *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum* ("Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews"). The inscription was also written in Hebrew and Greek (see Jn 19:19-20).

INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL See ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND FERTILIZATION.

INSPIRATION, BIBLICAL 12(1) Special influence of the Holy Spirit on the writers of the Bible, making God the Bible's principal Author, but without violence to their natures and temperaments or the free and natural exercise of their human faculties. From Latin *inspirationem*, "in-breathing," "inspiration."

INSPIRE See INSPIRATION. From Latin *spirare*, "breathe."

INTEGRAL Essential to the whole. From Latin *integer*, "whole."

INTEGRITY Wholeness. From Latin *integer*, "whole."

INTERCEDE 15 Entreat in another's favour. From Latin *inter*, "between," plus *cedere*, "go."

INTERCESSION 15 Entreaty in another's favour. From Latin *inter*, "between," plus *cedere*, "go."

INVITATORY Prayer said at the beginning of each day's Liturgy of the Hours: "Lord, open my lips. And my mouth will proclaim your praise." From Latin *invitare*, "invite."

JEHOVAH 13 Mistaken rendering of *Yhwh* See YAHWEH.

JESUS 3 Son of God and son of Mary. From Latin form of Greek *Iesous* and the Hebrew *Jeshua* or *Joshua*, which means "Yahweh is salvation."

JOSEPH 16 Husband of Mary and legal father of Jesus.

JUDGEMENT, GENERAL 21 Universal judgement by God of the human race at the resurrection of the dead at the end of the world.

JUDGEMENT, LAST See JUDGEMENT, GENERAL.

JUDGEMENT, PARTICULAR 21 Individual judgement by God of each human being immediately after death.

JUST Equitable, fair, righteous.

JUSTIFY Make just or righteous.

JUSTIFICATION See JUSTIFY.

KERYGMA 12(2) Preaching or proclaiming, as distinct from teaching or instructing. From Greek *kerygma*, "proclamation," from *keryks*, "herald."

KINGDOM OF GOD 3 Before Christ, Jews believed that God ruled Heaven and earth as King, and they expected His kingship to be established on earth at some future date. Christ often referred to this Kingdom in His teaching, but He modified the Old Testament concepts.

KYRIE: Short name for the cry, "Lord, have mercy" in the Mass. From Greek *Kyrie*, "Lord."

KYRIE ELEISON Greek for "Lord, have mercy"; used even in the Latin Mass.

LADY, OUR 16 Mary, the mother of Jesus.

LAETARE SUNDAY 9 Fourth Sunday of Lent; from Latin *laetare*, "rejoice," the first word of the Entrance Antiphon that day.

LAMB OF GOD 19 (a) Title given by John the Baptist to Jesus (see Jn 1:29), referring to the lambs sacrificed to God in the Old Testament as sin-offerings (see Lv 4:32,35, 5:6, 9:3, 12:6,8; Nm 6:14). (b) Prayer said by the people at Mass after the Lord's Prayer.

LAMB, BRIDE OF 5 The Church, particularly as she will be related to Christ at the end of the world. (See Eph 5:25-27; Rv 19:7-8, 21:9.)

- LAMB, MARRIAGE OF 5** Consummation of Christ's relationship with His Church at the end of the world. (See Rv 21:1-2,9-27.)
- LAMB, PASCHAL** See PASCHAL LAMB.
- LAW 24/25 (a)** Ten Commandments. (See Ex 20:2-17.) **(b)** Mosaic Law: the civil, moral, and religious legislation in the Books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, traditionally ascribed to Moses.
- LEAVENED BREAD 22** Bread made with yeast (leaven), used for the Holy Eucharist by Eastern-rite Catholics and Orthodox Christians. From Latin *levare*, "lift."
- LECTIO DIVINA 32** Way of reading the Bible comprising *lectio* ("reading"), *meditatio* ("reflection"), *oratio* ("praying"), and *contemplatio* ("listening"). Latin for "divine reading."
- LECTOR (a)** Reader, especially the lay reader at Mass. **(b)** Theological expert in a Dominican monastery. From Latin *legere*, "read."
- LEGATE** Papal delegate. From Latin *legatus*, "deputed," "delegated."
- LENT 9** Forty-day season of penitence between Ash Wednesday and Easter in memory of Jesus' 40-day fast in the desert. (See Mt 4:1-10; Lk 4:1-12.) From Anglo-Saxon *lengten*, "spring."
- LIFE, SUPERNATURAL 14** Eternal life, divine life, God's life, spiritual life. In Greek, *Zoë*
- LIFE, NATURAL** Human life, mortal life. In Greek, *Bios*
- LITURGY 8/9** The Church's public worship: Mass and the Liturgy of the Hours. From Greek *leitourgia*, "public duty, public worship," from *leitōs*, "of the people," plus *ergon*, "work."
- LITURGY OF THE HOURS 7** The Church's official public prayer, comprising the Office of Readings, Morning Prayer, Daytime Prayer, Evening Prayer, and Night Prayer.
- LITURGICAL 8/9** Pertaining to the Liturgy. From Greek *leitourgia*, "public duty, public worship," from *leitōs*, "of the people," plus *ergon*, "work."
- LORD, OUR, THE 3 (a)** Title given to God. **(b)** Jesus Christ, God the Son.
- LORD'S DAY 24** Sunday.
- LORD'S PRAYER 7** Prayer Jesus taught, also called the "Our Father," from its opening words. (See Mt 6:9-13; Lk 11:2-4.)
- LUCIFER 2** Original name of Satan, leader of the devils. From Latin *lucifer*, "light-bearer."
- MAGI** Men of Persia's learned and priestly class, who visited the Holy Family in Jesus' infancy. (See Mt 2:1-16.) Plural of Latin *magus*, "magician," from Greek *magos*, "wise man."
- MAGIC** See SORCERY.
- MAGISTERIUM, CHURCH'S 5** The Church's authority as teacher. From Latin *magister*, "master," "teacher."
- MAGNIFICAT 16** Mary's hymn of praise after Elizabeth recognized her as "the mother of my Lord" (see Lk 1:43-55), now recited in Evening Prayer, Liturgy of the Hours. From the first words of the hymn in Latin: *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*, "My soul magnifies the Lord."
- MARIAN** Pertaining to Mary.
- MARRIAGE OF THE LAMB** See LAMB, MARRIAGE OF.
- MARTYR 30** One who chooses to suffer or die rather than renounce his faith or Christian principles. From Greek *martyros*, "witness."
- MARY 16** Mother of Jesus.
- MARRIAGE** See MATRIMONY.
- MASS 19** Sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, present on the altar under the appearances of bread and wine, offered to God for the living and the dead. From Latin *missa*, from *mittere*, "send," from the last words of the Mass in Latin: *Ite, missa est*
- MATERIALIST 10** One who believes that all reality is only matter, or a function of matter, or ultimately derived from matter.
- MATRIMONY 20** Sacrament that a man and a woman administer to each other by mutual consent followed by sexual intercourse. From Latin *mater*, "mother."

MEDIATOR 15 Title given to Christ, Who reconciles God and humanity and mediates between them. (See Rom 8:34; 1 Tim 2:5-6.) From Latin *mediator*, from *medius*, "middle."

MEMORIAL 9 Church celebration of the third highest rank, the other ranks, in order, being solemnities, feasts, and optional memorials. From Latin *memoria*, "memory."

MEMORIAL, OPTIONAL 9 Church celebration of the lowest rank, the other ranks, in order, being solemnities, feasts, and memorials. From Latin *memoria*, "memory."

MESSIAH 3 (a) Figure promised in the Old Testament who would gather Israel's scattered tribes and then, as King of Israel, conquer his enemies, gather the nations together, and restore God's lordship over creation. (See Gn 3:15, 12:1-3, 18:17-19, 22:17-18, 26:4,24, 28:13-14, 49:10; Nm 24:16-19; Dt 18:15-22; 2 Sm 7:11-16; Ps 2:1-9, 45:3-10, 72:1-17, 110; Is 2:2-4, 7:10-16, 9:1-6, 11:1-9, 40:1-5, 42:1-7, 52:13-15, 53, 61:1-2; Jer 23:5-6, 33:14-18; Dn 7:9-14; Mi 4:1-3, 5:1-4; Zec 9:9-10; Mal 3:1-3.) **(b)** Jesus Christ, Who claimed to be the promised Messiah (see Mt 16:16-17, 24:5; Lk 4:16-21; Jn 4:25-26, 10:24-25). From Hebrew *mashiach*, "anointed one."

MESSIANIC Pertaining to the Messiah.

METANOIA Repentance or penance. From Greek *metanoein*, "change one's mind."

MIRACLE 3/11 Observable event that is out of the ordinary. From Latin *mirus*, "wonderful."

MIRACULOUS 3/11 (a) Observable, but out of the ordinary. **(b)** Pertaining to miracles. From Latin *mirus*, "wonderful."

MONASTERY 34 Home of men or women who live in seclusion, leading a life of contemplation and reciting the Liturgy of the Hours together. From Greek *monazein*, "live alone."

MONASTICISM 34 Consecrated and secluded life; the way of the life of monks and nuns. From Greek *monachos*, "living alone."

MONK 34 Man who lives in a monastery under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. From Greek *monakhos*, "solitary."

MONSTRANCE Sacred vessel that contains the consecrated Host when it is exposed for adoration or carried in procession. From Latin *monstrare*, "show."

MORALS 10/24/25 Right and wrong in human behaviour. From Latin *mores*, "morals."

MORTAL Subject to death. From Latin *mors*, *mortis*, "death."

MORTAL SIN See SIN, MORTAL.

MOSES Founder and lawgiver of Israel (c 1525-1406 BC). See the Book of Exodus.

MYSTAGOGIA In the RCIA, the period during which neophytes receive additional catechesis. From Greek *mustagogos*, "interpretation of mystery."

MYSTERY 6/12 Divinely revealed truth, which finite minds cannot fully understand or rationally conceive as possible. From Latin *mysterium*, from Greek *musterion*, "mystery," "hidden religious meaning; something closed, secret."

MYSTERIES OF THE ROSARY 7(1) Twenty events in the lives of Christ and Mary which are meditated on during the Rosary. From Latin *mysterium*, from Greek *musterion*, "mystery," "hidden religious meaning."

MYSTICAL Pertaining to a sacred mystery or the mysteries of faith. From Greek *mystikos*, "initiate," from *myo*, "conceal."

MYSTICAL BODY OF CHRIST See BODY OF CHRIST, MYSTICAL.

NAME, CHRISTIAN, BAPTISMAL Name of a canonized or beatified saint given to a person at his Baptism, or christening.

NAME, CONFIRMATION Name of a canonized or beatified saint given to a person at his Confirmation.

NATURALIST 10 One who believes that nature is the only reality.

NEOPHYTE 18 Newly baptized person. From Greek *neophutos*, "newly planted."

NOVENA Nine days of special prayers. From Latin *novem*, "nine."

NULL Invalid; void; empty; having no force or content; not binding. From Latin *nullus*, "none."

NULLIFY Annul. From Latin *nullus*, "none."

NUN 34 Woman living a secluded life in a monastery or convent under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. From Latin *nonna*, feminine of *nonnus*, "monk."

NUNC DIMITTIS Simeon's prayer after seeing the Infant Jesus presented in the Temple (see Lk 2:29-31), now recited in Night Prayer, Liturgy of the Hours. From the first words in Latin: *Nunc dimittis servum Tuum*, "Now You dismiss Your servant."

OBLIGATION, HOLY DAY OF See **HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION**.

OFFICE 5 Position or place that continues to exist after its occupant dies, necessitating the appointment of a new occupant. From Latin *officium*, from *opus facere*, "perform a task."

OFFICE, DIVINE See **LITURGY OF THE HOURS**.

OFFICE OF READINGS See **LITURGY OF THE HOURS**.

OMNIPOTENT All-powerful. From Latin *omnes*, "all," plus *potens*, "powerful."

ONTOLOGY Metaphysics; the science of being. From Greek *on*, "being," plus *logos*, "science," "knowledge."

ORATORY 7 Place for prayer. From Latin *ora*, "pray."

ORDAIN 19 Administer the Sacrament of Holy Orders; make a man a deacon, priest, or bishop. From Latin *ordinare*, from *ordo*, "order."

ORDERS, HOLY See **HOLY ORDERS**.

ORDINATION The act of ordaining. From Latin *ordinatio*, "setting in order."

ORIGINAL INNOCENCE See **INNOCENCE, ORIGINAL**.

ORIGINAL SIN See **SIN, ORIGINAL**.

ORDINARY OF THE MASS Parts of the Mass that are the same every day. From Latin *ordinarius*, "orderly."

ORDINARY TIME 9 Part of the liturgical year outside the Seasons of Advent, Christmas, Lent, and Easter, with the weeks simply numbered; from the Baptism of the Lord to Ash Wednesday, and from Pentecost to the end of the year. From Latin *ordinis*, "series," "line," "row," "order."

ORTHODOX 22 (a) Holding to, or pertaining to, orthodoxy. **(b)** The title given to certain Christian churches of Eastern Europe that are separated from the Catholic Church. From Greek *orthos*, "right," plus *doksa*, "opinion."

ORTHODOXY Right belief, as contrasted with heterodoxy or heresy. From Greek *orthos*, "right," plus *doksa*, "opinion."

OUR FATHER See **LORD'S PRAYER**.

PAGAN One who does not believe in one God, Creator of heaven and earth. From Latin *paganus*, "villager," "rustic."

PALM SUNDAY 4/9/28 Sunday before Easter, when Christians celebrate Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when people laid palm branches before Him. (See Mt 21:1-11; Mk 11:1-10; Jn 12:12-15.) Also called Passion Sunday.

PANGE LINGUA 19(4) First words and usual title of a hymn by Thomas Aquinas describing the institution of the Eucharist, sung especially on Holy Thursday. Latin for "Sing, my Tongue."

PAPACY 5 Institution that comprises the Pope and his successors. From Greek *papas* and Latin *papa*, "father."

PAPAL Pertaining to the Pope. From Greek *papas* and Latin *papa*, "father."

PAPAL PRIMACY See **PRIMACY**.

PARABLE Short story based on a familiar life experience used to teach a spiritual lesson. From Latin *parabola*, "comparison."

PARACLETE 13 The Holy Spirit. (See Jn 14:16.) From Greek *parakletos*, "advocate."

PARADISE (a) Heaven. **(b)** The Garden of Eden. (See Gn 2:8.) From Greek *paradeisos*, "royal (enclosed) park."

PARISH 5 Territorial division of a diocese that has its own church, presided over by a priest. From Greek *paroikos*, "living near."

PAROUSIA Christ's second coming. From Greek *parousia*, "being present."

- PASCH 19** The Old Testament feast commemorating the deliverance of the Jews from slavery in Egypt. (See Ex 12:1-28.) From Hebrew *pasha*, "rebel," "revolt."
- PASCHAL 19** Pertaining to the Jewish Pasch, and therefore to the Christian solemnity of Easter. From Hebrew *pasha*, "rebel," "revolt."
- PASCHAL LAMB 19** (a) Lamb eaten at the Jewish Passover. (b) Christ, the Blood of Whose Self-sacrifice saved humanity from sin and everlasting death. (See Ex 12; 1 Cor 5:7; Acts 8:32; 1 Pt 1:19.) From Hebrew *pasha*, "rebel," "revolt."
- PASCHAL MYSTERY 19** General term encompassing the redemptive work of Christ, especially His Last Supper on Holy Thursday, His death and burial on Good Friday (the next day), and His Resurrection on Easter Sunday (two days later). From Hebrew *pasha*, "rebel," "revolt."
- PASSION** Sufferings of Christ: crowning with thorns, flogging, mocking, and crucifixion. (See Mt 26:14-27:66; Mk 14:1-15:47; Lk 22:14-23:56; Jn 18:1 - 19:42.) From Latin *pati*, "suffer."
- PASSION SUNDAY** See PALM SUNDAY.
- PASSOVER 19** Jewish Pasch: the Old Testament feast commemorating the deliverance of the Jews from slavery in Egypt. (See Ex 12:1-28.) From Hebrew *pasha*, "rebel," "revolt."
- PASTOR 5** Priest in charge of a parish. From Latin *pastor*, "shepherd."
- PASTORAL** Pertaining to the nature of a pastor. From Latin *pastor*, "shepherd."
- PATEN** Saucer-like dish used at Mass, of the same material as the chalice, consecrated by a bishop or his delegate with chrism. Large enough to cover the chalice, it is used to hold the altar bread (before the Consecration) and the Host (afterward). From Greek *patena*, "plate."
- PATRIARCH** Title dating from the sixth century for the Bishop of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, or Jerusalem. From Greek *patriarches*, "father of a race."
- PATRIARCHS, THE** Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. From Greek *patriarches*, "father of a race."
- PENANCE 26/27** Punishment by which one atones for sin, especially that imposed by a priest in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. From Latin *paenitentia*, "repentance, "contrition."
- PENANCE, CANONICAL 15(4)** Specific penances, corresponding to the nature and gravity of the sin, that used to be listed in penitential books and assigned in the Sacrament of Reconciliation in the early Church. From Latin *paenitentia*, "repentance, "contrition."
- PENANCE, SACRAMENT OF** See RECONCILIATION.
- PENITENCE 26** State of repentance for sin. From Latin *paenitentia*, "repentance, "contrition."
- PENITENT 26** One who repents having sinned. From Latin *paenitentia*, "repentance, "contrition."
- PENITENTIAL RITE** Ritual expression of repentance early in the Mass. From Latin *paenitentia*, "repentance, "contrition."
- PEOPLE, CHOSEN** See CHOSEN PEOPLE.
- PEOPLE, GOD'S** See CHOSEN PEOPLE.
- PERSONA CHRISTI** See IN PERSONA CHRISTI.
- PETRINE** Pertaining to Peter, the first Pope.
- PENTECOST 4** (a) Descent of the Holy Spirit seven weeks after Christ's Resurrection (see Acts 2:1-13), at the Old Testament Feast of Weeks (see Dt 16:9-12). (b) Day on which Christians celebrate this event, seven weeks after Easter. From Greek *pentekoste*, "fiftieth day."
- PHARISEE** (a) Member of Jewish sect comprising avid students and teachers of Jewish religious law. (b) Hypocrite (see Mt 23). From Aramaic *perissayya*, "separated ones."
- PILGRIM** Person on a pilgrimage. From Old French *pelegrin*, "pilgrim."
- PILGRIMAGE** Journey to a sacred place undertaken as an act of religious devotion. From Old French *pelegrin*, "pilgrim."
- PONTIFEX MAXIMUS 5** The Pope. From Latin *pontifex*, "priest," from Latin *pons*, "bridge," plus *facere*, "make," and *maximus*, "supreme."
- PONTIFF 5** Pope. From Latin *pontifex*, "priest," from Latin *pons*, "bridge," plus *facere*, "make."
- PONTIFICAL** Pertaining to the Pope. From Latin *pontifex*, "priest," from Latin *pons*, "bridge," plus *facere*, "make."

PONTIUS PILATE Roman Governor of Judea 26-36 AD, under whom Jesus was crucified. (See Mt 27:11-26; Mk 15; Lk 23:1-25; Jn 18:28-40, 19:1-22.)

POPE 5 Christ's vicar, head of the Catholic Church on earth. From Greek *papas* and Latin *papa*, "father."

PRAY 7 Engage in prayer. From Latin *precari*, "entreat."

PRAYER 7 (a) The raising up of the mind and heart to God in praise, adoration, thanksgiving, repentance, or petition. (b) Petition. From Latin *prex*, *precis*, "entreaty."

PRECATECHUMENATE In the RCIA, the period of enquiry and introduction to Christian doctrine. From Greek *katechoumenos*, "one instructed."

PREFACE Prayer said by the priest at Mass that introduces the central part of the Mass; it begins with "Lift up your hearts " From Latin *praefatio*, "words spoken beforehand."

PRESBYTERAL 5 Pertaining to priests. (See Acts 11:27-30, 14:23, 15:22.) From Greek *presbyter*, "elder," by way of the Old English *préost*, "priest."

PRESENT, ETERNAL 13 Phrase used to express how God sees everything, with no past or future. Anything He does or is, He does or is eternally, without beginning or end.

PRESENTATION 16(2)/(4) (a) In the RCIA, presentations of the Creed and the Lord's Prayer made to the elect, normally after the Third and the Fifth Sundays of Lent respectively. (b) Presentation of Jesus to God by His parents, in the temple, forty days after His birth (see Lk 2:22-40). (c) Presentation of Mary to God in the temple, not mentioned in the Bible, but only in the apocryphal Book of James. (d) Days on which Christians celebrate these events: February 2 and November 21 respectively. From Latin *praesentare*, "place before."

PRESUMPTION 24/26 (a) Relying on ourselves apart from God's help; or (b) presuming that God will forgive us without our conversion. From Latin *praesumptio*, "anticipation."

PRIDE 2/29 (a) Inordinate esteem of oneself; an act or disposition to be considered better than one truly is. (b) Self-assertion that prompts a created being to deny his moral or physical dependence on God, e.g. by refusing to accept existence from God or to submit to God's law. From Old English *prud*, "excessive self-esteem."

PRIEST 19 One authorized to offer sacrifice to God. Catholic priests have the power to change bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ and to forgive sins in the name of God.

PRIEST, DIOCESAN 5 Priest ordained specifically for a particular diocese, who depends on the bishop in the exercise of his powers; at his ordination, he promises obedience to his bishop and that bishop's successors. In general, he is pastor of a parish. From Old English *préost*, "priest."

PRIEST, RELIGIOUS 5 Priest who belongs to a religious order or community, not ordained for a particular diocese. He is under obedience to his religious superior, not the bishop in whose diocese he lives. From Old English *préost*, "priest."

PRIMACY 5 First place in rank. (Of the Pope) primacy in teaching, legislative, and priestly powers in the Church. From Latin *primas*, *primatis*, "of the first rank."

PRINCE OF THE APOSTLES Peter.

PRIVATE REVELATION See REVELATION, PRIVATE.

PROFANE Secular or merely human, as contrasted with sacred or divine. From Latin *profanus*, "outside the temple," from *pro*, "before," plus *fanum*, "temple."

PROPER OF THE MASS Parts of the Mass that change daily. From Latin *proprius*, "one's own," "special."

PROPHET 4 One who speaks, acts, or writes under the extraordinary influence of God to make known God's counsels and will. Often, by God's power, prophets foretell future events, but only to confirm that they are indeed speaking and acting for God. From Greek *prophetes*, "one who speaks for another," "interpreter," "expounder."

PROPHECY 3 (a) Certain prediction of future events that could not be known by natural means. (b) Inspired interpretation of God's direct revelation in the Old Testament. From Greek *prophetes*, "one who speaks for another," "interpreter," "expounder."

PROPHESY Utter a prophecy. From Greek *prophetes*, "one who speaks for another," "interpreter," "expounder."

PROTESTANT 22 Christian who accepts the principles of the 16th century "Reformation," which protested and rejected the authority of the Catholic Church.

PROTESTANTISM 22 System of faith, worship, and practice derived from the principles of the 16th-century "Reformation."

PROTO-EVANGELIUM 4 God's first promise of a Saviour, to Adam and Eve immediately after their fall. (See Gn 3:15.) From Greek *protos*, "first," plus *evangelion*, "good news," "gospel."

PROVIDENCE, GOD'S 5/7/11/11(2)/17/37 God's care, protection, guidance, and governance of the world, which is concrete, immediate, and continuous, extending to every event and thing, no matter how great or small. From Latin *providentia*, "foresight, foreknowledge."

PROVIDENTIAL According to God's providence. From Latin *providentia*, "foresight, foreknowledge."

PSALM 7 Item, or portion of an item, in the Book of Psalms in the Bible. From Greek *psalmos*, "song sung to harp music," from *psallein*, "pluck."

PSALM, RESPONSORIAL Portion of a Psalm recited by the lector at Mass after the First Reading, responded to by the people. From Greek *psalmos*, "song sung to harp music," from *psallein*, "pluck."

PSALMODY Recitation of Psalms in the Liturgy. From Greek *psalmos*, "song sung to harp music," from *psallein*, "pluck."

PSALTER 7 Contents of the Bible's Book of Psalms. from Old French *sauter*, from Greek *psalterion* (an instrument played by twanging), from Greek *psallo*, "twang".

PSEUDO-MESSIAH 3 One who falsely claimed to be the Messiah. There were many such between 37 BC, when Rome began crushing Judea's independence, and 1700 AD. From Greek *pseudes*, "false," "lying," plus Hebrew *mashiach*, "anointed one."

PUBLIC REVELATION See REVELATION.

PUNISHMENT See ETERNAL PUNISHMENT FOR MORTAL SIN, TEMPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR SIN.

PURGATORY 21 Final purification (purgation) necessary for a person who, at death, is open to God, but imperfectly, before he can see and enjoy God. From Latin *purgare*, "purify," "purge."

PURIFICATION, PERIOD OF In the RCIA, the period of reflection, marked by the Scrutinies and Presentations, in which the elect prepare for the Rites of Initiation. From Latin *purgare*, "purify," "purge."

PX See XP.

RABBI See SCRIBE. From Aramaic *rab*, "master."

RANSOM 4 Buy back. From Old French *ransoun*, "ransom," "redeem."

RCIA Abbreviation for "Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults."

READINGS, MASS Sections of the Bible read at Mass.

REAL PRESENCE 19 Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist.

RECEPTION, RITE OF 6/22 Rite by which a Christian baptized in another denomination comes into full communion with the Catholic Church.

RECONCILIATION, SACRAMENT OF 26/27 Sacrament by which a priest forgives sins by saying, "I absolve you from your sins, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit"; also called the Sacrament of Penance, Forgiveness, Conversion, or Confession. From Latin *reconciliatio*, "restoration," "renewal," "reconciling."

REDEEM 4 Free by buying back or paying a ransom. From Latin *red*, "back," plus *emere*, "buy."

REDEEMER 4 One who redeems. From Latin *red*, "back," plus *emere*, "buy."

REDEMPTION 4 Salvation of humanity by the redeeming actions of Jesus Christ. From Latin *red*, "back," plus *emere*, "buy."

"REFORMATION" 22 Movement in 16th-century Europe that caused the schism between Catholics and Protestants. From Latin *reformare*, "shape again."

RELIC 17(1) Object connected with a saint; e.g. part of the body or clothing or something he used or touched. From Latin *relique*, "remains."

RELIGIOUS PRIEST See **PRIEST**, **RELIGIOUS**.

REMISSION OF SIN 26/27 Forgiveness of sin, including its eternal punishment, but not necessarily its temporal punishment. From Latin *remittere*, "send back," "restore."

REPARATION 26 Repairing of damage caused by sin. From Latin *reparare*, "make ready again."

REPENTANCE 26/27 Sorrow for sin together with the resolve to cease committing it. From Latin *repenitere*, "regret intensely."

REPENTANT 26 Sorry for sin and resolved not to repeat it. From Latin *repenitere*, "regret intensely."

RESURRECTION 3 Christ's return to new life two days after His crucifixion. From Latin *resurgere*, "rise again."

RESURRECTION OF THE BODY 21 Return to bodily life of all human beings at the end of the world and the glorification of the bodies of the just. From Latin *resurgere*, "rise again."

REVELATION 12 (a) What God has revealed to us about Himself and our salvation, through Sacred Scripture, Sacred Tradition, and the Church's Magisterium. (b) The Book of Revelation in the Bible. From Latin *revelare*, "lay bare."

REVELATION, PRIVATE 23(3)/(4) Supernatural communications from God to private individuals for their own spiritual welfare or that of others. They do not improve or complete Public Revelation, but help humans live more fully by it in a certain period of history.

REVELATION, PUBLIC See **REVELATION**.

RIGHT HAND OF GOD Place occupied by Christ in Heaven, signifying that as God, He is equal to the Father and, as Man, is in the highest place in Heaven.

RIGHTEOUS Law-abiding.

RITE Church ceremony or ritual.

RITE OF ACCEPTANCE In the RCIA, the church ceremony between the pre-catechumenate and the catechumenate; comparable to the start of "going steady" after a period of casual dating.

RITE OF CHRISTIAN INITIATION OF ADULTS Program comprising periods of study interspersed with church ceremonies, or rites, designed primarily for the unbaptized, but also for those baptized in other Christian denominations, and even for uncatechized Catholics.

RITE OF ELECTION In the RCIA, the church ceremony between the catechumenate and the period of purification; comparable to engagement after a period of "going steady."

RITE OF INITIATION In the RCIA, the church ceremony in which the unbaptized receive the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and the Holy Eucharist, and those baptized in other Christian denominations are received into full communion with the Catholic Church.

RITE OF RECEPTION In the RCIA, the church ceremony in which those baptized in other Christian denominations are received into full communion with the Catholic Church.

rites (a) Church ceremonies. (b) Catholics who remained in communion with the Pope in 1054 plus the various groups of Eastern Orthodox who came back into full communion with the Church between 1182 and 1930, who still celebrate the Sacraments in Eastern style. There are now six major rites — Alexandrian, Antiochene, Armenian, Byzantine, Chaldean, and Latin — with many subdivisions, like the Byzantine Ukrainian and Melkite Rites.

ROSARY 7(1)/16(2) Prayer to Mary consisting of the Apostles' Creed and five decades. For each decade, there is an event in the life of Jesus or Mary on which to meditate. From Latin *rosarium*, "rose garden," from *rosa*, "rose."

SABAOTH Part of a title given to God: "Lord God Sabaoth," "Lord God of hosts." From Hebrew *saba*, "host."

SABBATH 24 Jewish day of rest, Saturday. From Hebrew *sabat*, "rest."

SACRAMENT 17 Perceptible sign which, by Christ's action and the Holy Spirit's power, efficaciously makes present the grace that it signifies. There are seven: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Reconciliation, the Sacrament of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. From Latin *sacramentum*, "oath," "pledge," from Latin *sacrare*, "set apart as sacred," "consecrate."

SACRAMENT OF THE SICK 21 Sacrament administered by a priest to a person in danger of death from sickness or old age, or about to suffer a serious operation. The priest lays hands on the person and anoints him on the forehead and hands with blessed oil, saying, "Through this holy anointing may the Lord in His love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. May the Lord Who frees you from sin save you and raise you up." From Latin *sacramentum*, "oath," "pledge," from Latin *sacrare*, "set apart as sacred," "consecrate."

SACRAMENTAL 17(1) Object or action similar to a Sacrament, except that it was not instituted by Christ and it does not produce its spiritual effect by virtue of the ritual performed. From Latin *sacramentum*, "oath," "pledge," from Latin *sacrare*, "set apart as sacred," "consecrate."

SACRED Holy or divine; pertaining to God; heavenly as opposed to earthly. From Latin *sacrare*, "set part as sacred," "consecrate."

SACRIFICE 8/19 Offering of a victim by a priest to God alone, in acknowledgement of His supremacy and of our dependence on Him. From Latin *sacrificium*, "sacrifice," from *sacrum*, "sacred," plus *facere*, "make."

SACRILEGE 24 Deliberate violation or profanation of a sacred thing, especially the Holy Eucharist. From Latin *sacrilegium*, "robbing of a temple," "stealing a sacred thing."

SACRISTAN Person who cares for liturgical vessels, vestments, etc. From Latin *sacer*, "sacred."

SACRISTY Room in a church where the clergy vest for liturgical functions or where sacred vessels, vestments, etc. are kept. From Latin *sacristia*, from *sacrum*, "holy," "sacred."

SAINT 15/30(1) (a) Good person who has died. (b) Living person who is widely thought to be holy. (c) Person who has died and been formally declared a saint by the authority of the Catholic Church. From Latin *sanctus*, "holy."

SALVATION 4 Saving of the human race from sin and everlasting death that was accomplished by Christ. From Latin *salvare*, "save."

SALVIFIC (a) Saving. (b) Pertaining to salvation. From Latin *salvare*, "save."

SAMARITAN 31/35 Inhabitant of Samaria, descended from one of the ten northern tribes of Israel, who intermarried with pagans after their conquest by Assyria in 622 BC, developed their own form of Judaism, and had their own temple. The Jews hated and despised them.

SAMARITAN, GOOD 31/35 One who helps others unselfishly, with no thought of gain or reward.

SANCTIFICATION Being made holy. From Latin *sanctificare*, "make holy."

SANCTIFY Make holy. From Latin *sanctificare*, "make holy."

SANCTITY Holiness. From Latin *sanctus*, "holy."

SANCTUARY Part of the church containing the altar. From Latin *sanctuarium*, "holy place," "shrine."

SANCTUARY LAMP Candle, usually in a red glass container, kept burning near the Blessed Sacrament in a Catholic church or chapel. From Latin *sanctuarium*, "holy place," "shrine."

SANCTUS Prayer that begins "Holy, holy, holy" after the Preface in the Mass. From Latin *sanctus*, "holy."

SANHEDRIN Highest Jewish court, which functioned from the third or fourth century BC until the fall of Jerusalem in 70 AD. From Greek *sunedrion*, "sitting together."

SATAN 2 Principal devil, also called the devil, Bezebul, and Belial. From Hebrew *satan*, "plot against another."

SATISFACTION 26 Expiation of wrong-doing, especially by the penance a priest imposes in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. From Latin *satisfactio*, "satisfaction," from *satis*, "sufficient," "enough," plus *facere*, "make."

SAVIOUR 4 Jesus Christ, Who saved the world from sin and everlasting death. From Latin *salvare*, "save."

SCANDAL 25 Act, omission of an act, attitude, or behaviour which leads someone else to do evil. From Latin *scandalum*, "stumbling block."

SCANDALIZED Exposed to or affected by scandal. From Latin *scandalum*, "stumbling block."

SCHISM 22 Willful separation from the Church. From Greek *skhisma*, "split," "division."

SCHISMATIC Person in schism. From Greek *skhisma*, "split," "division."

SCHOLASTICISM System of philosophy and theology built up in medieval times from the writings of the Church fathers, which had a scholastic language and methodology. From the Greek *scholastikos*, "pertaining to the school."

SCRIBES Well educated Jews who studied and explained the Law; also called "lawyers" and "rabbis." From the Latin *scribo*, "write."

SCRIPTURE, SACRED 12 The Bible. From Latin *scriptus*, "written."

SCRIPTURE, HEBREW 12 The Old Testament. From Latin *scriptus*, "written."

SCRUTINY In the RCIA, one of three church ceremonies in which the Church prays especially for those preparing for Baptism; they follow the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Sundays of Lent.

SEAL, SACRAMENTAL 18/19 Permanent new character given to a person's soul by the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders. These Sacraments, therefore, cannot be repeated.

SEAL OF THE CONFESSIONAL 26/27 Grave duty of a priest to keep what is said in confession absolutely secret, with no exceptions, and to make no use of it whatsoever.

SECULAR Belonging to this world, as opposed to the sacred, which pertains to the next world. From Latin *saecularis*, "pertaining to the world," from Latin *saeculum*, "world."

SECOND COMING 21 Christ's reappearance at the end of the world.

SEE 5 (a) Diocese. (b) Seat of a bishop's authority. From Latin *sedes*, "seat."

SEE, APOSTOLIC See or Diocese of Rome.

SEE, HOLY See HOLY SEE.

SEMINARY School for training candidates for the priesthood. From Latin *seminarius*, "pertaining to seed," from *semen*, "seed."

SEMITES Race of people from Asia and Africa, especially Arabia, reputed to be descended from Shem, son of Noah.

SEMITIC Pertaining to Semites.

SENSIBLE 17 Pertaining to the senses; perceptible by the bodily senses. From Latin *sensibilis*, "sensible," from *sensus*, "sense."

SEPULCHRE, HOLY Tomb at Jerusalem where Jesus' Body lay from His crucifixion to His Resurrection. From Latin *sepulcrum*, "tomb," from *sepelire*, "bury."

SERAPH One of the Seraphim.

SERAPHIM See ANGELS, CHOIRS OF.

SERPENT The devil; Satan. From Latin *serpere*, "creep."

SHALT Old form of "shall".

SHEOL 4 Ancient concept of the abode of the dead, translated into Greek as *Hades*

SHRINE Holy place, especially a prominent sacred locality.

SIGN OF THE CROSS Sign made by touching forehead, breast, left and right shoulder, saying, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen."

SIMONY 24 Attempted buying or selling of spiritual things. From the name of Simon, who tried to buy the apostles' spiritual power.

SIN 2/26 A word, deed, or desire in opposition to God's law. From Old English *synn*, "sin."

SIN AGAINST THE HOLY SPIRIT 26 Sin committed by a person who claims to have a right to persist in evil and who thus rejects Redemption.

SIN, CAPITAL 26 One of the seven sins that engender other sins: pride, avarice, envy, wrath, lust, gluttony, and sloth. From Latin *caput*, "head."

SIN, ORIGINAL 2 Sin committed by Adam and Eve in attempting to become like gods on their own, symbolized in the Bible by their eating from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

SIN, MORTAL 26 Sin that kills supernatural life. From Latin *mors, mortis*, "death."

SIN, VENIAL 26 Sin that is not grave enough to kill supernatural life. From Latin *venia*, "forgiveness."

SIN, MORTAL, IN 26 Condition of a person who has committed a mortal sin but not repented it in the Sacrament of Reconciliation; he is not in "a state of grace."

SINFUL Pertaining to sin.

SINFULNESS State of being a sinner.

SINNER One who commits sin, especially habitually.

SOLA FIDE 22 Protestant principle that faith alone is sufficient for salvation, without good works. Latin for "faith alone."

SOLA SCRIPTURA 22 Protestant principle that Sacred Scripture is the sole authority in the Church. Latin for "Scripture alone."

SOLEMNITY 9 Church celebration of the highest rank, the other ranks, in order, being feasts, memorials, and optional memorials. From Latin *sollemnis*, "solemn."

SOLIDARITY 29 Virtue of friendship or social charity among the poor, between rich and poor, among workers, between employers and employees, among peoples, and among nations; exercised in the distribution of the world's goods, payment for work, and resolution of socio-economic problems. From Latin *solidus*, "solid."

SOLOMON Third king of Israel, renowned for his wisdom.

SOUL 2 Spiritual part of a human, which animates the body.

SON OF MAN 3 Title Jesus used repeatedly of Himself, referring to the vision of the prophet Daniel: "one like a son of man coming on the clouds of Heaven" and receiving "dominion, glory, and kingship" from "the Ancient One."

SON OF DAVID See DAVID, SON OF.

SON OF GOD 3/13 (a) God the Son. (b) Jesus Christ, Who is God the Son made Man.

SORCERY 24 Attempting to harness occult powers and gain supernatural power over others, whether for good or evil. From Latin *sors*, "fate."

SPECIES 19 Appearance, especially the physical characteristics of bread and wine which remain exactly the same after transubstantiation. From Latin *species*, "appearance," "form," "beauty."

SPIRIT Immaterial being. From Latin *spirare*, "breathe."

SPIRITUAL Having the characteristics of a spirit. From Latin *spirare*, "breathe."

SPIRITUAL TREASURY See TREASURY, SPIRITUAL.

SPIRITUAL WORKS OF MERCY See WORKS OF MERCY, SPIRITUAL.

SPONSOR In the RCIA, a person who sponsors someone baptized in another Christian denomination and, after reception, helps him persevere in his faith and life as a Catholic. From Latin *spondere*, "promise solemnly."

SPOUSE OF CHRIST 5 The Church. (See Mt 9:14-15; Mk 2:18-20; Lk 5:33-35; Jn 3:28-30; Eph 5:22-32; 2 Cor 11:2; Rv 19:6-9, 21:9-10,14.)

SPOUSE OF THE CHURCH 5 Christ. (See Mt 9:14-15; Mk 2:18-20; Lk 5:33-35; Jn 3:28-30; Eph 5:22-32; 2 Cor 11:2; Rv 19:6-9, 21:9-10,14.)

STATIONS OF THE CROSS (a) Devotion tracing Jesus' journey from the trial before Pilate to His death on Calvary. (b) Images in a church tracing this journey, traditionally fourteen.

STOLE Long narrow strip of cloth worn by an officiating deacon, priest, or bishop in the liturgical colour of the day. From Greek *stole*, "clothing."

STIGMATA Phenomenon in which a person bears all or some of Christ's wounds in his own body, the wounds appearing spontaneously, from no external source, and periodically bleeding afresh. From Latin *stigma*, "brand."

SUBSTANCE 13/19 Underlying spiritual reality, especially of bread and wine, which is transubstantiated at the Consecration of the Mass. From Latin *substantia*, "being," "essence."

SUFFRAGES Prayers prescribed or promised for specific intentions, particularly the Mass, other prayers, or acts of piety offered for the repose of the souls of those who have died. From Latin *suffragium*, "support."

SUNDAY 24 First day of the week, the Lord's Day; liturgically, a day of rest, on which Catholics are obliged to participate in the Mass. From Old English *Sunnandaeg*, "day of the sun."

SUPERSTITION 24 Worship of a created thing; attribution to a created thing of powers that belong to God; attribution of magical importance to things or rituals.

SURPLICE Large-sleeved tunic of half length, made of linen or cotton, without a cincture, often embroidered at hem and sleeves, worn by clergy in the sanctuary, during processions, and when administering the Sacraments.

SYNAGOGUES Jewish community centres with associated elementary schools, where the Old Testament was studied and expounded; first established during the Babylonian captivity. From Greek *sunagoge*, "meeting place."

SYNOD Meeting of church officials, often bishops. From Greek *sunodos*, "meeting."

SYNOPTIC GOSPELS Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which are very similar. From Greek *sun*, "together," plus *opsis*, "seeing."

TABERNACLE 8 Cupboard or boxlike housing for the Blessed Sacrament, made of wood, stone, or metal, often covered with a veil and lined with silk or precious metal. From Latin *tabernaculum*, "tent."

TE DEUM 7(1) First words and usual title of the ancient hymn that begins *Te Deum laudamus*, Latin for "We praise You, O God."

TEMPORAL Pertaining to time as opposed to eternity. From Latin *tempus, temporis*, "time."

TEMPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR SIN 15 Harm caused in this present life by all sin, including pain, misery, hardship, and death, but above all an unhealthy attachment to created things. From Latin *tempus, temporis*, "time."

TEN COMMANDMENTS 24 Commandments given by God to Moses.

TESTAMENT See COVENANT.

TESTAMENT, NEW 1(1)/12 (a) Part of the Bible dealing with times from Christ on; the last 27 books. **(b)** New covenant made by God with His people at Christ's Last Supper.

TESTAMENT, OLD 1(1)/12 (a) Part of the Bible dealing with times before Christ; the first 46 books. **(b)** The five covenants God made with Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David.

THEE Older English form of "you".

THEIST 10 One who believes in one God, Creator of all that is. From Greek *theos*, "god."

THEOLOGIAN One who studies God. From Greek *theos*, "god," plus *logos*, "science," "knowledge."

THEOLOGY The study of God. From Greek *theos*, "god," plus *logos*, "science," "knowledge."

THINE Older English form of "yours"; substitute for "thy" if the next word starts with a vowel.

THOU Older English form of "you".

THY Older English form of "your."

TITHE One tenth. From Old English *téotha*, "tenth."

TITHING Giving away one tenth of one's income. From Old English *téothung*, "tithing."

TORAH 1(1) Jewish Law contained in the Books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy; the first five books of the Bible. Hebrew for "instruction, "doctrine," "law."

TRADITION, SACRED 12 Living transmission of the Word of God by the apostles to their successors through all the generations down to the present. From Latin *traditio*, "a giving over," "delivery," "surrender."

TRANSCEND Rise above. From Latin *trans*, "across," plus *scandere*, "climb."

TRANSFIGURATION 18/16(2) (a) Glorification of Jesus witnessed by Peter, James, and John. **(b)** Day on which Christians celebrate this event: August 6.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION 19 Complete change of the substances of bread and wine into the substances of Christ's Body and Blood that takes place when the words of Consecration are said by the priest at Mass. From Latin *trans*, "across," plus *substantia*, "substance."

TREASURY, SPIRITUAL 15/15(2) The merits of Christ and the prayers and good works of Mary and all the saints, which the Church can dispense to sinners to help them atone.

TREE OF KNOWLEDGE OF GOOD AND EVIL 2 Tree whose fruit God forbade Adam and Eve to eat, symbolizing Adam and Eve's limits as created beings dependent on their Creator.

TRESPASS Invade another's rights without his consent. From Latin *transpassare*, "passing across."

TRIDUUM, SACRED 9/28 Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday. From Latin *tre*, "three," plus *dies*, "days."

TRINITY, HOLY 13 The mystery of God's inmost Being: that the one God is a Trinity of Persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. From Latin *trinus*, "triad."

TRIUNE Three in one. From Latin *tres*, "three," plus *unus*, "one."

TWELVE, THE The twelve apostles.

TYPE 12/12(3) Sign, foreshadowing, or prefiguring, especially by an Old Testament event of a New Testament event. From Greek *tupos*, "impression," "figure," from *tuptein*, "strike."

TYOLOGY 12/12(3) Study of types and symbols, especially in the Bible. From Greek *tupos*, "impression," "figure," plus *logos*, "science," "knowledge."

UNICITY Oneness.

UNLEAVENED BREAD 22 Bread made without yeast, used for the Holy Eucharist by Latin-rite Catholics. From Latin *levare*, "lift."

VESTMENTS Special garments worn by bishops, priests, deacons when exercising their official duties. From Latin *vestire*, "clothe."

VICAR 5 Substitute, deputy. From Latin *vicarius*, "substitute."

VICE 29 Bad or sinful habit. From Latin *vitium*, "fault," "defect," "crime," "vice."

VIGIL 9/28 Day or evening before a prominent feast or solemnity, such as Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost. From Latin *vigil*, "awake."

VIRGIN, THE 16 Mary, the mother of Jesus.

VIRTUE 29 Good habit; a firm disposition to do good and not evil. From Latin *virtus*, "valour," "merit," from *vir*, "man."

VIRTUES, CARDINAL 29 Prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. From Latin *virtus*, "valour," "merit," from *vir*, "man," and *cardo, cardinis*, "hinge."

VIRTUES, HUMAN 29 Virtues acquired by human effort. From Latin *virtus*, "valour," "merit," from *vir*, "man."

VIRTUES, THEOLOGICAL 29 Faith, hope, and charity. From Latin *virtus*, "valour," "merit," from *vir*, "man," and Greek *theos*, "god."

VISITATION (a) Visit paid by Mary to her cousin Elizabeth immediately after the Annunciation. **(b)** Day on which Christians celebrate this event: May 31.

VOCATION 34 Calling. From Latin *vocare*, "call."

WATER, HOLY 17(1) Water blessed by a priest, asking God's blessing on all who use it.

WERT Old form of "were".

WITNESS 30 Confident profession of faith and allegiance to Christ by words, actions, and lifestyle, even when it involves danger.

WORD, THE 13 God the Son.

WORD OF GOD 12 What God has revealed through Sacred Tradition, Sacred Scripture, and the Church's magisterium.

WORKS OF MERCY, COPORAL To feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless, visit the sick and imprisoned, and bury the dead.

WORKS OF MERCY, SPIRITUAL To convert the sinner, instruct the ignorant, comfort the sorrowful, counsel the doubtful, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, and pray for the living and the dead.

WORLD, THE 26 the false maxims of the world and the society of those who love the vanities, riches, and pleasures of this world better than God.

WORLDLY Exclusively or mainly concerned with this world's affairs, not those of Heaven.

X Upper case "chi" in the Greek alphabet, the first letter of *Χριστος*, "Christos," and therefore an abbreviation for "Christ."

XMAS Abbreviation for "Christmas." See X.

XP Upper case letters "chi" and "rho" in the Greek alphabet, the first two letters of *ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ*, "CHRISTOS," and therefore an abbreviation for "CHRIST." The letters are often intertwined as shown.



YAHWEH 13 English rendering of the Hebrew *Yhwh*: "I Am He Who Is," "I Am Who I Am," or "I Am Who Am." In reading Sacred Scripture, we replace it with the title *Adonai*, "Lord."

YEAR, LITURGICAL 9 The annual cycle of seasons, solemnities, feasts, and memorials by which the Church commemorates events in the history of our salvation. From Greek *leitourgia*, "public duty, public worship," from *leitōs*, "of the people," plus *ergon*, "work."