

7th Grade Assessment Study Guide

Students should be able to:

1. List the 10 Commandments in order
2. List all 7 sacraments
3. List the 7 Capital Sins
4. Know the prayer “Apostle’s Creed” - the prayer of belief
5. Know that there are 4 marks of the church “we are one, holy, catholic, apostolic church”

Regarding the Commandments:

Keeping the Commandments allows us to have a good relationship with God. Breaking commandments puts our friendship with God at risk. Breaking a commandment is a “mortal sin”, the most serious we can commit. Less serious sins are called venial sins. The only way to be absolved from sin is to go to confession, otherwise known as Reconciliation.

Two commandments supersede all others:

1. Love God with your whole heart
2. Love your neighbor as you love yourself

Sacraments:

Baptism – welcomes us into a relationship with God and His Church through the use of holy water.

Reconciliation – our ability to confess our sins and receive forgiveness from God through a priest.

Holy Eucharist (Communion) - The core of our Catholic Faith. It is during Communion that the “consecration” of bread and wine takes place. This process changes regular bread and wine into the ACTUAL body and blood of Christ.

Confirmation – Occurs at a time when we receive the Holy Spirit. Chrism which is a special oil blessed by the Bishop are used to anoint the one being confirmed. The church recognizes this process as the time that the participant takes full responsibility for his/her spiritual life and becomes an adult member of the Catholic Church.

Matrimony – the pledging of one’s life to another through the matrimonial rights of the Church. A man and woman are joined through vows to live as husband and wife for life. These vows may only be dissolved through the process known as “annulment”.

Holy Orders – The process by which a man is joined to the Church in a life of service to God. This process includes Priests and Deacons.

Anointing of the Sick – The process by which a Priest prays over and anoints with oil, someone who is seriously sick or dying. A person may be anointed many times. Confession is also heard at this time.

*Sacraments you may only receive once in a lifetime: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders

- Sacraments of initiation: Baptism, Holy Eucharist, Confirmation
- Sacraments of healing: Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick
- Sacraments of service: Matrimony, Holy Orders

Vocabulary Words:

Covenant –
Evangelization –
Grace –
Immaculate Conception –
Messiah –
Venial Sin –
Sabbath –
Spiritual Works of Mercy –
Corporal Works of Mercy –
Annunciation -
Pentecost -
Chrism –
Gospel
Conversion –
Beatitudes –
Scripture –
Gentile –
Vocation –
Incarnation -

Holy Seasons:

Advent – The 4 weeks preceding Christmas, the time of preparation for the Savior's birth

Lent – The 40 days preceding the death of Jesus Christ. Lent begins on Ash Wednesday. Lent includes the holiest week of the year: Holy Week

Holy Week begins with Palm Sunday and is the week leading up to Easter Sunday. It includes: Holy Thursday – The night of the Last Supper and when Jesus was betrayed Judas, one of his apostles.

Good Friday – *The day that Jesus was crucified and died.* He is reported to have died at 3:00 p.m. which is why Good Friday Mass is at 3:00 p.m.

Holy Saturday – The day that Jesus’ body laid in its tomb. It is also a day of anticipation for the following day Jesus was to be resurrected as promised in scripture.

Easter Sunday – The day of Jesus’ resurrection from the dead.
Of note:

Jesus had *12 original apostles*: Bartholomew, Andrew, Peter, Phillip, Thomas, James, John, Jude, James, Judas, Simon, and Matthew

Peter became the 1st Pope – Saint Peter but was also the apostle who denied knowing Jesus after he was arrested because he was afraid of being arrested too.

Judas – Betrayed Jesus with a kiss which signaled to the Roman soldiers who Jesus was. They then arrested him.

4 Gospels – The accounts in the New Testament of Jesus’ life and mission. They were written by: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Matthew, Mark and Luke wrote stories that were similar and were therefore called “synoptic gospels”. John’s gospel is the most different from the others.

The Mass...Know the events that occur at Mass and the order in which they occur.

What happens during the Introductory Rites

Liturgy of the Word

Liturgy of the Eucharist

Concluding Rites

(If you attend Mass regularly, you should have no problem with this)