

24th Biennial Convention
of the
National Junior Knights
and its subordinate Branches
and the
National Junior Daughters
and its subordinate Courts



QUIZ BOWL
RULES AND GUIDELINES

KNIGHTS OF PETER CLAVER JUNIOR DIVISION QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS/RULES

[Revised: Friday, December 13, 2019]

1. All teams and team captains must check in with the Quiz Bowl Moderators in the assigned room on the schedule of events no later than 30 minutes before the competition is scheduled to start so that they may receive their assignment. If a team is not in the area when the competition is started, they will be disqualified.
2. A team will consist of five (5) Junior Knights and/or Junior Daughters, and one (1) Coach. The coach may be a Junior Knight, a Junior Daughter, a Senior Knight or Senior Lady.
3. Team members will compete individually; meaning that whoever hits the buzzer first will be required to answer the question without assistance or consultation from anyone else.
4. After a contestant presses the buzzer, and is recognized by the moderator, he will have up to ten (10) seconds to begin his/her answer. If a contestant's answer is not correct, a member of the opposing team will be allowed to answer the same question.
5. The time limit for each round (competition between two (2) teams) will be ten (10) minutes.
6. One point will be given for each correct answer, even if the question has more than one part. The team with the most points at the end of their round will win that round. In the case of a tie, that round will be repeated.
7. A team is expected to be "PRESENT AND ON TIME" or be disqualified. All members of a team are expected to conduct themselves in accordance with Conference/Convention Rules, or the entire team will be disqualified. A team is expected to cooperate fully with the moderator or be disqualified. The moderator, however, shall give the team one warning before disqualifying it.
8. Team competitions will be conducted using brackets. The first team from each of the six (6) Districts will be placed in the first bracket. The second team from each of the six (6) Districts will be placed in the second bracket. As a result, no team will compete against another team from its own District in its first round. Eliminations will be based on one (1) loss. It is expected that there will be three teams in the "Playoff rounds". Each playoff team will compete against each other. The team that wins two (2) playoff rounds will win the Quiz Bowl.
9. Three seniors of exceptional knowledge about Catholicism and/or the Knights of Peter Claver will be selected on site to serve as judges. Ideally, judges will include a priest and two (2) Deputies. Only the moderator, one of the two (2) coaches, or the judges themselves can call for a "Ruling" by the judges. Judges will be asked to give explanations of their rulings so that juniors can learn from them.
10. Team Recognition Awards will be given to all teams participating in the national competition. Individual Recognition Awards will be presented to members of the first and second place winning teams.
11. All rules must be observed. No team or team member will receive an award if that team or one of its members is disqualified.

SAINT PETER CLAVER

A member of the Society of Jesus, Saint Peter Claver was born in Catalan Village of Verdu in Northern Spain in 1580. At thirteen years old, Peter Claver decided that he wanted to be a priest.

He received his initial academic degrees from the University of Barcelona. It is believed that Alphonsus Rodriguez, the saintly door-keeper at the University of Barcelona, learned from God the future mission for Father Peter Claver, and thenceforth never ceased exhorting him to set out to evangelize the Spanish possessions in America. Alphonsus Rodriguez taught Father Peter Claver four precepts to sanctity, namely: (a) to seek God in all things; (b) to strive to achieve total submission to your superiors; (c) to direct all actions to the greater glory of God; and (d) to work zealously for the salvation of souls.

Having died on September 8, 1654 in Cartagena, Colombia, Father Peter Claver was beatified two centuries later by Pope Blessed Pius IX on July 16, 1850, and canonized by Pope Leo XIII on January 15, 1888. One of the miracles that led to Father Peter Claver's canonization took place at the Shrine of Saint Joseph in Saint Louis, Missouri on March 5, 1864.

He is well known for having ministered to the African slaves at Cartagena in Colombia, South America. Less than a decade after his canonization, Saint Peter Claver was proclaimed the special patron of all the Catholic missions among the Negroes on July 7, 1896. Almost a century later, on November 18, 1985, President Belisario Betancur of Colombia, signed a law bestowing on Saint Peter Claver the title, "Precursor in the Defense of Human Rights."

KNIGHTS OF PETER CLAVER

ABSTRACT: The Knights of Peter Claver is a faith-based fraternal order with councils and courts throughout the United States and in South America. The Knights of Peter Claver are named for Saint Peter Claver, a Jesuit priest from Spain who ministered to African slaves in Cartagena, Colombia in the 1600s. Because of the concern the Church would lose Blacks to fraternal and secular organizations—and in light of the fact that Blacks could not readily join the Knights of Columbus—the Knights of Peter Claver was founded on November 7, 1909 in Mobile, Alabama by four priests of Saint Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart (the Josephites) and three lay men with the expressed purpose of being a Catholic fraternal society to serve African Americans and people of color. The order has been led by seventeen worthy Supreme Knights, and presently by the Most Worthy Supreme Knight James K. Ellis of the Diocese of Galveston-Houston in Texas. The Ladies Auxiliary is a strong division of the Order, which shares in the virtuous work of the Knights. Since 1926, the Ladies Auxiliary has been headed by thirteen noble and dignified Supreme Ladies, and presently by the Most Esteemed Supreme Lady Vertelle Amos Kenion of the Diocese of Charleston in South Carolina. The Order is particularly proud of the Junior Divisions, which are led by high school youth, Junior Supreme Knight Kamare Narcisse of Lafayette, Louisiana, and Junior Supreme Lady Kennedy Wiltz of Houston, Texas.

ORGANIZATION. Four priests of Saint Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart (the Josephites) and three lay men founded the Knights of Peter Claver in 1909 in Mobile, Alabama. The priests were Josephite Father Conrad Rebesh, Josephite Father John Dorsey, Josephite Father Samuel J. Kelly, and Josephite Father John P. Van Baast. The lay men were Gilbert Faustina, Frank Collins, and Frank Trenier. Today, comprised

of six major divisions—National Council of the Knights of Peter Claver and its subordinate Councils; National Court and its subordinate Courts; the National Junior Knights and its subordinate Branches; National Junior Daughters and its subordinate Courts; Supreme General Assembly Fourth Degree and its subordinate Assemblies; and Supreme General Chapter and its subordinate Chapters—the whole family of the Knights of Peter Claver is the largest fraternal organization of predominately Black Catholic lay persons in the United States.

The supreme legislative body of the Order is the National Council, which is vested with full power and authority to make, alter, and repeal all laws, rules, and regulations for the government, management, control, and discipline of any divisions of the Order and/or its members.

OBJECTIVES. The objectives of the Order are to be a staunch supporter to the local pastor of the parish and to the bishop of the diocese; to participate collectively in various parish and community activities; to promote Civic Improvements; to encourage lay apostolic and Catholic action; to make contributions to worthwhile causes; to award scholarships; to foster recreational assemblies and facilities; to develop youth; and to provide social and intellectual fellowship for its members.

NATIONAL OFFICE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AND *THE CLAVERITE*. While founded in Mobile, the KPC National Office is presently in New Orleans. Presently known as the Office of Executive Director since 1999, the office of the Executive Secretary for the Knights of Peter Claver was created on August 2, 1960 to direct or administer the business pertaining to the National Office. Currently, the Office of Executive Director is held by Brother Grant A. Jones. There have been eight Executive Secretaries/Directors: Thomas R. Lee, Jr. (1960-1962), Huntington H. Dusau (1962-1964), Wallace L. Young, Jr. (1964-1972), W. Charles Keyes, Jr. (1972-2004), Athanase J. Jones, Jr. (2004-2005), H. Bronco Henderson (2006-2008), Michael J. Taylor (2010-2012), and Grant A. Jones (2013-Present) During the periods of vacancy in the Office of Executive Director, Past Supreme Knight Arthur C. McFarland, Past Supreme Knight Paul C. Condoll, Past National Secretary James Kelly Terry, and Past Supreme Knight Gene A. Phillips, Sr., and Past Deputy of the Gulf Coast Grant A. Jones served as Interim Administrator.

While the present official organ of the Order is *The Claverite*, the first official organ of the Order was *The Shield* which was first published in November 1910 in Mobile. The first editor of *The Shield* was Frank Trenier, National Secretary and a charter member. Successor to *The Shield* is *The Claverite*, which was authorized as a monthly publication in 1922. Joseph H. Rieras was the first editor of *The Claverite*. In 1948, *The Claverite* became a quarterly publication.

KNIGHTS DIVISION. As of 2016, there have been seventeen Supreme Knights namely: Gilbert Faustina (1909-1926); Louis Israel (1926-1940); Alphonse Pierre (1941); John H. Clouser (1941-1946); J. Roland Prejean (1946-1952); Beverly V. Baranco, Jr. (1952-1958); Eugene B. Perry (1958-1964); Shields G. Gilmore, Jr. (1964-1970); Ernest Granger, Sr. (1970-1976); Murry J. Frank (1976-1982); Chester J. Jones (1982-1988); Paul C. Condoll (1988-1994); A. Jackie Elly (1994-2000); Arthur C. McFarland (2000-2006); Gene A. Phillips, Sr. (2006-2010); F. DeKarlos Blackmon (2010-2016); and James K. Ellis (2016-Present).

LADIES AUXILIARY. The Knights of Peter Claver Ladies Auxiliary was authorized in Opelousas, Louisiana. Not only was the Ladies Auxiliary authorized in August 1922, but also was its constitution adopted. As of 2015, there have been fourteen Supreme Ladies: M.L. Lunnon (1926-1928); A.R. Aubry (1928-1952); E.B. Jones (1952-1958) Inez Y. Bowman (1958-1964); Thelma P. Lombard (1964-1970); Florence W. Lee (1970-1976); Elise LeNoir Morris (1976-1982); Consuella M. Broussard (1982-1988); Dorothy B.

Henderson (1988-1994); Leodia Gooch (1994-2000); Mary L. Briers (2000-2006); Geralyn C. Shelvin (2006-2012); Vertelle A. Kenion (2012-2018); and Micaela Leblanc (2018-Present).

JUNIOR DAUGHTERS AND JUNIOR KNIGHTS. The Junior Daughters Division was organized August 5, 1930 in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Elizabeth Thomas and Fannie Jones were the organizers of the Junior Daughters. The Junior Knights were authorized on January 14, 1917, and was established as a Division of the Order effective October 1, 1935. Josephite Father Joseph Van Baast compiled the first constitution for the Junior Knights.

The Junior Division strives to meet the interests and needs of its membership in four major ways: (1) Spiritual: To supplement the formal instructional religious training received in church, home and school; (2) Social: To cultivate the many social graces; to develop poise and confidence in social situations; to enjoy companionship of other young people in wholesome surroundings; (3) Physical: To develop physical efficiency through a program of activities built upon youth functioning in the light of their capacities; and (4) Civic-Cultural: To cultivate interest and taste will produce a more profitable use of leisure hours; to develop an appreciation of their duties as Catholics and as citizens.

The Junior Division has participated in many worthwhile contributions to Catholic institutions and parishes on the local, state/district, and national levels. The Junior Daughters participate in many drives and activities such as Sickle Cell Anemia, Claver Basket, National Aids Foundation, and the National Council of Negro Women Brown Boxes. The Junior Daughters and Junior Knights have the opportunity to receive scholarships at all levels of the Order and are collaborating members of the National Federation of Catholic Youth Ministry. Each term of Junior National Officers is two years.

National Counselors of the Junior Daughters. There have been sixteen National Counselors of the Junior Daughters: Elizabeth Thomas (1930-1952); Prudence Baham (1952); Christine Burges (1952-1956); Hortense Smith (1956-1960); Evelyn Barial (1960-1966); Ursule Stewart (1966-1968); Evelyn Barial (1968-1970); James Etta McCoy (1970-1976); Theresa L. Ray (1976-1982); Herdine M. Scott (1982-1988); E. Annetta Wilson (1988-1994); Cynthia Lyons-Jackson (1994-2000); Elsa R. Phillips (2000-2006); Diane T. Asberry (2006-2012); Katie Guidry-Johnson (2012-2018); and Cheryl Flotte (2018-Present).

Junior Supreme Ladies. There have been twenty-one Junior Supreme Ladies: Marie Boykins (1975-1977); Robin Landry (1977-1979); Carmen Norris (1979-1981); Kimberly Crawford (1981-1983); Miyoka Broussard (1983-1985); Michelle Delille (1985-1987); Monique Ware (1987-1989); Kimberly Evans (1989-1991); Deidra Jackson (1991-1993); Tenisha Kent (1993-1995); Constance Washington (1995-1997); Blair Friday (1997-1999); Reinye Bridges (1999-2001); Latoya Landry (2001-2003); Raimy Living (2003-2005); Gabrielle Deculus (2005-2007); Jasmine Chavis (2007-2009); Brianna Batiste (2009-2011); Kyleigh Alanna Chevis (2011-2015), Callia Cox (2015-2017), and Kennedy Wiltz (2017-Present).

Directors General of Junior Knights. To date, the Order has had thirteen Directors General of Junior Knights, namely: Clifford J. Lemelle—who served as Deputy Supreme Knight and Director General (1958-1060); Edward Ray (1968-1974); Willie Polk (1974); John Martin (1974-1976); Craig Gillory (1976-1978); Barry M. Tyler (1978-1984); Wallace A. Burgeios, Sr. (1984-1986); Earl D. Harvey, Jr. (1986-1992); Elmo J. Pratt (1992-1996); Ronald J. Berard (1996-2002); James A. Coleman, Sr. (2002-2008); Tilmon D. King (2008-2014); and Dr. Christopher Pichon, Sr. (2014-Present).

Junior Supreme Knights. To date, the Order has had twenty-one Junior Supreme Knights, namely: Kenneth Burrell (1975-1977); Lester Cormier (1977-1978); Ernest Snowden (1978-1979); James K.

Cole (1979-1981); Anthony Levy (1981-1983); Raymond Fontenot (1983-1987); Timothy Ray (1987-1989); Tracey E. Ambrose (1989-1991); Harry J. Clark (1991-1993); Joseph Babineaux, Jr. (1993-1995); Patrick Blake (1995-1997); Jeremy Miles (1997-1999); Raython Fleeks (1999-2001); Brandt K. Lewis (2001-2003); Jared Joseph (2003-2005); John J. Coleman (2005-2007); Austin Richards (2007); E. Desmond Taylor (2007-2011); Creighton Guillory (2011-2015); Carrington Guillory (2015-2019); and Kamare Narcisse (2019-Present).

Of noteworthy significance is that Branch and Junior Court No. 181 holds the distinction of having Junior Supreme Knight Anthony Levy and Junior Supreme Lady Kimberly Crawford serving simultaneously (1981-1983).

MERITORIOUS FOURTH DEGREE KNIGHTS. The need for a meritorious degree was first considered in 1917, and the Fourth Degree Knights were established in 1926. Supreme Knight Gilbert Faustina served as the first Supreme Navigator of the Fourth Degree Knights. The Supreme General Assembly elects a Supreme Navigator and eight (8) Supreme Officers to govern the Fourth Degree Knights. Fourth Degree Grand Assemblies differ from Councils and are led by a separate set of elected officers. Each Grand Assembly is led by a Navigator. Other officers include the Captain, Comptroller, Purser, Scribe, Steward, Pilot and Sentinels. Assembly officers are properly addressed by using the title “Faithful” (e.g., Faithful Navigator). There is only one Assembly for any given metropolitan area. The Fourth Degree Honor Guard is the most visible arm of the Knights, as they are often seen in parades and other events wearing their colorful regalia.

In the Meritorious Fourth Degree Division, there have been seventeen Supreme Navigators: Gilbert Faustina (1926-1940); Oscar Figaro (1940-1943); Edward E. Cross, Sr. (1943); Peter Chenier (1943-1946); Ernest E. Delpit (1946-1950); Thomas R. Lee, Jr. (1950-1958); Felton Lawrence (1958-1970); Reginald Rouzan (1970-1982); James M. Seals, Jr. (1982-1988); Charles D. Proctor (1988-1990); Sylvester Davis (1990-1995); Dwight Alexander (1995-2002); Harry Beevers (2002-2008); James A. Neal (2008-2014); Daniel Santos (2014-2016); Lawrence Sylvester (2016-2018); and Stephen Randall (2018-Present).

MERITORIOUS FOURTH DEGREE LADIES OF GRACE. The Fourth Degree Ladies of Grace were authorized in 1979, and the first Ladies of Grace Chapters were established in February 1981. The Supreme General Chapter elects a Supreme Navigator and seven (7) Supreme Officers to govern the Fourth Degree Ladies of Grace. Fourth Degree Grand Chapters differ from subordinate Courts and are led by a separate set of elected officers. Each Grand Chapter is led by a Navigator. Other officers include the Captain, Comptroller, Purser, Scribe, Steward, Pilot and Sentinels. Chapter officers are properly addressed by using the title “Faithful” (e.g., Faithful Navigator). There is only one Chapter for any given metropolitan area. Among the many charitable works of the Meritorious Fourth Degree Ladies of Grace are the “Educate the Religious” and “Partners in Education” projects.

In the Meritorious Fourth Degree Ladies of Grace Division, there have been nine Supreme Navigators: Mattie Lampkins (1981-1982); Rose A. Labostrie (1982-1986); Henrietta R. Porter (1986-1992); Irene T. Green (1992-1998); Juanita Burden (1998-2002); Geralyn C. Shelvin (2002-2006); Michelle C. Jackson (2006-2008); Audrey Woods (2008-2014); and Marion Smith Reynoso (2014-present). Geralyn Shelvin holds the distinction of having served as both Supreme Navigator and Supreme Lady.

DISTRICTS AND STATES. The Order is divided into six major geographical districts/states: Gulf Coast, Louisiana, Texas, Central States, Northern States, and Western States. The six districts/states are comprised of the following civil jurisdictions—

1. Gulf Coast District: Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida North Carolina, and Colombia, South America
2. Louisiana: the entire State of Louisiana
3. Texas: the entire State of Texas
4. Central States: Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Colorado and Nebraska
5. Northern States: Illinois, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Virginia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia
6. Western States: Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington

New districts/states may be created by the National Council upon application of a majority of Councils within any State, providing that State has a total membership of one thousand (1,000) or more members; or a majority of Councils within several adjoining U.S. states whose total membership shall exceed five hundred (500) members; or any foreign country whose total membership shall exceed one thousand (1,000).

Each district/state is headed by a deputy for each the Knights Division and the Ladies Division, who is elected biennially at their respective Conference. The District or State Conference is the body of Subordinate Councils or Courts organized for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest and for the welfare of the Order. The District and State Deputies are the ranking officers in their respective states or districts, and represent the Order in their assigned districts or states.

The current District and State Deputies are as follows:

1. Gulf Coast: Bro. Carlton Robinson and Lady Thayer Sturgis
2. Louisiana: Bro. Corey JeanLouis and Lady Mable Julien Taylor
3. Texas: Bro. Adrian Adams and Lady Janae Tinsley
4. Central States: Bro. James Callahan III and Lady Alma Moore
5. Northern States: Bro. Joseph Bradfield and Lady Kim Procter
6. Western States: Bro. Bruce Sampson and Lady Lori McCoy Shuler

NATIONAL PROGRAMS AND AWARDS

The Order currently sponsors a number of major programs. Some are mentioned below:

Through the Scholarship Program, the Order awards scholarships to practicing Catholics, who are graduating from high school. The two major national scholarships are named for the late National Secretary Thomas R. Lee, Jr. and the late Director General of the Junior Knights Willie Polk, Jr.

Through Soaring High: A Tutorial Program, the Order provides tutorial assistance, afterschool homework assistance, arithmetic, reading, testing, and other skills needed for academic achievement.

Through the Charity Appeal Fund Program, funds are allocated to meet the needs of churches, schools, social services programs and other worthy human needs.

Through the Sickle Cell National Project, the Order provides funds to victims of Sickle Cell Anemia and to institutions or individuals that provide research in this area.

Through the Human Development (Social Justice) Program, the Order provides funds to be used for humanitarian causes.

The Order currently presents awards for outstanding service to people who hold high the ideals of the Knights of Peter Claver and Ladies Auxiliary. Some are mentioned below:

The Gold Medal of Merit is an award presented to those without regard to national origin, or creed, who has in his/her field of endeavor, or independently, contributed toward the advancement of mutual understanding, enhanced and enriched the prestige and dignity of the individual and fostered the cause of better human relations of mankind.

The Silver Medal of Merit is an award presented to those based on significant and outstanding contributions for the Good of the Order; personal achievements of contributions to the Church and community and individual examples of outstanding Catholic leadership. The award is restricted to the members of the Order.

The Faithful Service Award is presented to those members of the Order who have been outstandingly faithful to the ideals of Claverism for twenty-five (25), fifty (50), or seventy-five (75) years (upon verification of the member's faithful service by the National Office).

Other major annual awards include, but are not limited to, Grand Knight of the Year, Grand Lady of the Year, James Coleman Commander of the Year, Christopher Pichon II Dedicated Commander of the Year, Counselor of the Year, Council of the Year, Court of the Year, and Family of the Year.

Of noteworthy significance is the fact that the Order donated \$100,000 toward the construction of Our Mother of Africa Chapel in the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, District of Columbia. As well, the Order donated \$200,000 to Xavier University of Louisiana. Each year, Xavier University awards three funded scholarships in the name of the first three Supreme Knights, Gilbert Faustina, Louis Israel, and Alphonse Pierre.

CATECHESIS AND THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS

There are currently eight (8) active Black Catholic Bishops: Archbishop Wilton D. Gregory, Archbishop of Washington, D.C.; Bishop Edward K. Braxton, Bishop of Belleville; Bishop Shelton J. Fabre, Bishop of Houma-Thibodaux; Bishop Curtis J. Guillory SVD, Bishop of Beaumont; Bishop Roy E. Campbell, Jr. Auxiliary Bishop of Washington; Bishop George Murry SJ, Bishop of Youngstown; Bishop Joseph N. Perry, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago; and Bishop Fernand Cheri, III, OFM, Auxiliary Bishop of New Orleans.

There are currently five (5) retired Black Catholic Bishops: Bishop Gordon D. Bennett SJ, Bishop Emeritus, Diocese of Mandeville; Bishop Martin D. Holley, Bishop Emeritus, Diocese of Memphis; Bishop John H. Ricard SSJ, Bishop Emeritus, Diocese of Pensacola-Tallahassee; and Bishop Guy A. Sansaricq, Auxiliary Bishop Emeritus of Brooklyn, Bishop J. Terry Steib, SVD, Bishop Emeritus of Memphis.

There are currently thirteen (13) deceased Black Catholic Bishops: Bishop James August Healy (1830-1900); Bishop Raymond Rodly Caesar, SVD (1932-1987); Bishop Harold R. Perry, SVD (1916-1991); Archbishop James P. Lyke, OFM (1939-1992); Bishop Carl A. Fisher, SSJ (1945-1993); Bishop Emerson J. Moore (1938-1995); Bishop Joseph A. Francis SVD (1923-1997); Archbishop Eugene A. Marino SSJ (1934-2000); Bishop Moses B. Anderson SSE (1928-2013); Bishop Leonard Olivier SVD (1923 – 2014) Bishop Dominic Carmon, SVD (1930-2018); Bishop Joseph L. Howze (1923-2019); Bishop Elliott G. Thomas (1926-2019)

STATIONS OF THE CROSS. The Stations of the Cross commemorate the stops along the Via Dolorosa (Latin: way of sorrow), Jesus' journey of about a mile from Pilate's court, the praetorium, to Calvary and the tomb. Legend has it that Mary often retraced the sorrowful way her son made on Good Friday. There are fourteen stations: (Station 1) Jesus is condemned to die; (Station 2) Jesus receives his cross to carry; (Station 3) Jesus falls the first time; (Station 4) Jesus meets His Mother; (Station 5) Simon of Cyrene helps Jesus carry His cross; (Station 6) Veronica wipes the face of Jesus; (Station 7) Jesus falls the second time; (Station 8) Jesus meets the women of Jerusalem; (Station 9) Jesus falls the third time; (Station 10) Jesus' clothes are taken away; (Station 11) Jesus is nailed to the Cross; (Station 12) Christ dies on the Cross; (Station 13) Jesus' body is taken down from the cross; and (Station 14) Jesus is laid in the tomb.

HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION. Sunday is the day on which the paschal mystery is celebrated in light of the apostolic tradition and is to be observed as the foremost holy day of obligation in the universal Church. Also to be observed are the day of the Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Epiphany, the Ascension and the Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ, Holy Mary Mother of God and her Immaculate Conception and Assumption, Saint Joseph, the Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, and finally, All Saints.

The complementary norm for the United States provides for 6 holy days, in addition to all Sundays:

- 1) January 1, the solemnity of Mary, Mother of God
- 2) Thursday of the Sixth Week of Easter, the solemnity of the Ascension
- 3) August 15, the solemnity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- 4) November 1, the solemnity of All Saints
- 5) December 8, the solemnity of the Immaculate Conception
- 6) December 25, the solemnity of the Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ

SEVEN SACRAMENTS. The seven sacraments are ceremonies that point to what is sacred, significant and important for Christians. They are special occasions for experiencing God's saving presence. That's what theologians mean when they say that sacraments are at the same time signs and instruments of God's grace. The seven sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Marriage, and Holy Orders.

1. Baptism is the first step in a lifelong journey of commitment and discipleship. Baptism is the Church's way of celebrating and enacting the embrace of God.
2. Eucharist, or Communion, is both a sacrifice and a meal. We believe in the real presence of Jesus, who died for our sins. As we receive Christ's Body and Blood, we also are nourished spiritually and brought closer to God.
3. Reconciliation (also known as Penance, or Penance and Reconciliation) has three elements: conversion, confession and celebration. In it we find God's unconditional forgiveness; as a result we are called to forgive others.

4. Confirmation is a deepening of baptismal gifts. It is one of the three Sacraments of Initiation for Catholics. It is most often associated with the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
5. Marriage, or Holy Matrimony, is a public sign that one gives oneself totally to this other person. It is also a public statement about God: the loving union of husband and wife speaks of family values and also God's values.
6. Holy Orders, or Ordination, leads other Catholics by bringing them the sacraments (especially the Eucharist), by proclaiming the Gospel, and by providing other means to holiness. There are three orders: the diaconate (deacons), presbyterate (priests), and episcopate (bishops).
7. Anointing of the Sick, formerly known as Last Rites or Extreme Unction, is a ritual of healing appropriate not only for physical but also for mental and spiritual sickness.

The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist. The Sacraments of Healing are Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick. The Sacraments of Service are Marriage and Holy Orders.

ROSARY. The Rosary focuses on the life of Christ from the Scriptures...it is partly a history lesson. To that end, the beads of the Rosary are divided into five decades (or sections); each decade represents an event from the life of Christ. These five events are grouped into a set of Mysteries, that is a "truth" from the life of Christ. There are four sets of these "mysteries" of five events each...each focused on important part of the life of Christ.

Glorious Mysteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resurrection The Ascension The descent of the Holy Spirit The Assumption The Crowning of the Blessed Virgin
Sorrowful Mysteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agony in the Garden The Scourging at the Pillar The Crowning with Thorns The Carrying of the Cross The Crucifixion.
Joyful Mysteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Annunciation The Visitation The Nativity The Presentation The Finding in the Temple
Luminous Mysteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Baptism in the Jordan The Wedding at Cana The Proclamation of the Kingdom The Transfiguration The Institution of the Eucharist

COMMEMORATING THE SAINTS

1. Saint Augustine was born in 354 A.D. in the town of Thagaste, in what would today be Algeria. After a rowdy early life, he repented, and went on to write the classics, "Confessions" and "The City of God." He died in 430. Augustine fought against heretical movements such as Arianism. He served for 30 years as the bishop of Hippo. Augustine is revered by many denominations and the oldest city in North America, Saint Augustine, Florida is named after him.
2. Saint Anthony the Great is credited with being the inspiration of the monastic movement, which taught the virtues of contemplation, tranquility and prayer. He became known as the patron of those suffering from infectious diseases. Saint Anthony hailed from Herakleopolis in northern Egypt. He is regarded as one of the most influential saints in the Coptic Orthodox Church, and honored by many other denominations as well. Hymns in his memory compare his life to those of Elijah and John the Baptist.
3. Saint Isidore was an abbot in Pelusium, which would today be in northeast Egypt. He wrote ten thousand letters, of which two thousand survive. His feast day is February 4. Saint Isidore's defense of Saint John Chrysostom is among his most important writings. Isidore taught that sincere love of God, not hope to gain or fear of punishment, ought to be our motive for practicing virtues. He supported Saint Paul's teaching on chastity prior to marriage, but said that even this was superseded in ultimate importance by obedience to the Ten Commandments.
4. Saint Moses was born in Egypt. He at first led a life of crime, but repented when offered shelter at a monastery. He would later die at the hands of brigands who attacked the monastery. Saint Moses lived from 330-405 A.D. He is regarded as a patron saint of non-violence. He was born in Egypt and spent time living in what would today be parts of Egypt and Ethiopia. Saint Moses is addressed by the titles "the Ethiopian" and "the Strong," among others.
5. Saint Athanasius was born in Alexandria, Egypt. He wrote "On the Incarnation." He helped codify the books of the New Testament, and attended the First Council of Nicea in 325, which produced the Nicene Creed. Saint Athanasius' feast day is January 18. The Coptic Orthodox Church honors him with the title "Defender of the Faith." He was highly influential in defeating the popular heresy of Arianism. Some go so far as to credit Saint Athanasius with authorship of the Nicene Creed itself.
6. Saints Perpetua and Felicity were from Carthage. They converted to Christianity during the reign of Septimus Severus. One was a noblewoman, the other her slave. They refused to give up their faith, and became martyrs. Perpetua was from a noble family, and Felicity was her slave. They were executed along with Revocatus, Saturus and Saturninus.
7. Saint Fulgentius was the son of a politician. He joined a monastery and had to flee persecution. He founded a monastery at Byzacena, and later became bishop of Ruspe, an office he retained until his death in 533. Byzacena and Ruspe are today in Tunisia. Saint Fulgentius' feast day is January 1.
8. Saint Nemesian was a bishop in Numidia, which is today in Algeria. The Roman governor of the province persecuted Christians. The bishop was sentenced to hard labor in the quarry at Sigum where he died. During his labors, Saint Nemesian corresponded with Saint Cyprian. Nemesian's feast day is September 10.

9. Saint Speratus and eleven companions suffered terribly under Roman persecution. Arrested and tried for his faith, this man said they had all led peaceful lives, and he would not acknowledge the Roman emperor. "The Acta (or Acts) of the Scilitan Martyrs" is believed to have been the first Christian document written in Latin. A basilica was built in their memory in Carthage. At his trial, Saint Speratus declared, "I serve that God whom no man hath seen, nor with these eyes can see." The feast day of Saint Speratus and those who died with him is July 17.

10. Saint Optatus was the bishop of Milevis (Numidia, today Algeria). He wrote extensively against the heresy of Donatism. The saint was known for his great charity and for his rigorous defenses of the sacraments. His feast day is June 4. He is mentioned in "De Doctrina Christiana" (On Christian Doctrine) by Saint Augustine.

11. Saint Isaac Jogues and his companions were the first officially recognized martyrs of the North American continent officially recognized by the Church. He was a Jesuit priest, missionary, and martyr who traveled and worked among the native populations in North America. Jogues, Jean de Brébeuf and six other martyred missionaries, all Jesuits or laymen associated with them, were canonized in 1930, and are known as "The North American Martyrs."

12. Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini was the first United States citizen to be canonized; she became a U.S. citizen in 1909. Her deep trust in the loving care of her God gave her the strength to be a valiant woman doing the work of Christ. Frances Xavier Cabrini founded 67 institutions dedicated to caring for the poor, the abandoned, the uneducated and the sick. Seeing great need among Italian immigrants who were losing their faith, she organized schools and adult education classes.

13. Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton is one of the keystones of the American Catholic Church. She founded the first American religious community for women, the Sisters of Charity. She opened the first American parish school and established the first American Catholic orphanage. All this she did in the span of 46 years while raising her five children.

14. Saint John Neumann, as bishop of Philadelphia, organized the parochial school system into a diocesan system. Gifted with outstanding organizing ability, he drew into the city many teaching communities of sisters and the Christian Brothers. Well-known for his holiness and learning, spiritual writing and preaching, on October 13, 1963, John Neumann became the first American bishop to be beatified. Canonized in 1977, he is buried in St. Peter the Apostle Church in Philadelphia.

15. Saint Katharine Drexel and her first band of nuns (Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored) opened a boarding school in Santa Fe. A string of foundations followed. By 1942 she had a system of black Catholic schools in 13 states, plus 40 mission centers and 23 rural schools. Segregationists harassed her work, even burning a school in Pennsylvania. In all, she established 50 missions for Indians in 16 states. Her crowning achievement was the founding of Xavier University in New Orleans, the first Catholic university in the United States for African Americans.

SAMPLING OF CATHOLIC VOCABULARY

1. Absolution is an act by which a priest, acting as the agent of Christ, grants forgiveness of sins in the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
2. Adoration refers to the external acts of reverent admiration or honor given to a thing or person.
3. Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament is a prayer to Christ, who is recognized as being truly present in the Sacrament. During Adoration, the Blessed Sacrament is displayed in a monstrance for the people.
4. Alb refers to the white garment covering one's street clothes during liturgical celebrations.
5. The Gospel Acclamation is an acclamation of praise to God which ordinarily follows the second reading and prepares the assembly for the Gospel.
6. The Altar is a table on which the sacrifice of the Mass is offered to God. It is the center of importance in the place where the Mass is celebrated. It is also referred to as "The Table of the Lord."
7. Amen is a Hebrew word meaning truly, it is true. As the concluding word of prayers, it expresses assent to and acceptance of God's will.
8. The terms, Apostle - Apostolic – Disciple, literally means "one sent." Normally this refers to the twelve (12) men chosen by Jesus to be the bearers of his teachings to the world. The term "apostolic" generally refers back to the twelve apostles. In the Church it characterizes certain documents, appointments or structures initiated by the Pope or the Holy See. The term "disciple" refers to one who follows the teachings of Jesus.
9. An Apostolate is the ministry or work of an apostle. In Catholic usage, it is a term covering all kinds and areas of work and endeavor for the service of God and the Church and the good of people.
10. The Apostolic Nunciature is the office of the Holy Father's representative to a country or to the Church in that country. The Apostolic Nunciature in the United States is in Washington, DC.
11. Archbishop is the title given automatically to bishops who lead archdioceses. The title may also be bestowed on bishops with special duties as nuncios.
12. An Archdiocese is the chief diocese of an ecclesiastical province.
13. The Aspergillum is a vessel or device used for sprinkling holy water during special blessings.
14. Assembly ordinarily refers to those present to celebrate the liturgy. Some people use the terms, the community, the church, the worshippers, the faithful, or the congregation.
15. An Auxiliary Bishop is a bishop assigned to a diocese or archdiocese to assist the residential bishop.

16. A Basilica is a church to which special privileges are attached. It is a title of honor given to various kinds of churches.
17. Beatification is the Final step toward canonization of a saint.
18. The Bishop is the chief priest of a diocese. Bishops are responsible for the pastoral care of their dioceses. In addition, bishops have a responsibility to act in council with other bishops to guide the Church.
19. The Blessed Sacrament is the Eucharist, the Body and Blood of Christ, whether at the Mass or reserved in the tabernacle or a place of repose in a church or oratory.
20. The Book of Gospels is the book used at Mass which contains the Gospel texts, from which the priest or deacon proclaims the Gospel of the day.
21. Bread and Wine are the elements used in the celebration of Eucharist (unleavened bread and natural pure wine). Catholics believe the bread and wine actually become the Body and Blood of Christ.
22. A religious Brother is a man who is a member of a religious order, but is not ordained or studying for the priesthood.
23. The term Canon is Greek for rule, norm, standard, measure. It designates the Canon of Sacred Scripture, the list of books recognized by the Church as inspired by the Holy Spirit.
24. Canon Law is the collection of laws (canons) governing administration of the Roman Catholic Church. All aspects of Church life are addressed in the Code, including its administrative structure, the sacraments, and the teaching office of the Church, among others.
25. Canonization is a declaration by the Pope that a person who died a martyr or practiced Christian virtue to a heroic degree is in heaven and is worthy of honor and imitation by the faithful. Verification of miracles is required for canonization (except for martyrs).
26. The Cantor is one who leads the singing during the liturgy (i.e., the responsorial psalm).
27. Cardinals are appointed by the Pope and constitute the senate of the Church. They aid the Pope as his chief counselors. They elect the successors of Saint Peter.
28. A Cassock is a non-liturgical, full-length, close-fitting robe for use by priests and other clerics under liturgical vestments; ordinarily black for priests, violet for bishops and other prelates, red for cardinals, and white for the Pope.
29. Catechesis is religious instruction and formation for persons preparing for baptism (catechumens) and for the faithful in various stages of spiritual development.
30. The term Catechetical means referring to catechesis.
31. The term Catechetics is from the Greek meaning "to sound forth," it is the procedure for teaching religion.

32. The Cathedral is the major church in an archdiocese or diocese. It is the seat of the local Ordinary (diocesan bishop, religious superior or other authority).
33. Catholic is the Greek word for universal. It was first used in the title Catholic Church in a letter written by Saint Ignatius of Antioch to the Christians of Smyrna about 107 A.D.
34. Catholic Relief Services is an overseas aid agency established by Catholics in the United States.
35. The Chalice is the cup used to hold the wine that is consecrated to become the Blood of Christ.
36. The Chancellor is the chief archivist of the official records of a diocese. The chancellor is also a notary and secretary of the diocesan curia.
37. A Charism is a spiritual gift given for the good of the Church to an individual or a group of people, especially in a religious community. Men and women religious reflect a specific aspect of the life of Jesus Christ and contribute to the building up of the Church through their charism.
38. Charisms may also be termed for the gifts or graces given by God to persons for the good of others and the Church.
39. The Chasuble is the vestment worn over the alb by priests, and bishops when celebrating the Mass.
40. Christ is the title of Jesus, derived from Greek translation Kyrios of the Hebrew term Messiah, meaning the Anointed of God.
41. Church refers to the universal Church that is spread throughout the world; and the local Church is that of a particular locality, such as a diocese. The Church embraces all its members—on earth, in heaven and in purgatory.
42. The Ciborium is a vessel used to hold the consecrated bread for the distribution of the Body of Christ during communion.
43. Clergy is a collective term referring to male persons who administer the rites of the Church through Holy Orders.
44. The Cloister is the part of a convent or monastery reserved for use by members of the order that live in that facility.
45. The College of Cardinals is made up of the cardinals of the Church, who advise the Pope, assist in the central administration of the Church, head the various curial offices and congregations, administer the Holy See during a vacancy, and elect a new Pope.
46. The College of Consultors is a consultative group of priests, appointed to five-year terms by the bishop from among members of the Presbyteral Council, which fulfills various functions specified in the Code of Canon Law and assists the bishop as needed.
47. Collegiality refers to the shared responsibility and authority that the whole college of bishops, headed by the Pope, has for the teaching, sanctification and government of the Church.

48. The Concluding Rite is the brief rite which consists of the celebrant's greeting to all present, final blessing and dismissal; followed by a concluding song and concluding procession.
49. Confession is an element of the Sacrament of Reconciliation, not a term for the sacrament.
50. Consecration is the prayer and blessing during which the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ.
51. A Contemplative is a religious man or woman who devotes his/her entire life in the cloister to prayer and reflection.
52. Convent, in common usage, is the term refers to a house of women religious.
53. The Crosier is the pastoral staff which a bishop or abbot carries when he presides at the liturgy.
54. The Dalmatic is the vestment the deacon wears over the alb on solemn occasions.
55. The Deacon is an ordained minister who assists the Celebrant during the Liturgy of the Word and at the altar for the Liturgy of the Eucharist.
56. The Diaconate is the first order or grade in ordained ministry. Any man who is to be ordained to the priesthood must first be ordained as a transitional deacon. Deacons serve in the ministry of liturgy, of the word, and of charity. The Permanent Diaconate is for men who do not plan to become ordained priests. The program is open to both married and unmarried men.
57. A Diocese is a particular church; a fully organized ecclesiastical jurisdiction under the pastoral direction of a bishop as local Ordinary.
58. A Dispensation is an exemption from Church law.
59. A Doxology is the response of the people acclaiming the sovereignty of God.
60. Eastern-Rite (Oriental) Church is a term used to describe the Catholic churches which developed in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa. They have their own distinctive liturgical and organizational systems. Each is considered equal to the Latin rite within the Church.
61. Ecclesial means having to do with the Church in general or the life of the Church.
62. Ecclesiastical refers to official structures or legal and organizational aspects of the Church.
63. Ecumenical refers to a movement for spiritual understanding and unity among Christians and their churches. The term also is extended to apply to efforts toward greater understanding and cooperation between Christians and members of other faiths.
64. An Encyclical is a pastoral letter addressed by the Pope to the whole Church.
65. The term Episcopal refers to a bishop or groups of bishops as a form of Church government, in which bishops have authority.

66. Eschatology is the doctrine concerning the last things: death, judgment, heaven and hell, and the final state of perfection of the people and the kingdom of God at the end of the world.
67. The Eucharistic Prayer is the prayer of thanksgiving and sanctification. It is the center and high point of the celebration. During the Eucharistic Prayer, the Church believes that the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ.
68. Evangelical is a term referring to Christians who emphasize the need for a definite commitment to faith in Christ and a duty by believers to persuade others to accept Christ.
69. An Evangelist is a preacher or revivalist who seeks conversions by preaching to groups.
70. Evening Prayer, most commonly known as Vespers, is the official prayer that marks the end of the day. It consists primarily of sung psalms and other readings from Scripture.
71. Excommunication is a penalty of censure by which a baptized person is excluded from the communion of the faithful for committing and remaining obstinate in certain serious offenses specified in canon law. Even though excommunicated, that person still is responsible for fulfillment of the normal obligations of a Catholic.
72. Free Will is the faculty or capability of making a reasonable choice from among several alternatives.
73. General Intercessions are the prayers of intercession for all of humankind; for the Church, civil authorities, those with various needs, for all peoples, and for the salvation of the world. The celebrant invites all to pray, another minister proclaims the prayers of petition and the assembly responds by asking God to hear and to grant their requests.
74. The Gloria is an ancient hymn of praise in which the Church glorifies God. It is used on all Sundays (outside of Advent and Lent), and at solemn celebrations. The text originates from the Christmas narrative in the Gospel of Luke (Luke 2:14).
75. God is the infinitely perfect Supreme Being, uncaused and absolutely self-sufficient, eternal, the Creator and final end of all things. The one God subsists in three equal Persons: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
76. Grace is a free gift from God to human beings, grace is a created sharing in the life of God. It is given through the merits of Christ and is communicated by the Holy Spirit. Grace is necessary for salvation.
77. Hermits are persons who live alone, devoting themselves to Christ and the Church through prayer and meditation.
78. In general, Hierarchy refers to the ordered body of clergy, divided into bishops, priests, and deacons. In Catholic practice, the term refers to the bishops of the world or of a particular region.
79. Holy See is both (a) the diocese of the Pope, Rome, and (b) the Pope himself or the various officials and bodies of the Church's central administration—the Roman Curia—which act in the name and by authority of the Pope.

80. The Homily (sermon) is a reflection by the celebrant or other minister on the Scripture readings and on the application of the texts in the daily lives of the assembled community.
81. HIS refers to the first three letters (in Greek) of the name of Jesus.
82. Immaculate Conception is the Catholic dogma concerning Mary and the name of a feast in her honor celebrated December 8. It refers to the belief that Mary was without sin from the moment she was conceived.
83. Incense is a material used to produce a fragrant odor when burned. It is used as a symbol of the Church's offering; the rising smoke represents the prayers of the assembly rising to God.
84. An Indulgence is the remission before God of the temporal punishment due for sins already forgiven.
85. The name of Jesus, meaning Savior in Christian usage, is derived from the Aramaic and Hebrew Yeshua and Joshua, meaning Yahweh is salvation.
86. The Power of the Keys is the spiritual authority and jurisdiction in the Church, symbolized by the "keys" to the kingdom of heaven. Christ promised the keys to Saint Peter and future heads of the Church.
87. Lay Ministries are ministries within the Church that are carried out by laypersons. Included are altar servers, Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion, and Lectors.
88. The Laity are members of the Church who is neither ordained nor a member of a religious order. When the Second Vatican Council spoke of the laity, it used the term in this more common meaning.
89. The Lectionary is the book that contains all of the readings from the Scriptures that are used in the celebration of the liturgy.
90. The Liturgical Colors are the colors used in vestments and altar coverings to denote special times in the Church year. Green is used in ordinary time, red denotes solemn feast days, purple denotes penitential times and white is used for joyful occasions including Christmas, Easter and some saints' feast days. White, black, or purple may be used for funerals.
91. Liturgy is the public prayer of the Church.
92. The Liturgy of the Eucharist is the section of the celebration when the gifts of bread and wine are prepared and the Eucharistic Prayer is proclaimed by the celebrant, and the Blessed Sacrament is distributed to the assembly.
93. Liturgy of the Hours is the preferred term in the Latin rite for the official liturgical prayers sanctifying the parts of each day.
94. The Liturgy of the Word is the section of the celebration where readings from the Scriptures are proclaimed and reflected upon. On Sundays and major feasts, there are three readings: Old Testament selection, New Testament selection (ordinarily from the Epistles), and the Gospel reading

95. The Lord's Prayer ("Our Father...") is the prayer of petition for both daily food (which for Christians means also the Eucharistic bread) and the forgiveness of sins.
96. Mary. The central point of the theology of Mary is that she is the Mother of God. In traditions since apostolic times, the Church and the faithful have accorded to Mary the highest forms of veneration. She is celebrated in feasts throughout the year, and in devotions such as the rosary and litany and is hailed the patroness of many countries, including the United States.
97. Mass is the common name for the Eucharistic liturgy of the Catholic Church.
98. The Master of Ceremonies is one who assists in the preparation of the liturgy and is present to facilitate the movement of the entire celebration.
99. The Metropolitan is the archbishop of an archdiocese in a province. He has limited supervisory powers and influence over the other dioceses and bishops in the province.
100. Miracles are ordinarily used to refer to physical phenomena that defy natural explanation, such as medically unexplainable cures. An apparition is a supernatural manifestation of God, an angel or a saint to an individual or a group of individuals.
101. The Mitre is the headdress worn at some liturgical functions by bishops, abbots and, in certain limited cases, other clerics.
102. A Monastery is an autonomous community house of a religious order, which may or may not be a monastic order. The term is used more specifically to refer to a community house of men or women religious in which they lead a contemplative life separate from the world.
103. A monk/friar is a man who belongs to one of the monastic orders in the Church, such as Basilians, Benedictines, Cistercians and Carthusians.
104. Monsignor is an honorary ecclesiastical title granted by the Pope to some diocesan priests. In Europe, the title also used for bishops.
105. The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops is the episcopal conference of American bishops. The membership is comprised of diocesan bishops and their auxiliary bishops. The conference decides matters of ecclesiastical law and issues policy statements on political and social issues.
106. A Nun is, strictly speaking, a member of a religious order of women with solemn vows. Loosely, the term refers to all women religious, even those in simple vows who are more properly called sisters.
107. Ordination, in proper Catholic usage, refers to the conferral of the sacrament of Holy Orders on a deacon, priest or bishop.
108. Orders, Congregations, and Societies ordinarily refer to religious orders. The terms are loosely applied to all religious groups of men and women. A society is a body of clerics, regular or secular, organized for the purpose of performing an apostolic work. A congregation is any group bound together by common rules.

109. An Ordinary refers to diocesan bishops, religious superiors, and certain other diocesan authorities with jurisdiction over the clergy in a specific geographical area, or the members of a religious order.

110. The Pallium is a special stole made of lamb's wool worn over the chasuble by the Pope and archbishops; it signifies communion of archbishops with the Holy See.

111. Papal Infallibility is the end result of divine assistance given to the Pope through which he is prevented from the possibility and liability of error in teachings involving Church dogma and articles of faith.

112. Papal Representatives. The three types of representatives of the Roman Pontiff are: (1) Legate, an individual appointed by the Pope to be his personal representative to a nation, international conference, or local church; (2) Apostolic Nuncio, the representative of the Pope to both the local church and the government; and (3) Permanent Observer to the United Nations.

113. A Parish is a specific community of the Christian Faithful within a diocese, which has its own church building and is under the authority of a pastor who is responsible for providing the faithful with ministerial service. Most parishes are formed on a geographic basis, but they may be formed along national or ethnic lines.

114. A Parish Coordinator or Parochial Administrator may be a deacon, religious, or lay person who is responsible for the pastoral care of a parish. The parish coordinator is in charge of the day-to-day life of the parish in the areas of worship, education, pastoral service and administration.

115. A Pastor is a priest in charge of a parish or congregation. He is responsible for administering the sacraments, instructing the congregation in the doctrine of the Church and other services to the people of the parish.

116. A Pastoral Associate is a religious or lay person who is part of a parish ministry team.

117. The Parish Pastoral Council is a group of members of the parish who advise the pastor on parish matters; also called a Parish Council.

118. The Diocesan Pastoral Council is a consultative group appointed by the bishop from members of the clergy, religious orders and laity. Under the direction of the bishop, members investigate, consider and propose practical conclusions for the pastoral work of the diocese. The council's lay members are chosen to represent the various regions and social conditions of the entire diocese.

119. The Pectoral Cross is a cross worn on a chain about the neck of bishops and abbots as a sign of office.

120. The Penitential Rite is a general acknowledgment of sinfulness by the entire assembly, accompanied by requests for God's mercy and forgiveness.

121. Pontiff is used as an alternative form of reference to the Pope. Pontifical has to do with the Pope.

122. Prayer is the raising of the mind and heart to God in adoration, thanksgiving, reparation and petition. The official prayer of the Church as a worshipping community is called liturgy.

123. The Prayer After Communion is the final prayer by the celebrant in which he petitions that the Sacrament be beneficial for all.

124. The Presbyteral Council is a consultative group of priests that assists the bishop in his governing of the diocese. It is also known as the priests' council.

125. The Profession of Faith is when the assembly together recalls and proclaims the fundamental teachings of the Roman Catholic faith. The Profession of Faith, also referred to as the Creed, is used on all Sundays and Holy Days.

126. Proselytize means to bring one to another's viewpoint whether in religion or other areas.

127. A Province is (1) a territory comprising one archdiocese called the metropolitan see and one or more dioceses called suffragan sees, and (2) a division of a religious order under the jurisdiction of a provincial superior.

128. Purgatory is the state or condition in which those who have died in the state of grace, but with some attachment to sin, suffer for a time before they are admitted to the glory and happiness of heaven.

129. Relics are the physical remains and effects of saints, which are considered worthy of veneration inasmuch as they represent people who are with God.

130. Religion is the adoration and service of God as expressed through divine worship and acts of faith in daily life.

131. A Retreat is a period of time spent in meditation and religious exercise. Retreats may take various forms, from traditional closed forms, to open retreats which do not disengage the participants from day-to-day life. Both clergy and lay people of all ages participate in retreats. Houses and centers providing facilities for retreats are called retreat houses.

132. The Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults is a process of norms and rituals of the Catholic Church for people who wish to join the Church. Part of the process is intended for baptized Christians who wish to become Catholics. The term is used in a general sense to refer to the process of entering the Catholic Church.

133. The Roman Curia is the official collective name for the administrative agencies and courts, and their officials, who assist the Pope in governing the Church. Members are appointed and granted authority by the Pope.

134. The Rosary is a prayer of meditation primarily on events in the lives of Mary and Jesus, repeating the Our Father, the Hail Mary and the Glory Be. Generally, the rosary is said on a physical circlet of beads.

135. The Second Vatican Council was a major meeting of the Bishops of the world convened by Pope Blessed John XXIII to bring about a renewal of the Church for the second half of the 20th

century. It lasted from 1962 to 1965 and produced important documents involving liturgy, ecumenism, communications and other areas.

136. Secular Institutes are societies of men and women living in the world who dedicate themselves to observe the evangelical counsels and to carry on apostolic works suitable to their talents and opportunities in everyday life.

137. The term, *See*, is another name for diocese or archdiocese.

138. A Seminary is an educational institution for men preparing for the priesthood or diaconate.

139. The Sign of the Cross is a ceremonial gesture or movement in the form of a cross by which a person professes faith in the Holy Trinity, and intercedes for the blessing of himself, as well as other persons or things.

140. A religious Sister, in popular speech, is any woman religious. Strictly, the title applies to those women religious belonging to institutes whose members have not professed solemn vows, most of which were established during and since the 19th century.

141. The Saint Vincent de Paul Society is an organization of lay people who serve the poor through spiritual and material works of mercy. The society operates stores, rehabilitation workshops, food centers, shelters, criminal justice and other programs. Its national headquarters are in Saint Louis.

142. A Stole is a vestment worn around the neck by all ordained ministers. For priests, bishops and Pope, it hangs down in front (under the chasuble); deacons wear it over their left shoulder crossed and fastened at the right side.

143. A Superior is the head of a religious order or congregation. He/She may be the head of a province or of an individual house.

144. A Synod is a gathering of designated officials and representatives of a church, with legislative and policymaking powers.

145. A Theologate is an institution which provides the last four years of study for candidates for the priesthood.

146. Theology is the study of God and religion, deriving from and based on the data of divine Revelation, organized and systematized according to an academic method.

147. Titular Sees are dioceses where the Church once flourished but which later died. Bishops without a territorial or residential diocese of their own, e.g., auxiliary bishops, nuncios, are given titular sees.

148. The Tribunal (court) is the name given to the person or persons who exercise the Church's judicial powers.

149. A Vatican Congregation is a body that is responsible for an important area in the life of the Church, such as worship and sacraments, the clergy, and of saint's causes.

150. Ecumenical Councils are councils of all bishops of the Church called by the Pope. These councils usually are called to discuss specific matters of interest to the Church.

151. A Vow is a promise made to God with sufficient knowledge and freedom, which has as its object a moral good that is possible and better than its voluntary omission.

152. Christian Witness is the practical testimony or evidence given by Christians regarding their faith. They may witness their faith in all circumstances of life—by prayer and general conduct, through good example and good works, etc. – and by being and acting in accordance with Christian belief, while actually practicing the Christian faith.

153. The Zucchetto is the skullcap of Roman Catholic clerics. The Pope wears a white zucchetto, Cardinals wear red zucchettos, Bishops wear violet zucchettos and abbots ordinarily wear black zucchettos.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

1. To which book do we refer when we cite, Sacred Scriptures, the Old and New Testaments, or the Work of God? *The Bible*
2. Why do we call the priest “Father”? *Father is a term of respect. It is a carryover from monastic times.*
3. What does each of the four candles of the Advent wreath represent? *The first two purple candles represent the first two (2) weeks of Advent when we focus on the Old Testaments revelations about God. The third candle is pink and represents the third Sunday of Advent when we “Rejoice”. The last candle is purple and represents the fourth Sunday of Advent. The readings point us toward the imminent celebration of Christmas.*
4. What is meant by the Alpha and the Omega? *“Alpha” and “Omega” are the first and the last letters of the Greek Alphabet. They signify that Jesus is God from the Beginning of time to the end of time.*
5. Name the month that Catholics dedicate to Mary? *May*
6. Name the month that Catholics dedicate to the rosary? *October*
7. Name the month that Catholics dedicate to the Sacred Heart? *June*
8. Who is believed to be the first black Catholic, the first non-Indian to permanently settle Chicago? *Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable*
9. What pope studied in an underground Polish seminary because of Nazi occupation (name the person and year that he studied)? *Karol Wojtyla (Pope John Paul II) 1942*
10. Name the living successor to Saint Peter. *Pope Francis*

11. Name the twelve apostles. *Simon (Peter), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James (son of Alphaeus), Simon (the Zealot or patriot), Thaddeus (Jude), and Judas Iscariot.*
12. What does the Epiphany commemorate? *Epiphany means the "showing" of Jesus. It commemorates the coming of the Magi as the first manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.*
13. What is the prayer that Jesus gave us? *The Lord's Prayer*
14. What prayer do we offer to honor Mary? *The Hail Mary*
15. What American Indian saint was baptized 1676 and is called "Lilly of the Mohawks"? *Saint Kateri Tekakwitha*
16. Name the patron saint of those who lost objects. *Saint Anthony of Padua*
17. Sometimes referred to as the "Little Flower," which saint once said, "God and I are a majority"? *Saint Theresa of the Child Jesus*
18. Which saint is credited with curing a boy who was choking on a fishbone? *Saint Blaise*
19. Who is the patron saint of cab drivers? *Saint Christopher*
20. To whom did the Blessed Virgin appear at Lourdes in 1858? *Saint Bernadette*
21. Where did Jesus have his first meal after his resurrection with two of the disciples? *Emmaus*
22. Name the saint people pray to in order to recover lost objects? *Saint Anthony*
23. When praying the Rosary, what profession is prayed at the crucifix? *The Apostles' Creed*
24. Name the saint who is the patron of husbands and fathers. *Saint Joseph*
25. What woman wiped the face of Jesus on the way to crucifixion? *Saint Veronica*
26. Who is referred to as the Apostle to the Gentiles? *Saint Paul*
27. Traditionally, which scene in Jesus' life is depicted in the first Station of the Cross? *Jesus is condemned by Pontius Pilate*
28. Which sacraments leave an indelible mark in one's lifetime? *Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders*
29. What color vestments are generally worn on the feast day of the Blessed Virgin Mary? *White*
30. How long are we obligated to fast before receiving Holy Communion? *One hour*
31. What does the name Emmanuel mean? *God with us*
32. What are the three (3) Theological Virtues? *Faith, Hope, and Love*