

1. Who made us?

6. Where do we find the chief truths taught by Jesus Christ through the Catholic Church?

2. Who is God?

7. Say the Apostles' Creed

3. Why did God make us?

8. What do we mean when we say that God is the Supreme Being?

4. What must we do to gain the happiness of heaven?

9. What do we mean when we say that God is eternal?

5. From whom do we learn to know, love and serve God?

10. What do we mean when we say that God is all-knowing?

We find the chief truths taught by Jesus Christ through the Catholic Church in the Apostles' Creed.

God made us.

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, Our Lord; Who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried. He descended into hell; the third day He arose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting.
Amen.

God is the Supreme Being who made all things.

When we say that God is the Supreme Being we mean that He is above all creatures.

God made us to show forth His goodness and to share with us His everlasting happiness in heaven.

When we say that God is eternal we mean that He always was and always will be, and that He always remains the same.

To gain the happiness of heaven we must know, love, and serve God in this world.

When we say that God is all-knowing we mean that He knows all things, past, present, and future, even our most secret thoughts, words, and actions.

We learn to know, love, and serve God from Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who teaches us through the Catholic Church.

11. What do we mean when we say that God is all-present?

16. What do we mean by the Blessed Trinity?

12. Does God see us?

17. What do we mean when we say that God is the creator of heaven and earth?

13. What do we mean when we say that God is almighty?

18. Which are the chief creatures of God?

14. Is there only one God?

19. What are angels?

15. How many persons are there in God?

20. Did all angels remain faithful to God?

By the Blessed Trinity we mean one and the same God in three Divine Persons.

When we say that God is all-present we mean that He is everywhere.

When we say that God is the creator of heaven and earth we mean that He made all things from nothing.

God sees us and watches over us with loving care.

The chief creatures of God are angels and men.

When we say that God is almighty we mean that He can do all things.

Angels are created spirits, without bodies.

Yes, there is only one God.

Not all the angels remained faithful to God; some of them sinned.

In God there are three Divine Persons-the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

21. What happened to the angels who remained faithful to God?

26. What commandment did God give Adam and Eve?

22. How do the good angels help us?

27. Did Adam and Eve obey the commandment of God?

23. What happened to the angels who did not remain faithful to God?

28. What happened to Adam and Eve on account of their sin?

24. What is man?

29. What has happened to us on account of the sin of Adam?

25. Who were the first man and woman?

30. What is this sin called?

God give Adam and Eve the commandment not to eat of the fruit of a certain tree that grew in the Garden of Paradise.

The angels who remained faithful to God entered into the eternal happiness of heaven, and these are called the good angels.

Adam and Eve did not obey the commandment of God, but ate of the forbidden fruit.

The good angels help us by praying for us, by acting as messengers from God to us, and by serving as our guardian angels.

On account of their sin Adam and Eve lost sanctifying grace and the right to heaven, and were driven from the garden of Paradise.

The angels who did not remain faithful to God were cast into hell, and these are called bad angels, or devils.

On account of the sin of Adam we have come into the world without grace, and we inherit his punishment.

Man is a creature composed of body and soul, and made to the image and likeness of God.

This sin is called original sin.

The first man and woman were Adam and Eve.

31. Was any human person ever free from original sin?

36. Why is this sin called mortal?

32. Is original sin the only kind of sin?

37. What three things are necessary to make a sin mortal?

33. What is actual sin?

38. What is venial sin?

34. How many kinds of actual sin are there?

39. How can a sin be venial?

35. What is mortal sin?

40. Did God abandon man after Adam fell into sin?

This sin called mortal because it takes away the life of the soul.

The Blessed Virgin Mary was free from original sin, and this favor is called her Immaculate Conception.

To make a sin mortal these three things are necessary:

First, the thought, desire, word, action or omission must be seriously wrong or considered seriously wrong;

Second, the sinner must know it is seriously wrong;
Third, the sinner must fully consent to it.

Original sin is not the only kind of sin; there is another kind, called actual sin, which we ourselves commit.

Venial sin is a less serious offense against the law of God.

Actual sin is any willfull thought, desire, word, action, or omission forbidden by the law of God.

A sin can be venial in two ways.

First, when the evil done is not seriously wrong.

Second, when the evil done is seriously wrong, but the sinner sincerely believes it is only slightly wrong or does not give full consent to it.

There are two kinds of actual sin: mortal and venial sin.

God did not abandon man after Adam fell into sin but, promised to send into the world a Savior to free man from his sins and to reopen the gates of heaven.

Mortal sin is a grievous offense against the law of God.

41. Who is the Savior of all men?

46. What is meant by the redemption?

42. What is the chief teaching of the Catholic Church about Jesus Christ?

47. What do we learn from the sufferings and death of Christ?

43. Is Jesus Christ more than one person?

48. What do we mean when we say in the Apostles' Creed that Christ descended into hell?

44. How many natures has Jesus Christ?

49. When did Christ rise from the dead?

45. When was Christ born?

50. When did Christ ascend into heaven?

By the Redemption is meant that Jesus Christ offered His sufferings and death to God in satisfaction for the sins of men.

The Savior of all men is Jesus Christ.

From the sufferings and death of Christ we learn God's love for man and the evil of sin.

The chief teaching of the Catholic Church about Jesus Christ is that He is God and man.

When we say that Christ descended into hell we mean that, after He died, the soul of Christ descended into a place or state of rest where the souls of the just were waiting for Him.

No, Jesus Christ is only one person; and that Person is the second Person of the Blessed Trinity.

Christ rose from the dead, glorious and immortal, on Easter Sunday, the third day after His death.

Jesus Christ has two natures: the nature of God and the nature of man.

Christ ascended body and soul, into heaven on Ascension Day, forty days after His resurrection.

Christ was born of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Christmas Day, in Bethlehem, more than nineteen hundred years ago.

51. What do we mean when we say that Christ sits at the right hand of the God, the Father Almighty?

56. What does sanctifying grace do for us?

52. What do we mean when we say that Christ will come from thence to judge the living and the dead?

57. What is actual grace?

53. Who is the Holy Spirit?

58. What are the principal ways of obtaining grace?

54. What does the Holy Spirit do for the salvation of mankind?

59. What are the chief powers that are given to us with sanctifying grace?

55. How many kinds of grace are there?

60. What are the three theological virtues?

<p>first, makes us holy and pleasing to God; second, makes us adopted children of God; third, makes us temples of the Holy Spirit; fourth, gives us the right to heaven.</p>	<p>When we say Christ sits at the right hand of the God, is equal to the Father, and that as man He has the highest place in heaven, next to God.</p>
<p>Actual grace is a supernatural help of God which enlightens our mind and strengthens our will to do good and to avoid evil.</p>	<p>When we say that Christ will come from thence to judge the living and the dead, we mean that on the last day Our Lord will come to judge everyone who has ever lived in this world.</p>
<p>The principal ways of obtaining grace are prayer and the sacraments, especially the Holy Eucharist.</p>	<p>The Holy Spirit is God and the third Person of the Blessed Trinity.</p>
<p>The chief powers that are given to us with sanctifying grace are the theological virtues and the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>The Holy Spirit sanctifies souls through the gift of grace.</p>
<p>The three theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity.</p>	<p>There are two kinds of grace: sanctifying grace and actual grace?</p>

61. What is faith?

66. Why did Jesus Christ found the Church?

62. What is hope?

67. To whom did Christ give the power to teach, to sanctify, and to rule the members of His Church?

63. What is charity?

68. Who are the successors of the apostles?

64. Which are the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit?

69. Did Christ give special power in His Church to any one of the apostles?

65. What is the Catholic Church?

70. Who is the successor of Saint Peter?

Jesus Christ founded the Church to bring all men to eternal salvation.

Faith is a virtue by which we firmly believe on the word of God all the truths He has revealed.

Christ gave the power to teach, to sanctify, and to rule the members of His Church to the apostles, the first bishops of the church?

Hope is the virtue by which we firmly trust that God will give us eternal happiness and the means to obtain it.

The successors of the apostles are the bishops of the church.

Charity is the virtue by which we love God above all things for His own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves for the Love of God.

Christ gave special power in His Church to Saint Peter by making him the head of the apostles and the chief teacher and ruler of the entire church.

The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.

The successor of Saint Peter is the Holy Father, the Bishop of Rome.

The Church is the congregation of all baptized persons united in the same true faith, the same sacrifice, and the same sacraments, under the Holy Father, the Pope.

<p>71. Who help the bishops in the care of the souls.</p>	<p>76. What is meant by "the communion of saints" in the Apostles' Creed?</p>
<p>72. Which is the one true Church established by Christ?</p>	<p>77. What is meant in the Apostles' Creed by "the forgiveness of sins"?</p>
<p>73. How do we know that the Catholic Church is the one true Church established by Christ?</p>	<p>78. What is meant by "the resurrection of the body"?</p>
<p>74. What are the chief marks of the church?</p>	<p>79. Has the body of any human person ever been taken into heaven?</p>
<p>75. Are all obliged to belong to the Catholic Church, in some way, in order to be saved?</p>	<p>80. What is the judgement called which will be passed on all men immediately after the general resurrection?</p>

<p>By "the communion of saints" is meant the union of the faithful on earth, the blessed in heaven, and the souls in purgatory, with Christ as their head.</p>	<p>The priests, especially parish priests, help the bishops in the care of the souls.</p>
<p>By "the forgiveness of sins" in the Apostles' Creed is meant that God has given to the Church, through Jesus Christ, the power to forgive sins.</p>	<p>The one true Church established by Christ is the Catholic Church.</p>
<p>By "the resurrection of the body" is meant that at the end of the world the bodies of all men will rise from the earth and be united again to their souls, nevermore to be separated.</p>	<p>We know that the Catholic Church is the one true Church established by Christ because it alone has the marks of the true Church.</p>
<p>By the special favor of her Assumption, the body of the blessed Virgin Mary was raised from the dead and taken into heaven.</p>	<p>The chief marks of the church are four: It is one, holy, catholic or universal, and apostolic.</p>
<p>The judgement which will be passed on all men immediately after the general resurrection is called the general judgement.</p>	<p>All are obliged to belong to the Catholic Church, in some way, in order to be saved.</p>

81. What is the judgement called which will be passed on each one of us immediately after death?

86. What must we do to love God, our neighbor, and ourselves?

82. What are the rewards or punishments appointed for men after the particular judgement?

87. Which are the commandments of God?

83. What is meant by the word "Amen" with which we end the Apostles' Creed?

84. Besides believing what God has revealed, what else must we do to be saved?

85. Which are the two great commandments that contain the whole law of God?

To love God, our neighbor, and ourselves we must keep the commandments of God and of the Church.

The judgement which will be passed on each one of us immediatly after death is called the particular judgement.

1. I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before Me.
2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
3. Remember thou keep holy the Lord's day.
4. Honor thy father and thy mother.
5. Thou shalt not kill.
6. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
7. Thou shalt not steal.
8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

The rewards or punishments appointed for men after the particular judgement are heaven, purgatory, or hell.

The word "Amen" with which we end the Apostles' Creed, is meant "So be it."

Besides believing what God has revealed, we must keep his law?

The two great commandments that contain the whole law of God are:
first, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mind, and with thy whole strength;
second, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.