

Faith Facts Study Guide – grade 7

Students in seventh grade will be tested orally for prayers before Christmas. No study guides or other materials may be used for the test.

Prayers

Hail Holy Queen (review)

Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, our life, our sweetness and our hope. To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve; to thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn, then, most gracious Advocate, thine eyes of mercy towards us, and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary!

7 Sacraments (review)

- Baptism
- Reconciliation (or Penance)
- Holy Eucharist (or Holy Communion)
- Confirmation
- Marriage
- Holy Orders
- Anointing of the Sick

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T3 stands for The Teen Timeline and it is a teen version of the Great Adventure bible study. There is also a short review of sacraments and virtues, all of which are in this study guide.

- the Catholic Church is based on **Sacred Scripture (which is the bible)** and **Sacred Tradition**, this is how we learn about God and His plan for salvation.
 - **Sacred tradition** has been passed on from the Apostles through their successors (the unbroken line of Popes from Pope Peter to Pope Francis)
 - **Sacred Scripture** is comprised of the **Old Testament** and the **New Testament**.
 - **The Old Testament** is a collection of **46** (sacred) books in the bible and is intended to prepare God's people for the coming of Jesus.
 - The **New Testament** is a collection of **27** (sacred) books in the bible that record the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, the Church's beginnings and the teachings of the apostles.
 - The word **bible** (biblia) literally means a collection of books.
- There are many translations of the bible. The one used at Mass is the **New American** translation. Another common translation is the New Revised Standard Version (NRSV)
- **Salvation history** is the story of God's saving plan, fulfilled by Jesus which allows man to share in His glory forever (in heaven). The T3 program, steps us through this plan.
- According to 1 Peter 1:9, the "goal of faith" is **salvation**

The Teen Timeline (T3) breaks the story of salvation into **12** time periods. These periods are grouped below. Students do not need to know the color, the books, or the signs associated with each period. This information is included to help the students remember the events of each period. Understanding the events and their order is most important.

Early World

- Turquoise (color); Genesis 1-11
- Covenants / signs/ mediators:
 - **One Holy Couple / Sabbath / Adam**
 - **One Holy Family / Rainbow / Noah**
- Early World includes:
 - Creation
 - The Fall/ Original Sin
 - Curse and promise
 - Flood
 - People Scattered at Babel
- **Original Sin** was a grave sin of pride and disobedience

- We all inherit Original sin
 - Baptism washes away Original Sin
 - Because of Original Sin, heaven was closed for us. When Jesus came, he saved us and opened heaven back up for us
 - Original sin, the sin of Adam, lost grace and every other gift for man
- Two things that set man/woman apart from all creation is their **intellect** and **will**
- A **covenant** is a sworn oath. It binds two people (or parties) together.
- God asked Adam and Eve – Do you trust me? He asks us this today.
- **Noah** is a portrait of **faith**

Patriarchs

- Burgundy (color); Genesis 12-50
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Tribe / Circumcision / Abraham**
- Patriarch includes:
 - God calls Abram out of the land of Ur
 - Melchizedek blesses Abraham
 - Sodom and Gomorrah
 - Binding of Isaac
 - Covenant with Abraham
 - Jacob steals the blessing
 - Jacob wrestles with God
 - Joseph is sold into slavery
 - Jacob's family moves into Egypt
- **Abram's** name is changed to **Abraham**. Abram means a father of many, Abraham means a father of great many.
- A change in name signifies a change in essence.
- God made Abraham a three-fold promise of **land (Gn 15)**, of a **nation/kingdom/people (Gn 17)** and of a **worldwide blessing (Gn 22)**.
- **Abraham** is our father in faith and he is a portrait of **perseverance**.
- Isaac's name means **laughter**.
- When Isaac carried the wood on his shoulders it was a foreshadowing of Jesus Christ.
- Love means suffering. God asks us "Do you trust me?"
- The two sons of Isaac and Rebekah are Esau and Jacob.
- The name Jacob means **supplanter**.
- Jacob eventually marries Rachel, after working years to wed her. **Rachel** is a portrait of **prayer**.
- Jacob and Rachel have 12 sons. **Jacob's** new name is **Israel** and his favorite son is Joseph. **Joseph** is a portrait of **forgiveness**.

Egypt & Exodus

- Red (color); Exodus
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Tribe / Circumcision / Abraham**
 - **One Holy Nation / Law / Moses**
- Egypt & Exodus includes:
 - Four hundred years of slavery in Egypt
 - God sends Moses
 - The burning bush
 - Ten plagues
 - Exodus/First Passover
 - Red sea
 - Manna
 - Covenant with Moses on Mt Sinai
 - Golden Calf
 - Levitical priesthood
 - Tabernacle
- The name Moses means **to draw out of the water**.
- An angel of the Lord appears to Moses through a burning bush.
- The sacred name of God is "I AM" or YHWH
- **Passover** was when the Jews would eat a lamb and put blood on the doorpost to save their firstborn.
- The Israelites fled from Egypt to the desert. God gave them **manna** to eat. Manna is a foreshadowing of the Holy Eucharist.
- **Moses** is a portrait of **determination**.
- God gave Moses the 10 Commandments on Mt. Sinai

10 Commandments – (God's moral laws)

1. I am the Lord your God, you shall not have strange gods before me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
3. Remember to keep Holy the Lord's Day.
4. Honor your father and mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

Desert Wanderings

- Tan (color); Numbers
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Nation / Law / Moses**

- Desert Wanderings include:
 - 12 spies sent out
 - Aaron's rod
 - Moses strikes the rock
 - Bronze serpent
 - Covenant in Moab
- Moses does not get to arrive in the Promised Land
- God asked them "do you trust me?" Because of their lack of trust, they would wander in the desert for 40 years. One year for each day they doubted.
- **Joshua** is the successor of Moses (he leads the people after Moses dies)

Conquest & Judges

- Green (color); Joshua & Judges
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Nation / Law / Moses**
- Conquest & Judges includes:
 - Israel crosses Jordan
 - Fall of Jericho
 - Covenant renewal
 - Southern campaign
 - Northern campaign
 - Tribal allotment
 - Israel asks for a king
- **Rahab** is a portrait of **conversion**
- The Israelites marched around Jericho for 7 days before it fell.
- **Ruth** is a portrait of **integrity**

Royal Kingdom

- Purple (color); I & II Samuel; I Kings 1-11
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Kingdom / Temple / David**
- Royal Kingdom includes:
 - David kills Goliath (because he came in the name of God)
 - Covenant with David
 - Ark moved to Jerusalem
 - First Temple built
- The first king of Israel is **Saul**
- **David** is a portrait of **courage**
- David is the second king of Israel
- **Solomon** is the third king and he taxed, enslaved, and took the land of the people (as God predicted) in order to build the temple.

Divided Kingdom

- Black (color); 1 Kings 12-22
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Kingdom / Temple / David**
- Black Kingdom includes:
 - The Kingdom divides
 - Jezebel fights Israel
 - Hosea marries a prostitute
- The Northern Kingdom (Israel) has **10 tribes** with the capital of Samaria
- The Southern Kingdom (Judah) has **2 tribes** with the capital of Jerusalem
- God sends **prophets** to help His people. The word prophet means 'mouth'
- **Jeremiah** is a portrait of **vocation**. (His vocation was prophet.)

Exile

- Baby blue (color); 2 Kings
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Kingdom / Temple / David**
- Exile includes:
 - Israel (north) falls to Assyria
 - Foreign Possession of Samaria
 - Image of the 5 Kingdoms
 - Judah (south) falls to Babylon
 - First Temple destroyed
- **Josiah** is a portrait of **leadership**. He became a king at 8 yrs old.
- **Daniel** is a portrait of **trust**.

Return

- Yellow (color); Ezra, Nehemiah
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Kingdom / Temple / David**
- Return includes:
 - **Zerubbabel** rebuilds temple
 - Ezra returns and teaches
 - Esther saves her people
 - Nehemiah returns and rebuilds Jerusalem walls
- Esther shows repentance to God by putting ashes and dung on her head.

Maccabean Revolt

- Orange (color); 1 Maccabees
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Kingdom / Temple / David**
- Maccabean Revolt includes:
 - Antiochus desecrates the Temple
 - Purification of the Temple
- The name Maccabees means **hammer**
- **Hanukah** is the eight day festival of lights that celebrates the victory of the Maccabees.

Messianic Fulfillment

- Gold (color); Luke
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Kingdom / Temple / David**
- Messianic Fulfillment includes:
 - Annunciation
 - Baptism of Jesus
 - Sermon on the Mount
 - Wedding at Cana
 - Keys to Peter
 - Last Supper
 - The Passion
 - Jesus give his mother to the Church
 - The Resurrection
 - The Ascension
- the **Annunciation** was when the angel Gabriel announced to Mary that she would be the mother of Jesus
- Mary is the 'new Eve'; she trusted God and said 'yes'
- The Wedding at Cana was the first miracle Jesus performed
- Jesus has always existed as God and became man at the moment of the **Incarnation**
- The four reasons for the Incarnation
 - 1) Reconcile us to God
 - 2) To show us what love is (love is about giving not taking)
 - 3) To model holiness
 - 4) Partakers in the divine nature
- **Jesus** is a portrait of **sacrifice**
- The sacrifice of Jesus on the cross was a **perfect sacrifice** to God to repair the damage of sin caused by man
 - Jesus' bloody sacrifice on the cross **is the same as** the unbloody sacrifice of the Mass; so Jesus' sacrifice continues today at every Mass

- We can receive God's life of grace through faith and Baptism and can continue to grow in it through prayer, acts of charity (love) and by receiving the sacraments
- **Mary** is a portrait of **discipleship**

The Church

- White (color); Acts of the Apostles
- Covenant / sign / mediator:
 - **One Holy Catholic, Apostolic Church / Eucharist / Jesus**
- The Church includes:
 - Witness in Jerusalem
 - Pentecost
 - Stephen martyred
 - Choosing of the Seven (diaconate)
 - Witness in Judea & Samaria
 - Saul's conversion
 - Cornelius' vision
 - Peter's arrest and deliverance
 - Witness to the ends of the earth
 - Paul's 3 missionary journeys
 - Council of Jerusalem
 - John's Apocalypse
- **Pentecost** is when the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles
 - Pentecost is the 'birthday' of the Church
 - Pentecost **undoes** the Old Testament event at the Tower of Babel
- The Catholic Church has **four marks**, or special signs. The marks are one, holy, catholic and apostolic
 - **one** – Jesus founded one Church
 - **holy** – the Church is holy because Jesus, who founded her and the Holy Spirit, who guides her, are both holy (this does not mean that all Catholics are holy)
 - **catholic** – catholic means universal or for all/the entire world
 - **apostolic** – our line of Popes can be traced back to the apostles
- The first martyr for the Church was **Stephen**
- Saul was blind for 3 days
- **Paul** is a portrait of **surrender**

SACRAMENTS - Jesus gave us the sacraments which give us grace, **sanctifying grace**

- **Sanctifying Grace**

- Sanctifying grace is a supernatural gift which rests in our souls and makes us children of God
- Sanctifying grace is lost by mortal sin but can be restored by the sacrament of Penance (Reconciliation)
- Sanctifying Grace is needed to go to heaven

- The **seven** sacraments are: Baptism, Reconciliation (or Penance), Holy Eucharist, Confirmation, Marriage, Holy Orders, and Anointing of the Sick

- The sacraments are of three types: **initiation**, **healing** and **service**.

- The sacraments of **initiation** are: Baptism, First Communion and Confirmation
- The Sacraments of **healing** are Penance/confession and Anointing of the Sick
- The sacraments of **service** are: Marriage and Holy Orders

Sacrament	What is used? (Matter)	What is said? (Form)	Who says it? (Minister)
Baptism <i>initiation</i>	water	"I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."	normally a priest but anyone can in an emergency
Reconciliation (Penance/Confession) <i>healing</i>	confession of sins and laying on of hands (absolution)	"I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen."	priest
Holy Eucharist <i>initiation</i>	bread and wine	'this is my Body....this is my Blood'	a priest or bishop
Confirmation <i>initiation</i>	laying on of hands and anointing with chrism oil	"Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit"	usually a bishop
Marriage <i>service</i>	marital embrace	The exchange of wedding vows	a man and a woman
Holy Orders <i>service</i>	laying on of hands and chrism oil	"We ask you, all-powerful Father, give these servants of yours the dignity of the presbyterate. Renew the Spirit of Holiness within them. By your divine gift may they attain the second order in the hierarchy and exemplify right conduct in their lives.	bishop
Anointing of the Sick <i>healing</i>	anointing with oil of the sick on the hands and forehead	"Through this holy anointing may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. Amen. May the Lord, who frees you from sin, save you and raise you up. Amen."	priest

** The sacraments give us strength to grow in virtue and faith to help us to become holy **