

# Glossary

**Adoration (n.):** A devotional prayer in which we worship our Eucharistic Lord displayed in a monstrance. *(page 183)*

**Against Heresies (n.):** An apology written by St. Irenaeus around AD 180 against heretical Christian sects of his time such as the Gnostics and Marcionites. *(page 34)*

**Age of Discretion (n.):** The age when a child begins to reason, generally considered to be about age 7. *(page 316)*

**Aggiornamento (n.):** Italian for “bringing up to date,” one of Pope John XXIII’s themes for the Second Vatican Council. *(page 353)*

**Albigensian Crusade (n.):** A military campaign initiated by Pope Innocent III to eliminate the Albigensian heresy in southern France. *(page 132)*

**Albigensianism (n.):** An eleventh-century heretical sect in Southern France that believed in two gods—one good, who created the spiritual realm, and one evil, who created the material world. Also known as Catharism. *(page 131)*

**Allah (n.):** The Arabic word for God. *(page 108)*

**Anathema (n.):** A formal condemnation by the Church of an incorrect doctrine or of a person who teaches an incorrect doctrine. For a person, the condemnation includes excommunication. *(page 75)*

**Anglicanism (n.):** The Church of England founded in 1534, when Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy establishing King Henry VIII and his heirs as head of the Church in that realm. *(page 190)*

**Anno Domini (n.):** Latin for “In the year of the Lord.” Often abbreviated as AD, it was first used in the Julian Calendar and still today in the Gregorian Calendar to account time from the year of the Incarnation of Christ. *(page 74)*

**Antipope (n.):** A person claiming the title of pope in opposition to the one generally understood to have been legitimately chosen. *(page 96)*

**Anti-Semitism (n.):** Hatred of Jewish people. *(page 335)*

**Apocrypha/Deuterocanonical Books (n.):** Seven books of the Old Testament and parts of others not recognized as canonical or inspired by Protestants and modern-day Jews, but which have always been recognized as inspired Scripture by the Catholic Church. These books are Tobit, Judith, Sirach, Wisdom, Baruch, and 1 and 2 Maccabees, as well as additional parts of Esther and Daniel. *(page 182)*

**Apologetics (n.):** A branch of Christian theology that seeks to defend the Faith through reasonable explanations against objections by non-believers. The reasonable explanation or defense is called an apology. Derived from the Greek “apologia” meaning “defense.” *(page 29)*

**Apostolic Fathers (n.):** First- and second-century Christian writers who were known to the Apostles personally or were so influenced by them that their writings are considered echoes of Apostolic teaching. *(page 28)*

**Apostolic Succession (n.):** The handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the Apostles to their successors, the bishops, through the laying on of hands, as a permanent office in the Church. *(page 16)*

**Apostasy (n.):** Renunciation of a religion. Among sins against the First Commandment, apostasy is the sin of total repudiation of the Christian Faith. *(page 27)*

**Aramaic (n.):** A Semitic language primarily spoken by the Jews, including Jesus during His lifetime. *(page 52)*

**Arianism (n.):** An influential heresy of the early Church that taught that Jesus, the Son of God, was created by God the Father and therefore not truly equal to Him or of the same substance. *(page 43)*

**Armistice (n.):** An agreement between warring parties to stop fighting. *(page 318)*

**Assumption of Mary (n.):** The dogma that recognizes Mary's unique participation in her Son's Resurrection by which, at the end of her earthly life, she was taken body and soul into Heaven where she is crowned Queen of Heaven and sits at the right hand of her Son, Jesus Christ. *(page 345)*

**Assyrian Church of the East (n.):** The modern collective term for Christian communities which, having supported Nestorius, broke with the Church after the Council of Ephesus and relocated to what is modern-day Iran. *(page 54)*

**Atheism (n.):** The lack of belief in God. From the Greek prefix "a-", meaning "without" or "absence of," and "theos," meaning "God." *(page 298)*

**Augsburg Confession (n.):** The Lutheran statement of faith, presented in 1530 to Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. *(page 187)*

**Aztec Empire (n.):** The Meso-American society of three city-states that existed from 1345–1521 in the region of what is now central Mexico. The Aztecs were polytheistic and practiced a brutal religion that involved tens of thousands of human sacrifices annually. *(page 222)*

**Babylonian Captivity (n.):** The 67 years beginning in 1309 during which the papacy was moved to Avignon, France, and all popes were either French or were chosen directly or through the influence of the king of France. The popes, papal palace, and many of those associated with them during this time were infamous for their extravagance and excess. Also called the Babylonian Captivity in reference to the 70 years of Jewish captivity in Babylon in the Old Testament. *(page 147)*

**Barbarian (n.):** Traditionally, someone not a member of one of the great civilizations: Greek, Roman, or Christian. Today the term can mean someone who violently disregards the rule of law. *(page 57)*

**Baroque (adj.):** In the style of seventeenth-to-eighteenth-century artistic expression (such as architecture, art, and music) characterized by ornate detail, complexity, bold ornamentation, and dramatic tension. *(page 210)*

**Basilica (n.):** A Roman form of architecture employed in buildings intended for public use, with a long nave and circular apse. This building type was adapted by Christians as churches with the addition of a perpendicular transept, making the structure look like a cross from above. *(page 42)*

**Battle of Lepanto (n.):** The 1571 naval battle between the Holy League and the Ottoman Empire near Lepanto in modern-day Greece. The Holy League, though outnumbered, won a decisive victory that prevented the Ottomans from further encroachments into western Europe, preserving its Christian identity for centuries to come. The victory of the Christian forces was attributed to the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary through the prayer of the Rosary by the faithful and is celebrated still today as the Feast of the Holy Rosary. (page 203)

**Battle of Tours (n.):** A decisive battle in 732 near Poitiers, France, in which the Franks, led by Charles Martel, defeated the Muslim army, stopping their further advance into Western Europe. (page 83)

**Benedictine Order (n.):** The religious order founded by St. Benedict of Nursia in the sixth century. Benedictines follow the Rule of St. Benedict, commonly summarized by the phrase *Ora et Labora*, Latin for “pray and work.” (page 69)

**Berlin Wall (n.):** A barrier erected in 1961 separating the free Western half of Germany’s capital from communist East Germany. It was fortified with machine guns, barbed wire, and land mines. For decades it was a tangible symbol of the differences between freedom and oppression. (page 378)

**Bill of Rights (n.):** The first ten amendments to the US Constitution, ratified in 1791. These include limits on the government’s ability to regulate religion, speech, press, assembly, gun ownership, and other rights; bans on unreasonable searches and cruel and unusual punishments; due process protections; and many others. (page 254)

**Bishop (n.):** A successor to the Apostles, who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders. He is the leader of a particular church, or diocese, entrusted to him. Derived from the Greek word *episkopos*, which means “overseer.” (page 14)

**Bolsheviks (n.):** The radical communist political party begun by Vladimir Lenin that seized power in Russia in 1917. (page 330)

**Bubonic Plague (n.):** The deadly disease, also known as the Black Death, which arrived in Europe on merchant ships from Asia in 1347 and spread across the continent in waves, eventually killing 20 million people, or one out of every three Europeans. The disease especially affected the clergy and religious who cared for the sick. (page 147)

**Buddhism (n.):** Eastern religion that does not espouse belief in eternal life with a personal God in Heaven, but rather holds the purpose of our lives is liberation from suffering caused by selfish desires. Founded by Siddhartha Gautama, Buddhism is an outgrowth of Hinduism. (page 234)

**Calvinism (n.):** The Protestant denomination founded by John Calvin, also known as the Reformed tradition. Calvin developed the Lutheran idea of justification by grace alone, asserting that God predestines some to be saved and some to be damned, independent of anything those people do or do not do. (page 189)

**Canon of Scripture (n.):** The official list of inspired books that make up the Bible. (page 57)

**Capitalism (n.):** Economic system based on voluntary exchange, free markets, and private ownership of industry. (page 297)

**Carmelite Order (n.):** A Roman Catholic Religious Order founded in the late twelfth Century, which had fallen into worldly sin by the time of the Counter-Reformation. Notably reformed by St. Teresa of Ávila, whose communities were known as Discalced Carmelites, a name that means “without shoes” in reference to the order’s vow of poverty and return to the original rule of the Carmelites, one of the strictest of the monastic rules. (page 207)

**Carolingian Renaissance (n.):** A time of renewed cultural activity in Europe presided over by Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne, who promoted intellectual pursuits, music, and a clearer system of writing. (page 86)

**Catechesis (n.):** An education of children, young people, and adults in the Faith of the Church through the teaching of Christian doctrine in an organic and systematic way to make them disciples of Jesus Christ. (page 363)

**Catechism of the Catholic Church (n.):** A major catechism promulgated by Pope St. John Paul II in 1992. It was intended for use by the universal Church as a systematic presentation of the fundamentals of Catholic doctrine, as the sure norm for catechesis, and for the development of minor catechisms—national or local catechisms or ones intended for use by specific populations—and other catechetical materials throughout the Church. It is the first such catechism issued since the 1565 *Roman Catechism* issued after the Council of Trent. (page 383)

**Catechumen (n.):** One who is preparing for Christian initiation. (page 44)

**Catechumenate (n.):** The period of instruction in the Faith before converts are baptized and made members of the Church. (page 49)

**Cathay (n.):** European name for the Empire of China. (page 235)

**Cathedral (n.):** The principal church of a diocese, with which the bishop is officially associated. (page 137)

**Catholic Action (n.):** The name of a late nineteenth-century lay movement that worked to counteract growing anti-Catholic sentiment in Europe and throughout the world. (page 363)

**Catholic Social Teaching (n.):** An integral part of moral theology, which outlines a holistic Catholic vision, based on both revelation and reason, of a good human society. It arises from faith and the commands to love God and neighbor, and it proposes principles for reflection, provides criteria for judgment, and gives guidelines for action in social, economic, and cultural spheres. (page 298)

**Chi-Rho (n.):** An early Christian symbol made up of the first two Greek letters of the word Christ superimposed on one another to resemble a cross. Seen in a vision by the Emperor Constantine, he ordered his soldiers’ banners marked with it before entering a pivotal battle to unify the Roman Empire. (page 40)

**Christian Humanism (n.):** A Renaissance movement among Christian theologians and philosophers, rooted in a resurgence of orthodox Christian Faith and the recognition of human achievement, that celebrated the dignity of the human person and the authentic pursuit of happiness, or human fulfillment. (page 170)

**Christology (n.):** Branch of Christian theology relating to the person, nature, and mission of Jesus Christ. (page 54)

**Church Militant (n.):** Those members of the Church still working out their salvation by waging the battle against sin here on earth. (page 7)

**Church Suffering (n.):** Those members of the Church undergoing purification in Purgatory before their entry into Heaven. (page 7)

**Church Triumphant (n.):** Those members of the Church who enjoy the Beatific Vision in Heaven. (page 7)

**Church (n.):** The name given to the assembly of the People of God whom He has called together from all the ends of the earth. It is both the earthly institution established by Christ during His earthly life to mediate the gift of salvation on earth and the heavenly communion of all the saints together with God and His angels. (page 6)

**The City of God (n.):** The fifth-century work by St. Augustine in which he responded to accusations that Christianity had caused the Fall of Rome. It contrasted the City of Man, which is focused on earthly success, with the City of God, which focuses on man's true end which is Heaven. Its complete title is *On the City of God against the Pagans*. (page 50)

**Cloistered (adj.):** Living secluded from the world in a monastery. (page 130)

**College of Cardinals (n.):** The ecclesiastical body comprising all of the cardinals of the Church, which advises the pope and selects his successor. (page 92)

**Communism (n.):** Form of socialism enforced by totalitarian, atheistic government; the deadliest ideology in world history, responsible for more than 100 million deaths in the twentieth century. (page 298)

**Concentration Camps (n.):** Detention centers where the Nazis imprisoned enemies of the state and, later, where they systematically carried out their plans to exterminate the Jews. Prisoners were forced to labor in brutal conditions; six million were sent to their deaths in gas chambers. (page 339)

**Conciliarism (n.):** A reform movement in the Church that developed over the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries that falsely held that the supreme authority of the Church—over and above and even against the pope—lay in ecumenical councils. (page 170)

**Concordat of 1933 (n.):** The treaty between Germany and the Vatican that provided for the Church to operate freely within Nazi Germany without threat of persecution and interference. It specified that Germany would recognize that a baptized Jew was no longer Jewish. (page 336)

**Concordat of Worms (n.):** An official agreement made between Pope Callixtus II and Holy Roman Emperor Henry V that ended the practice of lay investiture and established clear rules for the involvement of secular rulers in Church appointments. (page 96)

**Concupiscence (n.):** The tendency or inclination to sin that is an effect of Original Sin. Even though Baptism erases the stain of Original Sin, the tendency to sin remains. (page 8)

**The Confessions (n.):** The autobiographical work written by St. Augustine of Hippo in AD 397, in which he explains his conversion to the faith in a written conversation with God. (page 49)

**Confraternity of the Most Holy Trinity (n.):** A Roman Catholic religious association of laymen founded by St. Philip Neri in the sixteenth century to help the laity serve the poor. (page 168)

**Congregation of the Mission (n.):** A Roman Catholic order of priests devoted to serving the poor, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in France in 1625. Commonly known as the Vincentians. (page 209)



**Constantinople (n.):** The ancient city of Byzantium, renamed after Roman Emperor Constantine in AD 330 and one of the five patriarchies of the early Church. The capital of the Eastern Roman empire (or Byzantine Empire) until 1453 when it was conquered by the Muslim armies of the Ottoman Empire, which declined after World War I. The city is now called Istanbul, the capital of modern-day Turkey. *(page 42)*

**Constitution of the United States (n.):** The governing document of the United States of America, ratified in 1789, that defines the powers of the federal legislative, executive, and judicial branches, based on principles such as limited government, separation of powers with checks and balances, and federalism. *(page 254)*

**Consubstantial (adj.):** Of the same substance, or *homoousios* in Greek. This word is used to describe how God the Father and God the Son are both fully God, or of the same divine substance. This teaching was definitively set forth in the Nicene Creed to combat false teachings about Jesus and affirm the Truth of His human and divine natures. *(page 44)*

**Consumerism (n.):** The belief that fulfillment is to be found in the acquisition of consumer goods. *(page 296)*

**Council of Chalcedon (n.):** An ecumenical council convened in AD 451 that condemned the heresy of Monophysitism and further clarified Church teaching on the two natures of Christ. *(page 55)*

**Council of Constance (n.):** An ecumenical council held from 1414 to 1418 that ended the Western Schism and elected Pope Martin V. *(page 150)*

**Council of Ephesus (n.):** An ecumenical council convened by Emperor Theodosius in AD 431 that condemned Nestorianism and proclaimed the hypostatic union—that Christ is one person with two natures: a human nature and a divine nature. *(page 54)*

**Council of Nicaea (n.):** The first ecumenical council of the Church, called by Roman Emperor Constantine in AD 325, which taught that Jesus is consubstantial with the Father and which initially drafted what would become the Nicene Creed. *(page 44)*

**Council of Pisa (n.):** An unlawful council convened in 1409 in an attempt to end the Great Western Schism, but which ultimately failed and only inflamed the situation with the election of a third claimant to the papacy supported by neither side of the dispute. *(page 150)*

**Council of Trent (n.):** An ecumenical council held from 1545–1563 in Trent, Italy, that sought to affirm Church teaching, answer Protestant heresies, and end abusive practices within the Church. *(page 198)*

**Counter-Reformation (n.):** The response of the Roman Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation, from 1522 to about 1648, advanced chiefly at the Council of Trent, in the renewal of religious orders and cooperation with civil authorities to reform and renew the practice of the authentic Catholic Faith. *(page 201)*

**Cristero War (n.):** The 1926–1929 war between the Catholic Cristero rebels and the Mexican government forces. It erupted as a result of the harsh anti-Catholic and anti-cleric policies of the Mexican government that stripped priests and religious of their rights and oppressed the free practice of the Catholic Faith. *(page 322)*

**Cult of Reason (n.):** The official state-sponsored atheism of the French Revolution, which later became “the Cult of the Supreme Being.” (page 279)

**Culture of Death (n.):** A culture that is so excessively concerned with efficiency that it considers life that is vulnerable, inconvenient, or dependent as disposable. (page 381)

**Dark Ages (n.):** The term used by historians to describe Europe after the Fall of Rome until the beginning of the High Middle Ages. This time was marked by the absence of a Roman (or Holy Roman) emperor and frequent warfare among barbarian tribes. (page 71)

**Daughters of Charity (n.):** A Roman Catholic order of women religious focused on service to the poor founded by St. Vincent de Paul and St. Louise de Marillac in France in 1633. (page 209)

**Deacon (n.):** A man ordained not for priesthood but for ministry and service as an assistant to bishops and priests. He serves important functions in the ministry of the Word, divine worship, pastoral governance, and the service of charity—tasks which he must carry out under the pastoral authority of his bishop. Derived from the Greek word *diakonos*, which means “helper.” (page 15)

**Declaration of Independence (n.):** The document approved by the Continental Congress in 1776 announcing the intent of the 13 British colonies to break from England and explaining reasons for the separation. (page 255)

**Defenestration of Prague (n.):** The 1618 altercation that sparked what became known as the Thirty Years’ War: a group of Protestants in Prague threw the Holy Roman Emperor’s representatives out a window to their deaths. (page 212)

**Deism (n.):** The belief that an all-powerful god created the universe but is not actively involved in sustaining it. (page 275)

**Devşirme (n.):** The Ottoman Empire practice of enslaving male children and forcing them to serve in the army. (page 114)

**Didache (n.):** An anonymous first-century treatise describing Christian morality, the Sacraments, and organization of the Church. It contains one of the earliest known descriptions of the Mass. Its full title is *The Lord’s Teaching Through the Twelve Apostles to the Nations*. (page 32)

**Diocletianic Persecution (n.):** The name given to the systematic persecution of Christians throughout the Roman Empire ordered by Emperor Diocletian beginning in AD 303. It consisted of four edicts that forbade Christians from worshipping, called for the destruction of churches and seizure of Scripture and other holy books, ordered the arrest of bishops and priests, and required Christians be gathered and forced to offer pagan sacrifice under penalty of death. It led to the martyrdom of thousands of Christians. (page 40)

**Doctors of the Church (n.):** Saints whose writings, teachings, and defense of the Faith have especially advanced the Church’s knowledge of the Faith, whose lives demonstrated particular holiness, and who have been formally proclaimed Doctors by a pope or an ecumenical council. The four original Doctors of the Church, so declared in the Middle Ages, are St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and Pope St. Gregory the Great. Thirty-two other saints have been named Doctors of the Church in the centuries since. (page 45)

**Dogma (n.):** A doctrine of the Church that has been divinely revealed to us. (page 54)

**Donation of Pepin (n.):** The name given to the gift of land recovered from the Lombards and presented to Pope St. Zachary by Pepin the Short in 754. Consisting of large swaths of territory in northern Italy and around Rome, these lands would form the basis for the Papal States, which would exist under the sovereign rule of the pope until 1870. (page 84)

**Donatism (n.):** A heresy that began in AD 311, which held that the validity of a Sacrament depended upon the moral character of the minister. They also refused to forgive anyone who had renounced the Christian Faith during persecutions. (page 43)

**Double Predestination (n.):** The inevitable conclusion flowing from the Calvinist teaching on free will: since God predetermines certain people to go to Heaven, then He necessarily predetermines some people to go to Hell. (page 189)

**Druids (n.):** An ancient Celtic society about which little is definitively known; secondary sources, including reports by Julius Caesar, indicate the Druids maintained oral traditions and were polytheistic, nomadic, and shamanistic. (page 70)

**The Duomo (Florence) (n.):** The *Cattedrale di Santa Maria del Fiore* in Florence, known for its famous dome styled after Roman temples, that was designed by Filippo Brunelleschi and constructed between 1296–1436. An Italian term for “cathedral.” (page 164)

**Easter Controversy (n.):** The name given to the second- and third-century dispute between the Eastern and Western Churches regarding the date Easter should be celebrated. The Council of Nicaea settled the matter by decreeing that the method of the West—and thereby the Church of Rome—must be observed universally. (page 33)

**Eastern Orthodox Church (n.):** Churches in the East that broke away from Rome following the Great Schism of 1054. Orthodox Churches have apostolic succession and valid Sacraments but are not in full communion with the Catholic Church because of an incomplete profession of faith and a rejection of the authority of the pope. (page 57)

**Ecclesia (n.):** Latin word for the Church, derived from the Greek “*ekkalein*,” which means “to call out of.” The Greek form of the word is used frequently in the Old Testament for the assembly of the Chosen People before God. (page 7)

**Ecumenical Council (n.):** A meeting of all the world’s bishops together in union with the pope. (page 15)

**Ecumenical Dialogue (n.):** Interactions between the Roman Catholic Church and other Christian churches and ecclesial communities aimed at bringing about greater mutual understanding and, ultimately, Christian unity. (page 192)

**Ecumenism (n.):** The work of restoring unity among all Christians by bringing them back into the Catholic Church, which alone offers the fullness of the means of salvation. (page 358)

**Edict of Milan (n.):** The official order by Emperor Constantine in AD 313 that guaranteed freedom of religion in the Roman Empire, granting Christianity the same status as other religious cults in the empire. (page 41)

**Edict of Toleration (n.):** The official order by Emperor Galerius in AD 311 that ended the Diocletianic Persecution and that allowed for Christians to gather in worship and practice their faith freely under the law. (page 40)



**Edict of Worms (n.):** The decree issued by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V declaring Martin Luther to be a heretic and an outlaw and banning his writings. (page 181)

**Enabling Act (n.):** A German law giving Adolf Hitler power to declare laws without the consent of Parliament. (page 335)

**Enlightenment (n.):** A philosophical movement of the eighteenth century that denied the value of faith and maintained that reason alone leads us to truth and holds the potential to solve the problem of evil. (page 272)

**Establishment Clause (n.):** The first part of the First Amendment's protection of freedom of religion, preventing the federal government from instituting a national church or from interfering with the then-existing state churches. It reads "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." (page 255)

**Eucharist (n.):** The Sacrament in which we receive the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearances of bread and wine. The Eucharist is the source and summit of our Christian life and spiritual food for the soul. Not merely a symbol, it is Jesus' true flesh and blood. (page 30)

**Eugenics (n.):** A set of beliefs and practices aimed at restricting population growth among people with so-called undesirable traits, e.g. sterilizing the mentally handicapped and aborting babies with chromosomal abnormalities. Eugenics denies the dignity of all human life. (page 340)

**Evangelization (n.):** The act of sharing the Good News of the Gospel message of salvation. At the command of Jesus, the Church's mission is to evangelize the whole world. (page 192)

**Ex Cathedra (adv.):** A phrase describing a pope's definitive and infallible teaching as being given from his authority as the successor of Peter. Latin for "from the chair." (page 293)

**Ex Quo Singulari (n.):** Pope Benedict XIV's 1742 papal bull that banned Chinese veneration of ancestors and prohibited other accommodations made in the Chinese rites. As Confucianism began to be seen as more of a philosophy than a religion, later popes permitted Chinese to participate in ceremonies honoring their ancestors. (page 242)

**Excommunication (n.):** A severe ecclesiastical penalty, resulting from grave crimes against the Catholic religion, imposed by ecclesiastical authority or incurred as a direct result of the commission of an offense. It excludes the offender from taking part in the Eucharist or other Sacraments and from the exercise of any ecclesiastical office, ministry, or function. (page 33)

**Fall of Man (n.):** When Adam and Eve, due to the temptation and lies of Satan, disobeyed God and rejected His love. (page 8)

**Fascism (n.):** A political philosophy calling for strong, authoritarian government that prioritizes the political strength of the elites, militaristic nationalism, suppression of opposition, and dictatorial rule. (page 331)

**Fathers of the Church (n.):** Early Church leaders who defined theology and fought against heresies in order to maintain the unity of the Church. There are four essential characteristics of any Church Father: he must have lived before the eighth century, exhibit doctrinal orthodoxy, possess personal sanctity, and be approved by the Church. (page 44)

**Feast of Corpus Christi (n.):** The solemn feast day in the Church that honors the Real Presence of Christ—Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity—in the Holy Eucharist. The holy day was revealed by Jesus to St. Juliana of Liege in visions granted to her in the twelfth century. (page 133)

**Fifth Lateran Council (n.):** An ecumenical council held in 1512 that brought an end to the conciliar movement by reaffirming the Church's longstanding teaching that the pope maintains supreme governing authority over the universal Church, including ecumenical councils. (page 170)

**Filioque (n.):** Latin for "and from the Son." A term used to refer to the Roman Catholic understanding that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and from the Son (as opposed to from the Father alone, as professed by Eastern Christians). Disagreement over the *filioque* was one root of the Great Schism between Eastern and Western Christianity. (page 104)

**First Amendment (n.):** The Amendment expressly preventing Congress from abridging the rights of citizens to free speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition. (page 255)

**First Council of Constantinople (n.):** The second ecumenical council, called in AD 381, which instituted the Niceo-Constantinopolitan Creed and clarified trinitarian theology. (page 54)

**First Vatican Council (n.):** Ecumenical Council called by Pope Pius IX in 1869 to respond to the threats of ideas such as communism, socialism, Modernism, and freemasonry, as well as to defend the idea that faith and reason were not opposed to one another. (page 292)

**Florence (n.):** City in Tuscany that was the center of the Italian Renaissance. (page 163)

**Fourth Crusade (n.):** The military campaign launched with the intent of liberating Jerusalem from the Muslims but ended in crusaders from the West instead sacking Constantinople to collect money they had been promised. (page 160)

**Fourth Lateran Council (n.):** The ecumenical council called by Pope Innocent III in 1215 that clarified the doctrine of Transubstantiation. (page 133)

**Franciscan Order (n.):** The Order of Friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209 and dedicated to preaching, missions, and charities. (page 129)

**Free Exercise Clause (n.):** The second part of the First Amendment's protection of freedom of religion, preventing the federal government from abridging the individual right to religious liberty. (page 255)

**Fresco (n.):** Painting technique of applying pigments to wet plaster so that the artwork becomes part of the surface as it dries. The world's most famous frescoes are Michelangelo's in the Sistine Chapel, along with Leonardo DaVinci's *Last Supper*. (page 166)

**Glasnost (n.):** Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of openness to political debate. (page 377)

**Glorious Revolution (n.):** The name given to the 1689 *coup d'état* that installed William and Mary of Orange on the throne of England and enshrined into English law a prohibition of Catholic monarchs forever. (page 254)

**Gnosis (n.):** The Greek word for knowledge. (page 34)

**Gnosticism (n.):** The name given to a heresy of the early Church that taught, among other things, that Jesus was not fully human, the material world was evil, and salvation was achieved through secret knowledge, or *gnosis*. (page 34)

**Gothic Architecture (n.):** The style of architecture prevalent in western Europe in the twelfth through sixteenth centuries, characterized by pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses, together with large windows and elaborate tracery. (page 137)

**Goths (n.):** A Germanic people who invaded the Roman Empire between the third and fifth centuries. (page 66)

**Great Commission (n.):** The final words of Christ to His Apostles before His Ascension into Heaven, found in Matthew 28:18–20. In these words, Christ gave His Apostles, and thereby the Church, the mission of evangelization: making disciples of all the nations. (page 11)

**The Great Depression (n.):** The severe economic downturn that began in the US and affected the entire world from 1929–1939. (page 333)

**Great Purge (n.):** Joseph Stalin's campaign to eliminate threats to the communist party, in which millions were killed and/or sent to gulags. (page 330)

**Great Schism (n.):** The separation of Eastern Christians from the Catholic Church in 1054. The Eastern Churches became known as the Orthodox Church. (page 106)

**Great Western Schism (n.):** The period from 1378 to 1417 when there were two, and later three, men claiming to be pope. (page 150)

**Gregorian Calendar (n.):** A new calendar promulgated by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 that replaced the former Julian Calendar. It employed more accurate methods of determining the date of Easter and counting time, and, though Protestant countries initially resisted, it became widely adopted throughout Europe and eventually the world and is still the primary calendar in use today. (page 200)

**Gregorian Chant (n.):** Traditional Roman Catholic sacred music, consisting of a monophonic—voices in unison—choir singing to accompany the Mass and Divine Office. Named after Pope St. Gregory the Great, who supported its use in the liturgy. (page 167)

**Gulags (n.):** Forced labor camps maintained by the Soviet Union where prisoners (opponents of the communist party: scholars, doctors, students, artists, and others) labored in brutal conditions. Millions died of starvation, exhaustion, disease, or execution. Gulags were maintained until 1987 when Mikhail Gorbachev disestablished them. (page 330)

**Gunpowder Plot (n.):** The 1605 failed conspiracy to restore England to a Catholic country with a Catholic monarchy by assassinating the king of England, members of his family, Parliament, and Church of England bishops by blowing up Parliament while in session. The plot was foiled when the barrels of gunpowder planted beneath the Parliament building in London were discovered and the conspirators were arrested, charged with treason, and hanged. The Gunpowder Plot led to even harsher persecutions of Catholics in the British Empire in the years to come. (page 211)

**Heliocentrism (n.):** The model of the solar system with the sun at the center. Heliocentrism, developed by Nicolaus Copernicus in 1543, replaced geocentrism (with the earth as the center) as the accepted model. *(page 273)*

**Heresy (n.):** The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth that must be believed with divine and Catholic faith. *(page 32)*

**Holy League (n.):** A naval force assembled by Pope Pius V—comprised of Venice, Spain, the Papal States, the Republic of Genoa, and a few others—to defend Cyprus and the Mediterranean region from the threat of the Ottoman Empire. *(page 203)*

**Holy Roman Empire (n.):** The term used to describe the unification of various Western and Central European kingdoms under the rule of a single emperor, which was fashioned as the restoration of the Western Empire. Its establishment freed the pope from the authority and influence of the Byzantine emperor in Western Europe. Pope Leo III crowned the first Holy Roman Emperor, Charlemagne, on Christmas Day, 800. The Holy Roman Empire ruled over various lands in Europe until 1806. *(page 87)*

**House Liturgies (n.):** A term that describes the Mass of the first Christians, who met on the Sabbath in their homes to break bread as Jesus had commanded them to do. *(page 31)*

**Hundred Years' War (n.):** A series of wars between England and France that lasted more than a century, from 1337–1453, and in which England lost almost all of its French lands. *(page 153)*

**Huns (n.):** A warlike Asiatic nomadic people who ravaged Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries. *(page 66)*

**Hypostatic Union (n.):** The union of the divine and human natures in the one divine Person of the Son of God, Jesus Christ. *(page 54)*

**Icon (n.):** A painting of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint, typically on wood. More than a style of art, icons are intended to reflect a spiritual reality through the use of symbols. Icons are especially venerated in Eastern Churches. *(page 83)*

**Iconoclastic Controversy (n.):** A dispute in the eighth and ninth centuries in the East over the use of religious images, especially icons. Eastern emperors had adopted the extreme view that all sacred images were idolatrous and ordered their systematic destruction and even the persecution of those who continued devotion to such images. *(page 83)*

**Iconoclasm (n.):** The systematic destruction of holy or sacred images. *(page 83)*

**Iconoclasts (n.):** Those opposed to the veneration of icons. Iconoclasm reached a peak in 730 when Byzantine emperor Leo III banned what he believed was worship of icons. Their veneration was restored in 843. Greek for “image-smashers.” *(page 83)*

**Iconostasis (n.):** A wall or screen of icons between the nave and sanctuary of a Church, signifying the place where the human and the divine meet. Used especially in Eastern liturgies, both Catholic and Orthodox. *(page 108)*

**The Imitation of Christ (n.):** The widely acclaimed devotional book by Thomas à Kempis, composed ca. 1418–1427. *(page 153)*

**Immaculate Conception (n.):** The dogma that from the first moment of her conception, by the grace of God, Mary was preserved from Original Sin. *(page 107)*

**Imprimatur (n.):** An official license from the Church to print a book about the Catholic Faith. From Latin *imprimere*, meaning to imprint or impress. (page 274)

**Inculturation (n.):** The process of adapting the customs of non-Christian peoples to the Catholic Faith, in witness to the universal nature of the Church. (page 241)

**Indulgences (n.):** A partial or complete remission of the temporal punishment due to sins that have already been forgiven. The Church dispenses indulgences under certain conditions from the stored treasure house of satisfaction gained by Christ and the saints. The faithful can gain indulgences for themselves or for those who have already died. (page 112)

**Indult (n.):** Special permission from a proper authority for an exemption from a norm of Church law. (page 360)

**Industrial Revolution (n.):** Rapid, major change in world economies fueled by technology and manufacturing processes, especially in England and the United States, from about 1760–1830. (page 296)

**Infallibility (n.):** The charism of being infallible (incapable of error) in matters of faith and morals. (page 106)

**The Inquisition (n.):** A special ecclesiastical court for combating or suppressing heresy. Throughout Church history, the office has manifested in various ways. The Church suppressed heresy informally for her first 1,200 years. Following, there have been different, separate Inquisitions (collectively coming to be known as “The Inquisition”): the Medieval Inquisition primarily against Catharism (1231), the infamous Spanish Inquisition (1478), and the Roman Inquisition (1542). (page 134)

**Interdict (n.):** An official prohibition, for example in Canon law it is one issued by ecclesiastical authority that excludes the faithful from participating in the liturgy of the Church, the Sacraments (except in a situation of grave need), and/or ecclesiastical burial. (page 145)

**Introduction to the Devout Life (n.):** The influential book written by St. Francis de Sales in 1609 aimed at helping people achieve holiness in everyday life. (page 209)

**Islam (n.):** The Abrahamic religion founded by Muhammad in the early seventh century. The word Islam refers to the peace the world will only achieve once all people everywhere submit to Allah. (page 108)

**Jizya (n.):** A penalty tax exacted on non-Muslims in an Islamic state. (page 110)

**Just War Theory (n.):** The theory set forth by St. Thomas Aquinas that states that for a war to be just, certain conditions must exist at the same time. These conditions are: the damage by the aggressor(s) must be lasting, grave, and certain; all other means of avoiding war must have been tried; there must be a real chance of winning; and the war itself must not result in worse conditions than the conditions that cause the war. (page 127)

**Justification (n.):** The transformation of the sinner (all of us) from a state of unrighteousness to a state of holiness with God. It is an act done by God that requires our free participation with His grace. We are justified by the Sacrament of Baptism, which makes us children of God. Our justification, or salvation, is won for us by Christ’s sacrifice on the Cross and by His Resurrection. (page 185)



**Kakure Kirishitan (n.):** Japanese for “Hidden Christians,” those Japanese citizens who practiced their faith in secret through more than 200 years of the bloodiest persecutions in modern history. (page 239)

**Labor Priests (n.):** Priests who devoted themselves to winning better working conditions for laborers, taking Leo XIII’s encyclical *Rerum Novarum* as their inspiration. (page 310)

**Lateran Treaty (n.):** The 1929 treaty between Italy and the Vatican that restored temporal power to the pope over a small section of Rome (now called Vatican City) and made Italy an officially Catholic country. The pope recognized Italy as a unified state with Rome as its capital city. (page 332)

**Lay Investiture (n.):** The historical practice of secular authorities appointing religious officials. (page 92)

**Lectio Divina (n.):** An ancient form of praying with Scripture that is a slow and thoughtful encounter with the Word of God. Latin for “divine reading.” (page 69)

**Liberalism (n.):** Misunderstanding that human freedom is absolute when it comes to morality, religion, conscience, speech, press, and so forth, together with a rejection of God’s authority. Note that in its philosophical context, liberalism or liberal is distinct from when it is used to describe political leanings, though it may have much in common with those views. (page 291)

**Liturgy of the Eucharist (n.):** The second part of the Mass in which Christ’s sacrifice on the Cross is made present again. It includes the preparation of the gifts, the Eucharistic prayer, the Communion rite, and prayer after Communion. (page 32)

**Liturgy of the Hours (n.):** The public prayer of the Church that sanctifies the whole course of the day and night. It consists of a variety of prayers, Scripture readings (most especially the Psalms), and writings of the saints, divided into “hours,” which are prescribed to be prayed at specific times of day. (page 363)

**Liturgy of the Word (n.):** The first part of the Mass in which we receive the written Word of God. Here, the Scriptures are proclaimed, and the priest teaches in a homily. We also join together in prayer for others and profess our faith. (page 31)

**Lombards (n.):** A Germanic people who invaded Italy in 568 and ruled most of the region until 774. (page 51)

**Lutheranism (n.):** The Protestant denomination founded by Martin Luther. Lutherans do not believe in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, instead believing in consubstantiation, or that Jesus is present in the Eucharist alongside the bread and the wine, which remain bread and wine and do change into His Body and Blood. They also believe Baptism is the only other valid Sacrament, that man is justified by grace alone (*sola gratia*) and saved by faith alone (*sola fide*), and that Scripture is the sole authority on matters of faith (*sola Scriptura*), rejecting papal authority. (page 187)

**Manichaeism (n.):** A heresy that combined elements of Zoroastrian, Christian, and Gnostic thought and was opposed by the imperial Roman government, Neoplatonist philosophers, and orthodox Christians. Adherents believed that material things were intrinsically evil and spiritual things intrinsically good. (page 49)

**Martyr (n.):** A person who is killed for bearing witness to his faith. (page 15)

**Marxism (n.):** The political, economic, and social theory of Karl Marx that holds that all history is the history of class struggle. The perfect society to Marx is one where the workers control the means of production and all property is held in common, with each contributing according to his ability and receiving according to his need. communists later claimed to base their actions on Marxist thought. *(page 298)*

**Medicis (n.):** A powerful Florentine family in the fourteenth through seventeenth centuries. Medici family members were bankers, merchants, politicians, and influential patrons of the arts and included four popes: Leo X, Clement VII, Pius IV, and Leo XI. *(page 164)*

**Mendicant Orders (n.):** Religious communities who renounce ownership of all property and fixed sources of income, entrusting their needs and work completely to the providence of God by relying on almsgiving to support themselves. From the Latin *mendicus* for “beggar.” The original mendicant orders in the Middle Ages (the Franciscans were the first) begged for all their needs. *(page 130)*

**Messiah (n.):** The Hebrew word for “anointed one” and the title given to the Savior God promised to the people of Israel. *(page 8)*

**Miraculous Medal (n.):** Roman Catholic sacramental medal whose design comes from a vision of Our Lady received by St. Catherine Labouré. *(page 282)*

**Missions (n.):** Communities in non-Christian lands sponsored by the Church for the purpose of spreading the Gospel. They would typically include a church as well as gardens, schools, hospitals, and other facilities. *(page 248)*

**Modernism (n.):** The heresy that grew out of Enlightenment philosophy that substitutes individual experience for objective truth and political and scientific theory for holiness. Pope Pius X described it as “the synthesis of all heresies.” *(page 315)*

**Monastery (n.):** One or several buildings where communities of religious men and women live. Labor and prayer are all directed toward serving God and making everyday life holy. *(page 69)*

**Monoenergism (n.):** The heresy that falsely contended that Jesus, who is both fully human and fully divine, had one “energy” by which He acts. *(page 74)*

**Monophysites (n.):** The heresy held by some Christians, such as the Coptic Orthodox, that professes Jesus Christ has a single nature that is both fully human and fully divine. Churches with Monophysite Christologies are called Oriental Orthodox Churches. *(page 56)*

**Monopoly (n.):** An exclusive ability to sell a unique product/provide a unique service without the need to compete for customers or employees that would exist in a free market. Monopolies hurt consumers and can result from legal privilege, command of supply, or conspiratorial action (cartels). *(page 309)*

**Monotheism (n.):** Belief in a single god. *(page 26)*

**Monothelism (n.):** The heresy that falsely contended that Jesus, who is both fully human and fully divine, had one “will” by which He acts. *(page 74)*

**Monte Cassino (n.):** A rocky hill in Italy where the first Benedictine Monastery was built. It was sacked by the invading Lombards around 570 and abandoned. The monastery has been rebuilt and destroyed numerous times over the centuries and still functions today. *(page 69)*

**Montserrat (n.):** Mountain and site of a Benedictine Abbey in Catalonia, Spain, where a statue of Our Lady has been venerated for centuries, including, notably, by St. Ignatius of Loyola in 1522. *(page 204)*

**Mosque (n.):** An Islamic house of worship. *(page 113)*

**Muslims (n.):** Individual Islamic believers. *(page 108)*

**Mystics (n.):** Recipients of a special grace that allows them to know God and unite their souls to Him in a uniquely intimate way. Catholic mystics include Bernard of Clairvaux, St. Catherine of Siena, St. Teresa of Ávila, and St. Padre Pio. *(page 131)*

**Nationalism (n.):** Historically, a cultural shift on the part of individuals from identification with one's monarch and kingdom, towards a recognition of nation-states as political entities and affinity for one's national identity. Today the term refers to a special loyalty to one's own nation and is typically used as a pejorative. *(page 178)*

**Nazi Party (n.):** The name for the National Socialist German Workers' Party, which came to power in 1939 and espoused hyper-nationalism, the alleged superiority of the German race, and hatred of Jews. *(page 335)*

**Nepotism (n.):** The practice of granting unmerited favor or preferential treatment to family members. *(page 202)*

**Nestorianism (n.):** The name given to a heresy of the early Church that divided Jesus into two persons, an eternal divine Person and a created human person who were closely connected but not one and the same. *(page 54)*

**New Evangelization (n.):** The term coined by Pope St. Paul VI in his apostolic exhortation *Evangelii Nuntiandi*—and later adopted as an important theme by Pope St. John Paul II—that describes the work of bringing the Gospel to lands that were once Christian, but whose residents have forgotten the truth of Christianity. *(page 379)*

**Nicene Creed (n.):** The Profession of Faith set forth by the Councils of Nicaea (AD 325) and Constantinople (AD 381), and typically recited at Sunday Mass, which affirms the essential tenets of the Christian faith and belief in the Holy Trinity. Its full name is the Niceo-Constantinopolitan Creed. *(page 44)*

**Ninety-five Theses (n.):** Martin Luther's list of abuses (some real, some perceived) in the Catholic Church that he posted on the door of a church in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1517. *(page 179)*

**Novus Ordo (n.):** From the Latin for "new order," a shorthand title for the New Order of the Mass of Paul VI, which is now the Ordinary Form of the Mass. *(page 360)*

**Order of Cistercians (n.):** A branch of the Benedictine religious order founded in 1098 in Cîteaux, France, in an effort to more closely follow the simplicity of the Rule of St. Benedict. *(page 124)*

**Order of Preachers (n.):** A mendicant order of the Catholic Church founded in France by the Spanish priest St. Dominic. Also known as the Dominican Order. *(page 132)*

**Order of St. Clare (n.):** The Franciscan order of women religious. The Poor Clares—as they are sometimes known—are regarded as one of the most austere women’s orders, devoted to prayer, penance, contemplation, and manual work, and adopting the strictest enclosure, severe fasts, and other austerities. (page 130)

**Original Sin (n.):** The state of human nature deprived of the original holiness and justice Adam and Eve enjoyed before the Fall. (page 8)

**Orthodox (adj.):** Correct teaching about the Christian Faith. Not to be confused with a member of the Eastern Orthodox church. (page 53)

**Ottoman Empire (n.):** Islamic empire founded in 1299 that ruled over regions of the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and North Africa. Its decline began in the 1600s and continued until all its territories were lost around the end of World War I. (page 113)

**Our Lady of Fatima (n.):** The title given to the series of apparitions of Mary to three shepherd children in Portugal in 1917. Our Lady asked for the world to say the Rosary every day for peace and for Russia to be consecrated to her Immaculate Heart. At her last appearance to the children, a great miracle of the sun occurred and was witnessed by more than 70,000 people. (page 330)

**Our Lady of Guadalupe (n.):** The title of the Marian apparitions granted to St. Juan Diego in 1531 as well as the venerated image of Our Lady that appeared on his tilma. Word of the miracle spread, and within ten years nearly ten million Mexican natives were converted to the Catholic Faith, and the practice of human sacrifice came to a complete stop. (page 225)

**Papal Bull (n.):** An official papal letter or pronouncement. The term *bull* comes from the Latin *bullā* (“knob” or “seal”) for the papal seal affixed to the document. (page 145)

**Papal Infallibility (n.):** Catholic doctrine that the pope, by virtue of his office as the supreme pastor and teacher of all the faithful, cannot err when he proclaims by definitive act a doctrine pertaining to faith or morals. (page 292)

**Parish Council (n.):** A group of laypeople in a parish who offer input to their pastor on issues related to the parish. Parish councils arose after Vatican II’s call for greater lay participation in decisions involving the parish. (page 363)

**Parochial School (n.):** A Catholic school supported by a particular parish. (page 259)

**Patriarchates (n.):** Territories ruled by a patriarch, or a bishop of special dignity. In the East, patriarchates are organizations of those following the Eastern Catholic Rites. In the early Church there were five primary patriarchates: Rome, Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, and Constantinople. (page 52)

**Peace of Augsburg (n.):** A 1555 treaty that decreed that in the Holy Roman Empire, whatever was the religion of the prince of a region—Roman Catholic or Lutheran—would be the religion of the people. This principle was stated in Latin as *Cuius regio, eius religio*, or “Whose realm, his religion.” (page 190)

**Peace of Westphalia (n.):** Treaty that ended the Thirty Years’ War and established certain principles of international law related to national sovereignty. It also paved the way for limited religious toleration in Europe, which contributed to Enlightenment philosophies that misunderstood religion as a private matter. (page 212)

**Peasants' War (n.):** An uprising of German peasants and certain indebted nobles in 1524–1525 brought about by worsening economic conditions and which led to the burning of churches, convents, monasteries, and libraries. While the violence was incited by some who thought they were following the teachings of Martin Luther, Luther himself, while sympathizing with the peasants' complaints, did not support the violence of the uprising and called for civil authorities to suppress it. (page 181)

**Pentecost (n.):** The day when Jesus sent the Holy Spirit upon Mary and the Apostles and the Church was born. Fifty days after Jesus' Resurrection (ten days after His Ascension into Heaven), Mary and the Apostles gathered in the Upper Room and were filled with the Holy Spirit, who came in a rush of wind and appeared as tongues of fire over their heads. (page 13)

**Pharisee (n.):** A member of a Jewish sect that strictly observed the Mosaic law in its ceremonies, practices, and oral tradition. They believed in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body at the end of time. (page 13)

**Phenomenology (n.):** A philosophical system that seeks to objectively study things that are typically considered to be subjective, such as human consciousness, emotions, judgments, and experiences, by reflectively reducing them to the essential elements and then considering the relationship of those elements to each other. (page 374)

**Photian Schism (n.):** The name given to the years between 863 and 867 when Pope St. Nicholas I refused to recognize and formally condemned the Patriarch of Constantinople, Photius, who had been illegitimately installed by the Eastern emperor for political purposes. (page 104)

**The Pietà (n.):** The famous sculpture of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of her Son, Jesus Christ, sculpted by Michelangelo and housed in St. Peter's Basilica. Many other artists have sculpted and painted variations of this theme. From the Latin for "pity." (page 166)

**Polyphony (n.):** Form of Roman Catholic sacred music that gained popularity during the late Middle Ages, where choir voices sing two or more different melodies, resulting in a complex and rich sound. (page 167)

**Pope (n.):** The successor of St. Peter as bishop of Rome and Supreme Pontiff of the universal Catholic Church. The pope exercises a primacy of authority as the vicar of Christ on earth and the shepherd of the whole Church. (page 15)

**Presbyterianism (n.):** Protestant denomination branched off from Calvinism, which has a representative form of church government with leaders elected by the people of each congregation. (page 189)

**Priest (n.):** A man ordained to be a co-worker with his bishop, who assists in priestly service to the People of God. By virtue of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, priests are consecrated—set apart in a sacred way—to serve *in persona Christi Capitis* (in the person of Christ the Head). Derived from the Greek word *presbyteros*, which means "elder." (page 16)

**Printing Press (n.):** Movable type machine invented by Johannes Gutenberg in 1436 that made possible the mass production of text-based materials in Europe. (page 169)



**Protestant Reformation (n.):** A sixteenth-century revolt begun by Martin Luther that divided and eventually splintered Christianity. Many Christian churches formed as a result of this split, which are known as Protestant churches, or denominations. Though Jesus desires that His Church be one, all baptized Christians are brothers and sisters in Christ. *(page 178)*

**Protestants (n.):** Members of any of the Western ecclesial communities that follow the teachings of reformers who separated from the Catholic Church after the Reformation. Protestants differ in their teachings, but all reject the authority of the pope and lack most Sacraments. Through our common Baptism, however, Catholics and Protestants can truly be said to be brothers and sisters in Christ. *(page 181)*

**Qahal (n.):** Hebrew for “assembly” or “congregation,” and one of the first words used in the Old Testament to describe the Chosen People of God whom He had called out or assembled in His name. *(page 7)*

**Qur’an (n.):** The holy book of Islam believed by Muslims to have been dictated to Muhammad by the angel Gabriel. The Qur’an denies the divinity of Christ and the Blessed Trinity, while proclaiming one God, the existence of angels, the resurrection of the dead, judgement for all, and the need to convert the world to Islam by force if necessary. *(page 108)*

**Real Presence (n.):** The unique, true presence of Christ in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine. *(page 34)*

**Regnal Name (n.):** The name chosen by a monarch or pope—typically different from their personal name—used during their reign. *(page 74)*

**Reign of Terror (n.):** Period of unrelenting, bloody executions during the French Revolution from September 1793 to July 1794. About 17,000 people were guillotined, and about 10,000 more died in prison. *(page 279)*

**Relativism (n.):** A dangerous philosophy that says moral principles are a matter of individual preference based on personal experience, socioeconomic status, education, and particular culture, rather than based on absolute objective moral truths. Relativism denies the existence of good and evil and harms our ability to choose the good. *(page 275)*

**Renaissance (n.):** French for rebirth, term used by historians to mark a period of cultural flourishing based on a rediscovery of classical philosophy. The Renaissance began in Italy around 1300 and spread throughout Western Europe through the sixteenth century. *(page 162)*

**Romanesque Architecture (n.):** The architectural style of medieval Europe before the Gothic period, marked by semi-circular arches, barrel or rib vaults, massive walls, and few windows. *(page 137)*

**Rosary (n.):** A prayer in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which repeats the “Hail Mary” prayer in “decades” of ten prayers, each preceded by an “Our Father” and concluded by a “Glory Be,” accompanied by meditation on the mysteries of Christ’s life. It is typically prayed using a chain of beads. *(page 133)*

**Sabbath (n.):** The day set aside each week for rest and worship of God, echoing how God rested on the seventh day of creation. *(page 31)*

**Sacred Heart of Jesus (n.):** Devotion begun by St. Marguerite-Marie Alacoque. Jesus told her to establish it through the reception of the Eucharist on the first Friday of each month, a Holy Hour on Thursdays, and a yearly feast of the Sacred Heart. *(page 276)*

**Sanhedrin (n.):** The ancient Jewish court system that settled religious, political, and judicial matters. *(page 13)*

**Schism (n.):** A division caused by differences in belief. Among sins against the First Commandment, schism is the refusal of submission to the pope or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him. *(page 54)*

**Scholasticism (n.):** A medieval school of philosophy and theology that seeks to systemically reconcile human and divine wisdom, building on the writings of Ancient Greek philosophers and the Church Fathers, especially St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas. *(page 107)*

**Scientific Method (n.):** Process for acquiring an understanding of the natural world through systematic observation, formulation of hypotheses, and testing and refining of those hypotheses through experimentation. *(page 272)*

**Seclusion Laws (n.):** Japanese laws that prohibited foreigners from entering Japan and Japanese people from leaving the country, which were in force from about 1639–1853. The Seclusion Laws effectively ended the presence of Catholic missionaries and their ability to operate in Japan. Also known as *Sakoku*. *(page 238)*

**Second Vatican Council (n.):** The most recent ecumenical council of the Church, held at the Vatican between 1963 and 1965. Also called Vatican II. *(page 354)*

**See (n.):** The jurisdiction of a bishop. From the Latin *sedes* for “seat,” signifying the chair that is a symbol of the bishop’s authority. *(page 94)*

**Seljuk Turks (n.):** Muslims from Asia Minor who conquered Jerusalem in 1070 and whose attack on Constantinople prompted the Byzantine emperor to ask Pope Urban II for help, leading to the First Crusade. *(page 111)*

**Septuagint (n.):** The pre-Christian Greek translation of the Old Testament books made by Jewish scholars and later adopted by Greek-speaking Christians. *(page 7)*

**Sexual Revolution (n.):** The 1960s social movement that liberalized traditional sexual values in society. It claimed to promote equality among the sexes by supposedly giving women greater control over their sexuality through the invention of the birth control pill, legal abortion, and other changes to the traditional understanding and practices of sexuality. *(page 365)*

**The Sistine Chapel (n.):** The private chapel of the popes adjacent to St. Peter’s Basilica in Vatican City, especially famous for the beautiful Michelangelo frescoes that adorn its walls and ceiling, including the Creation of Adam on the ceiling and the towering Last Judgment on its east wall. It is the gathering place for cardinals during papal conclaves and is named for Pope Sixtus IV for whom it was built. *(page 166)*

**Socialism (n.):** An economic and political philosophy in which the means of production, distribution, and exchange is owned by the centralized government. The individual does not own the fruits of his labor but relies on the government to distribute goods. *(page 298)*

**Society of Jesus (n.):** A Roman Catholic religious order founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola and companions in 1534, with the goal of advancing the goals of the Counter-Reformation. Alongside professing the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, its members profess a fourth vow of obedience to the pope regarding missions. More commonly known as the Jesuits. (page 204)

**Sola Fide (n.):** The belief that we are saved through faith alone and that our willing cooperation with God's grace plays no role in our salvation. This belief is held by most non-Catholic Christian churches. Latin for "faith alone." (page 185)

**Sola Gratia (n.):** The belief that we are saved through God's grace and that our own efforts play no role in our salvation. Catholics do not believe in *sola gratia*, Latin for "grace alone." (page 185)

**Sola Scriptura (n.):** The belief held by most non-Catholic Christian churches that the Bible is the only source of divine revelation. Latin for "Scripture alone." (page 185)

**Soviet Union (n.):** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a federal union of communist states including Russia and 14 others across Eurasia. The U.S.S.R. was founded in 1922 and dissolved in 1991. (page 345)

**Spiritual Exercises (n.):** A compilation of meditations, contemplations, and prayers written by St. Ignatius of Loyola. Originally developed for silent retreats aimed at discerning vocations to religious life, in modern times laypeople have taken up Ignatius's Exercises as a way of deepening their relationship with God. (page 204)

**The Story of a Soul (n.):** Autobiography of St. Thérèse of Lisieux, compiled after her death from humble notebooks she left behind and in which Thérèse articulates her "Little Way" of seeking holiness in ordinary, everyday things. (page 302)

**Stigmata (n.):** The mystical manifestation of some or all of the wounds of Christ on a person's body. (page 130)

**Strike (n.):** An organized refusal to work until certain conditions are met. (page 297)

**Subsidiarity (n.):** The organizing principle that matters are best handled by the smallest, lowest, or least centralized authority. A community of a higher order should not interfere with the inner life of a community of a lower order, depriving it of its functions, but should support it in case of need and help integrate it into the larger society, with a view to the common good. (page 334)

**Summa Theologica (n.):** The masterwork of St. Thomas Aquinas, a systematic study of everything pertaining to the Catholic Faith and doctrine that draws from the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, St. Augustine of Hippo, and others. It was written between 1265–1273 and is considered to be the pinnacle of scholastic, Christian philosophy and theology. (page 126)

**Syllabus of Errors (n.):** Document issued by Pope Pius IX as an appendix to his encyclical *Quanta Cura*, which lists 80 statements that the faithful ought to recognize as errors or false teachings against the true teaching of the Catholic Church. (page 291)

**Synagogue (n.):** A Jewish house of worship. (page 31)

**Synod of Bishops (n.):** Assembly of bishops from around the world who gather in Rome to advise the pope and, when given the authority by him to do so, make decisions for the Church. (page 362)

**Synod (n.):** A meeting of bishops of a particular region, of the whole world, or of bishops and priests and other members of the faithful within a particular diocese to address the doctrinal and pastoral needs of the Church. *(page 57)*

**Temple (n.):** God's dwelling place on earth during the time of the Davidic kingdom. It was the primary Jewish house of worship destroyed and rebuilt three times between 1000–20 BC. The third Temple was destroyed by the Romans in AD 70, and all that remains of it is the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. *(page 31)*

**Theology of the Body (n.):** A series of talks given by Pope St. John Paul II over many months of Wednesday audiences, in which he provided a teaching on the nature of man rooted in the first three chapters of Genesis and proposed that “the body, in fact, and only the body, is capable of making visible what is invisible: the spiritual and divine.” *(page 385)*

**Theotokos (n.):** Title for the Blessed Virgin Mary that means she is the Mother of God, from the Greek for “God-bearer.” *(page 54)*

**Thirty Years' War (n.):** A European war that lasted from 1618–1648 among all the German states, as well as Spain, France, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, and others. The sides of the war were drawn between Protestants and Catholics, but the real conflict was fought over political power rather than differences of religion. *(page 212)*

**Three Chapters Controversy (n.):** A dispute during the sixth century surrounding the writings of three theologians, including those of Theodore of Mopsuestia, that were influential to certain heresies of the time, especially Nestorianism and Monophysitism. These writings were formally condemned at the Second Council of Constantinople in 553. *(page 74)*

**Tome of Leo (n.):** Pope St. Leo the Great's letter clarifying the teaching of the Council of Ephesus, which became one basis for the teaching of the Council of Chalcedon in AD 451. *(page 55)*

**Transubstantiation (n.):** The word used to describe the changing of the bread and wine during Mass into the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ. *(page 133)*

**Treaty of Versailles (n.):** The treaty that ended World War I, imposing harsh penalties on Germany. *(page 335)*

**The Tridentine Mass (n.):** The official Eucharistic Liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church as promulgated by the Council of Trent in 1570 until 1970. Tridentine is from the Latin *Tridentinus*, meaning “related to the city of Tridentum” (or Trent, Italy). The Tridentine Mass is still offered daily throughout the world and is known as the Extraordinary Form of the Mass. *(page 200)*

**Trinitarian Theology (n.):** The study, by means of reason and revelation, of the mystery of the Trinity—that God is three divine Persons in one God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. *(page 46)*

**Twelve Apostles (n.):** The 12 men Jesus chose and called to be His representatives. Jesus sent them to preach the Good News of salvation and work miracles in His name. Jesus gave the Apostles special authority and made them the first leaders (bishops) of the Church. *(page 10)*

**Universities (n.):** Centers of advanced learning that began in Western Europe in the eleventh century and were made up of groups of scholars organized for the express purpose of academic study. *(page 126)*

**Vandals (n.):** A Germanic people who attacked Gaul, Spain, and North Africa in the fourth and fifth centuries and sacked Rome in AD 455. Their legacy of destruction gives us the word “vandal,” for someone who destroys others’ property. *(page 66)*

**Vatican City (n.):** The sovereign and independent city-state surrounded by Rome with the pope as its head of state; the single remaining Papal State. *(page 332)*

**Vulgate (n.):** The fourth-century Latin translation of the Bible that was mostly completed by St. Jerome. It became the official Latin translation of the Bible for the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century. The Latin word *vulgata* means “commonly used.” *(page 50)*

**Waldensianism (n.):** A twelfth-century French movement based on following Christ in poverty and simplicity. Its rejection of certain Catholic teachings is identified by some historians as foreshadowing the Protestant reformation. *(page 134)*

**The Way (n.):** A title for the Church used by the earliest Christians that refers to the journey of the faithful on the path to salvation. This title echoes Jesus’ statement that He is “the way and the truth and the life” (John 14:6). *(page 13)*

**Zoroastrianism (n.):** An ancient non-Abrahamic monotheistic religion that may have been founded by Zoroaster in sixth-century BC Persia, though many scholars believe it to be up to 1,400 years older. *(page 234)*