

Grade 7 BCT's

1. What are the two main ways in which God communicates to the world?

Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition

2. How many inspired books and letters are in the Bible?

73

3. How many books are in the Old Testament?

46

4. How many books are in the New Testament?

27

5. What are the four major sections of the Old Testament?

The Pentateuch (Torah)

The historical books

The wisdom and poetry books

The prophets

6. What is a prophet?

A prophet is a person whom God calls to speak on His behalf. Many of the Old Testament prophets were called to turn God's people away from sin and prepare for the coming of Christ.

7. What is the Eucharistic Prayer?

The Eucharistic Prayer is the prayer at Mass when the priest urges us to lift up our hearts and to give thanks to God. It includes the consecration of the bread and wine.

8. What are the four gospels?

Matthew

Mark

Luke

John

9. Whose role is it to authentically interpret Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition?

The Magisterium (the Pope and the bishops in communion with him)

10. How do we know we are reading Scripture in the same Spirit of the human author?

We look at the author's audiences and purposes.

11. Name the 12 apostles

Peter
Andrew
John
Philip
Bartholomew
Thomas
Matthew
James the Less
Jude (Thaddeus)
Simon
Judas
Matthias (Added to replace Judas)
James the Greater

12. Which of the apostles is the primary leader and source of authority?

Peter, the first Pope

13. Who is responsible for evangelization in the Church?

All members share in the vocation to evangelize.

14. What is the resurrection of the body?

At the end of time our souls will be reunited with our bodies for all eternity.

15. How will our resurrected bodies be different from how they are now?

Our resurrected bodies will be perfect and immortal.

16. How many epistles are there in the New Testament?

21

17. What is an epistle and why are they so important? An epistle is a letter written to the Church. They provided important guidance to the early Church about misunderstandings. They continue to guide the Church today about how to love our brothers and sisters in Christ.

18. Who were the non-Jews that Paul began preaching to?

The Gentiles, most commonly the ancient Greeks.

19. What are the four marks of the Church?

1. One: The one common faith for believers.
2. Holy: The people who recognize that God dwells with them.
3. Catholic: A universal faith for everyone.
4. Apostolic: Founded by Christ on the Apostles and continued by their successors, the bishops.

20. How is the 'temple of the Holy Spirit' an image for the Church?

The Holy Spirit is the soul, the source of life, of the Church

The Holy Spirit unites the diversity of the Church

The Holy Spirit is the source of the gifts of the Church

21. How is the Church both human and divine?

It is human as a visible community with a hierarchical structure of the Pope and bishops.

It is divine as an invisible communion with the Trinity.

22. Who is the Vicar of Christ?

The Pope

23. Who is a successor of the Apostles, is in charge of the diocese and has the power to confer Holy Orders?

A bishop

24. What are the three duties of a bishop and which is most important?

To proclaim the word of God (most important)

To sanctify others by the sacraments

To govern the diocese

25. What are the distinct vocations that Christians are called to in the Church?

Ordained ministers

Consecrated religious

Single Laity

Married Laity

26. What three vows are taken in consecrated life?

Evangelical Counsels

Poverty

Chastity

Obedience

27. What is the chief punishment of hell?

The chief punishment of hell is eternal separation from God.

28. Does God choose hell for certain people?

No, by rejecting God, people choose hell for themselves.

29. To get to heaven, whom must those in the Church have special concern for?

The poor and the suffering

30. Why do we pray for the dead?

We pray for the dead to ask God to have mercy on those we love so they can be with God face-to-face.

31. What is purgatory?

Purgatory is a temporary state of purification before heaven for those who die in God's friendship but are not completely sinless.

32. What are the three groups in the Communion of Saints?

1.The Church militant (The living faithful of the Church)

2.The Church suffering (Those being purified in Purgatory)

3.The Church triumphant (All those in Heaven)

33. Name 6 prominent Marian Feast Days.

Jan. 1 – Mary the Mother of God

March 25 – The Annunciation

May 31 – The Visitation

August 15 – The Assumption

September 8 – The Nativity of Mary

December 8 – The Immaculate Conception

34. Of the Holy Days of Obligation, which are Marian Feast Days?

Jan. 1st – Mary the Mother of God

August 15 – The Assumption

December 8 – The Immaculate Conception

35. How is Mary our model for prayer?

In her fiat “yes” and at the foot of the cross she showed complete confidence in God’s plan.

36. Why does the Church celebrate the memorials of the saints?

To indicate the true unity of the Church on earth with the liturgy of Heaven.

37. What is worship?

Worship is adoration of God.

38. Do Catholics worship Mary?

No, Catholics worship God (the Father, Son and Holy Spirit) alone. Mary is given a special honor and devotion due to her role as the Mother of God and our Blessed Mother.

39. What is liturgy?

The liturgy is the Church’s official, public, communal prayer, where the people of God participate in the work of God.

40. What are some ways to actively participate in the liturgy?

- Say or sing the responses, like “Amen” and “Thanks be to God.”
- Focus on each word of the Scripture readings and prayers.
- Read and reflect on the Scripture readings before going to Mass.
- Become a liturgical minister, like an altar server, lector, or musician.
- Recognize the great gift the Eucharist offers us: Jesus’ self-sacrifice for our salvation.

41. What event in the Old Testament and what event in the New Testament prefigures the Eucharist?

The Passover in the Old Testament

The multiplication of loaves in the New Testament

42. When did Jesus establish the Holy Eucharist and the Priesthood?

Jesus established the Holy Eucharist and the Priesthood at the Last Supper.

43. What is the difference between the “Common Priesthood” and the “Ministerial Priesthood”?

All Catholics are called to offer their life to love and serve God(Common Priesthood). Only ordained priests are called to consecrate the Eucharist and make present the one sacrifice of Jesus Christ on the Cross (Ministerial Priesthood).

44. What do we celebrate throughout the course of the liturgical year? We celebrate the whole mystery of Christ and his Church.

45. Define symbol.

A symbol is a thing that is visible to us to help put us in touch with something that is real but invisible.

46. How is Christ made present to us through the Sacraments?

Through symbols, words, actions, and gestures.

47. How are sacraments defined?

The sacraments are effective signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us.

48. What is Grace?

Grace is the free and undeserved help that God gives us so that we can respond to His call. Grace becomes a share of God's life within us.

49. What does Baptism give us?

- Forgiveness from original sin
- Birth into a new life by which one becomes an adopted child of God
- Incorporated into the Church and the priesthood of Christ

50. Which sacrament is necessary to complete the process begun at Baptism?

Confirmation

51. Which sacraments can only be received once?

- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Holy Orders

52. What sacraments require you to have a sponsor or Godparent?

- Baptism
- Confirmation

53. What is anamnesis?

Anamnesis is a form of remembering which does not only recall the past but makes it present.

54. What does the Eucharist represent?

The Eucharist represents, as one single sacrifice, the passion, death and resurrection of Christ.

55. Does the Eucharist forgive sins?

The Eucharist forgives venial sins but it does not forgive mortal sins.

56. Who can consecrate the Eucharist?

Only validly ordained priests can consecrate the Eucharist.

57. How did the Second Vatican Council describe the Eucharist?

The Eucharist is the source and summit of our faith.

58. Why is Sunday, the day we celebrate the liturgy?

Sunday is the day of the resurrection of Jesus.

59. How is Jesus in the Eucharist both the one who offers and who is offered?

As high priest Jesus offers the sacrifice

As sacrifice Jesus is offered by the high priest

60. Where in Scripture does Jesus tell us that He is the True Bread that came down from Heaven? What do we call this “Bread from Heaven”?

Gospel of John, chapter 6

The Eucharist

61. What four ways is Jesus present in the liturgy?

1. In the celebrant
2. In the Word of God
3. In the assembly of people
4. In a special way in the Eucharist under the form of bread and wine

62. What is the Lectionary?

The Lectionary is the book that contains the readings to be proclaimed at liturgy on specific days.

63. What is the special podium called from where the Gospel is proclaimed?

The Ambo.

64. How much of Jesus is present in the Holy Eucharist, under the forms of the bread and wine?

Christ is **fully** present (body, blood, soul and divinity) under the form of bread. He is also **fully** present under the form of wine.

65. How should Jesus' sacrifice in the Eucharist, for the restoration of a broken humanity, inspire us?

The Eucharist should commit us to helping the poor and to forgive others as Jesus forgave us.

66. What is transubstantiation?

The substance of bread and wine is changed into the substance of the body and blood of Jesus.

67. Who can a Mass be offered for?

A Mass can be offered for the living and the dead.

68. Can the liturgy change?

There are both parts of the liturgy that are unchangeable and parts which the Church has the authority to change.

69. What is the ultimate fruit of the Eucharist?

The unity of the Mystical Body of Christ

70. What is the "orans" position?

The "orans" is a prayer posture where the priest stands with his hands raised and elbows at his side.

71. What litany do we sing while the consecrated bread is being broken? Lamb of God.

72. In an emergency who can baptize?

In any emergency, as long as they have the correct intention, anyone can baptize.

73. What is RCIA? The Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults, where they are prepared for the sacraments.

74. What sacrament is sometimes called "the sacrament of Christian maturity"?

Confirmation

75. What are some of the effects of Confirmation?

- The perfection of baptismal grace
- The Holy Spirit roots us more deeply as God’s adopted children
- Incorporates us more firmly into Christ
- Strengthens our bond with the Church
- Associates us more closely with evangelization
- Helps us bear witness to the faith

76. In order to have the sacrament of Confirmation administered upon a candidate who has attained the age of reason, the candidate must;
(CCC 1319)

- profess the faith
- be in the state of grace
- have the intention of receiving the sacrament
- be prepared to assume the role of disciple and witness to Christ

77. Is Confirmation the graduation from our faith and the completion of our religious education?

No, Confirmation is the completion of our full initiation into the Catholic Church. We are called to learn and grow closer to God throughout our entire life utilizing the Gifts of the Holy Spirit.

78. What is the only way, under normal circumstances, for mortal sins to be forgiven after baptism?

Through the sacrament of Reconciliation

79. What are the two types of contrition?

- Perfect contrition: Repentance that comes from our love of God
- Imperfect contrition: Repentance that comes from lesser motives

80 What is the sacramental seal of confession?

Whatever a priest hears in confession is kept private under all circumstances.

81. What should take place first before going to the sacrament of reconciliation?

An examination of conscience

82. What is the rationale for going to a priest for forgiveness of sins? Jesus gave the Church authority to forgive sins when he said to his apostles, “If you forgive the sins of any, they are forgiven them; if you retain the sins of any, they are retained” (Jn 20:23). The priest exercises that authority in the person of Christ.

83. What is concupiscence?

Concupiscence is the inclination towards sin.

84. Does the sacrament Baptism or Reconciliation remove concupiscence?

The sacraments of Baptism and Reconciliation remove sins but **not** concupiscence.

85. What are some of the effects of reconciliation?

- Reconciliation with God
- Reconciliation with the Church
- Remission of eternal punishment due to mortal sin
- Remission, in part, of temporal punishments due to sin
- Peace and serenity of conscience
- Increase of spiritual strength

86. Who can administer the Anointing of the Sick?

Only a priest or bishop can administer the Anointing of the Sick.

87. What is the matter and form for the Anointing of the Sick?

- The matter is the oil used to anoint the forehead and hands of the person
- The form is the words: "Through this holy anointing may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. May the Lord who frees you from sin save you and raise you up

88. When is the proper time to receive the Anointing of the Sick?

When a believer begins to be in danger of death because of illness or old age

89. How often can the Anointing of the Sick be received?

Anointing of the sick can be received each time a believer falls ill or if their condition worsens.

90. What are some of the effects of the Anointing of the Sick?

- The healing of the soul
- The healing of the body if it is God's will
- The forgiveness of sins if a person is not able to receive the sacrament of Reconciliation
- Preparation for the final journey to eternal life

91. Who can administer the sacrament of Matrimony?

The man and woman are the ministers of the sacrament of Matrimony.

92. In what two ways is marriage a covenant?

- It is a covenant between man and woman by continuous self-sacrifice.
- It is a covenant between the couple and God by continuous self-sacrifice.

93. What are the two purposes of marriage?

- Unity of spouses
- Procreation

94. What makes a sacramental marriage valid?

- Free consent of the man and the woman.
- Understanding that marriage is an unbreakable bond.
- Understanding that marriage is exclusive between one man and one woman.
- Openness to children.

95. For what two reasons is marriage most appropriately celebrated in Mass?

Marriage is a public act.

Marriage is a symbol of the Paschal Mystery of Christ.

96. How is it possible to remain married for life?

Christ's presence in the graces of marriage enables the couple to live out what might seem at times an impossible demand.

97. Why can a marriage not be dissolved?

Jesus taught that marriage is permanent and the Church must follow this teaching.

Marriage is a prefigurement of Christ's love for us. Jesus made an everlasting covenant with us and marriage symbolizes this love.

98. What are the three degrees of holy orders?

- Deacon
- Priest
- Bishop

99. Who can administer the sacrament of Holy Orders?

Only a bishop can administer the three degrees of holy orders.

100. What is the matter and form for the sacrament of Holy Orders?

- The matter is the laying on of hands.
- The form is the appropriate prayer for the degree of Holy Orders.

101. What does the leadership role of ordained ministers help to make present for us?

The presence of Christ as the head of the Church.

102. What is the high point of the priesthood?

The high point of the priesthood is the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

103. Why are the sacraments of unworthy ordained ministers still valid? Ultimately, Christ is the one priest and all ordained ministers share in his ministry.

104. What are three criteria for receiving the sacrament of Holy Orders?

- A calling from God that is evident internally and externally
- Baptism
- Male

105. What is priestly celibacy?

Priests abstain from marriage and sexual relations so they can serve the Kingdom of God to the best of their ability.

106. Who are the direct successors of the apostles?

The bishops

107. Who is the direct successor of the apostle Peter?

The Pope

108. Recite the Memorare.

REMEMBER, O most gracious Virgin Mary, that never was it known that anyone who fled to thy protection, implored thy help, or sought thy intercession was left unaided. Inspired with this confidence, I fly to thee, O Virgin of virgins, my Mother; to thee do I come; before thee I stand, sinful and sorrowful. O Mother of the Word Incarnate, despise not my petitions, but in thy mercy hear and answer me. Amen.

109. Recite the prayer of St. Francis.

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace:
where there is hatred, let me sow love;
where there is injury, pardon;
where there is doubt, faith;
where there is despair, hope;
where there is darkness, light;
where there is sadness, joy.

O divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek
to be consoled as to console,
to be understood as to understand,
to be loved as to love.
For it is in giving that we receive,
it is in pardoning that we are pardoned,
and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.
Amen.

110. List 6 facts about St. Francis.

1. Born in Assisi, Italy in 1181.
2. Son of a wealthy cloth merchant. Around the age of 19, he joined the military and fought in a war against a nearby city.
3. He was taken prisoner and held for a year, but was eventually released unharmed.
4. He renounced his father's wealth to live a simple life.
5. Founded the Franciscan Order but was never ordained a priest.
6. Left his community to live in a cave as a hermit. He went blind and received the stigmata.
7. Had a special relationship with animals.
8. Traveled to the Holy Land and tried to convert the Sultan.
9. Attended the 4th Lateran Council where he met St. Dominic.

111. List 6 facts about Mother Teresa.

1. Was born in 1910 in Macedonia.
2. At 18 she left home to join the Sisters of Loretto.
3. After she learned English in Ireland she was assigned to teach in India.
4. She took the name Teresa in honor of St. Therese of Lisieux and St. Teresa of Avilia.
5. She realized what her true calling was: “I heard the call to give up all and follow Christ into the slums to serve him among the poorest of the poor.”
6. Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity.
7. She went on to open a hospice for the poor, a home for sufferers of leprosy, and a home for orphans and homeless youth.
8. Mother Teresa was honored with many awards throughout her life including the Nobel Peace Award - she refused the traditional Nobel honor banquet, instead requesting that the \$192,000 budget be given to help the poor of India.
9. She continued her work with the poor for the rest of her life, leading the Missionaries of Charity until just months before her death in 1997.
10. Her feast day is Sept 5th.

112. List 6 facts about St Therese Lisieux.

1. Theresa was born in 1873 in France.
2. At age 15 she followed her two older sisters and joined the Carmelite Convent.
3. Both of her parents are canonized saints, Zelig and Louis.
4. At school she was bullied because her mother died when she was little.
5. Theresa had a lot of nervous anxiety which often left her sick.
6. Therese is most known for her “Little Way” ;she spoke not of doing great things, but of small things with great love.
7. She started the devotion of sacrificial beads.
8. She died at age 24.
9. Her feast day is October 1 and shares with Joan of Arc as patroness of France.

113. On Holy Thursday, what Jewish feast was Jesus celebrating with the apostles at the Last Supper?

Jesus was celebrating the Passover meal on Holy Thursday.

114. What are the two parts of the Mass, where do they begin and where do they end?

The Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist.

- The Liturgy of the Word begins with the Sign of the Cross and ends with the Creed.
- The Liturgy of the Eucharist begins with the preparation of the gifts and ends with the call that the Mass is ended; Go be Disciples and make Disciples.

115. What is the Greek word for Mary being the Mother of God?

Theotokos

116. What are the different forms of prayer?

1. Blessing and adoration
2. Petition
3. Intercession
4. Thanksgiving
5. Praise
6. Contrition

Prayers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sign of the Cross	M	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Our Father	M	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Angel of God	M	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
St. Michael Prayer		M	R	R	R	R	R	R
Grace After Meals	M	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Morning Offering	E	M	R	R	R	R	R	R
Act of Contrition		E	M	R	R	R	R	R
Recitation of the Rosary		E	M	R	R	R	R	R
Mass Responses	E	E	M	R	R	R	R	R
Apostles Creed			E	M	R	R	R	R
Act of Faith (short version)	E	E	E	M	R	R	R	R
Act of Hope (short version)	E	E	E	M	R	R	R	R
Act of Love (short version)	E	E	E	R	R	R	R	R
Stations of the Cross		E	E	M	R	R	R	R
Hail Holy Queen			E	E	M	R	R	R
Nicene Creed				E	M	R	R	R
Prayer of St Francis				M	R	R	R	R
Magnificat					E	M	R	R
Angelus					E	M	R	R
Come Holy Spirit					E	E	M	R
Joyful Mysteries					E	M	R	R
Luminous Mysteries					E	M	R	R
Glorious Mysteries					E	M	R	R
Sorrowful Mysteries					E	M	R	R

R=Review E=Encourage M=Memorize

Prayers/Devotions

The Sign of the Cross

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen

Hail Mary

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen

Our Father

Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen

Grace Before Meals

Bless us, O Lord, and these Thy gifts, which we are about to receive from Thy bounty through Christ Our Lord. Amen

Grace After Meals

We give Thee thanks for all Thy gifts, almighty God. You live and reign forever. Amen

Glory Be

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen

Angel of God

Angel of God, my guardian dear, to whom God's (His) love commits me here. Ever this day be at my side, to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen

St. Michael Prayer

Saint Michael the archangel, defend us in battle. Be our protection against the wickedness and snares of the devil. May God rebuke him we humbly pray; and do thou, O prince of the Heavenly Host, by the power of God, cast into hell Satan and all the evil spirits who prowl about the world seeking the ruin of souls. Amen.

The Morning Offering

O Jesus, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, I offer You all my prayers, works, joys and sufferings of this day, for the intentions of Your Sacred Heart, in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass throughout the world, in reparation for my sins, and for the conversion of all sinners, in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass throughout the world. Amen

The Apostles Creed

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 rose again from the dead. He ascended into Heaven, and is seated at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty. From there 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

Holy Spirit Prayer

Come, Holy Spirit, fill the hearts of your faithful.

And kindle in them the fire of your love.

Send forth your Spirit and they shall be created.

And you will renew the face of the earth.

Lord,

by the light of the Holy Spirit

you have taught the hearts of your faithful.

In the same Spirit

help us to relish what is right

and always rejoice in your consolation.

We ask this through Christ our Lord.

Amen.

The Magnificat

My soul magnifies the Lord,
my spirit rejoices in God my Savior
for he has looked with favor on his lowly servant.
From this day all generations will call me blessed:
the Almighty has done great things for me,
and holy is his Name.

He has mercy on those who fear him
in every generation.
He has shown the strength of his arm,
he has scattered the proud in their conceit.

He has cast down the mighty from their thrones,
and has lifted up the lowly.
He has filled the hungry with good things,
and the rich he has sent away empty.

He has come to the help of his servant Israel
for he remembered his promise of mercy,
the promise he made to our fathers,
to Abraham and his children forever.

Act of Contrition

My God, I am sorry for my sins with all my heart. In choosing to wrong and failing to do good, I have sinned against You whom I should love above all things. I firmly intend, with Your help, to do penance, to sin no more, and to avoid whatever leads me to sin. Amen

Angelus

P: The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary
R: And she conceived of the Holy Spirit. (Hail Mary)
P: Behold the handmaid of the Lord
R: Be it done unto me according to your word. (Hail Mary)
P: And the Word was made flesh
R: And dwelt among us. (Hail Mary)

Let us pray: Pour forth we beseech you O Lord Your grace into our hearts. That we to whom the incarnation of Christ Thy Son was made known by the message of an angel may by His passion and cross be brought the glory of His resurrection through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Most Holy Rosary

Joyful Mysteries

Annunciation
Visitation
Birth of Jesus
Presentation
Finding of Jesus in the Temple

Sorrowful Mysteries

Agony in the Garden
Scourging at the Pillar
Crowning with Thorns
Jesus carries His Cross
Crucifixion

Glorious Mysteries

Resurrection
Ascension
Descent of the Holy Spirit
Assumption of Mary
Coronation of Mary

Luminous Mysteries

Jesus' Baptism in the Jordan
Wedding feast at Cana
Jesus' Proclamation of the Kingdom of God
The Transfiguration
The institution of the Holy Eucharist

Hail Holy Queen

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 vale of tears. Turn then, most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy toward us, and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving O sweet Virgin Mary.

V. Pray for us, O holy Mother of God

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Let us pray: O God, whose only-begotten Son, by his Life, Death and resurrection, has purchased for us the rewards of eternal life; grant, we beseech you, that, meditating upon these mysteries of the Most Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we may imitate what they contain and obtain what they promise, through the same Christ our Lord. Amen

Stations of the Cross

- 1st Station: Jesus is condemned to death.
- 2nd Station: Jesus carries His cross.
- 3rd Station: Jesus falls the first time.
- 4th Station: Jesus meets His mother.
- 5th Station: Simon of Cyrene helps Jesus to carry His cross.
- 6th Station: Veronica wipes the face of Jesus.
- 7th Station: Jesus falls the second time.
- 8th Station: Jesus meets the women of Jerusalem
- 9th Station: Jesus falls a third time.
- 10th Station: Jesus' clothes are taken away.
- 11th Station: Jesus is nailed to the cross.
- 12th Station: Jesus dies on the cross.
- 13th Station: The body of Jesus is taken down from the cross.
- 14th Station: Jesus is laid in the tomb.

Act of Faith (short version)

Oh my God, I believe in You and in all that You teach through Your Holy Church, because Your Word is true.

Act of Hope (short version)

Oh my God, I hope in You for all the graces that I need for my eternal salvation and for heaven itself, because You are infinitely powerful, good and merciful and because You are faithful to Your word.

Act of Love (short version)

O my God, I love you above all things, because You are infinitely good, and for Your sake I love my neighbor as myself.

Prayer of St. Francis

Lord, make me an instrument of Your peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love; Where there is injury, pardon; Where there is doubt, faith; Where there is despair, hope; Where there is darkness, light; Where there is sadness, joy .O divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console, To be understood as to understand, To be loved as to love; For it is in giving that we receive; It is in pardoning that we are pardoned; It is in dying to self that we are born to eternal life.

Nicene Creed

I believe in one God, the Father almighty,
maker of heaven and earth,
of all things visible and invisible.

I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ,
the Only Begotten Son of God,
born of the Father before all ages.
God from God, Light from Light,
true God from true God,
begotten, not made, **consubstantial**
with the Father;

who proceeds from the Father and the Son,
Through him all things were made.

For us men and for our salvation
he came down from heaven,
and by the Holy Spirit was **incarnate**
of the Virgin Mary,
and became a man.

For our sake he was crucified
under Pontius Pilate,
he suffered death and was buried

and rose again on the third day
in accordance with the Scriptures.

He ascended into heaven
and is seated at the right hand of the Father.

He will come again in glory
to judge the living and the dead
and his kingdom will have no end.

I believe in the Holy Spirit,
the Lord, the giver of life,
who with the Father and the Son
is adored and glorified,
who has spoken through the prophets.

I believe in one, holy, catholic,
and apostolic Church.

I confess one baptism for the forgiveness of sins
and I look forward to the resurrection
of the dead and the life of the world to come.

Amen.