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OUR QUEST FOR HAPPINESS

BOOK 2: THROUGH CHRIST OUR LORD

ANSWER KEY

Review of Introduction p. 20

1. During the first year of Our Quest for Happiness, we looked into the human heart and found an overwhelming desire to be happy. We came to realize that this yearning is really a desire to possess God, or better, a desire for the happiness of serving a Being who is Infinite Truth and Infinite Goodness and Infinite Beauty. We resolved to one day know the blessedness of possessing and loving that Being, and the joy of being loved by Him. Giving our left hand to reason, but our right hand to Faith and our ears to the Infallible Living Voice of the Catholic Church, we set off on our quest for this happiness. The Church illuminated Faith, and we came to realize the infiniteness of God's every perfection. We learned about the Liturgical Year, we watched Almighty God in the creation of the universe, including ungrateful man. When man deliberately offended Him, we saw God promise the human race a Redeemer and thereby restore to men the hope of salvation. We then looked at the sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation. Then we saw how God's love for us led Him to reveal the rules for a successful quest -- the Ten Commandments -- and we examined in detail the three which tell us our duties to our Creator.
2. If we were to summarize the work of the entire four years, we could say that last year we studied how the creative love of God the Father invites us to find happiness by returning that love. This year, we shall investigate how the redeeming love of God the Son regains grace and carries us to bliss and joy. In the 10th Grade, the sanctifying love of the Holy Ghost in the Mystical Body will claim our attention, and in the 11th Grade, the study of the beatifying love of the Blessed Trinity will end our course.
3. All men, and we among them, are always searching for happiness. But no one can find perfect happiness, except the man who completely forgets himself and dedicates his life and all his thoughts and actions, not to self, but to the greater glory of God. For him who realizes what God is, the most exquisite happiness is to know, adore, praise, serve, and love, and to be loved by a Being who is so good. It is this thought which runs through our entire course in religion. This year, we will see how God kept his promise to send a Redeemer. It will show us what great reason a Christian has to be unwavering in his hope. It will prove the love of God the Son for us, and that of the Holy Ghost, too.
4. Our three objectives in the studying of religion are: (1) to arrive at that knowledge of God and the things of God which will make us want to serve Him. Faith enables us to accomplish this. (2) to attain and develop the deep, abiding confidence in God which leads us to trust Him no matter what happens and to know that He will give us the grace needed to save our souls. This springs from faith and is based on Christ's merits and mercy. (3) To love God so much that we will work for His glory only and develop in ourselves the virtues of the life of Christ so that our love and service will be perfect, constant, and habitual.
5. Our work this year will be to study the life of Jesus Christ, our incarnate redeemer. We are to see how well founded our Christian hope is. We are to see that He loves us too. We are to see how, because of the love He bears us, He came down to earth, assumed a

human nature, suffered and died for us, and rose from the dead. We are to see how He, the Sower, went forth to sow the seed of God's world in men's hearts.

6. Our special virtues will be: the Theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity; the moral, cardinal virtues of prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. We will also be discussing obedience, gratitude, nobility, courage, sacrifice, thoughtfulness, loyalty. We can develop them by giving reverence and obedience to God, our parents, and all lawful superiors, by engendering a spirit of thoughtfulness and helpfulness at home, in school, and elsewhere. We can also show a spirit of sacrifice, and have a deep and abiding confidence in God.
7. The six units for this year are: The Promised One appears, the life of Christ to the beginning of the public life; The Redeemer, His message and credentials, His public life, through Passion Week; God so loved the world -- the promise is fulfilled, with Passion Week, and discussions of the general judgment, grace, the Redemption; From the rising of the sun, which deals with the Holy Eucharist as a sacrifice, the Mass, and the third commandment; The gift of divine love, which deals with the Holy Eucharist as a sacrament; and In His footsteps, in which the fourth commandment and basic principles of morality are discussed.
8. (The student should write briefly about three of the eight objectives listed on pp. 19 - 20 of the text.)
9. Our colors for this year are green and gold, which are the colors of the book binding. Gold is to remind us of Christ, our kingly High Priest, and green is to remind us of the virtues a Christian must practice, particularly the theological virtue for this year -- hope.
10. Optional.

Unit 1: Section 1

Review pp. 37 - 38

1. The name frequently given to the Second Person which declares that He proceeded from the Father as an act of the Divine Mind is "The Word."
2. "But to as many as received Him He gave the power of becoming sons of God; to those who believe in His name: Who were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." (John 1:1 - 13)
3. Yes, God was absolutely and completely happy before the world was created.
4. God, being Goodness itself, wanted to communicate His goodness and happiness to other beings, and so He created angels and men, as well as the rest of creation.
5. Some of the angels obeyed, but others fell, and God in His justice rewarded the good angels with the glory of His presence and the bad angels He cast into hell.
6. The fallen angels did not get a second chance. The quickness of God's judgment on the fallen angels was due to the fact that the clearness of their intellects and the awful malice of their proud sin placed their turning away from Him beyond recall and beyond

BOOK 2: Through Christ Our Lord - ANSWER KEY

remedy. As for man, God in His love and mercy did not see fit to cast him into eternal punishment after his first sin. Rather, in the garden of Eden, He promised a redeemer who would satisfy divine justice for the injury of Adam's sin. This does prove God's love for us.

7. The events before the Incarnation and birth of Christ played their part in preparing the world for His coming. The captivity of the Jews by the Babylonians and Persians purified the Chosen People and revived the hope for a Redeemer, even among the idolatrous pagans. The alphabet, the arts, and the philosophy of the Greeks helped spread and defend the glad tidings. The Romans' genius for law, for military science, and political organization set the stage for the appearance of Christ.
8. Everything that occurred in the world before the Incarnation of the Word points to the redemption of man as the center of history. Everything that happened after Christ became man revolves around this fact, either by fighting for this truth or by struggling against it.

Unit 1: Section 2

Review p. 46

1. "I will put enmity between you and the woman, between your seed and her seed; He shall crush your head, and you shall lie in wait for His heel." (Gen. 3:15) This was God's promise of a Redeemer, spoken in the presence of Adam and Eve just after the fall of our first parents in the Garden of Eden, were directed at Satan. The "woman" would be the "new Eve," the Blessed Virgin Mary, and her seed, Our Lord Jesus Christ, would be the one to crush the head of the serpent. (In some translations, the wording in the Bible is: "She shall crush your head," referring to the Blessed Mother rather than to her seed as the one who would crush the serpent's head.)
2. God promised Abraham: "In your descendants all the nations of the earth shall be blessed . . ." (Gen. 22:18). God repeated the promise a third time to Abraham's son, Isaac, using the same words as He had to Abraham (Gen. 26:4), and a fourth time to Isaac's son, Jacob, saying again, "In you and in your descendants, all the nations of the earth shall be blessed." (Gen. 28:14). Just before Jacob died, he promised his son, Juda, "The sceptre shall not depart from Juda, nor the staff from between his feet, until He comes to whom it belongs. To Him shall be the obedience of nations." (Gen. 49:10). The Redeemer was again promised through Balaam, who predicted that "A star shall advance from Jacob, and a staff shall rise from Israel . . ." (Num. 24:17). Moses foretold of another prophet, and Nathan promised David that his son, Solomon (who prefigured Christ), would be a great leader among his people.
3. The four major prophets are Isaias, Jeremias, Ezechiel, and Daniel.
4. Four persons who typified the Savior were Adam, Abel, Noah, and Melchisedech. Adam is a figure of Christ because Christ would be a second Adam, the second father of the human race. Abel, the innocent one, whose sacrifice was acceptable to God but who was persecuted by his evil brother, prefigured Christ in that Christ, whose sacrifice was perfect, was also persecuted by his contemporaries. Noah built the Ark in which the people and animals of the Old Testament were saved from the flood. He also prefigures Christ, the second Noah, who built the Ark of the Catholic church in which men, through the waters of Baptism, are preserved from damnation. Melchisedech, who offered an unbloody sacrifice of

bread and wine, is another figure of Christ as the great High Priest. Others might include: Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Josue, Gedeon, David, Solomon, Job, and Jonas.

5. The paschal lamb represents Christ as a spotless sacrifice and victim, whose blood protected the chosen people. The manna, a heavenly bread, sustained God's people forty years in the desert, those years representing life in this vale of tears. The sacrifices of the Old Law, both bloody and unbloody, were sacrifices for reparation of sin. The brazen serpent saved those bitten by earthly serpents, as a contrite glance to the poor writhing form of Christ on the cross can lead to salvation for those of us who have allowed ourselves to be bitten by spiritual serpents.
6. Yes, the prophecies offer sufficient proof that Our Lord Jesus Christ is the Redeemer. The prophecies are so many and so varied and, taken together, so clear that only one man could fulfill them all -- Jesus Christ. (The student should mention here at least three of the prophecies listed, with scriptural references, on p. 45.)

Unit 1: Section 3

Review pp. 56 - 57

1. There was an elderly priest named Zachary, whose wife Elizabeth, quite old herself, had not yet been blessed by God with a child. On a certain day it was Zachary's turn to enter the Holy Place in the Temple to offer the sacrifice of incense to God. As he was performing this sacred function, the Archangel Gabriel appeared to him and told him his wife would bear him a son and that he should call him "John." the angel also told Zachary many of the things the boy would do. but Zachary, knowing his wife was beyond the normal age for bearing children and lacking strong faith, doubted the angel's word and was struck dumb. The people came to know what had hap-pened when they inquired as to why Zachary had been so long in the temple, and found he was dumb. When it came time for the naming of the child, Zachary wrote on a tablet the name, "John," and Zachary's tongue was loosed.
2. (The student should here give a verbal description or draw a schematic with appropriate labels of the layout of Jerusalem at the time of Christ. At the very least, the temple and the Antonia -- Roman fortress -- should be shown in the northeast quadrant, the Garden of Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives can be shown further to the east across the brook Kedron, outside the walls of the northwest quadrant would be Golgotha, the place of Crucifixion and the site of the Holy Sepulchre.)
3. (The student should here give a brief description, in his own words, of the Annunciation by the Archangel Gabriel to the Blessed Mother. Compare the description given by the student to the concise account as set forth on p. 49.)
4. When the Archangel Gabriel told Mary that the Holy One Whom she would bear would be called the Son of God, and that her cousin Elizabeth was soon to give birth to a son, as well, Mary spoke these momentous words: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it done unto me according to thy word." (Luke 1: 38) At the very moment that Mary, by this humble reply, submitted to the will of God, the Incarnation took place.
5. On the one hand, only God could repair the malice and damage of the deliberate and grave sin of our first parents. But God, a pure spirit, could not die or suffer. On the other hand, it was only from a human being that God would accept the reparation of the sins of the