

The Kohlberg Stages of Moral Development:

Preconventional Morality

Stage 1 → Obedience or Punishment Orientation (To avoid punishment/gain reward)

*The stage which all young children begin. Rules are seen as absolute and obeying the rules is important because it means avoiding punishment.

Stage 2 → Self-Interest Orientation (Reciprocity)

*Children grow and begin to see that other people have their own goals/preference. Therefore they see that there is room for negotiation of the rules. Decisions are often made based on the principle of “What’s in it for me?”

Conventional Morality

Stage 3 → Social Conformity Orientation (Conformity)

*By adolescence (11-12) most people have developed at this stage. There is a sense of living up to social expectation and norms because of how they impact.

Stage 4 → Law and Order Orientation

*By adulthood, most people consider society as a whole when making judgements. The focus is maintaining law and order by following rules and doing one’s duty to gain respect or authority.

Postconventional Morality

Stage 5 → Social Contract Orientation (Principles of conscience/justice)

*By this stage, people understand that there are differing opinions out there on what is right/wrong and that laws are really just a social contract based on majority opinion. At this stage people begin to disobey rules if they consider the rules as inconsistent with their personal values.

Stage 6 → Universal Ethics Orientation (Love/Christian Morality)

*Only few people operate at this stage all of the time. It is based on abstract reasoning and the ability to put oneself in other people’s shoes. At this stage, people have a formed conscience and will follow universal ethical code regardless of what the official laws are.

Maturity- an ongoing process evolving with age and experience whereby we enter more fully into our own personhood.

Different types of maturity- Physical... Intellectual... Emotional... Spiritual... Social...

Puberty- is maturity mainly marked by physical change. These physically changes trigger emotional changes as well as social changes.

Morality

Moral: that which is right/good for example, studying for a test

Immoral: that which is wrong/bad for example, cheating on a test

Amoral: morally neutral neither good nor bad for example, taking a test

The Old Testament “OT”: the inspired record of salvation history prior to the day of Jesus Christ. The Catholic Bible contains 46 books in the OT

Oral Tradition: Before physical writing took place there was a time where the traditions came from the experiences people had with God and each other. These experiences and traditions were then written in the OT (originally for the Jewish communities)

The (2) Creation Stories Genesis 1:1-2:4a & Genesis 2:4b-25

The New American Bible sections of the Old Testament:

Pentateuch (5) → Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy

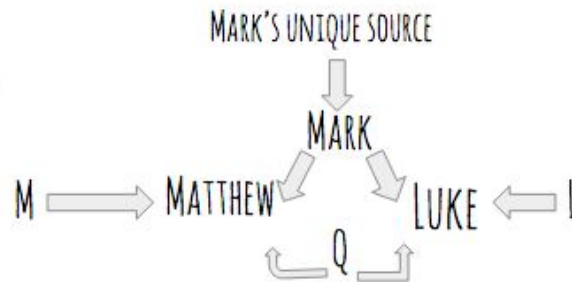
Historical Books (16) → Joshua, Judges, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Judith, Tobit, 1 Maccabees, 2 Maccabees

Wisdom Books (7) Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Sirach, Wisdom

Prophetic Books (18) Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi

The Gospel's "Good News" Matthew, Mark Luke, John

^The Synoptic Gospels (seeing together)



Mark written near Rome for early persecuted Christians. Portrayed Jesus as a Suffering Messiah.

Matthew written in Antioch for the Jewish Christians. Portrayed Jesus as a Teaching Messiah.

Luke written in Greece for the Gentile Christians. Portrayed Jesus as a merciful Healing Messiah.

3 Stages of Gospel Formation

Lived - actual life of Jesus and early Christian communities "history"

Oral- stories from those who lived during the time of Jesus passed their stories down from generation to generation "word of mouth"

Written- faith testimonies of early Christians written down from oral tradition.

There are 27 books in the New Testament. The Gospels are the heart of the NT.

The 10 Commandments:

Commandment 1 → I, the Lord, am your God... You shall not have strange gods before me.

Commandment 2 → You shall not take the name of the Lord, your God, in vain.

Commandment 3 → Remember to keep holy the Lord's day.

Commandment 4 → Honor your father and your mother.

Commandment 5 → You shall not kill.

Commandment 6 → You shall not commit adultery.

Commandment 7 → You shall not steal.

Commandment 8 → You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

Commandment 9 → You shall not covet your neighbor's house.

Commandment 10 → You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.

The Immaculate Conception means that Mary, was conceived without original sin or its stain.

The essence of original sin consists in the deprivation of sanctifying grace, and its stain is a corruption of nature. Mary was preserved from these defects by God's grace; from the first instant of her existence she was in the state of sanctifying grace and was free from the corrupt nature original sin brings.

Fill in Vocabulary

Original Sin _____

Free Will _____

Salvation History _____

Incarnation _____

Sainthood _____

The Trinity _____

The Cardinal Virtues:

- Prudence _____
- Justice _____
- Fortitude _____
- Temperance _____

The Theological Virtues:

- Faith _____
- Hope _____
- Charity (Love) _____

Degrees of Sin:

- Mortal Sin _____
- Venial Sin _____