

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Catholic Social Teaching  
Directed Reading Guide**

**Chapter Three—Catholic Social Justice: Justice and Society**

*Directions: As you are reading through the chapter, fill in the missing information.*

**Pages 55-63—Our Social Nature**

1. We learn from Scripture that we are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Catechism defines society as a group of persons bound together “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” by a principle of unity that goes “ \_\_\_\_\_.”
3. The principle of subsidiarity discourages attempts to \_\_\_\_\_ and encourages \_\_\_\_\_.
4. True or False (if false, explain why): Subsidiarity means that we should maintain the status quo.
5. The common good includes the sum of the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ conditions needed to achieve full human dignity and entails the elements of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Pope John Paul II wrote that “we are all really responsible for all” reflecting the virtue of social charity, or \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The preferential option for the poor demands a \_\_\_\_\_ despite living in a consumer society.

**Pages 64-68—The Human Family and Natural Law**

8. In addition to Scriptures and God’s revelation through Jesus Christ, the Church relies on \_\_\_\_\_ which can be discovered through human reason and teaches us to do good and avoid evil.
9. The precepts of natural law are \_\_\_\_\_, meaning they apply to each person, and foundational for not only individual conduct but \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Name three types of rights afforded to families according to Pope John Paul II:
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)Which one of these is the most fundamental right? Explain why.
11. What is the relationship between individual responsibilities and societal obligations?