



Name: _____ Date: _____

Words to know:

germane (*relevant; important*), compatible (*able to exist together in harmony*), distinct (*separate; not the same thing*), symphonic (*harmonious; going together well*), corporeal (*having a physical body*), sensate (*possessing the five senses*), perennial (*enduring; timeless*)

The Compatibility of Faith and Reason:

Aquinas shows us how philosophical knowledge of the natural world is compatible with (but not identical with) truths of the _____.

He lays the groundwork for us to be able to consider how _____, natural _____, and divine _____ all teach us various truths about the world —truths that are compatible with one another.

Reason and faith are distinct, _____, and symphonic.

St. Thomas' Vision of the Human Person:

St. Thomas teaches that the human being is one being that is a personal animal. I am neither merely a _____ nor merely a _____, but an embodied soul.

For St. Thomas, the soul is called the _____ of the body, and the human person acts as a composite of both its material and spiritual dimensions.

This philosophy of the human person can be called _____. This transcends two other views of the human person: _____ reductionism (materialism), or _____.

Aquinas on the Incarnation and Sacraments:

Humans are both spiritual and sensate, so we need _____ and sensate ways to order our life toward God. So it's fitting that God should manifest himself to the physical world by:

The _____: taking on a human nature	Investing the world with sacredness through signs in the _____.
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Comprehension questions: Of the three ideas of Aquinas presented in this video, which do you think could be most helpful in today's world? Why?