**PRAY**

Lord of the earth, you have created us out of love and redeemed us out of even greater love. For the welfare of all of us and for the welfare of each of us your Son came to earth. He, who shared his divine life with us, wants us to become sharing people. He, who washed our feet, wants us to serve one another, too. He, who went to the cross, wants us to walk a long way for one another. Send your holy spirit into our hearts and wipe out all forms of our self-will. Amen.

**CONTEMPLATE**

One person reads the Bible passage aloud. Short silence.

*Exchange: What particularly appealed to you?*

**STUDY**

1. Read DOCAT text sentence-for-sentence. Then one person reads the text aloud in full.

2. Three minutes of silence.

3. Each person reads a word or phrase aloud (without comment) that he or she has noticed.

4. Explain briefly in the next round why you have chosen the sentence (e.g. memories, questions, etc.).

**DISCUSS**

*Also discuss your own questions on this topic!*

*Treasure Book: Take five minutes to write down what you don’t want to forget.*

**CHALLENGE**

*Our CHALLENGES are just suggestions you can make in addition to your study guide meetings. You can also replace them with stronger, more fitting, more original or better ones. Just let us know at feedback@youcat.org.*

*#DOCATChallenge: Share your experience on Facebook or Instagram.*

**87 What does “the common good” mean?**

Vatican Council II says that the common good is “the sum of those conditions of social life which allow social groups and their individual members relatively thorough and ready access to their own fulfillment” (GS 26). The goal of the individual is to accomplish good. The goal of society is the common good. “The common good, in fact, can be understood as the social and community dimension of the moral good” (Compendium of Social Doctrine 164). The common good refers both to the good of all human beings and to the good of the whole human being. The common good requires, first, the parameters of a functioning governmental order, as it is found in a constitutional state. Then there must be concern to maintain the natural means of subsistence. Within this framework are the rights of every human being to food, shelter, health, work, and access to education. There must also be freedom of thought, assembly, and religion. Here, the requirements of the common good overlap with universal human rights.

1. The social sin against the principle of common good consists in selfishness. What is selfishness and why is it different from self-love?

2. Why is it most beneficial to each individual if all of us are doing well?

3. Why can the common good not be limited to the material common good? Read question 88 in Docat.

4. What contribution can you (your group) make to the common good in your closest surroundings?

Consult your conscience by writing down: „In what respect am I an added benefit for others?” Try to increase the number of these benefits for one month.

*Do you take on this challenge?*
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