

COURSE TITLE: GRADE 10 RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Student Outcome

<i>Goal 1: The Goodness of Creation and Our Fall from Grace</i>	
	A. The Creation of the world and our first parents (54, 279-282).
	Understanding literary forms in Scripture (289).
	The Trinitarian God is the Creator of all; all creation reflects the glory of God (290-295, 301).
	Human beings as the summit of creation.
	B. The fall from grace: Original Sin (Gen 3; Rom 5:12); (55, 309-314, 385-390, 1707).
	The fall of the angels (391-395).
	The rebellion of Adam and Eve was a sin of disobedience toward God, a rejection of a God-centered life and the choice of a self-centered life (396-398).
	The consequences of Adam and Eve's sin: loss of paradise, original grace, original holiness, and original justice (399-401).
<i>Goal 2: The Promise of a Messiah</i>	
	A. The first prophecy of the Messiah, God's promise to redeem the world (Gen 3:15; CCC, no. 410).
	God's immediate response to Adam and Eve's sin is to promise redemption; this is the Proto-Evangelium, the first announcement of the Good News (410-412).
	Promise endures despite the escalation of sin (the Book of Genesis: the murder of Abel, the Tower of Babel, the Flood) (55-64).
	C. The promise of redemption is fulfilled in Jesus (422-451).
	The Annunciation: Mary's "yes" to God, her consent to be the Mother of God (Theotokos) (Lk 1:38; CCC, nos. 484-489).
	By becoming poor he enriched us with his poverty.
	In his hidden life his obedience atoned for our disobedience.
	In his preached word he purified our consciences.
	In his compassion and in his healings and exorcisms he bore our infirmities.
	In his Cross and Resurrection he justified us (517).



	Christ's whole earthly life—words, deeds, silences, sufferings—is a Revelation of the Father. Even the least characteristics of the mysteries of Jesus' life manifest God's love among us (516).
<i>Goal 3: Christ Our Light: Redemption Unfolds</i>	
<i>Goal 4: Redemption Through the Paschal Mystery</i>	
	B. The Resurrection of Jesus: redemption accomplished and the promise fulfilled (631-658).
	A historical event involving Christ's physical body.
	Testified to by those who saw the Risen Jesus.
	Verified by the empty tomb.
	The significance of Christ's Resurrection.
	Confirmation of Jesus' divinity and of his words and teachings (651, 653).
	Fulfillment of the promises in the Old Testament and of Jesus' earthly promises (652).
	We participate in the mystery of redemption through the sacramental life of the Church, especially the Holy Eucharist.
	C. The Ascension and glorification of Jesus culminating in the sending of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (659-667).
	The Ascension marks the entrance of Jesus' humanity into heaven (659).
	Jesus' promise to be with us forever (Mt 28:20); the sending of the Holy Spirit as part of the promise.
	Where Jesus has gone, we hope to follow; Mary, through her Assumption into heaven body and soul, is an anticipation of the resurrection of others who will follow (963-970).
<i>Goal 5: Moral Implications for the Life of a Believer</i>	
	A. Christ was put to death for our sins and was raised for our justification (Rom 4:25; CCC, no. 598).
	We need to accept and live the grace of redemption (1803).
	By praying for the coming of the Kingdom of God and by working toward that goal.
	Death and our judgment by God (678-679, 1006-1014).
	Immediate or particular judgment (1021).



	The resurrection of the body and the Last Judgment (988-1004).
	Heaven, hell, purgatory (1023-1037).
	B. Universal call to holiness of life (826, 2012-2014, 2028, 2045, 2813).
	Holy Spirit and grace enable us to live holiness of life (1704).
	Essential elements of a life growing in holiness: interiority or reflection, self-examination, and introspection (1779).
	C. Living as a disciple of Jesus.
	Conversion of heart and life, and the formation of conscience (1248).
<i>Goal 6: Prayer in the Life of a Believer</i>	
	A. God calls every individual to a vital relationship with him experienced in prayer (2558).
	B. Developing intimacy and communion with Jesus Christ through prayer is an essential aspect in the life of a believer or disciple (CT, no. 5; GDC, no. 80; NDC, §19B; CCC, no. 2560).
	D. Expressions of prayer can be vocal, meditative, or contemplative (2700-2724).
	E. The forms of prayer are blessing, adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise (2626-2649).
	G. The Lord's Prayer forms a basis for the Church's understanding of the value of prayer (2759-2865).
<i>Goal 7: Christ Established His One Church to Continue His Presence and His Work</i>	
	A. The origin, foundation, and manifestation of the Church (778-779).
	The Church—planned by the Father (LG, no. 2; CCC, no. 759).
	Preparation for the Church begins with God's promise to Abraham (Gen 12:1-3; Gen 15:5-6; CCC, no. 762).
	The Catholic Church was instituted by Christ (748-766).
	Christ inaugurated the Church by preaching Good News (767-768).
	Christ endowed his community with a structure that will remain until the Kingdom is fully achieved (765).
	The Church is born primarily of Christ's total self-giving (766).



	The Holy Spirit revealed the Church at Pentecost (767-768).
	Church is pillar and foundation of truth (1 Tm 3:15; CCC, no. 768).
	B. The descent of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:1- 4, 33; CCC, nos. 696, 731-732, 767, 1076, 1287, 2623).
	Fifty-day preparation.
	Jesus remains with us always.
	The events of the first Pentecost. (Acts 2; John 15:16-17; Rom 8:5-13; Rom 8:26-27)
	C. Holy Spirit is present in the entire Church (737-741).
	Spirit present in and through the Church.
	The Holy Spirit bestows varied hierarchic and charismatic gifts upon the Church.
	The Spirit's gifts help the Church to fulfill her mission (768; LG, no. 4).
	D. Holy Spirit inspires Apostles' mission (857, 860).
	The Great Commission (Jn 13:20; Jn 17:18; Lk10:16; CCC, nos. 858-860).
	F. The role of the Apostles in the early Church (Mk 3:13-19, Mt 10:1-15; Mt 28:16-20; CCC, no. 857).
<i>Goal 8: Images of the Church</i>	
	C. Images rooted in Scripture and developed in Tradition. (1 Cor 11:23-33)
	The People of God (1 Pet 2:9; Jn 3:3-5; Jn 13:34-35; Rom 8:2; Gal 5:25; Mt 5:13-16; CCC, nos. 781-782).
	The way to salvation.
	Marian images (Eph 6:25-27; Lk 1:48; Gen 3:15; CCC, nos. 507, 773, 967, 972).
	The community of disciples. A pilgrim people.
<i>Goal 9: The Marks of the Church</i>	
	A. The Church is one (813-822).



	Unity is in Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit; it is visible unity in the world.
	The Church is united in charity, in the profession of one faith, in the common celebration of worship and sacraments, and in Apostolic Succession (815).
	Unity in diversity.
	Multiplicity of peoples, cultures, and liturgical traditions (814, 1202).
	Communion of twenty-one Eastern Catholic Churches and one Western Church, all in union with the Pope.
	Wounds to unity.
	Jesus' prayer for unity of his disciples (Jn 17:11; CCC, no. 820).
	Ecumenical dialogues with Orthodox Churches and Protestant ecclesial and faith communities emphasized common baptism of all Christians and common service to love even to the point of joint-martyrdom.
	The fullness of Christ's Church subsists in the Catholic Church (LG, no. 8).
	Interreligious Dialogue.
	Judaism, which holds a unique place in relation to the Catholic Church.
	Islam.
	Other religions.
	B. The Church is holy (823-829).
	Holiness is from the all-holy God: all human beings are called to live in holiness.
	Christ sanctifies the Church through the Holy Spirit and grants the means of holiness to the Church.
	Church members must cooperate with God's grace.
	Divine dimensions of the Church.
	Human dimensions of the Church.
	Church members sin, but the Church as Body of Christ is sinless.
	Church constantly fosters conversion and renewal.



	Mary, Mother of the Church and model of faith.
	The Annunciation and Mary's "yes" to God.
	Mary's perpetual virginity.
	Mary's perpetual virginity.
	The Immaculate Conception and the Assumption.
	Canonized saints: models of holiness.
	Their example encourages us.
	They intercede for us. The members of the Church are always in need of purification, penance, and renewal (LG, no. 8, cited in CCC, nos. 827, 1428; UR, no. 6, cited in CCC, no. 821).
	C. The Church is catholic (830-856).
	The Church has been sent by Christ on a mission to the whole world and exists worldwide.
	The Church exists for all people and is the means to salvation for all people.
	Salvation comes from the Church even for nonmembers (see Dominus Iesus, section 20; CCC, no. 1257).
	D. The Church is apostolic (857-865).
	Founded by Christ on the Twelve with the primacy of Peter.
	Has apostolic mission and teaching of Scripture and Tradition.
<i>Goal 10: The Church in the World</i>	
	C. The Church and her mission of evangelization (861, 905).
	Definition and description of evangelization.
	Missionary efforts.
	Call to a new evangelization.
	D. Visible structure of the Church: a hierarchical communion (880-896).



	The College of Bishops in union with the pope as its head.
	The Holy See.
	Individual dioceses.
	Parishes.
	Family: the domestic Church (791, 1655-1658, 2204, 2685).
	E. Teaching office in the Church: the Magisterium (890).
	The teaching role of the pope and bishops.
	Authentic interpreters of God's Word in Scripture and Tradition.
	Ensure fidelity to teachings of the Apostles on faith and morals (CCC, Glossary).
	Explain the hierarchy of truths.
	The Ordinary Magisterium must be accepted even when it is not pronounced in a definitive manner.
	Infallibility: the gift of the Holy Spirit, which gives the Church the ability to teach faith and morals without error.
	The pope can exercise infallibility when teaching alone on faith and morals, when the teaching is held in common by the bishops of the world and the pope declares that he is teaching <i>ex cathedra</i> (891) The pope and bishops exercise infallibility when they teach together either in regular teaching dispersed throughout the world or when gathered in an ecumenical council (892).
	F. Sanctifying office of the Church (893).
	The Eucharist is the center of life in the Church.
	Bishops and priests sanctify the Church by prayer, work and ministry of the Word, and the sacraments.
<i>Goal 11: Implications For Life of A Believer</i>	
	A. Belonging to the Church is essential (760).
	Christ entrusted Word and sacraments to the Church for our salvation.
	B. Jesus Christ enriches us through the Church.



	Through the sacraments beginning with Baptism; regular reception of the sacraments is essential for members of the Church.
	Through a life of prayer, communion, charity, service, and justice in the household of faith.
	Through association with others who want to follow Christ in the Church.
	D. Living as a member of the Church, the Body of Christ means we live as disciples, proclaiming the Lord Jesus' teaching to others (520, 1248).
	As disciples of Christ we are "salt and light for the world."
	Living as Christ calls and teaches us as known in and through the Church.
	Active response to call to holiness at home, workplace, public square.
	Examples for Christian witness in parish and diocese.

