

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CURRICULUM CONCEPTS

# Grade 5

By the end of Grade 5, students will have an age-appropriate understanding of the concepts in each of the following areas:

Area #1: ***The Profession of Faith*** (CCC #26-1065)

1. Belief in the Incarnation of the Son of God is the distinctive sign of Christian faith. (CCC# 456-463)
2. By virtue of our Baptism the Holy Spirit gives us the life that originates in the Father and is offered to us in the Son (CCC# 683)
3. On the day of Pentecost Christ the Lord pours out the Spirit in abundance (CCC# 731)
4. Through the Church's sacraments, Christ gives us his Holy and sanctifying Spirit to the members of his body (CCC# 739)
5. As a sacrament, the Church is the sign of God's love and Christ's instrument for the salvation of all people (CCC# 776)
6. God's Covenant with the people of Israel was a preparation for the new and perfect covenant given by Christ. The New Covenant in Christ's blood calls together all people of all nations and races (CCC# 781)
7. The Church has always venerated the Scriptures as well as the Lord's Body. She never ceases to present to the faithful the bread of life, taken from the one table of God's Word and Christ's Body (CCC# 103)
8. The four marks of the Church are: One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic (CCC# 811-865)
9. Catholics firmly believe that just as Christ is truly risen from the dead and lives forever, so after death the righteous will live for ever with the risen Christ and he will raise them up on the last day (CCC# 989)
10. At the moment of death, every person either enters into the blessedness of heaven—through purgatory or immediately, or into immediate and everlasting damnation (CCC# 1021-1022)
11. Catholics believe in the "communion of all the faithful" of Christ. In this communion, the love of God and his saints is always attentive to our prayers (CCC# 962)
12. The Virgin Mary is the Church's model of faith and charity. She is the "Mother of God" and spiritual mother to all Christians (CCC# 967-972)

Area #2: ***The Celebration of the Christian Mystery*** (CCC #1066-1690)

1. In the Christian tradition “liturgy” refers to the participation of the People of God in the work of God (CCC# 1069)
2. Christ now lives and acts in and with his Church. He is always present in his Church and acts through the sacraments (CCC# 1076, 1088)
3. There are seven sacraments in the Church: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders and Matrimony (CCC# 1113)
4. The ordained minister is the sacramental bond that ties the liturgical action to what the apostles said and did and, through them, to the words and actions of Christ, the source and foundation of the sacraments (CCC# 1120)
5. By tradition handed down from the apostles, the Church celebrates the Paschal mystery on the Lord’s Day or Sunday (CCC# 1166)
6. The celebration of the saints and martyrs during the liturgical year proclaims the Paschal mystery in those who have lived the gospel to a heroic degree (CCC# 1173)
7. Instruction in each of the seven sacraments of the Catholic Church should include the following:

Sacraments of Initiation

*Baptism:*

Christian initiation is accomplished by three sacraments together: Baptism, which is the beginning of new life in Christ; Confirmation, which is its strengthening; and the Eucharist, which nourishes the disciple in the journey of faith (CCC# 1275)

The essential rite of Baptism consists in immersing the candidate in water or pouring water on his head, while pronouncing the invocation of the Most Holy Trinity: the Father, Son and Holy Spirit (CCC# 1278)

The graced fruit of Baptism includes the forgiveness of original sin and all personal sins, birth into the new life by which a person becomes an adopted child of the Father, a member of Christ and a temple of the Holy Spirit. By this a person is incorporated into the Church, the Body of Christ and made a sharer in the priesthood of Christ (CCC# 1279)

*Confirmation*

Confirmation perfects Baptismal grace by the conferring of the Holy Spirit in order to deepen our participation in God’s life, strengthen our bond with the Church and its mission, and help us to bear witness to Christian faith in words and deeds (CCC# 1316)

The essential rite of Confirmation is anointing the forehead of the baptized with sacred chrism, together with the laying on of the minister's hands with the words "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit (CCC# 1320)

### *Eucharist*

The Eucharist is the source and the summit of the Church's life (CCC# 1407)

The Eucharistic celebration always includes: the proclamation of the Word of God; thanksgiving to God the Father especially for the gift of his Son; the consecration of bread and wine; and participation in the liturgical banquet by receiving the Lord's body and blood (CCC# 1408)

The Eucharist is the memorial of Christ's Passover, the work of salvation accomplished by his life, death and resurrection. This reality is made present by the liturgical action (CCC# 1409)

### The Sacraments of Healing

#### *The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation*

The Sacrament of Penance consists of the penitent's repentance, confession of sins to a priest, and the intention to make or do acts of reparation recommended by the priest (CCC# 1491, 1494)

A person seeking reconciliation with God and with the Church must confess to a priest all the unconfessed grave sins he/she can remember after a careful examination of conscience. The confession of venial sins, without being necessary in itself, is nevertheless strongly recommended by the Church (CCC# 1493)

#### *The Anointing of the Sick*

The purpose of the Anointing of the Sick is the conferral of a special grace on the Christian experiencing the condition of grave illness/injury or old age (CCC# 1526)

The celebration of this rite consists of the anointing of the forehead and hand of the sick person by a priest, accompanied by the liturgical prayer of the priest asking for the special grace of this sacrament (CCC# 1531)

### The Sacraments at the Service of Communion

#### *Holy Orders*

Through Baptism all the faithful share in the priesthood of Christ (CCC# 1591)

Ordained ministry is conferred and exercised in three degrees: bishops, presbyters and deacons (CCC# 1592)

The "laying on of hands" by a bishop confers the Sacrament of Holy Orders. Ordination imprints an indelible sacramental character (CCC# 1597, 1600)

## *Matrimony*

The sacrament of Matrimony signifies the union of Christ and the Church. By its very nature it is ordered to the good of the couple, as well as to the generation and education of children (CCC# 1660-1661)

Marriage is based on the consent of the man and woman to give themselves freely to each other (mutually and exclusively) in order to live a covenant of faithful and fruitful love (CCC# 1662)

Divorce separates what God has joined together. The remarriage of persons for a living, lawful spouse contravenes the plan and law of God as taught by Christ. They are not separated from the Church, but they cannot receive Eucharistic communion (CCC# 1665)

### Area #3: ***Life in Christ*** (CCC #1691-2550)

1. The dignity of the human person is based in his/her creation in the image and likeness of God. Every person has the right to be recognized as a free and responsible being. All owe to each other the duty of respect (CCC# 1700, 1738)
2. Through reason, every person can recognize the voice of God that urges him or her to “do what is good and avoid what is evil.” Everyone is obliged to obey this law, which makes itself heard in conscience and is fulfilled in the love of God and neighbor (CCC# 1705)
3. By his Passion, Christ delivered us from Satan and from sin. He merited for us life in the Holy Spirit and his grace restores what sin damaged in us (CCC# 1708)
4. The Holy Spirit gives us grace to help us grow in spiritual freedom so that we may collaborate with him in his work in the Church and in the world (CCC# 1742)
5. God gave people the power of freedom so that by their own choice, they might seek and love God and attain the holiness and happiness for which they were made (CCC# 1730)
6. Sin is an offense against God and is a failure in genuine love for God and neighbor. It wounds the nature of the human person and injures unity among all people. (CCC# 1849)
7. Mortal sin destroys charity in the heart of a person by a grave violation of God’s law; it turns a person away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must together be met: grave matter, full knowledge, and deliberate consent. (CCC# 1855-1861)
8. Venial sin weakens charity; it does not break the covenant with God. With God’s grace it is humanly reparable (CCC# 1863)

Area #4: **Christian Prayer** (CCC #2558-2856)

1. Prayer is the raising of one's heart and mind to God. It is always a response, inspired by the Holy Spirit, to God's loving call (CCC# 2558-2565, 2623-2643))
2. Jesus' prayers to the Father serve as a model to Christians. In the gospels, these prayers had the following forms: blessing, petition, intercession, thanksgiving and praise (CCC# 2598-2616)
3. Christian prayer is nourished by the Word of God and by celebrations of the liturgy (CCC# 2665)
4. The lives of the saints serve as inspiration for Christian prayer. In our communion with them, the saints continue to pray with us to the Father on our behalf. We can and should ask them to intercede for us and for the whole world (CCC# 2683, 2692)
5. The Christian family, based on the sacrament of matrimony, is the first place of education in prayer (CCC# 2685)
6. Church buildings, as "houses of God," are the proper places for the liturgical prayer of the parish community. They are also the privileged places for adoration of the real presence of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament (CCC# 2691)
7. Various expressions of prayer is encouraged, especially vocal reciting of informal and traditional prayers, meditation, and contemplation (CCC# 2700-2719)
8. Catholics are encouraged to participate in the following "rhythms of prayer:"
  - a. Sunday celebrations of the Eucharist with parish community
  - b. Grace before and after meals
  - c. Daily morning and evening prayers
  - d. Celebrations of the liturgical year, its Holy Days of Obligations and various feasts (CCC# 2698)
9. The Lord's Prayer, given to us by Christ, is the prayer of the Church. It is truly the summary of the whole gospel and it serves as a basis for the Christian life (CCC# 2761-2856)
10. In addition to the prayers they have already learned, Grade 5 students will begin to learn the following:
  - a. The parts of the Mass and its major prayers and rituals
  - b. The rituals and prayers of each sacrament
  - c. The Lord's Prayer
  - d. Prayer to the Holy Spirit
  - e. The Magnificat
  - f. Students will compose prayers of praise, thanksgiving, remorse, and petition
  - g. Celebrations of the Liturgical Year will continue in class and with the parish community. These should include Marian feasts/holy days and other saints' feasts