

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CURRICULUM CONCEPTS

Grade 6

By the end of Grade 6, 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. The desire for God is written in the human heart, because the human person is made by God and for God (Sunday celebrations of the Eucharist with parish community (Sunday celebrations of the Eucharist with parish community CCC# 27)
2. Through an utterly free decision, God has revealed himself and given himself to humanity (CCC# 50)
3. God has revealed his plan of loving goodness, formed from all eternity in Christ, for the benefit of all humanity. This plan has been fully revealed by God's sending his Son, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit (Sunday celebrations of the Eucharist with parish community CCC# 50)
4. God manifested himself to our first parents. He invited them to intimate communion with himself and clothed them with grace and justice (CCC# 54)
5. God's revelation to humanity was not broken off by our first parents' sin. After the Fall God continues to give the hope of salvation through the promise of redemption; he wishes to give eternal life to all who seek him (CCC# 55)
6. After the unity of the human race was shattered by sin, God sought to save humanity in various stages (CCC# 56)
 - i. The Covenant with Noah (CCC# 56)
 - ii. The Covenant with Abraham and the Patriarchs (CCC# 59-61)
 - iii. God Forms the People of Israel (CCC# 62-64)
 - iv. The Sinai Covenant
 - v. The Kingdom of Israel
 - vi. The prophets
 - vii. The Wisdom Literature of the Bible
 - viii. The fulfillment of Revelation by the Word made Flesh (CCC# 65)
7. Since the New Covenant established by Christ is the fulfillment of God's revelation, no new public revelation is to be expected before the Second Coming (CCC# 66)
8. Even though God's revelation is complete, it has not been made completely explicit; Christians' understanding of its full significance will develop gradually over the course of centuries (CCC# 66)
9. God's revelation of his plan of salvation has been transmitted throughout the ages through Apostolic Tradition and Sacred Scripture (CCC# 74-83)

10. The Church has always venerated the Scriptures as God's Word. In it the Church finds nourishment and strength (CCC# 104)
11. Since the Holy Spirit inspired the authors of the Bible to write, it can be said that God is the author of Sacred Scripture (CCC# 105-107)
12. The books of the Bible teach without error those truths which God, for the sake of our salvation, wished to be revealed through Sacred Scripture (CCC# 107)
13. In order to interpret the words of Scripture in the way the Holy Spirit intends, Christians must be attentive to each book's style, the biblical authors' intentions, their original cultural contexts and historical situation in which they wrote, how they correspond to the truths of the other biblical books, and the Church's interpretation of its words as inspired by the Holy Spirit (CCC# 109-119)
14. Students should be able to identify
 - i. How the books of the Bible were assembled into a "canon"
 - ii. The various parts of the Old and New Testaments

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

1. The Chosen People received from God distinctive signs and symbols that marked its liturgical life. They serve as signs of the Covenant, symbols of God's mighty deeds. The Church sees in these a prefiguring of the sacraments of the New Covenant (CCC# 1150)
2. In his words and actions Jesus gives new meaning to the deeds and signs of the Old Covenant, above all to the Exodus and Passover, for he himself is the meaning of all these signs (CCC# 1151)
3. In the Passover celebration the unleavened bread commemorated God's liberation of the Israelites from slavery; the wine was used as a sign of their hope in the coming of the Messiah (CCC# 1334)
4. Jesus gave new meaning to the Passover bread and wine at his Last Supper when he turned them into his body and blood (CCC# 1334, 1339)
5. Jesus gave the Jewish Passover new meaning in his Last Supper: he anticipated his passing over from earthly life to resurrected life with God the Father and anticipated the final Passover of the Church in the glory of God's Kingdom at the end of time (CCC# 1340)
6. Sunday is the preeminent day for the liturgical assembly to listen to the Word of God and take part in the Eucharist, thus calling to mind the Passion, Resurrection, and glory of the Lord (CCC# 1167)
7. The priesthood of Aaron and the Levites in the Old Testament prefigured the priesthood of Christ and those who are called to Holy Orders in the Catholic Church (CCC# 1539-1545)

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

1. Human persons are endowed with immortal and spiritual souls; they are made in God's image and likeness and find their perfection in seeking and loving what is true and good (CCC# 1702-1705)
2. Enticed by the Evil One the first parents abused their freedom at the beginning of human history. Human beings still desire the good, but their nature bears the wound of original sin; they are inclined to evil and subject to error (CCC# 1707)
3. By his Passion, Christ delivered us from Satan and from sin. He won for us new life in the Holy Spirit and his grace restores what sin had damaged in us (CCC# 1708)
4. The Beatitudes are at the heart of Jesus' preaching (CCC# 1716-1717)
5. The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount describe for us the paths that lead to the Kingdom of Heaven (CCC# 1724)
6. The "theological virtues" (faith, hope and love) are the foundation of Christian moral activity (CCC# 1812-1813)
7. The "gifts of the Holy Spirit" help the disciple to hear and respond to the inspiration of the Holy Spirit (CCC# 1831)
8. The common good of society consists of three essential elements:
 - a. Respect for and promotion of the fundamental rights of the person
 - b. The development of the spiritual and temporal goods of society
 - c. The peace and security of society and its members
9. The New Law, or the Law of the Gospel is called the "Law of Love" because, through the grace of Christ and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, the believer does what is good out of love and not fear (CCC# 1972)
10. The precepts of the Church are considered indispensable minimums in the believer's moral and spiritual life (CCC# 2041-2043)

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

1. Abraham's heart was attuned to God's merciful presence. He was able to intercede for his companions with bold confidence to God. His prayer life is instructive to all his spiritual descendents (CCC# 2571-2573)
2. Moses' example of intercessory prayer on behalf of the People of Israel prefigured the mediation of Jesus Christ between God and humanity (CCC# 2574)
3. King David's prayers on behalf of his people, his submission to God's will, his praise of God and his repentance for his sins is a model of prayer (CCC# 2579)

4. In the Psalms David, inspired by the Holy Spirit, is the first prophet of Jewish and Christian prayer (CCC# 2579)
5. In addition to the prayers they have already learned, Grade 6 students will continue 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. Students will compose prayers of praise, thanksgiving, remorse, and petition
 - e. 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.
6. Students will be able to identify the Precepts of the Church:
 - a. You shall attend Mass on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation
 - b. You shall confess your sins at least once a year
 - c. You shall receive Holy Communion at least during the Easter Season
 - d. You shall keep the Holy Days of Obligation
 - e. You shall observe the prescribed days of fasting and abstinence