

CORRELATION
of
CALL
to
FAITH

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Parish Edition

to the

**Diocese of Lafayette in Indiana
Religion Curriculum Guidelines
Grades K–6 and Grade 7 Single Volume and
Thematic Approach**

Our Sunday Visitor


Curriculum Division

**Correlation of Call to Faith (Parish Edition)
to the Diocese of Lafayette in Indiana
Religion Curriculum Guidelines**

This correlation of ***Call to Faith, Parish Edition, to the Diocese of Lafayette in Indiana Religion Curriculum Guidelines (Grades K–6)*** ** provides page references from only the *Parish Editions*, Gr. K–6. Call to Faith presents the content of the Catholic faith, drawn from Scripture and Tradition that builds Catholic literacy and identity. All grades are revised to include the Third Edition of the Roman Missal.

Other program components offer additional opportunities for instruction and development of the guidelines. The *Teacher Editions* include optional activities, scripture background, justice and peace connections, liturgy links, and lectionary links.

The *Catholic Parent Know How: Call to Faith*, a practical guide for parents to be informed and engaged in the faith formation of their child. This booklet connects grade specific content with family activities and conversations to ensure everyone is growing and learning together. *Call to Faith Coaching Plans for Parents* provide a systematic way for the parents to talk to the children about their faith. These free materials are available for one chapter out of each of the unit themes in Call to Faith K–3.

Call to Faith School Edition contains a systematic and intentional use of activities to reinforce all of the following objectives. In some cases these activities are referenced in the following correlation.

**** For the Correlation of Call to Faith with the Diocese of Layette in Indiana,
Grade 7 Religion Curriculum Guidelines refer to page 61–67 for the
separate correlation of these guidelines to Call to Faith Grade 7 Single
Volume and Thematic Edition**

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PARISH EDITION**

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Kindergarten Parish Edition

To introduce the child to God as Creator, the Holy Family, and stories of Jesus' life.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	
K.1.1 God the Father is the Creator of all. Everything God created is good.	25–30, 31–36, 43–46,
K.1.2 God created the sky and saw that it was good.	25–28, 43–46 Catholics Believe 30 and Family Project 30
K.1.3 God created the sky and saw that it was good.	25–28, 43–46 Catholics Believe 30 and Family Project 30
K.1.4 God created the oceans and seas. He created the land and filled it with many plants, fruits, and vegetables, and He saw that they were good.	25–28, 43–46 Catholics Believe 30 and Family Project 30
K.1.5 God created the sun and the moon and saw that they were good.	25–28, 43–46 Catholics Believe 30 and Family Project 30
K.1.6 God created the fish and birds and saw that they were good.	25–28, 43–46 Catholics Believe 30 and Family Project 30
K.1.7 God created the land and all the creatures that crawl on the ground and saw that they were good.	25–28, 43–46 Catholics Believe 30 and Family Project 30
K.1.8 God created men and women, the highpoint of creation , and saw that they were good.	31–36 Catholics Believe 36, Family Project 36
K.1.9 When God finished creating the world He rested.	43–46
K.1.10 God created each person out of love and wants them to love Him and be with Him forever in Heaven .	31–42, 157–162, Catholics Believe 162
K.1.11 God sent His Son, Jesus , to earth to show each person how to love God . Jesus died on the cross and rose from the dead so each person could go to heaven .	20, 69–74, 100, 177, 178, 192
K.1.12 God cares for us as a shepherd cares for His sheep. Jesus is the Good Shepherd and cares for each person.	The story of the Good Shepherd is presented in a later grade level but the teaching that Jesus cares for each person can be found on 75–78 Catholics Believe 80, 114–116,
K.1.13 Jesus is the Son of God and the Son of Mary .	8, 12, 69–74, 80, 100, 192, 194,
K.1.14 Jesus is truly God and truly man.	69–74, 100, 102, 192
K.1.15 Jesus sent the gift of the Holy Spirit to help each person love God . Grace is God's love and life which helps each person to be good.	22–23, 97–102, 191 The term grace is presented in Gr. 1
K.1.16 God the Father , God the Son , and God the Holy Spirit together are the Blessed Trinity . Every prayer should begin with the Sign of the Cross . The prayer is: "In the name of the Father , and of the Son , and of the Holy Spirit, Amen ."	100, 102, 197 Sign of the Cross– 4, 5, 7, 57, 180– also every prayer ritual begins with the Sign of the Cross

K.1.17 Angels are special friends of God whom He created to share His love . Each person has a Guardian Angel sent by God to help and protect them in this life. We cannot see Angels , but they are present with us.	178, 188, 198
K.1.18 God sent the Angel Gabriel to Mary to ask her to be the mother of Jesus . Mary loved God very much and said "yes" to God . Mary always wanted to do what would make God happy.	8–9, 12,70–72, 74, 80, 194, Visit by the angel to Mary–198
K.1.19 Jesus grew up in a family. Mary was His mother and Joseph was His foster father. They lived in Nazareth. They loved God and loved each other so they are called the Holy Family .	9, 70–72, Catholics Believe 74
K.1.20 Mary is our Heavenly Mother. She wants to help each person grow to know her son Jesus . Jesus loves His Mother, Mary , very much and wants us to honor her.	8–9, 12,70–72, 74, 80, Also refer to the Cultural Connection, Prayer and Liturgy Links in the Teacher/catechist manual 8–9
K.1.21 Many people who lived holy lives are called Saints . Saints are God's special people and part of the family of the Church in heaven . They are Jesus' friends and our friends.	164, 165, 168, 197 Also refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson.
K.1.22 The Bible is a special book that teaches God's people about His creation . The Bible tells about God's Chosen People, the Israelites, and about the life of Jesus . The Bible shows us how to do God's will.	78, 11, 149, 188
K.1.23 The Bible tells the story of God's people. Each person is a part of that story. These are some of the stories of God loving and saving His people:	78, 11, 149, 188
Task 2: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of the Meaning of the Liturgy and the Sacraments.	
CONTENT	
K.2.1 Jesus gives the people of the Church the Sacraments to bring us God's grace and help us love God . Sacraments are special signs of God's love for us.	The term Sacraments is presented in Gr. 1 but the concept of God's Holy Signs is presented on: 135–138
K.2.2 BAPTISM After we are born we receive the Sacrament of Baptism . Each person becomes a child of God and a member of the Catholic Church . Each person receives God's special grace of His life and love.	141–146, 200
K.2.3 At our baptism , our parents and godparents made promises for us and agreed to help us learn about God and keep those promises.	141–146, 200 Also refer to the Family Faith Page–Family Project pg. 146
K.2.4 EUCHARIST In the Sacrament of the Eucharist Jesus comes to each person in a very special way.	147–152, 190
K.2.5 During the Mass the priest puts his hands over the bread and wine. He asks God the Father to send the Holy Spirit to make the bread and wine the Body and Blood of Jesus . This is called the epiclesis .	149–150 Epiclesis is not a term that is presented but the understanding and meaning is taught and reinforced in all grades.
K.2.6 The next part of the Mass is called the Consecration . The priest consecrates the bread and wine and it becomes the Body and Blood of Jesus . The priest says, "this is my body, this is my blood."	The term Consecration is presented in Gr. 1 but the concept is developed on 149–150
K.2.7 Before He died Jesus ate a last meal with his apostles. This Last Supper was the first Eucharist	148, 149, 153–156

K.2.8 Until we are able to receive Jesus in the Eucharist we can go up to receive a blessing from the priest Young children can pray in their hearts that Jesus comes to them.	The teacher/catechist should present this gesture when presenting 149–152
K.2.9 The Church Year is called the Liturgical Year . During the Liturgical Year the Church celebrates different seasons. Each season has a special color. The Liturgical Year starts with Advent . The other seasons are Christmas, Lent , Easter , and Ordinary Time .	6–23, 179
K.2.10 Each person is expected go to Mass every Sunday to praise God and to thank Him for all His gifts. At the Mass we celebrate God's love for us; the priest helps us learn about God . Each person must be attentive and learn to listen and be silent.	7, 149 Refer to Teacher/catechist manual 6A
Task 3: Promotes Moral Formation in Jesus Christ.	
CONTENT	
K.3.1 God graces us with His love . Each person can choose what is right or wrong. Each person can ask God to help choose what is right. Each person sins when he or she makes a wrong choice against God's laws.	119–124
K.3.2 When a person chooses to do wrong it hurts their relationship with God . God will forgive each person if they ask for forgiveness .	119–124, 125–130, 190
K.3.3 Jesus sacrificed His life, died on the cross , and rose from the dead so that each person's sins may be forgiven. Because Jesus died for each person they may someday go to heaven to be with Him. This makes Jesus our Savior .	160, 177–178
K.3.4 God gave Moses the Ten Commandments so that we would know how to show God we love Him and how to do good.	122, 124
K.3.5 God wants each person to love Him and to love other people by being kind in word and action.	59–64, 69, 76, 87–90, 103–108, 113–118, 121, 172,194
K.3.6 God wants each person to worship Him each Sunday at Mass .	149
K.3.7 God wants each person to obey their parents and other people in authority; such as priests , teachers, and police officers.	48, 53, 54, 75, 103–106, 120
K.3.8 God wants each person to always tell the truth. It is wrong to say hurtful words or hurt someone on purpose.	119–122, 126–128
K.3.9 God wants us to respect the gift of our bodies and to never hurt the bodies of others.	33–34, 36, 48
K.3.10 God wants each person to respect the belongings of others. It is wrong to take or damage anything belonging to another.	119–122, 126–128
K.3.11 God wants each person to treat everyone with respect because we are all God's children and are special to Him.	39, 76–77, 82, 104–106, 113–116, 121 Catholics Believe 108, 118
Task 4: Catechesis Teaches the Christian How to Pray with Christ.	
CONTENT	
K.4.1 Jesus listens to and talks with His Father . Prayer is listening and talking to God with our minds and hearts.	54–55, 179–187, 195 Also refer to the diversity of Prayer experiences found at the end of each lessons for examples of the types and the reasons for praying. In addition refer to the seasonal prayer rituals found in the front of the student book.

K.4.2 We pray to praise God , ask God for His help, and thank Him for all He has given us.	54–55, 179–187, 195 Praise –41,73, 117, 145, 16, 173 Sorrow –129 Thanksgiving –29, 35, 123, 139 and Petition –79, 85, 95, 101, 107, 167
K.4.3 The Holy Spirit is sent by Jesus to help us share God's love with others. The Holy Spirit helps us to pray .	22–23, 97–102, 191
K.4.4 We ask Mary , our Mother, to pray to Jesus for us.	8–9, 12, 70–72, 74, 80, 194, 198
Task 5: Catechesis Prepares the Christian to Live in Community and to Participate Actively in the Life and Mission of the Church.	
CONTENT	
K.5.1 We belong to a Church family. The Church is a community made up of the people of God led by the priest .	149, 151
K.5.2 Saints are special friends of Jesus who lived their lives doing God's will. They now live in heaven and are part of our Church family.	164, 165, 168, 197 Also refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson for further information concerning saints.
K.5.3 The family is a special community within the Church . A family is made of a mother, father and children. We love and care for our families just as God loves and cares for His family the Church .	92–96, 99, 104–106, 136, 144, 146, 189
K.5.4 The parish is a community of people who gather with the priest at the parish church to praise and worship God .	Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the parish when presenting the following: 92–96, 99, 104, 136, 144, 146, 189
K.5.5 Every parish has a pastor who is a priest He helps us to learn about and worship God in the celebration of the Mass .	Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the pastor when presenting the following: 92–96, 99, 104, 136, 144, 146, 189
K.5.6 Our parish is one of many parishes in this community that make up our diocese . We are part of the Diocese of Lafayette–in–Indiana. A diocese is led by a bishop .	Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the Bishop when presenting the following: 92–96, 99, 104, 136, 144, 146, 189
K.5.7 The Pope is the head of the entire Catholic Church on earth. The Pope lives in Vatican City, which is near Rome, Italy.	Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the Pope when presenting the following: 92–96, 99, 104, 136, 144, 146, 189
Task 6: Catechesis Promotes a Missionary Spirit that Prepares the Faithful to be Present as Christians in Society.	
CONTENT	
K.6.1 God calls us to share His love with all people. Each person can share God's love with our words or acts of service .	69, 76, 87–90, 103–108, 113–118, 121, 172
K.6.2 Some people are missionaries and go to other countries to share God's love.	103–108. The term missionary is presented in Gr. 1
K.6.3 Each person can share God's love by doing acts of kindness for others.	48, 53, 54, 69, 76, 87–90, 103–108, 113–118, 121, 172
K.6.4 Each person can share God's love by giving to the poor. God wants us to be fair by making sure that each person has what they need.	69, 76, 87–90, 103–108, 113–118, 121, 172
K.6.5 Each person can share God's love by helping our neighbors, the sick, and the elderly.	69, 76, 87–90, 103–108, 113–118, 121, 172

Schedule for Teaching Catholic Prayers

Kindergarten

• Sign of the Cross	4, 5, 7, 57, 180
• Meal Prayer	186–187
• Spontaneous Prayer	54–55, 179–187, 195 Also refer to the diversity of prayer experiences such as: Spontaneous prayers of praise 41,73, 117, 145, 16, 173 sorrow, 129 thanksgiving 29, 35, 123, 139 petition 79, 85, 95, 101, 107, 167
• Our Father	182
• Hail Mary	184
• Glory Be	181
• Angel of God	Presented in Gr. 1

NOTES

Grade One Parish Edition

To develop an awareness of God, who gives us Jesus, the wonders of creation, and the promise of eternal life

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	
1.1.1 God the Father is the Creator of all. Everything He creates is good. God creates each person out of love .	25–27, 29, 34, 35, 208, 263
1.1.2 God creates us to know and love Him in this life and be with Him forever in heaven . Heaven is eternal life .	25–27, 29, 34, 35, 191–194, 208, 263, 264
1.1.3 God speaks to us in many ways. He tells us about Himself through the beauty of creation .	25–27, 29, 34, 35, 208, 263
1.1.4 God created the gift of light and saw that it was good.	25–27, 29, 34, 35, 208, 263
1.1.5 God created the sky and saw that it was good.	29–35 Catholics Believe 32
1.1.6 God created the oceans and seas. He created the land and filled it with many plants, fruits, and vegetables. He saw that they were good.	29–35 Catholics Believe 32
1.1.7 God created the sun and the moon and saw that they were good.	29–35 Catholics Believe 32
1.1.8 God created the fish and birds and saw that they were good.	29–35 Catholics Believe 32
1.1.9 God created the land and all the creatures that crawl on the ground and saw that they were good.	29–35 Catholics Believe 32
1.1.10 God created man and woman, the highpoint of creation , and saw that they were good.	26–28, 29
1.1.11 When God finished creating the world He rested.	Family Scripture 40
1.1.12 God our Father is the giver of love . God wants to have a special relationship with each person.	54, 55, 95, 234
1.1.13 He is a faithful God who is true to His promises. Christ is the ultimate fulfillment of God's promise.	26, 28, 51, 54, 62, 63, 69, 78, 79, 80, 139, 156, 163–167, 207, 208, 209
1.1.14 God's greatest gift to us is His son, Jesus Christ. Jesus is the Son of God . He became man like us and loves us. The name of Jesus means " God saves ." Jesus is our Savior .	54, 55, 56, 62–63, 158, 208, 267
1.1.15 Jesus is both human and divine . He is truly God and truly man.	54, 55, 56, 62–63, 158, 172–173, 208, 231, 233, 264, 267
1.1.16 Jesus became man to show us how to live on this earth. To live like Jesus is to find total happiness.	88–89, 130–133, 201
1.1.17 God chose Mary to be the Mother of Jesus . Mary showed her love for God by saying 'yes' to Him when He asked her to be the Mother of Jesus . Joseph , a carpenter, was Jesus' foster father. They loved God and each other so they are called the Holy Family .	8–9, 62–63, 122, 170, 210–211, 212, 265, 266
1.1.18 Mary is our Heavenly Mother. She wants to help each person to know her son, Jesus . Jesus loves His Mother, Mary , very much and wants us to honor her.	8–9, 122, 170, 210–211, 212, 226–227, 266
1.1.19 When Jesus was 12, He went with Mary and Joseph to the Temple in Jerusalem. He was Jewish and this was His first time to celebrate the Passover .	62–63 The story Jesus lost in the Temple is presented in a later grade level.
1.1.20 When Jesus was 30, He began His public life by being baptized by John the Baptist in the River Jordan.	66 The Baptism of the Lord is presented in Gr. 2
1.1.21 Jesus began His ministry by going to the Sea of Galilee and calling His first apostles , Peter and Andrew.	54, The Call of Peter and Andrew is presented in Gr. 2

1.1.22 Jesus taught and healed sick people.	77–84 Catholics Believe 84
1.1.23 Jesus was teaching a crowd of hungry people by the Sea of Galilee. He performed a miracle by using only five loaves of bread and two fish to feed the large crowd of people.	The Blessing of the Loaves and Fishes was presented in K
1.1.24 Jesus showed how much He loved children. One day when He was teaching, He said, "Let the children come to me." He wanted them to know how much He loved them.	The story of Jesus Blessing the Children is presented in Gr. 2.us teaching about love 85–92
1.1.25 Jesus tells the story of The Good Shepherd .	70–71
1.1.26 Jesus died on the cross and rose from the dead so each person can go to heaven .	20, 158, 159, 190–194, 225, 264
1.1.27 God gives us the Holy Spirit , the third Person of the Blessed Trinity .	22–23, 96, 113, 265
1.1.28 The Trinity is made up of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit .	55, 192, 208, 265
1.1.29 Angels are spirits created by God . Each person has a guardian angel sent by God to help and protect. We cannot see angels but they are present.	238
1.1.30 Saints are people who lived holy lives on earth and are now in heaven . They model for us how to follow Jesus . They pray for us and are honored by the whole church .	120–121, 267 Also refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson.
1.1.31 The Bible is the written word of God . It is the story of the love between God and his people. God made a promise in the Old Testament and fulfilled it in the New Testament .	26, 27, 35, 70, 71, 96, 120, 200, 206–207, 262
Task 2: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of the Meaning of the Liturgy and the Sacraments.	
CONTENT	
1.2.1 The Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation and the Eucharist are the Sacraments of Initiation .	167, 214
1.2.2 Through Baptism each person becomes united with Jesus Christ and His Church , sharing in God's life and receiving His grace .	167, 171–176, 209, 214, 262
1.2.3 Through Baptism each person becomes a child of God . We are Catholic Christians .	167, 171–176, 209, 214, 262
1.2.4 At our baptism, our parents and Godparents made promises for us, help us learn about God , and keep those promises.	175, 264
1.2.5 At Baptism the priest pours water on their head while saying the words, "I baptize you in the name of the Father , and of the Son , and of the Holy Spirit ." Water is a sign of new life in Christ .	167, 171–176, 209, 214, 262
1.2.6 Baptism takes away Original Sin and gives us grace . Baptism begins our journey with Christ . The Sacrament of Baptism is received only once in a person's life.	167, 171–176, 209, 214, 262
1.2.7 In the Sacrament of the Eucharist Jesus comes to each person in a very special way.	167, 185, 214, 263
1.2.8 Mass is another word for the celebration of the Eucharist . Each Sunday, Catholics worship God by going to Mass at their parish church.	181–186, 266

1.2.9 During the Mass the priest puts his hands over the bread and wine. He asks God the Father to send the Holy Spirit to make the bread and wine the Body and Blood of Jesus . This is called the epiclesis .	183, 185, 221–222, Catholics Believe 188 Epiclesis is not a term used in CTF but the understanding and meaning is taught and reinforced in all grades. The Teacher/Catechist should present this word when presenting 183, 185, 221
1.2.10 During the Consecration the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus . The priest says, “this is My Body, this is My Blood.”	183–185, 222, Catholics Believe 188
1.2.11 Before He died Jesus ate a last meal with His apostles . This Last Supper was the first Eucharist .	184–185, 265
1.2.12 Until we are able to receive Jesus in the Eucharist we can go up to receive a blessing from the priest .	Teacher/catechist should present this gesture when introducing 167, 181–186, 214, 263
1.2.13 The Church has a liturgical year and colors . Easter is the most special feast in the liturgical year . Other liturgical seasons are: Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent and the Triduum .	7–23, 224–225
1.2.14 During the four weeks of Advent we prepare for the coming of Christ at Christmas . We are also preparing for Christ’s second coming.	10–11, 223, 262
1.2.15 Lent is the 40 day preparation time for the celebration of Easter . Lent is a time of penance and sacrifice . It begins with Ash Wednesday .	16–17, 224, 266
1.2.16 Lent is a time of prayer, fasting , and almsgiving . These acts of sacrifice are blessed by God .	16–17, 224, 266
1.2.17 Palm Sunday is the Sunday before Easter and begins Holy Week .	16–17, 224,
1.2.18 Easter celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus. The Paschal Candle is a symbol of Easter .	20–21, 159, 225, 263
Task 3: Promotes Moral Formation in Jesus Christ.	
CONTENT	
1.3.1 Each person can choose right or wrong. God’s grace helps us choose what is right. A person sins when they choose what is wrong. Sin offends God .	146–147, 156, 158, 267
1.3.2 Hurting ourselves and others offends God . We ask God to forgive us and He wants us to forgive each other.	145–150, 167, 215
1.3.3 Jesus suffered and died for our sins . On Easter Sunday , he rose from the dead and brought us forgiveness .	158, 159, 190, 225
1.3.4 God loves every person He created. When a person hurts others they offend God and the Church .	167, 215
1.3.5 In the Sacred Scriptures Jesus showed us how He forgave sinners. The Our Father prayer says: “ forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.” Forgiveness means to change our thoughts of being hurt to thoughts of love and kindness.	97, 207, 230, 266
1.3.6 God gave Moses the Ten Commandments so that we would know how to do what is right and pleasing to God .	139–140, 228, 267

1.3.7 God wants each person to love Him and to love others by being kind in word and action.	59–61, 88–89, 106–107, 129–134, 164–165, 197–202 Also refer to the Faith in Action lessons 241– 261, especially SERVE
1.3.8 God wants each person to worship him each Sunday at Mass .	181–186, 266
1.3.9 God wants each person to obey their parents and other people in authority.	59–61, 89, 164–165
1.3.10 God wants each person to always tell the truth. It is wrong to say hurtful things about other people. It is wrong to hurt someone on purpose.	110–111, 170–174, 178, 199, 265
1.3.11 God wants each person to respect the gift of their own bodies, and to never hurt the bodies of other people.	45, 110–111, 170–174, 178, 199, 265
1.3.12 God wants each person to respect the belongings of other people. It is also wrong to take or damage anything that belongs to another person.	110–111, 170–174, 178, 199, 265
1.3.13 God wants each person to treat everyone with respect because we are all God's children and are special to Him.	110–111, 170–174, 178, 199, 265
Task 4: Catechesis Teaches the Christian How to Pray with Christ.	
CONTENT	
1.4.1 Prayer is talking and listening to God . God listens to each person's prayers and answers them. God speaks to us through prayer .	93–98, 230–231, 267
1.4.2 Each person should pray to God with their minds and their hearts. We need to be silent to hear God's voice.	93–98, 230–231, 267
1.4.3 We can pray to God anywhere, by ourselves or with others.	93–98, 230–231, 267
1.4.4 Jesus listened to and talked with His Father . Jesus showed us how to pray by teaching us the " Our Father ".	97, 230, 266
1.4.5 Each person can pray to God for help to make choices that please Him.	93–98, 230–231, 267
1.4.6 The Holy Spirit is sent by Jesus to make us holy . The Holy Spirit helps us to pray .	22–23, 96, 113–114, 265
1.4.7 We pray to ask God to help us and others. This is called a prayer of petition.	93–98, 230–231, 267 Petition Prayer rituals 82, 116, 142, 150, 194, 202
1.4.8 We can ask the Blessed Mother, Mary , to pray to Jesus for us.	8–9, 122, 170, 210–211, 212
1.4.9 We can ask the saints to pray to Jesus and to intercede for us. We look to them also as examples of holy lives.	120–121, 267 Also refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lessons.
Task 5: Catechesis Prepares the Christian to Live in Community and to Participate Actively in the Life and Mission of the Church.	
CONTENT	
1.5.1 God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three persons in one God and are identified as the Trinity .	55, 192, 208, 265
1.5.2 The family is a special community within the Church . The father and mother have different but complementary roles. Children are a blessing from God . The family is an image of the Trinity .	59–61, 263

1.5.3 We belong to a Church family. The Church is a community made up of the people of God led by the priest .	107, 209, 262
1.5.4 Saints are special friends of Jesus who lived their lives doing God's will. They now live in heaven and are part of our Church family.	120–121, 267 Also refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson
1.5.5 The parish is a community of people who gather with the priest at church to praise and worship God . The name of our parish is _____.	Teacher/catechist should present the name of the parish when presenting: 107, 209, 262
1.5.6 Every parish has a pastor who is a priest . The name of our pastor is _____. He helps us to learn about and worship God in the celebration of the Mass .	Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the pastor when presenting the following: 107, 209, 262
1.5.7 Our parish is one of many parishes in this community that make up our diocese . We are part of the Diocese of Lafayette—in-Indiana. A diocese is led by a priest who is a bishop . The name of our Bishop is _____.	Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the Bishop when presenting the following: 107, 209, 262
1.5.8 The Pope is a bishop who is the head of all the dioceses of the Catholic Church . The Pope's name is _____. He is the head of the family of the Church here on earth. The Pope lives in Vatican City, which is near Rome, Italy, also called the Holy See.	Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the Pope when presenting the following: 107, 209, 262 Refer to the picture on 211
Task 6: Catechesis Promotes a Missionary Spirit that Prepares the Faithful to be Present as Christians in Society.	
CONTENT	
1.6.1 Christ's work is rooted in the love of the Trinity . We must strive to always participate in this love and bring it to others. Each person can share God's love with their words and acts of service .	106–107, 129–134, 197–292 At the end of each lesson is the Family Faith page with Live your faith activity on it– check these out for opportunities as a family to do service. In addition there is the Faith in Action lesson found in the back of the student book – check out SERVE part of the lesson for opportunities for service.
1.6.2 God calls us to share the love of Jesus by treating everyone with kindness: especially people who are sad, lonely, or treated badly.	106–107, 129–134, 197–202. At the end of each lesson is the Family Faith page with Live your faith activity on it– check these out for opportunities to reach other to others. In addition there is the Faith in Action lesson found in the back of the student book – check out SERVE part of the lesson for opportunities to reach other to others.
1.6.3 God calls every Christian to share the good news of Jesus with others.	106–107, 129–134, 197–202

1.6.4 Each person should share God's love by giving to the poor because He wants everyone to have what they need.	106–107, 129–134, 197–202
1.6.5 Each person can share God's love by helping our neighbors, the sick, and the elderly.	106–107, 129–134, 197–202
1.6.6 Missionaries are people who share the good news of Jesus . Missionaries also help people who are poor, sick, and hurting. Each person can help the missionaries by praying for them.	Term missionary is not presented in a later grade level but the understanding is: 106–107, 197–201

Grade One

Schedule for Teaching Catholic Prayers

• Sign of the Cross	230, 239
• Meal Prayers	231, 233
• Spontaneous Prayer	Spontaneous prayers of praise –30, 38, 56, 160, 168, 186 sorrow –142, 150 thanksgiving –46, 72, 98 petition –82, 116, 202
• Our Father	97, 230, 266
• Hail Mary	230–231
• Glory Be	231, 239
• Angel of God	238
• Morning Offering	232

NOTES

Grade Two Parish Edition

To present Jesus as the model for Christian living, to prepare the child to meet Jesus in the Sacraments of Reconciliation and Eucharist while deepening their understanding of the liturgy.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	
2.1.1 God the Father is the Creator of all. Everything He created is good. God creates each person out of love .	41–48
2.1.2 God created us to know and love Him in this life and be with Him forever in heaven .	214, 216, 217, 220, 225, 273
2.1.3 God the Father gives us the gift of His Son, Jesus .	45, 67–74, 75–82, 273, 275
2.1.4 Jesus Christ is the second person of the Holy Trinity .	45, 75–82, 84–85, 90, 273, 275
2.1.5 Jesus is both fully human and fully divine . He is truly God and truly man.	45, 75–82, 275
2.1.6 We learn about God the Father from Jesus the Son, who during his life on earth helped us to understand God the Father.	45, 75–82, 275
2.1.7 Jesus, the Son of God , who existed from all eternity, "was born of the Virgin Mary and became Man".	8–11, 44, 45, 75–82, 225, 233, 275
2.1.8 Mary of Nazareth became the Mother of Jesus; Joseph was His foster father on earth. Together, Jesus, Mary and Joseph are called the Holy Family .	8–11, 44, 76–79, 225, 233, 273
2.1.9 Jesus is the fulfillment of all God's promises to the Israelites. Jesus came to save us from sin . The name Jesus means "God Saves." This is why He is also called our Savior .	16, 24, 44, 45, 52, 53, 76–77, 104, 128, 129, 275
2.1.10 There are two exceptions. Jesus was without sin and Mary was conceived without sin. Mary's conception without sin in her mother's womb is called the Immaculate Conception.	51, 225, 274
2.1.11 During His life on earth Jesus taught us many ways of doing God's will and called us into a personal relationship with Him. Jesus loves each person.	60, 69, 95, 96–97, 110–111, 180
2.1.12 The way to happiness is to imitate Jesus during His earthly life. Everything He did was good.	60, 69, 86, 87, 95, 96–97, 110–111, 120, 155, 160, 180, 272
2.1.13 Jesus gave His life for our salvation .	8, 30–31, 138, 142, 189
2.1.14 At the Last Supper Jesus celebrated the First Eucharist with His apostles .	200, 273 Catholics Believe 194
2.1.15 God the Father loves us and sent Christ to save us from our sins.	28, 31, 187–194, 245
2.1.16 Jesus died for us on the cross, and rose from the dead. This is called the Resurrection which is celebrated on Easter Sunday .	8, 30–31, 32–35, 137, 138, 139, 142, 189, 225, 235, 272, 274
2.1.17 Jesus returned to the Father. This is called the Ascension into heaven.	225
2.1.18 As He promised us at the Last Supper, Jesus sent His Holy Spirit , the third person of the Trinity, to be with us always. This event is called Pentecost .	36–39, 85, 139, 274, 373
2.1.19 Jesus is present in each of us through the life of grace in our souls.	121, 241, 243, 273
2.1.20 Jesus is present in the assembly of God's people who gather for worship .	136, 137, 171–178, 272

2.1.21 Jesus is present in the Sacred Scriptures.	58–64, 181–182, 186, 230, 272
2.1.22 Christ is fully present in the Eucharist. The bread and wine become His Body and Blood.	190–191, 200–201
2.1.23 Angels are Jesus’ helpers. Jesus gives each person a Guardian Angel to help and protect them in this life. It is not possible to see angels but we know that they are real.	16, 19, 76, 77, 241
2.1.24 There are many people who have lived holy lives and now dwell in heaven with God. They are known as saints . Each person can ask the saints to pray for them and their family and friends in times of need. The saints that we know by name have been canonized by the Church.	68, 69, 220, 275 Also refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson
Task 2: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of the Meaning of the Liturgy and the Sacraments.	
CONTENT	
2.2.1 The liturgy is the celebration of the life of Christ. As members of God’s family, we <i>remember</i> why Christ came to earth. We <i>affirm</i> that Christ, <i>in our everyday life</i> , is central to the life of a believing Christian . The Liturgy helps us to <i>hope for the future</i> that we will continue to make Christ central in our lives so that we may look forward to Eternal Life with God in Heaven.	136, 137, 273 Also refer to the Catholic Source Book 226–235
2.2.2 The Sacraments are the means through which God gives His life to each person through grace	121–126, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.3 The Sacraments are an outward sign of God’s love and mercy .	121–126, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.4 The Sacraments of Initiation are: Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist . They are the foundations of Christian life.	122, 123, 226, 229, 274
2.2.5 Baptism is new life in Christ. It is necessary for eternal life with God and makes us members of the Catholic Church .	79, 121, 122, 123, 272
2.2.6 Baptism is the gateway to the other sacraments.	79, 121, 122, 123, 272
2.2.7 At each person’s Baptism they are immersed in water or water is poured over their head.	Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, Baptism was developed in detailed in K & Gr. 1 and expanded on 79, 121, 122, 123, 272
2.2.8 During the Baptism the priest says, “I baptize you in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Amen.”	Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, Baptism was developed in detailed in K & Gr. 1 and expanded on 79, 121, 122, 123, 272
2.2.9 At Baptism each person receives a special sign on their soul.	Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, Baptism was developed in detailed in K & Gr. 1 and expanded on 79, 121, 122, 123, 272
2.2.10 CONFIRMATION confirms and strengthens the grace we receive at Baptism.	122, 123, 226
2.2.11 At Confirmation the Holy Spirit comes down on each person. This occurs when the Bishop anoints the head with Holy Chrism and says, “be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”	122, 123, 226
2.2.12 Through Confirmation we are bound more firmly to Christ and the Church .	122, 123, 226

2.2.13 It strengthens us to be witnesses to our Christian faith .	122, 123, 226
2.2.14 EUCHARIST We receive the gift of Jesus' Body and Blood which He shares with us at Mass as He did with His apostles at the Last Supper.	122, 123, 172, 178, 204, 216, 220, 229, 273
2.2.15 There are various names for the Sacrament of the Eucharist . Some are: the Eucharist, Mass, the Blessed Sacrament , the Lord's Supper, the Eucharistic Celebration.	122, 123, 172, 178, 204, 216, 220, 229, 273
2.2.16 Jesus is most especially present in the Eucharist.	191
2.2.17 Receiving Jesus in Holy Communion continues our lifelong relationship with Jesus that began at our Baptism.	200–201, 204, 216, 230, 231, 273
2.2.18 At Mass we gather together as God's family. Christ acts through the priest as we celebrate the Mass.	172, 173, 178, 274
2.2.19 During the Liturgy of the Word : we listen to God's Word and apply it to our lives.	181, 182, 186, 230, 273
2.2.20 Liturgy of the Word: The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old and New Testaments. The Liturgy of the Word is an encounter with the Word of God proclaimed.	181, 182, 186, 230, 273
2.2.21 Order – • Readings from Scripture Old Testament or New Testament • Responsorial Psalm • Gospel reading • Homily • Profession of Faith • General intercessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180–181 • 181 • 181 • 182 • 182 • 183 • 183
2.2.21 During the Liturgy of the Eucharist Jesus gives Himself to each person as the Bread of Life. Jesus is truly present in the Eucharist.	190, 191, 194, 230, 273
2.2.22 We present to the priest our gifts of bread and wine.	190–191
2.2.23 The epiclesis takes place when the priest holds his hands over the bread and wine and asks the Father to send the Holy Spirit so that by His power they will become the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ.	190–191 Epiclesis is not a term that is presented but the understanding and meaning is taught and reinforced in all grades
2.2.24 At the consecration the priest raises the bread and wine in his hands and says the Eucharistic Prayer . He prays, “this is my body, this is my blood” and at that moment bread and wine are changed into the Body of Christ and Blood of Christ . This is what we call Transubstantiation . Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament is a way to continue the worship of Christ in the Eucharist. In Adoration, the Blessed Sacrament is exposed in a monstrance .	190–191
2.2.25 When a person receives Holy Communion they receive the Body and Blood of Christ to eat and drink. He is truly present Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity; this presence is referred to as the Real Presence or the True Presence of Christ.	200
2.2.26 The Eucharist, which means thanksgiving, is praise and thanksgiving to the Father.	273
2.2.27 The Eucharist is a memorial of Christ's life, passion, death, and resurrection which becomes present to us at every Mass.	189, 190, 191
2.2.28 The Eucharist is also a sacrifice because it represents (or makes present) the sacrifice of the cross. “The sacrifice of Christ and the sacrifice of the Eucharist are <i>one single sacrifice</i> .”	189, 190, 191

2.2.29 Each person receiving Christ in the Eucharist must be in the state of grace. This means to be free from any serious sins.	200 Family Faith Page–Live your faith 204
2.2.30 Fasting is a religious practice which helps us remember how we depend on God to help us. One must fast from food and drink, except for water and medicine, for one hour before receiving the Eucharist.	Family Faith Page–Live your faith 204
2.2.31 At the Eucharist we join our prayers to those of Mary and the Saints in Heaven.	122, 123, 172, 178, 204, 216, 220, 229, 273
2.2.32 We are obligated to go to Mass each Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation to give praise and worship to God.	172, 173, 178, 225, 274
2.2.33 When our souls are in the state of grace we may receive Jesus under the form of bread and wine.	200
2.2.34 Receiving Christ’s Body and Blood strengthens our relationship with Him and the Church.	122, 123, 172, 178, 204, 216, 220, 229, 273
2.2.35 The Eucharist strengthens us on our journey to eternal life.	122, 123, 172, 178, 204, 216, 220, 229, 273
2.2.36 RECONCILIATION or PENANCE : The Sacrament of Reconciliation is a gift to help each person strengthen their relationship with God because of inclinations to sin.	122, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.37 In the Sacrament of Reconciliation God, through the Holy Spirit, transforms each person from within to do good and avoid sin.	122, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.38 God forgives each person and continues to love them even when they sin.	111–116 Catholic Believe 116
2.2.39 God has given each person a free will to choose between what is good and what is evil.	51, 101–108
2.2.40 God calls each person always to be sorry for our sins and to accept His forgiveness.	122, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.41 The life of grace can be lost by sin but the Sacrament of Penance restores the life of grace.	121, 122, 130–131, 226–227, 273, 274
2.2.42 Jesus gave us the Sacrament of Reconciliation on the evening of the first Easter Sunday.	Other scriptural texts are used
2.2.43 Personal sin is any word, action, or desire contrary to God’s law that we ourselves choose to commit. Each personal sin offends God, and hurts the person, but also wounds the People of God, the Church.	44, 45, 104, 128, 129, 275
2.2.44 There are two types of sin – venial and mortal .	105, 274, 275
2.2.45 A venial sin is an offense against God. A venial sin does not break our relationship with God.	105,274
2.2.46 Mortal sin is a serious offense against God, which is freely chosen, willingly and knowingly. Mortal sin destroys God’s life within us.	105, 274
2.2.47 For a sin to be mortal all three conditions must be met: – It must be a serious offense against God. – You must know it is wrong. – You must freely choose to do it anyway.	44, 45, 104–105, 128, 129, 275
2.2.48 Before we receive the Sacrament of Reconciliation we must examine our conscience . An examination of conscience asks the Holy Spirit to help one see their actions, thoughts, and words as Jesus sees them.	104, 105, 129, 227, 272
2.2.49 A person must have sorrow for sin and a desire not to sin again.	129, 239, 272

2.2.50 During the Sacrament of Reconciliation the priest takes the place of Christ. However, it is God who forgives sins.	122, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.51 There are four actions in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. For the one receiving the Sacrament, there are three actions: contrition , confession of sins, and reparation . The priest performs the action of absolution .	131, 226, 272
2.2.52 Our sins are absolved in the name of the Trinity by the priest. The prayer the priest says is, “I absolve you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”	131, 226
2.2.53 The Sacrament of Penance reconciles us with God and the Church, and strengthens us to love God and others.	122, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.54 Freedom from mortal sin makes each person worthy of eternal life because it restores God’s grace and life in their souls.	105, 121, 274
2.2.55 Steps to make a good confession: <input type="checkbox"/> When entering the confessional kneel or sit and wait for the priest to speak. The priest will begin with “In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.” <input type="checkbox"/> Next, the priest will invite the penitent to confess their sins. At this time the penitent responds, “Bless me father, for I have sinned. It has been _____ weeks/months since my last confession. My sins are _____. Once the penitent has confessed his or her sins the priest will give direction which will help the penitent to avoid sin in the future. Next he will ask the penitent to pray the Act of Contrition. If the penitent does not know the whole prayer or forgets it he or she can tell the priest and the priest will help <input type="checkbox"/> After the penitent prays the Act of Contrition, the priest will extend his hand and pray the Prayer of Absolution. Once he is finished with this prayer he will say “go in peace” or something similar; the penitent will reply, “Amen.” If a person gets confused at any point during their confession they should let the priest know and the priest will help them to make a good confession.	Celebrating Reconciliation and the steps: 131, 227 Refer to the Catechist manual activity page 134A
2.2.56 The Church has a liturgical year . Easter is the most special feast in the liturgical year. Other liturgical seasons are: Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent, and Easter .	7–39, 135–142, 234–235, 272
2.2.57 Advent is the four weeks of preparation time for Christmas. During this time we await the coming of Christ.	16–19, 137, 225
2.2.58 Lent is the six weeks of preparation time for the celebration of Easter. Lent is a time of penance and sacrifice. It begins with Ash Wednesday .	24–27, 138, 235, 273
2.2.59 It is a Lenten practice to give up something or do something for others. These acts of sacrifice are blessed by God.	24–27, 138, 235, 273
2.2.60 The Sunday before Easter is Palm Sunday .	24–27, 138, 235, 273
2.2.61 Easter celebrates the Resurrection (the rising from the dead) of Jesus. The Paschal Candle is a symbol of Easter.	32–35, 137, 139, 225, 235, 272
2.2.62 God gives each person free will so that we can choose the good and follow Him.	51, 101–108
2.2.63 Jesus teaches us about the forgiveness of sins. Through the Sacrament of Reconciliation our sins are forgiven.	122, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.64 Each person’s sins are forgiven through the Sacrament of Reconciliation. This increases the life of grace in them.	121, 122, 130–131, 226–227, 274
2.2.65 We share forgiveness in relationships with our families, our friends and others. We choose this instead of expressing anger and resentment.	51, 101–108

Task 3: Promotes Moral Formation in Jesus Christ.	
CONTENT	
2.3.1 The Church teaches how to live a moral life.	236–237
2.3.2 Jesus always obeyed His Father’s will.	50–51
2.3.3 The Ten Commandments tell us how to obey God our Father, by living good lives.	94–95, 100, 236, 275
2.3.4 Choosing not to live the commandments is to choose what is wrong. This brings unhappiness into our lives.	94–95, 100, 236, 275
2.3.5 Jesus taught us how to love and be good. He shared with us the first and greatest Commandment ; "You shall love the Lord your God with your whole heart, with your whole soul, and with all your mind." Jesus added: "You shall love your neighbor as yourself."	95, 236, 273
2.3.6 God gives each person free will so that we can choose the good and follow Him.	101–108
2.3.7 Jesus teaches us about the forgiveness of sins. Through the Sacrament of Reconciliation our sins are forgiven. This increases the life of grace in the soul.	121, 122, 130–131, 226–227, 241, 274
2.3.8 We share forgiveness in relationships with our families, our friends and others. We choose this instead of expressing anger and resentment.	103, 105, 110–116, 127–134, 174, 226 Also refer to Family Faith Page, especially Live Your Faith 108, 116, 134
Task 4: Catechesis Teaches the Christian How to Pray with Christ.	
CONTENT	
2.4.1 Every heart has a desire for God. God is constantly inviting us into a special relationship with Him. This continues to grow when we are attentive to the life of prayer.	71, 161–168, 232, 238–241, 274
2.4.2 Prayer is communication with God who loves us.	71, 161–168, 232
2.4.3 Each person should pray to God with their minds and their hearts. We need to be silent to hear God’s voice.	71, 161–168, 232
2.4.4 At Mass we gather with God’s people to pray and celebrate God’s love. This is the greatest prayer in the life of the Church.	172, 173, 178, 190–191, 274
2.4.5 We pray because we have a personal relationship with God.	71, 161–168, 232
2.4.6 We praise and thank God through prayer.	71, 161–168, 232
2.4.7 Jesus prayed to God His Father, and He teaches us to pray.	162–163
2.4.8 Jesus taught us how to say the Our Father .	34, 163, 166, 199, 238, 273
2.4.9 When we suffer we pray and ask God for help.	71, 161–168, 232
2.4.10 Prayer can be by ourselves, with our family, and with God’s people in church .	71, 161–168, 232 Also refer to the Family Prayer on the Family Faith Page at the end of each lesson.
2.4.11 A prayer to the Trinity is “Glory Be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit”.	165, 239, 249
2.4.12 We say the Hail Mary to ask for Mary’s intercession.	10, 165, 238
2.4.13 Asking forgiveness from God is a part of our prayer life.	71, 161–168, 232

<p>2.4.14 There are different types of prayers, some prayers ask God for certain favors and others give thanks for gifts received.</p>	<p>71, 161–168, 232</p> <p>At the end of each lesson there are prayer rituals which engage the child in all types of and reason for prayer.</p> <p>Examples of the types of Prayer Praise–54, 80, 140, 176, Sorrow–114, 132, Thanksgiving–158, Petition–72, 106</p>
<p>Task 5: Catechesis Prepares the Christian to Live in Community and to Participate Actively in the Life and Mission of the Church.</p>	
<p>CONTENT</p>	
<p>2.5.1 God calls us to share His love with all people. We can share God’s love with our words or acts of service.</p>	<p>95–100, 148–149, 152, 214–215, 237, 273</p> <p>For additional opportunities of service, refer to the Faith in Action lesson found at 251–271, especially SERVE or the Family Faith Page–Live Your Faith</p>
<p>2.5.2 The family is a special community within the Church. The family is an image of the Trinitarian communion, a community of love.</p>	<p>Refer to the Family Faith Page at the end of each lesson with the Live Our Faith (a Family activity) that reinforces the family unit.</p>
<p>2.5.3 We belong to a Church family. The Church is a community made up of the people of God led by the priest.</p>	<p>149, 152, 225, 272</p>
<p>2.5.4 The parish is a community of people who gather with the priest at church to praise and worship God. The name of our parish is _____.</p>	<p>Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the parish when presenting the following: 149, 152, 225, 272</p>
<p>2.5.5 Every parish has a pastor who is a priest. The name of our pastor is _____. He helps us to learn about and worship God in the celebration of the Mass.</p>	<p>Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the pastor when presenting the following: 149, 152, 225, 272</p>
<p>2.5.6 Our parish is one of many parishes in this community that make up our diocese. We are part of the Diocese of Lafayette. A diocese is led by a priest who is a bishop. The name of our Bishop is _____.</p>	<p>Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the Bishop when presenting the following: 149, 152, 225, 272</p>
<p>2.5.7 The Pope is a bishop who is the head of all the dioceses of the Catholic Church. The Pope’s name is _____. He is the head of the family of the Church here on earth. The Pope lives near Rome, Italy, in Vatican City. Vatican City is the smallest country in the world.</p>	<p>Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the Pope when presenting the following: 149, 152, 225, 240, 272</p>
<p>2.5.8 Saints are special friends of Jesus who lived their lives doing God’s will. They now live in heaven and are part of our Church family.</p>	<p>68, 69, 220, 275</p> <p>Refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson</p>

Task 6: Catechesis Promotes a Missionary Spirit that Prepares the Faithful to be Present as Christians in Society.

CONTENT	
<p>2.6.1 We are all called to evangelize, sharers of the Good News of Jesus, through our words and actions.</p>	<p>60, 69, 95, 96–97, 110–111, 148–149, 152, 206, 207, 212, 225</p> <p>For additional opportunities to evangelize, refer to the Faith in Action lesson found at 251–271, especially SERVE or the Family Faith Page–Live Your Faith</p>
<p>2.6.2 The Church is in every part of the world.</p>	<p>206, 207, 212, 225</p>
<p>2.6.3 Each person is called by God to love and serve in the community regardless of vocation: married, single, priests, deacons, religious brothers, nuns, and sisters.</p>	<p>122, 126</p>
<p>2.6.4 Be an example of God’s love and forgiveness by forgiving others and being patient when they mistreat us.</p>	<p>96–97, 110–113</p>
<p>2.6.5 God calls each person to bravely stand up for what is right and to encourage others to follow God’s laws.</p>	<p>60, 69, 95, 96–97, 110–111, 148–149, 152, 206, 207, 212, 225</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at 151–171.</p>
<p>2.6.6 Each person should share God’s love by giving to the poor. God wants us to be fair by making sure that each person has what they need.</p>	<p>60, 69, 95, 96–97, 110–111, 148–149, 152, 206, 207, 212, 225</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at 151–171</p>
<p>2.6.7 Each person can share God’s love by helping our neighbors, the sick and the elderly.</p>	<p>60, 69, 95, 96–97, 110–111, 148–149, 152, 206, 207, 212, 225</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at 151–171 and the Family Faith Page at the end of each lesson—especially Live Your Faith.</p>
<p>2.6.8 Missionaries are people who share the good news of Jesus. Missionaries also help people who are poor, sick, and hurting</p>	<p>207, 208–209, 274</p>

Grade Two

Schedule for Teaching Catholic Prayers

• Sign of the Cross	249
• Meal Prayers	243
• Spontaneous Prayer	Spontaneous Prayers of Praise –54, 80, 140, 176 Sorrow –114, 132 Thanksgiving –158 Petition –72, 106
• Our Father	34, 163, 166, 199, 238, 273
• Hail Mary	10, 165, 238
• Glory Be	165, 239, 249
• Angel of God	241
• Morning Offering	242
• Act of Contrition	239
• Rosary	233
• Apostles' Creed	224, 240

NOTES

Grade Three Parish Edition

To deepen the child's understanding of the Church and to help the child experience the Church as a Christian community.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	
	*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
3.1.1 God is the Creator of all that is seen and unseen. God created each person in His image. He desires that each person know and love Him in this life and be with Him forever in heaven .	*** 43–45, 216–217, 228, 272, 273
3.1.2 There are three persons in the Trinity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.	*** 44, 61, 68–71, 69, 175, 225, 273
3.1.3 As the Trinity exists in Heaven, so do these three persons in one God live within the life of the Church.	*** 44, 61, 68–71, 69, 175, 225, 273
3.1.4 God sent His Son, Jesus Christ , to earth; he was born in the city of Bethlehem . He was alive on earth for 33 years. During this time, Jesus revealed who God is and how God desires all people to live their life on earth.	*** 16–19, 54, 68–69, 79, 98–99, 117, 118, 134–138, 143, 188–189, 197, 225, 259, 295
3.1.5 Jesus is the Son of God . He is fully human and fully divine. He is truly God and truly man.	*** 68–71, 225
3.1.6 Jesus is consubstantial with the Father. This means that He and the Father are one in nature.	68–71, 225
3.1.7 Jesus came to earth to save each person from their sins. The very name of Jesus means ‘God Saves’. This is why Jesus is called our Savior .	*** 96
3.1.8 Mary of Nazareth is Jesus’ mother. Joseph is Jesus’ foster father. They are called the Holy Family .	*** 8–11, 59–60, 131, 229
3.1.9 All human people, except Jesus and Mary, were born with original sin due to the sin of our first parents, Adam and Eve. During life each person has the choice of being good, growing in grace and love or refusing to be loving.	45, 165, 183, 275
3.1.10 Jesus suffered , and died on the Cross. On the third day He rose from the dead. This is known as the Resurrection. The Resurrection is celebrated on Easter Sunday.	*** 68–69, 104–105, 215, 274, 325
3.1.11 After a period of time on earth with His disciples Jesus ascended into Heaven.	51–52, 122–123, 130, 137, 207–208, 227, 272
3.1.12 On the fiftieth day after the Resurrection the Church celebrates Pentecost . At Pentecost the apostles were gathered with Mary. The Holy Spirit was manifested and given to the Church in a very special way.	*** 36–39, 130–131, 233, 274
3.1.13 At the end of time there will be the last judgment . All people, whether good or bad, will be gathered before Christ. In the presence of Christ the truth of each person’s life with God will be laid bare. Only God knows the day or the hour.	216–217, 228, 273

3.1.14 Each person must face the end of their earthly life. This is called death. Death is a result of the sin of Adam and Eve. Through Christ and the Church, death is transformed into a blessing .	214–215, 228
3.1.15 At the time of death we encounter Christ and experience the particular judgment . Depending upon how we have lived our lives, we will experience our final destiny which may be immediate or eventual eternal union with God or immediate eternal separation from God.	216–217, 228
3.1.16 Those who die united to God through the grace of a faithful life will experience Heaven. Heaven is a perfect life in communion and love with the Trinity, the Blessed Mother, all the angels and saints.	213–220 Catholics Believe 220
3.1.17 Those who die in God's grace but still must undergo purification will experience purgatory . This is where one must be purified of sin and its effects so as to enter into the eternal Kingdom of God forever. On All Soul's Day we remember the members of the Church who have died and may still be in purgatory.	131, 216–217, 228, 274
3.1.18 Those who have chosen in life to reject God are without love. They choose to exclude themselves from communion with God for all eternity. This eternal life without God is called hell . Hell is the state of separation from God because each person is born with a desire for God. For this reason, pain of hell is sometimes likened to fire; however, the 'fire' of hell is not physical, material fire.	216–217, 228, 273
3.1.19 Christ founded the Church, and consequently He is the head of the holy Church.	***52–53, 226, 272
3.1.20 The story of the Church on earth is the story of God's love for His people.	***52–53, 226, 272
3.1.21 Jesus chose the Church to be His continued presence on earth.	***52–53, 111–113, 226, 272
3.1.22 Jesus did not want the apostles to be alone. At the Last Supper He promised to send the Holy Spirit to be with them always.	***Apostles–51–52, 122–123, 130, 137, 207–208, 227, 272 Holy Spirit–36–39, 52, 68–71, 111, 130, 131, 164, 174–175, 225 Last Supper–77, 79
3.1.23 The Holy Spirit came to the apostles at Pentecost . This was the beginning of the Church. The Holy Spirit was sent to guide us.	***36–39, 130–131, 233, 274
3.1.24 The Church brings us God's love; most especially in the Sacrament of the Eucharist . We become members of the Church at the time of our Baptism and are fortified through Confirmation . These are the Sacraments of Initiation .	***78–79, 105, 171–175, 230–232, 275
3.1.25 The other groups of sacraments are Sacraments of Healing (Penance or Reconciliation , and Anointing of the Sick) and Sacraments of Service (Matrimony and Holy Orders). They bring God's grace into the lives of all who receive them and believe in Christ and His Church.	***78, 105, 123, 164, 174–175, 188–191, 232, 273, 274
3.1.26 Through the Church, God leads people towards eternal life. It is through Christ that the way of salvation is offered to all people.	45, 52–53, 78, 111–113, 128–129, 226, 272
3.1.27 The Church is described in various ways. Because it reflects the mystery of God's love for all people, it can only be explained with various images. One image is the people of God .	52–53, 111–113, 226, 272

3.1.28 It is important to know that Church (with a capital “C”) is the Church founded by Jesus. The other church (a small “c”) is a building in which the community gathers.	45, 52–53, 78, 128–129, 226, 272
3.1.29 Another image of the Church is the Body of Christ , human and divine, a mystery that is believed only by faith.	52–53, 111–113, 226, 272
3.1.30 The Church is also a community of people who are united in Christ. This union goes beyond only those members of the Church on earth. The communion of saints is the union with all the faithful on the earth, the souls in purgatory, and the saints in heaven.	Church as community –45, 52–53, 78, 128–129, 226, 272 Communion of Saints –131,226, 272
3.1.31 The Church refers to the people gathered together to give praise and thanks to God, listening to His Word and receiving His Body and Blood in the Eucharist .	45, 52–53, 76, 78–79, 95, 105, 128–129, 174–175, 226, 230–231, 272
3.1.32 The Church teaches constantly how to be holy . In the Bible, the life of Jesus shows how a person can live a holy life.	45, 52–53, 78, 128–129, 226, 272
3.1.33 The Church teaches people to understand God’s will through the Bible and Tradition .	51–53, 95, 164–165, 222–224, 226, 272
3.1.34 The visible head of the Church is the Pope . The invisible head of the Church is Christ. The Pope is the Bishop of Rome and the successor of Saint Peter.	120–122, 226, 274
3.1.35 Saint Peter became the first pope. Jesus called Peter to continue to lead the Church on earth. Through the Pope, Christ continues to live and act in and for the Church.	120–122, 226, 274
3.1.36 The Pope is assisted by the bishops . The name of the present Pope is _____. The name of our present Bishop is _____.	Teacher/catechist should present the name of the Pope and Bishop when introducing 120–123, 226, 274 Picture of the present Pope 122,
3.1.37 Most bishops are the head of a diocese . The bishop is assisted in the diocese by priests . A diocese is divided into parishes. Normally a parish is run by a pastor who is a priest.	Diocese –123,272 Bishop –122–123, 190, 272 Parish –123
3.1.38 There are four marks which describe the Catholic Church. The first mark is that the Church is One . This means the Church believes in one God. The Church believes in one Lord; and He creates unity between all of the Church’s members.	52–53, 226, 227, 272
3.1.39 The second mark of the Church is that She is Holy . Christ died in order to make the Church holy. Through the Church all sinners find holiness through Christ. The Church honors Mary who is all-holy and the saints who have lived holy lives through the Church.	52–53, 226, 227, 272
3.1.40 The third mark of the Church is catholic . Because of her union with Christ the Church proclaims the fullness of the faith to all nations. Thus, the meaning of the word catholic is universal.	52–53, 226, 227, 272
3.1.41 The fourth mark of the Church is that she is apostolic . The Church was founded upon the twelve apostles. The word apostles come from the Greek word for “to send forth”. Christ governs the Church through the Pope and all the bishops .	52–53, 122–123, 190, 226, 227, 272
3.1.42 Within the Church there are many vocations . Each vocation is meant to be the fulfillment of God’s plan for each person’s life and serve the needs of the Church.	172–175, 191, 209
3.1.43 A priest is ordained through the Sacrament of Holy Orders . He has a special relationship to the bishop. God gives all priests a special grace to be able to celebrate the Eucharist which changes the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ .	***78–79, 105, 174–175, 190–191, 232, 273

3.1.44 A deacon receives the sacrament of Holy Orders. He is ordained to serve as Christ served. Assisting at liturgy, preaching and assisting the bishop in ministries such as to the poor and needy, prisoners and the sick.	123, 189–190
3.1.45 There are two types of deacons; the permanent diaconate and the transitional diaconate. The permanent diaconate is an ordained minister who can be married. The transitional diaconate usually lasts a year before a seminarian is ordained to the priesthood.	Teacher/catechist should make this distinction when presenting 123, 189–190
3.1.46 The laity are all the baptized who seek God through their life in the world. All laity are called to holiness and have their own call to serve the people of God. Some laity are called to leadership in the Church.	45, 52–53, 78, 128–129, 226, 272
3.1.47 Consecrated life is a way of “special dedication to God rooted in baptism.” Men and women who live the consecrated life follow Christ more closely, giving themselves to God and serving His Kingdom in charity .	189, 275
Task 2: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of the Meaning of the Liturgy and the Sacraments.	
CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
3.2.1 The liturgy is the celebration of the life of Christ. As members of God’s family, we <i>remember</i> why Christ came to earth. We <i>affirm</i> that Christ, <i>in our everyday life</i> , is central to the life of a believing Christian . The Liturgy helps us to hope for the future that we will continue to make Christ central in our lives so that we may look forward to eternal life with God in heaven.	78, 230–233, 273 Also refer to the Catholic Source Book 230–233
3.2.2 Liturgy calls us to fully participate with our minds and hearts in the worship of God.	78–79, 87, 230–233, 273, 275
3.2.3 The sacraments are the means through which God gives His life to each person through grace.	***78, 105, 123, 164, 174–175, 274
3.2.4 The Sacraments are an outward sign of God’s love and mercy .	***78, 105, 123, 164, 174–175, 274
3.2.5 Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist are the Sacraments of Initiation which brings us into a special relationship with Jesus. They are the foundations of Christian life.	***171–175, 232, 275
3.2.6 Baptism unites us with the life of Jesus; Eucharist feeds us with Jesus’ Body and Blood; Confirmation strengthens us through the Holy Spirit.	***171–175, 232, 275
3.2.7 BAPTISM is new life in Christ. It is necessary for eternal life with God and makes us members of the Catholic Church.	***31, 32, 35, 112, 172–175, 191, 209, 232
3.2.8 Baptism is the gateway to the other sacraments.	***31, 32, 35, 112, 172–175, 191, 209, 232
3.2.9 At each person’s Baptism they are immersed in water or water is poured over their head.	***31, 32, 35, 112, 172–175, 191, 209, 232
3.2.10 During the Baptism the priest says, “I baptize you in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit Amen.”	***31, 32, 35, 112, 172–175, 191, 209, 232
3.2.11 At Baptism each person receives a special sign on their soul. Baptism is received only once.	***31, 32, 35, 112, 172–175, 191, 209, 232

3.2.12 CONFIRMATION confirms and strengthens the grace we receive at Baptism.	***174–175, 191, 232
3.2.13 At Confirmation the person receives the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit . The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are: Wisdom, Understanding, Knowledge, Piety, Fortitude, Fear of the Lord, and Counsel.	***174–175, 191, 232
3.2.14 At Confirmation the Holy Spirit comes down on each person. This occurs when the Bishop anoints the head with Holy Chrism and says, “be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.”	***174–175, 191, 232
3.2.15 Through Confirmation we are bound more firmly to Christ and the Church.	***174–175, 191, 232
3.2.16 This sacrament strengthens us to be witnesses to our Christian faith. It is received only once.	***174–175, 191, 232
3.2.17 RECONCILIATION or PENANCE is a gift to help each person strengthen their relationship with God because of inclination to sin.	***182–183, 232, 274
3.2.18 God gives each person the free will to choose what is good or what is evil. Each person fails to choose what is good at some time in their life and sins.	45, 162–165
3.2.19 Personal sin is any word, action, or desire contrary to God’s law that we ourselves choose to commit.	45, 165, 183, 275
3.2.20 Each personal sin offends God, and hurts the person, but also wounds the People of God, the Church.	45, 165, 183, 275
3.2.21 God is gracious and He gives us the Sacrament of Reconciliation to reconcile us with Him and with the community.	***182–183, 232, 274
3.2.22 Before each person receives the Sacrament of Reconciliation they must examine their conscience .	***164–165, 236
3.2.23 To receive this Sacrament three things are necessary: sorrow for sin (contrition), confessing our sins, and the intention of making reparation for them. The priest absolves sins “in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit”.	***182–183, 232, 274
3.2.24 Each person must make reparation by doing the act of penance given by the priest.	***182–183, 232, 274
3.2.25 How to make a good confession: When entering the confessional kneel or sit and wait for the priest to speak. The priest will begin with “In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.” Next, the priest will invite the penitent to confess their sins. At this time the penitent responds, “Bless me father, for I have sinned. It has been _____ weeks/ months since my last confession. My sins are _____.” Once the penitent has confessed his or her sins the priest will give direction which will help the penitent to avoid sin in the future. Next he will ask the penitent to pray the Act of Contrition. If the penitent does not know the whole prayer or forgets it he or she can tell the priest and the priest will help. After the penitent prays the Act of Contrition, the priest will extend his hand and pray the Prayer of Absolution. Once he is finished with this prayer he will say “go in peace” or something similar; the penitent will reply, “Amen.”	***Teacher/catechist should review how to go to confession when presenting 182–183, 232, 274—refer to catechist manual 178–186A
3.2.26 If a person gets confused at any point during their confession they should let the priest know and the priest will help them to make a good confession.	***182–183, 232, 274
3.2.27 Receiving Jesus in Holy Communion continues our lifelong relationship with Jesus that began at our Baptism.	79, 172–173, 230–231

3.2.28 At Mass we gather together as God's family. Christ acts through the priest as we celebrate the Mass. The Mass includes:	76, 78–79, 95, 105, 230–231
3.2.29 Liturgy of the Word: The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old and New Testaments and a homily . The Liturgy of the Word is an encounter with Christ through the Word of God proclaimed.	***230–231
3.2.30 Liturgy of the Eucharist; Jesus gives Himself to each person as the Bread of Life. Jesus is really and truly present , Body and Blood in the Eucharist.	***78–79, 105, 172–175, 230–231, 232
3.2.31 At the epiclesis the priest asks the Father to send the Holy Spirit so that the bread and the wine will become the Body and the Blood of Jesus Christ.	***78–79, 105, 172–175, 230–231, 232 Epiclesis is not a term that is presented but the understanding and meaning is taught and reinforced in all grades.
3.2.32 At the consecration the priest raises the bread and wine in his hands and says the Eucharist Prayer . He prays, “this is my body, this is my blood” and at that moment bread and wine are changed into the Body of Christ and Blood of Christ. This is what we call Transubstantiation .	***78–79, 105, 172–175, 230–231, 232
3.2.33 The Eucharist is a memorial of Christ's life, passion, death and resurrection which becomes present to us at every Mass.	***78–79, 105, 164–165, 172–174, 236, 243
3.2.34 To receive Christ in the Eucharist, one must be in the state of grace . This means to be free from any serious sins .	***78–79, 105, 164–165, 172–174, 236, 243
3.2.35 Each person is required to fast from food and drink, except water and medicine, for one hour before receiving the Holy Eucharist.	***78–79, 105, 164–165, 172–174, 236, 243
3.2.36 We are obligated to go to Mass each Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation to give praise and worship to God.	***32, 78–79
3.2.37 The desire for God lies deeply in the heart of each person and Christ's resurrection is the most significant event of Christ's life on earth. This calls forth in each person the act of belief in what we cannot see. From this there is a moral obligation to worship in gratitude for our salvation.	78–79, 87, 275
3.2.38 The Church has a liturgical year . The central focus and mystery of this holy year is the person of Jesus Christ. By following the Church through various seasons of this liturgical year, people are called to continually grow in their understanding of Christ and to follow Him.	***233
3.2.39 The liturgical year begins with the Advent season which prepares for the coming of Christ.	***12–15, 233
3.2.40 The Christmas season celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. Jesus fulfills the hope of the Old Testament. The Christmas season ends with the Baptism of Jesus.	***16–19
3.2.41 Ordinary Time has two periods. The first begins with the Sunday after Epiphany until the beginning of Lent . The second period begins after Pentecost and ends with the Feast of Christ the King.	***8–11, 20–23, 233
3.2.42 Lent is the six week preparation time for the celebration of Easter. Lent is a time of penance and sacrifice. It begins with Ash Wednesday .	***24–27, 233
3.2.43 It is a Lenten practice to give up something or do something for others. These acts of sacrifice are blessed by God.	***24–27, 233

3.2.44 The Sunday before Easter is Palm Sunday. This begins Holy Week which focused on the sufferings and death of Christ.	***24–27, 28–31, 233
3.2.45 The Easter season celebrates Christ rising from the dead. It is a joyous time lasting for 50 days.	***32–35, 79, 233
Task 3: Promotes Moral Formation in Jesus Christ.	
CONTENT	*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
3.3.1 The Church teaches us how to live a moral life. The Greatest Commandment is to love God with all your heart, and with all your soul , and with all your mind, and the second is to love one another as we love ourselves.	***234
3.3.2 We show respect for God and others by caring for ourselves and doing our best. We should care for all people, including the unborn and aged, by respecting the life and property of other people.	45, 52, 58–61, 148–149, 274
3.3.3 Through the life of the Church each person receives God's grace which strengthens a person to live a moral life. God's grace is the gift of God's life in each person. This grace will one day lead the person to eternal happiness in Heaven.	164–165, 174, 236, 243, 273
3.3.4 The Ten Commandments teach us how to avoid sin and live holy lives.	***234
3.3.5 Going against what Jesus taught is a sin. When we are sorry for our sins, God forgives us through the Sacrament of Reconciliation.	***45, 165, 183, 275
3.3.6 A venial sin is an offense against God. A venial sin does not break our relationship with God.	***45, 165, 183, 275
3.3.7 Mortal sin is a serious offense against God, which is freely chosen, willingly and knowingly. Mortal sin destroys God's life within us.	***45, 165, 183, 275
3.3.8 For a sin to be mortal all 3 conditions must be met: – It must be a serious offense against God; – You must know it is wrong; and – You must freely choose to do it anyway.	***45, 165, 183, 275
3.3.9 A virtue is a good habit which each person must practice. By practicing virtue we strengthen our will against doing what is wrong and sinful. The two special types of virtues are: Cardinal and Theological.	156–157, 237, 275
3.3.10 There are four Cardinal Virtues . They are: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.	Presented in a later grade level
3.3.11 There are three Theological Virtues . They are: faith, hope, and charity.	157, 237, 275
Task 4: Catechesis Teaches the Christian How to Pray with Christ.	
CONTENT	*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....

3.4.1 Every heart has a desire for God. God is constantly inviting each person into a special relationship with Him. This begins and grows through constantly being attentive to the life of prayer .	***60, 84–85, 86–87, 274
3.4.2 Prayer is talking to God. It is communication with God who loves us. In prayer each person can develop a personal relationship with God.	***60, 84–85, 86–87, 274
3.4.3 In the Eucharist we gather with God’s people to pray and celebrate God’s love. This is the greatest prayer in the life of the Church.	***78–79, 105, 174–175
3.4.4 We can pray by ourselves, with our families, or with God’s people in church.	***60, 84–85, 86–87, 274 Also refer to the Family Prayer on the Family Faith Page
3.4.5 Our minds and our hearts help us pray. Our minds help us to know God loves us. We can think of all the good things God has done for us. Our hearts thank God and praise Him.	***60, 84–85, 86–87, 274
3.4.6 There are different types of prayers, some prayers ask God for certain favors and others give thanks for gifts received.	***60, 84–85, 86–87, 274 Refer to the Diversity of prayer rituals found at the end of each lesson for the types and reasons for prayer. Prayers of Praise —46,80, 106, Sorrow —166, Thanksgiving —54, 62, 192, Petition —88, 98, 114, 124, 132, 140, 150, 158, 184

Task 5: Catechesis Prepares the Christian to Live in Community and to Participate Actively in the Life and Mission of the Church.

CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
3.5.1 In the Old Testament God formed a community with the Israelites. The Israelites were the chosen people who lived a covenant relationship with God.	146–147, 198–199, 222, 272
3.5.2 God created people to be social and have a need for one another. For this reason people live in various types of communities.	***45, 52–53, 78, 128–129
3.5.3 The Catholic Church is a universal community under the pope who represents Jesus on earth. The universal Catholic community believes in Jesus Christ and His place in the Blessed Trinity.	***52–53, 122, 226, 227, 272
3.5.4 The apostles were chosen by Jesus to lead and serve His people. He chose Peter, who was the first Pope, to be their leader.	***51–52, 120–123, 130, 137, 207–208, 227, 272
3.5.5 The bishops are successors of the apostles. Holy Orders is the Church’s Sacrament of anointing leaders—bishops, priests, and deacons. These leaders continue Jesus’ work of teaching, sanctifying and governing.	***122–123, 189–191, 272, 273
3.5.6 Catholics locally belong to a parish community where they come together to worship God and be fed spiritually.	***123

<p>3.5.7 Every parish has a pastor who is a priest. The name of our pastor is _____. He helps us to learn about and worship God in the celebration of the Mass.</p>	<p>***Teacher/catechist should introduce the name of the pastor when presenting 123</p>
<p>3.5.8 Your class is a community who comes together to learn about Christ. Each person can follow the way of Christ by loving and being kind to all members of the class and not excluding anyone.</p>	<p>***45, 52–53, 78, 128–129</p>
<p>3.5.9 The family is a special community within the Church. The father and mother are equal before God. They have different but complementary roles. Children are a blessing from God. The family is an image of the Trinitarian communion.</p>	<p>***58–61</p> <p>Also refer to the Family Faith page at the end of each lesson for activities, lessons and prayers to strengthen the family unit.</p>
<p>3.5.10 Saints are special friends of Jesus who lived their lives doing God’s will. They now live in heaven and are part of our Church family.</p>	<p>***8, 131, 201</p> <p>Refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lessons for additional saints.</p>
<p>Task 6: Catechesis Promotes a Missionary Spirit that Prepares the Faithful to be Present as Christians in Society.</p>	
<p>CONTENT</p>	<p>***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>
<p>3.6.1 After Jesus rose from the dead, He spent time preparing the apostles to continue His work.</p>	<p>***120–122, 206–207</p>
<p>3.6.2 Like the Apostles, all Christians are called to be evangelizers by telling others about God and spreading the teachings of Jesus. We must pray to the Holy Spirit for guidance in this mission.</p>	<p>***136–139, 206–209, 226, 274</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, for this standard you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found 251–271</p>
<p>3.6.3 The Missionary life is rooted in each person’s baptismal call to serve other people. This missionary spirit is based in the reality that each person can offer service within their parish community by participating in activities that help other people.</p>	<p>136–139, 206–209, 226, 274</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, for this standard you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found 251–271</p>
<p>3.6.4 Some missionaries go to foreign countries to preach the Gospel and care for the poor. We must remember them in our prayers and acts of charity.</p>	<p>23, 138–139, 212, 274</p>
<p>3.6.5 Prayer is an important part of the missionary call. When the Church offers prayers at Church on behalf of the missions we are living out this call. Saint Thérèse of Liseux is the patroness of the missions because of her prayers for the missions around the world.</p>	<p>60, 84–87, 248, 274</p>

Grade Three

Schedule for Teaching Catholic Prayers

• Sign of the Cross	27, 71, 231, 232, 238
• Meal Prayers	239, 242
• Spontaneous Prayer	Refer to the Diversity of prayer rituals found at the end of each lesson such as: Spontaneous Prayers of Praise –46,80, 106 Sorrow –166 Thanksgiving –54, 62, 192 Petition –88, 98, 114, 124, 132, 140, 150, 158, 184
• Our Father	85, 238, 239
• Hail Mary	60, 238
• Glory Be	239
• Angel of God	244
• Morning Offering	242
• Act of Contrition	241
• Rosary	246–247
• Apostles' Creed	71, 240
• Hail Holy Queen	Presented in Gr. 4
• Eternal Rest Prayer	Teacher/Catechist should introduce this prayer when presenting 213–218

NOTES

Grade Four Parish Edition

To help the child form their conscience according to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and to learn the basis of Christian morality taught in the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
4.1.1 God is the Creator of all that is seen and unseen. God created each person in His image. He desires that each person love Him in this life and be with Him forever in heaven .	***42–43, 68–71, 237
4.1.2 There are three persons in one God. The three persons of the Blessed Trinity are the Father —first person, Son Jesus— second person and Holy Spirit – third person.	***226–227
4.1.3 God is all good. He is the one true God. God gives each person the grace to know and love Him. We are called to choose good over evil .	***42–43, 49–56, 68–71, 112
4.1.4 God speaks to us in Sacred Scripture (the Bible). The Old Testament (Hebrew Scripture) is the part of the Bible that tells what God did for his people before Jesus came. The New Testament is the part of the Bible that tells about Jesus and the early Church. In the New Testament, we find examples of Jesus' parables .	***45, 222–225
4.1.5 Jesus is the new covenant . Jesus is the fulfillment of the covenant made by God with the community of Israel . He fulfills God's promise and is God's self– revelation .	***53, 225
4.1.6 Jesus is both human and fully divine in one person. This mystery is known as the Incarnation . Jesus came to show each person how to live and how to enter into a personal relationship with Him.	***226–227
4.1.7 Jesus came to earth to save each person from their sin. The very name of Jesus means "God Saves". This is why Jesus is called our Savior . It is only through Jesus that each person receives salvation.	***19, 31, 32, 226–227
4.1.8 Angels are spiritual creatures who help us. God gives each person an angel who will protect and intercede for them.	***Presented in Gr. 1–3
4.1.9 Mary was born without original sin , was the mother of Christ and her body and soul was assumed into heaven. This is called the Assumption .	***8–11, 48, 130–131, 147, 226, 227 The meaning of the Assumption is presented in Grade Five
4.1.10 Death is a result of the sin of Adam and Eve. Through Christ and the Church, death is transformed into a blessing by God calling man and woman to himself. It is good to be unafraid to face death.	***216–217, 229
4.1.11 At death we experience the particular judgment which will determine our final destiny based on how we've lived our lives. This may be immediate (heaven) or eventual eternal union with God (purgatory) or eternal separation from God (hell).	***216–217, 229, 274

4.1.12 Some of those who die in God's grace still must undergo purification in purgatory . This is where one must be purified of sins and its effects so as to enter the Eternal Kingdom of God forever.	***229
4.1.13 Those that have rejected God are without love. They chose to exclude themselves from communion with God for all eternity. This eternal life without God is called hell. Hell is the state of separation from God for eternity.	***216
4.1.14 At the end of time there will be the last judgment . All people, whether good or bad, will be gathered before Christ. In the presence of Christ, the truth of each person's life with God will be laid bare. Only God knows the day and the hour.	***216–217, 229, 273
4.1.15 The Communion of Saints is a special union of the members of the Church on earth, in purgatory, and in heaven. Because of this, each person on earth can ask for the saints' intercession . This union allows each person to pray for those on earth and those in purgatory.	***214, 215, 216–217, 229 Communion of Saints was presented in Gr. 3
Task 2: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of the Meaning of the Liturgy and the Sacraments.	
CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
4.2.1 Describe and identify the seven sacraments as outward signs of inner grace, instituted by Christ.	***85, 173, 181–183, 189–191, 232–233, 237, 273
4.2.2 The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist.	***232
4.2.3 Baptism is necessary for eternal life with God and makes us members of the Catholic Church. Baptism cleanses our soul of all sins, including original sin . At Baptism , the candidate is either immersed in water or water is poured over their head, while pronouncing the invocation of the Most Holy Trinity .	***50–51, 85, 131, 181, 214, 227, 232, 237, 238
4.2.4 Confirmation confirms and strengthens the grace we receive at Baptism. Through Confirmation we are bound more firmly to Christ and the Church. We are anointed at Confirmation.	***181, 214, 232, 237
4.2.5 In Confirmation we receive the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit : wisdom, understanding, counsel, knowledge, piety, fortitude , and fear of God.	***36, 39, 181, 214–216, 227, 232, 237, 273
4.2.6 The Sacrament of the Eucharist is the greatest of the seven sacraments. During the Liturgy of the Eucharist, the priest asks the Father to send the Holy Spirit so the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. When we cannot make it to daily Mass, however, we can still make a spiritual communion, in which we express our faith in Christ and in His Presence in the Eucharist, and we ask Him to unite Himself with us.	***173, 181, 182–183, 232, 272 Catholics Believe 186
4.2.7 Liturgy is the celebration of divine worship and the proclamation of the Gospel.	***182–183
4.2.8 Introduce the two parts of the Mass. The Liturgy of the Eucharist and the Liturgy of the Word .	***182–183

4.2.9 At Mass we gather together as God's family. Christ acts through the priest as we celebrate the Mass. There are two parts of the Mass, Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist .	***182–183
4.2.10 Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old and New Testament.	***182–183, 222–223, 224
4.2.11 Liturgy of the Eucharist –Jesus gives Himself to each person as the Bread of Life. Jesus is really and truly present, Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity, in the Eucharist.	***173, 181, 182–183, 232, 272 Catholics Believe 186
4.2.12 At the consecration , the priest asks the Holy Spirit to change the bread and wine to the Body and Blood of Christ. In the Eucharistic Prayer , he prays, "This is my Body, this is my Blood." At that moment, bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. This is what we call Transubstantiation .	***173, 181, 182–183, 232, 272 Term Transubstantiation is presented in Grade 5 but the meaning has been presented since Grade 1
4.2.13 The Eucharist is a memorial of Christ's life, passion, death and resurrection and also a sacrifice because it represents the sacrifice of the cross. The sacrifice of Christ and the sacrifice of the Eucharist are one single sacrifice.	***173, 181, 182–183, 232, 272
4.2.14 The Sacrament of Reconciliation or Penance is a gift to help each person strengthen their relationship with God because of their inclination to sin.	***139, 181, 189–190, 232, 233, 275
4.2.15 Before a person receives the Sacrament of Reconciliation ; they must examine their conscience and have a desire not to sin again.	*** 86–87, 233, 235, 272
4.2.16 During the Sacrament of Reconciliation the priest takes the place of Christ. However, it is Christ Himself through the action of the priest, who forgives sin.	***139, 181, 189–190, 232, 233, 275
4.2.17 There are four actions in the Sacrament of Reconciliation . For the one receiving the Sacrament, there are three actions: contrition, confession of sins, and reparation. The priest performs the action of absolution .	***190–191, 233, 272
4.2.18 Each person must make reparation by doing the act of penance given by the priest after absolution. It reconciles us with God and the Church.	***139, 181, 189–191, 231, 233, 274
4.2.19 The liturgical year of the Church has five seasons which unfold the mystery of Christ from His Incarnation and Nativity through his Ascension , to Pentecost .	***6–39, 173–175, 230, 273
Task 3: Promotes Moral Formation in Jesus Christ.	
CONTENT	*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
4.3.1 God made each person in his image; each person has a body, soul, mind and free will ; each person can use their mind and free will to make choices to love or not to love. A person's conscience helps them to recognize what is right and wrong.	***69, 83–87, 162–163, 235, 237
4.3.2 A person sins when he or she disobeys God and God's law. There are two types of sin. Mortal sin completely breaks our relationship with God. Venial sins are less serious. They do not completely break our relationship with God, but they do harm our relationship with Him and weaken our will.	***50–51, 70–71, 190, 238, 274, 275

<p>4.3.3 Personal sin is any thought, word, or action contrary to God's law. A person may sin by failing to do something that they ought to do. This is known as a sin of omission. A person freely and knowingly chooses the wrong to commit a sin. A person cannot sin by accident.</p>	<p>***50–51, 70–71, 275</p>
<p>4.3.4 For a sin to be mortal, all three conditions must be met: * It must be a serious offense against God. * You must know it is wrong. * You must freely choose to do it anyway.</p>	<p>***70, 190, 238, 274</p>
<p>4.3.5 God gave His Chosen People the Ten Commandments; a covenant which is an agreement between God and His people. God's part of the covenant is unfailing love and faithfulness. Our part of the covenant is following the Ten Commandments and living the Beatitudes.</p>	<p>53, 58–61, 64, 96–97, 110–111, 199, 224, 225, 234, 272, 275</p>
<p>4.3.6 God's First Commandment states "I am the Lord your God: you shall not have strange gods before me." Each person should live the First Commandment by worshiping God, by trusting in Him and praying to Him. Jesus shows each person how to love God above all things. Each person is called to love God above all else.</p>	<p>111</p>
<p>4.3.7 God's Second Commandment states "You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain." Each person should obey the Second Commandment by honoring God and His name in a respectful way. A person is called to use God's name with reverence at all times.</p>	<p>112, 215, 227, 237</p>
<p>4.3.8 God's Third Commandment states: "Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day." Each person should obey this commandment by following the Church's teaching that Sunday is the day of remembrance of Christ's Resurrection. Each person is obliged to attend Mass, which is sharing in the Paschal Mystery and worshipping God. The Lord's Day, the Sabbath, is a day of rest, a time to be together as a family and for leisure.</p>	<p>113, 139, 173–175, 225, 231</p>
<p>4.3.9 God's Fourth Commandment states "Honor your father and your mother." The family has a very special place in the life of the Church. The vocation of mothers and fathers is to recognize God's image in each child and form them to live lives of goodness and virtue. Children are called to respect and obey their parents. Parents are to honor and respect their own parents, modeling for children a love for their grandparents. Children must learn to also respect other forms of authority in their lives. The Church calls the family the "domestic church."</p>	<p>145–149</p>
<p>4.3.10 God's Fifth Commandment states, "You shall not kill." Human life is sacred from the time a child is conceived in the womb of the mother until natural death. Life is precious. No one has the right to harm human life, emotionally, physically, or by killing at any stage of life.</p>	<p>155–156</p>
<p>4.3.11 God's Sixth Commandment states "You shall not commit adultery." Each person is created in the image of God. Husbands and wives are called to honor and love each other in a special way that belongs only in marriage. Husbands and wives make vows to each other in the Sacrament of Matrimony.</p>	<p>147–149, 181, 232, 275</p> <p>Also refer to the Faith in Action lessons regarding the dignity of the Human person 254–256, 260–262</p>

<p>4.3.12 God's Seventh Commandment states "You shall not steal." The Seventh Commandment teaches us that each person must respect the dignity of all people. Each person must respect all people and his or her property. Each person is also called to be a good steward of creation by taking care of all that God created in the world and not wasting the resources that He has given to us.</p>	<p>200–201, 275</p> <p>Also refer to the Faith in Action lessons regarding the dignity of the Human person 254–256, 260–262</p>
<p>4.3.13 God's Eighth Commandment states "You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." This Commandment teaches the necessity of a life led by the truth of the Gospel. A person offends this commandment when they are not truthful and tell lies. Another person's name and reputation must never be dishonored by lies or gossip.</p>	<p>164–165</p>
<p>4.3.14 God's Ninth Commandment states "You shall not covet your neighbor's wife." Each person is called to honor the marriage vows between a man and a woman by keeping a pure heart and practicing modesty.</p>	<p>147–149, 274</p>
<p>4.3.15 God's Tenth Commandment states "You shall not covet your neighbor's goods." A person must not dwell on the desire to have wealth and riches. A person must not envy those who have wealth. Each person is called to trust that God will take care of all their needs. Each person should be led by their desire for God.</p>	<p>200–201</p>
<p>4.3.16 Jesus wanted to show how to live a happy life by keeping the Covenant. He gave us the two Greatest Commandments which sum up the Ten Commandments: The first, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, and with all your mind." And the second, "You shall love your neighbor as yourself."</p>	<p>102–103, 273</p>
<p>4.3.17 In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus gave us the Beatitudes. They are at the heart of the teachings of Christ.</p>	<p>96–97, 226</p>
<p>4.3.18 Beatitudes are a source of hope. Blessed means true happiness and joy that comes from knowing and believing that God is our Father.</p>	<p>96–97, 199, 234, 272</p>
<p>4.3.19 Beatitudes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. (This is saying that people who know that they are created by God are happy and joyful. As God's creature, a person must trust and depend on God receiving His graces.) • Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted. (This is saying that people who realize that this life is only temporary are happy and joyful. Suffering and hardship are part of the journey because sin entered the world. By caring for others, forgiving others, and always choosing good, people will know the joy of God). • Blessed are the meek for they will inherit the land. (This is saying that people who are humble of heart are happy and joyful. They know with God's help they must control their passions. They become meek when they depend upon God to help them). • Blessed are they who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be satisfied. (This is saying that people who want total goodness more than anything else are happy and joyful). • Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy. 	<p>96–97, 199, 234, 272</p> <p>Also refer to the teacher/catechist manual 93A–100A for background and additional information on the Beatitudes.</p>

<p>(This is saying that people who can have empathy and understanding of what others are experiencing are happy and joyful. Their heart will respond with care and concern. God became man through Jesus, so that Jesus, during His human life, could touch people with His divine love).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blessed are the pure of heart, for they will see God. (This is saying that people whose motives are truly good are happy and joyful. They want only to do good things and have an unselfish love in all they do). • Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God. (This is saying that people who make peace happen in their everyday lives are happy and joyful. They make the world a better place; they keep peace in their hearts, and have goodness and love in all their relationship with people). • Blessed are they who are persecuted for the sake of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven. (This is saying that people who can be like Jesus in everyday life are happy and joyful. They can suffer persecution like Jesus did but can be assured that Christ will be with them in a very special way. They chose Jesus over the world and all it offers. They know in God's eyes what is true and will find happiness forever in heaven). 	
<p>4.3.20 Virtues strengthen the moral life. A virtue is a good habit and a strong decision to do what is right and needs to be strengthened by constant practice. The cardinal virtues are: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.</p>	<p>***238</p>
<p>4.3.21 A virtuous life brings each person closer to God. The moral virtues grow through education, deliberate acts, and perseverance in struggle. God's grace purifies and strengthens each person.</p>	<p>***238</p>
<p>4.3.22 The virtue of modesty is lived by dressing, acting, and speaking in ways that are respectful of God's creation.</p>	<p>149, 238, 274</p>
<p>4.3.23 Treating other people with patience rather than anger is an important virtue to strive to achieve.</p>	<p>69, 71–72, 112</p> <p>Also refer to the Faith in Action lessons regarding the dignity of the Human person 254–256, 260–262</p>
<p>Task 4: Catechesis Teaches the Christian How to Pray with Christ.</p>	
<p>CONTENT</p>	<p>***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>
<p>4.4.1 Every heart has a desire for God. God is constantly inviting us into a special relationship with Him. This begins and grows through constantly being attentive to the life of prayer. Prayer is a conversation with God who loves us. An active prayer life is very important to leading a moral life.</p>	<p>***24, 85, 231, 239–241</p>
<p>4.4.2 The “Hail Mary” is a prayer to Mary that tells who she is and asks her to pray for us during our life and at the time of our death. She will intercede for each person with her son Jesus Christ. The Rosary is a prayer that asks for Mary's help. In the rosary a person should recall the mysteries of Christ's life.</p>	<p>***8–11, 48, 130–131, 147, 226, 227</p>

<p>4.4.3 God's grace, when accepted, gives each person the strength to do what is right and good.</p>	<p>***85, 237, 273</p>
<p>Task 5: Catechesis Prepares the Christian to Live in Community and to Participate Actively in the Life and Mission of the Church.</p>	
<p>CONTENT</p>	<p>***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>
<p>4.5.1 In the Old Testament, God formed a community with the people of Israel. The Israelites were the chosen people who lived a covenant relationship with God.</p>	<p>***45, 222–223, 224</p>
<p>4.5.2 God created people to be social and have a need for one another. For this reason people live in various types of communities.</p>	<p>***77, 78–79, 272</p>
<p>4.5.3 The Catholic Church is a universal community under the pope who represents Jesus on earth. The Church is a community of people who worship God and care for one another. The dignity of a human person is the foundation of a moral vision for society.</p>	<p>***138, 153–160, 228 Catholics Believe 160</p> <p>Also refer to the Faith in Action lessons regarding the dignity of the Human person 254–256, 257–259</p>
<p>4.5.4 When we love each other we grow in love for God. When we love God we grow in love for each other.</p>	<p>***76–79, 86–87, 120–123, 145–149, 157</p>
<p>4.5.5 Catholics locally belong to a parish community where they come together to worship God and be fed spiritually.</p>	<p>***79, 274</p>
<p>4.5.6 Every parish has a pastor who is a priest. The name of our pastor is _____. He helps us to learn about and worship God in the celebration of the Mass.</p>	<p>***Teacher/catechist should introduce the pastor's name when presenting 79, 274</p>
<p>4.5.7 Your class is a community that comes together to learn about Christ. Each person can follow the way of Christ by loving and being kind to all members of the class and not excluding anyone.</p>	<p>***76–77, 78–79, 86–87, 272</p>
<p>4.5.8 The family is a special community within the Church. The father and mother are equal before God. They have different but complementary roles. Children are a blessing from God. The family is an image of the Trinitarian communion.</p>	<p>***145–149</p> <p>Also refer to the Family Faith page for activities, lessons and prayers that strengthen the family</p>
<p>4.5.9 The Virgin Mary and the saints are examples of living the faith of the Church.</p>	<p>***8–11, 48, 128–129, 130–131, 147, 226, 227, 229</p>
<p>4.5.10 Those who earnestly strive to follow God's law will be with God for all eternity in heaven.</p>	<p>***214, 215, 216–217, 229, 273</p>
<p>Task 6: Catechesis Promotes a Missionary Spirit that Prepares the Faithful to be Present as Christians in Society.</p>	
<p>CONTENT</p>	<p>***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>

<p>4.6.1 Participate in parish activities that serve others in order to fulfill our baptismal call to the missionary life.</p>	<p>***120–123, 206–209</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, for this standard you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at back of the student text, (<i>Discover, Connect & Serve</i>) found on 251–271. The Family Faith Page at the end of each lesson also offers activities for families to do that would serve others.</p>
<p>4.6.2 Prayer is an important part of the missionary call. When the Church offers prayers at Mass on behalf of others, we are living out this call.</p>	<p>***24, 85, 231, 239–241</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, for this standard you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at back of the student text, (<i>Discover, Connect & Serve</i>) found on 251–271. The Family Faith Page at the end of each lesson also offers activities for families to do that would serve others.</p>
<p>4.6.3 The Catholic Church, guided by the Holy Spirit, supports our response to God's love by teaching us what is right. The Church helps us to form right consciences by giving us examples of those who have lived as holy people.</p>	<p>***85, 86–87, 136, 138, 227, 228, 235, 272</p>
<p>4.6.4 Know and practice the Corporal Works of Mercy: feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, cloth the naked, visit the sick and imprisoned, and bury the dead.</p>	<p>45, 79, 96–97, 105, 120–123, 157, 188–189, 209, 226, 236, 272</p>
<p>4.6.5 Know and practice the Spiritual Works of Mercy: instruct, advise, counsel, comfort, forgive and be patient when others mistreat us.</p>	<p>45, 79, 96–97, 105, 120–123, 157, 188–189, 209, 226, 236, 272</p>
<p>4.6.6 Like the apostles, all Christians are called to continue telling others about God and spreading the teachings of Jesus. We must pray to the Holy Spirit for guidance in this mission.</p>	<p>***206–209, 228</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, for this standard you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at back of the student text, (<i>Discover, Connect & Serve</i>) found on 251–271. The Family Faith Page at the end of each lesson also offers activities for families to do that would serve others.</p>
<p>4.6.7 Some missionaries go to foreign countries to preach the Gospel and care for the poor. We must remember them in our prayers and acts of charity.</p>	<p>***206–209</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, for this standard you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at back of the student text, (<i>Discover, Connect & Serve</i>) found on 251–271. The Family Faith Page at the end of each lesson also offers activities for families to do that would serve others.</p>

Grade Four

Schedule for Teaching Catholic Prayers

• Sign of the Cross	112, 239
• Meal Prayers	
• Spontaneous Prayer	Refer to the Diversity of prayer rituals found at the end of each lesson such as: Spontaneous Prayers of Praise –62, 114, 176, 210 Thanksgiving –184 Sorrow –72 Petition –80, 106, 132, 140, 150, 166, 202
• Our Father	239
• Hail Mary	239
• Glory Be	239
• Angel of God	presented in K–Gr. 3
• Morning Offering	presented in K–Gr. 3
• Act of Contrition	272
• Rosary	245–246
• Apostles' Creed	240
• Hail Holy Queen	246
• Eternal Rest Prayer	Teacher/catechist should present this prayer when introducing 216–217, 229, 273
• Stations of the Cross	28, 244
• St. Michael Prayer	Teacher/catechist should present the St Michael's Prayer (prayer for police officers) when introducing 147–149

NOTES

Grade Five Parish Edition

To help the child to become a conscious and active member of the Church through an understanding of each sacrament and the liturgical rites

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	
	*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
5.1.1 God is the Creator of all that is seen and unseen. God created each person in His image. He desires that each person know and love Him in this life and be with Him forever in heaven .	***68–71
5.1.2 There are three persons in one God: the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.	***70–71, 78–79, 225, 273
5.1.3 God is all good. God gives each person the grace to know what is good, how to love, and to avoid evil . He is the one true God.	***68–71
5.1.4 Because evil happened when Adam and Eve sinned, suffering and temptations are part of life. We are called to choose good over evil.	*** 97, 112, 146–148
5.1.5 God revealed Himself to us by sending His Son, Jesus , to earth. Jesus is the fulfillment of the covenant made by God with the community of Israel . A covenant is an agreement between God and His people. God’s part of the covenant is that He will be faithful always. Our part of the covenant is that we will say yes in faith to what God asks of us.	***60–61, 70–71, 78–79, 225, 272, 273
5.1.6 Jesus is the New Covenant . He fulfills God’s promise and is God’s self–revelation. He is the Son of God and savior of humankind. Jesus is second person of the Blessed Trinity .	***12, 60–61, 70–71, 78–79, 96, 112, 190, 225, 226, 272
5.1.7 He is the Son of God and both fully human and fully divine . Jesus Christ became incarnate to show us how to live and enter into a personal relationship with Him.	***70–71, 96–97, 272
5.1.8 God is the source of all life. Each person participates in God’s life of grace through the Sacraments.	***45, 61, 105, 154–157, 162–165, 201, 226, 229, 230, 236, 242
5.1.9 The Church of Christ became present to the world at Pentecost . Through the power of the Holy Spirit the Apostles , gathered with Mary , received the special gift of the Spirit. Tongues of fire appeared over their heads. This happened fifty days after Easter.	***36–39, 122–123, 172–175, 216, 227
5.1.10 The most important events of Christ’s life began with His suffering and death for the sins of all people on Good Friday . The Resurrection took place after three days when Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday . These saving events of Christ’s life are called the Paschal Mystery .	***112–113, 173, 226, 274, 275
5.1.11 At each Eucharist the Paschal Mystery is celebrated and Christ becomes present. He is present in the Words of Scripture; in the people gathered in worship ; and most especially in the bread and wine transformed into His Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity.	***112–113, 173, 188–191, 226, 228, 229, 274, 275

<p>5.1.12 When God’s people gather to celebrate the Paschal Mystery this action is called the liturgy.</p>	<p>***78–79, 112–113, 172–176, 223, 225, 226, 274, 275</p>
<p>Task 2: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of the Meaning of the Liturgy and the Sacraments.</p>	
<p>CONTENT</p>	<p>***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>
<p>5.2.1 The liturgy is the celebration of the life of Christ. As members of God’s family, we <i>remember why</i> Christ came to earth. We <i>affirm</i> that Christ, <i>in our every day life</i>, is central to the life of a believing Christian. The Liturgy helps us to <i>hope for the future</i> that we will continue to make Christ central in our lives so that we may look forward to Eternal Life with God in heaven.</p>	<p>***78–79, 207–209, 223, 225, 226, 229–233, 272, 274</p>
<p>5.2.2 Liturgy is the public work of the People of God at worship. It includes the rites and ceremonies of the Mass and Sacraments.</p>	<p>***76–79, 223, 225, 229–233, 274</p>
<p>5.2.3 The Church has a liturgical year. The central focus and mystery of this holy year is the person of Jesus Christ. By following the Church through various seasons of this liturgical year.</p>	<p>***7–39, 139, 223–224, 230–231, 274</p>
<p>5.2.4 The Church’s year is separated into the liturgical seasons. These are: Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent and Easter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The liturgical year begins with the Advent season which prepares for the coming of Christ. • The Christmas season celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. Jesus fulfills the hope of the Old Testament. The Christmas season ends with the Baptism of Jesus. • Ordinary Time has two periods. The first begins with the Sunday after Epiphany until the beginning of Lent. The second period begins after Pentecost and ends with the liturgical year, which is the Feast of Christ the King. • The Lenten season begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the death and resurrection of Christ. • The week before Easter is known as Holy Week. During this week the Church prays and fasts in remembrance of Christ’s crucifixion. On Holy Thursday the Church celebrates the Last Supper where Christ gathered with His disciples and instituted the Eucharist and the Priesthood. On Good Friday the Church recalls Christ’s sacrifice on the cross. • The Easter season celebrates Christ rising from the dead. It is a joyous time lasting for 50 days. Easter Sunday is the greatest feast of the liturgical year. The Easter season ends with the Feast of Pentecost. 	<p>***7–39, 139, 223–224, 230–231, 274</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***12–15, 230, 232 • ***16–19, 223, 230, 232 • ***20–23, 230, 232 • ***24–27, 226, 230, 232, 233 • ***28–31, 60, 190 • ***32–36, 230, 232
<p>5.2.5 During the liturgical year the Church celebrates various feasts of Mary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 1st is the Feast of the Mother of God. • March 25th is the Feast of her Annunciation. The Annunciation is the celebration of the announcement to Mary that she will be the Mother of God. • May 31st is the Feast of the Visitation. The Visitation is the celebration of Mary’s visit to her cousin Elizabeth. When 	<p>***All of the following feasts are explained and expanded on: 8, 16, 138, 139, 142, 228, 232</p>

<p>Elizabeth saw Mary, the infant in her womb leapt and she cried out, “Most blessed are you among women, and blessed is the fruit of your womb. And how does this happen to me that the mother of my Lord should come to me?” Elizabeth’s child was John the Baptist who prepared the way for Jesus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 15th is the Feast of the Assumption. The Assumption remembers Mary being taken to heaven body and soul. She received this great gift because she was born without sin. • December 8th is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The Immaculate Conception is the term used to describe that Mary was born free from original sin. 	
<p>5.2.7 In the liturgy, Christ who died on the cross for our salvation is made present again through the power of the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>***45, 76–79, 137, 190, 223, 225, 229–233, 274</p>
<p>5.2.8 The activity of the Holy Spirit in the Liturgy is to assist the people of God gathered for worship to recall in faith the mission of Christ on earth. Through receiving of the Body and Blood of Christ, the Holy Spirit assists each person to go forth and bear fruit among God’s people.</p>	<p>***78–79, 198–201, 223, 225, 226, 229–233, 274</p>
<p>5.2.9 A sacrament is an outward sign of God’s grace. The sacraments were instituted by Christ and are received through the life of the Church. Through the action of the Holy Spirit each sacrament brings a special divine grace into our lives.</p>	<p>***61, 113, 131, 154–157, 162–165, 201, 227, 229, 230, 275</p>
<p>5.2.10 There are seven sacraments that come to us through the church. They begin with the Sacraments of Initiation which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAPTISM is the first sacrament. Through this sacrament, either by the immersion in or pouring of water in conjunction with the proper use of the ritual, one is freed from Original Sin. A person then becomes united to Christ through grace and becomes a member of the community of believers. Grace is the gift of God’s divine life first given to us in Baptism. During the baptism the priest says, “I baptize you in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, Amen.” Baptism is received only once. Through prayer, sacramental life, and living charitably, we receive Sanctifying Grace which strengthens our relationship with God and others. • CONFIRMATION is the sacrament that completes the grace of Baptism. Each person receives the Gifts of the Holy Spirit which “seals” and strengthens the baptized person to take on the full responsibilities of the Church, in particular the apostolic life. The outward sign of Confirmation is conferred through the anointing with chrism on the forehead, by the laying on of the hands, and the words “Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.” • EUCCHARIST is the sacrament in which the Lord Jesus Himself, under appearances of bread and wine, is present, offered and received. By this sacrament, the Church lives and grows. The Sacrament of the Eucharist can be received many times. The Eucharist has the highest place among the seven sacraments. Emphasis needs to be placed on the real presence of Jesus 	<p>Sacraments of Initiation–***154–157, 229, 273</p> <p>Baptism–***28, 36, 45, 61, 78, 97, 113, 156–157, 216, 224,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original Sin–***97, 112, 147, 157, 208, 236, 274 • Grace–***45, 105, 157, 236, 242 <p>Confirmation–***36, 61, 78, 113, 155, 156, 229</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gifts of the Spirit–***235 • Chrism–***61, 155, 272

<p>under the appearance of bread and wine. We gather at the Eucharistic celebration to praise and thank the Father, to receive God's Word and to celebrate Jesus' Paschal Mystery. Jesus feeds each person with His Body and Blood making each person one with Him and each other. It is the greatest of the sacraments of the Church. At the epiclesis the priest asks the Father to send the Holy Spirit so that the bread and the wine will become the Body and the Blood of Jesus Christ. At the consecration the priest raises the bread and wine in his hands and says the Eucharist Prayer. He prays, "this is my body, this is my blood" and at that moment bread and wine are changed into the Body of Christ and Blood of Christ.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is what we call Transubstantiation. The Eucharist is a memorial of Christ's life, passion, death and resurrection which becomes present to us at every Mass. The Eucharist is also a sacrifice. Because it represents the sacrifice of the cross. "The sacrifice of Christ and the sacrifice of the Eucharist are <i>one single sacrifice</i>." To receive Christ in the Eucharist, one must be in the state of grace. This means to be free from any serious sins. • Each person is required to fast from food and drink, except water and medicine, for one hour before receiving the Holy Eucharist. Only validly ordained priests and bishops can preside at the Eucharist and change the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. 	<p>Eucharist—***28, 61, 05, 113, 156, 172–175, 188–191, 216, 226, 228, 229, 247</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real Presence—***173, 275 • Epiclesis—***173, 275 <p>Epiclesis is not a term that is presented but the understanding and meaning is taught and reinforced in all grades</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consecration—***191, 272 • Transubstantiation—***191, 275 • Memorial—***28, 61, 05, 113, 156, 172–175, 188–191, 216, 226, 228, 229, 247 • Sacrifice—***28, 61, 05, 113, 156, 172–175, 188–191, 216, 226, 228, 229, 247 • Fasting—***24, 233 • Valid minister of the Sacrament—***175, 201, 226, 227, 230, 232, 237
<p>5.2.11 Sacraments of Healing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECONCILIATION is the sacrament by which each person receives God's merciful forgiveness for their personal sins. Through the absolution of the priest we reconcile with God, the Christian community and each other. There are four actions in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. • For the one receiving the Sacrament, there are three actions: contrition, confession of sins, and reparation. The priest performs the action of absolution with the words, "I absolve you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit". 	<p>Sacraments of Healing—***61, 105, 113, 149, 163, 164–165, 229, 234, 237, 272</p> <p>Reconciliation—***61, 105, 113, 149, 163, 229, 234, 237</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolution—***163, 229, 272 • Confession—***61, 105, 113, 149, 163, 229, 234, 237 • Contrition—***163, 240, 272

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANOINTING OF THE SICK strengthens the person who is ill. The priest, through this sacrament, anoints the seriously ill or aged with the Imposition of Hands so that, through the power of Jesus, he or she may be forgiven of sin, comforted in suffering and restored to health in spirit and sometimes in body as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reparation—***163 <p>Anointing of the Sick—***61, 113, 164–165, 229, 272</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anoints—***36, 229 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposition of Hands—***164–165
<p>5.2.12 Sacraments of Service: Each person is called to serve God. Individual Christians respond to this call of “vocation” in the ordained ministry to the priesthood or diaconate, religious life, married state or single life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MATRIMONY is the sacrament by which a baptized man and a baptized woman are united as husband and wife. They freely enter into a permanent, loving and life giving covenant of fidelity to each other. They promise to be open to the gift of children in their marriage and to love them and share their faith with them. • HOLY ORDERS is the sacrament by which Jesus empowers certain members of the community to continue His saving actions through the ordained ministry. There is a threefold order in the Church: deacon, priest and bishop. The priest and the bishop share in the priesthood of Christ. The bishop receives the fullness of ordination. During the Ordination Mass, a Deacon takes his final vows of priesthood where he receives his stole, chalice, and paten. Deacons are “transitional,” i.e. moving on to the priesthood; or “permanent.” Married men can only be ordained to the level of “permanent deacon”. 	<p>Sacraments of Service—***198–201, 230</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocation—***198–201, 275 • Religious Life—***199,275 <p>Matrimony—***61, 113, 201, 230</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covenant of Love—***201, 230 <p>Holy Orders—***61, 113, 131, 201, 227, 229, 230</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deacon—***175, 201, 227, 230, 232
<p>5.2.13 Sacramentals bear a resemblance to the Sacraments but are not Sacraments. They are sacred signs given by the Church to sanctify different circumstances of life. Holy Water, statues or medals, when used with faith brings spiritual effects obtained through the intercession of the Church.</p>	<p>***61, 224</p>
<p>5.2.14 Introductory Rites: The celebration of the Eucharist begins with the Introductory Rites. This is a way for the community gathered together to prepare for the Liturgy of the Word and Liturgy of the Eucharist.</p> <p>Order –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance Procession • Entrance Song • Veneration of the Altar • Sign of the Cross; greeting and introduction • Act of Penitence • Penitential Rite 	<p>***180–183, 223, 274</p> <p>The Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist have been presented in depth since Gr. 2</p> <p>Introductory Rites/Order—231</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloria (“Glory to God”) • Collect (Opening Prayer)• <i>Kyrie</i> (“Lord have mercy”) 	
<p>5.2.15 Liturgy of the Word The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old and New Testaments found in the lectionary.</p> <p>Order–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading from Sacred Scripture Old Testament or New Testament • Responsorial Psalm • Reading from Sacred Scripture (on Sundays and Feast Days) • Gospel reading • Homily • Profession of Faith (creed) • General intercessions 	<p>Liturgy of the Word–***76–77, 139, 180–183, 223, 274,</p> <p>Order–***180–183, 231</p>
<p>5.2.16 Liturgy of the Eucharist: Through the reception of the Sacrament of the Eucharist a person receives the very Body and Blood of Christ.</p> <p>Order–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the gifts: Offering of bread and wine. • Eucharistic Prayer: Thanksgiving expressed in the Preface: gratitude for the gifts of creation, salvation and sanctification. • Acclamation–“Holy, Holy, Holy” • Epiclesis: The Church petitions the power of the Holy Spirit to change the bread and wine into Christ’s Body and Blood. • Consecration: (Transubstantiation) The priest proclaims the words Jesus used at the Last Supper. • Anamnesis: (The Remembrance) • Second Anamnesis: A prayer to the Holy Spirit for unity among those receiving Christ’s Body and Blood. • Intercessions: The Communion of Saints and all on earth pray for the living and the dead. • Doxology and the Great Amen. • Rite of Communion • The Lord’s Prayer • Sign of Peace • Reception of Holy Communion • Prayer after Communion 	<p>Liturgy of the Eucharist–***77–79, 188–191, 231</p> <p>The Liturgy of the Eucharist has been presented since Grade 2</p> <p>Order–***231</p>
<p>Task 3: Promotes Moral Formation in Jesus Christ.</p>	
<p>CONTENT</p>	<p>***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>
<p>5.3.1 The Church teaches each person how to live a moral life.</p>	<p>***130–131, 274</p> <p>Catholic Source Book–234–237</p>
<p>5.3.2 God created the angels as good. Some angels turned against God. Satan and the other demons battle against goodness.</p>	<p>***Angels were presented in Gr. 1–4</p>
<p>5.3.3 The first human sin happened when Adam and Eve were tempted by the devil. They disobeyed God and lost God’s grace. Original Sin came into existence.</p>	<p>***97, 112, 147, 157, 208, 236, 274</p>

5.3.4 God made each person in His image; each person has a body, soul, mind and free will . Each person can use their mind and free will to make choices to love or not to love.	***237
5.3.5 Personal sin is any thought, word, or action that is contrary to God's law. A person may sin by failing to do something that they ought to do. This is known as a sin of omission . A person must freely and knowingly choose the wrong to commit a sin. A person cannot sin by accident.	***97, 112, 147–149, 157, 163, 236
5.3.6 Sacraments provide the grace and strength needed to confront and faithfully resolve moral dilemmas.	***45, 61, 105, 157, 229, 236, 275
5.3.7 Cooperating with the graces of the sacraments assists in living out a moral life.	***45, 61, 105, 157, 229, 236, 242
5.3.8 Freedom is the ability to choose the good. These choices bring great peace and joy.	***237
5.3.9 Each person's conscience helps them to recognize what is right and wrong.	***237
5.3.10 It is only through the teachings of the Church that a person learns what is right and wrong. If a person learns to follow the moral teachings of the Church, his or her conscience will be prepared to make the right decision in various situations.	***130–131, 234, 274
5.3.11 Each person is obliged to form their conscience. The Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes give each person a guide by which to form their conscience.	***71, 234, 235, 237
5.3.12 There are two types of sin. Mortal sin breaks a person's relationship with God. Sanctifying Grace is no longer in the soul. –For a sin to be mortal all 3 conditions must be met: – It must be a serious offense against God. – You must know it is wrong. – You must freely choose to do it anyway. –Less serious sins are called venial sins . Although venial sins do not break the person's relationship with God completely, they harm this relationship and weaken the will.	Mortal Sin –***148–149, 236, 274 Grace –***45, 105, 157, 236, 242 For a sin to be mortal –***148–149 Venial Sins –***149, 236, 275
5.3.13 At the time of death, we encounter Christ and experience the particular judgment . Depending upon how we have lived our lives, we will experience our final destiny which may be immediate or eventual eternal union with God or immediate eternal separation from God.	***112–113, 147, 206–209, 228, 229
5.3.14 Those who die united to God through the grace of a faithful life will experience heaven. Heaven is a perfect life in communion and love with the Trinity, the Blessed Mother, all the angels and saints .	***136–139, 206–209, 228, 229
5.3.15 Those who die in God's grace but still must undergo purification will experience purgatory . This is where one must be purified of sin and its effects so as to enter into the eternal Kingdom of God forever.	***206–209, 228, 229
5.3.16 Those who have chosen in life to reject God are without love. They choose to exclude themselves from communion with God for all eternity. This eternal life without God is called hell . Hell is the state of separation from God because each person is born with a desire for God.	***206–209, 228, 229, 273
5.3.17 At the end of time there will be the last judgment . All people, whether good or bad, will be gathered before Christ. In the presence of Christ the truth of each person's life with God will be laid bare. Only God knows the day or the hour.	***206–209, 228, 229

<p>5.3.18 Virtues strengthen the moral life and need to be strengthened by constant practice. A virtuous person chooses to do good in all the actions of his or her life. A virtuous life leads to becoming like God.</p>	<p>***71, 85–87, 237, 275</p>
<p>5.3.19 The Cardinal Virtues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prudence is correctly choosing what should and should not be done. • Justice is giving every person what belongs to them. • Fortitude is having the courage to stand up for what you believe in the proper time and place. • Temperance finds moderation in various types of pleasure. Too much pleasure distracts from the appropriate need for God in one's life. 	<p>Cardinal Virtues–85–87, 237,272</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prudence–85–86, 274 • Justice–85–86, 273 • Fortitude–85, 235, 273 • Temperance–85, 235, 275
<p>5.3.20 The Theological Virtues are supernatural gifts from God. We cannot develop or strengthen these virtues on our own but must ask God for His grace and help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith is believing in God. • Hope allows us to trust that God will be true to His promises and we will have eternal life because God wills it. • Charity or love, is the greatest of the virtues. It allows us to love God and to love our neighbor out of love for God. 	<p>Theological Virtues–237</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith–45, 71, 273 • Hope–71 • Charity/love–24, 71, 217
<p>5.3.21 When we practice the virtue of chastity we dress modestly, and act and speak in ways that are respectful of God's creation of the human person.</p> <p>The virtue of chastity ensures that our thoughts, words, attitudes, and actions respect the beautiful gift of God's love between a husband and wife.</p>	<p>Modesty was presented in earlier grades but for an in–depth approach to the topic refer to Growing in Love, OSV Human Sexuality and Family life program</p> <p>Chastity–61, 113, 201, 230</p>
<p>Task 4: Catechesis Teaches the Christian How to Pray with Christ.</p>	
<p>CONTENT</p>	<p>***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>
<p>5.4.1 God is constantly inviting us into a special relationship with Him through prayer. Prayer is a loving communication with God. Prayer helps each person to develop and strengthen their relationship with God, leading them to live a good and holy life.</p>	<p>***77–79, 137–139, 224, 225, 231, 232, 274</p>
<p>5.4.2 It is important to develop a habit of prayer. Praying in the morning and evening strengthens the habit of prayer and leads to the grace of living a moral life.</p>	<p>***77–79, 242</p>
<p>5.4.3 Mary will intercede for each person with her son, Jesus Christ. The Hail Mary is a special prayer to Mary because it tells who she is and asks her to pray for us during our life and at the time of our death.</p>	<p>***139, 140, 142, 228, 232</p>
<p>5.4.4 The Rosary is a special prayer that asks for Mary's help. The mysteries of the Rosary are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joyful Mysteries <p>The First Joyful Mystery: The Annunciation of the Angel to Mary The Second Joyful Mystery: The Visitation of Mary to her cousin Elizabeth</p>	<p>Rosary–***8–11, 228, 230, 232, 245</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joyful Mysteries–***245

<p><u>The Third Joyful Mystery</u>: The Nativity of Jesus in Bethlehem <u>The Fourth Joyful Mystery</u>: The Presentation of Jesus <u>The Fifth Joyful Mystery</u>: The Finding of Jesus in the Temple</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luminous Mysteries <p><u>The First Luminous Mystery</u>: Baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist <u>The Second Luminous Mystery</u>: The Miracle at the Wedding Feast of Cana <u>The Third Luminous Mystery</u>: The Proclamation of the Kingdom of God <u>The Fourth Luminous Mystery</u>: The Transfiguration of Christ <u>The Fifth Luminous Mystery</u>: The Institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorrowful Mysteries <p><u>The First Sorrowful Mystery</u>: The Agony of Jesus in the Garden <u>The Second Sorrowful Mystery</u>: The Scourging of Jesus at the Pillar <u>The Third Sorrowful Mystery</u>: The Crowning with Thorns <u>The Fourth Sorrowful Mystery</u>: The Carrying of the Cross <u>The Fifth Sorrowful Mystery</u>: The Crucifixion and Death of Jesus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glorious Mysteries <p><u>The First Glorious Mystery</u>: The Resurrection of Jesus Christ <u>The Second Glorious Mystery</u>: The Ascension of Jesus Christ into Heaven <u>The Third Glorious Mystery</u>: The Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost <u>The Fourth Glorious Mystery</u>: The Assumption of Mary into Heaven <u>The Fifth Glorious Mystery</u>: The Coronation of Mary as Queen of Heaven and Earth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luminous Mysteries– ***245 • Sorrowful Mysteries– ***245 • Glorious Mysteries–***245
<p>5.4.5 There are five types of prayer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blessing and Adoration <p>The prayer of blessing and adoration has two parts. The prayer of blessing is our response to God’s gifts. God blesses each person and is the source of all blessings. The prayer of adoration a person acknowledges that he or she is a creature before God our Creator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petition <p>Through the prayer of petition we ask God for forgiveness or various favors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercession <p>Through the prayer of intercession we ask God to help others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanksgiving <p>The Church prays the greatest prayer of thanksgiving through the Sacrament of the Eucharist. The word Eucharist means thanksgiving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praise <p>A prayer of praise is giving honor and glory to God.</p>	<p>***77–79, 224, 225, 231, 232, 274</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blessing/Adoration–166, 192, 210 • Petition–62, 80, 124 • Intercession–132, 140, 150 • Thanksgiving–46, 80 • Praise–54, 88, 98, 114
<p>5.4.6 The creed is a statement of things we believe. We pray the Nicene Creed at Sunday Mass. We can say the Apostle’s Creed when we pray the rosary.</p>	<p>***225–228</p>

Task 5: Catechesis Prepares the Christian to Live in Community and to Participate Actively in the Life and Mission of the Church.

CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
5.5.1 In the Old Testament God formed a community with the Israelites. The Israelites were the chosen people who lived a covenant relationship with God.	***60–61, 76–77, 180–181, 183, 222, 224, 272
5.5.2 God created people to be social and have a need for one another. For this reason people live in various types of communities.	***172–175
5.5.3 The Catholic Church is a universal community under the pope who represents Jesus on earth. The universal Catholic community believes in Jesus Christ and His place in the Blessed Trinity.	***122–123, 131, 137, 172–175, 224, 227, 274
5.5.4 When we love each other we grow in love for God. When we love God we grow in love for each other.	***27, 71, 84–85, 97 In addition to what is stated, for examples of how to put love into action you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at the end of student text. (<i>especially Discover, Connect and Serve</i>). Also at the end of each lesson the Family Faith page has activities for a family to do that puts love into action.
5.5.5 People need one another. The Church is a community of people who worship God and care for one another.	***122–123, 172–175
5.5.6 Catholics locally belong to a parish community where they come together to worship God and be fed spiritually.	***122–123, 172–175
5.5.7 Every parish has a pastor who is a priest. The name of our pastor is _____. The pastor is called by the Church to lead and unite the community both in the Sacrament of the Eucharist and in the caring for one another.	The teacher/catechist should present the name of the pastor when introducing ***122–123, 172–175
5.5.8 The sacramental life unites us more closely to the Body of Christ; another name for the Church.	***23, 122–123, 172, 272
5.5.9 Your class is a community who comes together to learn about Christ. Each person can follow the way of Christ by loving and being kind to all members of the class and not excluding anyone.	***172–175
5.5.10 The family is a special community within the Church. The father and mother are equal before God. They have different but complementary roles and children are a blessing from God. The family is an image of the Trinitarian communion. The family is known as the “ domestic church .”	***61, 113, 201, 230 Domestic Church presented in a later grade level
5.5.11 The Virgin Mary and the saints are examples of living the faith of the Church.	***136–139, 228
5.5.12 Those who earnestly strive to follow God's law will be with God for all eternity in heaven.	***207, 228, 273

Task 6: Catechesis Promotes a Missionary Spirit that Prepares the Faithful to be Present as Christians in Society.

<p>CONTENT</p>	<p>***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>
<p>5.6.1 The Missionary life is rooted in each person’s baptismal call to serve other people. This missionary spirit is based in the reality that each person can offer service within their parish community by participating in activities that help other people.</p>	<p>***85–86, 214–217, 274</p> <p>In addition to what is stated, for examples of service you should check out the Faith in Action lessons found at the end of student text. (<i>especially Discover, Connect and Serve</i>). Also at the end of each lesson, the Family Faith page has service activities for a family to do.</p>
<p>5.6.2 Prayer is an important part of the missionary call. When the Church offers prayers at Church on behalf of the missions we are living out this call. Saint Thérèse of Liseux is the patroness of the missions because of her prayers for the missions around the world.</p>	<p>***77–79, 198–201, 214–217, 224, 225, 231, 232, 274</p> <p>St. Therese of Liseux was presented in K</p>
<p>5.6.3 We must care for the needs of all people, both bodily needs and spiritual needs.</p>	<p>***102–105, 122–123, 206, 214–215, 217, 235, 272</p> <p>Refer to Faith in Action lessons and the Family Faith Page.</p>
<p>5.6.4 Jesus gave us an example of love for the poor and suffering. We must put the needs of the poor first. When we love the poor, we love Jesus.</p>	<p>***102–105, 206, 217, 235, 272</p> <p>Refer to Faith in Action lessons and the Family Faith Page.</p>
<p>5.6.5 Every human being is created in the image of God. Therefore we are all equal. God created us with many differences. Because all humans have equal dignity, each person must treat those who are different from them with respect.</p>	<p>***71, 96–97, 236, 273</p> <p>Also refer to the Faith in Action lessons dealing with Human dignity–254–256, 257–259,260–262,</p>
<p>5.6.6 The Catholic Church, guided by the Holy Spirit, supports our response to God's love by teaching us what is right. The Church helps us to form right consciences by giving us examples of those who have lived as holy people.</p>	<p>***122–123, 172–175, 237</p>
<p>5.6.7 Living a moral life is very important in sharing the Gospel. To proclaim Jesus, we must also live like Him. Our actions will tell people we are followers of Christ.</p>	<p>*** 44, 102–105, 217, 234–237</p> <p>Also refer to the Faith in Action lessons and the Family Faith Page activities.</p>

<p>5.6.8 The laity of the Church must seek holiness by actively sharing their Faith with the world around them. One way to do this is through prayer, another way to do this is through acts of service.</p>	<p>***122–123, 198–199, 214–215, 273, Also refer to the Faith in Action lessons and the Family Faith Page activities.</p>
<p>5.6.9 We must love and care for people in both body and spirit. Each person can imitate Christ through practicing the Spiritual Works of Mercy such as instructing, advising, counseling, comforting, forgiving, and being patient when others mistreat them.</p>	<p>235</p>
<p>5.6.10 Each person can care for the physical needs of others by practicing the Corporal Works of Mercy. These are: feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, visiting the sick and imprisoned, and burying the dead.</p>	<p>217, 235, 272</p>
<p>5.6.11 Like the Apostles, all Christians are called to continue telling others about God and spreading the teachings of Jesus. We must pray to the Holy Spirit for guidance in this mission.</p>	<p>***122–123, 199, 214–215, 216–217</p>
<p>5.6.12 Some missionaries go to foreign countries to preach the Gospel and care for the poor. We must remember them in our prayers and acts of charity.</p>	<p>***85–86, 214–217, 274</p>

Grade Five

Schedule for Teaching Catholic Prayers

• Sign of the Cross	238
• Meal Prayers	242
• Spontaneous Prayer	<p>***Refer to the diversity of prayer experiences such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blessing/adoration—166, 192, 210 • Petition—62, 80, 124 • Intercession—132, 140, 150 • Thanksgiving—46, 80 • Praise—54, 88, 98, 114
• Our Father	238
• Hail Mary	238
• Glory Be	238
• Angel of God	Presented in Gr. 1–3
• Morning Offering	242
• Act of Contrition	240
• Rosary	8–11, 228, 230,247
• Apostles' Creed	72, 225
• Hail Holy Queen	248
• Eternal Rest Prayer	Teacher/catechist should present this prayer when introducing 112–113, 147, 206– 209, 228, 229
• Stations of the Cross	245
• St. Michael Prayer	Teacher/catechist should present the St Michael's Prayer
• Prayer to the Holy Spirit	241
• Act of Faith	239
• Act of Love	240
• Act of Hope	239

NOTES

Grade Six Parish Edition

Goal #1 – To introduce the order of divine Revelation.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	<p>*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....</p>
<p>6.1.1 Explain that God comes to meet man through Natural Revelation in Creation, through Intellect (Human Reasoning), and through Divine Revelation. Illustrate that God's transcendence requires faith and prayer to come to know Him personally.</p>	<p>***43, 222–225, 275</p>
<p>6.1.2 Explain that God's initial plan of Revelation is to share Himself with Man. Emphasize that this plan continued through His covenantal relationship with the Chosen People.</p>	<p>***43, 59, 61, 79, 85–86, 96, 222–225, 272, 275</p> <p>Chosen People– 8, 16,77–79, 84–85, 94–95, 103, 110–112, 120–121, 146, 224</p>
<p>6.1.3 Jesus' Role in Scripture—The Word made Flesh. Explain that Jesus is Divine Revelation made manifest. Explain that God's continual invitation to us for a personal relationship through His Son is the fullness of Divine Revelation begun in the Garden of Eden.</p>	<p>***28, 31, 43, 61, 68–71, 79, 86, 222–225, 275</p>
<p>6.1.4 Relationship between Scripture, Tradition, and the Magisterium. Emphasize that God's relationship with Man through Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of the Scriptures. This is made possible for us by the founding of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church. Show that Christ founded the Church upon the Apostles for them to "teach all nations" how to faithfully live in the Father's love.</p>	<p>43, 45, 129–131, 137–139, 222–225, 227, 274</p>
<p>6.1.5 The Deposit of Faith: The single source of Tradition and Scripture. Explain the components of the Deposit of Faith. Emphasize God's Revelation cannot contradict itself. Defend the position that the Church (Magisterium) hands down without alteration the living and written tradition received from Christ. Distinguish Sacred Tradition from human tradition.</p>	<p>43, 45, 138–139, 227, 274, 275</p>
<p>6.1.6 The Magisterium—presenting the Christian message. Emphasize that the Magisterium, the teaching authority of the Catholic Church, is the servant of the Word of God—Jesus Christ. It is not the source of the teaching, but the defender and protector of the teaching. Authoritative interpretation of the Scriptures is necessary for an integral and living Faith.</p>	<p>*** Magisterium was explained and defined in Gr. 4 & 5 but it is further developed on 43, 45, 138–139, 227, 274, 275</p>
<p>6.1.7 Inspiration—The connection between the Divine and human author. Explain the dual authorship of the Sacred Scriptures. Emphasize that the human authors understood and meant to write what they did, while the Holy Spirit inspired the authors to do so.</p>	<p>28, 31, 43, 68–71, 222–226,, 229, 275</p>
<p>6.1.8 The development of the Canon of Scripture. Explain that the Canon of Scripture was codified by the Magisterium in 382AD. Explain that the solemn declaration of the Canon of Scripture at the Council of Trent is definitive.</p>	<p>*** 43, 222–226</p> <p>Old Testament– 28, 45, 50–51, 85, 103, 110–112, 156, 222</p> <p>New Testament– 122–123, 130, 136–137, 214–215, 222–224</p>

Goal #2 – To explain that the Bible is the inspired Word of God and that we need to carefully search out the meaning that the sacred writers really had in mind.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
6.2.1 Explain how to interpret Scripture correctly, by being attentive to what the human author wanted to affirm and what God wanted to reveal by their words.	43, 44, 122, 223–225
6.2.2 Explain the impact of the author's audience, time period, geography, etc. on his writings.	43, 44, 122–123, 223–225
6.2.3 Apply passages of Scripture to our lives to see how they all point to Christ (the allegorical sense) and how we must live our lives differently (the moral sense), and how we are to prepare for the end times (the anagogical sense).	***43, 44, 122–123, 223–225 Since Kindergarten, the Student is asked daily to open the scripture found in the lesson and apply it to their lives.

Goal #3 – To demonstrate how God’s plan of salvation is revealed through His covenant.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith

CONTENT	*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
6.3.1 Describe the original covenant relationship between God and Adam and Eve, how they broke that covenant , the consequences of breaking that covenant , and God's plan for restoring us to the covenant after the Fall.	***28, 52, 58, 59, 61, 79, 85–86, 96, 272
6.3.2 Describe the covenant relationship with Noah and his family, how the Flood cleanses the world of evil and goodness is reborn as God offers to Noah a covenant . Compare and contrast the sons of Noah—The descendants of Shem continue the righteous lineage and eventually become the Chosen People . The descendants of Ham build the tower of Babel, the symbol of human pride and the futility of trying to reach heaven on human power alone.	59, 60, 61, 79, 85–86, 96, 174 Chosen People —8, 16, 77–79, 84–85, 94–95, 103, 110–112, 120–121, 146, 224
6.3.3 Describe the covenant God makes with Abraham, (a descendent of Shem) and how that covenant continues through Abraham's family. This covenant deepens the relationship between God and the descendents of Abraham. God promises Abraham land and descendents through Isaac. Isaac is the father of Jacob (Israel), who is the father of the twelve tribes, the Israelites.	28, 68–69, 228
6.3.4 Describe the covenant God makes with Moses on behalf of the Israelites, who were enslaved in Egypt. Explain the covenantal significance of learning God's name and His nature (Yahweh —I AM). Emphasize the three aspects of the covenant of the Passover	28, 77–79, 84–85, 94, 147, 174

(God calling His people), the Ten Commandments (conditions of the covenant) and Ark of the Covenant (remaining present with us). Explain the importance of the Promised Land and the Ark of the Covenant and its contents—Tablets, Rod of Aaron, Manna .	
6.3.5 Describe the covenant established by God with David, highlighting that David's line would never be abandoned, his kingship would never end.	28, 96–97
6.3.6 Describe how Christ is the fullness of God's Revelation and the most intimate covenant . Show how Jesus is the perfection of all the other covenants. New Adam: resists temptation, obedient, saves from sin and death, restores us to paradise. Noah: Forty days prepares for new proclamation of the kingdom, Baptism, makes disciples of all nations. Abraham: Descendants gain Heaven and are blessed. Moses: Liberates the enslaved, teaches the Law, give us Bread from Heaven. David: Establishes everlasting Kingdom	28, 31, 61, 71, 79, 86
Goal #4 – To review the key people and events by which God revealed Himself to man	
Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith	
CONTENT	*** Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
6.4.1 Creation and the Fall—Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Seth. Review the order of Creation and the original plan of God. Describe free will , the consequence of choosing for/against God especially as seen in the life of Seth and Cain, and God's demand to completely remove all evil from our lives.	***28, 50–53, 60, 217
6.4.2 The Flood—Noah and Shem. Describe how the world was filled with violence and only Noah's family was righteous. God decides to renew the face of the earth through the line of Noah and his first-born Shem.	59, 174
6.4.3 Babel. Describe the sin of the descendants of Ham (pride) and the result of this sin (discord and confusion). Human endeavor <i>alone</i> cannot attain heaven.	60
6.4.4 Abraham and the Sacrifice of Isaac. Illustrate that Abram was a descendant of Shem and how God made several promises to Abram. Describe the changing of Abram's name, the birth of his son Isaac and how God's preservation of Isaac confirms God's continuing covenant through Abraham's descendants.	***28, 68–69, 228,
6.4.5 Rebekah—Jacob and Esau. Explain the relationship between Jacob and Esau and the intercession of Rebekah. Show how Jacob becomes the father of the Chosen People through Rachel and Leah, daughters of Laban.	70, 228
6.4.6 Twelve Sons of Jacob (12 Tribes of Israel). Identify the sons of Jacob. Make the connections to the twelve tribes of Israel , noting that events of Joseph and his brothers in Egypt led to the events of the Exodus .	70–71
6.4.7 Exodus—Egypt, Sinai, Jordan River (Moses, Aaron, Joshua). Explain how the Israelites become a major part of Egypt, through	***77–79, 84–85, 273

Joseph, and the situation of slavery. Describe how God calls his people out of Egypt to worship Him through Moses and Aaron to Mount Sinai. Explain the 10 plagues and the escape from Egypt. Review the events that surround Mount Sinai and the 40 years of wandering in the desert. Describe how Joshua leads the people into the Promised Land after the death of Moses.	
6.4.8 Israel and Kings—Samuel, Saul, David and Solomon. Describe how Samuel was sought by the Israelites to repair the disarray brought about by disobedience by anointing a king to rule them, Saul. Explain the rule of Saul, his downfall and the rise of David. Review the kingship of David, Bathsheba and the promises made by God to David that would be fulfilled in his lineage , through Solomon.	94–97, 104
6.4.9 Judah and Israel—Jeroboam, Rehoboam, Elijah, Elisha. Describe how the kingdom of Solomon was divided because of rebellion. Judah, with Rehoboam (the son of Solomon), and Israel, with Jeroboam, who suffered greatly. Identify the prophets who arose to call the Chosen People back to God and the trials they underwent. Describe Elijah's battle with the prophets of Baal (Jezebel) and the continuation of Elijah's mission through Elisha.	28, 94–95, 110–113, 146, 156, 223, 225, 275
6.4.10 Isaiah, Jeremiah and Babylonian Exile . Explain the conquest of Israel by the Assyrians which left the Kingdom of David in the hands of Hezekiah, who had Isaiah to guide him. Identify the Messianic prophesies of Isaiah. Describe the situation for Judah during the time of Jeremiah and the effects of the Babylonian Exile , and the return of the Jews to Jerusalem after the Fall of Babylon.	111, 112, 121, 146, 172
6.4.11 Ezra, Nehemiah, Maccabees. Describe how God used each of these people to lead the Chosen People back to fidelity and expectation of the Messiah after the Babylonian Exile .	16, 111–113, 225, 274 Catholics Believe 116
6.4.12 The Incarnation —Mary, Joseph, John the Baptist, Simeon and Anna. Identify Joseph as the Son of David. The prophecies are fulfilled!	*** 61, 79, 86, 97, 112–113, 120, 126, 224, 225, 235 Catholics Believe 116 Faith Fact 225

Goal #5 – To illustrate how the New Testament is hidden in the Old Testament is made manifest in the New.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith

CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....
6.5.1 Describe the relationship and continuity from the Old to the New Testament as it relates to the unity of God's plan for salvation.	***28, 31, 61, 68–71, 79, 86, 97, 111–113 Old Testament —28, 45, 50–51, 85, 103, 110–112, 156, 222 New Testament —122–123, 130, 136–137, 214–215, 222–224

6.5.2 Explain how Jesus fulfills the entire Old Testament (prophecy, typology , etc.) and brings a fuller and deeper understanding to those past events, especially through passages such as Isaiah's 'Suffering Servant'.	28, 31, 61, 71, 79, 86, 111, 112, 121, 146, 172 Catholics Believe 116
6.5.3 Explain what a prophet was in the Old Testament (using Jeremiah and Ezekiel as models) and show how the message of the prophets specifically addressed the needs of the people at that time (such as being Northern/Southern Kingdom or before/after exile).	28,94–95, 110–113, 146, 156, 223, 225, 275
6.5.4 Analyze the connection between major Old Testament events (Crossing of the Red Sea, Passover Meal and Manna, Ark of the Covenant) and the New Testament events to which they are connected (Baptism, the Eucharist, Mary's Immaculate Conception & Perpetual Virginity).	***Teacher/catechist should help the students in this analyzing when presenting the following: 28, 45, 50–51, 77–79, 84–85, 103, 110–112, 156, 222, 273, 274, and 120–123,128, 130, 136–137, 214–215, 222–224
6.5.5 Describe how the Old Testament prepared us for the coming of Christ (Divine Pedagogy), taking Jesus' discussion with the disciples on the Road to Emmaus as the model.	***28, 45, 50–51, 77–79, 84–85, 103, 110–112, 156, 222, 273, 274, Catholics Believe 116

Grade Six

Schedule for Teaching Catholic Prayers

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross 	every prayer starts with the Sign of the Cross—also check pg. 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meal Prayers 	241 Faith Fact 242
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spontaneous Prayer 	27, 71, 200, 201, 274 Refer to the diversity of prayer rituals using spontaneous prayers such as: Spontaneous Prayers of Praise —54, 80, 98, 106, 114, 150, 184 Sorrow —46, 202 Petition —132, 166, 210, 218
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Father 	97, 238, 244
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hail Mary 	238
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glory Be 	238
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angel of God 	presented in K–Gr. 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morning Offering 	242
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act of Contrition 	240
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rosary 	226, 246, 248
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apostles' Creed 	228
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hail Holy Queen 	248
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eternal Rest Prayer 	244
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations of the Cross 	246
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Michael Prayer 	Teacher/catechist should present the St Michael's Prayer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer to the Holy Spirit 	243

• Act of Faith	239
• Act of Love	243
• Act of Hope	243
• Memorare	247
• Anima Christi	Presented in a later grade level.

NOTES

**Correlation of Call to Faith
(Grade 7 Single Volume and Thematic Approach)
To the Diocese of Lafayette in Indiana
Junior High Religion Curriculum Guidelines**

This correlation of ***Call to Faith, 7th grade Single Volume Edition and the Thematic Approach, to the Diocese of Lafayette in Indiana Religion Curriculum Guidelines Junior High Level*** provides page references from only the *Student Editions*, Gr. 7 single volume and the seven Faith booklets.

Call to Faith— in both thematic Faith Booklets and a single volume book format—promotes dynamic, age—appropriate faith learning and life application for the young adolescents. The *Catechist/Teacher Editions* include optional activities, scripture background, justice and peace connections, liturgy links, and lectionary links.

Call to Faith website (www.osvcurriculum.com) provides additional class activities; faith—sharing questions based on the Sunday cycle of readings; and supplemental instructional resources to help implement word, worship, and service in the catechetical experience.

In the **Thematic approach, the Faith Booklets** feature engaging stories on relevant themes and topics. Scripture and Tradition, meaningful activities, faith at home resources and a variety of excellent features such as: *Faith in Action lessons, Go to the Source, Check this Out, Catholics Believe, Global Data, Catholics Today, Where to Find it and Faith Walk*. These features are cited in the correlation.

The **Single volume student editions** helps young adolescents deepen their faith through compelling stories, Scripture, appealing activities, prayers, and a variety of excellent features such as: *Faith in Action lessons, Go to the Source, Check this Out, Catholics Believe, Global Data, Where it happened and Words of Faith*. These features are cited in the correlation.

[Call to Faith](#) contains a systematic and intentional use of activities to re—enforce all of the following objectives. In some cases these activities are referenced.

Grade Seven and the Thematic Faith booklets

Goal #1 – To introduce the Gospels as Good News that contains the very words and life of Christ.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....	
	Grade 7	Faith Booklets
7.1.1 Describe how Jesus went beyond the Old Testament understanding of One God who entered into covenant with His people to reveal that God was a community of love and that Jesus' coming to earth is an invitation for us to enter into that community and that through our reception of the Holy Spirit (in Baptism and Confirmation) we are empowered to live out the demands of that relationship.	10–11, 32–35, 37, 118, 159	Jesus Christ 32–35, Catholics believe 37 Revelation 3–9, 14–19, 34–36, 39, Catholics Believe 19 Church 32 Trinity 42
7.1.2 Explain how God becoming a man in the Incarnation enables us to have a relationship with a PERSON who is able to sympathize with our weakness because He shares fully in our humanity.	52, 62–63, 64, 66–67, Catholics Believe 67	Revelation 8, 34, 36 Trinity 6–7, Check this out 7 What about it? 10, 14–17, Catholics Believe 37 Jesus Christ 4–7, 34, 42–43 Catholics Believe 9 Sacraments 55
7.1.3 Miracles (pre–Ascension)—List some of Jesus' miracles (SEE HANDOUT 7–4) and describe how Jesus' miracles validated his teachings, were dependent upon people's faith, and prepared them to understand His coming Passion, Death, and Resurrection.	***35, 66	***Revelation 25, 37 Jesus Christ 8, 22, Check this out– 7, Also Checkout–Go to the Source 25–26
7.1.4 Miracles (post Ascension)—Describe how Jesus continues to work miracles in His Church (both in Scripture and today) as seen by the Apostles healing in His name and administering of the Sacraments. Explain how these miracles are to help us grow in holiness, not to satisfy our curiosity about supernatural things (e.g. Ouija boards, horoscopes, etc).	***67	***Revelation 25, 37 Jesus Christ 8
7.1.5 Define " parable " and list some of the key parables from Jesus' teaching. Describe possible applications of these parables for our own moral lives and for our relationship with God as members of His Church.	***21, 105, 311	***Jesus Christ 15
7.1.6 Explain that the differences in the same accounts of the Synoptics (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) are due to their audiences and cultural/personal differences. (For example, compare and contrast the Temptation in the Desert in Matthew 4:1–11, Mark 1:12–13, and Luke 4:1–13)	***22–23	***Revelation 26–27

7.1.7 Identify the audience, symbol, and aspect of Christ associated with each evangelist Matthew (Jews, angel, prophet—fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy), Mark (Romans, lion, kingly—Christ not Caesar is true king), Luke (Gentiles, steer, priesthood of Christ) and John (universal Church, eagle, divinity of Christ).	***22–23	***Revelation 26–27
7.1.8 Identify the very words of Christ in the Gospels that are the basis of the Sacraments (both matter and form—SEE SACRAMENTS HANDOUT APPENDIX 7–7) and the institution of the Church in Matthew 16. Describe how they come directly from Christ and not from the invention of the Church.	***The form and matter of the Sacraments was presented in Gr. 5 and expanded on 218–223, 242, 245, 246,	***The form and matter of the Sacraments was presented in Gr. 5, and expanded on: Sacraments 16–19, 24, 29, 34, 37, 38, 44,

Goal #2 – To describe Liturgy, especially the Eucharist, as the source and summit of the Christian life.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....	
	Grade 7	Faith Booklets
7.2.1 Give the Scriptural basis in New Testament of each Sacrament (SEE HANDOUT APPENDIX 7–7)	***The scriptural roots of the Sacraments was presented in Gr. 2,3,5 and expanded on: 218–223, 242, 245, 246,	***The scriptural roots of the Sacraments was presented in Gr. 2,3,5 and expanded on: Sacraments 16–19, 24, 29, 34, 37, 38, 44,
7.2.2 Describe the steps of Christian Initiation in the RCIA model as based upon the New Testament . Identify keys words related to those steps (inquiry, catechumen, elect, neophyte, scrutiny, exorcism, illumination, purification and enlightenment, mystagogy) (SEE HANDOUT APPENDIX 7–6)	229–231	Sacraments 24–25
7.2.3 Describe the significance of the wording of the prayers of the Liturgy (especially Mass) in teaching us how we ought to live— <i>"lex orandi, lex credendi"</i> (as we worship, so we shall live). Explain that what we pray at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is just as important as how we pray it.	***160–163, 222–223, 234–235	***Sacraments 4–9, 14–19, 28–29

Goal #3 – To illustrate how Jesus and Mary are models of prayer for every Christian.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....	
	Grade 7	Faith Booklets
7.3.1 Analyze the seven petitions in the Our Father and based on them describe some of the implications	***Elements of the Lord's prayer was	***Elements of the Lord's prayer was presented in Gr.

<p>for our lives. Use the Lord's Prayer as a model to incorporate all forms of prayer (blessing, petition, intercession, thanksgiving and praise).</p>	<p>presented in Gr. 6 and expanded on 162, Catholics Today 274</p>	<p>6 and expanded on Kingdom of God—Catholics Today 6 Church 36</p>
<p>7.3.2 Describe Mary's prayer life (epitomized in her Magnificat and at the Wedding at Cana) and explain how her prayer demonstrates what our position before God should be and how she acts as our mother, model, and mediatrix.</p>	<p>***65, 260, 308</p>	<p>***Trinity 17 Kingdom of God 34–35 "Check this out" 35 Faith Walk 35 Sacraments 56 Jesus Christ 5 Revelation 56</p>
<p>7.3.3 Describe how the Beatitudes, as the heart of Jesus' preaching, complete God's plan for our happiness as begun in the Ten Commandments. Describe how we can live out the Beatitudes and explain how they counter the 7 deadly sins and help us live out our lives in the Kingdom.</p>	<p>***Beatitudes 108–109, 310 Capital sins– Check this out 180</p>	<p>***Beatitudes Jesus Christ 14–19 Catholic Practices 62 Revelation 18–19, 34–39 Kingdom of God 18–19 Church 26–28 Morality 56 Capital sins Morality– Faith Walk 5</p>
<p>7.3.4 Describe Jesus' prayer life and His personal relationship with the Father (e.g. He prayed in solitude, prayed often, prayed in the Temple, showed that God hears our prayers, prayed before major decisions, set aside time at the beginning of the day to pray, and made prayer a priority). Based on that model, describe how we should imitate it.</p>	<p>***78–79, 138–139, 162–163</p>	<p>***Trinity 4, 27, 37 Faith Walk 5 & 28, Live Our Faith & What about it? 10, 29, 37 Sacraments 4, 55–56, 57, 58 Church 8, 36–37, 54 Live your Faith 37 Kingdom of God 27, 37 Catholics Today 6 Jesus 42–43 Sacraments 4 Revelation 47</p>
<p>7.3.5 Define virtue and use the HANDOUT APPENDIX 7–9 to differentiate theological and cardinal virtues, infused/acquired virtues, connection of the virtues to the gifts of the Holy Spirit, and the deadly sins the virtues counter.</p>	<p>***180, 200–205, 284–285, 313</p>	<p>***Morality 6–9, 24–27 Kingdom of God 15</p>
<p>7.3.6 Engage in Lectio Divina (Praying the Scriptures) (SEE HANDOUT APPENDIX 7–3)</p>	<p>***24 Catholics Today 24 The students have practiced Breaking Open the Word since Gr. 1 through Gr. 6. It was not Lectio Divina, however, the teacher/catechist could easily introduce it given the students understanding of praying scriptures.</p>	<p>***Revelation–28, 53 Catholics today 28 The students have practiced Breaking Open the Word since Gr. 1 through Gr. 6. It was not Lectio Divina, however, the teacher/catechist could easily introduce it given the students understanding of praying scriptures.</p>

Goal #4 – To deepen our understanding of the foundation and life of the early Church as described in the New Testament.

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes Knowledge of Faith.

CONTENT	***Because of the spiral approach to curriculum, the concept and teaching about some of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in this grade on....	
	Grade 7	Faith Booklets
7.4.1 List the 12 Apostles, where (according to tradition) they went, and how they died (SEE HANDOUT APPENDIX 7–8).	***Teacher/catechist should offer this as a project when presenting Looking Back 136	***Teacher/catechist should offer this as a project when presenting Church 42–43 Looking Back 6 Jesus Christ 24–27
7.4.2 Roman Empire and Jews—Describe the political and religious situation at the time of the birth of Christ Identify Alexander the Great, Hellenism, the Maccabees, and the Roman Empire.	***Teacher/catechist should offer this as a project when presenting 62–67	***Teacher/catechist should offer this as a project when presenting Trinity 14–19
7.4.3 Describe how Jesus chose the 12 Apostles (based on prayer) from the larger group of disciples and explain how he formed them during the three years of His public ministry, so that after Pentecost they might be the foundation (like the 12 tribes of Israel were in the Old Testament) for uniting God's family as the People of God (i.e., the Church).	***Looking Back 136	***Church 4–6, 42–43, 46–47 Looking Back 6 Jesus Christ 24–27
7.4.4 Describe how the events of Pentecost (50 days after Easter) characterized the life of the early Church (the first novena—gathered in prayer with Mary in the Upper Room, the dependence of the Church on the Holy Spirit, the necessity to proclaim the Good News , the call to conversion, and the leadership of Peter—the Pope, source of unity).	***74–75, Catholics Today 74	***Church 6–7, 14–17, 42–44, 46 Trinity 24–25, Catholics Today 24
7.4.5 Describe the influence of Saint Stephen's martyrdom on Saint Paul and explain the events that led up to Saint Paul's conversion.	***97 Stephen was presented in Gr. 5 on page 212	***Jesus Christ 27 Stephen was presented in Gr. 5 on page 212
7.4.6 Identify the communities that Saint Paul traveled to, evangelized, and established churches. Describe how his epistles were written as a way for him to continue and tailor the catechesis and formation of those communities in light of their specific circumstances/cultures.	***50, 146–147 , 158, Check this out 285 Where it happened 50, 150 Refer to OSV's publication <i>Journey through the New Testament, Jesus The Word & Son of the Living God</i> for an intensive approach to	***Church 16–17, 24–25, 32, 46 Looking Back 16 Trinity 4–5 Where it happened 4 Kingdom of God Check this out 15 Revelation 53 Catholics Today 15 Refer to OSV's publication <i>Journey through the New Testament, Jesus The Word & Son of the Living God</i> for an intensive approach to

	scriptural investigation on the Epistles.	scriptural investigation on the Epistles.
7.4.7 Describe how the organization of the Epistles in the Bible is not based on chronological order, but by author (Pauline / Catholic) and that the Pauline Epistles / Catholic Epistles are then sub grouped by community / individual in order from longest to shortest (SEE HANDOUT APPENDIX 7–1).	300 The student should refer to Go to the Source for numerous citations of the Epistles and refer to OSV's publication <i>Journey through the New Testament ,Jesus The Word & Son of the Living God</i> for an intensive approach to scriptural investigation on the Epistles	Revelation 62 The student should refer to Go to the Source for numerous citations of the Epistles and refer to OSV's publication <i>Journey through the New Testament ,Jesus The Word & Son of the Living God</i> for an intensive approach to scriptural investigation on the Epistles.

Schedule for Teaching Catholic Prayers

Single Volume

Thematic Approach

Gr. 7

Faith Booklets

• Sign of the Cross	308	Trinity 63 Revelation 63
• Meal Prayers	Presented in Grades K–6	Presented in Grades K–6
• Spontaneous Prayer	78–79, 138–139, 162–163 or refer to the diversity of prayer experiences at the end of each lesson.	Trinity 4, 27, 37 Faith Walk 5 & 28, Live Our Faith & What About It? 10, 29, 37 Sacraments 4, 55–56, 57, 58 Church 8, 36–37, 54 Live Your Faith 37 Kingdom of God 27, 37 Catholics Today 6 Jesus 42–43 Revelation 47
• Our Father	162, 308, Catholics Today 274	Kingdom of God – Catholics Today 6 Church 36–37, 63 Trinity 63 Jesus Christ 63 Revelation 63
• Hail Mary	Presented in Grades K–6	Presented in Grades K–6
• Glory Be	308	Trinity 63
• Angel of God	Presented in Gr. 1–3	Presented in Gr. 1–3

• Morning Offering	Presented in Grades K–6	Presented in Grades K–6
• Act of Contrition	309	Presented in Grades K–6
• Rosary	92	Kingdom of God 62
• Apostles' Creed	301	Church 63 Trinity 62
• Hail Holy Queen	Presented in Gr. 4–6	Presented in Gr. 4–6
• Eternal Rest Prayer	Presented in Gr. 6	Presented in Gr. 6
• Stations of the Cross	Presented in Gr. 4–6	Kingdom of God 63
• St. Michael Prayer	Presented in Grades K–6	Presented in Grades K–6
• Prayer to the Holy Spirit	Presented in Grades K–6	Presented in Grades K–6
• Act of Faith	Presented in Grades 1–6	Revelation 63
• Act of Love	Presented in Grades 1–6	Revelation 63
• Act of Hope	Presented in Grades 1–6	Revelation 63
• Memorare	Presented in an earlier grade	Presented in an earlier grade
• Anima Christi	Presented in a later grade level	Presented in a later grade level
• Peace Prayer	Presented in an earlier grade	Presented in an earlier grade
• Nicene Creed	66, 301	Church 62 Jesus Christ 62
• Angelus/Regina Caeli	Presented in an earlier grade	Presented in an earlier grade
• Divine Praises	302	Sacraments 62
• Peace Prayer	Presented in an earlier grade	Presented in an earlier grade

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