

Diocese of Oakland
RELIGION
CURRICULUM STANDARDS
Transitional Kindergarten – 8th Grade



Catholic School Department
Diocese of Oakland
Approved 2017
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The Catholic Schools Department of the Diocese of Oakland expresses gratitude to the Staff Development Committee for its work in revising and updating our Religion Curriculum Standards.

The special character of the Catholic school and its Catholic Identity is the underlying reason for its existence. It is precisely the quality of the religious instruction integrated into the overall education of the students. Our educational goals are rooted in Christ and the Gospel.

These revised standards are based on the current Catechism of the Catholic Church, Doctrine and Tradition of the Catholic Church as well as Sacred Scripture. They provide for and encourage authentic experiences of faith and emphasize Christian Service.

It is the hope of the committee that with these standards, we will be able to continue to foster quality religious education programs in our Catholic schools.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of Religious Education for the Diocese of Oakland is to assist students in fostering a relationship with Christ through prayer, sacraments, scripture, and knowledge of Roman Catholic doctrine. The teachers will be witnesses of the Catholic faith in providing an atmosphere for evangelization and catechesis with emphasis on building a Catholic Identity within the community. Recognizing the primary role of parents as first witnesses of faith, the teachers will work to assist the parents in communicating faith to their children relying on the energizing powers of the Holy Spirit.

CATHOLIC IDENTITY

“Catholic identity is not measured in individual standards, but in the overall environment, and is greater than all standards.”

Tom Butler, Diocese of Stockton, California

ELEMENTS OF CATHOLIC IDENTITY WITHIN THE SCHOOL (Adapted from WCEA):

1. Opportunities to participate in **Prayer and Sacraments**
2. Active partnership with **Parents as Primary Educators** with focus on the spiritual development of the child
3. Engagement in acts of **Service** as Christ did as an example for us to follow
4. Widespread use of **Signs and Sacramentals** in keeping with participation in the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church
5. **Evangelization** along with the incorporation of the Good News within all academic disciplines

INTRODUCTION

The Religion Curriculum Guideline Standards have been developed by a committee of principals and teachers in the Diocese of Oakland. The outcomes have been organized and structured to be in alignment with the Catechism of the Catholic Church.

These outcomes are intended to give direction to teachers in planning their lessons and guidance for faculties in enriching the curriculum and providing needed in-services for teachers of religion.

The student performance outcomes, rather than textbooks, should be the focus for planning the religion curriculum. The textbook and supplemental materials are tools to teach and enhance the curriculum and should be used to support and achieve the student outcomes. The teacher should be teaching to the outcomes, not the text.

All religion textbooks used in the Catholic schools of the Diocese of Oakland must be in conformity with the Catechism of the Catholic Church and appear on the Conformity Listing of Catechetical Texts and Series published by the United States Catholic Conference of Bishops Committee on Catechesis.

This document is organized into three major sections for each grade level (with the following sub categories):

I. We Believe

- Bible
- Creed
- Church History
- Mary as Model
- Communion of Saints

II. We Worship

- Sacraments
- Liturgy
- Prayer

III. We Live

- Christian Morality
- Family Life
- Baptismal Call and Discipleship (Catholic Social Teachings)
- Stewardship
- Ecumenism

Additional Information and Addendums include:

- **Catholic Social Teachings**
- **Service Learning** – Best Practices in Service Learning are encourage to help students actively practice their faith
- **Best Practices for Teaching Religion** – adapted from the WCEA Appendix F
- **Glossary of Terms**
- **Key Scripture References** relate scripture to the content of the grade level and should be used whenever possible in classroom instruction as appropriate to age and grade level.
- **Prayers, Devotions and Practices** to be learned and used at each grade level are identified. Although prayers are introduced and mastered at certain grade levels, it is expected that these prayers will continue to be reinforced in every grade level thereafter. Includes **Prayers at Mass** – from The New Roman Missal.

Diocese of Oakland Religion Standards Guideline Chart by Grade Level – PK/TK-5

Standards	PK/TK	Kindergarten	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
We Believe							
Bible							
Gen 1:1-31 2:1-28 Luke 1:26-30 2:41-52 Mk 14:32-36 Acts 2:1-42	Tell how the Bible is a Holy Book that contains stories of God’s creation and of Jesus’ life on earth	Tell how the Bible is a Holy book of God’s Word to us that tells the story of God’s saving love for us	Explain how the Bible is a sacred book inspired by the Holy Spirit, that reveals God’s love for us in the Old Testament and the New Testament	Explain how the Bible is a sacred collection of books inspired by the Holy Spirit, the revealed and written Word of God including how Jesus is the greatest sign of God’s love	Articulate why the Bible is special to the church and state how the Holy Spirit inspired people to write the Bible and how God speaks to us through the Bible and the Church	Explain how the Bible is the inspired, written Word of God in which God reveals himself and his plan of creation and Salvation most fully in his own Son, Jesus Christ in the New Testament Gospel stories	Explain how the Bible is the inspired written Word of God and how the Old Testament tells the story of God’s Covenant with his people and the New Testament reveals that Jesus Christ is the new and everlasting Covenant
Lk 1:26-38 2:1-20 2:41-52 Mt 1:18-2:15 15:16	Recall Bible stories of God’s creation and Jesus’ life, death, and ascension into heaven	Recall that the Bible is made up of two parts: the Old Testament (prepares us for Jesus) and the New Testament (about Jesus and the church)	Explain how the Bible is made up of the Old Testament and New Testaments, and the four Gospel accounts are the most important books of the Bible that tell us about Jesus	Recall Old Testament and New testament stories about creation and the Fall, Jesus’ love for us, his miracle stories especially those related to the Eucharist and forgiveness	Explain how the Bible is made up of the Old Testament (that reveal God as creator and protector) and the New Testament (reveals the teachings of Jesus) identifying the four evangelists who wrote the Gospel accounts	Identify the first five books of the Old Testament as the Pentateuch, the Jewish Torah, the Psalms as prayers that speak of God’s mercy and forgiveness, and the 4 gospels which are named for the four evangelist Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John	Explain a few of the similarities and differences of the four Gospel writers’ accounts

Creed							
	Tell how our Creed tells others what we believe as Catholics	Explain that sharing our Creed tells others what we believe	Describe how the Church helps us to understand what to believe in the Creed (know key phrases of the Apostles Creed such as One God, Father Almighty, Jesus his only Son)	Define creed and state how the Nicene Creed is the one we usually profess at mass and the Apostles creed is recited with the Rosary	Explain how we profess what we believe about God when we pray the creeds of the church and how the Apostles Creed is a summary of what the Church has believed since the time of the Apostles	Explain how the creeds of the Church are short summaries of the essential concepts of the faith of the Church	Explain the meaning of the Creed (including the four Marks of the Church - one, holy, catholic, and apostolic)
	Make the sign of the Cross and tell how God is Father, Son, and the Holy Spirit, three Divine Persons	Show respect for the Sign of the Cross and identify God the Father as the first person of the Trinity, Jesus Christ as the second person of the Trinity, and the Holy Spirit as the third person of the Trinity	Explain how God the Father is the First person of the Holy Trinity (who is almighty and can do all things), God the Son is the Second Person of the Holy Trinity (who came to save us), and God the Holy Spirit is the Third Person of the Holy Trinity (who helps and teaches us to live as children of God and followers of Jesus)	Name and explain the three persons of the Holy Trinity (three persons in one God) and how the Trinity is central to the mystery of our faith	Identify some characteristics of God (all knowing, almighty, all merciful, all just, all present, all loving, perfect)	Name God as Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and distinguish the roles of the Holy Trinity as Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier	Explain how the Holy Trinity is the central belief of the faith of the Church
	Begin to understand that Jesus is God and man, Son of God and Son of Mary	Begin to understand and recognize that Jesus is both God and human	Recall that Jesus was both fully God and fully human	Explain incarnation as Jesus is both the Son of God and Son of Mary; Jesus is truly God and truly man	Know that Incarnation refers to God entering our world with a human nature	Recall that God the Father, sent God the Son, Jesus Christ as our Redeemer	Explain how the mystery of the Trinity is most fully revealed in Jesus Christ, the true God, who became man without giving up being God
	Begin to understand	Tell how God makes	Explain how we are	Explain how regular	Articulate how	Name the gifts and	Describe how

	holy in reference to the Church and being close to God	the Church holy and how God wants us to be holy because we are children of God	called to holiness, to be close to God who is always good and loving	participation in the sacraments of Eucharist and Reconciliation can help them grow in virtue and holiness	practicing their Catholic faith helps them lead holy lives	fruits of the Holy Spirit and how they help us become closer to God and grow in holiness	participation in the sacraments help us lead a holy life
Church History							
Creation Stories Gen 1:1-31 2:1-25 Noah	Tell how God loves us and created all people, creatures and the world as a gift for all of us	Tell how God loves us and made the whole world and it is good	Describe how God is the creator who made the whole world out of love and every person in his image and likeness	Explain how God is the creator, who created things out of love and in his image and likeness	Explain how God alone is Creator, who made everyone and everything, who always cares for us and for all his creation, and who created people with a body and a soul, in his image and likeness	Explain how God is the Creator of all that is visible and invisible and how God cares for and loves us all and that people are created in the image and likeness of God	Explain how God is the Creator of everyone and everything, visible and invisible
	Know the story of Noah and the Ark	Tell how God made a special promise to Noah called a covenant	Define the word covenant and describe times when God made special covenants with His people	Explain how a Covenant is a sign of God's love and mercy and God made covenants with Noah, Abraham and Moses and how Jesus is the new and everlasting covenant, a sign of God's love and mercy	Explain how Jesus Christ is the Messiah, the Savior God promised to send and how Jesus announced the Good News of the Kingdom of God	Explain how God promised to send someone who would save all people from sin and how Jesus Christ is the Savior God promised to send	Explain how Jesus promised that he would not leave his disciples alone after he returned to the Father and he sent the Holy Spirit to guide the Church as her Advocate, Teacher, and Sanctifier
1Peter 2:9 Mt 1:18-2:15	Recognize the Pastor of your church and his role as the leader of the parish	Identify the parish Pastor who is the leader of the parish and the Bishop who is the head of our diocese by name	Name the pastor (the faith leader of the parish), bishop (the faith leader of the diocese), and the Pope (the visible head of the Church on	Explain the similarities and differences of the roles of the pastor, bishop, pope, deacon	Explain how Bishops and priests lead people in worshipping God and learning and living their faith	Explain how Bishops, priests, and deacons are ordained to serve the whole church	Explain how a pope is elected and what it takes for a priest or deacon to be ordained

			earth) and describe each person's role				
Lk 1:26-38 2:1-20 2:41-52 Mt 1:18-2:15 15:16	Recall Bible Stories of Jesus' life	Recall Bible Stories of Jesus' life	Explain how Jesus suffered Death on the Cross to save all people from their sins, how God the Father raised his Son, Jesus from death to new life (called the Resurrection)	Explain how before he returned to his Father in Heaven, Jesus promised the Father would send the Holy Spirit who came to the disciples on Pentecost and how Pentecost was the beginning of the church	Explain Jesus' life – how he grew in age and wisdom, obeying Mary and Joseph, announced the Good News of the Kingdom of God, suffered and died on the Cross to save all people from their sins, died and was buried, he rose from the dead three days later, and forty days after death ascended to the Father in Heaven and how on Pentecost, the Holy Spirit came to the disciples and helped them teach others about Jesus	Explain how at the start of his public ministry, Jesus announced that he was the Promised One of God, how Jesus celebrated the Last Supper during Passover before he was crucified, how he suffered and died on the cross for us, was raised from the dead, ascended to his Father in Heaven	Explain how Jesus promised the Father would send the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to teach the disciples how to help the church continue the work of God
Mary as Model							
Lk 1:26-38 2:1-20 Mt 1:18-2:15 Mk 15:16	Tell how Mary is the Mother of Jesus and how Mary is our mother too	Know that Mary is the Mother of Jesus and chosen by God for this unique role	Describe how Jesus is the Son of God, the only son of Mary	Explain how Mary is the Mother of God, the greatest saint of all	Explain how God the Father chose Mary to be the mother of his Son, Jesus	Explain how Jesus is both the Son of God and the Son of Mary	Explain how the Virgin Mary is the Mother of the Church
	Tell how Mary is our model of holiness	Tell how Mary is our mother too	Describe how Mary loved and trusted God and how Mary's example helps us trust in God and live our	Know titles of Mary: Mother of God, Mary our Mother, and Mother of the Church	Explain the significance of the Annunciation and how Mary said yes to God)	Articulate how Mary can be an example of a life of virtue and discipleship	Understand the implications of Mary's "yes" to God as a model for our lives and why

			faith				we are also called by God to say “yes” as Mary did
	Begin to understand Mary as part of the Holy Family	Tell how Mary, Joseph, and Jesus are the Holy Family	Tell how Mary, Joseph, and Jesus are the Holy Family and how our own families are a community of faith (the domestic church)	Identify Feast days that honor Mary	Identify Mary as model of the Church and know when we celebrate her	Know the solemnities and feast days in honor of Mary and know the meaning of the Immaculate Conception	Celebrate days in honor of Mary
Communion of Saints							
	Listen to stories of saints who are heroes of our faith and part of the family of the church in heaven	Tell how saints are heroes of our faith who live with God in heaven	Describe how the Saints are holy people and heroes of the church who provide us with examples of how to live as followers of Jesus	Name some days that celebrate the saints (memorials)	Recognize how they belong to the Communion of Saints in the Church	Explain how the Church is the Communion of Saints and the Body of Christ and how Saints are those people whose love for God is stronger than their love for anyone or anything else	Explain how the Church, the Body of Christ, is made up of the lay faithful, the ordained, and members of the consecrated life and how all the members of the church work together to prepare for the coming of the Kingdom of God
	Know the saint name of your parish	Know the patron saint of your parish and tell their story	Name the patron saint of your parish and tell their story	Know and celebrate the parish’s patron saint	Know the feast of the parish’s patron saint	Know the story of holy men and women in the church	Realize saints come from all walks of life
	Begin to understand that angels were created by God and that God has given each of us a Guardian Angel who watches over us and to whom	Know that angels have been created by God and that God has given each of us a Guardian Angel to watch over and protect us	Recall the role of angels as God’s messengers and that we each have a Guardian Angel who watches over and protects us	Know the guardian angel prayer and the value of praying to your guardian angel	Know the guardian angel prayer and explain the value of praying to your guardian angel	Explain how your guardian angel is there to listen to you and protect you	Explain how your guardian angel is there to listen to you and protect you

	we can pray						
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Standards	PK/TK	Kindergarten	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
We Worship							
Sacraments							
Ex 16:1-35 Mt 3:13-17 28:16-20 Mk 1:9-11 16:15-18 Lk 3:21-22 Ps 32 Mk 2:1-12	Begin to understand the definition of Sacrament	Describe the seven sacraments as gifts of grace that share God's love and bring us closer to Jesus	Explain how the Sacraments are the seven signs and celebrations of God's love and grace that Jesus gave the church	Explain the meaning of a sacrament as effective signs of God's grace and how we worship God when we celebrate the sacraments with words and actions	Define sacraments as an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace	Identify ways we encounter God through the sacraments, and explain how the Seven Sacraments have been given to the Church by Christ	Identify the outward signs and symbols of each sacrament (water, manna, oil, laying on of hands) and their reference in scripture
	Begin to understand that Baptism is a sacrament	Tell how baptism makes us members of the church and children of God	Name the <u>Sacraments of Initiation</u> (Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation) and state that Baptism is the first Sacrament, when we receive the Gift of the Holy Spirit, when Original Sin and any other sin is forgiven, and when we become members of the Body of Christ and are called Catholics	<u>Sacraments of Initiation</u> Identify the Sacraments of Initiation and explain how Baptism is the first of seven Sacrament we receive and how the Sacrament of Baptism joins us to Christ and makes us members of the Church	<u>Sacraments of Initiation</u> Explain how the Sacraments of Christian initiation lay the foundation for our lives as disciples of Jesus and how Baptism joins us to Christ and to the Church, called the Body of Christ	<u>Sacraments of Initiation</u> Explain how Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist are the three Sacraments of Christian Initiation in which we are fully joined to Christ and become full members of the Church and how every person who is baptized has a vocation to know, love and serve God and do the work of the church	<u>Sacraments of Initiation</u> Explain the three Sacraments of Initiation and how God's sanctifying grace is revealed in these sacraments and how all the baptized are called to continue the work of Christ, to build up the Church, and to prepare the way for the coming of the Kingdom of God
	Begin to identify objects that are "holy" and how they should be handled with reverence	Identify holy water as being blessed and name and recognize sacramentals (holy water, crucifix, holy oil, tabernacle, Book of Gospels, statues, Stations of the Cross)	Define and tell the difference between sacraments and sacramentals	Explain how sacramentals are holy objects and holy actions	State the meaning of sacramentals and how they can be incorporated in daily life	Explain the meaning of sacramentals and their presence in daily life	Name and explain the liturgical symbols associated with each of the sacraments
				Explain how Confirmation is	Explain how Confirmation	Explain what special gifts are received	Explain how in Confirmation we are

				received after the Sacrament of Baptism, and how in Confirmation, the Holy Spirit strengthens us to live our Baptism by giving us Spiritual Gifts to help us love and serve God and one another	strengthens our Baptism and helps us to live as Jesus' followers	through the Sacrament of Confirmation (the Gifts of the Holy Spirit and the Fruits of the Holy Spirit)	sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit, and the graces of Baptism are strengthened and how with the Gifts of the Holy Spirit, we are empowered to continue the mission of Christ
				<u>Sacraments of Healing</u> Explain how contrition, confession, penance, and absolution are always part of Reconciliation and how in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, we ask for and receive forgiveness for our sins	<u>Sacraments of Healing</u> Identify the symbols and explain how in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, God forgives us for our sins when we are truly sorry and how the Holy Spirit helps us to not sin again	<u>Sacraments of Healing</u> Explain how Jesus continues his work of healing and forgiveness through the Church and how in the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick, our faith and trust in God are made stronger	<u>Sacraments of Healing</u> Explain how through the Anointing of the Sick, those who are seriously ill, weakened because of old age, or dying are joined to the suffering of Christ and receive strength and courage (a person may receive the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick more than once)
				<u>Sacraments at the Service of Communion</u> Identify and describe the two sacraments in Service of Communion (Marriage and Holy Orders)	<u>Sacraments at the Service of Communion</u> Identify and describe the two sacraments in Service of Communion and explain how in Matrimony a baptized man and a baptized woman	<u>Sacraments at the Service of Communion</u> Explain how matrimony unites a baptized man and a baptized woman in a lifelong bond of faithful love to serve the Church, how the couple being married are the ministers of this Sacrament, and	<u>Sacraments at the Service of Communion</u> Explain how in Holy Orders, a baptized man is consecrated to serve the whole church as a bishop, priest, or deacon

					become a sign of God's love in the world	how in their daily lives, a married couple serves each other, their family, and others with love	
Liturgy							
Mt 26:25-30 Mk 14:12-28 Jn 6:32-58 Acts 2:42-44	Tell how Sunday is a special day, the Lord's Day	Tell how Sunday is a special day when we should attend Mass	Describe how Sunday is the Lord's Day and how Mass is the most important celebration of the Church	Explain why we should set aside Sunday (the Sabbath) to worship in church	Recognize Sunday as the Lord's Day and explain how the liturgy is the Church's public worship of God a form of communal prayer in which we thank God and ask God for whatever we need	Explain how the liturgy is the official public prayer of the Church and calls everyone to active participation	Explain how the Liturgy is the Church's work of worshipping God
	Identify Church as a place where all people join together to worship, to thank and serve God and one another	Describe Church as a place where as a community we join together to worship and to thank and serve God and one another	Describe the Church as a building, where the people in the building come together to worship, thank and serve God and others	Explain how the Church is the Body of Christ and how the Mass is the most important celebration of the Church where everyone at Mass has a part to play	Explain how the Church is the holy people of God called to live holy lives and how Catholics have the obligation to take part in the Mass on Sundays	Explain how the liturgy of the Church is her work of worshipping God, how in the liturgy, we are made sharers of the Pascal Mystery, and how the Church celebrates and shares in God's plan of Salvation	Explain how the Eucharist is the center of Christian life
	Experience the "Body of Christ" as who we are when we pray together and use our hands to help others	Begin to understand and identify the "Body of Christ" as who we are all together as we pray together and serve one another	Articulate that Jesus is present with us at Mass, especially in the Eucharist	Exhibit reverence for Holy Communion, and explain the Real Presence of Jesus, who is truly present in the Bread and Wine that is consecrated during the liturgy	Introduce the concept of transubstantiation and associate it with the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist	Recognize Mass as a time to hear scriptures proclaimed and experience the Real Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist	Recall and explain the term and concept of Transubstantiation and the Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament of Eucharist
	Associate their parish	State that the	Explain how at mass,	Explain the order of	Explain how the	Recognize and discuss	Explain how the

	church with the place where their community, God's family, joins in prayer together	Catholic Church is the family of God and we are God's people, and that Church is where we come together each Sunday to remember the words and actions of Jesus at the Last Supper	we listen to the readings from the Bible (including the Gospel - the Good News that Jesus told about God's love and parables that help us to know, love, and serve God)	the Mass (Introductory Rites gathers us and prepares is to worship, Liturgy of the Word is the first main part of the mass, the Gospel is the main part of the Liturgy of the Word, we receive the Body and Blood of Jesus in Holy Communion, and at the end of Mass we receive God's blessing and are sent forth to glorify God on a mission as messengers of the Gospel)	Liturgy of the Word is the first main part of the Mass (which includes readings from the Old Testament, the Responsorial Psalm, and the Gospel from the New Testament) and the second main part is the Liturgy of the Eucharist, when we celebrate what Jesus did at the Last Supper	the meaning of the Eucharistic Prayers	Passover is the Jewish feast that celebrates God freeing the Israelites from slavery and leading them to new life, how the Paschal Mystery is Jesus' Passion, Death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension, and how by his Paschal Mystery, Christ freed people from sin and death, gaining for all the promise and hope of eternal life
	Tell how we celebrate special seasons – Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Feast Days and recognize the colors associated with each season	Tell how we celebrate special seasons – Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Feast Days and recognize the colors associated with each season	Associate Jesus' life with the celebration of important Holy Days in the Church Calendar (Advent, Holy Week, Easter, Feast Days) and recognize the colors associated with each season	Describe how the church has special times and seasons of the year called the liturgical year and associate the colors to each season	Explain how the church's year of worship is called the liturgical year which begins with Advent	Explain how the church's year of worship is called the liturgical year and identify the holy days of the church calendar	Explain how the liturgical year is the Church's cycle of worship with three sets of readings – one for each year
	Recite basic mass responses	Recite basic mass responses	Recite basic mass responses	Recite mass responses	Recite mass responses	Recite and explain the intent behind the mass responses	Recite and explain the intent behind the mass responses
	Plan a mass with the teacher's help	Plan a mass with the teacher's help	Plan a mass with the teacher's help	Plan a mass with the teacher's help	Plan a mass with the teacher's help	Plan a mass with the teacher's help including writing original prayers of intercessions	Plan a mass with the teacher's help including writing original prayers of intercessions

Prayer							
Mt 6:5-15	Tell how Jesus prayed and how he taught us to pray at home, school, and church	Tell how Jesus prayed and taught us to pray at all times and in all places	Explain how Jesus taught us to pray anywhere and anytime	Recognize how we can pray alone and with others	Explain how Jesus taught us to talk and listen to God the Father and to pray with trust	Explain how the Church is a people of prayer	Describe what it means to pray and how one can prepare to pray
	Begin to understand that prayer is talking to God	Recall a simple definition of prayer – talking and listening to God to sustain a relationship with him	Develop the practice of prayer - listening and talking to God - to form a relationship with and grow in love for God	Understand and experience prayer as a way to talk to and listen to God	Explain how we pray for ourselves and for other people and how we should thank and praise God for all our blessings	Know prayer is essential to our life with God and part of a Christian life	Describe what it means to pray
	Associate the Our Father as a prayer we say at Mass and in our daily lives	Be able to recite the Our Father and describe how Jesus prayed and taught his friends to pray the Lord's Prayer	Recite the Our Father and describe how Jesus taught us to pray using the Lord's Prayer	Recite the Our Father and explain what the prayer means	Explain how Jesus gave us a prayer to ask for what we need and to forgive others	Explain how Jesus taught us to call God "Our Father" in prayer and identify the seven petitions in the Our Father	Recite and explain the Our Father and explain when and why we say it during the liturgy
	Say prayers before meals and at the start and end of each day	Say prayers before meals and at the start and end of each day	Say prayers before meals and at the start and end of each day	Say and lead prayers before meals and at the start and end of each day	Say and lead prayers before meals and at the start and end of each day	Say and lead prayers before meals and at the start and end of each day	Say and lead prayers before meals and at the start and end of each day
	Prayers by Heart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Prayer to One's Guardian Angel • Grace before meals Prayers to Experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions • Silent Prayer • Our Father 	Prayers by Heart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Prayer to One's Guardian Angel • Grace before meals Prayers to Experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions • Silent Prayer • Our Father 	Prayers by Heart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Father • Hail Mary • Glory Be Prayers to Experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions • Silent Prayer • Our Father • Hail Mary 	Prayers by Heart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Father • Hail Mary • Glory Be • Act of Contrition Prayers to Experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions • Silent Prayer/Meditation 	Prayers by Heart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apostles Creed Prayers to Experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions • Silent Prayer/Meditation • Our Father 	Prayers by Heart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hail Holy Queen Prayers to Experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions • Silent Prayer/Meditation • Our Father • Hail Mary • The Rosary 	Prayers by Heart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joyful Mysteries Prayers to Experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions • Silent Prayer/Meditation • Our Father • Hail Mary • The Rosary

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hail Mary • The Rosary • Stations of the Cross • Faith Family Activities <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hail Mary • The Rosary • Stations of the Cross • Faith Family Activities <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rosary • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Choral Prayers • Faith Family Activities <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Father • Hail Mary • The Rosary • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Lectio Divina • Faith Family Activities • Reconciliation <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God • Lord's Prayer • Lamb of God • Gloria • Nicene/Apostles Creed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hail Mary • The Rosary • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Lectio Divina • Faith Family Activities • Reconciliation <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God • Lord's Prayer • Lamb of God • Gloria • Nicene/Apostles Creed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Lectio Divina • Faith Family Activities • Reconciliation <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God • Lord's Prayer • Lamb of God • Gloria • Nicene/Apostles Creed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Lectio Divina • Faith Family Activities • Reconciliation <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God • Lord's Prayer • Lamb of God • Gloria • Nicene/Apostles Creed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Lectio Divina • Faith Family Activities • Reconciliation <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God • Lord's Prayer • Lamb of God • Gloria • Nicene/Apostles Creed
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Standards	PK/TK	Kindergarten	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
We Live							
Christian Morality							
Ex 2-24 Ex 19:16-20:17 Mt 22:34-40 Mk 10:17-20 Lk 10:25-28	Tell how doing a good deed is a way to show God's love	Tell how we share God's love by caring for others	Explain how Jesus showed people that God cares for them and how we should care for others	Explain how all people are to be honored and respected	Show understanding that God gives us free will so that we might freely love, honor, and obey God	Explain how we are each created with a body and a soul and the soul is our spiritual part that makes us like God and lives forever	Recognize that God created human beings with a capacity to know and respond to God's will for our lives
Gen 2:7-25 3:1-24 Luke 15:11-32	Begin to name and distinguish right from wrong	Tell how there are right and wrong choices and that choices have consequences	Understand that we make choices (freewill) to love God and others	Explain how God gave us intellect and freewill to choose right from wrong	Define morality and describe ways to form our conscience by choosing right over wrong	Explain how sin is freely choosing to say or do something they know is against God's will and that living a moral life means taking into account how their actions, thoughts, and words affect others	Explain how when we live as images of God, we live holy lives and when we sin, we choose not to live holy lives and how this sin offends God and has consequences
	Begin to understand the word sin refers to when we hurt others and do not listen to God	Understand when we sin through selfish actions that can hurt ourselves and others	Explain how sin hurts our relationship with God and others	Explain how sin turns us away from God's love and deters us from living holy lives	Explain how following God's rules helps us to be happy, healthy, and holy	Explain how conscience and the virtues help us make good moral choices and demonstrate a moral decision making process	Explain how the Cardinal Virtues are good habits that help us to live holy lives
	Associate happiness with loving and being close to God and other people	Recognize that God loves us so much	Describe the Kingdom of God as happiness with God forever and how God loves all people and wants all people to come live with Him in Heaven	Explain how it is important for us to make wise choices and how making wise choices will help us find happiness in heaven	Explain how Jesus promised us the gift of eternal life and happiness in Heaven	Explain how God created all people to be happy with him now on Earth and forever in heaven	Explain how the Beatitudes guide us to prepare the way for the coming of the Kingdom of God, which will come about at the end of time
	Tell how it is important to say I am	Tell how it is important to say I am	Explain how when we say that we are sorry	Explain how all choices have	Explain how God gives us a	Explain how God created each of us	Explain how conscience is our

	sorry when we are wrong	sorry when we are wrong	(repentance), we show that we love God and others	consequences and wise choices show we are forming and following our consciences by choosing to live as Jesus taught	conscience to make good decisions and the grace to live a holy and happy life	with the gifts of an intellect and free will to help us make good moral decisions and how we are each created with emotions that influence our decisions to live holy lives and how God wants everyone to be blessed and truly happy	ability to know and judge what is right and what is wrong
	Begin to understand how the Holy Spirit is with us to help us make good choices and live as Jesus taught us	Tell how the Holy Spirit is with us to help us make good choices and live as Jesus taught us	Describe how the Holy Spirit can help when we have important choices to make	Explain how the Holy Spirit helps us make choices to live as children of God	Name the Gifts of the Holy Spirit	Explain how the Gifts of the Holy Spirit helps us to know and choose to live as followers of Jesus	Explore the term Social Sin and associate the term with problems in society
	State that the Ten Commandments are a set of rules just like we have rules at home and school	State that the Ten Commandments are ways God loves us and invites us to stay close to him and one another	Explain how the Ten Commandments are laws that God has given us to teach us how to live, love, and worship God, take part in the mass on Sundays, treat others with respect, tell the truth	Explain how God gave us the Ten Commandments, the golden rule, and proverbs to teach us to love and honor God, to love, honor, and respect other people and ourselves, and to live happy and holy lives	Explain how the Ten Commandments teach us to honor and respect people and the things that belong to them, teach us to be honest, truthful, kind, and generous, to honor the Lord's day, and to show we are friends of God when we keep our promise to live the Covenant	Explain how Jesus came to show us how to live the Ten Commandments that were given to Moses on Mount Sinai and how the Ten Commandments are the basic laws that teach us how to love God, and our neighbor as ourselves, and how the Commandments teach us how to worship only God, show love and respect for all that belongs to God, set aside one day a week as the Lord's Day, be responsible to	Explain how God revealed the Ten Commandments to guide us in making moral decisions (our privilege and responsibility to worship God, keeping the Lord's Day holy, obey and respect our parents and those in authority, be chaste and express our love and friendship for others in an appropriate way, not to take what does not belong to us, be truthful, be a good

						our family and neighbors, honor all human life as a sacred gift of God, respect the property of others, be honest and truthful, and be grateful and generous	steward)
		Describe the Great Commandment as loving God above all else and loving others as we love ourselves	Explain how Jesus taught that the greatest commandment is the Great Commandment which is the fulfillment of the Ten Commandments	Recite the Great Commandment of Love given by Jesus is a guide for making choices and a summary of all the commandments	Explain how the Beatitudes name the qualities and actions of people blessed by God and how the Beatitudes show ways Jesus wants his disciples to live	Explain how the Beatitudes fulfill the Ten Commandments and guide us in making choices that lead to the happiness that comes from being blessed by God	Explain how the Beatitudes show ways Jesus wants his disciples to live
	Begin to recognize the word virtue as a gift from God to do good things	Identify the word virtue as a gift from God to do good things	Recall the word virtue as a gift from God to do good things	Define venial and mortal sins	Give examples of venial and mortal sins	Recall personal sin can have different degrees such as venial and mortal	List the Cardinal Virtues and explain their effects on the life of a Christian
Family Life							
	Tell how Jesus was kind to all people and tells us to do the same	Tell how Jesus was kind to all people and tells us to do the same	Explain how God created all people and call us to be responsible stewards of the gift of life by showing God's love to others	Explain how God created all people and call us to be responsible stewards of the gift of life by showing God's love to others			
	Explain how our family helps us live our faith	Explain how our family helps us live our faith	Explain how our family helps us live our faith	Explain how Christian families are signs of Jesus' love in the world and how members of a family share their love for God and one another and are considered	Explain how through Baptism, we are united as people of God	Identify the Church community as the People of God who commit to leading holy, moral lives	

				the “church of the home” or family church			
From RCL Family Life (also counts for Safe Environment for multiple diocese)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created families • Families help one another • God gave each person a loving heart • God created each person with all kinds of feelings • God wants each person to grow and learn • God created all living things • God created boys and girls alike and different • A baby is a gift from God to the family • God gives us friends • Jesus teaches us how to help others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created all kinds of families • Family members help one another • God gave each person a loving heart • God created each person with all kinds of feelings • God wants each person to grow and learn • God created all living things • God created boys and girls alike and different • A baby is a gift from God to the family • God gives us friends • Jesus teaches us how to help others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God wants people in a family to help each other • Families love and care for one another • God gives everyone a loving heart • God created everyone with feelings • God gave everyone five senses to help them learn • God wants everyone to take care of themselves • God helps everyone to love • Love grows when we share love with others • God wants us to care for one another • Love takes work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is present with us in our family • The Ten Commandments are God’s rules • God has given everyone gifts to share • God helps us as we grow; New life is a gift from God • God calls us to care for all living things • Sacraments are signs of love between God and us • Promises are a sign of love • God is with us in happy and sad times • God wants us to treat one another as friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created man and woman to love one another as husband and wife • God’s love is unlimited • God gives us the language of our feelings to help us communicate • God created us with the ability to think, imagine and choose • Living things are signs of God’s love • God wants new life to be protected and kept safe • Part of God’s plan for creation is that we need plants to live • God gave us free will to choose to care for creation • God wants us to always make good choices • God created us to help provide for one another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created us to live in communion with him and with one another • God’s gift of free will • Jesus is fully divine and fully human • God gave us the gift of conscience to help us choose what is right • God created us with a unique body and a unique soul • All human life is sacred • Purity of heart comes from modesty and right judgment • The Great Commandment; Love of neighbor is inseparable from love for God • God calls us to proclaim the Gospel according to our vocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family is an icon or image of the Church • Families become stronger when members respect one another • The Church helps us to know and live by the truth • Grace helps us to freely choose what is true, good and beautiful • Human life is sacred and is to be respected • Parents have the responsibility to care for their children • God created men and women equal in dignity and complementary in gender • Marriage is a sacred relationship between a man and a woman • The Church as the Body of Christ is strengthened through communal

							support • Society is to work for the common good
	Know the difference between good and bad touches	Explain how we own our bodies and are allowed to say “no” to unwelcome touches	Explain how we own our bodies and are allowed to say “no” to unwelcome touches	Understand that our bodies are God’s temple, created by God to be respected by ourselves and others	Describe how God made our bodies sacred	Describe how all human life is sacred	Explain how one can care for the gift of our bodies
Baptismal Call and Discipleship (Catholic Social Teachings)							
Mt 28:19-20 Mt 5:3-12	Restate that by Baptism, we are called to serve God and all God’s people	State that by Baptism we are called to join in Jesus’ mission and how God gives us different gifts that we are called to share with others	Begin to recognize that through Baptism we are all followers of Jesus (his disciples) and part of his mission to share the “Good News” by sharing the special gifts God has given each of us	State and understand that the church has a mission given by Jesus and we are called by Baptism to participate in this mission as disciples of Christ	Explain what it means to be a disciple of Christ	Realize we are all called to proclaim the Good News of Jesus Christ by the way we live and act	Explain discipleship as following Jesus and living out the Gospel message
	Begin to understand that the Church has a set of guidelines for how we should treat others	Tell how the Church has a set of guidelines for how we should treat others	State that there are Catholic Social Teachings that are important guidelines to the Church	List the Catholic Social Teachings and explain that they are important to the Church	List the Catholic Social Teachings and explain the significance of each teaching for the Church	List the Catholic Social Teachings and the seven Corporal Works of Mercy, and explain how they can be put into action	List the Catholic Social Teachings and explain why they are important to the Church
	Tell how we show we love God when we take care of God’s creation (Care for God’s Creation)	Tell how we show we love God when we take care of God’s creation (Care for God’s Creation)	Explain how we show we love God when we take care of ourselves (Dignity of the Human Person) and for God’s	Explain how we show we love God when we take care of ourselves (Dignity of the Human Person) and for God’s	Explain how we show we love God when we take care of ourselves (Dignity of the Human Person)	Explain how we show we love God when we take care of ourselves (Dignity of the Human Person) and for God’s	Explain how we show we love God when we take care of ourselves (Dignity of the Human Person)

			creation (Care for God's Creation)	creation (Care for God's Creation)	Person) and for God's creation (Care for God's Creation)	creation (Care for God's Creation)	and for God's creation (Care for God's Creation)
	Tell how we share God's love when we treat others with kindness and respect (Dignity of the Human Person)	Tell how we share God's love when we treat others with kindness and respect (Dignity of the Human Person)	Explain how we share God's love when we treat others with kindness and respect (Dignity of the Human Person)	Explain how we share God's love when we treat others with kindness and respect (Dignity of the Human Person)	Explain how we share God's love when we treat others with kindness and respect (Dignity of the Human Person)	Explain how we share God's love when we treat others with kindness and respect (Dignity of the Human Person)	Explain how we share God's love when we treat others with kindness and respect (Dignity of the Human Person)
	Tell how Jesus taught us to visit and help people (Preferential Option for the Poor)	Tell how Jesus taught us to visit and help people (Preferential Option for the Poor)	Explain how Jesus asks us to take care of one another especially the most poor and needy (Preferential Option for the Poor)	Explain how Jesus asks us to take care of one another especially the most poor and needy (Preferential Option for the Poor)	Explain how Jesus asks us to take care of one another especially the most poor and needy (Preferential Option for the Poor)	Explain how Jesus asks us to take care of one another especially the most poor and needy (Preferential Option for the Poor)	Explain how Jesus asks us to take care of one another especially the most poor and needy (Preferential Option for the Poor)
				Explain how we are all members of the community and we each have a responsibility to contribute to the community (Call to family, Community, and Participation)	Explain how we are all members of the community and we each have a responsibility to contribute to the community (Call to family, Community, and Participation)	Explain how we are all members of the community and we each have a responsibility to contribute to the community (Call to Family, Community, and Participation)	Explain how we are all members of the community and we each have a responsibility to contribute to the community (Call to Family, Community, and Participation)
						Explain how we must recognize the dignity of the human person without exception as another self (Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person)	Explain how we must recognize the dignity of the human person without exception as another self (Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person)
						Explain how important it is to give oneself for the good of one's neighbor, beyond any	Explain how important it is to give oneself for the good of one's neighbor,

						individual or particular interest, serving instead of exploiting or oppressing (Solidarity of the Common Growth of Mankind)	beyond any individual or particular interest, serving instead of exploiting or oppressing (Solidarity of the Common Growth of Mankind)
Stewardship							
	Tell how God gives each person gifts	Name the gifts God had given them personally	Explain that God had given them gifts that are meant to be shared with others	Identify how each person is given gifts and it is their responsibility to share their time, talent, and treasure with the church	Recognize how each person is given gifts and it is our responsibility to share our time, talent, and treasure with the church	Define stewardship as using God's gifts wisely	Define stewardship through the understanding of donating one's time, talent, and treasure
Ecumenism							
	Tell how we should respect all people	Explain why it is important to respect all people	Explain that because God made us, we are all unique and must be respected and respect others	Understand that all people belong to God and we need to respect and love all people even if they do not share our faith	Recognize Ecumenism is part of the church's practices	Define Ecumenism as the call for Christian unity	Define Ecumenism as the call for Christian unity
Gen 1:1-18 2:1-25	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities and how we can be Jesus for others	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities and how we can be Jesus for others	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities and how we can be Jesus for others	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities and how we can be Jesus for others	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities and how we can be Jesus for others	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities and how we can be Jesus for others

Bible Stories By Grade:

Grade TK/K:

- Creation Story – Genesis 1:1-2:25
- Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden/ Fall of Man: Genesis 2-3
- Cain and Abel: Genesis 4:1-16
- Noah’s Ark and the Great Flood: Genesis 6-8
- God Calls Abraham: Genesis 12:1-5-23; 17; 21:1-7; Gal 3:6-9
- Moses and The Ten Commandments: Exodus 20:1-21
- The Birth of John the Baptist: Luke 1
- The Birth of Jesus: Matthew 1-2, Luke 1:26-2:40
- Jesus Is Crucified To Remove our Sins: John 18-19
- Jesus Is Raised from the Dead: Matthew 28, John 20
- Jesus Ascends into Heaven: Acts 1:1-11

Grade 1:

- Moses in the Bullrushes: Exodus 2:1-10
- Moses and the Burning Bush: Exodus 3:1-4:17
- The Plagues: Exodus 7-12
- Moses Parts the Red Sea: Exodus 14
- Moses and The Ten Commandments: Exodus 20:1-21
- The Birth of John the Baptist: Luke 1
- The Birth of Jesus: Matthew 1-2, Luke 1:26-2:40
- Jesus Is Crucified To Remove our Sins: John 18-19
- Jesus Is Raised from the Dead: Matthew 27, 28, John 20, Romans 5:6-8, 1 Cor 15:3-4, 1Peter 1:21
- Jesus Ascends into Heaven: Acts 1:1-11

Grade 2:

- Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden/ Fall of Man: Genesis 2-3

- Cain and Abel: Genesis 4:1-16
- Noah's Ark and the Great Flood: Genesis 6-8
- The Tower of Babel: Genesis 11:1-9
- Moses and The Ten Commandments: Exodus 19:1-20:1-21; 24:12-18; 31:18; 32:15-16; Deut 26:8-9
- The Golden Calf: Exodus 32
- Joseph and his Brothers – Genesis 37:12-36; 41:41-45:28; 50
- The Angel Gabriel – Daniel 8:17; Luke 1:19; 1:26-27
- John the Baptist – Mark 1:4; Mark 2:9-10
- Jesus Calls the Twelve Disciples: Matthew 10:2-4, Mark 3:13-19, Luke 6:12-16
- Jesus Feeds the 5,000: Matthew 14:13-21
- Jesus forgives the blind man – Luke 5:23-24
- Forgiveness – Luke 17:4, Luke 24:47-48, John 20:23, Acts 2:38
- Jesus forgives the adulterer – John 8
- The Last Supper – Luke 22, Acts 20:7
- The Bread of Life – John 6:25-59

Grades 3-5:

- God Chooses David to Be King: 1 Samuel 16:1-13, 2 Samuel 7
- David Defeats the Giant Goliath: 1 Samuel 17
- The Wisdom of Solomon: 1 Kings 3:5-15; 4:29-34
- Samson and Delilah: Judges 16:4-31
- God Helps Joshua – Joshua 5:13-6:20
- Ruth is King – Ruth 1, 2
- God Tests Job: Job 1-42
- David trusts God – 1 Samuel 17
- Daniel in the Lion's Den: Daniel 6:1-28
- Exile in the desert – 2 Kings 17:18-20. 35-41
- Jonah and the Great Fish: Jonah 1-3
- The Birth of John the Baptist: Luke 1
- The Birth of Jesus: Matthew 1-2, Luke 1:26-2:40

- John Baptizes Jesus: Matthew 3:1-17
- Jesus Calls the Twelve Disciples: Matthew 10:2-4, Mark 3:13-19, Luke 6:12-16
- Jesus Calms the Storm – Mark 4:35-41
- Jesus Feeds the 5,000: Matthew 14:13-21; John 6:1-14
- Jesus loves the children – Mark 10:13-16
- Jesus Walks on Water: Matthew 14:22-32
- Sheeps and the Goats – Matthew 25
- Talents – Matthew 25:14-30
- Jesus and the Samaritan Woman: John 4:1-30
- Jesus Enters Jerusalem: Matthew 21:1-11
- The Last Supper: Mark 14:12-42
- Jesus Prays in the Garden of Gethsemane: Mark 14:32-42
- Return of Jesus: John 14:3. 1 Thess 1:8-10
- Jesus is Betrayed by Judas: John 18:15-27
- Peter Denies Jesus Three Times: John 18:15-27
- Jesus Is Crucified To Remove our Sins: John 18-19
- Jesus Is Raised from the Dead: Matthew 28, John 18:1 – 20:18
- Jesus Ascends into Heaven: Acts 1:1-11
- The Holy Spirit Gives Power to the Disciples / Comes at Pentecost: Acts 2, Galatians 5:22-25
- The Parables
- Healing Stories
- Salvation History (Noah, Moses, Exodus, Abraham, David)

Grades 6-8:

- The Tower of Babel: Genesis 11:1-9
- God Calls Abraham: Genesis 12:1-5
- Abraham and Sarah: Genesis 18:1-15, 21:1-7
- Abraham Offers Isaac Back to God: Genesis 22:1-19
- Jacob and Esau: Genesis 25:19-34, 27-28
- Jacob's Ladder: Genesis 28:10-22
- Jacob Marries Rachel and Leah: Genesis 29:1-30

- Jacob Wrestles with an Angel: Genesis 32:22-32
- The Twelve Spies in the Promised Land: Numbers 13-14
- Joshua and the Battle of Jericho: Joshua 6:1-26
- Deborah Rides into Battle: Judges 4-5
- Gideon and the Fleece: Judges 6:33-7:24
- Ruth Follows Naomi: Ruth 1:1-22
- Samuel Hears God’s Voice: 1 Samuel 3
- Elijah Routs the Prophets of Baal: 1 Kings 18
- Elijah and the Chariot of Fire: 2 Kings 2:1-11
- Elisha and the Invisible Army: 2 Kings 6:8-23
- Nehemiah Rebuilds the Wall: Nehemiah 2-6
- Queen Esther Saves Her People: Esther 2-9
- Isaiah Sees the Lord: Isaiah 6:1-8
- Jeremiah at the Potter’s House: Jeremiah 18:1-10
- Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego: Daniel 3:1-30
- Jesus is Tempted in the Wilderness: Matthew 4:1-11
- Jesus’ First Miracle: Jesus Turns Water into Wine: John 2:1-11
- Jesus Casts Demons into a Herd of Pigs: Matthew 8:28-34
- Jesus Calms the Storm: Matthew 8:23-27
- Jesus Goes to Zacchaeus’s House: Luke 19:1-10
- Jesus Talks with Nicodemus: John 3:1-21
- A Samaritan loves his neighbor – Luke 10:25-37
- The Thankful Leper – Luke 17:11-17
- Jesus and the Adulterous Woman: John 8:1-11
- Jesus Raises Lazarus from the Dead: John 11:1-44
- Jesus Clears the Temple: Mark 11:15-18
- Kingdom of God: Rev 21, 1 Corinth 15:22-23

Diocese of Oakland Religion Guidelines - Sixth- Eighth Grade Learning Outcomes

Could be rearranged differently as long as all topics are covered during the 6-8th grade years

	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth
We Believe – The Creed			
	<p>God the Father</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God revealed himself to us as “the Lord” who knows us completely and is always with us. • In the Mystery of the Holy Trinity, God revealed himself as the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—three Persons in one God. • Through Jesus we share in the close relationship he has with God, so we too can call God “Father.” • Because God is truth and love, and we are his children 		
	<p>The Holy Trinity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trinity is the central mystery of the Christian faith—namely, that the one God has revealed himself in three Persons as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. • Though God is one, and every action of each Divine Person is an act of the whole God, God’s works are more strongly associated with a particular Person of the Trinity. • The relationship between the Persons of the Trinity is one of perfect love and unity. • The love shared among the Persons of the Trinity pours out to us to share with family and friends and the rest of the world. 		
	<p>Faith: Responding to God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith is believing God made himself known to us through his words and actions, accepting God’s truth with our minds, and living our lives based on this belief. • Faith is necessary for salvation, is a gift from God, and is an act of the entire Church. • Having faith means trusting in God and allowing him to be in complete control of our 		

	<p>lives, acknowledging that true happiness cannot be achieved apart from God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith demands action in response to the recognition that God is our true home. 		
	<p>Jesus Christ, True God, True Man</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Incarnation, Jesus makes it possible for us to get to know him, to love him, and to follow him. • Scripture and Tradition teach us that Jesus is a Divine Person with two natures—human and divine. • The Incarnation means that Jesus is the awaited Messiah and, as both God and man, the perfect mediator for sinful humanity. • Jesus shows us that he desires friendship with us and provides a model of perfect holiness that we might imitate. 		
	<p>The Holy Spirit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit are inseparable from each other and from the Father. We experience God’s love and come to know Jesus through the Holy Spirit. • The Old Testament gives witness to the action of the Holy Spirit in preparation for the coming of Jesus, the Messiah. • In the fullness of time, the Holy Spirit prepared Mary to bring Jesus into the world and leads people to a relationship with him. • The Spirit descended upon the disciples at Pentecost and continues to guide the mission of the Spirit and of Jesus through the Church. 		
	<p>Grace and the Gifts of the Holy Spirit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grace is the gift of God’s loving presence in our lives, freely offered to each person. It is our choice to accept God’s gift of love. • When we allow God’s grace into our lives, we are changed and begin to live and love like Jesus. • Accepting the gift of God’s grace means loving God and neighbor. • The Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit are special graces that help us respond to God’s call to 		

	live holy lives.		
Scripture			
	<p>Revelation, Sacred Scripture, and Sacred Tradition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of love, God reveals himself and his plan for humanity in two main ways: through Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. • The seventy-three books that make up our Sacred Scripture are the Word of God, whereby human authors were inspired by the Holy Spirit to share the truths that will bring us our salvation. • Sacred Tradition consists of those truths that will bring us our salvation and that have been handed down to us through the centuries through the Church under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. • Although God has made himself known to us, our human understanding cannot completely grasp him. 	<p>The Bible: The Gospels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Gospels Jesus calls us to know him, serve him, and share in God's love. • With the guidance of the Holy Spirit, Jesus' followers teach us about him through their stories. • Each of the Gospel writers used unique source material and wrote for different audiences. • Pursuit of a deeper understanding of Jesus through the Gospels will lead to happiness and discipleship. 	<p>The Gospel of Matthew</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Matthew's Gospel, Jesus is the Messiah who springs from within God's people (the ancestors of Christ) yet is destined to be the Savior of the whole world (symbolized by the Magi). • In this Gospel, Jesus' teaching is opposed by the Jewish leaders. • In this Gospel, Jesus is shown to be both human and divine, as witnessed by his Transfiguration and his miracles. • In this Gospel, Jesus declares that Peter is the foundation of the Church, and sends us, his Church, into the world with a message of love and salvation.
	<p>The Bible: God's Plan for Salvation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first stage of salvation history, human sin disrupts the loving and full relationships God intended. In the second stage, God begins repairing the damaged relationship with him caused by sin. • The call of Moses and the Exodus from Egypt continue God's saving plan in the third stage of salvation history and lead into the fourth stage, where the Israelites enter into the Promised Land. • The fifth stage of salvation history is the formation of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. But as a result of their broken covenant with God, the kingdoms fall, leading to the sixth stage, where the Israelites are taken to and return from the Exile in Babylon. • The seventh and eighth stages of salvation history introduce Jesus Christ, God's own Son, as the culminating act of God to redeem humanity, and the establishment of the Church, which preaches the Good News of 	<p>The Bible: The Gospel of Luke</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Luke's Gospel, Jesus shows special love for those who are poor and urges the rich to be in solidarity with them. • Luke's Gospel places emphasis on Jesus' concern for women, who were greatly marginalized in society. • Luke shows Jesus' compassion and forgiveness for sinners and other outcasts. • Luke, a Gentile himself, makes clear that non-Jewish converts are included in God's plan of salvation. 	<p>The Bible: The Old and the New Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God revealed the Old Law, the Ten Commandments, to give the Chosen People guidelines on how to live in right relationship with God and one another. • Jesus revealed the New Law, the Law of Love, with the help of the Holy Spirit, as a completion and fulfillment of the Old Law. • The Bible offers advice and guidelines for making good moral choices.

	salvation in Christ until his return.		
	<p>The Bible: The Old Testament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Old Testament is divided into four major parts and includes a variety of literary genres. The first section is the Pentateuch, which reveals foundational truths about God’s plan for Creation and humanity. • The second section is the historical books. These books are not unbiased history but instead are written to emphasize God’s action in history. • The third section is the wisdom and poetry books, which use Hebrew poetry to teach how to live a good and holy life. • The fourth section is the prophets. The prophets of Israel had two basic messages—calls to reform and hope-filled promises. 	<p>The Bible: The Acts of the Apostles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Acts of the Apostles is a story of transformation for early Christians and can serve as an inspiration for the Church today. • The Holy Spirit empowered the growth of the early Church, especially at Pentecost. • Peter was a disciple of courage and persistence who guided the Church’s early growth. • Paul’s transformation led to his essential missionary journeys and the growth of the Church. 	
	<p>The Bible: Covenants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God enters into sacred agreements with his people called covenants, and God remains faithful to his covenant promises even when his people are not faithful to him. • God entered into a covenant with Abraham, making the Israelites God’s Chosen People, and with Moses when he gave the Israelites the Law. • God entered into a covenant with David, promising him that he would always have descendants and that his kingdom would last forever. • Through Jesus Christ, God establishes a new and everlasting covenant with the human race. 	<p>The Bible: The Gospel of John</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John’s Gospel helps its readers see that the Risen Christ is present in their lives. Its use of symbolic language leads us to deeper understanding of God’s love. • John’s Gospel emphasizes how Jesus’ encounters and relationships with people help them come to know him as the Messiah and to know eternal life. • In John’s Gospel, there are two special moments centered around meals that teach us about Jesus and his mission. • John’s story of Jesus’ Passion, death, and Resurrection calls each of us as beloved disciples to take action and spread the Good News. 	
	<p>The Bible: The Patriarchs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God Calls Abraham, and Abraham places his complete trust in God. • God’s blessing extends through Isaac to Jacob and was not stopped because of Jacob’s deception. • Jacob, the deceiver, was himself deceived, but he persevered to marry both Leah and Rachel. 	<p>The Bible: The Letters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Testament letters provided important guidance to the early Christian communities. • The twenty-one letters can help us to live as Christians today. • Saint Paul addressed many concerns that confused and divided early Christian communities, including his important teaching 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph is made governor over all of Egypt because God gave him the gift of interpreting dreams. 	<p>that God’s plan of salvation is for all people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writers of the New Testament letters guided early Christians through many misunderstandings and conflicts, focusing on the importance of love. These messages were and continue to be transformational. 	
	<p>The Bible: Exodus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God heard the cry of his people suffering in Egypt and called and equipped Moses to lead the Israelites out. • The Israelites were saved from the tenth and final plague, the death of the firstborn sons, by the blood of the Passover lamb. • God destroyed the Egyptians and saved the Israelites through the waters of the Red Sea. • Moses received the Commandments of God on behalf of the people, and the people agreed to observe them. 	<p>The Bible: The Early Letters of Paul</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul founded churches in his missionary travels, then wrote letters to guide and encourage these communities. The Letter to the Thessalonians addresses the future and the second coming of Christ, while the Second Letter to the Corinthians encourages resilience and faith in the face of challenges. • Paul’s letters resolve conflicts that emerge as people debate what is essential to faith. Paul tells the Galatians and the Corinthians that the Laws of Moses or individual preachers do not bring salvation. Only faith in Christ Jesus saves. • Paul addresses divisions and arguments with calls for unity, reminding people of their common gifts, given by God for service to his Church, “the Body of Christ.” • In the face of hardships, conflicts, division, and despair, Paul instructs the communities in Rome and Philippi to be joyful, for nothing can keep them from the love of God. 	
	<p>The Bible: Joshua and the Judges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obedience in every detail to God’s commands assured the Israelite victory over Jericho. • Every good thing that happens has God as its origin. • God heard the cry of his people, Israel, and led Deborah and Barak in victory over the Canaanites. • Even when we find ourselves in harm’s way as a result of sin, we can always call upon God for strength, and he will answer us. 	<p>The Bible: The Later Letters of Paul</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul works to implement God’s vision of salvation that is open to all, encouraging unity and love, even despite suffering. In the Letter to the Ephesians, Paul calls for unity by presenting the four Marks of the Church. • In the Letter to the Colossians, Paul keeps Christians focused when false teachers tried to distract them from Christ. • Paul eases Christians’ worries about when Christ will come again while encouraging them to not become lazy in the Letter to the Ephesians and the Second Letter to the Thessalonians. • Paul’s pastoral letters urge Timothy and all 	

		leaders to remain strong in their faith and be bold in proclaiming the Good News.	
	<p>The Bible: The First Kings of Israel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Israelites demand a king, and Samuel warns them about how the king will treat them. • God leads Samuel to anoint David as the next King of Israel. • David sins greatly when he lusts after Bathsheba and has her husband killed in battle. • Solomon prays for wisdom to rule God’s people with justice and to know the difference between good and evil. 	<p>The Bible: The Catholic Letters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter calls each to a life of humility and obedience to God. • Peter encourages Christians to rejoice when they are persecuted, because they share in the suffering of Christ and will know the Day of the Lord, in God’s time. • John’s letters insist that Jesus is both human and God, addressing a dispute that was dividing the Church. • John reminds us that God is the source of love. Because God loved us, we must love others. And when we love, we know God. 	
	<p>The Bible: Women of the Old Testament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through Rebecca’s courage and confidence, she orchestrated Isaac’s blessing of Jacob and Jacob’s escape from his brother, Esau. • Ruth, faithful to her God and mother-in-law, found happiness with Boaz and became the mother of Obed and the grandmother of King David. • Judith courageously used her gifts of courage, cleverness, and beauty to infiltrate the Assyrian stronghold and kill their general, Holofernes, thereby saving her people, Israel. • Esther’s fidelity and love for her king allowed her to uncover and thwart Haman’s plot to kill her cousin Mordecai and exterminate her people. 	<p>The Bible: Worshipping God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring the development of the ways we worship God helps us better understand the meaning of the Mass. • Like the feasts and rituals of our Old Testament ancestors in faith, the Mass is a sacrifice. • Each of the Gospel writers used unique source material and wrote for different audiences. • The Mass has deep roots in the Feast of Passover, which recalls the event that freed the Israelites from slavery. • Jesus, celebrating Passover at the Last Supper, establishes a new and ultimate sacrifice. He offers himself for the forgiveness of sins and calls us to continue the sacrifice in his memory. 	
	<p>The Bible: The Prophets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As salvation history progressed, God spoke directly to special individuals—the prophets—who carried his message to his people. • Amos was the first classical prophet, and he preached against injustice. • Ezekiel was a prophet and a priest who used symbolic actions to get his prophetic message across. 	<p>The Bible: The Letter to the Hebrews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Letter to the Hebrews is an appeal to persecuted early Christians not to abandon their faith. • Hebrews responds to the struggling faith of its recipients with examples of strong faith found in the Old Testament, all these exceeded by Jesus. • Jesus is greater than the high priests know 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through their words and actions, the prophets prepared the Chosen People for the coming of the Son of God, Jesus Christ, the Messiah. 	<p>by the recipients of the Letter to the Hebrews. Bishops and priests share in the priesthood of Christ, who is part of the eternal priesthood of Melchizedek.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Letter to the Hebrews exhorts its readers to be disciplined and strong in the face of coming trials. 	
	<p>The Bible: The Gospel of Mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark's first chapter establishes the Good News that Jesus is the Messiah and Son of God, as Jesus immediately begins to call disciples, to teach, and to heal. • Jesus uses parables to teach about the Kingdom of God. • People know there is something special about Jesus, and Peter identifies Jesus as the Messiah. • Although the disciples are not perfect, Jesus calls them to follow him, just as he calls us to discipleship. 	<p>The Bible: The Book of Revelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revelation uses symbols and codes to offer hopeful messages to persecuted people. • Revelation reveals a vision of heavenly worship that inspires the way we pray today. • The battle between good and evil involves all of God's people; in the end, God prevails and saves his faithful people. • Revelation concludes with stories of Christ overcoming evil and promises of eternal joy with God for those who remain faithful. 	
	<p>The Women of the New Testament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When told she would bear the Son of God, Mary said "Yes!" to God. Mary was a faithful servant of God and continues to care for God's people. • As a faithful disciple of Jesus Christ, Mary Magdalene supported Jesus throughout his ministry, was with him at the cross, and was the first to witness his Resurrection. • Women interacted with Jesus throughout his public ministry. He healed many women, and they helped others know that Jesus was the Messiah. • Lydia is one of the many women who were instrumental in spreading the Good News and supporting the early Church. 		
	<p>The Birth of Jesus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through both the shepherds and the Magi, the Gospel writers teach us that God has come for all people, rich and poor alike. • God chose Mary to be the mother of the Savior and prepared her through the 		

	<p>Immaculate Conception.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary is an example for all people of how to follow Jesus. • Saint Nicholas of Myra is an example of loving generosity and provides the roots for the modern-day Santa Claus. 		
	<p>Jesus Teaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kingdom of God is not a specific place but rather a state of living in harmony with God and with one another. • Jesus shows us that an ordinary life, lived well with love of God and others, has great worth. • Jesus told stories, called parables, to teach surprising lessons about the Kingdom of God. • Jesus came into the world to fulfill the Law of Moses and the teachings of the prophets and to reveal their true meaning. 		
	<p>Jesus Heals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus' healing of body and soul is done out of the love and compassion that marks the Kingdom of God. • Jesus came to heal our inner sickness, including unhealthy and hurtful thoughts and desires. • Jesus' healing of our souls reconciles sinners and restores our relationship with God and others. • Jesus passed his healing mission on to the Apostles, and it is kept alive in the Church through the power of the Holy Spirit. 		
	<p>The Death of Jesus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ's Passion shows his great love for us and is a model for how we are to love others. • One image of the suffering and death of Jesus is as the Paschal Lamb. Through the Paschal Mystery, the sacrifice of Christ brings new life for all. • The Gospel of Matthew presents Jesus as the Suffering Servant that was foretold in the Book of Isaiah. • Jesus freely accepted death so that we might 		

	live in union with God forever.		
	<p>The Resurrection of Jesus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus Christ's Resurrection is real and confirms the truth of everything he taught his disciples. • After his death, Jesus was raised to new life, his soul united with his eternal, glorified body. Through faith in him, we will share in his Resurrection. • Before ascending to Heaven, Jesus gave his mission to his disciples, a mission we participate in today. • Jesus is now seated at the right hand of the Father but will return at the end of time for the Last Judgment. 		
The Church			
		<p>The Mission of the Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church is a unique assembly of people who come together in response to God's call. • The Church can be identified as the People of God, the Body of Christ, and the Temple of the Holy Spirit. • The Church is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic. • The Church is both human and divine. 	<p>The Early Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life in the early Church was a time of both persecution and growth. • The first Christians were Jewish, and Gentiles soon contributed to the growth of the Church. • Following Jesus means conflict, risk, and possible martyrdom. • We look to the martyrs as examples of courage and faith as we follow Jesus in our own time.
		<p>The Structure of the Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As disciples, we all share in the mission of Christ. • Bishops are pastors and caretakers of the faithful, carrying out the mission of Christ and his Church in a particular geographical area. • Those living as consecrated religious dedicate their lives to Jesus by taking vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. • The laity is called to share in Christ's ministry as priest, prophet, and king. 	<p>The Age of the Fathers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Church grew, the Church Fathers solidified the Church's beliefs and consolidated the Church's power. • Emperor Constantine made the practice of Christianity legal with the Edict of Milan, spurring massive growth of the Church. • The Fathers of the Church clarified key beliefs in Ecumenical Councils, even as differences between the Eastern and Western Churches grew. • Despite the chaos that occurred when the Western Roman Empire fell, the Church remained strong and provided stability.
			The Church of the Middle Ages

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Middle Ages ushered in an era of monasticism and the rise of Charlemagne. • The many differences between the Eastern and Western Church ultimately led to the Great Schism of 1054. • Internal and external threats to Christianity led to the Crusades and the Inquisitions. • Great witnesses of faith, such as Saint Dominic and Saint Catherine of Siena, inspired the Church's growth and the faithfulness of her people.
			<p>An Age of Renewal and Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Middle Ages, the Church participated in the Renaissance. • Martin Luther's dissent led to a protest movement that splintered off Protestant factions and led the Church to counter with reforms. • New religious orders were begun by holy men and women after the Council of Trent. • The Church expanded and evangelized as European nations explored North America, Latin America, and the Far East.
			<p>An Age of New Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Enlightenment focused on reason and rationalization and challenged the role of God and the Church in the world. • The Enlightenment encouraged people to challenge civil authority and led to the French Revolution. • Establishing the Catholic Church in America brought about challenges, such as creating worship spaces, providing clergy, and accommodating immigrant populations. • Many holy men and women worked tirelessly to found new religious orders and schools in America.
			<p>The Church in Troubled Times</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The social doctrine of the Church began with Pope Leo XIII's encyclical, On the Condition of Labor, and continues today. • The world wars challenged the Church to

			<p>help all peoples, both materially and spiritually, especially those who were targeted for suffering and even death. After World War II, the Church was a reconciler of peoples and continued her inner renewal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work the Church began during Vatican Council II is ongoing.
			<p>The Church Today</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an ever-changing world, the Church looked to Popes Paul VI, John Paul I, and John Paul II for guidance. • The popes of the twenty-first century, Pope Benedict XVI and Pope Francis, dedicated their papacies to the Church as proclaimer of the Gospel and helper of the poor. • There are many problems in the world, but, because Jesus is with us, there are also many reasons for hope. • Modern Catholics face many challenges, but history teaches us that challenges are to be expected for the followers of Christ.
Mary and the Saints			
		<p>Mary and the Saints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary's "yes" serves as a model of discipleship for all to respond to God's call. • As the Mother of God, Mary supported Jesus throughout his life. She now supports the Church as the mother of all Christians and a model of faithfulness and love. • All believers in Christ, both living and dead, are part of the Communion of Saints. Those who have gone before us can pray for us and bring our needs to God. • Saints serve as examples of holiness and inspire us in our journey of faith. 	
We Worship			
Sacraments			
		<p>Sacraments: Celebrating Christ's Presence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist. The Sacraments of Healing are Anointing of the Sick and Penance and Reconciliation. The 	

		<p>Sacraments at the Service of Communion are Matrimony and Holy Orders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacraments are encounters with Christ, who is the original sacrament. As we celebrate the Sacraments, we experience God with us and become a sign of Christ for the world. • The Sacraments are sacred mysteries, instituted by Christ and entrusted to his Church to give grace. • Grace comes from but is not limited to the Sacraments. Sacramentals, or sacred signs, also help prepare us to receive grace and come to know God in our lives. 	
		<p>The Sacrament of Baptism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Sacrament of Baptism, we are born of water and the Spirit into new life with Christ. • The waters of Baptism wash away Original Sin, changing us forever to be children of God. • The Rite of Baptism is our entrance into the Body of Christ through action and symbol. • God can do all things and has a plan for salvation that includes all people. 	
		<p>The Sacrament of Confirmation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Sacrament of Confirmation, Sacred Chrism seals the Gift of the Holy Spirit, deepening and confirming our Baptismal call. • As the Church grew and bishops could no longer be at every Baptism, different understandings and practices developed in the East and the West. These focus on two things: apostolic succession and the use of oil. • A person does not celebrate Confirmation until they have reached the age of reason, when they are able to know the difference between right and wrong. • People celebrate Confirmation when they are ready and willing. Through the laying on of hands and anointing with Sacred Chrism, the bishop seals in each person the gift of the Holy Spirit given at Baptism. 	
		<p>The Sacrament of Healing</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healing begins with contrition and invites conversion. Through the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, God forgives our sins and strengthens us to live as He wants us to live. • Reconciliation is a process that includes being sorry (contrition), confessing sin (confession), working to repair the damage (Penance), and being forgiven (absolution). • Spiritual and physical sickness separate us from the community, but in the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick, a person connects to the community through prayer and healing. • The Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick is a moment of healing and grace. 	
		<p>The Sacraments of matrimony and Holy Orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sacrament of Matrimony is a special relationship in which a baptized woman and a baptized man promise to love each other for the rest of their lives. • Marriage is a permanent vocation, or a lifelong promise, in which a woman and man promise to be faithful to each other. • In the Rite of Marriage, a woman and man publicly promise to love each other. They exchange rings as a symbol of their covenant promise to each other and the Church. • Some men are called to enter into a covenant in the Sacrament of Holy Orders as they share in Christ's mission to serve. 	
Liturgy			
		<p>Introduction to Liturgy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liturgy is the communal, official, and public prayer through which we participate in the life of the Trinity and celebrate the Paschal Mystery. • Symbols and sacramentals are central to liturgy, for they help us see Christ. When we gather as the Church, we are united with Heaven and participating in the work of the Holy Spirit to make Christ visible. • Necessary and beautiful variations happen 	

		<p>within liturgical practice, but we are nonetheless united through the consistent symbols, words, and actions of our communal prayer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liturgical life has a cycle of time with special days and seasons, all of which are important to the Church. 	
		<p>The Eucharist: The Heart of All Liturgy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eucharist, or giving thanks, is a celebration in which we remember (anamnesis) what Christ has done as well as his saving actions today. • Communion transforms us into the Mystical Body of Christ through the proclamation of Scripture and our response of thanksgiving. • Even though the priest or bishop acts in the person of Christ during the Eucharist, each person is called to actively participate by joining with Christ. • Full, conscious, and active participation in the Eucharist is the right and duty of the faithful by virtue of their Baptism. 	
		<p>The Eucharist: Liturgy of the Word</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liturgy of the Word proclaims the important events from salvation history and consists of biblical readings, a homily, the Creed and the Prayer of the Faithful. • Jesus is the Logos, God's Word Made Flesh. • The Liturgy of the Word on Sundays includes readings from the Old Testament, a Psalm, a reading from a New Testament letter, and a reading from the Gospel. The readings are followed by the homily, the Creed, and the Prayer of the Faithful. • The Liturgy of the Word is ultimately about hearing the Word of God, applying it to our lives through the homily, and then responding with the Creed and by offering prayers for others. 	
		<p>The Eucharist: Liturgy of the Eucharist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liturgy of the Eucharist includes the great prayer of thanksgiving. It allows us to 	

		<p>thank God for providing for our needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Eucharistic Prayer begins by focusing our attention on thanking God for all of creation, especially for the gift of God's Son, Jesus. • Not only are the gifts of bread and wine changed into the Body and Blood of Christ, but those who receive them become the Body of Christ. • The Eucharistic Prayer culminates by asking God to accept our sacrifice of praise, voicing our desire that God unite the Church's members with one another and with Christ. 	
		<p>The Eucharist: Communion and Sending Forth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Communion Rite is the culmination of the Sacrament of the Eucharist, when we are united with and as the Body of Christ. • The Sign of Peace and Lamb of God litany are moments of unity and peace as we come together for the breaking of the bread. • As we receive the Body of Christ during Communion, we become the Body of Christ. We become one with Christ, his people, and his mission. • Communion is followed by a sending forth, in which we are called to continue the work of Christ in the world. 	
Prayer			
			<p>The Bible: Models of Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer is a skill we develop with practice and through studying role models like King David, Mary, and Jesus. • Mary, the Mother of God, models true devotion and trust in the Lord. • Jesus, while fully divine, was also fully human and needed to establish a prayerful relationship with God the Father. • Prayer is not only words but committing ourselves to doing God's will.
			<p>Prayer: Conversation with God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer is our way of staying in touch with God at all times.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God never tires of wanting to be with us. • Because nothing can separate us from the love of God, it is always possible to pray. • Our relationship with God can have ups and downs.
			<p>Tuning in to God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer is our response to God’s invitation to relationship with him. In this lesson we focus on petition and blessing. • Intercessions, praise, and thanksgiving help us express our dependence on God. • We learn to pray through daily prayer, the liturgy, reading and hearing the Word of God, and the virtues of faith, hope, and love. • Christians throughout history have practiced three major expressions of prayer: vocal prayer, meditation, and contemplation.
			<p>The Lord’s Prayer: The Perfect Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus gave us the perfect prayer, the Lord’s Prayer. • Jesus gave us the Lord’s Prayer to teach us how to pray to God. • The Lord’s Prayer helps us know who God is and who we are. • The Lord’s Prayer teaches us to be humble, to be a community, and to live the Gospel.
			<p>The Lord’s Prayer: A prayer for all Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the ancient world, the number seven represented a perfect number and is reflected in the perfect prayer, the Lord’s Prayer. • The first three petitions focus on God; the last four petitions focus on our human needs. • In order to fully receive God’s love and forgiveness, we must be willing to forgive one another. • We petition God the Father to help us resist temptation and keep us from evil.
	<p>Experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions 	<p>Experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions 	<p>Experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers of blessing • Thanksgiving Petitions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silent Prayer/Meditation • Our Father • Hail Mary • The Rosary • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Lectio Divina • Faith Family Activities • Reconciliation <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God • Lord's Prayer • Lamb of God • Gloria • Nicene/Apostles Creed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silent Prayer/Meditation • Our Father • Hail Mary • The Rosary • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Lectio Divina • Faith Family Activities • Reconciliation <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God • Lord's Prayer • Lamb of God • Gloria • Nicene/Apostles Creed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silent Prayer/Meditation • Our Father • Hail Mary • The Rosary • Stations of the Cross (14 stations that represent events of Jesus' suffering and death) • Lectio Divina • Faith Family Activities • Reconciliation <p>Prayers Shared at Mass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of the Cross • Amen • And with your Spirit • Alleluia • Sign of Peace • Responses after the readings and Gospel • Preface Dialogue • The Mystery of Faith • Sanctus • Lamb of God • Thanks be to God • Lord's Prayer • Lamb of God • Gloria • Nicene/Apostles Creed
We Live - Christian Morality and Justice	<p>Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created all that exists that we might share in his love and glory. Although God allows evil to exist, he never ceases to bring good out of evil. • Human sin, which separates us from God and one another, is one reason that evil exists. • Creation is not simply one event that happened a long time ago but is the ongoing 	<p>End Things: Heaven and Hell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The end of life is the beginning of eternal life with God. Even though our souls leave our bodies at death, the two will be reunited and transformed on the last day. • Heaven and Hell are not places, but states of being with or without God for eternity. • When we die, Christ will measure our lives in comparison to the Gospel message, which is 	<p>Living the Moral Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free will is the basis for our moral responsibility, and we look to Sacred Scripture to guide our choices. • The Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12) given to us by Jesus summarize God's law for us. • The natural law is an inborn understanding of what is good. God uses the teachings of the

	<p>work of God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation is the work of the whole Trinity—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 	<p>called particular judgment. We will experience a second judgment at the end of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like Heaven and Hell, Purgatory is not a place, but a state of being when we are purified in preparation for Heaven. 	<p>Old Law to prepare us for the Good News of Jesus in the Gospels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtues are habits we develop to help us consistently do the right thing. The cardinal virtues (human virtues) and theological virtues help us walk the paths of faith and reason and come closer to God.
	<p>The Human Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being human means that we have been created in God’s image and have the ability to love and care for one another. • The human person is a living being made up of both a physical body and an immortal, spiritual soul perfectly united at the moment of conception. • Original Sin resulted from the disobedience of our first parents and created the condition in which humanity finds itself—one in which we sometimes find it hard to say “no” to sin. • Human beings are religious beings trying to find our spiritual home with God, and we will experience worry and restlessness until we do. 		<p>Moral Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When judging the morality of an action, we must consider the object, intention, and circumstances. • Freedom is the ability to make good and right choices based on a well-formed conscience. Sins are offenses against God. • Our relationship with God and our neighbor should be the focus of our lives. • The Church offers us guidelines that help
			<p>Honoring God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God always comes first in our lives. • The name of the Lord, our God, is sacred, and we should treat it with respect. • Sunday is a day to celebrate our love of God and recreate ourselves by refreshing our minds, bodies, and spirits, all for God’s glory.
			<p>Honoring Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fourth Commandment, “Honor your father and your mother,” requires us to honor, respect, and obey our parents and those in legitimate authority over us. • Being a family is hard work, and respect between children and parents is a two-way street. • We take our understanding of honoring our families into the world by living out the Fourth Commandment in the larger society. • We take our understanding of honoring our families into the world by living out the Fourth

			<p>Commandment in the larger society.</p> <p>Respecting Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life is sacred from the moment of conception. • All life has dignity and should be protected. • Domestic violence and abuse are serious situations and sins against human dignity. • We must counter the violence in our society with proactive peace. • The Fifth Commandment forbids us from purposely ending our own life, because doing so takes over a decision only God can make. • There are end-of-life options that preserve the dignity of the dying person. • Scandal leads to sin through action, attitude, or inaction. • Because of the many evils and injustices that are part of war, we must avoid war if at all possible.
			<p>Respecting Truth and Property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stealing doesn't involve taking just material possessions; it can involve taking intangible things as well. • Envy is wanting what others have, and it is one of the seven Capital Sins. • Words are incredibly powerful and can harm as well as praise. • Archbishop Oscar Romero was a powerful witness to God in the world.
			<p>Respecting Sexuality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexuality is about more than sexual relationships. It is a gift from God. • God created sexual relationships to express a loving union between husband and wife, and to bring new life into the world. • We are called to stay away from sexual immorality. Modesty helps us show respect for ourselves and others. • We are all children of God. • Marriage is a lifelong commitment. • The Ninth Commandment acknowledges our concupiscence and calls us to purity of heart.

			<p>Working for Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Jesus' followers, we become a loving community, acting on principles of social justice. • As a loving community, we work in our parish and community to help one another. • As a Christian community, we are called to be involved in meeting the needs of those who are poor in our own country. • We are a world community. • We all have a duty to work together for the common good. • We are called to live the truths of Catholic Social Teachings. • We are called to live in solidarity with others, especially those in need. • We are called to care for all of creation.
Family Life			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity within the Church • Compatibility of science and faith • Chastity respects the unity of the person • The Mission of the Church; Human life begins at conception with the right to life • Every human being is a person with dignity • Sacredness of the body • Christian understanding of death • Dignity of work and rights of workers • Common good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holy Spirit helps us to forgive • Using the gift of free will to say yes to God • Spiritual maturity means becoming like Jesus • Complementariness in genders • The human body is a temple of the Holy Spirit • Honoring the dignity of the person • Our loving relationships are to reflect the loving communion of the Trinity • Chastity is integrating our sexuality into life and love • God created us to share love • God created us to live in community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God has placed in the human heart the natural desire for happiness • With an informed conscience and free will, we can choose to follow the right path to happiness • Each person is a unique individual created with a soul, an intellect and free will • The Theological Virtue of hope opens up a person's heart to desire and expect the happiness God promises • Each person has a fundamental dignity because everyone has been created in the image and likeness of God • Sin and moral evil are at the root of the many threats against human life • Human sexuality is primarily concerned with our capacity to love and form relationships based on being male or female • Married love is to be self-giving and life-giving • God created us as social beings; therefore, we need to experience a healthy sense of belonging

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life has meaning with a God-given purpose
Ecumenism	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities and how we can be Jesus for others	Participate in and reflect on age appropriate service learning activities and how we can be Jesus for others