

Catechetical Curriculum Guidelines

Grade Five

The Tasks of Catechesis

“**Jesus formed His disciples** by making known to them the various dimensions of the Kingdom of God. He entrusted to them ‘the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven’; He taught them how to pray; He opened His ‘meek and humble heart’ to them; and He sent them ‘ahead of him in pairs to every town and place He intended to visit.’

The fundamental task of catechesis is to achieve this same objective: The formation of disciples of Jesus Christ. Jesus instructed His disciples; He prayed with them, He showed them how to live; and He gave them His mission.”

National Directory for Catechesis #20

From this flows the Six Tasks of Catechesis:

1. Promoting the knowledge of the faith
2. Promoting the knowledge of the liturgy and sacraments
3. Promoting moral formation in Christ
4. Teaching the Christian how to pray
5. Preparing the Christian how to live in community
6. Promoting a missionary spirit

Diocese of Fort Wayne – South Bend

Grade 5
1/12/2010

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Goal for Grade Five:

To help the child to become a conscious and active member of the Church through an understanding of each sacrament and their liturgical rites. – Goal content is developed in Task Two.

Evangelization

“The Church’s evangelizing activity consists of several essential elements: proclaiming Christ, preaching Christ, bearing witness to Christ, teaching Christ, and celebrating Christ’s sacraments.” *NCD #17*
 . . . Within the whole process of evangelization, “the definitive aim of catechesis is to put people not only in touch but in communion, intimacy, with Jesus Christ: only He can lead us to the love of the Father in the Spirit and make us share in the life of the Holy Trinity.” *CT #5*

Catechism	Foundational Truths of the Faith	Compendium
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 27-30• 44-45	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• God created each person to know and love Him. God imprinted His own image on each person. True happiness in this life will occur to the extent that each person lives in communion with God.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 50-53• 68-69	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Out of His goodness and wisdom God reveals Himself through the person of Jesus Christ. The life of Jesus teaches each person what it means to be fully human.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 65-66• 73	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jesus Christ reveals the way to true freedom and happiness. Following the teachings of Jesus prepares each person for eternal life with God in heaven. Pope John Paul II said, “Jesus reveals to us what it means to be fully human.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 150-152• 176-178	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• God gives us grace, His very own life. We respond to God’s grace and love by faith, accepting what God has revealed and saying “Yes,” entrusting ourselves to Him. Life with God is lived in union with the Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25• 27

Six Tasks of Catechesis

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes knowledge of the faith.

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Compendium	Living the Christian Faith
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 279, 316, 358-359 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is the Creator of all that is seen and unseen. God created each person in His image. He desires that each person know and love Him in this life and be with Him forever in heaven. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 1:1-27 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because each person is created by God they reflect His goodness. Name five different attributes of goodness in people which reflect God's goodness. For example: kindness towards others. • Every person has suffering in their life. They can either be negative about their suffering or accept their suffering and inspire others to accept their suffering. This will bring about a greater good. Discuss how this good example will bring about a better good?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 261 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are three persons in one God: the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 15:26 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 136, 145 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 223 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is all good. He is the one true God. Each person is called to love Him. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God gives each person the grace to know what is good, how to love, and to avoid evil. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 423 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 385 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because evil happened when Adam and Eve sinned, suffering and temptations are part of life. We are called to choose good over evil. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73; 1150 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God revealed Himself to us by sending His Son, Jesus, to earth. Jesus is the fulfillment of the covenant made by God with the community of Israel. • A covenant is an agreement between God and His people. God's part of the covenant is that He will be faithful always. Our part of the covenant is that we will say yes in faith to what God asks of us. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 26:28 "this is my blood of the covenant" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9, 237 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 153, 50 • 458, 480-482 • 564 • 1210 • 726, 1076 • 571, 1067 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus is the New Covenant. He fulfills God's promise and is God's self-revelation. He is the Son of God and savior of humankind. • Jesus is the second person of the Blessed Trinity. • He is the Son of God and both fully human and fully divine. He is truly God and truly man. • Jesus Christ became incarnate to show us how to live and enter into a personal relationship with Him. • God is the source of all life. Each person participates in God's life of grace through the Sacraments. • The Church of Christ became present to the world at Pentecost. Through the power of the Holy Spirit the Apostles, gathered with Mary, received the special gift of the Spirit. Tongues of fire appeared over their heads. This happened fifty days after Easter. • The most important events of Christ's life began with his suffering and death for the sins of all people on Good Friday. The Resurrection took place after three days when Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday. These saving events of Christ's life are called the Paschal Mystery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 3:16 • Luke 2:51 • Acts 2:1-4 The coming of the Spirit • Ephesians 1:7-10 Redeemed by His blood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 • 81, 85, 88, 89 • 104 • 250 • 142, 220 • 112, 218 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank God for the graces of your most recent sacramental experience. • Read out loud the account of Acts 2:1-4. What touches your heart about this experience? • Take a crucifix and hold it in your hands. Think about the gift of the Paschal Mystery in your life.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1357, 1374 • 1067 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At each Eucharist the Paschal Mystery is celebrated and Christ becomes present. ~He is present in the Words of Scripture; in the people gathered in worship; and most especially in the bread and wine transformed into His Body & Blood. • When God's people gather to celebrate the Paschal Mystery this action is called the liturgy. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 282 • 218 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a special effort to be aware that the very person of Christ comes into the soul at the Eucharist. Christ is truly present to the person receiving.
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Task Two: Catechesis Promotes knowledge of the meaning of the Liturgy and the sacraments.				
Catechism	Liturgical	Scripture	Compendium	Living the Christian Faith
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1066-1070 • 1071-1073 • 1194 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The liturgy is the celebration of the life of Christ. As members of God's family, we <i>remember</i> why Christ came to earth. We <i>affirm</i> that Christ, <i>in our every day life</i>, is central to the life of a believing Christian. The Liturgy helps us to <i>hope for the future</i> that we will continue to make Christ central in our lives so that we may look forward to Eternal Life with God in heaven. • Liturgy is the public work of the People of God at worship. It includes the rites and ceremonies of the Mass and Sacraments. • The Church has a liturgical year. The central focus and mystery of this holy year is the person of Jesus Christ. By following the Church through various seasons of this 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 218-220 • 219 • 242 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain that a rite is the Church approved words and actions that call down God's graces that each sacrament bestows.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 524 	<p>liturgical year, people are called to continually grow in their understanding of Christ and to follow Him.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church's year is separated into the liturgical seasons. These are: Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent and Easter. The Easter season ends with the Feast of Pentecost. • The liturgical year begins with the Advent season which prepares for the coming of Christ • The Christmas season celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. Jesus fulfills the hope of the Old Testament. The Christmas season ends with the Baptism of Jesus. • Ordinary Time has two periods. The first begins with the Sunday after Epiphany until the beginning of Lent. The second period begins after Pentecost and ends with the liturgical year, which is the Feast of Christ the King. • The Lenten season begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the death and resurrection of Christ. • The week before Easter is known as Holy Week. During this week the Church prays and fasts in remembrance of Christ's crucifixion. On Holy Thursday the Church celebrates the Last Supper where Christ gathered with His disciples and instituted 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 102 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use liturgical colors to explain the liturgical seasons. • Read Sacred Scripture from Matt. 2:1-12 and discuss. • Help the children to understand that the green vestments are worn during Ordinary time. • Discuss the sign of ashes on Ash Wednesday.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 484, 490-491 • 523, 717-720 	<p>the Eucharist and the Priesthood. On Good Friday the Church recalls Christ's sacrifice on the cross.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Easter season celebrates Christ rising from the dead. It is a joyous time lasting for 50 days. Easter Sunday is the greatest feast of the liturgical year. • During the liturgical year the Church celebrates various feasts of Mary. January 1st is the Feast of the Mother of God, March 25th is the Feast of her Annunciation, May 31st is the Feast of the Visitation, August 15th is the Feast of the Assumption and December 8th is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. • The Annunciation is the celebration of the announcement to Mary that she will be the Mother of God. • The Visitation is the celebration of Mary's visit to her cousin Elizabeth. When Elizabeth saw Mary, the infant in her womb leapt and she cried out, "Most blessed are you among women, and blessed is the fruit of your womb. And how does this happen to me, that the mother of my Lord should come to me?" Elizabeth's child was John the Baptist who prepared the way for Jesus. • The Assumption remembers Mary being taken to heaven in body and soul. She received this great gift because she was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ephesians 3:4-12 Preaching God's plan • Luke 1: 26-38 • Luke 1: 39-45 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94, 96 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the Paschal Candle. Discuss the Easter symbols – the egg and the lilies. • Discuss Mary as the Mother of Christ. Why was she so special? • The Church teaches the Assumption as a belief. Even though it is not in Sacred Scripture it is part of
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1110 • 1111 • 1112 • 1131 • 1113 	<p>born without sin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Immaculate Conception is the term used to describe that Mary was born free from original sin. • In the liturgy, the Blessed Trinity is present. God the Father and Creator is praised and given adoration. • In the Liturgy, Christ who died on the cross for our salvation is made present again through the power of the Holy Spirit. • The activity of the Holy Spirit in the Liturgy is to assist the people of God gathered for worship to recall in faith the mission of Christ on earth. Through receiving of the Body and Blood of Christ, the Holy Spirit assists each person to go forth and bear fruit among God's people. • A sacrament is an outward sign of God's grace. The sacraments were instituted by Christ and are received through the life of the Church. Through the action of the Holy Spirit each sacrament brings a special divine grace into our lives. • There are seven Sacraments that come to us through the Church. They are: Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation, Reconciliation, Matrimony, Holy Orders and Anointing of the Sick. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 18:20 Christ is present • John 15:1-8 The vine & the branches • 1Corinthians 12:4-6 Gifts, service and working of God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 221 • 222 • 223 • 224 • 224, 250 	<p>Catholic Tradition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about these two types of prayer; praise and adoration. How is each one different? • In what ways do I allow my life to be like a missionary of Christ? Do I give food for the poor? Do I help the elderly? Do I pray for those who do not believe in God? • Think about the sacraments you have already received. Do you know the date of your Baptism? What do you remember about your First Communion?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1275 • 1277-1280 • 1263, 1278 • 1277 • 1240 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each sacrament has its own special rite. • Sacraments of Initiation: The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist. By receiving these three sacraments a person becomes fully a member of the Christian Community which is the Body of Christ. • Baptism is the first sacrament. Confirmation is the completion of Baptism. The Eucharist completes Christian Initiation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAPTISM is the first Sacrament of Initiation. • Through this sacrament, either by the immersion in or pouring of water in conjunction with the proper use of the ritual, one is freed from Original Sin. • A person then becomes united to Christ through grace and becomes a member of the community of believers. • During the baptism the priest says, "I baptize you in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, Amen." Baptism is received only once. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 3:5 Baptism • Galatians 3:27 Baptized in Christ • Romans 6:1-4 Life in Christ, not in sin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 251 • 252, 256, 263 • 251, 256, 263 • 261, 263 • 256 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go to a Catholic Website or find the Book of Rites from your pastor. Review the Rite of Baptism. • At your baptism you received your name. Do you have a patron saint? Do you know about his or her life? If not, what saint would you want to choose for Confirmation? Let that saint become a model for you. • Attend a baptism at your church so you will hear the rite of this sacrament you once received. • Help each child to identify the day of their baptism – the day they received God’s new life of grace. Ask them to name their godparents.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1315-1321 • 1320 • 1406-1419 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFIRMATION is the sacrament that completes the grace of Baptism. • Each person receives the gifts of the Holy Spirit which “seals” and strengthens the baptized person to take on the full responsibilities of the Church, in particular the apostolic life. • The outward sign of Confirmation is conferred through the anointing with chrism (a special blessed oil) on the forehead, by the laying on of the hands, and the words “Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.” • EUCCHARIST is the sacrament in which the Lord Jesus Himself, under appearances of bread and wine, is present, offered and received. By this sacrament, the Church lives and grows. The Sacrament of the Eucharist can be received many times. The Eucharist has the highest place among the seven sacraments. • Emphasis needs to be placed on the real presence of Jesus under the appearance of bread and wine. • We gather at the Eucharistic celebration to praise and thank the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts 2:1-13, 19:5-6 Pentecost • Luke 22:14-20 Last Supper • John 6:51 I am the Bread of Life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 265-269 • 271-278, 281-286, 292 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What gift of the Holy Spirit will be most meaningful for you? The gifts of the Holy Spirit are: wisdom, understanding, knowledge, courage, piety, and fear of the Lord. • Think of how the Eucharist is the most special of the seven sacraments. Why is it the greatest sacrament? • Recall the story of the Last Supper and what it meant to the Apostles.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1376-1377, 1413 • 1353 • 1376- 1377, 1413 • 1409 	<p>Father, to receive God’s Word and to celebrate Jesus’ Paschal Mystery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus feeds each person with His Body and Blood making each person one with Him and each other. It is the greatest of the sacraments of the Church. • At the epiclesis the priest asks the Father to send the Holy Spirit so that the bread and the wine will become the Body and the Blood of Jesus Christ. • At the consecration the priest raises the bread and wine in his hands and says the Eucharist Prayer. He prays, “this is my body, this is my blood” and at that moment bread and wine are changed into the Body of Christ and Blood of Christ. This is what we call Transubstantiation. • The Eucharist is a memorial of Christ’s life, passion, death and resurrection which becomes present to us at every Mass. • The Eucharist is also a sacrifice. Because it represents (or makes present) the sacrifice of the cross. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark 14:22-24 Last Supper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 283, 277 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about the meaning of the bread and wine becoming the Body and Blood of Christ. It is a belief, something we cannot see but a true reality. • Help the children understand the need for a prayerful and respectful attitude while in the presence of the Eucharist. • Take a walk over to the church and make a point of focusing the children’s attention on the sanctuary, specifically the tabernacle. Instruct them about how we must show reverence when we are in the presence of the tabernacle because the Body of Christ is housed there. Point out that it is to the tabernacle that we are genuflecting when we enter our pew or approach the altar. • Take the children to Eucharistic Adoration; explain how it shows their gratitude and love of Christ. • Discuss how sacrifices are made by parents for the good of their children.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1415 • 1387 • 1348, 1411 	<p>“The sacrifice of Christ and the sacrifice of the Eucharist are <i>one single sacrifice</i>.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To receive Christ in the Eucharist, one must be in the state of grace. This means to be free from any serious sins. • Each person is required to fast from food and drink, except water and medicine, for one hour before receiving the Holy Eucharist • Only validly ordained priests and bishops can preside at the Eucharist and change the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. <p>• Introductory Rites: The celebration of the Eucharist begins with the Introductory Rites. This is a way for the community gathered together to prepare for the Liturgy of the Word and Liturgy of the Eucharist.</p> <p>Order –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance Procession • Entrance Song • Veneration of the Alter • Sign of the Cross; greeting and introduction • Act of Penitence • Sunday Renewal of Baptism (Rite of Sprinkling) • Penitential Rite • <i>Kyrie</i> (“Lord have mercy”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Corinthians 11:27-29 To be worthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 291 • 291 • 278 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how fasting is an act which helps us acknowledge how we depend on God.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1349 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloria (“Glory to God”) • Collect (Opening Prayer) <p>• Liturgy of the Word: The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old and New Testaments. The Liturgy of the Word is an encounter with the Word of God proclaimed.</p> <p>Order –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading from Sacred Scripture Old Testament or New Testament • Responsorial Psalm • Reading from Sacred Scripture (on Sundays and Feast Days) • Gospel reading • Homily • Profession of Faith (creed) • General intercessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Thess. 2:13 The Word of God <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1Corinthians 15:1-2 Gospel teaching • 1Cor 11:23-26 Tradition of the Institution • 1Timothy 2:1 Offer Prayers for others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 238, 277 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 277 • 282 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about what it means to listen to the Word of God. Quiet your mind to hear the Words of God and what they say to your heart. • After hearing the readings, listen to the priest or deacon give a homily based on the readings. What lesson will you learn? • Go to Mass with a spirit of reverence. Begin with wearing clothes that are special and modest. Prepare for Christ coming into your heart by keeping silent and focused.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1350-1355 	<p>• Liturgy of the Eucharist: The Eucharist contains the Church’s entire spiritual treasure... Christ Himself. At the Last Supper Jesus Christ instituted the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Through the reception of this Sacrament a person receives the very Body and Blood of Christ. Christ is truly present under the appearance of bread and wine.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1373 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1350 	<p>Order –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Preparation of the gifts:</i> Offerings of bread and wine 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1352 • 1353 • 1376-1377 • 1354 • 1354 • 1355 • 1485-1498 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Eucharistic Prayer: Thanksgiving</i> expressed in the Preface: gratitude for the gifts of creation, salvation and sanctification. • <i>Acclamation</i> – “Holy, Holy, Holy” • <i>Epiclesis</i>: The Church petitions the power of the Holy Spirit to change the bread and wine into Christ’s Body and Blood. • <i>Consecration: (Transubstantiation)</i> The priest proclaims the words Jesus used at the Last Supper. • <i>Anamnesis: (The Remembrance)</i> “Christ has died, Christ is Risen, Christ will come again” • <i>Second Anamnesis</i>: A prayer to the Holy Spirit for unity among those receiving Christ’s Body and Blood • <i>Intercessions</i>: The Communion of Saints and all on earth pray for the living and the dead. • <i>Doxology and the Great Amen</i>: The Eucharistic Prayer concludes with praise of God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. • <i>Rite of Communion</i> • <i>The Lords Prayer</i> • <i>The Sign of Peace</i> • <i>Reception of Holy Communion</i> • <i>Prayer after Communion</i> <p>• Sacraments of Healing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECONCILIATION is the sacrament by which each person receives God’s merciful 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 277 • 283 • 298, 302-303, 310 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch the hands of the priest at the Epiclesis. Do they express what is happening? • Explain the importance of praying to Christ after they have received the Eucharist. • Make a resolution to receive the Sacrament of Reconciliation at least once a month. If in serious sin, go as soon as possible.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1526-1532 	<p>this time the penitent responds, "Bless me father, for I have sinned. It has been _____ weeks/months since my last confession. My sins are _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the penitent has confessed his or her sins the priest will give direction which will help the penitent to avoid sin in the future. • Next he will ask the penitent to pray the Act of Contrition. If the penitent does not know the whole prayer or forgets it he or she can tell the priest and the priest will help. • After the penitent prays the Act of Contrition, the priest will extend his hand and pray the Prayer of Absolution. Once he is finished with this prayer he will say "go in peace" or something similar; the penitent will reply, "Amen." • If a person gets confused at any point during their confession they should let the priest know and the priest will help them to make a good confession. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANOINTING OF THE SICK strengthens the person who is ill. The priest, through this sacrament, anoints the seriously ill or aged so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 5:17-26 Healing • James 5:14-15 Anoint the sick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 315-319 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holy Oil is used in the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick. Think of how the Church uses water and oil to confer blessings.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1667-1676 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramentals bear a resemblance to the Sacraments but are not Sacraments. They are sacred signs given by the Church to sanctify different circumstances of life. Holy Water, statues or medals, when used with faith brings blessings. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 351 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sacramentals that you have seen in your home, classroom and in your parish. Research the meanings of behind these sacramentals.
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Task Three: Catechesis Promotes moral formation in Jesus Christ.				
Catechism	Moral	Scripture	Compendium	Living the Christian Faith
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2064-2068 • 391, 394-395 • 397, 404 • 357 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church teaches each person how to live a moral life. • God created the angels as good. Some angels turned against God. Satan and the other demons battle against goodness. • The first human sin happened when Adam and Eve, the first man and woman, were tempted by the devil. They disobeyed God and lost God's grace. Original Sin came into existence. • God made each person in His image; each person has a mind and a free will. Each person can use their mind and free will to make choices to love or not to love. • Personal sin is any thought, word, or action that is contrary to God's law. A person may sin by failing to do something that they ought to do. This is known as a sin of omission. A person must freely and knowingly choose the wrong to commit a sin. A person cannot sin by accident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 3:1-24 • Genesis 1:27 Made in the image of God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 438 • 73-74 • 75-76 • 66 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for St. Michael's intercession when you feel you are being tempted by evil. St. Michael is an archangel and is specially prayed to that evil may be expelled from our life experiences. • Name the three archangels: Michael, Raphael, Gabriel. Ask the students to find references to these angels in their Bibles. • Explain that each person has a guardian angel who is there to keep them safe and to help them make good moral decisions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1811 • 1128 • 1731-1734 • 1778, 1784 • 2064-2068 • 1493,1861 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacraments provide the grace and strength needed to confront and faithfully resolve moral dilemmas. • Cooperating with the graces of the sacraments assists in living out a moral life. • Freedom is the ability to choose the good. These choices bring great peace and joy. • Each person's conscience helps them to recognize what is right and wrong. • It is only through the teachings of the Church that a person learns what is right and wrong. If a person learns to follow the moral teachings of the Church, his or her conscience will be prepared to make the right decision in various situations. • Each person is obliged to form their conscience. The Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes give each person a guide by which to form their conscience. • We should take time to think and listen to our conscience before we act. • Temptation occurs in a person when they feel led to do something that is wrong. • There are two types of sin. Mortal sin breaks a person's relationship with God. Sanctifying Grace is no longer in the soul. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Peter 1:3-4 His Divine Power • Romans 12:6-8 Gifts of Grace • Romans 6:17-19 Free to do good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 378 • 228-229 • 363-364 • 372, 374 • 438, 440 • 395 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While receiving the Sacrament of the Eucharist, pray to Jesus Christ to give you the virtue you need most. • Discuss how one forms their conscience. A perfect way is to truly understand the Ten Commandments and Beatitudes. • A girl named Susan saw a woman lose a one hundred dollar bill, it fell on the ground. Susan was the only person walking behind her. She picked up the money. She experienced a temptation to keep it, but her conscience bothered her. Ask the students to discuss what they would do in this situation.
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• 1320	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a sin to be mortal all 3 conditions must be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It must be a serious offense against God. - You must know it is wrong. - You must freely choose to do it anyway. 			
• 1863	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less serious sins are called venial sins. Although venial sins do not break the person's relationship with God completely, they harm this relationship and weaken the will. 		• 396	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how one can know the difference between a mortal sin and venial sin.
• 1022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of death we encounter Christ and experience the particular judgment. Depending upon how we have lived our lives, we will experience our final destiny which may be immediate or eventual eternal union with God or immediate eternal separation from God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 25:45-46 Eternal life or eternal punishment 	• 208	
• 1023-1024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who die united to God through the grace of a faithful life will experience heaven. Heaven is a perfect life in communion and love with the Trinity, the Blessed Mother, all the angels and saints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1Thes. 4:13-18 Hope for the dead 	• 209	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a discussion about heaven. Heaven will never end as earthly life does. In heaven there is only love.
• 1030-1031	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who die in God's grace but still must undergo purification will experience purgatory. This is where one must be purified of sin and its effects so as to enter into the eternal Kingdom of God forever. 		• 210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The souls in purgatory can be helped by our prayers. November 2nd is the feast of All Souls. November is when the Church remembers all who have died.
• 1033-1034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who have chosen in life to reject God are without love. They choose to exclude themselves from communion with God for all eternity. This eternal life without God is called hell. Hell is the state of separation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 John 3:14-15 Without love there is death 	• 212	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a discussion about separation from those we love most. Explain the Church's belief that hell is not fire but the eternal separation from God.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1038-1039 • 1803, 1833 • 1804 • 1805 • 1806 • 1807 • 1808 • 1809 	<p>from God because each person is born with a desire for God. The pain of hell is sometimes likened to fire, however, the ‘fire’ of hell is not physical material fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of time there will be the last judgment. All people, whether good or bad, will be gathered before Christ. In the presence of Christ the truth of each person’s life with God will be laid bare. Only God knows the day or the hour. • Virtues strengthen the moral life. A virtue is a good habit and a strong decision to do what is right. • Virtues need to be strengthened by constant practice. A virtuous person chooses to do good in all the actions of his or her life. • A virtuous life leads to becoming like God. The moral virtues grow through education, deliberate acts, and perseverance in struggle. God’s grace purifies and strengthens us. • The Cardinal Virtues are: ~ Prudence ~ Justice ~ Fortitude ~ Temperance • Prudence is correctly choosing what should and should not be done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 25:31-33 The Last Judgment • Matthew 13:36-43 Meaning of the Parable of the Weeds. • Galatians 5:22-23 Fruits of the Spirit • Wisdom 8:7 Cardinal Virtues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 214 • 377 • 378 • 379 • 380 • 381 • 382 • 383 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice making the virtues part of your life. Pray that the virtues may become a strong influence in your life. • It takes about 21 days to develop/change a habit that is not good. Think about a bad habit you need to change. • Pray to receive the Cardinal Virtue of Prudence. This will help you to make
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1812-1813 • 1814 • 1817 • 1822 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice is giving every person what belongs to them. • Fortitude is having the courage to stand up for what you believe in the proper time and place. • Temperance finds moderation in various types of pleasure. Too much pleasure distracts from the appropriate need for God in one's life. • The Theological Virtues are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Faith ~ Hope ~ Charity • The Theological Virtues are supernatural gifts from God. We cannot develop or strengthen these virtues on our own but must ask God for His grace and help. • Faith is believing in God. Through faith we accept the entire message of Jesus and enter into a personal relationship with Him. • Hope allows us to trust that God will be true to His promises and we will have eternal life because God wills it. • Charity, or love, is the greatest of the virtues. It allows us to love God and to love our neighbor out of love for God. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 384 • 386 • 387 • 388 	<p>good decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we seek justice for the poor? • Fortitude gives us the strength not to be affected by 'peer pressure'. • Discuss the many ways temperance is needed in people's lives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham is a great model of faith. Read his story from Scripture. See Genesis 22:1-14. • Give examples of people who practice great charity.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2521-2522 • 2340-2341, 2348-2350 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When we practice the virtue of chastity we dress modestly, and act and speak in ways that are respectful of God’s creation of the human person. • The virtue of chastity ensures that our thoughts, words, attitudes, and actions respect the beautiful gift of God’s love which He gives to a man and a woman in the Sacrament of Matrimony. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 530 • 490-491 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modesty is very challenged by today’s culture. There is beauty in modesty even though the present culture doesn’t promote modesty.
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Task Four: Catechesis teaches the Christian how to pray with Christ.

Catechism	Prayer	Scripture	Compendium	Living the Christian Faith
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2566-2567 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every heart has a desire for God. God is constantly inviting us into a special relationship with Him. This begins and grows through constantly being attentive to the life of prayer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ephesians 3:14-21 Prayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 535 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remind yourself about how important prayer is. Begin by making a daily habit of praying to God.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2564 • 2653 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer is a loving communication with God. Prayer helps each person to develop and strengthen their relationship with God, leading them to live a good and holy life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 6:5-8 Pray to God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 534 • 558 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a prayer corner in your home or classroom. Place a Bible and other sacramentals there.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2031 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being faithful to prayer and worship leads to the grace of living a moral life. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 429 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pray for help from God when you are tempted to do wrong.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1174 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to develop a habit of prayer. Praying in the morning and evening strengthens the habit of prayer. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 243 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have your own ritual for morning and evening prayer. Try kneeling by your bed or find a private place in your home.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2617-2618 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very special person to go to in prayer is Mary. She will intercede for each person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 1:41-42 Elizabeth’s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 546, 563 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slowly pray the “Hail Mary” stopping

<p>2676-2677</p> <p>• 1742</p> <p>• 2626, 2643</p> <p>• 2626</p> <p>• 2628</p> <p>• 2629</p>	<p>with her son Jesus Christ. The “Hail Mary” is a special prayer to Mary because it tells who she is and asks her to pray for us during our life and at the time of our death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rosary is a special prayer that asks for Mary’s help. In the rosary a person should recall the mysteries of Christ’s life. Some of these mysteries are special events in His life such as: His birth, His presentation in the Temple, His passion, death, resurrection and ascension into heaven. • God's grace, when accepted, gives each person the strength always to do what is right and good. • There are five types of prayer: blessing and adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving and praise. • The prayer of blessing and adoration has two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prayer of blessing is our response to God’s gifts. God blesses each person and is the source of all blessings. In return the human heart blesses God. • Through the prayer of adoration a person acknowledges that he or she is a creature before God our Creator. • Through the prayer of petition we ask God for forgiveness or various favors. 	<p>greeting to Mary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ephesians 1:3-6 Spiritual Blessings • Psalm 95:1-7 A Call to Praise • Luke 11:9-13 Ask God for what we need 	<p>• 366</p> <p>• 550</p> <p>• 551</p> <p>• 552</p> <p>• 553</p>	<p>at each phrase and discussing what each phrase truly means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank God for his grace when you do good. • Intercede through prayer for people who are unkind. • Pray that you become a blessing for others. • Visit the Blessed Sacrament in church and give praise to God. • Pray for families in countries where there is great poverty.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2637 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church prays the greatest prayer of thanksgiving through the Sacrament of the Eucharist. The word Eucharist means thanksgiving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1Thess. 5:16-18 Give Thanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 555 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be happy about going to Mass and praising God.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2639 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creed is a statement of things we believe. We pray the Nicene Creed at Mass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psalm 33 "Praise of God's Power and Providence" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 556 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about what you love most about creation. What is your favorite flower, food, lake or animal? Thank God for this gift.

Task Five: Catechesis prepares the Christian to live in community and to participate actively in the life and mission of the Church.				
Catechism	Community Life	Scripture	Compendium	Living the Christian Life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2, 1461, 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Old Testament God formed a community with the Israelites. The Israelites were the chosen people who lived a covenant relationship with God. • God created people to be social and have a need for one another. For this reason people live in various types of communities. • The Catholic Church is a universal community under the pope who represents Jesus on earth. The universal Catholic community believes in Jesus Christ and His place in the Blessed Trinity. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the vocations of the Pope, bishop, priest and deacon. They are the leaders of the Catholic community. • Ask the students, what are some type of communities that they are part of? • The Catholic Church is in the United States, in Canada, in South America, and all the countries of the world.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1201 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When we love each other we grow in love for God. When we love God we grow in love for each other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Peter 3:8-9 Conduct of a Christian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 247 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2179 • 1566-1568 • 1669, 1674 • 2204; 2205 • 957, 969, 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person cannot live alone because people need one another. The Church is a community of people who worship God and care for one another. • Catholics locally belong to a parish community where they come together to worship God and be fed spiritually. • Every parish has a pastor who is a priest. The name of our pastor is _____ . The pastor is called by the Church to lead and unite the community both in the Sacrament of the Eucharist and in the caring for one another. • The sacramental life unites us more closely to the Body of Christ; another name for the Church. • Your class is a community who comes together to learn about Christ. Each person can follow the way of Christ by loving and being kind to all members of the class and not excluding anyone. • The family is a special community within the Church. The father and mother are equal before God. They have different but complementary roles. Children are a blessing from God. The family is an image of the Trinitarian communion. The family is known as the “domestic church.” • The Virgin Mary and the saints are examples of living the faith of the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Timothy 1:5-8 Hold fast to sound doctrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 328-329 • 353 • 456 • 195, 197, 429 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your parish is a community. How do you participate in your parish? • How is a parish a community? • Identify various parishes in the diocese. • Resolve to receive the Eucharist several times per week. • How is a class at school a community? • How is a family a community? • We all belong to the Communion of Saints.
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• 6, 2052	• Those who earnestly strive to follow God's law will be with God for all eternity in heaven.		• 1, 434	
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Task Six: Catechesis promotes a missionary spirit that prepares the faithful to be present as Christians in society.				
Catechism	Missionary Life	Scripture	Compendium	Living the Christian Faith
• 1271, 1273	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Missionary life is rooted in each person's baptismal call to serve other people. This missionary spirit is based in the reality that each person can offer service within their parish community by participating in activities that help other people. • Prayer is an important part of the missionary call. When the Church offers prayers at Church on behalf of the missions we are living out this call. St. Thérèse of Liseux is the patroness of the missions because of her prayers for the missions around the world. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a class decide on two projects for the year, one to be completed in the fall and one to be completed in the spring. Each project should support the work of Catholic Charities. • Exercise a missionary spirit by deciding as a class to pray for a specific cause in a foreign country.
• 2288	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We must care for the needs of all people, both bodily needs and spiritual needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 5:43-48 Love your Enemies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 474 	
• 2448	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus gave us an example of love for the poor and suffering. We must put the needs of the poor first. When we love the poor, we love Jesus. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 520 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1928-1933 • 1785 • 2044-2045 • 2447 • 2447 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every human being is created in the image of God. Therefore we are all equal. God created us with many differences. Because all humans have equal dignity, each person must treat those who are different from them with respect. • The Catholic Church, guided by the Holy Spirit, supports our response to God's love by teaching us what is right. The Church helps us to form right consciences by giving us examples of those who have lived as holy people. • Living a moral life is very important in sharing the Gospel. To proclaim Jesus, we must also live like Him. Our actions will tell people we are followers of Christ. • The laity of the Church must seek holiness by actively sharing their Faith with the world around them. One way to do this is through prayer, another way to do this is through acts of service. • We must love and care for people in both body and spirit. Each person can imitate Christ through practicing the Spiritual Works of Mercy such as instructing, advising, counseling, comforting, forgiving, and being patient when others mistreat them. • Each person can care for the physical needs of others by practicing the Corporal Works of Mercy. These are: feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, clothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 10:29-37 Good Samaritan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 411-412 • 374 • 433 • 520 • 520 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the problem of bullying others in school situations go against the teaching of the dignity of each person before God? • A recently canonized saint took care of the lepers. St. Francis of Assisi also had a great love for lepers. Some saints became holy because of their love for people with repelling diseases. Discuss why this is heroic. • Discuss the different Spiritual Works of Mercy that the students can get involved with in their parish community. • How could students in this class live out the Corporal Works of Mercy?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1946, 1269-1270 • 767-769, 904-907 	<p>the naked, visiting the sick and imprisoned, and burying the dead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like the Apostles, all Christians are called to continue telling others about God and spreading the teachings of Jesus. We must pray to the Holy Spirit for guidance in this mission. • Some missionaries go to foreign countries to preach the Gospel and care for the poor. We must remember them in our prayers and acts of charity. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 263 • 150, 190 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss examples of people who courageously do missionary work.
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Catechism	In God's Image	Compendium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1279 • 1465,1468 • 1402 • 1640,1661 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In baptism, each person receives God's grace and becomes an adopted son or daughter of God and members of His family, the Church. • In the Sacrament of Penance, each person receives God's grace. Each person encounters Christ in the person of the priest and experiences His forgiveness for all the times they have failed to love. • In the Eucharist a person receives God's grace in a very special way. In this sacrament each person receives Christ as the nourishment of the special life God gave when the person was baptized. This nourishment enables each person to love one another as Christ has loved the world. • The marriage of a baptized man and woman is a sacrament instituted by Christ to be a sign and instrument of His love for His bride, the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 263 • 307, 310 • 294 • 346, 341

Catechism	Understanding the Catholic Church	Compendium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 830-831 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure -- Universal Church Catholic means universal. This understanding has two meanings. First, it should be understood that Jesus is present in the Church, and the Church receives the fullness of salvation from Christ. Secondly, all men and women are called by God to be part of His kingdom, united by the spirit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 166

• 1209	<p>• Tradition -- Apostolic Tradition Apostolic Tradition applies not only to the passed-down Tradition of the Church; it recognizes that the faithful order in which the teachings were handed down will assure fidelity to liturgical tradition.</p>	• 248
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Inculturation – Promoting the Gospel in each Culture

“Catechesis must **reflect an understanding of the culture** in which the learner lives and how the Gospel message can transform the culture. Inculturation involves **identifying the presence of God and traces of the Gospel message in a culture** and **discerning how the Gospel message can be brought effectively** to the people of that culture. A **catechesis of inculturation** means **presenting the teachings of the faith in a complete and authentic way in dialogue with the language, customs, and practices** of those to whom the Gospel is presented. The **cultural pluralism** in the United States is a positive value. **Distinct cultural identities** should be preserved while the unity of faith is promoted.” Inculturation will be illustrated through the lives of the Saints.

-Leaders Guide to the **National Directory for Catechesis** (Handout 2, Pg 22)

Saints				
Our Lady of the Holy Rosary	Oct. 7	Feast established by St. Pius V	Invites meditation of the mysteries of Christ	Established because of a Naval victory attributed to the intercession of the Virgin Mary
St. Joan of Arc	May 30	France	Martyr / Patroness of soldiers and France	Led military troops to save her country.
St. Thomas the Apostle	July 3	Patron of Architects	One of the 12 apostles	Known as doubting Thomas because of his need to substantiate Christ's Resurrection by touching His wounds.
St. Dismas	March 25	Patron of Criminals and Prisoners	Thief crucified beside Christ	Sought forgiveness from Christ while on the cross.

St. Jude	Oct. 28	Patron of Desperate Cases	One of the 12 apostles	Letter in the New Testament stresses the need to stay strong in difficult situations
St. Lucy	Dec. 13	Patroness of Eyesight Martyred in Sicily	Early Church Martyr	Little is known about her. She consecrated herself to God and was handed in to the Romans by the man she refused to marry because of her vow to God. Part of her torture for her faith was the removal of her eyes which God restored.

Other saints may be found on a Catholic website: www.catholic-saints.info – or – www.catholic.org/saints/

Catechism	Traditions and Devotions	Compendium
• 971	<p style="text-align: center;">Marian Devotion</p> <p>Make it a practice to pray a decade of the rosary together in class. Introduce the Sorrowful and Luminous Mysteries of the Rosary. Review the Glorious and Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary.</p>	• 198
• 524	<p>Advent is the beginning of the liturgical year. It is when we prepare for Jesus' coming. The liturgical color is purple. Create Classroom Advent Wreath to prepare for Christ. This tradition carries many symbols: the <i>circle of the wreath</i> represents God who is eternal, the <i>evergreen</i> represents Christ who is always living and gives us eternal life, the <i>holly berries</i> represent drops of Christ's saving blood, the <i>candles</i> represent the light of the world (Jesus) coming closer as we light each additional candle, the three <i>violet candles</i> represent repentance and preparation for the Birth of Christ, the <i>rose candle</i> represents <i>Gaudete Sunday</i>, a celebration of the Sunday half way to Christmas. Create a Jesse Tree which will trace the genealogy of Christ, "There shall come forth a shoot from the stump of Jesse..." (Isaiah 11:1)</p>	• 104

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 525-526 	<p>Christmas is the celebration of the birth of Christ on earth. The liturgical color is white. Prepare a classroom nativity or crèche. The nativity was first arranged by St. Francis of Assisi. Explore Christmas in song. Investigate the meaning of lyrics, such as the 12 Days of Christmas, or have the students write their own songs about this season. Read the story of Christ's birth from the Gospel of Luke 2:1-20.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 103
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1674, 2669 	<p>Lent is the time of thinking about the sufferings of Christ on earth. The liturgical color is purple. The liturgical symbols of Lent are the crucifix, the crown of thorns, and the nail. Pray the Stations of the Cross. Participate in a Lenten spiritual exercise such as giving up something like watching T.V., eating candy or make special acts of kindness to people you find difficult.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 353, 301
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1169 	<p>Easter is the celebration of Jesus' Resurrection. It is the most important feast of the liturgical year. The liturgical color is white. The very special symbol of Easter is the paschal candle. Recognize the entire season; beginning with the Resurrection, the Ascension 40 days later and ending after 50 days with Pentecost. In addition, explain how the end of the Easter season, Pentecost, also marks the birth of the Church. Participate in or create a project around the custom of blessing the Easter baskets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 241
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2623 	<p>Celebrate Pentecost by showing support for those in the parish that have been confirmed and received the Holy Spirit. Have the students create cards to congratulate them or create a small gift.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 548-549
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2185; 2180 	<p>In addition to Sunday, there are six Holy Days of Obligation within the liturgical calendar. Highlight the importance of setting these days aside. If possible, plan to attend a Holy Day of Obligation liturgy as a class.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 453
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2175 	<p>All Saints Day celebrates the lives of the saints. Study patron saints. Celebrate All Saint Day as a class. Introduce, in prayer or song, the Litany of Saints.</p>	

--- to be Memorized	Prayers	--- to be Introduced or reviewed
The Sign of the Cross		<i>Act of Hope</i>
Our Father		<i>Morning Offering</i>
The Hail Mary		<i>The Angelus</i>
The Apostles' Creed		<i>Simple Responses at Mass</i>
Act of Contrition		<i>Spontaneous Prayers of Praise, Sorrow and Petition</i>
Angel of God		<i>The Sorrowful Mysteries</i>
The Glory Be To the Father		<i>The Luminous Mysteries</i>
Act of Faith		<i>The Joyful Mysteries</i>
Prayer before and after meals		<i>The Glorious Mysteries</i>

Signs and Symbols	
Altar	Ambo
Ashes	Baptismal Candle
Baptismal Font	Baptismal Garment
Bread	Chalice
Chrism (oil)	Christmas Crib
Ciborium	Crucifix
Cruets	Easter (Paschal) Candle
Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament	Fire
Genuflecting/ Genuflect	Holy Water
Host	Imposition of Hands
Incense	Kneeling
Lectionary	Monstrance
Pictures of the Saints	Prayer Corner/Table
Reconciliation Room/Confessional	Rings in Marriage
Sanctuary	Sanctuary light
Sign of Peace	Stain Glass Windows
Stations of the Cross	Statue of Mary
Statues	Stole
Symbols of the Holy Spirit	Tabernacle
Ten Commandments	The Congregation / People of God
The Presider / the Priest or Bishop	Wine

Grade 5
1/12/2010

New Vocabulary Words for Grade Five		
Anointing of the Sick	Chrism	Fidelity
Gifts of the Holy Spirit	Immaculate Conception	Imposition of Hands
Incense	Introductory Rites	John the Baptist
Lectionary	Matrimony	Ministry
Penitential Rite	Permanent	Profession of Faith
Reconcile	Religious Life	Rings in Marriage
Rite	Sacramentals	Sanctifying Grace
Stole	Transitional	Visitation

Vocabulary Words for Review from Kindergarten to Grade Four		
<i>Absolution</i>	<i>Adoration</i>	<i>Adultery</i>
<i>Advent</i>	<i>All Saint's Day</i>	<i>All Soul's Day</i>
<i>Altar</i>	<i>Ambo</i>	<i>Amen</i>
<i>Angels</i>	<i>Annunciation</i>	<i>Anointed</i>
<i>Apostle's Creed</i>	<i>Apostles</i>	<i>Apostolic</i>
<i>Ascension</i>	<i>Ash Wednesday</i>	<i>Assumption</i>
<i>Baptism</i>	<i>Baptismal Font</i>	<i>Beatitudes</i>
<i>Bethlehem</i>	<i>Bible</i>	<i>Bishop</i>
<i>Blessed Sacrament</i>	<i>Blessed Trinity</i>	<i>Blessing</i>
<i>Blood of Christ</i>	<i>Body of Christ</i>	<i>Canonize</i>
<i>Cardinal Virtues</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Chalice</i>
<i>Charity</i>	<i>Chastity</i>	<i>Christ</i>
<i>Christian</i>	<i>Christian Initiation</i>	<i>Christmas</i>
<i>Church</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>Ciborium</i>
<i>Commandment</i>	<i>Communion</i>	<i>Communion of Saints</i>
<i>Community</i>	<i>Confession</i>	<i>Confirmation</i>
<i>Conscience</i>	<i>Consecrate</i>	<i>Consecrated Life</i>
<i>Consecration</i>	<i>Contrition</i>	<i>Corporal Works of Mercy</i>
<i>Covenant</i>	<i>Covet</i>	<i>Creation</i>
<i>Creator</i>	<i>Creed</i>	<i>Crucifix / cross</i>
<i>Crucifixion</i>	<i>Cruets</i>	<i>Deacon</i>
<i>Dignity of the Human Person</i>	<i>Diocese</i>	<i>Disciples</i>

Grade 5
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<i>Divine</i>	<i>Domestic Church</i>	<i>Easter Sunday</i>
<i>Epiclesis</i>	<i>Epiphany</i>	<i>Eternal Life</i>
<i>Eucharist</i>	<i>Eucharistic Prayer</i>	<i>Evangelize</i>
<i>Evil</i>	<i>Examination of conscience</i>	<i>Faith</i>
<i>False Witness</i>	<i>Fast</i>	<i>Father</i>
<i>Feast Day</i>	<i>Forgive</i>	<i>Fortitude</i>
<i>Free will</i>	<i>Genuflect</i>	<i>Glorious Mysteries</i>
<i>God</i>	<i>Godparents</i>	<i>Good Friday</i>
<i>Gospel reading</i>	<i>Gossip</i>	<i>Grace</i>
<i>Great Commandment</i>	<i>Guardian angel</i>	<i>Heaven</i>
<i>Hell</i>	<i>Holy</i>	<i>Holy Communion</i>
<i>Holy Day (of obligation)</i>	<i>Holy Family</i>	<i>Holy Father</i>
<i>Holy Orders</i>	<i>Holy Spirit</i>	<i>Holy Thursday</i>
<i>Holy Water</i>	<i>Holy Week</i>	<i>Homily</i>
<i>Honor</i>	<i>Hope</i>	<i>Host</i>
<i>Intercede</i>	<i>Intercession</i>	<i>Intercessory Prayer</i>
<i>Israel</i>	<i>Jesus</i>	<i>Joyful Mysteries</i>
<i>Justice</i>	<i>Kingdom of God</i>	<i>Laity</i>
<i>Last Judgment</i>	<i>Last Supper</i>	<i>Lent</i>
<i>Liturgical colors</i>	<i>Liturgical year</i>	<i>Liturgy</i>
<i>Liturgy of the Eucharist</i>	<i>Liturgy of the Word</i>	<i>Lord's Prayer / Our Father</i>
<i>Love</i>	<i>Luminous Mysteries</i>	<i>Marks of the Church</i>
<i>Martyr</i>	<i>Mary</i>	<i>Mass</i>
<i>Meek</i>	<i>Memorial</i>	<i>Mercy</i>
<i>Mission</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Modesty</i>
<i>Monstrance</i>	<i>Mortal sin</i>	<i>Mourn</i>
<i>Nazareth</i>	<i>New Covenant</i>	<i>New Testament</i>
<i>Nun</i>	<i>Obedience</i>	<i>Old Testament</i>
<i>Omission</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Ordained</i>
<i>Ordinary Time</i>	<i>Original sin</i>	<i>Palm Sunday</i>
<i>Parish</i>	<i>Parish name</i>	<i>Particular Judgment</i>
<i>Paschal Candle</i>	<i>Paschal Mystery</i>	<i>Pastor</i>
<i>Patron Saints</i>	<i>Peacemaker</i>	<i>Penance</i>
<i>Pentecost</i>	<i>People of God</i>	<i>Personal sin</i>
<i>Petition</i>	<i>Pope</i>	<i>Poverty</i>

<i>Praise</i>	<i>Prayer</i>	<i>Prayer Life</i>
<i>Precepts of the Church</i>	<i>Priest</i>	<i>Prudence</i>
<i>Psalms</i>	<i>Purgatory</i>	<i>Purification</i>
<i>Real Presence</i>	<i>Reconciliation</i>	<i>Religious</i>
<i>Reparation</i>	<i>Resurrection</i>	<i>Reverence</i>
<i>Rosary</i>	<i>Sabbath</i>	<i>Sacrament of Eucharist</i>
<i>Sacrament of Holy Orders</i>	<i>Sacrament of Matrimony</i>	<i>Sacrament of Reconciliation/Penance</i>
<i>Sacraments</i>	<i>Sacraments of Initiation</i>	<i>Sacred Scripture</i>
<i>Sacrifice</i>	<i>Saints</i>	<i>Salvation</i>
<i>Samaritan</i>	<i>Savior</i>	<i>Sermon on the Mount</i>
<i>Service</i>	<i>Sign of the Cross</i>	<i>Sin</i>
<i>Sin of Omission</i>	<i>Son of God</i>	<i>Sorrowful Mysteries</i>
<i>Soul</i>	<i>Spiritual</i>	<i>Spiritual Works of Mercy</i>
<i>Stations of the Cross</i>	<i>Successors</i>	<i>Suffering</i>
<i>Tabernacle</i>	<i>Temperance</i>	<i>Temple of the Holy Spirit</i>
<i>Temptations</i>	<i>Thanksgiving</i>	<i>Theological Virtues</i>
<i>Tradition</i>	<i>Transubstantiation</i>	<i>True Presence</i>
<i>Unity</i>	<i>Venial sin</i>	<i>Vestments</i>
<i>Virtue</i>	<i>Vocation</i>	<i>Vow</i>
<i>Water</i>	<i>Witness</i>	<i>Worship</i>

Fundamental Objectives for Evangelization

1. "To foster in the heart of every believer an experience of personal conversion to Jesus Christ that leads to a personal renewal and greater participation in the Christian life in the Church, the Mystical Body of Christ."
2. "To encourage a greater knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and Sacred Tradition of the Church."
3. "To focus their efforts and resources on the conversion and renewal of every parish, especially through the implementation of the Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults."
4. "To rededicate themselves to a liturgical renewal that develops a greater appreciation for the presence and power of Christ in the word of God and the Sacraments of the Church, especially the Eucharist, and a stronger commitment to celebrating the Eucharist each Sunday."

5. "To make the evangelical and social justice dimensions of the Sunday Eucharist more explicit."
6. "To call their people to a more effective integration of daily prayer in their lives, especially the ancient practice of praying the Psalms and the Church's Liturgy of the Hours, contemplation of the mysteries of the life of Christ through the Rosary, and a greater reverence of the Eucharist through adoration of the Blessed Sacrament."
7. "To ensure that all Catholic institutions, especially parishes, are accessible and welcoming to all."

"These pastoral directives for evangelization give catechesis in the United States a missionary dynamic that encourages us to continue to evangelize the culture, affirming what is compatible and challenging what is not:

Seeing both the ideals and the faults of our nation, we Catholics need to recognize how much our Catholic faith, for all it has received from American culture, still has to offer to our nation.

The ministry of catechesis, as an essential moment in the Church's mission of evangelization, is a fundamental ecclesial service for the realization of the missionary mandate of Jesus here in the United States."

-National Directory for Catechesis (#17E, Pg. 52-53)