



**Catechetical  
Curriculum  
Guidelines  
Standards  
and Indicators  
Grades 7 and 8**

Diocese of Fort Wayne—South Bend



## DIOCESE OF FORT WAYNE-SOUTH BEND

Office of Catechesis  
Archbishop Noll Catholic Center  
915 South Clinton Street P.O. Box 390  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

March 17, 2015

Feast of St. Patrick

Dear Catechist,

Thank you for answering the call to serve the Church as a catechist. In accepting our calling, we are mindful of all those teachers and catechists who have gone before us in our parishes and dioceses. Indeed by their teaching and witness, they have given us the gift of faith that we now pass on to others. As catechists, we must always be mindful that our calling is not simply to convey a *what*, as in a body of knowledge. Rather, our calling is to help foster the conversion to the person and message of Jesus Christ (*National Directory of Catechesis*, 21). Even more than that, “[t]he definitive aim of catechesis is to put people not only in touch but in communion, in intimacy, with Jesus Christ...” (*NDC*, 55).

To help us in this sacred calling, the Church in her wisdom, offers many resources. First and foremost is the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* (1992). The *General Directory for Catechesis* (1998) and the *National Directory for Catechesis* (2005) are also excellent resources for understanding the role of catechists in the Church, the diocese and the parish. Our *Diocesan Catechetical Guidelines* provide you, the catechist, with an in-depth resource for a full understanding of the material to be taught and references to be used. We encourage you to consult the *Diocesan Catechetical Guidelines* for specific information such as references to the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* and the Bible, as well as historical information and vocabulary.

These standards and indicators are based on the detailed *Catechetical Guidelines*. They are intended to be a quick checklist of topics. They are not intended to replace the *Catechetical Guidelines*. Please use them as a supplementary source of curriculum support.

Your dedication and faith witness are gifts which you unselfishly give as workers in our Lord’s vineyard. May the Holy Spirit be your inspiration as you catechize, and may you imitate the Blessed Mother who treasured the Gospel in her heart. May Saint Robert Bellarmine, the patron saint of catechists, and Saint Patrick, the great catechizer of Ireland, intercede for you as you strive to bring your students to a deeper knowledge and love of the person and message of Jesus Christ and inspire in them a firm commitment to follow Him.” (*NDC*, 54).

Yours in Christ,

Jane Sandor

Co-Director of the Office of Catechesis



## DIOCESE OF FORT WAYNE-SOUTH BEND

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Office of Catechesis

# Catechetical Curriculum Guidelines Standards and Indicators Grades 7 and 8

Nihil Obstat

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*Censor Liborum*, Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend

Imprimatur

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Bishop of Fort Wayne-South Bend

March 1, 2015

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### STANDARDS AND INDICATORS FOR RELIGION CURRICULUM FOR GRADES SEVEN AND EIGHT

Christology (pages 313-330)

#### **Task 1: Catechesis promotes knowledge of the faith.**

**Standard 1: Students will have an understanding of the Mystery of the three Persons of the Holy Trinity.**

**Indicators:**

- 1.1.1 Students will know that the **Trinity** is three persons in one God.
- 1.1.2 Students will understand that **God the Father**, the **First Person** of the **Trinity**, is the source of all that is visible and invisible.
- 1.1.3 Students will understand that the baptized are the daughters and sons of God.
- 1.1.4 Students will understand that **God the Son** is the **Second Person** of the Trinity.
- 1.1.5 Students will understand that Jesus Christ is true God, true man, the Son of Mary and our Savior and Redeemer.
- 1.1.6 Students will understand that the **Holy Spirit, Third Person** of the **Trinity**, is the Lord and Giver of Life.
- 1.1.7 Students will understand that the Holy Spirit sanctifies the Church through the **Gifts** and **Fruits** of the Holy Spirit. These are received at **Confirmation**.
- 1.1.8 Students will understand that at **Pentecost**, which occurred after the Ascension, the Holy Spirit Who spoke through the prophets, came to Mary and the apostles.



**Standard 2: Students will have an understanding of how to see with the eyes of faith.**

**Indicators:**

- 1.2.1 Students will understand that God desires to have a personal relationship with them.
- 1.2.2 Students will understand that through the gift of **free will**, the capacity to make a reasonable choice, God allows us to accept or reject God's invitation into a relationship. God's invitation is a **grace**.
- 1.2.3 Students will know that **temptations** can come from the world, the devil, or one's own fallen inclinations (concupiscence). Sin leads to/results in separation from God.
- 1.2.4 Students will know that Original Sin's effects known as concupiscence makes it more difficult to make good choices.
- 1.2.5 Students will know that **Faith** is a supernatural gift that allows each person to make a personal commitment to God. It is saying YES.
- 1.2.6 Students will know that **Mary the Blessed Mother** is the supreme model of faith.
- 1.2.7 Faith is the free acceptance under grace of all that is revealed by God in **Scripture and Tradition**.

**Standard 3: What the New Testament tells us about Jesus**

**Indicators:**

- 1.3.1 Students will know that God's **Revelation** is necessary to teach what exceeds humans' limited understanding of religious and moral truths. Our voice of **conscience** provokes questions of God's existence.
- 1.3.2 Students will know that God's existence can be found through the natural world and they will encounter God through their ability to **reason**.
- 1.3.3 Students will know that **Divine Inspiration means God** inspired the human authors of the sacred books.
- 1.3.4 Students will know that **Sacred Scripture** was written with the language and thinking of the time, but is relevant to all people of all ages because of the deeper meaning which God communicates through them.
- 1.3.5 Students will know that what the Bible teaches in regards to our salvation is free from error.

- 1.3.6 Students will know that **Sacred Scripture** consists of the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- 1.3.7 Students will know that the **Old Testament** which contains 46 books focuses on the Old Covenant and contains the **Pentateuch, Historical Books, Wisdom Books** and **Prophetic Books**. These tell of God’s teaching and actions before the coming of Jesus Christ.
- 1.3.8 Students will know that the **New Testament** which contains 27 books, records the life and teachings of Jesus Christ and some of the early Church writings. The **Gospels**, the **Acts of the Apostles**, the **Epistles** and the **Book of Revelation** are found in the New Testament.
- 1.3.9 Students will know the three stages in Gospel formation: the life and teaching of Jesus, **oral tradition** and the written Gospels.
- 1.3.10 Students will know that the four **Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke** and **John are the authors of the Gospels**.
- 1.3.11 Students will know that the Synoptic Gospels are the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke.
- 1.3.12 Students will know that the **Synoptic Gospels** contain the Birth of Jesus, Baptism of Jesus, the Temptation of Jesus, the Sermon on the Mount, the Parable, the miracles, the Last Supper, Passion, Death, Resurrection and Ascension.
- 1.3.13 Students will know that **John’s Gospel** contains the Prologue, the Bread of Life discourse, Christ’s Last Supper discourse, Priestly Prayer, the Passion, Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- 1.3.14 Students will know that Mark’s Gospel emphasizes Jesus as the Suffering Servant.
- 1.3.15 Students will know that Matthew emphasizes Jesus as the Teacher.
- 1.3.16 Students will know that Luke emphasizes Jesus as the Savior.
- 1.3.17 Students will know that John emphasizes Jesus as the Word of God.

**Standard 4: Jesus: True God and True Man**

**Indicators:**

- 1.4.1 Students will know that **Incarnation** refers to the eternal Son of God taking upon Himself a complete human nature.
- 1.4.2 Students will know that Jesus Christ is one person who is fully God and fully human.

- 1.4.3 Students will know that Jesus is like us in all ways except sin, therefore He is the perfect example of how we should live.
- 1.4.4 Students will know that Mary's role in **salvation history** was that she was chosen by God to be the vessel through which Christ would enter the world.
- 1.4.5 Students will know that Mary did not have Original Sin so she is given the grace called the **Immaculate Conception**.
- 1.4.6 Students will know that at the **Annunciation**, Gabriel announced that Mary would be the Mother of God.

**Standard 5: The Mission and Message of Jesus**

**Indicators:**

- 1.5.1 Students will know that Adam and Eve broke their **covenant** with God and were punished by the loss of paradise, original grace, holiness and justice. This is known as the **fall**.
- 1.5.2 Students will know that a Savior came to redeem the world, rectify the relationship between God and Man, and to give each access to eternal life.
- 1.5.3 Students will know that **John the Baptist** baptized Jesus.
- 1.5.4 Students will know that Christ calls us to live in a way that helps us prepare for the **Kingdom of God** that will bring love, peace and justice to all.
- 1.5.5 Students will know that Jesus chose His twelve apostles to help spread the Kingdom of God on earth.
- 1.5.6 Students will know that through the **parables** Jesus taught about the Kingdom of God and He made this Kingdom present through His **miracles**.
- 1.5.7 Students will know that they are called to be disciples and by living according to the **Greatest Commandments** and the **Ten Commandments** they will be keeping the Covenant.
- 1.5.8 Students will know that in the **Sermon on the Mount**, Jesus gave us the **Beatitudes** which are the heart of His teachings.

**Standard 6: The Passion and Death of Jesus**

**Indicators:**

- 1.6.1 Students will know that Christ's Passion and Death makes his salvation available to all people of every time and place.
- 1.6.2 Students will know that **Isaiah's** prophecy of the "Suffering Servant" foretold the passion of Christ.
- 1.6.3 Students will know that at the **Passover** meal before Jesus' Death is known as His **Last Supper** and is when the **Sacrament of the Eucharist** was instituted and that He ordained the apostles as priests of the **New Covenant**.
- 1.6.4 Students will know that the Eucharist is the Real Presence of Christ.
- 1.6.5 Students will know that Christ fully experienced death, His soul left His body until they were rejoined three days later at the **Resurrection**.
- 1.6.6 Students will know that the **Paschal Sacrifice** is a sacrifice of love.

**Standard 7: Jesus Christ: Glorious and Triumphant**

**Indicators:**

- 1.7.1 Students will know that through His Resurrection, Christ triumphed over sin and He is glorious and triumphant. **Mary Magdalene** and other holy women were the first witnesses.
- 1.7.2 Students will know that the **Resurrection and Ascension** of Jesus are real historical events.
- 1.7.3 Students will know that through Jesus' Resurrection He confirmed that He is the Son of God, His teachings are true and all of God's faithful will be resurrected on the last day.
- 1.7.4 Students will know that at death their body and soul are separated and will be reunited on the last day which is the Resurrection of the body.
- 1.7.5 Students will know that **Easter** is the greatest feast in the Catholic Church.
- 1.7.6 Students will know that **Paschal Mystery** has two aspects: by His Passion and Death, Christ freed us from sin and by His Resurrection and Ascension, Christ brings us to a new way of life.
- 1.7.8 Students will know that the Ascension is when Jesus's body and soul entered into heaven to remain there until He comes again.

**Standard 8:           The Person of Christ**

**Indicators:**

- 1.8.1                   Students will know that Jesus' name means God saves.
- 1.8.2                   Students will know that the word **Christ** which comes from Greek means **Anointed One**.
- 1.8.3                   Students will know that Isaiah prophesied the Birth of Christ and the name **Emmanuel** means **God with us**.

## Confirmation Preparation (pages 333-361)

### **Task 2: Catechesis promotes knowledge of the meaning of the Liturgy and the Sacraments.**

#### **Standard 1: The Sacraments of the Catholic Church**

##### **Indicators:**

- 2.1.1 Students will know that **sacraments** are an outward sign of **God's grace**.
- 2.1.2 Students will know that there are seven sacraments: **Baptism, Reconciliation, Eucharist, Confirmation, Matrimony, Holy Orders** and **Anointing of the Sick**. They each have their own **rite**.
- 2.1.3 Students will know that the **Sacraments of Initiation** are Baptism, Eucharist and Confirmation in which a person fully becomes a member of the **Body of Christ**. Baptism and Confirmation create a permanent change in the soul known as **character**.
- 2.1.4 Students will know that through the Sacrament of Initiation, Baptism, one is freed from **Original Sin**.
- 2.1.5 Students will know that through the Sacrament of Initiation, Confirmation, one completes the grace of Baptism, receives **the gifts of the Holy Spirit** and takes the responsibilities of leading an **apostolic life**.
- 2.1.6 Students will know that through the Sacrament of Initiation, Eucharist, one celebrates the **Paschal Mystery**.
- 2.1.7 Students will know that **sacramentals** such as a rosary, the Sign of the Cross and Holy Water, prepare a person to receive grace.
- 2.1.8 Students will know that the **precepts** of the Church are the minimum obligations for all Christians.
- 2.1.9 Students will know that three elements to **determine the morality** of a human action are: **the object** (the action itself), **the intention** (the end or purpose the person intends) and **the circumstances** (the situation surrounding the act).
- 2.1.10 Students will know that **natural law** is part of our human nature and we are born with it.
- 2.1.11 Students will know that **God's Covenant**, the **Ten Commandments**, with Moses and the Israelites is part of the new covenant.
- 2.1.12 Students will know that the first Three Commandments provide the focus of our relationship with God.

- 2.1.13 Students will know that the Fourth Commandment focuses on honoring family.
- 2.1.14 Students will know that the Fifth through Tenth Commandments focus on the dignity of all persons.
- 2.1.15 Students will know that the **Cardinal Virtues** are **Prudence, Justice, Fortitude** and **Temperance**.
- 2.1.16 Students will know that the **Theological Virtues** are **Faith, Hope,** and **Love** (Charity).
- 2.1.17 Students will know the **seven gifts** of the Holy Spirit, the **twelve fruits** of the Holy Spirit, the **Spiritual Works of Mercy** and the **Corporal Works of Mercy**.
- 2.1.18 Students will know that Jesus revealed the Holy Spirit to the church at **Pentecost** which empowered the apostles to go and spread the Good News of Christ, the **kerygma**.

## **CONFIRMATION AND PENTECOST**

- CP. 1 Students will know that in Confirmation the Baptismal grace is perfected and this enables a person to be an apostle of Christ.
- CP.2 Students will know that the indelible mark on the soul from Confirmation is permanent; therefore, Confirmation can only be received once.
- CP. 3 Students will know that through Confirmation a person is more deeply rooted as a child of God and more closely united to Christ.
- CP.4 Students will know that a person's bond with the Church is now perfect.
- CP.5 Students will know that through the special graces received at Confirmation, a person is able to spread and defend the faith and be a true witness to Christ.
- CP. 6 Students will know that through their anointing in Confirmation, they are called to share in Christ's kingly, priestly and prophetic mission.
- CP. 7 Students will know that through Confirmation one is prepared for the work of evangelization.
- CP. 8 Students will know that Christ's promise to send the Holy Spirit is fulfilled in Confirmation.
- CP.9 Students will know that Christ's command is the mission given in Confirmation.

## **CONFIRMATION (OSV Outline)**

- C.1 Students will know that the Holy Spirit is the Creator Spirit, Giver of Life, Spirit of Truth and the Third Person in the Trinity.
- C.2 Students will know the Spirit has been present throughout salvation history.
- C.3 Students will know that the Holy Spirit has been symbolized as water, fire, anointing, cloud, light, seal, hand, finger and dove.
- C.4 Students will know the historical development of Confirmation.
- C.5 Students will know different aspects of Western and Eastern Churches' Theology.
- C.6 Students will know the essential elements of the sacrament.
- C. 7 Students will know the requirements for reception of the sacrament.
- C. 8 Students will know the effects and implications of Confirmation.



## Morality (pages 365-393)

### Task 3: Catechesis moral formation in Jesus Christ.

#### **Standard 1: Living as a Creature of God**

##### **Indicators:**

- 3.1.1 Students will know we are created in God's image and likeness, which gives us a unique dignity. We are a unity of body and soul.
- 3.1.2 Students will know that our souls have reason and free will.
- 3.1.3 Students will know that we have the responsibility to form our consciences to learn what is right and wrong.
- 3.1.4 Students will know that Original Sin's effects known as concupiscence leads to separation from God.

#### **Standard 2: Living as a Follower of Christ**

##### **Indicators:**

- 3.2.1 Students will know that natural moral law is present in everyone and helps to discern evil and good.
- 3.2.2 Students will know that through the Ten Commandments and living out the Beatitudes is how to respond to God.
- 3.2.3. Students will know that the Ten Commandments express the principal precepts of natural moral law.
- 3.2.4 Students will know that the precepts of the Church are the minimum obligations for all Christians.

#### **Standard 3: Making a Moral Decision**

##### **Indicators:**

- 3.3.1 Students will know that the three elements that determine the morality of an action are: the object, the intention and the circumstances.
- 3.3.2 Students will know that sin is a deliberate choice to disobey God and mortal sin destroys the life of God within us, while venial sin strains our relationship with God.
- 3.3.3 Students will know the capital sins of pride, avarice, envy, wrath, lust, gluttony and sloth.

**Standard 4: Honoring God**

**Indicators:**

- 3.4.1 Students will know our relationship with God is the focus of the first three commandments.
- 3.4.2 Students will know that blasphemy, idolatry and perjury are choices against the relationship with God.

**Standard 5: Honoring Family**

**Indicators:**

- 3.5.1 Students will know that through the Sacrament of Marriage, parents are given a special grace to raise their children.
- 3.5.2 Students will know that by the Fourth Commandment we show respect to parents and authority figures.

**Standard 6: Respect for Life**

**Indicators:**

- 3.6.1 Students will know that the Fifth Commandment calls for respect for life and protects the dignity and sacredness of human life.
- 3.6.2 Students will know that murder, abortion, suicide, contraception, euthanasia and unjust war are sins against the dignity of life.
- 3.6.3 Students will know that adoption is an act of love for a child.

**Standard 7: Living Chastity**

**Indicators:**

- 3.7.1 Students will know that the Sixth and Ninth Commandments instruct us to live a life of chastity.
- 3.7.2 Students will know that chastity ensures that our thoughts, words, attitudes and actions respect the gift of God's love which He gives to a man and a woman in the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 3.7.3 Students will know that God wants sexual intercourse and all forms of sexual intimacy saved for marriage.
- 3.7.4 Students will know that contraception is wrong because it separates the love-giving and life-giving purposes which God has joined in sexual union.

**Standard 8: Respecting Truth and Material Goods**

**Indicators:**

- 3.8.1 Students will know that the Seventh Commandment guards against the theft of goods or anything else that belongs to someone else.
- 3.8.2 Students will know that the Eighth Commandment instructs each person to tell the truth, never gossip or lie about someone.
- 3.8.3 Students will know that the Tenth Commandment forbids greed, avarice and envy.

**Growing in Prayer (pages 397-417)**

**Task 4: Catechesis teaches the Christian how to pray with Christ.**

**Standard 1: Introduction to Prayer**

**Indicators:**

- 4.1.1 Students will know that God desires to have a **personal relationship** with them.
- 4.1.2 Students will know that prayer is **conversation** with God and through **humility** they will realize that the good found within them comes from God.
- 4.1.3 Students will know that prayer needs to be a **habit** whether it is **communal** or **private**.
- 4.1.4 Students will know that the **liturgical calendar** helps the universal church to celebrate together and is divided into the seasons of **Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent** and **Easter**.
- 4.1.5 Students will know that there are specific colors used during each of these seasons.

**Standard 2: The Forms of Prayer**

**Indicators:**

- 4.2.1 Students will know that the **adoration/blessing** form of prayer that acknowledge God's gifts to each person through His love.
- 4.2.2 Students will know that the **petition** form of prayer asks God to grant requests.
- 4.2.3 Students will know that the **intercession** form of prayer ask for God's help for other people.

4.2.4 Students will know that prayers of **thanksgiving** are powerful and important. The very meaning of “Eucharist” is thanksgiving. Thus, the Mass, Eucharist, is the greatest prayer.

4.2.5 Students will know the prayers of **praise** recognize that God is the One who is above all others.

### **Standard 3: Personal Prayer**

#### **Indicators:**

4.3.1 Students will know that a prayer said by oneself is **personal** prayer.

4.3.2 Students will know that prayers said in a group are **communal** prayer.

4.3.3 Students will know that **vocal** prayer is praying out loud with your voice.

4.3.4 Students will know that **meditation** prayer is a form which thinks about the truths of God.

4.3.5 Students will know that **contemplation** prayer is the highest form of prayer because it is a gift of love given by God to someone who chooses to be with God in a loving personal relationship.

### **Standard 4: Challenges of Prayer**

#### **Indicators:**

4.4.1 Students will know that **conversion** is a knowledge that we need to turn to God for constant growth in holiness.

4.4.2 Students will know that it takes effort and humility to overcome the challenges to prayer.

4.4.3 Students will know that **dryness** or feeling indifferent to praying is a struggle in prayer.

4.4.4 Students will know that **acedia** is serious dryness or indifference to prayer and requires real conversion.

### **Standard 5: Praying with the Scriptures: Lectio Divina**

#### **Indicators:**

4.5.1 Students will know that **Lectio Divina** is a Latin expression which means ‘holy reading’.

4.5.2 Students will know that the first step in Lectio Divina is to read the Word of God.

4.5.3 Students will know that the second step is **meditation**.

4.5.4 Students will know that the third step is **oratio** which means prayer.

4.5.5 Students will know that the fourth step is **contemplation**.

**Standard 6: Catholic Prayers and Devotions**

**Indicators:**

4.6.1 Students will know that **Eucharistic Adoration** is the adoration of Christ outside of Mass.

4.6.2 Students will know that a **novena** is a special devotion of nine days of prayer.

4.6.3 Students will know that the **Sign of the Cross** is a ritual gesture that honors the Holy Trinity.

4.6.4 Students will know that the **Holy Spirit** is the Third Person of the Trinity and His mission is to assist the Church in making it holy and faithful to God.

4.6.5 Students will know that the **Rosary**, which began in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and was given to Saint Dominic by the Blessed Virgin Mary, focuses on the twenty mysteries of the life of Christ.

4.6.6 Students will know that the **Advent Wreath** used during Advent is a devotion to begin the liturgical year of the Church.

4.6.7 Students will know that **Stations of the Cross** take people through Christ's sufferings before His Death and Resurrection.

## Community Life (pages 421-440)

### **Task 5: Catechesis prepares the Christian to live in community and to participate actively in the life and mission of the Church.**

#### **Standard 1: The Church on Earth as Community**

##### **Indicators:**

- 5.1.1 Students will know at Baptism, a person is introduced into the Kingdom of God begun in Jesus, because the sacrament enables him/her to share in Jesus' life here and now.
- 5.1.2 Students will know that the Kingdom of God is alive when they live the eight **Beatitudes**, which Jesus gave us during the "**Sermon on the Mount**" and are faithful to the Sacramental life.
- 5.1.3 Students will know that God gave them **free will**.
- 5.1.4 Students will know that the Church is the **Body of Christ**.
- 5.1.5 Students will know that there are four mark of the Church: **one, holy, catholic** and **apostolic**.
- 5.1.6 Students will know that the **Magisterium** is the supreme teaching office of the Church exercised by the Pope and bishops in communion with him.
- 5.1.7 Students will know that dioceses in the Church have a bishop, parishes and priests.

#### **Standard 2: Vocations within the Church**

##### **Indicators:**

- 5.2.1 Students will know that **vocations** which are a calling from God can be the **Laity, Holy Orders** and **Consecrated Life**.
- 5.2.2 Students will know that the laity are baptized Catholics who have not been called to the priesthood or religious life.
- 5.2.3 Students will know that within Holy Orders there are three callings: **deacon, priest** and **bishop**. Deacons can be **transitional** or **permanent**.
- 5.2.4 Students will know that within the **Consecrated Life**, there are hermits, **Consecrated Virgins**, and **widows** who choose to live a life dedicated to the Church.

5.2.5 Students will know that **Religious Institutes** can be **apostolic orders** or **contemplative orders**. They take vows of **chastity, poverty** and **obedience**.

**Standard 3: Communion of Saints**

**Indicators:**

5.3.1 Students will know that **Communion of Saints** is the union of those who are united to Christ in one body, the Church.

5.3.2 Students will know that three groups which make up the Communion of Saints are the faithful on earth, those in Purgatory and those in heaven with God.

5.3.3 Students will know that there is communion in faith, the Sacraments, **charisms**, love and charity.

**Standard 4: Mary, the Mother of God**

**Indicators:**

5.4.1 Students will know that Mary, the daughter of **Anne and Joachim**, was conceived without original sin and this is celebrated on December 8<sup>th</sup>, the **Feast of the Immaculate Conception**.

5.4.2 Students will know that Mary was Christ's first disciple.

5.4.3 Students will know that at the **Annunciation** is when Mary was told by the angel that she would be the Mother of God.

5.4.4 Students will know that the Church celebrates the **Feast of the Assumption** of Mary on August 15<sup>th</sup> because when she died she was assumed body and soul into heaven.

5.4.5 Students will know that Mary is the **Mother of the Church**.

5.4.5 Students will know that the Hail Mary has two parts: the first part honors her and the second part is our intercessory prayer.

5.4.6 Students will know that **Rosary** and the **Magnificat** are traditional prayers to Mary.

## Missionary Spirit and Church History (pages 443-480)

### **Task 6: Catechesis promotes a missionary spirit that prepares the faithful to be present as Christians in society.**

#### **Standard 1: Founding of the Church A.D. 33 - 100**

##### **Indicators:**

- 6.1.1 Students will know that while Christ was on earth, He instituted the Church and named **Saint Peter** as the head of the **Church**.
- 6.1.2 **A.D. 33 - Pentecost** occurred when a small group of Jesus' followers were gathered in the upper room and the Holy Spirit entered and gave them the grace and power to preach the Gospel. This was the beginning of the Church.
- 6.1.3 Students will know that **Saint Stephen** was the first Christian **martyr**.
- 6.1.4 Students will know that at the **Council of Jerusalem**, the **apostles** decided that a person did not need to follow the Jewish ceremonial laws to be a Christian.
- 6.1.5 Students will know that the four **Gospels** and Letters of Paul were written during A.D. 50 - 100.
- 6.1.6 Students will know that **Apostolic Succession** means that our bishops are successors of the early apostles.
- 6.1.7 Students will know the importance of **Saint Peter** and **Saint Paul**.

#### **Standard 2: A.D. 100 - 300: Growth and Persecution**

##### **Indicators:**

- 6.2.1 Students will know that in **A.D. 64**, Nero, the emperor of the Roman Empire, was responsible for burning half of Rome, but blamed the Christians which resulted in more persecutions
- 6.2.2 Students will know that in **A.D. 250**, under Emperor Decius intense persecutions began. Martyrs became **saints** because they died for their faith.
- 6.2.3 Students will know that Emperor Diocletian continued violent persecutions.
- 6.2.4 Students will know that the **catacombs** were secret gathering places for the Christians.



- 6.2.5 Students will know that **Gnosticism**, a “heresy”, stated that certain people (gnostics) had been given a special knowledge not given to everyone.
- 6.2.6 Students will know that the **Apostolic Fathers** wrote great works on the faith and taught people about Christianity.
- 6.2.7 Students will know the importance of **Saint Ignatius of Antioch, Saint Polycarp of Smyrna** and **Saints Perpetua and Felicitas**.

**Standard 3: 300 - 450: Fathers of the Church**

- 6.3.1 Students will know that in the **Edict of Milan** in A.D. 313, Emperor Constantine made Christianity legal in the Roman Empire.
- 6.3.2 Students will know that **Monasticism**, living a life of penance, fast and prayer in the desert, was begun by Saint Anthony of the Desert.
- 6.3.3 Students will know that **communal monasticism** was begun by Saint Pachomius when he created rules for the monks living in community in the desert.
- 6.3.4 Students will know that the **Cult of the Saints**, a special veneration of the saints, began in the fourth and fifth centuries.
- 6.3.5 Students will know that the **Ecumenical Councils** were held by the Fathers of the Church to combat heresies and write **creeds** to explain the faith.
- 6.3.6 Students will know that the **Council of Nicaea** in 325, declared Arianism a heresy.
- 6.3.7 Students will know that the Council of Ephesus in 431 condemned **Nestorianism**.
- 6.3.8 Students will know that the **Council of Chalcedon** in 451 reaffirmed that Jesus is one person with two natures: human and divine.
- 6.3.9 Students will know some results of the crumbling of the Roman Empire.
- 6.3.10 Students will know the importance of **Saint Augustine of Hippo, Saint Monica** and **Saint Jerome**.

**Standard 4: 450 - 1100: Roman Church of the West**

**Indicators:**

- 6.4.1 Students will know that **monasteries** were established to stabilize, evangelize and educate the people.

- 6.4.2 Students will know that Pope Gelasius I stated that the Pope and the Church had supreme authority over spiritual matters.
- 6.4.3 Students will know Muhammad began the Islam religion early in the sixth century.
- 6.4.4 Students will know that the **Battle of Tours in 732** halted Islamic advance into Christian territory.
- 6.4.5 Students will know that by Pope Leo III crowning Charlemagne it was implied that the Pope had the power to appoint emperors.
- 6.4.6 Students will know the **Cluniac Reform** in 910 adopted **the Rule of Saint Benedict**.
- 6.4.7 Students will know that the **Gregorian Reform** ensured that the church was following the true Gospel of Christ.
- 6.4.8 Students will know that **Great Schism of the Eastern and Western Church** in 1054 divided the empire into two churches: the Roman Catholic Church of the West and the Orthodox Church of the East.
- 6.4.9 Students will know that the Gregorian Reform brought about the reform in clergy (Lay **investiture, simony** and chastity) and the reform of the secular leader with the Pope (papal rights).
- 6.4.10 Students will know the importance of **Saint Benedict, Saint Columban, Saint Boniface** and **Saints Cyril and Methodius**.

**Standard 5: 1100 - 1300: Middle Ages**

**Indicators:**

- 6.5.1 Students will know the eight **Crusades** launched in 1095 by the church to regain the Holy Land were successful for a period of time when they opened up the Holy Land to travel for the pilgrims. The crusader strongholds were eventually defeated.
- 6.5.2 Students will know that **cathedrals** were a community gathering place, centers for learning and catechesis.
- 6.5.3 Students will know that the four **Ecumenical Councils (Lateran Councils)** between 1123 and 1215 dealt with different heresies.
- 6.5.4 Students will know that the Third Lateran Council established the **College of Cardinals** would elect the next pope.
- 6.5.5 Students will know **transubstantiation** was defined at the Fourth Lateran Council.

- 6.5.6 Students will know that the mendicant orders such as the Dominicans and Franciscans taught people that God is more important than possessions.
- 6.5.7 Students will know that the **Inquisition** in 1231 was a series of trials to rid the Church and world of heresy.
- 6.5.8 Students will know the importance of **Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, Saint Francis of Assisi, Saint Clare, Saint Dominic, and Saint Thomas Aquinas.**

**Standard 6: 1300 - 1500 Renaissance and Reform**

**Indicators:**

- 6.6.1 Students will know that **Martin Luther**, a reformer and a former German Augustinian priest, struggled with the abuses of **indulgences** and other teachings.
- 6.6.2 Students will know that Martin Luther wrote **ninety-five Theses**, of which forty-one were declared heretical by Pope Leo X.
- 6.6.3 Students will know that the **Protestant Reformation** was the result of Luther's refusal to reject his heretical statements, his decision not to listen to the Church's guidance, and publicly burning the letter from the Pope.
- 6.6.4 Students will know that Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Church by Pope Leo X.
- 6.6.5 Students will know that Ulrich Zwingli and John Calvin, both reformers, believed that Scripture was the only authority and the hierarchy of the Church was not needed.
- 6.6.7 Students will know that the **Council of Trent** was held to reunite the Protestants and to reform the Catholic Church.
- 6.6.8 Students will know that the Council of Trent affirmed the twofold nature of revelation composed of Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition, the Seven Sacraments and affirmed the Real Presence in the Eucharist.
- 6.6.9 Students will know about the development of popular devotions.
- 6.6.10 Students will know the importance of **Saint Robert Bellarmine, Saint Catherine of Siena and Saint Teresa of Avila.**

**Standard 7: 1500 - 1700: Age of Exploration**

**Indicators:**

- 6.7.1 Students will know that the **missionaries** fought for the dignity of the natives in America.
- 6.7.2 Students will know that **Galileo** taught that the earth revolved around the sun and Church thought this was contrary to the Bible.
- 6.7.3 Students will know that Galileo was never punished for his teachings.
- 6.7.4 Students will know that Saint Pope John Paul II in 1992 said that Galileo was correct and apologized for the Church's treatment of Galileo.
- 6.7.5 Students will know the importance of **Our Lady of Guadalupe, Saint Juan Diego, Saint Francis Xavier** and **Saint Rose of Lima**.

**Standard 8: 1700 - 1850: Age of the Enlightenment**

**Indicators:**

- 6.8.1 Students will know that **Enlightenment** rejected faith as the source of knowledge and substituted pure reason as the source of knowledge.
- 6.8.2 Students will know that **rationalism** holds knowledge and truth come from reason not from faith, but the Church teaches that God created a universe that serves to enlighten faith.
- 6.8.3 Students will know that deism says that there is a God but He is not a person. This was another threat to Faith during this time.
- 6.8.4 Students will know by Pope Pius VII and Napoleon signing the **Concordat of 1801**, for the first time a secular leader proclaimed that only the Pope was the head of the Church.
- 6.8.5 Students will know the importance of **Saint John Vianney** and **Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton**.

**Standard 9: 1850 - Present: Modern Era**

**Indicators:**

- 6.9.1 Students will know that in 1854, Pope Pius IX declared the teaching of the **Immaculate Conception** to be **dogma**.
- 6.9.2 Students will know that **Saint Bernadette** saw visions of the Blessed Virgin at a grotto in Lourdes and Mary said she was the Immaculate Conception.

- 6.9.3 Students will know that the heresy of **Modernism** which rejects the necessity of religion and reduces faith to a mere feeling was most strongly condemned by **Pope Pius X**.
- 6.9.4 Students will know that the **First Vatican Council** produced two documents: the first dealt with the faith and the second proclaimed the **infallibility** of the Pope.
- 6.9.5 Students will know that statements on Catholic Social Teaching were formulated following the onset of the Industrial Revolution.
- 6.9.6 Students will know that the two basic principles of **Catholic Social Teaching** are the **dignity of the human person** and the **care for the common good**.
- 6.9.7 Students will know that in 1917, Mary appeared to three children in **Fatima, Portugal** and the miracle of the sun spinning in the sky occurred.
- 6.9.8 Students will know that Pope Pius XI signed the **Lateran Treaty** in **1929** which stated that the Vatican was its own nation within the country of Italy.
- 6.9.9 Students will know that Pope Pius XII helped rescue over 400,000 Jews from the Holocaust.
- 6.9.10 Students will know that the **Assumption** of the Blessed Virgin was declared a **dogma** in 1950.
- 6.9.11 Students will know that **Saint Pope John XXIII** called the **Second Vatican Council** in 1962 from which came an understanding of one's call to holiness, maintaining the theology of the Mass, ecumenism, returning to the works of the early church fathers and being open to the modern world while maintaining Church teaching.
- 6.9.12 Students will know that Saint Pope John Paul II's encyclicals include ***Evangelium Vitae, Ut Unum Sint, Fides et Ratio, Mulieris Dignitatem*** and ***Redemptor Hominis***.
- 6.9.13 Students will know that the ***Catechism of the Catholic Church*** was translated into English in 1994.
- 6.9.14 Students will know the importance of **Blessed Miguel Pro** and **Saint Maximillian Kolbe**.

**Standard 10: 1500 - Present: The Church in the United States**

**Indicators:**

- 6.10.1 Students will know that a Catholic presence in America began with the Spanish explorers in Florida when they brought Catholic priests with them.
- 6.10.2 Students will know that the Catholic presence spread along the East Coast and into Indiana.
- 6.10.3 Students will know that the **North American Martyrs**, such as **John de Brebeuf** and **Isaac Jogues**, were missionaries who worked to convert Native Americans.
- 6.10.4 Students will know that the first diocese was in Baltimore, Maryland and Bishop John Carroll was the first bishop.
- 6.10.5 Students will know the importance of **Father Stephen Badin, Father Julian Benoit, Saint Mother Theodore Guérin, the Sisters of Providence, Holy Cross priests, brothers, and sisters, Bishop John Henry Luers, Bishop Joseph Dwenger, and Archbishop John Francis Noll.**
- 6.10.6 Students will know that the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was completed and dedicated in 1860.
- 6.10.7 Students will know that the changes in the formation of the Diocese of Fort Wayne - South Bend ended in 1960.
- 6.10.8 Students will know the importance of **Saint Junipero Serra, Saint Mother Theodore Guérin, Saint Francis Xavier Cabrini, Saint Kateri Tekakwitha, Saint Damien of Molokai, Saint Marianne Cope, Saint Isaac Jogues and the North American martyrs, Saint Katharine Drexel, Saint Rose Phillippine Duchesne and Saint John Neumann.**