

Catechetical Curriculum Guidelines

Grade Six

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 6
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Goal for Grade Six:

To understand the Old Testament as the revelation of God in Salvation History, a revelation fulfilled in the New Testament. – Goal content is developed in Task One.

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"> • 50, 53, 66-67, 101-102 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God's revelation is a communication of His mystery and may be understood through deeds and words. Through Divine Revelation each person can know God as a personal God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 12:1-9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham's life revealed God's wishes. Read how God revealed Himself to Abraham in Genesis 12.
<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"> • 105, 135 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspiration is the gift of the Holy Spirit by which a human author was able to write a biblical book which has God as the author and which teaches faithfully and without error the saving truth that God willed to be consigned to us for our salvation. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105-106, 136 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since God inspired the biblical writers He is the author of Sacred Scriptures. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106, 108-114 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because the human authors needed to use the language and thinking of their time, we need to study the conditions and use of language in the context of their time and understand what they intended to communicate, remembering that these human authors might not have been conscious of the deeper implications of what God wanted to communicate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 22:1-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80-83, 97-98 • 120, 138 • 85, 100, 107, 109-110, 137 • 121-123, 134 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God communicates His Word to us in two ways: in written form (Scripture) and unwritten form (Tradition). Both make up the Deposit of Faith. • The canon of Sacred Scriptures (Bible) has 73 books in it. It is divided into two parts: the Old Testament or Old Covenant with 46 books, and the New Testament or New Covenant with 27 books. • Each book in the Bible is divided into chapters and verses. In John 3:16 for example, the Gospel of John is the book of the Bible, 3 is the chapter, and 16 is the verse. • We trust that Sacred Scripture is true through our life of faith. Our faith that Scripture is true is supported by other writings that explain the events of the time. • The Sacred Scripture was originally passed down by oral tradition (stories). Later, it was written down and copied for all people by scribes. • The Old Testament is OUR history; it is our heritage. The Old Testament tells us of our fathers in faith. The whole Old Testament leads up to the coming of Jesus Christ. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-15 • 20 • 18 • 254 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brainstorm some things that are part of the Sacred Tradition of the Church and some things that are found in Sacred Scripture. Do any of these things overlap? • Give each student a copy of the Bible. Choose several Bible verses and assist the students in finding them so that they may become more familiar with the way the Bible is ordered. • Read some writings that are contemporary to the writing of Sacred Scripture.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 290, 316 • 343, 356-357 • 362-366, 382 • 354. 373 • 55, 397 • 55, 70, 410 • 399, 416, 418 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Old Testament is divided into 4 parts: Law, also known as the Pentateuch or Torah (Genesis-Deuteronomy), Historical (Joshua-2 Maccabees) Wisdom (Job-Sirach) and Prophetic (Isaiah-Malachi). • In Genesis, the first book of the Bible, God created the earth and all that is on the earth and saw that it was good. • The highest point of God’s creation is mankind because God created male and female in His own image and likeness. • Each person created by God is made of body and soul. Because mankind has a soul, each person can have a special personal relationship with God. • God made mankind the steward or caretaker of all creation. • God established a covenant with the first couple, who were named Adam and Eve. They disobeyed God. They committed the first sin called original sin. • After Adam and Eve committed the first sin, God did not abandon them but in His compassion He promised a redeemer to save all people from sin. • Original sin affects each person. Through the Sacrament of Baptism original sin is washed away but mankind’s weakness to commit sin remains. This is called concupiscence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 1 Creation • Genesis 1:27 Creation of Man • Genesis 1:28-30 Subdue the Earth • Genesis 3:1-7 Original Sin • Genesis 3:15 Protoevangelium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52, 59 • 63 • 69-70 • 65 • 75 • 7, 78 • 77 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss ways we can see mankind is the highpoint of creation. Discuss how male and female complement one another. How do humans differ from animals? • Discuss the meaning of a promise. God’s promise in the covenant relationship is always steadfast love and fidelity. Discuss our part of the promise.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56, 71 • 59 • 60, 72, 705 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first sin led to many other sins. Soon the whole earth was filled with people who had turned against God. Noah and his family were the only ones following God's law. God told Noah to build an ark to save Noah's family and each species of animal from the flood. God made a covenant with Noah and his family; the rainbow is a sign of this covenant and of God's fidelity. • God called Abram and told him to leave his home in Ur and to follow God to the land of Canaan. • God made a covenant with Abram and changed his name to Abraham. In the Sacred Scriptures God often gives a person a new name when he or she receives a special calling. • In the covenant with Abraham, God promised to give Abraham many children, a kingdom, and a land of his own. In this covenant God picked Abraham's tribe to be His chosen people. • God asked Abraham to trust Him completely and to sacrifice his son Isaac. Just before Abraham was to kill Isaac an angel of God came upon him and told Abraham to spare Isaac. In this story Abraham trusted God so much that he was willing to sacrifice his only son. Because of this, Abraham is the model of faith for us; he is our father in faith. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 6:11- 13 God sees the evil on the earth • Genesis 9:12-14 Sign of a rainbow • Genesis 12:1 God calls Abram • Genesis 17:5 Covenant with Abraham • Genesis 12:2-3, 7, 15:4-6, 17:6-7 God's promises to Abraham 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 • 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noah's ark is a beloved biblical story. What did God reveal in the story of this event? • Discuss each promise made to Abraham and where in salvation history each promise is fulfilled. • Discuss why faith is so important in the story of Abraham and Isaac. • Abraham highly exemplifies what it is to live by faith and how God directs our lives when we live by faith. God intervened in the intended killing of Isaac as He intervenes in our lives when we truly live by faith. Give examples of how trusting in faith can affect your own lives.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This event prefigures God the Father's sacrifice of His son, Jesus, on the cross. • Isaac's son was Jacob. • Jacob, also known as Israel, had 12 sons. His 12 sons become the 12 tribes of Israel. These 12 tribes prefigure Jesus' 12 disciples. • Israel's favorite son, Joseph, had many dreams of himself as a king over his brothers. This made his brothers very angry. They were so mad they sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites who took him to Egypt. Joseph's brothers then told Israel that Joseph died. • Many years later there was a famine and there was food only in Egypt. While in Egypt Joseph had befriended the Pharaoh and was second in command, almost like a king. Joseph was in charge of the food supply. • Jacob's sons went to Egypt to buy food and found Joseph. They repented for selling Joseph and the whole family moved to Egypt. This story teaches that God cares for each person and can make good out of bad situations. • The Israelites spent 400 years in Egypt. During this time the Israelites became slaves of the Egyptians because of the Egyptian racism against the Jews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 35:10, 23-26, 37:5-11, 18-28 Joseph dreams and his brothers sell him to travelers • Genesis 41: 55-57 Joseph reveals himself to his brothers • Genesis 42:1-3, 45:3-4,10 Jacob's family moves to Egypt • Exodus 1:8-14, 12:40 The Jewish people become enslaved in Egypt 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story of Joseph is very popular. Joseph is betrayed by his brothers. Discuss how you would feel in a similar situation. • Discuss the importance of forgiveness. Joseph forgave the betrayal of his brothers just as Christ did at His crucifixion. When was a time you forgave even when it was difficult? • Discuss some real life situations when God has brought good out of bad situation.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 203 • 1334, 1363 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God called Moses to free his people. This event is known as the Exodus. • One day when Moses was in the desert he saw a bush on fire without burning down. God spoke from the bush. God revealed His name to Moses: Yahweh, which means “I am who am.” • Moses went to Pharaoh to ask for the freedom of the Israelites. Pharaoh wanted to keep them in Egypt so he refused to let the Israelites go. God then sent 10 plagues to convince Pharaoh to let the Israelites leave. • The last plague was the most devastating; the angel of death came to each house and killed the first born child. • Just before the Israelites left Egypt God instructed them to celebrate Passover. For the Passover each family was told to prepare a special meal of unleavened bread, bitter herbs, and lamb. When the lamb was killed its blood was put on the door post. The lamb and the blood was a substitute for the death of the first born. When the angel of death came and saw this blood it would pass over the house. • This is a very important feast to Jewish people because it shows God’s great love for His people. This special meal is known as a Seder Meal to modern Jews. It prefigures the Eucharist. Jesus was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exodus 3:4-15 Burning Bush and revelation of the divine name • Exodus 5:1-3 Moses and Aaron talk to Pharaoh • Exodus 7:14-12:30 10 Plagues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does God’s name tell us about Him? • What were the 10 plagues? Why did they convince the Pharaoh to let the Israelites go? • Read Exodus chapter 12. What things in the story of Passover do you see that are similar to the Sacrament of the Eucharist?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1094, 1219 • 1094, 1334 • 62, 2056, 2068 • 2112-2114 • 62-63 	<p>celebrating the Last Supper (Passover) when He surprised the apostles by teaching them how to celebrate the Eucharist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is also a very important moment in salvation history for Christians. Just as the lamb died instead of the first born Israelites, so too Christ died for us. • After being freed from Egypt, Moses led the Israelites across the Red Sea and to Mount Sinai. The crossing of the Red Sea prefigures the Sacrament of Baptism. • While in the desert there was no food for the Israelites to eat. Moses pleaded with God and God sent manna for the Israelites to eat. The manna was called bread from heaven. Manna prefigures the Eucharist because the Eucharist is our bread from Heaven. • At Mount Sinai God made a covenant with Moses and the nation of the Israelites. God gave them the Decalogue, also known as the Ten Commandments. • When Moses returned from receiving the Ten Commandments he found the people being superstitious and worshipping a golden calf. This made God and Moses very angry and the Israelites had to make atonement for their sin by 40 years wandering in the desert. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exodus 14:10-22 Red Sea • Exodus 16:4-5 Manna in the desert • Exodus 19:16-20, 20:1-17 Moses receives the 10 Commandments • Exodus 32:1-6 The Golden Calf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 253 • 8, 436 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Mass we pray, “Lamb of God, take away the sins of the world.” Jesus Christ is the Lamb of God. This prayer connects with this event in the Old Testament. Discuss. • Moses asked God to send manna to satisfy the hunger of the Israelites. In the New Testament. God instituted the Eucharist to be the food for our souls. How is the manna from heaven like the Sacrament of the Eucharist? How is it different? • Watch parts of the movie, “The Ten Commandments” • What are some idols people worship today?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1222 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After reading the law to the assembly of people, Moses had a tent made for the Ten Commandments, also known as the Ark of the Covenant. He decorated the tent with a special kind of angel called Seraphim to remind people of God's presence. • After Moses died, Joshua led the Israelites across the Jordan River. There, they battled against the Canaanites, Philistines and other peoples to conquer the land. Each of the 12 tribes (the descendents of Jacob's 12 sons) received a piece of land. • The land that the Israelites received was called the Promised Land. By giving the Israelites this land God fulfilled His promise to Abraham. • After the death of Joshua the Israelites forgot their covenant with God and abandoned their faithfulness to God. They mingled with the Canaanites and began to worship idols. God sent judges to bring the people back to Him. • During the period of the Judges, people began to ask for a king. Samuel, a prophet, warned them that if anyone besides God was their king trouble would arise. The people were persistent and continued to ask for a king. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joshua 1:1-11 Entering the Promise Land • Judges 3:7-10, 4:1-4 The Israelites offend God • 1 Samuel 8:1-22 The people desire a king and God relents 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find some pictures of the Holy Land, specifically the places talked about in the Old Testament and allow the students to look at them. If you know someone who has been to the Holy Land invite them to come to the class to talk about the experience. • How has God fulfilled promises in your life?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2579 • 2580 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God directed Samuel to anoint Saul as king. God fulfilled His promise to Abraham that Abraham would be the father of a great nation through Saul's kingship. Saul did not follow God's laws and so God told Samuel to anoint another. • God told Samuel to go to the house of Jesse and anoint one of his sons as king. When Samuel saw David he knew that David was the one. • David was a good and righteous king. God said that David was a man after God's own heart. • During his time as king, David made Jerusalem the capital city of Israel and brought the Ark of the Covenant into Zion (Zion is another name for Jerusalem). • When David died his son Solomon became king. God asked Solomon what he would like and Solomon asked for wisdom. Thus, Solomon is known for his great wisdom. Solomon had a Temple built for the Ark of the Covenant. The Ark was placed in the Holy of Holies a very special place in the middle of the Temple. • After Solomon's death there were a series of bad kings and then good kings and then bad kings again. The people fell away from worship of the true God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Samuel 9:26-10:2, 15:10-23 Saul disobeys God • 1 Samuel 16:1-13 David is anointed • 2 Samuel 6:1-23 David brings the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem • 1 Kings 3:5-15, 5:19-20, 6:1 Solomon asks for wisdom, Solomon builds a Temple for the Lord 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 538 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a class act out 1 Samuel 16: 1-13. • Pray for the gift of wisdom. Read from the Wisdom Literature (See Wisdom 7:7-8:21) about the characteristics of wisdom.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64, 201, 243, 702 • 64 • 710 • 601 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leadership of the nation fell apart and the once unified country broke into two. The ten northern tribes became their own nation called Israel. The two southern tribes also became their own nation called Judah. • To help His people, God sent the Holy Spirit, the Advocate, as a guide to the prophets so that they might comfort the Israelites and convince them to turn back to God. • Prophets had a special gift from God which allowed them to speak God's word to the people. Through the prophets God made a covenant with all people scattered across the world. • The people in Israel quickly turned from worship of the true God to idolatry. Because of their failure to follow God's laws their land was conquered by the Assyrians and they were exiled. • The people of Judah also were unfaithful to God's law. They were exiled to Babylon and the Temple built by Solomon was destroyed. This time is known as the Babylonian Exile. • Judah was exiled two more times from the Promised Land, and conquered by other nations. Eventually Judah was conquered and occupied by Rome. • Isaiah was a great prophet who warned the people of Judah that they needed to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Kings 12:17-20 The two kingdoms divide • 2 Kings 17:23 The Northern Tribes are exiled to Assyria • 2 Kings 25:1-5 The Southern Kingdoms are exiled to Babylon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8, 539 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same Holy Spirit who inspired the Prophets came to the apostles at Pentecost and is here with us today. What are some of the special gifts that can be found in the modern Church? • Read Isaiah 7:14-16, 11:1-9, 42:1-9, and 52:13-15 to read about the
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	<p>reform their ways and return to God. If they did not, evil would continue to come to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isaiah is known for his image of the suffering servant, Emmanuel, and other images that prefigure Christ. • The prophet Amos told the Northern Kingdom of Israel that they must repent. He predicted the restoration of the Davidic Kingdom. His prophecy only came true in Christ. • The prophet Jeremiah preached to both Israel and Judah and promised them that one day the kingly line of David would be restored. This promise was fulfilled in Jesus Christ who is from the line of David. • The prophet Ezekiel preached to those already exiled in Babylon. He comforted them, urged them to repentance and gave them hope for the future. After many years of exile a few of the Jews were able to return home to rebuild the Temple. • The Sacred Scripture tells of many other brave men, and also women, who called the people to follow God even when it was the unpopular thing to do. • During the course of Salvation History there were many wise and faithful people who recorded their knowledge and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isaiah 7:14, chapters 42, 49, 50 Immanuel prophecy and suffering servant images • Amos 9:8-11 David Restoration • Jeremiah 23:5-8 Righteous shoot of David • Ezekiel 37:1-14 Vision of the dry bones • Judges 7:1-25 The Story of Gideon 		<p>foretelling of Christ's coming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the suffering servant passages in Isaiah 52:13-53:17 and connect them to Jesus as the suffering servant. Find Bible quotes in the New Testament that quote Isaiah, for example: 1 Peter 2:18-25. • How is the Davidic kingdom restored in Christ? What does this have to do with the Kingdom of God?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 522, 2763 • 457-458, 2763 • 1042-1044 	<p>experience in poetic literature. There are seven books (Job, Psalms (150), Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Wisdom and Sirach) in the Sacred Scriptures known as Wisdom Literature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisdom literature gives examples of great men, such as Job, who endured great trials but did not turn away from God. It includes wise sayings, poems (Psalms) of praise to God, poems (Psalms) of sorrow, wisdom on how to live a good life (Proverbs), and even a love story (Song of Songs). • The book of 150 Psalms that were prayed in the Old Testament are still prayed today in the Liturgy of the Word. • About 100 years before the birth of Christ a group of Jewish people, called the Maccabees, revolted against the Roman government and fought for freedom. Unfortunately, they were only temporarily successful. • Through God's Divine Providence, the entire story of our salvation history reached its highpoint with the life of Christ. Christ is the fulfillment of all the promises of the Old Testament. • Christ came to earth to restore salvation to mankind because it was lost through original sin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psalm 23 [22] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55, 254 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the prayer of Solomon in the book of Wisdom (9:1-18. Discuss what Solomon says about Wisdom. • The book of Job tells of the many struggles of one man. In Job 42:1-16 Job's resolutions to his sufferings are stated. Discuss the answer to his questions about suffering. • Read the Psalm of the Good Shepherd (Psalm 23 [22]).
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 458, 480-482 • 564 • 571, 1067 • 726, 1076 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ is the happy ending to the story of salvation history. Christ is the happy fulfillment of the Old Testament and the goal all of history. Because of His actions each person can spend all eternity with the Trinity in heaven. • 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. • 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. • 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. • In the end of time God will make each person a new creation where we will praise God in the Heavenly New Jerusalem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 3:16 • Luke 2:51 • Ephesians 1:7-10 Redeemed by His blood • Acts 2:1-4 The coming of the Spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81, 85, 88, 89 • 104 • 112, 218 • 142, 220 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is Christ the fulfillment of all the Old Testament? • Read out loud the account of Acts 2: 1-41. Reflect on the coming of the Holy Spirit and the gifts bestowed upon the apostles.
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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 • 96, 131-133, 141, 1093, 1095, 1100, 1190 • 1154 • 1349 	<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 words of Sacred Scripture are used in all of the rites for the sacramental life of the Church. A special form of prayer, called <i>Lectio Divina</i>, provides a method of praying which follows from the words of Scripture. • One place we see the Sacred Scriptures in the sacraments is at Mass. They are read by a lector, deacon or priest from the Lectionary at the ambo of the Church during the Liturgy of the Word. • The Liturgy of the Mass is composed of the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist. • The Liturgy of the Word has three or four different readings from Sacred Scriptures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Thess. 2:13 The Word of God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 218-220 • 219 • 24 • 238, 277 	<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. • Show the students the Lectionary book and explain that the readings

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1350-1355 • 1323 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first reading, on a Sunday, is always from one of the books of the Old Testament or Acts. • On weekdays, the first reading can come from either the Old or the New Testament. • The next reading is always (on both Sundays and weekdays) from the book of Psalms with a psalm response which requires participation from the people. • Eucharistic Liturgies celebrated on Sunday or other major feast days have an additional reading from the New Testament after the reading from the Psalm. • The final reading, both on Sunday and the days of the week, is from one of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke or John. • The Liturgy of the Eucharist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 271-294 • 271 	<p>are chosen for each day of the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are today's readings? If you wanted to know the daily readings, where would you look? Show the students the USCCB website (www.usccb.org) and direct them to the daily readings. • It is highly recommended that each person read the readings before they attend Mass. Make it a practice to read at least the Gospel for the coming Sunday each Friday or before class liturgies.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1093-1094 • 1113 • 1275 • 1263, 1278 • 1277 • 1240 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Old Testament the Israelites did not have the Sacraments that Catholic Christians celebrate. However, many of the Old Testament practices prefigure Christian Sacraments. • 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. • 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. <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 3:5 Baptism • Romans 6:1-4 Life in Christ, not in sin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 253 • 224, 250 • 194, 251 • 251, 256, 263 • 261, 263 • 256 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask the students if they have any memories of their Baptism. If they cannot remember it ask them to go home and ask their parents about the special day. Do they know who their godparents are? • 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.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1219 • 1315-1321 • 1320 • 1406-1419 	<p>Spirit, Amen.” Baptism is received only once.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sacrament of Baptism is prefigured in the story of Noah’s Ark. In this story we see the sin of the people washed away by water. In the Sacrament of Baptism each person’s original sin and personal sin is washed away by Christ through the symbol of the water. • 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 hand, and the words “Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.” • EUCCHARIST has highest place among the seven sacraments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 7:17-23 Noah’s Ark • Acts 2:1-13, 19:5-6 Pentecost 	<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.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1353 • 1376- 1377, 1413 • 1409 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We gather at the Eucharistic celebration to praise and thank the Father, to receive God’s word and to celebrate the Paschal Mystery. • 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. “The sacrifice of Christ and the sacrifice of the Eucharist are <i>one single sacrifice</i>.” 	<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"> • 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. • 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 • 1334, 1363 • 1324, 1333, 1374-1377 • 1485-1498 	<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. • The Sacrament of the Eucharist is prefigured by the manna in the desert. In the story of the manna in the desert God sends down bread from heaven to feed the people. In the Sacrament of the Eucharist God sends down His Son as the bread from heaven which feeds us spiritually. • In the Blessed Sacrament, Christ is truly present in His Body and Blood even though it still looks like ordinary bread and wine. This is called real presence. • RECONCILIATION is the Sacrament by which we receive God's merciful forgiveness for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Corinthians 11:27-29 To be worthy • Exodus 10:4-5 Manna in the desert • 2 Corinthians 5:20 Reconciled with God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 291 • 291 • 278 • 282 • 298, 302-303, 310 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how fasting is an act which helps us acknowledge how we depend on God. • Take the children to Eucharistic Adoration; explain how it shows their gratitude and love of Christ.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1425 • 1493, 1785 • 1491 	<p>our personal sins. Through absolution given by priest, we reconcile with God, the Christian community, and each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sacrament of Reconciliation is a gift to help us strengthen our relationship with God. Through the Sacrament of Reconciliation, God helps us overcome our inclination to sin. • Before we receive the Sacrament of Reconciliation we must examine our consciences. • There are four actions in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. For the one receiving the Sacrament there are three actions: contrition, confession of sins, and reparation. The priest performs the action of absolution. • How to make a good confession: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When entering the confessional kneel or sit and wait for the priest to speak. The priest will begin with “In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.” • Next, the priest will invite the penitent to confess their sins. At 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 297 • 303, 374 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide the students through an examination of conscience. Try to set up a time for the class to go to reconciliation. If it is not possible to go as a class let them know when reconciliation is available.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1194 	<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"> • The Church has a liturgical year. The central focus and mystery of this holy year is the person of Jesus Christ. By 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 242 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 524 	<p>following the Church through various seasons of this liturgical year, people are called to continually grow in their understanding of Christ and to follow Him.</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 		<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 Matthew 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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	<p>Church celebrates the Last Supper where Christ gathered with His disciples and instituted the Eucharist and the Priesthood. On Good Friday the Church recalls Christ's sacrifice on the cross.</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. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the Paschal Candle. Discuss the Easter symbols – the egg and the lilies.
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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"> • 2074 • 2055, 2068, 2072-2073 • 1697 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ has taught the Church and teaches each person how to live a moral life. • In the Old Testament the moral life was founded on the Ten Commandments. • In the New Testament Christ instructs us to continue following the Ten Commandments. He tells us that the greatest commandments are first to “love the Lord God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength and with all your mind” and second to “love your neighbor as yourself.” • In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus gives us the Beatitudes as an additional guideline for living a life according to His teachings. The Beatitudes are at the heart of Jesus’ teachings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exodus 20:1-17 Ten Commandments • Matthew 22:36-40 Greatest commandment • Matthew 5:1-12 Sermon on the Mount 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 418 • 420 • 360 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go to Exodus 20: 1-17. Read the Ten Commandments as a class. Ask the students to get into groups to brainstorm ways they see each commandment being kept in society today and ways they see each commandment being broken today. Have them report on what they discussed. • Read the Sermon on the Mount in Matthew 5:1-12. Break into 4 groups and allow each group to discuss the 2 of the Beatitudes. After the discussion let each group

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 580, 708 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Old Testament there are many laws. Each time the Israelites sinned God gave them more laws to help them avoid sin. There were so many laws that they had to be written on stone because they could not be memorized. In the New Testament the law is clearly stated so that it can be written on each person's heart. The new law is a law of love. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 420 	<p>share the meaning they see in their Beatitudes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 357 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis 1:27 Made in the image of God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1778, 1784 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each person must listen to their conscience because it helps them 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 372, 374 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss what it is like to do something wrong. Describe the experience of listening to your conscience.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1493, 1861 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two types of personal sin. Mortal sin breaks a person's relationship with God. Sanctifying Grace is no longer in the soul. For a sin to be mortal all 3 conditions must be met: <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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 395 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1863 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less serious sins are called venial sins. Although venial sins do not break the 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 396 	

	<p>person's relationship with God completely, they harm this relationship and weaken the will.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal sin is a violation of God's laws and commandments. 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. 			
• 1811	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacraments provide the grace and strength needed to confront and faithfully resolve moral dilemmas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Peter 1:3-4 His Divine Power 	• 378	
• 1128	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperating with the graces of the sacraments assists in living out a moral life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans 12:6-8 Gifts of Grace 	• 228-229	
• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give the students a list of potential sins, such as, disobeying parents, lying, watching someone being bullied, ask them to decide whether each sin is a sin of commission (a sin where you actually do something wrong) or omission (a sin where you fail to do something that you should do).
• 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"> • 1Thess. 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 		• 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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1033-1034 • 1038-1039 • 1803, 1833 • 1866 • 1804 • 1805-1809 	<p>must be purified of sin and its effects so as to enter into the Eternal Kingdom of God forever.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who have chosen in life to reject God are without love. They chose to exclude themselves from communion with God for all eternity. Eternal life without God is called hell. • 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. • When we trespass against God the Sacrament of Reconciliation gives us a chance to examine our consciences and repent of our sins so that we may spend eternity with God in the Kingdom of God. • Capital Sins weaken the moral life. The Capital Sins are: pride, envy, sloth, lust, greed, intemperance (gluttony), and anger. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 25:31-33 The Last Judgment • Galatians 5:22-23 Fruits of the Spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 212 • 214 • 377 • 378 	<p>is when the Church remembers all who have died.</p> <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. • How does peer pressure reflect some of the capital sins?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1805 • 1806 • 1807 • 1808 • 1809 • 1812-1813 • 1814 • 1817 • 1822 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Prudence ~ Justice ~ Fortitude ~ Temperance • The Theological Virtues are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Faith ~ Hope ~ Love (Charity) • The Theological Virtues are infused in us by God's grace. • 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"> • Wisdom 8:7 Cardinal Virtues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 379 • 380 • 381 • 382 • 383 • 384 • 386 • 387 • 388 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A virtue is a habit. It takes about 21 days to change a habit. Choose a bad habit you need to change and practice the new habit for 21 days. • Pray for each of the Cardinal and Theological Virtues by name.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1812-1813 • 2521-2522 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When we practice the virtue of chastity we dress modestly, act and speak in ways that are respectful of God’s creation of the human person. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 530 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2340-2341, 2348-2350 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • 488, 490-491 	

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 • 2757 • 2653 • 2565 • 2031 • 1174 	<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 constant attention to the life of prayer. • Prayer is a special conversation with God. It requires talking and listening. • Prayer allows us to have a personal relationship with the Blessed Trinity. • Being faithful to prayer and worship leads to the grace of living a moral life. • 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"> • Ephesians 3:14-21 Prayer • Matthew 6:5-8 Pray to God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 535 • 576 • 534 • 429 • 243 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage students to grow in their fidelity to praying at other times of the day besides morning and evening. • Pray for help from God when you are tempted to do wrong. • 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"> • 2568 • 2569-2597 • 2653 • 2586, 2596-2597 • 2626, 2643 • 2626-2627 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just as God called each of the Patriarchs, He calls each person today. Each person must pray so that they can recognize God's voice when God is calling them. • Each person can spend time in personal prayer or can participate in communal prayer. One very important community prayer is Mass. • Sacred Scripture is a very important part of the Church's prayer life. • The Wisdom books in Sacred Scripture (Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Wisdom and Sirach) are all very helpful books for prayer. By reading these books each person can begin to think like God thinks. When reading these books it is important to read them slowly and to meditate on what they teach. • There are five types of prayer: blessing and adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving and praise. • The prayer of blessing and adoration has two parts: • The prayer of blessing is our response to God's gifts. God blesses each person and is the source of all blessings. In return the human heart blesses God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proverbs 14:8-21 • Ephesians 1:3-6 Spiritual Blessings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 536-540 • 558 • 540 • 550 • 551 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you feel God calling you today? What can you do to respond to the call? What did the prophets do? • Read from Proverbs 14:8-21 and pray about what it is saying to your heart. • Intercede through prayer for people who are unkind. • Pray that you become a blessing for others.
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• 2628	• Through the prayer of adoration a person acknowledges that he or she is a creature before God our Creator .	• Psalm 95:1-7 A Call to Praise	• 552	• Visit the Blessed Sacrament in church and give praise to God.
• 2629-2633	• Through the prayer of petition we ask God for forgiveness or various favors.	• Luke 11:9-13 Ask God for what we need	• 553	
• 2634-2636	• Through intercessory prayer we pray for the needs of others.		• 554	• Pray for families in countries where there is great poverty .
• 2637-2638	• The Church prays the greatest prayer of thanksgiving through the Sacrament of the Eucharist. The word Eucharist means thanksgiving.	• 1Thess. 5:16-18 Give Thanks	• 555	• Think about what you love most about creation. What is your favorite flower, food, lake or animal? Thank God for this gift.
• 2639	• The creed is a statement of things we believe. We pray the Nicene Creed at Mass.	• Psalm 33 "Praise of God's Power and Providence"	• 556	• Have a prayer service in the classroom and pray for the needs of your students, their family and friends, as well as the needs of the world.
• 2679	• Mary is our model for prayer. She prays with total humility and trust in the Lord .			
• 2674	• We can ask Mary to intercede to Jesus for us.		• 197, 546, 563	• Reflect on the Angelus. What does Mary teach us in this prayer?

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 Faith
• 2, 1461, 2013	• In the Old Testament God formed a community with the Israelites. The Israelites were the chosen people who lived a covenant relationship with God.			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2179 • 1566-1568 • 1669, 1674 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • When we love each other we grow in love for God. When we love God we grow in love for each other. • 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 _____. He helps us to learn about and worship God in the celebration of the Mass. • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Peter 3:8-9 Conduct of a Christian • 1 Timothy 1:5-8 Hold fast to sound doctrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 328-329 • 353 	<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. • 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?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2204; 2205 • 957, 969, 2030 • 946-962 • 6, 2052 	<p>person can follow the way of Christ by loving and being kind to all members of the class and not excluding anyone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The Communion of Saints is an important part of the Church. As Catholics, we know that the saints in heaven pray to God on our behalf. • Those who earnestly strive to follow God's law will be with God for all eternity in heaven. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 456 • 195, 197, 429 • 194 • 1, 434 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is a family a community? • We all belong to the Communion of Saints.
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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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1269-1270 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The faith that God revealed to the Patriarchs, our fathers in faith, was never meant to be kept to just one group of people. Through our baptism we are called to share our faith with the entire world. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 172 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1928 • 1879, 1889 • 1888, 1892 • 1897-1899 • 1925,1926 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • One way in which each person can share their faith is by acting justly towards all people. Social justice happens when each person has what is rightly theirs. • “Participating in Society” means living, working, helping, learning, communicating, celebrating, and worshipping with other people. By their very nature, human beings are called to participate in society. All participation in society must be based on charity, the love of God and neighbor. • The human person should be the most important concern in all governments and community groups. To build a good society, the people in the society must turn their hearts to God and do what is good for others. • A well-ordered and prosperous society needs authority. The role of the governing authority is to ensure the common good of all people. God wants us to respect and obey all good laws. • God calls each person, not just authorities, to work for the common good of all people. The common good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 22:17-22 Give to Caesar what is Caesar’s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 411 • 401 • 402 • 405 • 407-410 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise a missionary spirit by deciding as a class to pray for a specific cause in a foreign country. • Discuss a service activity that you have done. How has it been a witness of your faith? • Cite some authority figures and discuss how they ensure the common good.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2270 • 1938 • 1929-1933 • 1934-1938 	<p>includes three things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ respect for personal rights and dignity ○ development of spiritual and physical goods for the group ○ peace and security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each person has a right to life and dignity from the moment they are conceived in their mother’s womb until natural death. Abortion and euthanasia, for example, are gravely wrong and attacks on human life. • Each person has a right to the things that are needed to live a good human life: food, clothing, housing, education, work, respect, privacy, freedom of religion, freedom to follow conscience, freedom to choose a vocation and set up a family. There are many injustices in our world, for example many people are poor and do not have these basic needs. Each person has a responsibility to share their goods so that everyone has what they need. • To have social justice we must respect the dignity of each human being. Each person is called to respect the dignity of others by following the commandment of Jesus to “love your neighbor as yourself.” • God created all people in His image, and all people have equal dignity. God designed us with many differences. It is very wrong to discriminate against people because of their differences. God gave us our differences as a gift so that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirach 3:30 • Matthew 22:39 Love your neighbor as yourself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 470 • 412 • 401 • 410 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find examples of local and international poverty in newspapers and magazines. Brainstorm solutions. Develop a project through which your class can help alleviate poverty. • Brainstorm ways people can use their different gifts to help one another, both between individuals and cultures.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1785 • 2044-2045 • 2447 • 2447 	<p>we can help each other to become better people, and so that we can grow in generosity through helping one another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the naked, visiting the sick and imprisoned, and burying the dead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 25:14-30 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 374 • 433 • 520 • 520 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1946, 1269-1270 • 767-769, 904-907 	<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"> • Luke 10:29-37 Good Samaritan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 263 • 150, 190 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How could students in this class live out the Corporal Works of Mercy? • 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"> • 233 • 356-357 • 355 • 369, 371-372 • 343 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit are a community of love that we call the Holy Trinity. • Each person is created in the image of God, who is a Trinity. • Mankind was created as the highest of all creatures. Man and woman are the only creatures that were made in the image and likeness of God. • God made man and woman for each other; they are equal as persons but different so that they complement and complete one another (Genesis 2:18-25.) • Because mankind is made in the image of God and has the highest dignity of all creatures, the Catholic Church teaches that we must act with modesty and chastity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66, 358 • 60, 66 • 71 • 66

Catechism	Understanding the Catholic Church	Compendium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 833-838 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure -- The Universal and "particular" church The Catholic Church is the Universal Church because Christ is present and brings the fullness of salvation, and because all of humankind is called to partake in the Catholic Church. The expression "particular" church refers to the community of believers that make up the Church in a local region, which is a diocese. A diocese, with the guidance of a bishop ordained in apostolic succession, is a group of the faithful. A diocese is fully catholic because it is in communion, in faith and in the Sacraments, with the Church of Rome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 167-169

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 890 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition --The Mission of the Magisterium The mission of the Magisterium of the Church is to convey the Truth to the People of God. The Pope, cardinals, and bishops of the Magisterium are to provide understanding and examples of faith and morals. This is to be accomplished through the infallibility of the Pope, successor of Peter, together with the Bishops, the successors of the apostles. Together they are the teaching office of the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 184
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 811, 865 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition -- Marks of the Church The Catholic Church is identified by its four marks. The Church is One by a three-fold bond of unity: confession of faith, Sacraments and Church leadership. She is Holy because the Trinity is holy and makes the Church holy. She is Catholic (universal) because She is present throughout the entire world. Finally, She is Apostolic because She gains Her authority through the unbroken apostolic succession. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 161, 165-166, 174

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 Fatima	Appeared in 1917	Appeared in Fatima, Portugal	Delivered three secret messages to three children	Fatima is the destination of many pilgrims
St. Jerome	September 30	Patron of Librarians	Translated Sacred Scriptures into Latin, the official language of the Church.	Jerome’s Vulgate was the official Church translation of the Sacred Scripture for many years.

St. Francis Xavier	December 3	Born in modern day Spain	Francis was a friend of Ignatius of Loyola and helped to found the Jesuits.	Francis was a missionary to India, the East Indies and Japan.
St. Dominic Savio	May 6	Born in Turin, Italy	Dominic was a very holy and well liked young boy. He died at age 10.	Dominic was a student of Saint Don Bosco.
St. Thérèse of Lisieux	October 1	Lisieux, France	Became a Carmelite nun at only 15 years old.	Thérèse is one of the three women Doctors of the Church
St. Maria Goretti	July 6	Ancona, Italy	Maria was a holy young woman who had six brothers and sisters and lost her father at a young age.	Valued chastity so much that she died for it.

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

Catechism	Traditions and Devotions	Compendium
	Marian Devotion	
• 971	Make it a practice to pray a decade of the rosary together in class. Review the Glorious, Joyful, Sorrowful, and Luminous Mysteries of the Rosary.	• 198
• 524	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)	• 102

• 437	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.	• 82
• 1438	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.	• 301
• 991	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.	• 204
	Ordinary Time makes up the majority of the liturgical year. The liturgical color is green. Celebrate the Feast Days of the saints throughout Ordinary Time. Give an explanation of the daily saint and involve the saint in class prayer: “Saint [name...] pray for us.”	
• 2175	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.	
	To celebrate All Souls’ Day have a special prayer service praying for family members who have died.	
• 2623	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.	• 144
• 2180-2181, 2185	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.	

--- to be Memorized	Prayers	--- to be Introduced
The Sign of the Cross		Angel of God
Our Father		Morning Offering
The Hail Mary		The Angelus
The Apostles' Creed		<i>Spontaneous Prayers of Praise, Sorrow and Petition</i>
Act of Contrition		<i>Simple Responses at Mass</i>
The Glory Be To the Father		<i>The Joyful Mysteries</i>
Act of Faith		<i>The Sorrowful Mysteries</i>
Act of Hope		<i>The Glorious Mysteries</i>
Prayer before and after meals		<i>The Luminous 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	Sacred Scripture
Sanctuary	Sanctuary light
Sign of Peace	Stain Glass Windows
Stations of the Cross	Statue of Mary
Statues	Symbols of the Holy Spirit
Tabernacle	Ten Commandments
The Congregation / People of God	The Presider / the Priest or Bishop
Vestments	Wine

New Vocabulary Words for Grade Six		
Advocate	Anger	Apostolic Succession
Ark of the Covenant	Assembly	Atonement
Authority	Babylonian Exile	Canaan
Canaanites	Canon	Capital Sins
Chosen People	Common Good	Communal Prayer
Compassion	Concupiscence	Decalogue
Deposit of Faith	Discriminate	Divine Providence
Divine Revelation	Ecclesiastes	Emmanuel
Envy	Exiled	Exodus
Faithfulness	Genesis	Greed
Heritage	Holy of Holies	Idolatry
Inspiration	Intemperance	Isaiah
Israelites	Jerusalem	Job
Jordan River	Joseph (son of Jacob)	Judah
Judges	Law of Love	Lector
Lord	Lust	Magisterium
Manna	Mount Sinai	Mystery
New Jerusalem	Old Covenant	Oral Tradition
Participating in Society	Patriarch	Pentateuch
Personal Prayer	Pharaoh	Philistines
Plague	Prefigure	Pride
Promised Land	Prophet	Proverbs
Racism	Rea Sea	Redeemer
Reform	Repentance	Revelation
Right to Life	Righteous	Sacred Tradition
Salvation History	Scribes	Seder
Seraphim	Sirach	Sloth
Social Justice	Song of Solomon	Steward
Superstitious	Torah	Trust
Universal Church	Unleavened	Wisdom
Wisdom Literature	Yahweh	Zion

Vocabulary Words for Review from Kindergarten to Grade Five

<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>Anointing of the Sick</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>Chrism</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>	<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>Fidelity</i>	<i>Forgive</i>	<i>Fortitude</i>
<i>Free will</i>	<i>Genuflect</i>	<i>Gifts of the Holy Spirit</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>Immaculate Conception</i>	<i>Imposition of Hands</i>
<i>Incense</i>	<i>Intercede</i>	<i>Intercession</i>
<i>Intercessory Prayer</i>	<i>Introductory Rites</i>	<i>Israel</i>
<i>Jesus</i>	<i>John the Baptist</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>Lectionary</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>Matrimony</i>	<i>Meek</i>
<i>Memorial</i>	<i>Mercy</i>	<i>Ministry</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>Penitential Rite</i>	<i>Pentecost</i>	<i>People of God</i>
<i>Permanent</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>Profession of Faith</i>	<i>Prudence</i>
<i>Psalm</i>	<i>Purgatory</i>	<i>Purification</i>
<i>Real Presence</i>	<i>Reconcile</i>	<i>Reconciliation</i>
<i>Religious</i>	<i>Religious Life</i>	<i>Reparation</i>
<i>Resurrection</i>	<i>Reverence</i>	<i>Rings in Marriage</i>
<i>Rite</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>Sacramentals</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>Sanctifying Grace</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>Stole</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>Transitional</i>
<i>Transubstantiation</i>	<i>True Presence</i>	<i>Unity</i>
<i>Venial sin</i>	<i>Vestments</i>	<i>Virtue</i>
<i>Visitation</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)