

Catechetical Curriculum Guidelines

Grade Three

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

Goal for Grade Three:

To deepen the child's understanding of the Church and to help the child experience the Church as a Christian Community. – Goal content is developed in Task One and Five.

Evangelization

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

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

Six Tasks of Catechesis

Task 1: Catechesis Promotes knowledge of the faith.

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Compendium	Living the Christian Faith
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 279, 316, 358-359 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is the Creator of all that is seen and unseen. God created each person in His image. He desires that each person know and love Him in this life and be with Him forever in heaven. • The story of the Church on earth is the story of God's love for His people. • God sent His Son, Jesus Christ, to earth to live for 33 years. During this time, Jesus revealed who God is and how God desires all people to live their life on earth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gen 1:1-27 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read from Sacred Scripture the passages that tell about the early life of Christ, for example: The Birth of Jesus (Luke 2:6-7), The Epiphany (Mathew 2:1-2), The Presentation of Jesus in the Temple (Luke 2:22-39), The Finding of Jesus in the Temple Luke 2:41-52).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 479-483 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus is the Son of God. He is fully human and fully divine. He is truly God and truly man. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 3:16 Jesus is sent by the Father 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 430 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus came to earth to save each person from their sins. The very name of Jesus means 'God Saves'. This is why Jesus is called our Savior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark 1:10-11 Incarnation: Jesus' divinity and humanity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 437 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary of Nazareth is Jesus' mother. Joseph is Jesus' foster father. They are called the Holy Family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 2:1-20 Nativity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 144 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus did not want the apostles to be alone. At the Last Supper He promised to send the Holy Spirit to be with them always. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 14:15-20 		

Grade 3
1/12/2010

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2623, 731 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holy Spirit came to the apostles at Pentecost. This was the beginning of the Church. The Holy Spirit was sent to guide us. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts 2:1-13 Pentecost 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 804-805 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church brings us God's love; most especially in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. We become members of the Church at the time of our Baptism. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 154, 156 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask the children to have their parents tell them about their baptism. Soon after, let them share what their parents told them.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 805 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The other Sacraments are Confirmation, Penance and Reconciliation, Matrimony, Holy Orders, and the Anointing of the Sick. They bring God's grace into the lives of all who receive them and believe in Christ and His Church. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 156 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let the Children tell how many sacraments of the Church they have received.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 810 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are three persons in the Trinity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. • As the Trinity exists in Heaven, so do these three persons in one God live within the life of the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 14:9-10, 16, 26 Jesus explains the Holy Trinity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 159 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage praying the 'Sign of the Cross' to reinforce the Mystery of the Trinity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 779 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church is described in various ways. Because it reflects the mystery of God's love for all people, it can only be explained with various images. One image is the people of God. • Another image of the Church is the Body of Christ, human and divine, a mystery that is believed only by faith. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Corinthians 6:16 Call to holiness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 151 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 567 • 777 • 780 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to know that Church (with a capital “C”) is the Church founded by Jesus. The other church (a small “c”) is a building in which the community gathers. • Because Christ founded the Church, He is the head of the Church and the Church is holy. • The Church is also a community of people who are united in Christ, brought into a unity from the union of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. • Jesus chose the Church to be His continued presence on earth. • The Church refers to the people gathered together to give praise and thanks to God, listening to His Word and receiving His Body and Blood in the Eucharist. • The Church on earth brings people the communication of God’s love. • All human people, except Jesus and Mary, were born with original sin due to the sin of our first parents, Adam and Eve. During life each person has the choice of being good, growing in grace and love or refusing to be loving. • The Church teaches constantly how to be holy. In the Bible, the life of Jesus shows how a person can live a holy life. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 107 • 152 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help in the understanding of the Church, beginning with the human family and looking upon Christ’s Body, the Church, as the family gathered with Christ as the Head. • Explain how people praise God by joining in the singing of hymns. • Explain that the Church is holy and many people are holy, however, some people who are Catholic choose what is wrong. • The Holy Spirit teaches us many ways to be good and holy.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 604, 620 • 629, 655 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus loved each person so deeply that He gave His life to save each person from sin. • Jesus suffered, and died on the Cross. On the third day He rose from the dead. This is known as the Resurrection. The Resurrection is celebrated on Easter Sunday. • After a period of time on earth with His disciples Jesus ascended into Heaven. • On the fiftieth day after the Resurrection the Church celebrates Pentecost. At Pentecost the apostles were gathered with Mary. The Holy Spirit was manifested and given to the Church in a very special way. • St. Peter became the first pope. Jesus called Peter to continue to lead the Church on earth. Through the Pope, Christ continues to live and act in and for the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts 2:1-4 Pentecost • Matthew 16:16-19 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain what Jesus teaches about forgiveness. It is holy to forgive. • Have a crucifix hanging in the classroom and remind the students why Jesus suffered.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 778 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church teaches people to understand God's will through the Bible. Through the life of the Church, God's people are led to eternal life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ephesians 1:11-14 Inheritance through the Spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 149 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a Bible near by, allowing all to see it as well as look through it.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 806; 944 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the Church there are many vocations. Each vocation is meant to be the fulfillment of God's plan for each person's life and serve the needs of the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1Corinthians 12:4-6 Spiritual Gifts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 156, 192 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage an understanding of vocations within the Church. Their parents have a vocation to marriage. Their pastor has a vocation to the priesthood.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 846 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Church, God leads people towards eternal life. It is through Christ that the way of salvation is offered to all people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 11:28-30 Jesus' Promise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 171 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the term salvation – being saved from what is evil/not of God.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 811 • 813-815, 866 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four marks which describe the Catholic Church. The first mark is that the Church is One. This means the Church believes in one God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 17:20-23 "...so that they may be one..." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 161 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a beginning understanding of how the Church is One.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 823-829, 867 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second mark of the Church is that She is Holy. Christ died in order to make the Church holy. Through the Church all sinners find holiness through Christ. The Church honors Mary who is all-holy and the saints who have lived holy lives through the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans 7:12 The law is holy • Romans 12:1 To be holy and pleasing to God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 165 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary is the Holy Mother of God. Ask questions about why Mary is holy and what holiness means for daily life.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 830-831, 868 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third mark of the Church is catholic. Because of Her union with Christ the Church proclaims the fullness of the faith to all nations. Thus, the meaning of the word catholic is universal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 28:19-20 Make disciples of all nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 166 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 869 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fourth mark of the Church is that she is apostolic. The Church was founded upon the twelve apostles. Christ governs the Church through the Pope and all the bishops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eph 2:19-20 Built upon the foundation of the Apostles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 174 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage reading about the apostles and help discover the meaning of apostolic.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 880, 882, 782, 807 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The visible head of the Church is the Pope. The invisible head of the Church is Christ. The Pope is the Bishop of Rome and the successor of St. Peter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 16:18 Upon this rock I will build my church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 182 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show pictures of the Pope interacting with children. Point out how the Pope is like a father and like Jesus.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 883, 884 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pope is assisted by the bishops. • The name of the present Pope is _____ . The name of our present Bishop is _____ . 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 183 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask if the students if know who the Bishop is. How is he like a shepherd?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 894 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most bishops are the head of a diocese. The bishop is assisted in the diocese by priests. A diocese is divided into parishes. Normally a parish is run by a pastor who is a priest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts 20:28 “Keep watch over My flock” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 187 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask each child who is the pastor of their parish church and what is the name of their parish.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1563 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A priest is ordained through the Sacrament of Holy Orders. He has a special relationship to the bishop. God gives all priests a special grace to be able to celebrate the Eucharist which changes the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 10:1-3 “The harvest is abundant but the laborers are few” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 328 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. John Vianney is the patron of all priests. Encourage the students to pray to St. John Vianney for your pastor and all priests.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1570 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deacon receives the sacrament of Holy Orders. He is ordained to serve as Christ served. Assisting at liturgy, preaching and assisting the bishop in ministries such as to the poor and needy, prisoners and the sick. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 330 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask what it means to be a servant. How is a deacon a servant for Christ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 897, 898 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The laity are all the baptized who seek God through their life in the world. All laity are called to holiness and have their own call to serve the people of God. Some laity are called to leadership in the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippians 1:21-23 Long to be with Christ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 188 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage an understanding of how baptized people become holy. They do all the things that Christ told them to do.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 916 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consecrated life is a way of “special dedication to God rooted in baptism.” Men and women who live the consecrated 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 192 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell the story of St. Mother Theodore Guerin and St. Elizabeth Ann Seton – two holy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1007-1009 • 1011 • 1022 • 1023-1024 • 1030-1031 	<p>life follow Christ more closely, giving themselves to God and serving His Kingdom in charity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each person must face the end of their earthly life. This is called death. Death is a result of the sin of Adam and Eve. Through Christ and the Church, death is transformed into a blessing. • In death, God calls men and women to Himself. It is good to be unafraid to face death. In the words of St. Paul the Apostle, “I long to depart this life and be with Christ, for that is far better.” • 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. • 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. • Those who die in God’s grace but still must undergo purification will experience purgatory. This is where one must be purified of sin and its effects so as to enter into the eternal Kingdom of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans 6:23 Wages of sin is death • Philippians 1:23 To be with Christ • Matthew 25:45-46 Eternal life or eternal punishment • 1Thes 4:13-18 Hope for the dead • 1 Peter 1:6-7 Cleansing fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 206 • 206 • 208 • 209 • 210 	<p>women who became saints living a consecrated life, dedicated to teaching children. St. Mother Theodore Guerin is the first saint of Indiana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage stories of those who have died in the families of the children. What is it like when a friend or family member dies? • The Feast of All Saints is celebrated on November 1st and the Feast of All Souls on Nov. 2nd. Discuss how this is a special commemoration of the Communion of Saints. • Encourage a discussion about heaven. Heaven will never end as life on earth does. In heaven there is only love. • Encourage students to ask their Guardian angel for help in difficult situations. • Discuss what it means to purify water. How does purgatory purify?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1033-1034 • 1038-1039 	<p>God forever.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who have chosen in life to reject God are without love. They choose to exclude themselves from communion with God for all eternity. This eternal life without God is called hell. Hell is the state of separation from God because each person is born with a desire for God. For this reason, pain of hell is sometimes likened to fire; however, the ‘fire’ of hell is not physical, material fire. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 John 3:14-15 Without love there is death • Matthew 25:31-33 The Last Judgment • Matthew 13:36-43 Meaning of the Parable of the Weeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 212 • 214 	<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 sate of eternal separation from God.
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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 	<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 hope for the future that we will continue to make Christ central in our lives so that we may look forward to eternal life with God in heaven. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 218-220 	

• 1071	• Liturgy calls us to fully participate with our minds and hearts in the worship of God.		• 219	
• 1121	• The sacraments are the means through which God gives His life to each person through grace. • The Sacraments are an outward sign of God's love and mercy .		• 224	• Encourage a growing awareness of the sacramental life. • Discuss the concept of mercy. Ask the students how they show mercy to others?
• 1212, 1275	• Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist are the Sacraments of Initiation which bring us into a special relationship with Jesus. They are the foundations of Christian life.	• Acts 2:38 Baptism • Ephesians 3:16-19 Confirmation • 1 Cor. 11:23-26 Eucharist	• 251	• Read Sacred Scripture from Acts 2:30 to review Baptism.
• 1212	• Baptism unites us with the life of Jesus; Eucharist feeds us with Jesus' Body and Blood; Confirmation strengthens us through the Holy Spirit.	• Matthew 3:11 John the Baptist	• 251	
• 1277	• BAPTISM is new life in Christ. It is necessary for eternal life with God and makes us members of the Catholic Church.	• Matthew 9:12-13 Jesus came for the sinners	• 261, 263	
• 1213, 1263	• Baptism is the gateway to the other sacraments.		• 252	
• 1278	• At each person's Baptism they are immersed in water or water is poured over their head.		• 256	• Help with the awareness of why water is used as a sign of God's life.

Grade 3
1/12/2010

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1280 • 1303; 1316-1317 • 1395 • 1299-1300 • 1425 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Baptism the priest says, “I baptize you in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, Amen.” • At Baptism each person receives a special sign on their soul. Baptism is received only once. • CONFIRMATION confirms and strengthens the grace we receive at Baptism. • At Confirmation the person receives the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. • At Confirmation the Holy Spirit comes down on each person. This occurs when the Bishop anoints the head with Holy Chrism and says, “be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.” • Through Confirmation we are bound more firmly to Christ and the Church. • This sacrament strengthens us to be witnesses to our Christian faith. It is received only once. • RECONCILIATION or PENANCE The Sacrament of Reconciliation is a gift to help each person strengthen their relationship with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts 1:8 Witness for Christ • Matthew 9:12-13 Jesus came for the sinner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 263 • 266, 268 • 267 • 297 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask each child to name their godparents. Explain that godparents are there to help them in their faith formation. • The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are: Wisdom, Understanding, Knowledge, Piety, Fortitude, Fear of the Lord, Counsel. • Review the role of the Holy Spirit in Confirmation. • Review the Rite of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation. Explain how they must be sorry for their sins.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1730, 1790 • 1496-1497 • 1493, 1785 • 1491 	<p>God because of inclination to sin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God gives each person the free will to choose what is good or what is evil. Each person fails to choose what is good at some time in their life and sins. • Personal sin is any word, action, or desire contrary to God’s law that we ourselves choose to commit. • Each personal sin offends God, and hurts the person, but also wounds the People of God, the Church. • God is gracious and He gives us the Sacrament of Reconciliation to reconcile us with Him and with the community. • Before each person receives the Sacrament of Reconciliation they must examine their conscience. • To receive this Sacrament three things are necessary: sorrow for sin (contrition), confessing our sins, and the intention of making reparation for them. The priest absolves sins “in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit”. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 363, 376 • 310 • 303, 374 • 303, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss some of the sins young people commit such as: disobedience to parents, telling lies about people, or taking things that do not belong to them. • Discuss how conscience helps us to know right from wrong. • Discuss that reparation means making up for something they have done wrong. How do they make reparation to their parents?
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each person must make reparation by doing the act of penance given by the priest. • 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 this time the penitent responds, “Bless me father, for I have sinned. It has been _____ weeks/months since my last confession. My sins are _____.” • Once the penitent has confessed his or her sins the priest will give direction which will help the penitent to avoid sin in the future. • Next he will ask the penitent to pray the Act of Contrition. If the penitent does not know the whole prayer or forgets it he or she can tell the priest and the priest will help. • After the penitent prays the Act of Contrition, the priest will extend his hand and pray the Prayer of Absolution. Once he is 			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1407 • 1415 • 1346, 1348,1408 • 1349 • 1391-1392 	<p>finished with this prayer he will say “go in peace” or something similar; the penitent will reply, “Amen.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • EUCCHARIST We receive the gift of Jesus’ Body and Blood which He shares with us at Mass as He did with His apostles at the Last Supper. • Receiving Jesus in Holy Communion continues our life-long relationship with Jesus that began at our Baptism. • At Mass we gather together as God’s family. Christ acts through the priest as we celebrate the Mass. The Mass includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liturgy of the Word: The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old and New Testaments and a homily. The Liturgy of the Word is an encounter with Christ through the Word of God proclaimed. • Liturgy of the Eucharist; Jesus gives Himself to each person as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 22:17-20 Last Supper • Matthew 18:20 Where two or more are gathered. • 1 Thess. 2:13 The Word of God • 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 Last Supper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 272-274 • 292 • 275, 277 • 283, 277 • 271, 287 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain to the students that Holy Communion can be received every day. However, that does not replace the reception of the Eucharist on Sunday. • Help each child to discover why Sunday is a holy day each week. • Discuss why attending Mass on Sunday is a gift of God’s grace. • Encourage an awareness of how to listen to God’s word.
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Grade 3
1/12/2010

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1353 • 1413 • 1409 • 1415 • 1387 • 1193 	<p>the Bread of Life. Jesus is really and truly present, Body and Blood in the Eucharist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • We are obligated to go to Mass each Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation to give praise and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark 14:22-24 Last Supper • 1 Corinthians 11:27-29 Be worthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 279 • 280, 283 • 280 • 291 • 291 • 241 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help the children to understand why only the priest has the ability to transform the bread and wine into Christ’s Body and Blood. • Transubstantiation is a hard word to say, but it is very important because it means that the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ. • Recall with them how Christ is truly present to them. When they receive the consecrated host and wine. • Review that grace is God’s very own life in them. • Fasting is a special way of preparing to receive Christ in the Eucharist. • Encourage an understanding of special feasts celebrated by the Church. Relate them to the life
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2174, 2176 • 1194 • 524 • 436-437 	<p style="text-align: center;">worship to God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desire for God lies deeply in the heart of each person and Christ's resurrection is the most significant event of Christ's life on earth. This calls forth in each person the act of belief in what we cannot see. From this there is a moral obligation to worship in gratitude for our salvation. • The Church has a liturgical year. The central focus and mystery of this holy year is the person of Jesus Christ. By following the Church through various seasons of this liturgical year, people are called to continually grow in their understanding of Christ and to follow Him. • 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 Feast of Christ the King. • Lent is the six week preparation time for the celebration of Easter. Lent is a time of 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 452 • 242 • 102 • 82 	<p>of Christ. What happened at Easter?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use liturgical colors to explain the liturgical seasons. • Read Sacred Scripture from Matt. 2:1-12 and discuss. • Help the children to understand that the green vestments are worn during Ordinary time. • Discuss the sign of ashes on Ash Wednesday.
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	<p>penance and sacrifice. It begins with Ash Wednesday.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Lenten practice to give up something or do something for others. These acts of sacrifice are blessed by God. • The Sunday before Easter is Palm Sunday. This begins Holy Week which focused on the sufferings and death of Christ. • The Easter season celebrates Christ rising from the dead. It is a joyous time lasting for 50 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 21:1-11 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help them to do special acts during Lent. Have a box where they can pick out ideas of sacrifices during lent. • Explain Palm Sunday. Why do we receive palm braches before Mass? • 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"> • 2083-2196 • 2318; 2258; 2270; 2276 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church teaches us how to live a moral life. The Greatest Commandment is to love God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind, and the second is to love one another as we love ourselves. • We show respect for God and others by caring for ourselves and doing our best. We should care for all people, including the unborn and aged, by respecting the life and property of other people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 10: 25-28 The Greatest Commandment • Luke 6:27-36 Love Your Enemies • Luke 10:29-37 Good Samaritan • John 13:34-35 Love one another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 442; 455 • 466; 470 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the challenge of loving enemies. • Read the story of the Good Samaritan from the Scriptures. What is its message?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the life of the Church each person receives God's grace which strengthens a person to live a moral life. God's grace is the gift of God's life in each person. This grace will one day lead the person to eternal happiness in Heaven. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 15:12 Love as a sign of Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 424 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2052 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ten Commandments teach us how to avoid sin and live holy lives. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 434 – 441 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1496 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going against what Jesus taught is a sin. When we are sorry for our sins, God forgives us through the Sacrament of Reconciliation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 15:11-32 Repentance and Forgiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 310 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point out that we ask God for forgiveness every time we pray the "Our Father"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1855, 1875 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A venial sin is an offense against God. A venial sin does not break our relationship with God. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 396 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give examples of venial sin.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1855, 1874 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortal sin is a serious offense against God, which is freely chosen, willingly and knowingly. Mortal sin destroys God's life within us. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 395 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give examples of mortal sin such as: a person knows it is wrong to steal money, a man steals \$500 from a poor person he truly knows that he is doing wrong.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1858-1859 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a sin to be mortal all 3 conditions must be met: - It must be a serious offense against God. - You must know it is wrong. - You must freely choose to do it anyway. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1803, 1833 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A virtue is a good habit which each person must practice. By practicing virtue we strengthen our will against doing what is wrong and sinful. The two special types of virtues are: Cardinal and Theological. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisdom 8:7 Virtues works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 377 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1805-1809 • 1812-1829 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four Cardinal Virtues. They are: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. • There are three Theological Virtues. They are: faith, hope, and charity. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 379-383 • 384-388 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the virtues of kindness and truthfulness.
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Task Four: Catechesis teaches the Christian how to pray with Christ.

Catechism	Prayer	Scripture	Compendium	Living the Christian Faith
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2566-2567 • 2680, 2721, 2560 • 1073 • 2664 • 2590 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every heart has a desire for God. God is constantly inviting each person into a special relationship with Him. This begins and grows through constantly being attentive to the life of prayer. • Prayer is talking to God. It is communication with God who loves us. In prayer each person can develop a personal relationship with God. • In the Eucharist we gather with God's people to pray and celebrate God's love. This is the greatest prayer in the life of the Church. • We can pray by ourselves, with our families, or with God's people in church. • Our minds and our hearts help us pray. Our minds help us to know God loves us. We can think of all the good things God has done for us. Our hearts thank God and praise Him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 26:39-44 Jesus' prayer in Gethsemane • Matthew 6:6 Pray alone • Matthew 6:9-13 Jesus teaches his disciples the 'Our Father' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 535 • 560 • 534 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin and end each class with a prayer. • Have the children write their own prayer to God. If they want, let them share their prayers with the class.

• 2644	• There are different types of prayers, some prayers ask God for certain favors and others give thanks for gifts received.		• 382	
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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Old Testament God formed a community with the Israelites. The Israelites were the chosen people who lived a covenant relationship with God. • God created people to be social and have a need for one another. For this reason people live in various types of communities. • The Catholic Church is a universal community under the pope who represents Jesus on earth. The universal Catholic community believes in Jesus Christ and His place in the Blessed Trinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark 3:13-19 Jesus chooses the apostles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 307. 427 	<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.
• 832, 833, 836	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The apostles were chosen by Jesus to lead and serve His people. He chose Peter to be their leader, who was the first Pope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew 28:16-20 Jesus gives a mandate to the apostles to teach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 167-168 	
• 946, 828, 2683	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bishops are successors of the apostles. Holy Orders is the Church's Sacrament of anointing leaders—bishops, priests, and deacons. These leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark 10:42-45 Leaders as servants 		

Grade 3
1/12/2010

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2179 • 1566-1568 • 2204; 2205 • 946, 828, 2683 	<p>continue Jesus' work of teaching, sanctifying and governing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Your class is a community who comes together to learn about Christ. Each person can follow the way of Christ by loving and being kind to all members of the class and not excluding anyone. • The family is a special community within the Church. The father and mother are equal before God. They have different but complementary roles. Children are a blessing from God. The family is an image of the Trinitarian communion. • Saints are special friends of Jesus who lived their lives doing God's will. They now live in heaven and are part of our Church family. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 328-329 • 456 • 165, 429, 564 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is a parish a community? • Identify various parishes in the diocese. • How is a class at school a community? • How is a family a community? • We all belong to the Communion of Saints.
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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"> • 981, 1086 • 1946, 1269-1270 • 1271, 1273 • 767-769, 904-907 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Jesus rose from the dead, He spent time preparing the apostles to continue His work. • Like the Apostles, all Christians are called to be evangelizers by telling others about God and spreading the teachings of Jesus. We must pray to the Holy Spirit for guidance in this mission. • The Missionary life is rooted in each person's baptismal call to serve other people. This missionary spirit is based in the reality that each person can offer service within their parish community by participating in activities that help other people. • Prayer is an important part of the missionary call. When the Church offers prayers at Church on behalf of the missions we are living out this call. St. Thérèse of Liseux is the patroness of the missions because of her prayers for the missions around the world. • 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"> • Mark 16:19-20 Keys to the Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 222 • 263 • 150, 190 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss services young people may do. • Discuss the different service activities that the students can get involved with in their parish community. • Discuss examples of people who courageously do missionary work.

Catechism	In God's Image	Compendium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 355-361 • 494 • 1652 • 2221-2230 • 1877 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each person reflects the image of God. God, our Creator, made each person to become like Him by sharing in His truth, goodness, and beauty through His life of grace. He sent His Son, Jesus, to live on earth for 33 years to show how to become God like. Each person has special dignity. God wants each person to love like He loves. • God asked Mary to be the mother of Jesus, and she accepted. Jesus grew in Mary's womb for nine months before He was born in Bethlehem. • Children are the greatest gift that God can give to a husband and wife. • God gave us mothers and fathers, biological or adoptive, to love us and take care of us, body and soul, and to help us become the loving persons God wants us to be. • Everyone has a vocation from God to become a loving person, whether in marriage and family life, the priesthood, religious life, or single life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66 • 97 • 346 • 460 • 401

Catechism	Understanding the Catholic Church	Compendium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2179 • 833 	<p>Structure -- Parish - Review the elements of a parish. A pastor is a priest and the leader of a parish. Our pastor's name is _____. Each parish has a special name. The name of our parish is _____. Families belong to a parish. Each of them is a parishioner. Lay ministers help the priest in a special way to carry out the duties of a parish within the community. We receive our sacraments at our parish.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--Diocese</p> <p>Many parishes make up a diocese. We are part of the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend. A diocese is a collection of local churches led by a bishop. The name of our bishop is _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 167
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 871, 873 	<p>Tradition -- Vocation</p> <p>Each person is called to live a life of holiness. Some people are called to become a priest, nun, sister, or brother. Others are called to dedicate themselves to a husband or wife in marriage or to being single.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 178

• 811, 865	<p align="center">--Marks of the Church</p> <p>The Marks of the Church are four qualities that define the essential elements of the Church. These elements explain that the Church is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic.</p>	• 161, 165-166, 174
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Inculturation – Promoting the Gospel in each Culture

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

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

Saints				
Immaculate Conception	December 8	Belief that Mary was conceived without sin	Appeared in Lourdes, France to a little girl named Bernadette	Became an article of faith in 1854
St. Mother Theodore Guérin	October 3	Foundress of the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, IN	Founded four schools in Fort Wayne	She was canonized in 2006.
St. Thomas the Apostle	July 3	Apostle and missionary	Doubted, but came to believe	One of the twelve apostles
St. Elizabeth Ann Seton	January 4	St. Elizabeth was a married woman who later was the foundress of the Sisters of Charity	Advocate for Education	First Native-Born American Saint

St. Patrick	March 17	Bishop and missionary	Conversion of Non-believers	Teaching of the Trinity
St. Martin de Porres	November 3	Dominican brother who had a special love for the poor, (Peru)	Patron of race relations and hairdressers/barbers	Father was Spanish and mother was a freed slave

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

Catechism	Traditions and Devotions	Compendium
• 971	<p style="text-align: center;">Marian Devotions</p> <p>Make it a practice to pray a decade of the rosary together in class. Have a May Crowning ceremony. Gather the students to sing Marian hymns and place a crown of flowers on a statue of Mary.</p>	• 198
• 1156-1158	Hymns: When we sign a hymn we pray to God in a special way. Choose a hymn the children know and let them sing it.	• 239
• 1073	Plan a liturgical prayer service for a particular feast. Teach the children to choose a reading from Scripture related to the feast. Help them formulate prayers of petition. Practice simple Mass responses.	• 219
• 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	• 102

Grade 3
1/12/2010

	of the Sunday half way to Christmas. Learn Traditional Catholic Hymns of waiting for, and celebrating the Birth of Christ.	
• 528	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. Let the students be grateful for the gift of Christ in their lives and all the good things God has given them. Ask them to bring in a gift of canned goods for Christ. Once the canned food is collected in can be given to the local food bank.	• 103
• 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. As a class, participate in a reconciliation service. Make sacrifices by fasting from favorite treats and/or doing very special deeds.	• 301
• 1169	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.	• 241
• 1052, 1032	To celebrate All Soul's Day have a special prayer service praying for family members who have died.	• 211
• 2175	All Saints Day celebrates the lives of the saints. Have the children portray or tell stories of their favorite saints.	

--- to be Memorized	Prayers	--- to be Introduced
The Sign of the Cross		<i>Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary</i>
Our Father		<i>Luminous Mysteries of the Rosary</i>
The Hail Mary		<i>Simple Responses at Mass</i>
The Apostles' Creed		<i>Spontaneous Prayers of Praise, Sorrow and Petition</i>
Act of Contrition		
Angel of God		

Grade 3
1/12/2010

The Glory Be To the Father	
Prayer before and after meals	

Signs and Symbols	
Altar	Ambo
Ashes	Baptismal Font
Bread	Chalice
Christmas Crib	Ciborium
Crucifix	Cruets
Easter (Paschal) Candle	Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament
Genuflecting/ Genuflect	Holy Water
Kneeling	Lectionary
Monstrance	Pictures of the Saints
Prayer Corner/Table	Reconciliation Room/Confessional
Sanctuary	Sanctuary light
Sign of Peace	Stain Glass Windows
Stations of the Cross	Statue of Mary
Statues	Tabernacle
The congregation / the people of God gathered	The presider / the priest or bishop
Wine	

New Vocabulary Words for Grade Three		
Bethlehem	Bishop	Cardinal Virtues
Charity	Communion	Communion of Saints
Community	Consecrated Life	Covenant
Disciples	Epiphany	Hell
Holy	Holy Orders	Hope
Host	Joyful Mysteries	Justice
Kingdom of God	Laity	Last Judgment
Luminous Mysteries	Marks of the Church	Mission
One	Ordained	Particular Judgment
People of God	Pope	Praise
Purgatory	Purification	Sacrament of Holy Orders

Grade 3
1/12/2010

Successors	Theological Virtues	Tradition
Unity	Vestments	Virtue

Vocabulary Words for Review from Kindergarten to Grade Two

<i>Absolution</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>Apostle's Creed</i>
<i>Apostles</i>	<i>Ascension</i>	<i>Ash Wednesday</i>
<i>Baptism</i>	<i>Baptismal Font</i>	<i>Bible</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>Catholic</i>	<i>Chalice</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>Confession</i>	<i>Confirmation</i>
<i>Conscience</i>	<i>Consecrate</i>	<i>Consecration</i>
<i>Contrition</i>	<i>Creation</i>	<i>Creator</i>
<i>Creed</i>	<i>Crucifix / cross</i>	<i>Cruets</i>
<i>Deacon</i>	<i>Divine</i>	<i>Easter Sunday</i>
<i>Epiclesis</i>	<i>Eternal Life</i>	<i>Eucharist</i>
<i>Eucharistic Prayer</i>	<i>Evangelize</i>	<i>Examination of conscience</i>
<i>Faith</i>	<i>Fast</i>	<i>Father</i>
<i>Feast Day</i>	<i>Forgive</i>	<i>Free will</i>
<i>Genuflect</i>	<i>God</i>	<i>Godparents</i>
<i>Gospel reading</i>	<i>Grace</i>	<i>Great Commandment</i>
<i>Guardian angel</i>	<i>Heaven</i>	<i>Holy Communion</i>
<i>Holy Day (of obligation)</i>	<i>Holy Family</i>	<i>Holy Spirit</i>
<i>Holy Water</i>	<i>Homily</i>	<i>Jesus</i>
<i>Last Supper</i>	<i>Lent</i>	<i>Liturgical colors</i>
<i>Liturgical year</i>	<i>Liturgy</i>	<i>Liturgy of the Eucharist</i>
<i>Liturgy of the Word</i>	<i>Lord's Prayer / Our Father</i>	<i>Love</i>
<i>Mary</i>	<i>Mass</i>	<i>Memorial</i>
<i>Mercy</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Monstrance</i>
<i>Mortal sin</i>	<i>Nazareth</i>	<i>New Testament</i>

Grade 3
1/12/2010

<i>Nun</i>	<i>Old Testament</i>	<i>Ordinary Time</i>
<i>Original sin</i>	<i>Palm Sunday</i>	<i>Parish</i>
<i>Parish name</i>	<i>Paschal Candle</i>	<i>Pastor</i>
<i>Penance</i>	<i>Pentecost</i>	<i>Personal sin</i>
<i>Prayer</i>	<i>Priest</i>	<i>Psalm</i>
<i>Real Presence</i>	<i>Reconciliation</i>	<i>Reparation</i>
<i>Resurrection</i>	<i>Rosary</i>	<i>Sacrament of Eucharist</i>
<i>Sacraments</i>	<i>Sacraments of Initiation</i>	<i>Sacrifice</i>
<i>Saints</i>	<i>Salvation</i>	<i>Samaritan</i>
<i>Savior</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Sign of the Cross</i>
<i>Sin</i>	<i>Son of God</i>	<i>Soul</i>
<i>Stations of the Cross</i>	<i>Suffering</i>	<i>Tabernacle</i>
<i>Transubstantiation</i>	<i>True Presence</i>	<i>Venial sin</i>
<i>Vocation</i>	<i>Water</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."

Grade 3
1/12/2010

111

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)