

Religion Guidelines
Fourth-Fifth Grade Comparison
Fifth Grade Emphasis

Fourth Grade	Rev.	New	Intro	Fifth Grade	
The Faith Professed				The Faith Professed	
Creed				Creed	
A 'mystery' of Faith is something that we can only partially understand on Earth. Our minds can understand a part, but we can never fully understand or explain the mystery. God calls us to reflect on the mystery and use our minds to explore the mystery and our heart to love him as we explore the mystery.		X		A 'mystery' of Faith is something that we can only partially understand on Earth. Our minds can understand a part and our faith does make sense, but we can never fully understand or explain the mystery. God calls us to reflect on the mystery and use our minds to explore the mystery and our heart to love him as we explore the mystery.	
		X		Tell what the transcendence of God means.	
The greatest mystery of our faith is God, the Holy Trinity.	X			The greatest mystery of our faith is God, the Holy Trinity.	
		X		Recognize that each person of the Trinity is fully God.	
Describe the meaning of faith in my life.	X			Describe the meaning of faith in my life.	
God is one God and three divine persons: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.		X		A creed is a summary of the truths revealed to us by Christ.	
Identify the Holy Trinity in the Apostles' Creed.	X			Identify the Holy Trinity in the Apostle's Creed.	
Explain the basic truths of the Catholic Church using the Apostle's Creed.	X			Explain the basic truths of the Catholic Church using the Apostle's Creed.	
	X			Review the Divine Attributes of God: all-holy, almighty, all-knowing, all-present, all-loving, all-merciful, eternal.	
		X		Recognize that the Trinity is the source of all goodness and of all other mysteries of Faith.	
God is loving, forgiving, and always keeps his promises. We cannot earn his love or make him love us more.	X			God is loving, forgiving, and always keeps his promises. We cannot earn his love or make him love us more.	
God the Father created everything (angels, the universe, and people) out of love, because he wanted to share his own goodness. All creation shows us the wisdom and beauty of God.	X			God the Father created everything (angels, the universe, and people) out of love, because he wanted to share his own goodness, because he loved us. All creation shows us the wisdom and beauty of God.	
Creating and making are different. Creating means bringing something into existence out of nothing. Making means forming something new out of parts you already had.	X			Creating and making are different. Creating means bringing something into existence out of nothing. Making means forming something new out of parts you already had.	

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Everything in creation in relationship to everything else in creation. Creation is not independent.				
The Second Person of the Holy Trinity became man while remaining God. He is fully God and fully man. He is Jesus Christ.	X			The Second Person of the Holy Trinity became man while remaining God. He is fully God and fully man. He is Jesus Christ.
Jesus is like us in every way except sin.				
Jesus was sent by God to reveal the Father and his love to mankind, to teach them how to live, and to open heaven. His death, resurrection, and ascension are the source of the forgiveness of our sins and our salvation.				
Jesus is the one whose whole earthy life reveals who God is. "He who has seen me, has seen the Father." Jn 14:9	X			Jesus is the one whose whole earthy life reveals who God is. "He who has seen me, has seen the Father." Jn 14:9
Jesus is priest, prophet and king.	X			Jesus is priest, prophet and king.
The four last things are death, judgment, heaven, and hell.	X			The four last things are death, judgment, heaven, and hell.
Offer a brief and sensitive understanding of the Catholic view of death.	X			Offer a brief and sensitive understanding of the Catholic view of death.
When we die, our body and soul separates, and our soul does not keep our body alive anymore.	X			When we die, our body and soul separates, and our soul does not keep our body alive anymore.
The particular judgment happens when we die. Our soul goes to heaven, hell or purgatory.	X			The particular judgment happens when we die. Our soul goes to heaven, hell or purgatory.
Jesus will judge by the way we lived. He is a good judge, who understands our efforts, judges justly according to the truth, and offers us mercy.	X			Jesus will judge by the way we lived. He is a good judge, who understands our efforts, judges justly according to the truth, and offers us mercy.
After the final judgment, the Resurrection of the body will happen for every person, and our soul will enliven our body again.	X			After the final judgment, the Resurrection of the body will happen for every person, and our soul will enliven our body again.
The general judgment happens at the end of time when Jesus will appear before all humanity.	X			The general judgment happens at the end of time when Jesus will appear before all humanity.
The Holy Spirit lives in the souls of those who are in God's grace.	X			The Holy Spirit lives in the souls of those who are in God's grace.
The Holy Spirit guides us and is our companion.				
Angels are pure spirits and are very powerful. They can think and choose, but do not have bodies.		X		Angels are pure spirits and are very powerful. They are very intelligent and choose to love, but do not have bodies.

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God made the angels to be loved by God, to love, and to help God.	X			God made the angels to be loved by God, to love, and to help God.
The angels always praise God and love him. They are God's messengers, guard and protect us, and help God in other ways.	X			The angels always praise God and love him. They are God's messengers, guard and protect us, and help God in other ways.
		X		Angels help God, not because he needs help, but because God likes to share the joy of giving and loving.
Everyone has a guardian angel who guides and protects him/her. Our guardian angel is very powerful and loves us. He wants to help us live close to God, and we should ask for his help.	X			Everyone has a guardian angel who guides and protects him/her. Our guardian angel is very powerful and loves us. He wants to help us live close to God, and we should ask for his help.
Bad angels, the chief of whom is the Devil, or Satan, choose to disobey God. They live in hell and some of them tempt humans and try to get them to disobey God. The bad angels do not want anyone to love God or do what he asks.	X			Bad angels, the chief of whom is the Devil, or Satan, choose to disobey God. They live in hell and some of them tempt humans and try to get them to disobey God. The bad angels do not want anyone to love God or do what he asks.
Heaven is sharing joy and happiness with God forever, with Mary, the angels, and saints. Earth is only a temporary home. Heaven is God's home and our real home.				
Heaven is the goal for which all persons were created.	X			Heaven is the goal for which all persons were created. Earth is only a temporary home. Heaven is God's home and our real home.
Heaven is the joy of being totally united with God, who is love, with Mary, the angels, and saints. Human beings are able to make a perfect self-gift to God and are able to receive his self-gift in return.				Heaven is the joy of being totally united with God, who is love, with Mary, the angels, and saints. Human beings are able to make a perfect self-gift to God and are able to receive his self-gift in return.
Peace, joy, and happiness now on earth helps us experience heaven early.	X			Peace, joy, and happiness now on earth helps us experience heaven early.
Hell is our choice to reject God and his will. It is everlasting suffering, the primary pain of which is separation from God.	X			Hell is our choice to reject God and his will. It is everlasting suffering, the primary pain of which is separation from God.
Purgatory is a state, after death, in which holy souls, who died in a state of grace but are not yet perfectly purified, are made free from the effects of sin so as to enter Heaven. Everyone in purgatory will be in heaven one day.		X		Purgatory is the last purification before heaven. Holy souls, who died in a state of grace but whose love is not perfect yet, are freed from the effects of sin so they can enter Heaven. Everyone in purgatory will be in heaven one day.

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God invites and wants everyone to go to Heaven. He does not want anyone to choose to live forever apart from Him in hell.				
		X		Faith is a free gift from God so that we can love, believe, and follow him. It lets us believe in God even when we can't see Him and believe in what he teaches us through the Church. We must freely accept the gift from God to live in faith. He does not force us to have faith.
A creed is a short summary of our key beliefs. The Apostles Creed is a very short summary and has all the basic truths of the Catholic Faith. The Nicene Creed is more detailed.	X			A creed is a short summary of our key beliefs. The Apostles Creed is a very short summary and has all the basic truths of the Catholic Faith. The Nicene Creed is more detailed.
Name the five precepts of the Church: 1) Attend Mass on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation. 2) Receive the Eucharist at least once per year, in the Easter season. 3) Confess mortal sins at least once per year. 4) Observe the days of fasting and abstinence. 5) Help provide for the needs of the Church.		X		List and explain the reasons for the Precepts of the Church: 1) Attend Mass on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation. 2) Receive the Eucharist at least once per year, in the Easter season. 3) Confess mortal sins at least once per year. 4) Observe the days of fasting and abstinence. 5) Help provide for the needs of the Church.
Scripture				Scripture
The Bible				The Bible
Show love and respect for the Bible as the Word of God in written in human language.	X			Show love and respect for the Bible as the Word of God in written in human language.
God reveals Himself to us through Sacred Scripture (the Bible) and Sacred Tradition (the truths of God handed on from Christ and the apostles that have been passed on by word of mouth as well as in writing).	X			God reveals Himself to us through Sacred Scripture (the Bible) and Sacred Tradition (the truths of God handed on from Christ and the apostles that have been passed on by word of mouth as well as in writing).
All of Sacred Scripture is inspired by God and was written in sections by human beings over a long period of time.	X			All of Sacred Scripture is inspired by God and was written in sections by human beings over a long period of time.
Under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the Catholic Church developed the list of which writings were inspired.	X			Under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the Catholic Church developed the list of which writings were inspired.
Revelation in the Bible and in Sacred Tradition is God's way of making himself known so that we can to respond to his love with faith.	X			Revelation in the Bible and in Sacred Tradition is God's way of making himself known so that we can to respond to his love with faith.

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Explain how the Scripture narratives can be implemented in daily life and help us better recognize the value and meaning of our life and faith.	X			Explain how the Scripture narratives can be implemented in daily life and help us better recognize the value and meaning of our life and faith.us come to a deeper understanding of faith and life.
Recognize that there are 73 books in the Bible- 46 Old Testament and 27 New Testament.	X			Recognize that there are 73 books in the Bible- 46 Old Testament and 27 New Testament.
Identify the major sections of the Old Testament: The Pentateuch, historical books, books of wisdom, and the prophetic books.	X			Identify the major sections of the Old Testament: The Pentateuch, historical books, books of wisdom, and the prophetic books.
		X		List from memory the first five books of the Bible as Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. They are called the Pentateuch, also known as the Law or the Torah.
Identify the major sections of the New Testament: The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles (letters) and the book of Revelation.	X			Identify the major sections of the New Testament: The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles (letters) and the book of Revelation.
Look up Bible passages by book, chapter and verse.	X			Look up Bible passages by book, chapter and verse.
The Bible tells the story of Salvation History, which is God’s personal involvement in history to implement his plan to save us.	X			The Bible tells the story of Salvation History, which is God’s personal involvement in history to implement his plan to save us.
Order major events of salvation history on a time line (Adam and Eve, Noah, Abraham, Joseph, Moses, David, John the Baptist, events in the life of Jesus).	X			Order major events of salvation history on a time line (Adam and Eve, Noah, Abraham, Joseph, Moses, David, John the Baptist, events in the life of Jesus).
		X		Recognize that the gospel of Mark was written for Roman Christians. Mark emphasized Jesus as a leader of the new Exodus. Most of Mark’s information for the gospel came from Peter. It is the shortest gospel, and many scholars think that it was the earliest gospel.
The four Gospel writers are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.		X		Define evangelist. Recognize the names, basic biographical information, and key characteristics in the writing of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.
Use a map to find Biblical locations (Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, etc).	X			Use a map to find Biblical locations (Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, etc).
Understand the idea of typology.	X			Understand the idea of typology.
Old Testament Scriptures				Old Testament Scriptures

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<p>Discuss the development of God’s covenant with the Hebrew people using Bible narratives about Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David.</p>	X			<p>Discuss the development of God’s covenant with the Hebrew people using Bible narratives about Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David.</p>
<p>Adam and Eve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of Adam and Eve (include the complementary nature of man and woman) - Adam’s job was to protect the garden, but he did not protect Eve from the devil. Eve’s job was to support Adam, but she invited him to sin. - Understand that evil entered the world through the Original Sin of our first parents, Adam and Eve. - Original sin hands a wounded (not broken) human nature to all human beings. C.f. Theology of the Body standard for broken relationships and original sin. - Because of original sin, humans were not able to receive the original holiness or justice that God had planned for them from the beginning. - The inability to understand the way we should, suffering, death, and the inclination to sin are all a result of original sin. - God immediately promised to send a savior. 		X		<p>Adam and Eve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of Adam and Eve (include the complementary nature of man and woman) - Adam’s job was to protect the garden, but he did not protect Eve from the devil. Eve’s job was to support Adam, but she invited him to sin. - Understand that evil entered the world through the Original Sin of our first parents, Adam and Eve. - At the heart of the first sin was distrust in God’s love (they believed that God was holding back something that was good), pride (they thought they could do things better than the way God said to), and disobedience (doing what God said not to do). - Original sin hands a wounded (not broken) human nature to all human beings. C.f. Theology of the Body standard for broken relationships and original sin. - Because of original sin, humans were not able to receive the original holiness or justice that God had planned for them from the beginning. - The inability to understand the way we should, suffering, death, and the inclination to sin are all a result of original sin. - God immediately promised to send a savior.
<p>Cain and Abel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The devil tempts us to sin, but we don’t have to (Genesis 4:7). - Exhibits the need for sacrament of Penance. 	X			<p>Cain and Abel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The devil tempts us to sin, but we don’t have to (Genesis 4:7). - Exhibits the need for sacrament of Penance.

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<p>Noah and the Ark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God washed the world clean of sin, and created a new start. - God made a covenant with Noah. Noah was supposed to be faithful to God, and protect every person because God made them in his own image. God gave Noah all the earth and its goods and promised never to destroy the world by a flood. - The sign of this covenant was a rainbow. - This event is a type of Baptism. (The human person is washed clean and cleansed of sin to start a new life in Christ.) 	X			<p>Noah and the Ark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God washed the world clean of sin, and created a new start. - God made a covenant with Noah. Noah was supposed to be faithful to God, and protect every person because God made them in his own image. God gave Noah all the earth and its goods and promised never to destroy the world by a flood. - The sign of this covenant was a rainbow. - This event is a type of Baptism. (The human person is washed clean and cleansed of sin to start a new life in Christ.)
<p>Tower of Babel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The tower was to get to heaven their own way, not God's way. - God knew that we can't reach God or appreciate him by doing everything our own way. - God promised Noah not to destroy the world, so he confused their language to help them stop being so proud. 				

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<p>Abraham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God changed Abram's name to Abraham when he renewed the covenant. - God made a covenant with Abraham. Abraham would worship only one, true God, and would be obedient. God would give him land and a nation, kingship and a name, and make him a blessing for all nations. (cf: Gn 12) - The fulfillment of the covenant began in Abraham's time, but was fully fulfilled later in salvation History: Land with Moses, Kingship with David, and blessing through Jesus. - One of the patriarchs of Israel. 		X		<p>Abraham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God changed Abram's name to Abraham when he renewed the covenant. - God made a covenant with Abraham. Abraham would worship only one, true God, and would be obedient. God would give him land and a nation, kingship and a name, and make him a blessing for all nations. (cf: Gn 12) - The fulfillment of the covenant began in Abraham's time, but was fully fulfilled later in salvation History: Land with Moses, Kingship with David, and blessing through Jesus. - One of the patriarchs of Israel. - Abraham is an example of faith. He followed whatever God asked and believed that God would be faithful to his promises, even after years of waiting for them to be fulfilled. (cf. Hebrews 11:8-20) - Abraham shows his faith in that he is even willing to sacrifice Isaac, knowing that God would somehow bring him back from the dead. (c.f. Hebrews 11: 17-19)
<p>Define and understand the meaning of patriarch.</p>	X			<p>Define and understand the meaning of patriarch.</p>
<p>Isaac</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abraham's son and a patriarch of Israel 		X		<p>Isaac</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to recognize typology between Isaac being sacrificed and Jesus (e.g. innocent, both carried wood on backs, both went up mountain to place of sacrifice, etc)
<p>Jacob</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isaac's son and a patriarch of Israel. - God changed Jacob's name to Israel. - The story of Jacob's wrestling with God has been treasured in the Church a symbol of prayer as a battle of faith and the triumph of perseverance. 		X		<p>Jacob</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isaac's son and a patriarch of Israel. - God changed Jacob's name to Israel. - The story of Jacob's wrestling with God has been treasured in the Church a symbol of prayer as a battle of faith and the triumph of perseverance. - The 12 sons of Jacob in Israel were the heads of the Twelve Tribes of Israel.
<p>Joseph:</p>		X		<p>Joseph:</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jacob's youngest son. - Joseph suffered from his brothers, but God brought a greater good from that evil. - Joseph's fidelity to God placed him a position where he could save the Israelites from famine. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand Joseph as a type of Jesus. Joseph's (Jesus') brothers (the Jewish leaders) were jealous of his father's attention and his dreams (his divine sonship, authority, and power). So, they tried to kill him and ended up selling him to slave traders for 20 pieces of silver (Jesus was sold for 20 pieces of silver). After trials, Joseph helped the king and was put in charge of the food supply in Egypt when a famine hit. His brothers traveled to ask Egypt for food and Joseph forgave them (Jesus forgave), and gave them the food they needed (Eucharist)
		X	<p>The heads of the Twelve Tribes of Israel moved to Egypt and eventually became slaves.</p>
		X	<p>Prophets were holy men who prepared the people of the Old Testament for the coming of the Savior.</p>
<p>Moses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prophet - Obeyed God and led the people out of Egypt. - Understand the events of the Passover. - Recognize that the Passover is a type of the saving sacrifice of Jesus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spotless, unblemished lamb (Jesus) is sacrificed. The blood is a sign that God's punishment should not enter. The families need to eat the lamb (Jesus in the Eucharist), and are led out of slavery (to sin) through water (Baptism) to worship God in freedom. <p>Journey in the Desert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God provides manna, which is a type of the Eucharist. - When they need water, God has Moses hit a rock with his staff, and water flows out. - Moses receives the 10 Commandments and gives them to the Israelites - The 10 commandments were there to help the Israelites know how to use their new freedom. 		X	<p>Moses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First of the Old Testament prophets. - After leaving Egypt and before the Exodus, Moses unexpectedly encounters God in the burning bush at Sinai. - God revealed his sacred Name to Moses. - Knowing God's Name meant knowing the truth about God. - The Name of God was so holy that the Hebrews did not speak it. - God told Moses to lead his people to worship, and Moses obeyed God and led the people out of Egypt. - Understand the events of the Passover. - Recognize that the Passover is a type of the saving sacrifice of Jesus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spotless, unblemished lamb (Jesus) is sacrificed. The blood is a sign that God's punishment should not enter. The families need to eat the lamb (Jesus in the

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God gave Moses directions for building the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple. - The Israelites were not faithful to God, but he always corrected them and led them with care and love as their Redeemer. 				<p style="text-align: center;">Eucharist), and are led out of slavery (to sin) through water (Baptism) to worship God in freedom.</p> <p>Journey in the Desert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because the Israelites didn't believe that God would settle them in the Promised Land, they wandered in the desert for 40 years. - The 40 years in the desert prefigures the Christian life between Baptism and the Promised Land of Heaven. - God provides manna, which is a type of the Eucharist. - When they need water, God has Moses hit a rock with his staff, and water flows out. (Type of the crucifixion, when the soldiers struck Jesus with a lance, and blood and water flowed out) - Moses receives the 10 Commandments and gives them to the Israelites. They represent God's covenant with the Israelites and their promise to keep God's laws. - The 10 commandments were there to help the Israelites know how to use their new freedom and worship God. - God gave Moses directions for building the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple. - The Israelites were not faithful to God, but he always corrected them and led them with care and love as their Redeemer.
<p>Discuss the importance and contents of the Ark of the Covenant.</p>		X		<p>Discuss the importance and contents of the Ark of the Covenant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God told Moses to build it as God's throne on earth, a shadow of his throne in heaven. - God dwells with his people in a special way - Tablets of the law were in the Ark, and God spoke to his people from the "mercy seat" the space above the two cherubim. - The Ark of the Covenant is a type of the Tabernacle. God dwells with his people in a special way, and he speaks to us in prayer in front of the Blessed Sacrament.

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Joshua led the Israelites into the promised land after 40 years in the desert.		X		God spoke to Joshua like he did to Moses from the Ark of the Covenant. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell the story of the conquest of Jericho and entry into the promised land.
		X		Prophets led God’s people after Joshua, until there was a king. Then they advised the king. Old Testament prophets called the Israelites away from sin and back to the covenant with God.
		X		Samuel was a famous and strong prophet of God. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell the story of Samuel being called by God.
Saul <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A good king provides for and protects his people. - God was the king of Israel. - Israel wanted a new king, one they could see. - God warned them that having a king they could see would not be as good as having him for a king. - The people didn’t listen, so God chose Saul as the first king. 		X		Saul <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A good king provides for and protects his people. - God was the king of Israel. - Israel wanted a new king, one they could see. - God warned them through Samuel that having a king they could see would not be as good as having him for a king. - The people didn’t listen, so God chose Saul as the first king. Saul as King <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At first Saul obeyed God, but then he started doing things his way instead of the way that God was asking him. - Samuel obeyed God and corrected Saul. Because of his disobedience, he lost the kingdom, and God chose another king.
David <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saul didn’t listen to God and couldn’t protect the people. - David and Goliath - King after Saul - As king, David sinned greatly and repented, and God forgave him. 		X		David <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anointed king by Samuel while Saul was still on the throne. - Saul didn’t listen to God and couldn’t protect the people. - David and Goliath - David always respected Saul. He became king after Saul. - As king, David sinned greatly and repented, and God forgave him.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God made a covenant with David, where David promised to obey God and God promised to make him the founder of a dynasty, ruler of a kingdom, that his son would build God a temple, and David's son would be adopted as God's son in a permanent covenant, which would never end.
Solomon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King after David - Asked God for wisdom and was very wise - Built a great temple in Jerusalem, and put the Ark of the Covenant in it. - Fell away from God. 	X			Solomon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King after David - Asked God for wisdom and was very wise - Built a great temple in Jerusalem, and put the Ark of the Covenant in it. - Fell away from God, but God remained faithful to him.
Israel had good and bad kings.	X			Israel had good and bad kings.
Elijah and the other prophets told the Israelites the truth about right and wrong, and urged them to repent so that they could be close to God.	X			Elijah and the other prophets told the Israelites the truth about right and wrong, and urged them to repent so that they could be close to God.
The Prophet Isaiah foretold that the Messiah would be a suffering servant.	X			The Prophet Isaiah taught during the Assyrian Exile and foretold that God would restore David's kingdom. He also foretold that the Messiah would be a suffering servant.
		X		When Israel had fallen away he sent Jeremiah to call them to repent. Jeremiah had to tell them the truth about how bad things were (foretold the Babylonian exile), but he also gave them God's promise to preserve a remnant and send a messiah to make a new covenant with them.
Retell the story of Daniel in the Lion's den.	X			Retell the story of Daniel in the Lion's den.
Psalms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and become familiar with the Psalms. - Recognize the psalms at Mass and in communal prayer. - Recognize that the Psalms are special Old Testament Prayers of praise, petition, thanksgiving, and sorrow. - The Psalms are originally songs, so we often set them to music and sing them, especially at Mass. 		X		Psalms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and become familiar with the Psalms. - Recognize the psalms at Mass and in communal prayer. - Recognize that the Psalms are special Old Testament Prayers of praise, petition, thanksgiving, and sorrow. - The Psalms are originally songs, so we often set them to music and sing them, especially at Mass.

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For a time, Israel was conquered by the Babylonians. Then the Persians took over and let them worship and go to Jerusalem again.	X			For a time, Israel was conquered by the Babylonians. Then the Persians took over and let them worship and go to Jerusalem again.
New Testament Scriptures		New Testament Scriptures		
Discuss the new and perfect covenant through looking at the life of Jesus.		X		Identify that Jesus fulfills the covenant with Adam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adam was the son of God, and Jesus was the only-begotten Son of God. - Adam was tempted by the devil and sinned; Jesus was tempted and did not sin. - Adam disobeyed God; Jesus was perfectly obedient, even to death. - Adam brought sin and death to all humanity; Jesus saved all humanity from sin and death. - Adam lost our place in paradise; Jesus restores it.
		X		Identify that Jesus fulfills the covenant with Noah and creation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In creation, God started with only water, His spirit hovered above the water, and he told Adam and Eve to “be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth.” - In the covenant with Noah, God made it rain for 40 days and nights so that there was only water and to get ready for a new creation. The new creation starts with only the water of the flood, God’s spirit goes over the waters, and God tells Noah and his family to be “fruitful and multiply and fill the earth.” - In Baptism, Jesus’s fulfillment of the covenant, our new creation starts with only water – the water of Baptism. God’s spirit descends to us with the water, and God asks us to “make disciples of all nations,” or to fill the earth with people who believe in Jesus.
God revealed Himself to us fully and more directly when He sent His only Son.	X			God revealed Himself to us fully and more directly when He sent His only Son.

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		X		All of Jesus’ life teaches us: his birth, hidden years, public life, mysteries of his death, Resurrection, Ascension, his prayer, and his love of people.
Explain how Jesus’ Jewish culture impacted his mission and ministry.	X			Explain how Jesus’ Jewish culture impacted his mission and ministry.
The Gospels are narratives of the life of Jesus.	X			The Gospels are narratives of the life of Jesus. Gospel means “Good News.”
Annunciation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell events - When Mary said “yes”, Jesus became Incarnate - God chose to save us by becoming man through Mary’s obedience. 		X		Annunciation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell events - When Mary said “yes,” Jesus became Incarnate by the power of the Holy Spirit and was fully God and fully man. - Jesus is one person with two natures: human and divine. With his divine nature he does divine activities. With his human nature, he does human activities. - God chose to save us by becoming man through Mary’s obedience. - Jesus became man so we could share in His glory.
		X		Jesus is the Messiah – long awaited by the Israelites as the Redeemer of God’s people.
Retell the story of the Visitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary went to visit her cousin, Elizabeth, because Mary heard that Elizabeth was going to have a baby. - Elizabeth and Zachariah were the parents of John the Baptist. - When Mary came, the baby John recognized that Jesus was God. - Mary and Elizabeth both praised God. Mary’s song of praise is called the Canticle of Mary and it is prayed every day in the Liturgy of the Hours. - The Holy Spirit helped Mary and Elizabeth be faithful to God’s plan, recognize God’s presence, and praise God. 		X		Visitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell events. - John the Baptist was the last and greatest Prophet of the Old Testament (old covenants). - John recognized that Jesus was God before Jesus was born. - The Holy Spirit helped Mary and Elizabeth be faithful to God’s plan, recognize God’s presence, and praise God. - Mary’s visitation teaches us how to respond willingly to God’s call to help others.

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		X		The role of John the Baptist was to prepare the people for the coming of Jesus and to point him out when he came.
Christmas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell events - The stories of Jesus as a baby are found in Matthew and Luke. - Jesus was born in Bethlehem, which translated means House of Bread. Jesus is the true Bread from heaven. 	X			Christmas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell events - The stories of Jesus as a baby are found in Matthew and Luke. - Jesus was born in Bethlehem, which translated means House of Bread. Jesus is the true Bread from heaven.
Epiphany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The kings gave up their place in the world for a very long journey to find the new king. - They received God’s gift of a savior from the Jewish people. - This is one of the 3 main epiphanies (recognizing that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God and savior of the world) in the Gospels. 		X		Epiphany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The kings gave up their place in the world for a very long journey to find the new king. - They received God’s gift of a savior from the Jewish people. - The wise men help us to understand that God’s messiah is for all people, not just the Jewish people. - This is one of the 3 main epiphanies (recognizing that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God and savior of the world) in the Gospels.
Retell the story of Jesus’ presentation in the Temple. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because Simeon and Anna stayed close to God every day, they could recognize Jesus when he came, even though they had not seen him before. 		X		Retell the story of Jesus’ presentation in the Temple. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore Simeon’s prayer “Now let your servant go in peace...”
		X		Jesus lived in Nazareth, a small town that no one thought was important, with Joseph and Mary. He was at home for 30 years before beginning his public ministry.
The Holy Family is the model for all families.	X			The Holy Family is the model for all families.
Jesus was obedient to his parents.	X			Jesus was obedient to his parents.
Retell the story of the finding of the child Jesus in the Temple. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus amazed the leaders of the temple by his teaching. He had the wisdom authority to teach because he was God. 	X			Retell the story of the finding of the child Jesus in the Temple. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus amazed the leaders of the temple by his teaching. He had the wisdom authority to teach because he was God.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary didn't understand what had happened, but she kept everything in her heart and thought and prayed about it. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary didn't understand what had happened, but she kept everything in her heart and thought and prayed about it.
<p>Nazareth is the place where Jesus grew up. It was a small town, and no one thought it was important.</p>				
<p>Retell the story of John baptizing Jesus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Holy Spirit identified Jesus as the Son of God and messiah at his baptism. - This is the second of the 3 parts of the Epiphany. - When Jesus was baptized, he accepts his mission as our savior, which would include his suffering and death. - Jesus was baptized to start the sacrament of baptism, which does forgive sins, and to give us an example to repent and be baptized. 		X		<p>Retell the story of John baptizing Jesus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Holy Spirit identified Jesus as the Son of God and messiah at his baptism. - This is the second of the 3 parts of the Epiphany. - When Jesus was baptized, he accepts his mission as our savior, which would include his suffering and death, and begins his public ministry. - Jesus was baptized to start the sacrament of baptism, which forgives sins, and to give us an example to repent and be baptized. - Identify the revelation of the Trinity in the story of Jesus' Baptism in the Gospel of Mark.
<p>Retell the Temptation in the Desert.</p>	X			<p>Retell the Temptation in the Desert.</p>
<p>Retell the story of Jesus calling the Apostles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simon (Peter), Andrew, James & John – Mt. 5:18-22 and Mk 1: 16-20 - Matthew Mt. 9:9-13 and Mk 2:13-17 - Philip and Nathaniel Jn 1:43-47 				
<p>Retell the story of the Wedding Feast at Cana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The final part of the Epiphany. - Mary's intercession is powerful. - God always provides more than we need. - Our obedience is important in allowing Jesus to work in our lives. - Recognize the parallel that here Jesus turns water into wine, and at ever Mass he turns wine into His Body and Blood. 	X			<p>Retell the story of the Wedding Feast at Cana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The final part of the Epiphany. - Mary's intercession is powerful. - God always provides more than we need. - Our obedience is important in allowing Jesus to work in our lives. - Recognize the parallel that here Jesus turns water into wine, and at ever Mass he turns wine into His Body and Blood.

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<p>Jesus taught about the Kingdom of God through parables, or stories that tell a lesson. Explain the meaning of the following parables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Good Shepherd - The Lost Son - The Good Samaritan - The Yeast/Mustard seed - The Pearl of great price/ lost coin - Parable of the Sower - Woman with alabaster jar 			<p>Jesus taught about the Kingdom of God through parables, or stories that tell a lesson. Explain the meaning of the following parables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Lost Son - The Good Samaritan - The Yeast/Mustard seed - The Pearl of great price/ lost coin - Parable of the Sower - Woman with alabaster jar
<p>Jesus taught by telling people the truth about God’s love and how we are to live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beatitudes (memorize, explain the meaning, explain how they can be incorporated into our daily life) - Jesus teaches the disciples to pray the Our Father. - The woman at the well - The widow’s mite - The Pharisee and the tax collector – who went home justified 		X	<p>Jesus taught by telling people the truth about God’s love and how we are to live. He called people to conversion and forgave them when they repented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beatitudes (memorize, explain the meaning, explain how they can be incorporated into our daily life) - Jesus teaches the disciples to pray the Our Father. - The woman at the well - Woman with the alabaster jar (washed Jesus’ feet) - The widow’s mite - The Pharisee and the tax collector – who went home justified - Eating with sinners - Cleansing of the Temple - Forgiving the adulteress
<p>Jesus taught through his actions and miracles. Jesus performs miracles if it will help a person physically and spiritually. He does that even today.</p>	X		<p>Jesus taught through his actions and miracles. Even today, Jesus performs miracles if it will help a person physically and spiritually.</p>
<p>Jesus’ miracles had 3 purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reveal God’s love and power - Manifest the presence of the Kingdom - Witness that Jesus was the messiah 	X		<p>Jesus performed miracles by his own power to show that he is the Son of God. Jesus’ miracles had 3 purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reveal God’s love and power - Manifest the presence of the Kingdom

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				- Witness that Jesus was the messiah
Retell the miracle of the loaves and fishes. - Foretells the Eucharist.		X		Retell the miracle of feeding the five thousand. - Foretells the Eucharist. - Jesus' discussion of the Eucharis afterward, saying that he is going to give the real bread from heaven (His body and blood) and that we are to consume it. - Many had trouble with this, so Jesus repeated it, and did not change what he said. He also said that his words were spirit and light (truth). - Many left Jesus over this teaching on the Eucharist, his greatest gift, but Jesus did not change what he said. He continued to let them know that he really meant that he would give them his own body and blood to eat.
		X		Become familiar with Jesus' miracles. - Healing miracles - Nature miracles
Become familiar with the many stories of healing in the Gospels.		X		Become familiar with the many stories of healing in the Gospels. - Lame man at the pool of Siloam - Blind man in John 9 - Casting out demons (Mk 1:23-27)
		X		Jesus' miracles and preaching bring His kingdom into this world.
Jesus had many disciples who learned from him. He also had 12 special friends, called the 12 apostles, who he was forming to be the first bishops.	X			Jesus had many disciples who learned from him. He also had 12 special friends, called the 12 apostles, who he was forming to be the first bishops.
Jesus made Peter the first pope and leader of the 12 apostles. Understand that this happened at the event in Matthew 16:13-20		X		Jesus made Peter the first pope and leader of the 12 apostles. Understand that this happened at the event in Matthew 16:13-20, when Jesus gave Peter the keys to the kingdom.
Retell the story of the Transfiguration. - Jesus was giving the apostles special strength to be ready for the crucifixion. - They saw Jesus in all his glory.		X		Retell the story of the Transfiguration. - Jesus was giving the apostles special strength to be ready for the crucifixion. - They saw Jesus in all his glory. - God reinforced that Jesus was the Messiah.

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<p>Retell the story of the Last Supper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institution of the Eucharist. - Jesus transforms the Passover into the Mass. - Jesus prays for unity in the Church. 	X			<p>Retell the story of the Last Supper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institution of the Eucharist. - Jesus transforms the Passover into the Mass. - Jesus prays for unity in the Church.
<p>Retell the events of the Agony in the Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus prays and accepts the Will of God. - Judas betrays him. 		X		<p>Retell the events of the Agony in the Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus prays and accepts the Will of God. - Judas betrays him. - Jesus is arrested
<p>Retell the story and meditate on the meaning of Jesus' condemnation, scourging, crucifixion, and death.</p>		X		<p>Retell the story and meditate on the meaning of Jesus' condemnation, scourging, crucifixion, and death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize Jesus as the suffering servant.
<p>Retell the Easter stories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women at the tomb - Mary Magdalen at the tomb - The soldier's story - Journey to Emmaus - Jesus on the shore 	X			<p>Retell the Easter stories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women at the tomb - Mary Magdalen at the tomb - The soldier's story - Journey to Emmaus - Jesus on the shore
<p>After the Resurrection Jesus taught his disciples and gave His Apostles the power to forgive sins.</p>	X			<p>After the Resurrection Jesus taught his disciples and gave His Apostles the power to forgive sins.</p>
<p>Jesus promised to be with his Church always, especially in the Holy Eucharist and through the Holy Spirit.</p>	X			<p>Jesus promised to be with his Church always, especially in the Holy Eucharist and through the Holy Spirit.</p>
<p>Forty days after Easter, we celebrate the Ascension, when Jesus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gave the apostles the Great Commission to go to all nations to teach, preach the Good News, and to baptize. - Returned to heaven body and soul - Sign of the resurrection of the body, body with us in heaven 	X			<p>Forty days after Easter, we celebrate the Ascension, when Jesus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gave the apostles the Great Commission to go to all nations to teach, preach the Good News, and to baptize. - Returned to heaven body and soul - Sign of the resurrection of the body, body with us in heaven

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Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit at the Last Supper The descent of the Holy Spirit - Retell the events of Pentecost. - The Holy Spirit gave the Apostles the gifts and courage they needed to do fulfill the Great Commission.	X			Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit at the Last Supper The descent of the Holy Spirit - Retell the events of Pentecost. - The Holy Spirit gave the Apostles the gifts and courage they needed to do fulfill the Great Commission.
		X		Identify the Acts of the Apostles as the history of the early Church.
The Conversion of St. Paul	X			Retell the story of the conversion of St. Paul.
Early missionary activities of the Church.	X			Retell stories of the early missionary activities of the Church.

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Sacraments and Liturgical Life			Sacraments and Liturgical Life		
Sacraments			Sacraments		
A sacrament is a sign of God’s love and an opportunity to meet Jesus and receive grace.	X				The sacraments are personal meetings with Christ today, through the signs and symbols, to give grace.
		X			Discuss ways the Holy Trinity is manifested in the sacraments (God’s work and love is manifest in the sacraments).
		X			The sacraments provide us with God’s healing and nourishment
Jesus started (instituted) all seven of the sacraments and he shares his divine life with us in the sacraments. He gave the sacraments to the Church and they are the actions of the Holy Spirit through Jesus’ Body, the Church.	X				Jesus started (instituted) all seven of the sacraments and he shares his divine life with us in the sacraments. He gave the sacraments to the Church and they are the actions of the Holy Spirit through Jesus’ Body, the Church.
		X			Identify the scripture where we see Jesus instituting each sacrament.
The seven sacraments are: 1) Baptism 2) Eucharist 3) Confirmation 4) Reconciliation 5) Holy Orders 6) Matrimony 7) Anointing of the Sick	X				The seven sacraments are: 1) Baptism 2) Eucharist 3) Confirmation 4) Reconciliation 5) Holy Orders 6) Matrimony 7) Anointing of the Sick
Recognize that the sacraments can be broken into groups: - The sacraments of initiation are Baptism, Eucharist, and Confirmation. - The sacraments of healing are Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick - The sacraments of vocation/at the service of communion are Matrimony and Holy Orders.	X				Recognize that the sacraments can be broken into groups: - The sacraments of initiation are Baptism, Eucharist, and Confirmation. - The sacraments of healing are Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick - The sacraments of vocation/at the service of communion are Matrimony and Holy Orders.
Know the definition of a sacrament: “A sacrament is an outward sign, instituted by Christ, to give grace.”	X				Know the definition of a sacrament: “A sacrament is an outward sign, instituted by Christ, to give grace.”
The sacraments always work, unless we put up a block to God’s grace.	X				The sacraments always work, unless we put up a block to God’s grace.

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		X		Discuss the meaning and difference between sign and symbol.
Baptism				Baptism
		X		The minister of Baptism is ordinarily a priest, deacon, or bishop. In extraordinary cases, anyone can baptize, if they have the right intention, use water, and say the correct formula.
		X		Students will renew Baptismal promises and learn the significance of renewing Baptismal promises.
Baptism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Takes away all sins (original and personal) - Makes the person a member of the Church and an adopted son/daughter of God. It means we enter into a covenant, or family bond, with God. - Gives you an indelible character. Gives the gifts of the Holy Spirit and theological virtues. - Gives sanctifying grace (God’s life in our soul) and actual grace - Makes the person a temple of the Holy Spirit. - Makes us share in Jesus’ mission to love God and share his love 	X		Baptism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Takes away all sins (original and personal) - Makes the person a member of the Church and an adopted son/daughter of God. It means we enter into a covenant, or family bond, with God. - Gives you an indelible character. Gives the gifts of the Holy Spirit and theological virtues. - Gives sanctifying grace (God’s life in our soul) and actual grace - Makes the person a temple of the Holy Spirit. - Makes us share in Jesus’ mission to love God and share his love 	
People can be baptized only once because of the sacramental character they receive in Baptism.	X			People can be baptized only once because of the sacramental character they receive in Baptism.
In Baptism, we share in the death and rising of Jesus.	X			In Baptism, we share in the death and rising of Jesus. It is the beginning of a new life of grace.
Everyone can be baptized, and Christians have a mission to invite others to accept Baptism.	X			Everyone can be baptized, and Christians have a mission to invite others to accept Baptism.
		X		For baptism to work, the person must have water poured on them, and the person baptizing person must say, “I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit,” and mean to do what the Church intends by baptizing someone.
		X		In our baptism, we enter into a covenant relationship with God and the Church, where we promise to be faithful to God and

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				never give up our Catholic faith, and God gives us all of the effects of baptism.
		X		If we were babies at our baptism, our parents made this promise for us.
Eucharist (see "Eucharistic Liturgy" under "Liturgy")				Eucharist (see "Eucharistic Liturgy" under "Liturgy")
Reconciliation				Reconciliation
The sacrifice of Jesus on the cross is the source of the forgiveness of our sins.	X			The sacrifice of Jesus on the cross is the source of the forgiveness of our sins.
The sacrament of Reconciliation applies Jesus' forgiveness from the sacrifice of the cross to our sins.	X			The sacrament of Reconciliation applies Jesus' forgiveness from the sacrifice of the cross to our sins.
The effects of the sacrament of Penance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forgiveness of sins - Reconciliation with God and the Church - Strengthening the resolve to do good and avoid sin in the future - Restoration of sanctifying grace, if the person was in a state of mortal sin 	X			The effects of the sacrament of Penance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forgiveness of sins - Reconciliation with God and the Church - Strengthening the resolve to do good and avoid sin in the future - Restoration of sanctifying grace, if the person was in a state of mortal sin
The sacrament of Penance forgives mortal and venial sins and gives us grace to avoid future sins. It is a part of our ongoing journey of conversion.	X			The sacrament of Penance forgives mortal and venial sins and gives us grace to avoid future sins. It is a part of our ongoing journey of conversion.
If a person commits a mortal sin and makes a good confession, God restores sanctifying grace.	X			If a person commits a mortal sin and makes a good confession, God restores sanctifying grace.
		X		The sacrament of Reconciliation restores our covenant relationship with God and the community through God's mercy and forgiveness.
God gave the apostles, and through them, priests, the job of forgiving sins. God is the one forgiving, through the actions and intentions of the priest.			X	God gave the apostles, and through them, priests, the job of forgiving sins. God is the one forgiving, through the actions and intentions of the priest. A priest or bishop is the only one able to hear confessions and forgive sins.
To make a good confession, you need: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Examination of conscience 2) Confession of sins 	X			To make a good confession, you need: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Examination of conscience 2) Confession of sins

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Contrition (being sorry) 4) Purpose of Amendment (meaning to avoid sinning again, with God's grace) 5) Absolution from the priest 6) Penance from the priest 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Contrition (being sorry) 4) Purpose of Amendment (meaning to avoid sinning again, with God's grace) 5) Absolution from the priest 6) Penance from the priest
Conduct an age-appropriate examination of conscience		X		Conduct an age-appropriate examination of conscience. Help students begin to recognize root sins and identify how to address them. For the teacher's background: http://www.totustuus.com/overcome.htm
<p>Formula for the sacrament of Penance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The penitent enters and says, "Bless me, Father, for I have sinned. It has been ___ since my last confession." 2) Then, the penitent states his/her sins. You may use a sentence starter: "My sins are..." or "During that time, I have..." 3) The priest gives advice and a penance. 4) The penitent makes an Act of Contrition. 5) The priest gives absolution. <p>Closing: Priest: "Give thanks to the Lord, for He is good" Penitent: "His mercy endures forever." Priest: "The Lord has freed you from your sins. Go in peace." Penitent: "Thanks be to God."</p>	X			<p>Formula for the sacrament of Penance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The penitent enters and says, "Bless me, Father, for I have sinned. It has been ___ since my last confession." 2) Then, the penitent states his/her sins. You may use a sentence starter: "My sins are..." or "During that time, I have..." 3) The priest gives advice and a penance. 4) The penitent makes an Act of Contrition. 5) The priest gives absolution. <p>Closing: Priest: "Give thanks to the Lord, for He is good" Penitent: "His mercy endures forever." Priest: "The Lord has freed you from your sins. Go in peace." Penitent: "Thanks be to God."</p>
		X		Relate the story of the Prodigal son to the sacrament of reconciliation.
Doing penance is to help restore the damage caused by our sins.	X			Doing penance is to help restore the damage caused by our sins.
Students are given the opportunity to participate regularly in the Sacrament of Reconciliation (behind the screen or face to face) and recognize that regular reception of the sacrament helps us to be holy.	X			Students are given the opportunity to participate regularly in the Sacrament of Reconciliation (behind the screen or face to face) and recognize that regular reception of the sacrament helps us to be holy.
		X		Encourage monthly reception of the sacrament of Penance.

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Students recognize that Advent and Lent are especially appropriate times for reception of the Sacrament of Reconciliation.	X			Students recognize that Advent and Lent are especially appropriate times for reception of the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
		X		Students recognize the sacrament of reconciliation as one of freedom, where they meet the loving and merciful Jesus and walk out made new and clean.
Confirmation		Confirmation		
		X		Confirmation is not necessary for salvation, like Baptism, but it perfects Baptism and strengthens those confirmed to make the road to heaven easier.
In Confirmation, the Holy Spirit renews His seven Gifts that, when lived out, produce the Fruits of the Holy Spirit.	X			In Confirmation, the Holy Spirit renews His seven Gifts that, when lived out, produce the Fruits of the Holy Spirit.
		X		Confirmation strengthens and completes the grace of Baptism
		X		People may receive the sacrament of Confirmation only once because it marks their soul with a sacramental character, and gives them a greater share in the priesthood of Christ (which is different from the priesthood we see in Holy Orders).
Effects of Confirmation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More closely united to Christ and the Church - Strengthen the gifts of the Holy Spirit - Completes Baptismal graces 		X		Effects of Confirmation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More closely united to Christ and the Church - Strengthen the gifts of the Holy Spirit - Completes Baptismal graces - Gives the strength, power, and responsibility to spread the Good News in word and deed (help others know, love, and serve God). - Gives all graces necessary to save soul
		X		Confirmation gives the baptized the duty to study the Bible and teachings of the Church, to pray, and to serve the mission of the Church.
		X		Confirmation makes the baptized soldiers of Christ, with the duty to defend the Church against persecution, and their souls against harm from the world, the flesh, and the devil.

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Pentecost was the first Confirmation.		X		Jesus instituted the sacrament of Confirmation when he sent the Holy Spirit on Mary and the apostles at Pentecost.
		X		List and explain the signs and symbols of Confirmation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prayer of the Bishop or his priest- delegate - Anointing - Laying on of hands - Sign of cross on forehead
		X		Ordinarily the Bishop confirms, but a priest may also confirm with the bishop's permission.
		X		If you are in a state of mortal sin, you should receive the sacrament of Confession before Confirmation.
Matrimony				Matrimony
Marriage is a covenant between a man, woman, and God, where they promise to love each other and be faithful to God's plan for their family.	X			Marriage is a covenant between a man, woman, and God, where they promise to love each other and be faithful to God's plan for their family.
The promise made in marriage must be free and each person must understand God made marriage to be.	X			The promise made in marriage must be free and each person must understand God made marriage to be.
		X		The self-giving love of the sacrament mirrors Christ's divine love for His church.
		X		Relate the Wedding Feast at Cana to the sacrament of Matrimony.
		X		God's plan for marriage is that the love between husband and wife is permanent, faithful, open to children, and free. Each person should be helping the other grow in love of God and neighbor.
		X		Explain the wedding vows in the rite of marriage.
		X		Recognize symbols in the marriage rite.
A priest or deacon witnesses the marriage.		X		The couple confers the sacrament on each other, but a priest or deacon witnesses the marriage.
Holy Orders				Holy Orders
All people share in Jesus' priestly mission and can offer him a sacrifice of praise, but those who receive the sacrament of Holy	X			All people share in Jesus' priestly mission and can offer him a sacrifice of praise, but those who receive the sacrament of Holy

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Orders receive a special sacred power to use to serve God's people.				Orders receive a special sacred power to use to serve God's people.
The ranks of Holy Orders are Bishop (fullness of the sacrament), priest, and deacon.	X			The ranks of Holy Orders are Bishop (fullness of the sacrament), priest, and deacon.
Those who share in this special sacred power are supposed to use it to teach about Jesus, lead God's people in prayer and provide the sacraments, and exercise pastoral governance.	X			Those who share in this special sacred power are supposed to use it to teach about Jesus, lead God's people in prayer and provide the sacraments, and exercise pastoral governance.
		X		Effects of the Sacrament of Holy Orders: - Configured to Christ to lead the Church to holiness by teaching, sanctifying, and shepherding God's flock.
		X		A priest must be male because he stands in the person of Jesus Christ, who is the Bridegroom and Head of the Body, the Church, and he represents God the Father.
		X		By his ordination, the priest is the alter Christus, or "other Christ." The priest acts "in persona Christi," which means that he acts in the person of Christ.
Holy Orders puts a special mark on a man's soul (c.f. "You are a priest forever, according to the line of Melchizedek."), so Holy Orders can only be received once.	X			Holy Orders puts a special mark on a man's soul (c.f. "You are a priest forever, according to the line of Melchizedek."), so Holy Orders can only be received once.
		X		Relate the institution of the priesthood to the Last Supper.
		X		Discuss the difference between religious priests and diocesan priests.
		X		Discuss the basics of the rite of ordination.
		X		A bishop ordains men to the diaconate, priesthood, or episcopate (bishop).
Anointing of the Sick				Anointing of the Sick
Jesus continues to care for the sick and dying through the sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.	X			Jesus continues to care for the sick and dying through the sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.
Effects of Anointing - More closely uniting the person to Jesus in his/her suffering.	X			Effects of Anointing - More closely uniting the person to Jesus in his/her suffering.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strength, peace, and courage to endure sufferings in a Christian way - Forgiveness of sins - Preparation for heaven - Can restore physical health, if it is good for the person's soul. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strength, peace, and courage to endure sufferings in a Christian way - Forgiveness of sins - Preparation for heaven - Can restore physical health, if it is good for the person's soul.
In the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick, the priest prays over the person and anoints their head and hands.		X		In the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick, the priest prays over the person and anoints their head and hands with the oil of the sick.
		X		Relate some of the healing stories of Jesus to the Anointing of the Sick.
Sacramentals			Sacramentals	
A sacramental is a holy and sacred sign that bears a resemblance to the sacraments.	X			A sacramental is a holy and sacred sign that bears a resemblance to the sacraments. Sacramentals help enhance one's spiritual life.
Explain the difference between a sacrament and sacramental.	X			Explain the difference between a sacrament and sacramental.
Exhibit proper use of crucifixes, statues, rosary, Bible, candles, Holy Water, blessings, metals of saints, holy images.	X			Exhibit proper use of crucifixes, statues, rosary, Bible, candles, Holy Water, blessings, metals of saints, holy images.
Liturgy			Liturgy	
Liturgy is the celebration of the Christ's work to accomplish our salvation through his life, death, and resurrection. The assembly gives praise and thanks to God the Father in Jesus and through the Holy Spirit.	X			Liturgy is the public worship of the Church. It is the celebration of the Christ's work to accomplish our salvation.
		X		The Liturgy is made up of the Mass, Sacraments, and the Liturgy of the Hours.
		X		Explain that all forms of liturgy are the actions of the Holy Spirit intending to make us holy.
Liturgical Calendar			Liturgical Calendar	
Explain how the Church celebrates significant events in salvation history throughout the Liturgical year.	X			Explain how the Church celebrates significant events in salvation history throughout the Liturgical year.
Identify and observe/participate in the following seasons of the Liturgical year:	X			Identify and observe/participate in the following seasons of the Liturgical year:

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advent: preparation for Jesus coming at the end of time and also at Christmas - Christmas: Season to celebrate Jesus coming to Earth, fully God and fully man. - Lent: preparation for commemorating Jesus’ suffering, death, resurrection, and ascension. We have a special focus on repentance at this time. - Easter: Season to celebrate Jesus’ resurrection. - Ordinary Time – a time of growth where we focus on the teachings and life of Jesus during his public ministry. (Note: Ordinary comes from the Latin, “ordinal” or counted. It does not mean “boring” or “nothing special going on here”.) 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advent: preparation for Jesus coming at the end of time and also at Christmas - Christmas: Season to celebrate Jesus coming to Earth, fully God and fully man. - Lent: preparation for commemorating Jesus’ suffering, death, resurrection, and ascension. We have a special focus on repentance at this time. - Easter: Season to celebrate Jesus’ resurrection. - Ordinary Time – a time of growth where we focus on the teachings and life of Jesus during his public ministry. (Note: Ordinary comes from the Latin, “ordinal” or counted. It does not mean “boring” or “nothing special going on here”.)
Advent and Lent are times to strengthen the positive moral habits of prayer and sacrifice and are good times for receiving the Sacrament of Penance.	X			Advent and Lent are times to strengthen the positive moral habits of prayer and sacrifice and are good times for receiving the Sacrament of Penance.
Recognize that the seasons of the Church year are celebrations in the life of Jesus, Mary, and the saints.	X			Recognize that the seasons of the Church year are celebrations in the life of Jesus, Mary, and the saints.
Be exposed to the Liturgy of the Hours.	X			Be exposed to the Liturgy of the Hours.
Recognize that we honor Mary and show our love for her especially during the months of October and May	X			Recognize that we honor Mary and show our love for her especially during the months of October and May
Identify the symbols appropriate to specific liturgical seasons: Advent wreath, Lenten ashes, palms, cross, Easter candle	X			Identify the symbols appropriate to specific liturgical seasons: Advent wreath, Lenten ashes, palms, cross, Easter candle
Recognize the appropriate liturgical colors for liturgical celebrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lent and Advent – purple - Christmas/Easter– white - Ordinary time – green - Pentecost/Palm Sunday / Good Friday– red - Most saints: white - Saints who were martyrs: red 		X		Recognize the appropriate liturgical colors for liturgical celebrations. Explain the significance of these colors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lent and Advent – purple - Christmas/Easter– white - Ordinary time – green - Pentecost/Palm Sunday / Good Friday– red - Most saints: white - Saints who were martyrs: red

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Palm Sunday is our celebration of Jesus' entry into Jerusalem.	X			Palm Sunday is our celebration of Jesus' entry into Jerusalem.
		X		Jesus accomplished our redemption through the Paschal Mystery.
The Easter Triduum is the celebration of the three days in honor of the Paschal Mystery. The events of the Paschal Triduum are: The Last Supper, Jesus' suffering, death and burial, and the Resurrection.	X			The Easter Triduum is the celebration of the three days in honor of the Paschal Mystery. The events of the Paschal Triduum are: The Last Supper, Jesus' suffering, death and burial, and the Resurrection.
		X		The Paschal Triduum, celebrated Holy Thursday through Evening Prayer on the Easter Vigil, is the most sacred time of the Liturgical Year.
		X		On Holy Thursday, Jesus celebrated the Last Supper, prayed in the Garden and was arrested.
		X		On Good Friday, Jesus was put on trial, was crucified, died, and was buried.
Be introduced to liturgical celebrations of Holy Week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chrism Mass - Mass on Holy Thursday, adoration to follow. - Good Friday services (Veneration of the Cross) - Tenebrae - Easter Vigil Mass - Easter Day Mass 	X			Be introduced to liturgical celebrations of Holy Week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chrism Mass - Mass on Holy Thursday, adoration to follow. - Good Friday services (Veneration of the Cross) - Tenebrae - Easter Vigil Mass - Easter Day Mass
Explain what happened at the Last Supper. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the Last Supper Jesus changed the Jewish Passover into the Mass. - Identify Holy Thursday as the day we commemorate the Last Supper. - Discuss the Last Supper discourses from John. 	X			Explain what happened at the Last Supper. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the Last Supper Jesus changed the Jewish Passover into the Mass. - Jesus instituted the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper when he said, "Do this in memory of me." - Discuss the Last Supper discourses from John.
Explain the Resurrection and its importance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An actual historical event with historical evidence. - The foundation of our faith. 		X		Explain the Resurrection and its importance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An actual historical event with historical evidence. - The foundation of our faith.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof that God overcame evil and death and offers us the new life that he won for us on the Cross. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof that God overcame evil and death and offers us the new life that he won for us on the Cross. - Understand the account of the Resurrection which is in the gospel of Mark.
Every Sunday is a celebration of Easter.	X			Every Sunday is a celebration of Easter.
Ascension Thursday is the day when Jesus went back to heaven. He is in heaven and is present to us in the Eucharist. Explain that the Ascension teaches us that we will get our bodies back at the end of time.	X			Ascension Thursday is the day when Jesus went back to heaven. He is in heaven and is present to us in the Eucharist. Explain that the Ascension teaches us that we will get our bodies back at the end of time.
The Ascension marks the time when Jesus begins to reign as King in Heaven.	X			The Ascension marks the time when Jesus begins to reign as King in Heaven.
Pentecost, which is celebrated 50 days after Easter, is when the Holy Spirit came to the Apostles.		X		Pentecost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 days after Easter - Holy Spirit descended on Mary and the Apostles - Holy Spirit gave the Church its saving mission in the world - This is why Pentecost is called the “birthday of the Church”
Define a Holy Day of Obligation. Be introduced to the meanings of the Holy Days of Obligation in the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary, Mother of God (Jan 1) – Mary is the mother of God. We have special thanks and reverence for what she did to help in our salvation. - Easter (changes every year) – Jesus raises from the dead. - Ascension (40 days after Easter) Jesus returns to heaven, with his body. - Assumption (Aug 15) Mary is taken into heaven, body and soul, where she is Queen of Heaven and Earth. - All Saints Day (Nov 1) We celebrate all the people who have died and are with God in heaven - Immaculate Conception (Dec 8) Mary is conceived without sin. - Christmas (Dec 25)- Jesus is born 		X		Define Holy Days of Obligation as special days, other than Sundays, when we are obliged to come together to worship God at Mass, and are days of rest. Understand the meanings of the Holy Days of Obligation in the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary, Mother of God (Jan 1) – Mary is the mother of God. We have special thanks and reverence for what she did to help in our salvation. - Easter (changes every year) – Jesus raises from the dead. - Ascension (40 days after Easter) Jesus returns to heaven, with his body. - Assumption (Aug 15) Mary is taken into heaven, body and soul, where she is Queen of Heaven and Earth. - All Saints Day (Nov 1) We celebrate all the people who have died and are with God in heaven

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immaculate Conception (Dec 8) Mary is conceived without sin. She never had original sin and she didn't ever commit a sin. - Christmas (Dec 25)- Jesus is born
<p>Recognize and understand the significance of feast days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baptism of the Lord - Annunciation - Presentation - Birthday of Mary - All Saints and All Souls - Feasts of the Apostles 		X		<p>Recognize and understand the significance of feast days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baptism of the Lord - Annunciation - Presentation - All Saints and All Souls - Feasts of the Apostles - Our Lady of Guadalupe (Dec 12, patroness of the Americas and unborn babies) - Our Lady of Fatima
Eucharistic Liturgy		Eucharistic Liturgy		
		X		It is a great privilege to go to Mass and receive Holy Communion.
God wants us to go to Mass each Sunday because it is very important and very good for us. Everyone at the age of reason has the obligation to attend Mass every Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation.	X			Going to Mass each Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation is a serious responsibility for all Catholics.
Choosing to miss mass is a serious sin (with full knowledge and full consent). If a child cannot attend mass because nobody will take him or her or because he or she is very sick, the child is not guilty of sin. It is only a sin if the child could go to mass, but chooses not to.	X	X		<p>Choosing to miss Mass is a serious sin (with full knowledge and full consent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If you are very sick or in other extreme cases, it is not a grave sin. (Vacations and trips do not count as extreme cases. At those times, we should plan ahead so that we can go to Mass).
We owe God our worship and the highest form of worship is the Mass. It is the perfect prayer.	X			We owe God our worship and the highest form of worship is the Mass. It is the perfect prayer.

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<p>Jesus, through the priest, makes the whole Paschal Mystery present at Mass.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Mass recalls the Last Supper, Sacrifice of the Cross, His Resurrection, and Ascension. - We are present at the one Paschal Mystery each time we go to Mass. 				
The Last Supper was the first Mass.		X		Compare the Mass with the symbolic Jewish Passover meal. Understand that the Last Supper was a celebration of Passover and the first Mass.
		X		Jesus' sacrifice of Himself is greater than any or all of the Old Testament sacrifices.
		X		As Priest, Jesus offered himself as the Victim Sacrifice for the forgiveness of our sins when he died on the Cross for us.
		X		Jesus offered Himself as a bloody sacrifice on the Cross on Good Friday, and He offers Himself to the Father in an un-bloody manner, like he did at the Last Supper, at every Mass.
At Mass, we gather as a parish family, listen to God's Word, are present at and commemorate Jesus' sacrifice, thank God for his gifts, offer ourselves to God, and receive His gift of the Holy Eucharist.				
<p>Name and explain key elements of the liturgy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introductory Rites - Liturgy of the Word - Liturgy of the Eucharist - Concluding Rites 	X			<p>Name and explain key elements of the liturgy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introductory Rites - Liturgy of the Word - Liturgy of the Eucharist - Concluding Rites
The Introductory Rites include the Confiteor (time to show sorrow for sin and ask God for forgiveness), Gloria (song of praise to the Holy Trinity), and Opening prayer.	X			The Introductory Rites include the Confiteor (time to show sorrow for sin and ask God for forgiveness), Gloria (song of praise to the Holy Trinity), and Opening prayer.
The Liturgy of the Word includes the Bible readings, a homily, the Creed, and the Prayers of the Faithful.	X			The Liturgy of the Word includes the Bible readings, a homily, the Creed, and the Prayers of the Faithful.
Recognize the Lectionary and explain how it helps us encounter the Bible.	X			Recognize the Lectionary and explain how it helps us encounter the Bible.

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The Liturgy of the Eucharist includes the Offertory, the Consecration, Our Father, and Holy Communion.	X			The Liturgy of the Eucharist includes the Offertory, the Consecration, Our Father, and Holy Communion.
Understand the meaning of the word Transubstantiation.		X		Understand the meaning of the word Transubstantiation: the bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity, of Jesus. There is no more bread or wine, only Jesus.
At Consecration (When the priest says “this is my Body... Blood”), the priest says Jesus’s words from the Last Supper and with God’s power, changes bread and wine into Jesus, Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity.	X			At Consecration (When the priest says “this is my Body... Blood”), the priest says Jesus’s words from the Last Supper and with God’s power, changes bread and wine into Jesus, Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity.
		X		The concluding rites include the prayer after communion, the concluding prayer, the blessing, and the dismissal.
Jesus is completely present in each of the Eucharistic species (even a broken host or a crumb is completely Jesus).	X			Jesus is completely present in each of the Eucharistic species (even a broken host or a crumb is completely Jesus).
The Holy Eucharist is still Jesus, even after Mass, when the host is reserved in the Tabernacle.	X			The Holy Eucharist is still Jesus, even after Mass, when the host is reserved in the Tabernacle.
Jesus is the perfect victim offered as a sacrifice to the Father for the atonement of our sins.				
Jesus is the perfect priest that makes the offering of Himself, as a sacrifice to the Father, at the Mass as He did on the Cross.				
The Mass is a meal and a sacrifice.	X			The Mass is a meal and a sacrifice.
Identify the Eucharist as our greatest treasure, best gift, and the place where all good things come from (source and summit of our faith) because it is Jesus Himself.	X			Identify the Eucharist as our greatest treasure, best gift, and the place where all good things come from (source and summit of our faith) because it is Jesus Himself.
The Eucharist nourishes us and strengthens us to follow Jesus.	X			The Eucharist nourishes us and strengthens us to follow Jesus.
We may receive the Eucharist if we are properly prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catholic - free from mortal sin - fasted for an hour before Holy Communion - have the right intention of being united to Jesus. When we do, we become more like Him.	X			We may receive the Eucharist if we are properly prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catholic - free from mortal sin - fasted for an hour before Holy Communion - have the right intention of being united to Jesus. When we do, we become more like Him.
If a person commits a mortal sin, they need to make a good confession before receiving Holy Communion.	X			If a person commits a mortal sin, they need to make a good confession before receiving Holy Communion.

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We need to fast from food or drink for 1 hour before receiving Holy Communion (medicine and water do not break the fast).	X			We need to fast from food or drink for 1 hour before receiving Holy Communion (medicine and water do not break the fast).
Explain why the Church asks us to fast before Holy Communion.	X			Explain why the Church asks us to fast before Holy Communion.
Practice and understand what people do when they receive Jesus in Holy Communion (sign of reverence before reception, proper way to receive on the tongue and in the hand).		X		Practice and understand what people do when they receive Jesus in Holy Communion (forming the intention of worshipping God at mass, being properly prepared, making a gesture of reverence before reception, proper way to receive on the tongue and in the hand).
Review the importance of frequent, worthy, and reverential reception of Holy Communion.	X			Review the importance of frequent, worthy, and reverential reception of Holy Communion.
		X		Through the Holy Eucharist, we are given the power to love as God loves.
Encourage children to offer themselves to the Father with Jesus at the sacrifice of the Mass.	X			Encourage children to offer themselves to the Father with Jesus at the sacrifice of the Mass.
Jesus, as God, is present everywhere, but when we talk about the Real Presence we refer to the fact that Jesus is totally present, fully God and fully man.	X			Jesus, as God, is present everywhere, but when we talk about the Real Presence we refer to the fact that Jesus is totally present, fully God and fully man.
Teach the proper way to participate in liturgical planning (plan and read intercessory prayers, act as lector, cantor, server, gift bearers, ushers, etc), whenever this begins at school or parish.	X			Teach the proper way to participate in liturgical planning (plan and read intercessory prayers, act as lector, cantor, server, gift bearers, ushers, etc), whenever this begins at school or parish.
Participate appropriately as part of the assembly when sacraments are celebrated (including making appropriate gestures, such as kneeling, bowing, etc. and reciting or singing responses).	X			Participate appropriately as part of the assembly when sacraments are celebrated (including making appropriate gestures, such as kneeling, bowing, etc. and reciting or singing responses).
Identify the ciborium, chalice, cruets, paten, chasuble, stole, alb, sacramentary, lectionary, ambo, corporal.	X			Identify the ciborium, chalice, cruets, paten, chasuble, stole, alb, sacramentary, lectionary, ambo, corporal.
Only unleavened bread and pure grape wine can be used at mass because this is what Jesus used at the Last Supper.	X			Only unleavened bread and pure grape wine can be used at mass because this is what Jesus used at the Last Supper.
Liturgical Gestures and Para-Liturgical Celebrations				Liturgical Gestures and Para-Liturgical Celebrations
Appropriately participate in liturgy; exhibit appropriate church behavior (reverence in heart and respect in actions and appearance).	X			Appropriately participate in liturgy; exhibit appropriate church behavior (reverence in heart and respect in actions and appearance).

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Foster devotion to the Blessed Sacrament through visits to Jesus in the Tabernacle and through experiences of Adoration.	X			Foster devotion to the Blessed Sacrament through visits to Jesus in the Tabernacle and through experiences of Adoration.
Distinguish between liturgical and para-liturgical celebrations.	X			Distinguish between liturgical and para-liturgical celebrations.
Recognize that celebrations such as Stations of the Cross, May Crowning, etc. are para-liturgical celebrations.	X			Recognize that celebrations such as Stations of the Cross, May Crowning, etc. are para-liturgical celebrations.
Explain how liturgical gestures are prayers of our bodies and signify attitudes of our heart. (sign of the cross, use Holy Water entering a church, genuflect, bow, kneel, striking chest during Confiteor, making a cross on forehead, lips, and heart before the gospel, bowing or genuflecting when we say 'and became man' during the creed, appropriate sign of peace, singing)	X			Explain how liturgical gestures are prayers of our bodies and signify attitudes of our heart. (sign of the cross, use Holy Water entering a church, genuflect, bow, kneel, striking chest during Confiteor, making a cross on forehead, lips, and heart before the gospel, bowing or genuflecting when we say 'and became man' during the creed, appropriate sign of peace, singing)
Identify that we use signs of reference and liturgical gestures to respect God, because he is present in the church in a special way.	X			Identify that we use signs of reference and liturgical gestures to respect God, because he is present in the church in a special way.
Understand the purpose of silence in Church. Exhibit quiet and reverent behavior in church.	X			Understand the purpose of silence in Church. Exhibit quiet and reverent behavior in church.

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Living in Freedom		Living in Freedom	
Understand that morality is coming to recognize God's loving call and responding in freedom.	X		Understand that morality is coming to recognize God's loving call and responding in freedom.
Recognize that freedom and responsibility are essential parts of a balanced morality.	X		Recognize that freedom and responsibility are essential parts of a balanced morality.
God created us to know, love and serve Him, to love others like He does (and as we love ourselves), to respect all creation and to be happy with him forever in Heaven.	X		God created us to know, love and serve Him, to love others like He does (and as we love ourselves), to respect all creation and to be happy with him forever in Heaven.
Understand the universal call to holiness.	X		Understand the universal call to holiness.
		X	God has called us to holiness before the foundation of the world and has a plan for us, our vocation.
God gives us freedom to make right choices. We have responsibility for our choices and their consequences.	X		God gives us freedom to make right choices. We have responsibility for our choices and their consequences.
Recognize that God gave us the 10 commandments, Beatitudes, Jesus' Law of Love, and precepts & Church teachings as rules of behavior to help us be happy and holy, respecting the dignity of each person.	X		Recognize that God gave us the 10 commandments, Beatitudes, Jesus' Law of Love, and precepts & Church teachings as rules of behavior to help us be happy and holy, respecting the dignity of each person.
List the 10 commandments and apply them to daily life.	X		List the 10 commandments and apply them to daily life.
Apply the Old Testament Jewish concept of the Sabbath to Sunday for Christians. This is one reason that we must go to Mass on Sunday and not just one day during the week.	X		Apply the Old Testament Jewish concept of the Sabbath to Sunday for Christians. This is one reason that we must go to Mass on Sunday and not just one day during the week.
Discuss obedience to parents, teachers, and legitimate authority. Name those who have legitimate authority in homes, schools, churches, and in our civil structure. Recognize that God is the source of all true authority.	X		Discuss obedience to parents, teachers, and legitimate authority. Name those who have legitimate authority in homes, schools, churches, and in our civil structure. Recognize that God is the source of all true authority.
Exhibit a balanced and healthy obedience.	X		Exhibit a balanced and healthy obedience.
		X	Memorize the Beatitudes, outline some ways in which we can live up to their ideals.
		X	Compare and contrast the Beatitudes with the values of modern day society.
God always calls us to grow in love so that we can be closer to him. We call this ongoing conversion, where we keep trying to	X		God always calls us to grow in love so that we can be closer to him. We call this ongoing conversion. It is God's grace at work in

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stop doing things that get in the way of love and do more things to grow in love.				us, where we cooperate with him to keep trying to stop doing things that get in the way of love and do more things to grow in love.
		X		Part of ongoing conversion is to share what you have learned from God in and through the Church with others.
Develop the practice of making a daily examination of conscience based on the 10 commandments and God’s Law of Love.	X			Develop the practice of making a daily examination of conscience based on the 10 commandments and God’s Law of Love.
		X		Write a personal examination of conscience based on the Ten Commandants and the Beatitudes.
Define conscience as the inner voice that helps us judge whether an action is right or wrong.	X			Define conscience as the inner voice that helps us judge whether an action is right or wrong.
Every Christian has a duty to form their conscience, which is a never-ending practice.	X			Every Christian has a duty to form their conscience, which is a never-ending practice.
Forming our conscience means that we listen to what God tells us is right by listening to the Holy Spirit, Church teaching, and Bible.	X			Forming our conscience means that we listen to what God tells us is right by listening to the Holy Spirit, Church teaching, and Bible.
A well-formed conscience is one that matches reality, which God created and expresses to us. It is very important to have a well-formed conscience.	X			A well-formed conscience is one that matches reality, which God created and expresses to us. It is very important to have a well-formed conscience.
Every Christian is obliged to follow his or her conscience, formed by God in the Church.	X			Every Christian is obliged to follow his or her conscience, formed by God in the Church.
Name the two great commandments, recognize that they summarize the 10 commandments and apply them to daily life. 1) Love the Lord, your God with all your heart, all your mind, all your soul, and all your strength: Commandments 1-3 2) Love your neighbor as yourself: Commandments 4-10	X			Name the two great commandments, recognize that they summarize the 10 commandments and apply them to daily life. 1) Love the Lord, your God with all your heart, all your mind, all your soul, and all your strength: Commandments 1-3 2) Love your neighbor as yourself: Commandments 4-10
Recognize Jesus’ New Commandment of love: “Love one another as I have loved you.”	X			Recognize Jesus’ New Commandment of love: “Love one another as I have loved you.”
Demonstrate loving actions.	X			Demonstrate loving actions.
List and apply the corporal works of mercy: - Feed the hungry - Give drink to the thirsty - Shelter the homeless	X			List and apply the corporal works of mercy: - Feed the hungry - Give drink to the thirsty - Shelter the homeless

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clothe the naked - Visit the sick - Visit the imprisoned - Bury the dead 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clothe the naked - Visit the sick - Visit the imprisoned - Bury the dead
List and apply the spiritual works of mercy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council the doubtful - Instruct the ignorant - Admonish sinners - Comfort the afflicted - Forgive offenses - Bear wrongs patiently - Pray for the living and the dead 	X			List and apply the spiritual works of mercy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council the doubtful - Instruct the ignorant - Admonish sinners - Comfort the afflicted - Forgive offenses - Bear wrongs patiently - Pray for the living and the dead
Discuss the meaning of Jesus' words: "As often as you did it for one of My least brothers, you did it for me."	X			Discuss the meaning of Jesus' words: "As often as you did it for one of My least brothers, you did it for me."
Use the two great commandments to judge the actions of persons in Bible stories, films, TV programs, stories, and songs.	X			Use the two great commandments to judge the actions of persons in Bible stories, films, TV programs, stories, and songs.
Jesus is the model for how to live as God's holy Children. Christians try to think, speak, and act like Jesus, doing good and avoiding evil.	X			Jesus is the model for how to live as God's holy Children. Christians try to think, speak, and act like Jesus, doing good and avoiding evil.
		X		Keeping God's commandments and living a life of beatitude are the fundamental signs of our love for God and neighbor.
Express the importance of respect and love in building strong friendships and acquaintances.	X			Express the importance of respect and love in building strong friendships and acquaintances.
Recognize and value the different gifts and talents of others.	X			Recognize and value the different gifts and talents of others.
		X		Jesus gives us both the command to forgive others, and also the grace and strength to forgive those who have sinned against us.
Recognize that the good of each individual is related to the common good.	X			Recognize that the good of each individual is related to the common good.
We need the Holy Spirit's help to do good and avoid evil. We cannot do this on our own.	X			We need the Holy Spirit's help to do good and avoid evil. We cannot do this on our own.
		X		Grace is necessary for salvation.

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Grace is a free, undeserved gift from God. It helps us share in God's life and gives us the strength do the right thing. We must accept grace freely. God does not force us to accept grace.	X			Grace is a free, undeserved gift from God. It helps us share in God's life and gives us the strength do the right thing. We must accept grace freely. God does not force us to accept grace.
Grace is the means to holiness. There are two kinds of grace. Both are needed to be holy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanctifying grace: God's life in our soul, which we receive in Baptism - Actual grace: the help to do God's will, to choose what is right and avoid what is evil, received by asking in prayer and in the sacraments 	X			Grace is the means to holiness. There are two kinds of grace. Both are needed to be holy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanctifying grace: God's life in our soul, which we receive in Baptism - Actual grace: the help to do God's will, to choose what is right and avoid what is evil, received by asking in prayer and in the sacraments
To be disposed for grace, we pray, participate in the Sacraments, meditate on Scripture, and rely on the intercession of the saints and those on earth and in purgatory.	X			To be disposed for grace, we pray, participate in the Sacraments, meditate on Scripture, and rely on the intercession of the saints and those on earth and in purgatory.
Virtues are strengths or habitual practices by which we do the good thing and enjoy doing it.	X			Virtues are strengths or habitual practices by which we do the good thing and enjoy doing it.
We grow in virtue by doing what is right, even when it is hard, and by asking for God's grace.	X			We grow in virtue by doing what is right, even when it is hard, and by asking for God's grace.
Explain and give examples of the three supernatural/ theological (God-given) virtues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faith: believing in everything that God reveals because He can neither deceive nor be deceived. - Hope: trusting that God loves us and will give us all the grace we need to be holy and get to Heaven. - Charity: loving God above all else and loving our neighbors as ourselves for the love of God. 	X			Explain and give examples of the three supernatural/ theological (God-given) virtues. They are given at Baptism and strengthened through the Eucharist and Confirmation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faith: believing in everything that God reveals because He can neither deceive nor be deceived. - Hope: trusting that God loves us and will give us all the grace we need to be holy and get to Heaven. - Charity: loving God above all else and loving our neighbors as ourselves for the love of God.
Explain and apply the 4 cardinal virtues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justice – giving each person and God what is their due - Prudence – judge correctly what is right or wrong in a given circumstance - Temperance – helps us be balanced in our desire for and use of created goods. 	X			Explain and apply the 4 cardinal virtues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justice – giving each person and God what is their due - Prudence – judge correctly what is right or wrong in a given circumstance - Temperance – helps us be balanced in our desire for and use of created goods.

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- Fortitude – helps us do the right thing, even when it is difficult or boring.				- Fortitude – helps us do the right thing, even when it is difficult or boring.
Recognize the steps for good decision-making and procedure for making good moral choices.	X			Recognize the steps for good decision-making and procedure for making good moral choices.
Identify and explain the 7 gifts of the Holy Spirit and identify the 12 Fruits of the Holy Spirit.		X		List the seven gifts and 12 fruits of the Holy Spirit. Explain the meaning of each. Understand that when we exercise the gifts of the Holy Spirit, we are acting the way that God does. We can't exercise the gifts of the Holy Spirit without His grace living in us.
		X		Discuss how the fruits and gifts of the Holy Spirit help us lead a holy life.
Obedience to God's Will is part of believing in God.	X			Obedience to God's Will is part of believing in God.
Part of Christian hope is sharing in the Cross of Christ and looking forward to heaven.	X			Part of Christian hope is sharing in the Cross of Christ and looking forward to heaven.
God does not ever stop loving us, even when we sin.	X			God does not ever stop loving us, even when we sin.
There is no sin too big for God to forgive; God's love is always greater than any evil.	X			There is no sin too big for God to forgive; God's love is always greater than any evil.
God hates sin, but loves and is patient with sinners. We should also hate sin but be patient with people.	X			God hates sin, but loves and is patient with sinners. We should also hate sin but be patient with people.
Discuss the communal aspects of sin.	X			Discuss the communal aspects of sin.
Recognize the need for reconciliation with the community.	X			Recognize the need for reconciliation with the community.
Recognize that a temptation is an invitation to do something wrong.	X			Recognize that a temptation is an invitation to do something wrong.
Temptation is a struggle for everyone, but God is always present to help us and understands what we are going through.	X			Temptation is a struggle for everyone, but God is always present to help us and understands what we are going through.
Prayer helps us in time of temptation.	X			Prayer helps us in time of temptation.
We must avoid the places, people, and things that we know may lead us to sin.	X			We must avoid the places, people, and things that we know may lead us to sin.
Sin is choosing to do something wrong by refusing to love God and others, and to obey God's Commandments. It displeases God and it hurts us, others, and our relationship with God and others.	X			Sin is choosing to do something wrong by refusing to love God and others, and to obey God's Commandments. It displeases God and it hurts us, others, and our relationship with God and others.
Sin is choosing to disobey God by thinking bad things on purpose (in thought), doing bad things on purpose (in deed by	X			Sin is choosing to disobey God by thinking bad things on purpose (in thought), doing bad things on purpose (in deed by

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commission), or choosing not to do good things that you know you should (in deed, by omission).				commission), or choosing not to do good things that you know you should (in deed, by omission).
Understand the difference between a sin, a temptation, an accident and a mistake.	X			Understand the difference between a sin, a temptation, an accident and a mistake.
Recognize that feelings are a gift from God and that emotional responses are not good or bad but our choices about how to deal with them can be.	X			Recognize that feelings are a gift from God and that emotional responses are not good or bad but our choices about how to deal with them can be.
Recognize that there are two kinds of sins: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Venial (less serious) sins - Mortal (very serious) sins 	X			Recognize that there are two kinds of sins: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Venial (less serious) sins - Mortal (very serious) sins
Venial sins harm our relationship with God, but do not destroy the life of grace in our soul. If we are sorry, they can be forgiven by receiving the Eucharist and in the Sacrament of Penance.	X			Venial sins harm our relationship with God, but do not destroy the life of grace in our soul. If we are sorry, they can be forgiven by receiving the Eucharist and in the Sacrament of Penance.
Mortal sin is a serious sin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a person commits a mortal sin, he/she should go to confession as soon as possible. - It is the only way to lose/destroy sanctifying grace (God's life in our souls) - Ordinarily, it is only forgiven by making a good confession. - If a person commits a mortal sin, he or must make a good Confession before receiving Holy Communion. 	X			Mortal sin is a serious sin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a person commits a mortal sin, he/she should go to confession as soon as possible. - It is the only way to lose/destroy sanctifying grace (God's life in our souls) - Ordinarily, it is only forgiven by making a good confession. - If a person commits a mortal sin, he or must make a good Confession before receiving Holy Communion.
The three conditions for a mortal sin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The bad thing must be something serious in itself. - The person must know that the sin is serious. - The person must freely choose to do it anyway. If a sin is missing at least one of these conditions, then it is a venial sin.	X			The three conditions for a mortal sin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The bad thing must be something serious in itself. - The person must know that the sin is serious. - The person must freely choose to do it anyway. If a sin is missing at least one of these conditions, then it is a venial sin.
Because sin hurts our relationship with God and with others, we need reconciliation with God and with the community.	X			Because sin hurts our relationship with God and with others, we need reconciliation with God and with the community.
Cultivate the ability to forgive and ask forgiveness by following Jesus' words and example.	X			Cultivate the ability to forgive and ask forgiveness by following Jesus' words and example.

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Make an act of contrition when we sin.	X			Make an act of contrition when we sin.
After sinning, we can always try again. Going to Confession absolves our sins, reconciles us to the community, and gives us the strength to try again.	X			After sinning, we can always try again. Going to Confession absolves our sins, reconciles us to the community, and gives us the strength to try again.
Recognize that the best way to avoid sin and try again after sinning is to focus on working with the Holy Spirit on growing in the virtues rather than focusing on staying away from sin.	X			Recognize that the best way to avoid sin and try again after sinning is to focus on working with the Holy Spirit on growing in the virtues rather than focusing on staying away from sin.
Understand that we love God and care about pleasing him because He loved us first.	X			Understand that we love God and care about pleasing him because He loved us first.

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Prayer		Prayer	
Theology of prayer		Theology of prayer	
Define prayer as a response to personally knowing God's love and goodness. Prayer deepens our relationship with God.	X		Define prayer as a response to personally knowing God's love and goodness. Prayer deepens our relationship with God.
Define prayer as coming into God's presence and keeping company with God. Understand that God delights in keeping company with us.	X		Define prayer as coming into God's presence and keeping company with God. Understand that God delights in keeping company with us.
Define prayer as speaking and listening to God.	X		Define prayer as speaking and listening to God.
Wanting to pray or being asked to pray is an invitation from God to talk to him.	X		Wanting to pray or being asked to pray is an invitation from God to talk to him.
Identify and explain the forms of prayer: praise, thanksgiving, petition, and contrition.	X		Identify and explain the forms of prayer: praise, thanksgiving, petition, and contrition.
		X	Discuss obstacles to prayer and ways to overcome them. Be sure to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of time (we make time for what is valuable; decide where you will make time for prayer). - Don't know how to pray (start with some vocal prayers, listen to teachers or parents who show us ways to pray, like meditation, singing, contemplative prayer, etc.) - Distractions (Do what you can to create a distraction free environment but realize that distractions are something that everyone deals with. Calmly pull your attention back to God.) - Dryness (keep praying, no matter what. If you are aware of some sin, confess it. If not, continue on, and know that God is doing a lot of work during your time of prayer, even if you can't see it. Everyone also experiences dryness.)
		X	Encourage students to pray to know God's will for their life.
Attitudes and postures of prayer		Attitudes and postures of prayer	

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We should pray many times every day.	X			We should pray many times every day, especially in the morning and evening.
Recognize Jesus as a model of prayer and explore his prayer in the Scriptures.	X			Recognize Jesus as a model of prayer and explore his prayer in the Scriptures.
Demonstrate reverence in prayer.	X			Demonstrate reverence in prayer.
The Holy Spirit helps us to pray.	X			The Holy Spirit helps us to pray.
When we pray to the saints, our Blessed Mother, and the angels, they intercede (or pray for) us. We can always ask them for help, especially in times of need or temptation.	X			When we pray to the saints, our Blessed Mother, and the angels, they intercede (or pray for) us. We can always ask them for help, especially in times of need or temptation.
Develop a friendship and devotion to Mary and the Saints. Special devotion to: Mary, Joseph, and Guardian Angel.	X			Develop a friendship and devotion to Mary and the Saints. Special devotion to: Mary, Joseph, and Guardian Angel.
		X		Understand that devotion is a loving relationship. Talking to the saints and our guardian angel and offering sacrifices up as a way of showing our love and thanks are part of devotion. You don't always have to feel a special closeness (you probably will not always feel a special closeness) to a saint to have devotion. You have to choose to love them.
Develop a personal plan of daily prayer.	X			Develop a personal plan of daily prayer.
Prayer is a way of life for Christians, according to Paul's admonition to "pray always."	X			Prayer is a way of life for Christians, according to Paul's admonition to "pray always."
Silence helps us pray, listen to God, and be close to God.	X			Silence helps us pray, listen to God, and be close to God.
We can and should pray anywhere and we can and should pray alone.	X			We can and should pray anywhere and we can and should pray alone.
The Catholic Church/chapel is the most sacred place for prayer because Jesus is present in the tabernacle.	X			The Catholic Church/chapel is the most sacred place for prayer because Jesus is present in the tabernacle.
Explore various ways to pray (eg. Reading, art, listening, and singing, meditation)	X			Explore various ways to pray (eg. Reading, art, listening, and singing, meditation)
Demonstrate ability to pray a novena, which is a prayer or prayers said over a period of nine days to God or to Mary or to one of the saints.	X			Demonstrate ability to pray a novena, which is a prayer or prayers said over a period of nine days to God or to Mary or to one of the saints.
Explain and practice spontaneous prayer and formal prayer. Understand similarities, differences, and importance of both.	X			Explain and practice spontaneous prayer and formal prayer. Understand similarities, differences, and importance of both.

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Explain and practice the difference between personal and community prayer. Understand the importance of both.	X			Explain and practice the difference between personal and community prayer. Understand the importance of both.
Identify communities with whom we pray and pray with them.	X			Identify communities with whom we pray and pray with them.
Explain the difference between meditative prayer (a vehicle to think about the mysteries of our salvation in Christ) and contemplative prayer (a gift from God, being with God like being with our best friend and simply enjoying his presence).	X			Explain the difference between meditative prayer (a vehicle to think about the mysteries of our salvation in Christ) and contemplative prayer (a gift from God, being with God like being with our best friend and simply enjoying his presence).
Explain how families can pray together and encourage family prayer. Understand that praying as a family is community prayer.	X			Explain how families can pray together and encourage family prayer. Understand that praying as a family is community prayer.
Pray for the intentions of the pope, bishop, and pastor.	X			
Participate in prayer alone, as a class, family and Church.	X			Participate in prayer alone, as a class, family and Church.
Experience different kinds of personal prayer (reflection, Ignatian meditation, guided meditation, etc.) Understand that listening to God's word in Scripture is a privileged way God speaks to us. Introduce litanies of the Saints, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the Sacred Heart.	X			Experience different kinds of personal prayer (reflection, Ignatian meditation, guided meditation, etc.) Understand that listening to God's word in Scripture is a privileged way God speaks to us. Introduce litanies of the Saints, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the Sacred Heart.
Understand and practice the sacraments as a way of prayer.	X			Understand and practice the sacraments as a way of prayer.
Pray for the needs and intentions of others. Remember: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pope, bishop, and pastor - Those who hurt us - For the protection of human life, from conception to natural death - The dead - Family members 	X			Pray for the needs and intentions of others. Remember: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pope, bishop, and pastor - Those who hurt us - For the protection of human life, from conception to natural death - The dead - Family members
Analyze the meaning of and practice memorized prayers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sign of the Cross - Our Father - Hail Mary - Glory Be - Angel of God - Grace before and after meals 	X			Analyze the meaning of and practice memorized prayers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morning Offering - Act of Contrition - Apostles Creed - Nicene Creed - Act of Faith - Practice of nightly examination of conscience

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morning Offering - Act of Contrition - Apostles Creed - Nicene Creed - Act of Faith - Practice of nightly examination of conscience - Act of Hope - Act of Love - Hail Holy Queen - Angelus 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act of Hope - Act of Love - Hail Holy Queen - Angelus - Memorare
Bow head at the name of Jesus.	X			Bow head at the name of Jesus.
Recognize that the Stations of the Cross are an especially good prayer during Lent, but can be prayed anytime.	X			Recognize that the Stations of the Cross are an especially good prayer during Lent, but can be prayed anytime.
Recognize the core components of the Stations of the Cross.	X			Recognize the core components of the Stations of the Cross.
Understand and demonstrate the basics of praying the rosary, in private and public. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rosary helps us imitate the lives of Jesus and Mary - A way to understand Jesus with Mary's help - Each mystery tells us about Jesus' life or who he is by focusing on events in the lives of Jesus and Mary. 	X			Understand and demonstrate the basics of praying the rosary, in private and public. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rosary helps us imitate the lives of Jesus and Mary - A way to understand Jesus with Mary's help - Each mystery tells us about Jesus' life or who he is by focusing on events in the lives of Jesus and Mary.
List and explain the mysteries of the Rosary.	X			List and explain the mysteries of the Rosary.
		X		Encourage students to daily pray the rosary with attention.
Participate in May Crowning.	X			Participate in May Crowning.
		X		Foster devotion to the Holy Spirit.
Foster devotion to Mary, especially on Saturdays, and during the months of October and May.	X			Foster devotion to Mary, especially on Saturdays, and during the months of October and May.
Foster devotion to St. Joseph and one's patron saint.	X			Foster devotion to St. Joseph and one's patron saint.
Participate in All Saints Day and All Soul's Day celebrations, understanding the purpose for these celebrations as distinct from pop culture meanings.	X			Participate in All Saints Day and All Soul's Day celebrations, understanding the purpose for these celebrations as distinct from pop culture meanings.
Participate in Adoration and Benediction and receive formation on how to pray in Adoration and at Benediction.	X			Participate in Adoration and Benediction and receive formation on how to pray in Adoration and at Benediction.

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Become familiar with the Forty Hours devotion.	X			Become familiar with the Forty Hours devotion.
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Church: The Body of Christ			Church: The Body of Christ		
Who is the Church?			Who is the Church?		
The Church is the Body of Christ on Earth. It is the way that God chooses to be present in the world.	X				The Church is the Body of Christ on Earth. It is the way that God chooses to be present in the world.
		X			Recognize that the Church is the sacrament of Christ in the world, the visible sign through which God gives grace.
The Church is made up of people united by their profession of the Faith, reception of Sacraments, and submission to the leadership of the Pope and Bishops.	X				The Church is made up of people united by their profession of the Faith, reception of Sacraments, and submission to the leadership of the Pope and Bishops.
Identify some Eastern Catholic Christian Churches (ex. Maronite, Byzantine Ukrainian, etc.) that are fully Catholic and accept the role of the Pope.	X				Identify some Eastern Catholic Christian Churches (ex. Maronite, Byzantine Ukrainian, etc.) that are fully Catholic and accept the role of the Pope.
		X			Understand that there are some Eastern Christian Churches that do not accept the role of the Pope and are called "Orthodox".
Recognize that other Christians share a common baptism and belief in Jesus, even though they do not share the fullness of all that Jesus taught us.	X				Recognize that other Christians share a common baptism and belief in Jesus, even though they do not share the fullness of all that Jesus taught us.
Jesus gave His Church the fullness of truth and the authority to teach the truth. When we follow the Church, we follow Jesus.		X			Jesus gave His Church the fullness of truth and the authority to teach the truth. He gave us the Catholic Church to give us grace, his very own life. When we follow the Church, we follow Jesus.
The Jewish people are our older brothers in the faith. The Church is the fulfillment of what God promised them as the Chosen People.	X				The Jewish people are our older brothers in the faith. The Church is the fulfillment of what God promised them as the Chosen People.
All the people of the Church are connected in the communion of saints, which includes people in heaven, in purgatory, and those on Earth trying to live a holy life with God.	X				All the people of the Church are connected in the communion of saints, which includes people in heaven, in purgatory, and those on Earth trying to live a holy life with God.
Jesus established the Church, is its head, and told it to grow. Jesus wanted all of his followers to be one, and we pray for unity because Jesus prayed for unity.	X				Jesus established the Church, is its head, and told it to grow. Jesus wanted all of his followers to be one, and we pray for unity because Jesus prayed for unity.
The Holy Spirit guides the Church and helps the Church grow, spread to the whole world, and serve the whole world.	X				The Holy Spirit guides the Church and helps the Church grow, spread to the whole world, and serve the whole world.

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The Church continues the work of Christ on Earth (teach, govern, and sanctify), with the help of the Holy Spirit.	X			The Church continues the work of Christ on Earth (teach, govern, and sanctify), with the help of the Holy Spirit.
Jesus entrusted the truth about God to the Apostles and sent them out to spread the message of God's love and to baptize all nations.		X		Jesus entrusted the truth about God to the Apostles and sent them out to spread the message of God's love and to baptize all nations. (Matthew 28:19)
The Holy Spirit helps the apostles remember and understand all that Jesus taught.	X			The Holy Spirit helps the apostles remember and understand all that Jesus taught.
The apostles were the ones who lead the early Church communities. They were the first bishops.	X			The apostles were the ones who lead the early Church communities. The bishops are the successors of the apostles.
Jesus chose Peter as the leader of his Apostles to lead, teach, and guide the Church and spread the Gospel.		X		Jesus chose Peter as the leader of his Apostles to lead, teach, and guide the Church and spread the Gospel. Peter, and his successors, the popes, are the visible head of the Church.
Outline the growth of the early Church beginning with the Acts of the Apostles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacement for Judas - Pentecost sermon - Stephen's witness - Philip and the Ethiopian - Saul's conversion - Peter in Lydda and with Cornelius - Council at Jerusalem - Paul in Athens - Paul traveling to Rome (Acts 27-28) - Outline Peter and Paul's missionary activities. 	X			Outline the growth of the early Church beginning with the Acts of the Apostles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacement for Judas - Pentecost sermon - Stephen's witness - Philip and the Ethiopian - Saul's conversion - Peter in Lydda and with Cornelius - Council at Jerusalem - Paul in Athens - Paul traveling to Rome (Acts 27-28) - Outline Peter and Paul's missionary activities.
Identify saints who assisted in the growth of religious life in the Church (i.e. St. Anthony the Hermit, Sts. Benedict & Scholastica, Sts. Francis of Assisi & Clare, St. Dominic, St. Ignatius Loyola)		X		Identify saints who helped build God's Kingdom of justice, peace, and mercy on earth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. Elizabeth Ann Seton - St. Damien de Veuster - St. Theresa of Calcutta - St. Faustina Kowalska - St. Elizabeth of Hungary - St. Cecilia - St. Lawrence of Rome

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				- Bl. Pierre Giorgio Frassati
The four marks of the Church are: One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic. We can tell the true church that Jesus founded by looking for these signs.		X		Identify and explain the four marks of the Church: One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic. We can tell the true church that Jesus founded by looking for these signs.
		X		God constantly sustains the Church.
Church in Heaven			Church in Heaven	
Identify the saints as friends who live in heaven with God, and who love us and want to help us.	X			Identify the saints as friends who live in heaven with God, and who love us and want to help us.
Identify saints as normal people who grew close to God because they grew in love.	X			Identify saints as normal people who grew close to God because they grew in love.
Recognize that while some saints, human beings living with God in heaven, are canonized, many are not.	X			Recognize that while some saints, human beings living with God in heaven, are canonized, many are not.
Identify Mary as a model of holiness, especially in the theological virtues of faith, hope, and love.	X			Identify Mary as a model of holiness, especially in the theological virtues of faith, hope, and love.
Understand that Mary never sinned.		X		Understand that Mary never sinned.
		X		Recognize that Mary loves and cares for us, even more than our own mothers.
		X		Mary is the new Eve. Eve was disobedient, so we all had to deal with the consequences of sin. Mary, by her obedience, opened the way to salvation for all of us.
Recognize that the lives of the saints show us how to follow Jesus.	X			Recognize that the lives of the saints show us how to follow Jesus.
Recount the lives of several saints, including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The visionaries at Fatima - St. Francis de Sales - St. John Bosco - St. Dominic Savio - Bl. Chiara Bedano - Bl. Pierre Giorgio Frassati 		X		Recount the lives of several saints, including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sts. Jacinta, Francesco, and Bl. Lucia - St. Bernadette of Lourdes - St. Nicholas - St. Thomas Aquinas - St. Bonaventure - St. Joan of Arc - St. Maximillian Kolbe - St. Riccardo Pamuri
Mary, under the title of the Immaculate Conception, is the patroness of the United States.	X			Mary, under the title of the Immaculate Conception, is the patroness of the United States.

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St. Patrick is the patron of the Diocese of Erie.	X			St. Patrick is the patron of the Diocese of Erie.
Recount the life of his/her patron saint and begin to develop a relationship with him/her.	X			Recount the life of his/her patron saint and begin to develop a relationship with him/her.
Distinguish between worship of God and devotion and love of the saints.	X			Distinguish between worship of God and devotion and love of the saints.
Church in Purgatory		Church in Purgatory		
Purgatory is the final purification of the soul after death and before entrance into heaven to make one perfect for Eternal Life.	X			Purgatory is the final purification of the soul after death and before entrance into heaven to make one perfect for Eternal Life.
		X		Once a person goes to purgatory, they can only go to heaven. A person cannot go to hell after purgatory. Purgatory is not a "second try at life."
Church On Earth		Church On Earth		
The Church is one in beliefs, worship, and government.	X			The Church is one in beliefs, worship, and government.
The role of the clergy is to teach, govern, and sanctify.	X			The role of the clergy is to teach, govern, and sanctify.
Explain how the authority of God is manifested in the hierarchy if the Catholic Church.	X			Explain how the authority of God is manifested in the hierarchy if the Catholic Church.
The people who make up the Church are clergy, religious, and lay people.	X			The people who make up the Church are clergy, religious, and lay people.
Understand that the Church around the world is made up of many dioceses. A diocese is made up of many parishes.	X			Understand that the Church around the world is made up of many dioceses. A diocese is made up of many parishes.
Understand roles in the Church: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pope: visible head of the Church, successor of Peter, and Vicar of Christ - Bishop: head of a diocese, successor of the Apostles, under leadership of the Pope - Pastor: head of a local parish - Priest: man who received Holy Orders and helps the faithful live their vocation, especially by administering the sacraments - Deacons: men who receive Holy orders and assist the priest in his mission. 		X		Understand roles in the Church: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pope: visible head of the Church, successor of Peter, and Vicar of Christ - Cardinal: advisors to the Pope. Usually a bishop before being appointed cardinal; this group of men elects the next pope. - Bishop: head of a diocese, successor of the Apostles, under leadership of the Pope - Pastor: head of a local parish - Priest: man who received Holy Orders and helps the faithful live their vocation, especially by administering the sacraments

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - religious sisters, religious brothers – make special promises to God, usually of poverty, chastity, and obedience. - Laity: faithful who are not ordained 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deacons: men who receive Holy orders and assist the priest in his mission. - religious sisters, religious brothers – make special promises to God, usually of poverty, chastity, and obedience. - Laity: faithful who are not ordained
		X		<p>Papal infallibility means that the Holy Spirit keeps the Pope from teaching error in matters of faith and morals.</p> <p>For the teacher: The conditions for an infallible statement are that it has to 1) be the pope 2) talking in his authority as pope – ex cathedra 3) defines a doctrine that concerns faith and morals. There have been very few infallible statements. For more information visit: https://www.catholic.com/tract/papal-infallibility</p>
		X		<p>The Magisterium is the teaching office of the Church, guided by the Holy Spirit, to pass on Jesus’ teaching without error, and to interpret without error the Word of God in the Bible and in Sacred Tradition.</p>
Know the name of the Pope, Bishop, and Pastor.	X			Know the name of the Pope, Bishop, and Pastor.
Understand tithing for the support of the Church and the poor as a responsibility for all Christians and a way of showing gratitude for all the gifts God gives us and trust that he will provide for us.	X			Understand tithing for the support of the Church and the poor as a responsibility for all Christians and a way of showing gratitude for all the gifts God gives us and trust that he will provide for us.
		X		<p>In tithing, usually we give 10% or more of our income and resources.</p>
As members of the Church, we learn from and are supported by others who are living the Christian way.	X			As members of the Church, we learn from and are supported by others who are living the Christian way.

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Christians in the World			Christians in the World		
Catholic Social Teaching			Catholic Social Teaching		
The more we love Jesus in the Holy Eucharist the more we will love and serve others. The Holy Eucharist helps us be committed to the poor.	X				The more we love Jesus in the Holy Eucharist the more we will love and serve others. The Holy Eucharist helps us be committed to the poor.
		X			Become familiar with the seven themes of Catholic social teaching. For the teacher: http://www.usccb.org/beliefs-and-teachings/what-we-believe/catholic-social-teaching/seven-themes-of-catholic-social-teaching.cfm
		X			Use the principles of Catholic social teaching to analyze and evaluate both individual situations and those affecting wider society.
Recognize our responsibility to be good stewards of creation and all goods we have by sharing and conserving Earth’s resources and all creatures entrusted to us.	X				Recognize our responsibility to be good stewards of creation and all goods we have by sharing and conserving Earth’s resources and all creatures entrusted to us.
Define stewardship as gratefully sharing and using gifts of time, talent, and treasure. Compare and contrast responsible and irresponsible stewardship.	X				Define stewardship as gratefully sharing and using gifts of time, talent, and treasure. Compare and contrast responsible and irresponsible stewardship.
Each person is worthy of respect and kindness because of their dignity, which comes from being created by God, loved by God, and called to a life of holiness.	X				Each person is worthy of respect and kindness because of their dignity, which comes from being created by God, loved by God, and called to a life of holiness.
		X			Recognize the Jesus sometimes heals and helps others through us.
Recognize and understand that differences in personalities, races, and nationalities are good for the whole of the human family.	X				Recognize and understand that differences in personalities, races, and nationalities are good for the whole of the human family.
Recognize the time of year that Christians share prayer for unity (Week of Prayer for Christian Unity – Jan 18-25 every year).	X				Recognize the time of year that Christians share prayer for unity (Week of Prayer for Christian Unity – Jan 18-25 every year).
Understand that our respect for other faiths does not mean we deny that the fullness of the faith Christ taught is found in the Catholic Church.	X				Understand that our respect for other faiths does not mean we deny that the fullness of the faith Christ taught is found in the Catholic Church.
Recognize and respect the rights and equality of all people.	X				Recognize and respect the rights and equality of all people.

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Compare and contrast the world's values with the values that Jesus gives us in the Beatitudes.	X			Compare and contrast the world's values with the values that Jesus gives us in the Beatitudes.
Identify Christian service as a response to the needs of the community and a way to show God's love. Christian service reaches out especially to those who are in most need or who are least valued.	X			Identify Christian service as a response to the needs of the community and a way to show God's love. Christian service reaches out especially to those who are in most need or who are least valued.
Recognize that the spiritual and corporeal works of mercy are ways of showing our love for Jesus, who cares for the poor.	X			Recognize that the spiritual and corporeal works of mercy are ways of showing our love for Jesus, who cares for the poor.
Show empathy and a desire to care for the poor, hungry, and homeless, victims of violence and injustice, for those who are addicted and for those who suffer.	X			Show empathy and a desire to care for the poor, hungry, and homeless, victims of violence and injustice, for those who are addicted and for those who suffer.
Identify actions, situations, behaviors, and attitudes which are not Christian or which violate human freedom.	X			Identify actions, situations, behaviors, and attitudes which are not Christian or which violate human freedom.
Students engage in age appropriate service projects.	X			Students engage in age appropriate service projects.
Recognize that caring for others means considering them, not what I want to give or what I like. Recognize ways that adults can serve others.	X			Recognize that caring for others means considering them, not what I want to give or what I like. Recognize ways that adults can serve others.
Recognize that caring for others means considering them, not what I want to give or what I like. Recognize ways that children can serve the others.	X			Recognize that caring for others means considering them, not what I want to give or what I like. Recognize ways that children can serve the others.
Recognize ways that the parish can serve others.	X			Recognize ways that the parish can serve others.
Name and retell stories of the saints who served the poor.		X		Recognize that it is every Christian's responsibility to work and pray for a more just world.
Identify rights and responsibilities of membership in: family, neighborhood, parish, and civil society.	X			Identify rights and responsibilities of membership in: family, neighborhood, parish, and civil society.
Evangelization				Evangelization
Understand that our call to evangelize comes from Jesus' command "Go and make disciples."	X			Understand that our call to evangelize comes from Jesus' command "Go and make disciples."
Demonstrate how and when we should share our faith in Jesus and invite others to know Him, love Him, and be part of his family, the Church.	X			Demonstrate how and when we should share our faith in Jesus and invite others to know Him, love Him, and be part of his family, the Church.

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Report the meaning of the word evangelization: to proclaim Christ and his Gospel by word and the testimony of life, in fulfillment of his command to go and make disciples.	X			Report the meaning of the word evangelization: to proclaim Christ and his Gospel by word and the testimony of life, in fulfillment of his command to go and make disciples.
Give examples of the missionary work and zeal of St. Peter and St. Paul.	X			Give examples of the missionary work and zeal of St. Peter and St. Paul.
Recognize that every Catholic is called to have a missionary spirit by engaging in works of mercy, supporting missionaries, and sharing his or her faith.	X			Recognize that every Catholic is called to have a missionary spirit by engaging in works of mercy, supporting missionaries, and sharing his or her faith.
		X		Discuss the encouragement needed to live out the mission of giving witness to the Faith.
Understand that we need to bear witness to our Catholic faith in our community and society.	X			Understand that we need to bear witness to our Catholic faith in our community and society.
Identify the need for respect of persons from other Christian and non-Christian religions and the value of prayerful Ecumenism.				

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Theology of the Body		Theology of the Body	
Explain that each person was created from love and is meant to love and be loved.	X		Explain that each person was created from love and is meant to love and be loved.
		X	Recognize that at conception, which is the first moment of new life, an irreplaceable and unrepeatable human being (body and soul) is created and loved by God.
Develop a sense of personal dignity based on being made in God’s image and likeness.	X		Develop a sense of personal dignity based on being made in God’s image and likeness.
Trace how sin damaged the original relationships in the Garden of Eden and how they affect us today: the human person and God; human beings and nature; between human persons, and within one’s self.	X		Trace how sin damaged the original relationships in the Garden of Eden and how they affect us today: the human person and God; human beings and nature; between human persons, and within one’s self.
God makes every person with a body and soul. The body has five senses and emotions, which are gifts of God, which we should use for good. The soul allows a person to think, love, and choose God and what is good.	X		God makes every person with a body and soul. The body has five senses and emotions, which are gifts of God, which we should use for good. The soul allows a person to think, love, and choose God and what is good.
		X	A person’s body will die, and at the second coming be resurrected, but our soul will live forever.
The two main powers of the soul are: - Intellect: by which we think, judge, and understand - Will: by which we freely choose good or evil	X		The two main powers of the soul are: - Intellect: by which we think, judge, and understand - Will: by which we freely choose good or evil
The human person is the only earthly creature with a soul that can think and choose. Identify humanity as the summit of creation.	X		The human person is the only earthly creature with a soul that can think and choose. Identify humanity as the summit of creation.
God’s greatest gift to us is life – both natural and supernatural (sanctifying grace) life.	X		God’s greatest gift to us is life – both natural and supernatural (sanctifying grace) life.
God made humans with body, mind, and soul, in the image of God. Humans are most like God when they love by freely and truly making a gift of themselves.	X		God made humans with body, mind, and soul, in the image of God. Humans are most like God when they love by freely and truly making a gift of themselves.
Explain why a person’s special dignity helps us understand that each person should be loved and that no person should ever be used, disregarded, or treated like an object.	X		Explain why a person’s special dignity helps us understand that each person should be loved and that no person should ever be used, disregarded, or treated like an object.

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Explain that God made each human being as a boy or a girl as revealed in their bodies. Recognize that boys and girls have equal dignity and that the differences in boys and girls are complementary.	X			Explain that God made each human being as a boy or a girl as revealed in their bodies. Recognize that boys and girls have equal dignity and that the differences in boys and girls are complementary.
		X		Acknowledge that God creates each person as a boy or a girl from the moment of conception.
Define human sexuality as a gift from God in which we share in God’s creation.	X			Define human sexuality as a gift from God in which we share in God’s creation.
Identify how the human body reveals the person.	X			Identify how the human body reveals the person.
Explain how, through loving actions, the human body can reveal God.	X			Explain how, through loving actions, the human body can reveal God.
Explain that all creation is designed by God to reveal an aspect of who He is.	X			Explain that all creation is designed by God to reveal an aspect of who He is.
Understand and identify loving and selfish choices in real life situations.	X			Understand and identify loving and selfish choices in real life situations.
Discuss the practice of love as a sacrificial gift to others in the family.	X			Discuss the practice of love as a sacrificial gift to others in the family.
Demonstrate appropriate ways to show affection for immediate family members, extended family members, and friends & peers.	X			Demonstrate appropriate ways to show affection for immediate family members, extended family members, and friends & peers.
Explain that love is to want what is best for the other person.	X			Explain that love is to want what is best for the other person.
Compare and contrast selfish and unselfish ways members of a peer group, family, and others impact the life of those around them.	X			Compare and contrast selfish and unselfish ways members of a peer group, family, and others impact the life of those around them.
Discuss friendship in the context of the Great Commandment. Discuss the effects of excluding, ignoring, and manipulating others.	X			Discuss friendship in the context of the Great Commandment. Discuss the effects of excluding, ignoring, and manipulating others.
Understand that life (including ours, babies, the sick, and those with disabilities) is a “precious gift entrusted to us by God” (CCC 2288).	X			Understand that life (including ours, babies, the sick, and those with disabilities) is a “precious gift entrusted to us by God” (CCC 2288).
Jesus shows us what it is like live our life as a gift. He is the best model.	X			Jesus shows us what it is like live our life as a gift. He is the best model.
Discuss how/why the body is a temple of the Holy Spirit.	X			Discuss how/why the body is a temple of the Holy Spirit.

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Explain the relationship of modest attire and speech to respect of the body.	X			Explain the relationship of modest attire and speech to respect of the body.
Show ways of caring for God's gift of the body (basic health and wellness, respect for the needs of our bodies).	X			Show ways of caring for God's gift of the body (basic health and wellness, respect for the needs of our bodies).
		X		Define guidelines for discerning modest behavior, speech, and dress.
Recognize that using one's sexuality well means taking general good care of one's body as well as modest behavior (dress and speech).	X			Recognize that using one's sexuality well means taking general good care of one's body as well as modest behavior (dress and speech).
Discuss guidelines, based on Jesus' law of love, for choosing movies, TV programs, music, books, magazines, video games, etc. that are supportive of human dignity.	X			Discuss guidelines, based on Jesus' law of love, for choosing movies, TV programs, music, books, magazines, video games, etc. that are supportive of human dignity.
		X		Discuss our need for God's grace and the fruits of the Holy Spirit, especially modesty, chastity, and self-control, to use our sexuality appropriately.
		X		Discuss the varied ways to preserve purity (unselfish, not-using love) of thought, word, and action.
Since our life is a gift, we are called to share that gift with God and others. For a gift to be authentic, it must be sincerely given and received.	X			Since our life is a gift, we are called to share that gift with God and others. For a gift to be authentic, it must be sincerely given and received.
Everyone has special gifts to use for the good of others, to help them on Earth and to help them get to heaven.	X			Everyone has special gifts to use for the good of others, to help them on Earth and to help them get to heaven.
With prompting and support, explain that each relationship of self-giving requires each person to also be in relationship with God.	X			With prompting and support, explain that each relationship of self-giving requires each person to also be in relationship with God.
God's followers always respect life. Recognize and demonstrate that we care about others, especially those who are unable to help themselves.	X			God's followers always respect life. Recognize and demonstrate that we care about others, especially those who are unable to help themselves.
Engage in age appropriate respect life activities.	X			Engage in age appropriate respect life activities.

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A vocation is a way of loving and serving in the Church; it is a response to the call that we already received in our baptism and is a particular way that God is asking us to love and be loved.	X			A vocation is a way of loving and serving in the Church; it is a response to the call that we already received in our baptism and is a particular way that God is asking us to love and be loved.
All vocations are ways to holiness in life.		X		Explain how each vocation, single, married, ordained or religious, builds up the community.
Marriage is a vocation between a man and woman.	X			Marriage is a vocation between a man and woman.
		X		Discuss the friendship and sacredness of marital love.
		X		Recognize the three marriage promises that a husband and wife make to each other: faithfulness, permanence, and being open to having children.
		X		Define sexual love as an expression of committed love within marriage and a sharing in God's power to create new life.
Parents have a vocation to serve God and the Church by helping their children grow close to God.	X			Parents have a vocation to serve God and the Church by helping their children grow close to God.
Discuss the unity of the persons of the Trinity as the basis for communion of persons in the family.	X			Discuss the unity of the persons of the Trinity as the basis for communion of persons in the family.
Define the family as the domestic Church.	X			Define the family as the domestic Church.
The family is the basic unity of the Church and of society, and it needs to be protected and respected.	X			The family is the basic unity of the Church and of society, and it needs to be protected and respected.
Holy Orders is a sacrament of special service and commitment to the Church.	X			Holy Orders is a sacrament of special service and commitment to the Church.
		X		Become familiar with different orders of consecrated life. Become familiar with the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
All people are called to holiness by living their lives close to God.	X			All people are called to holiness by living their lives close to God.