

Religion Guidelines

Fifth-Sixth Grade Comparison

Sixth Grade Emphasis

Fifth Grade	Rev	New	Intro	Sixth Grade	
The Faith Professed				The Faith Professed	
Doctrine				Doctrine	
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			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.	
Tell what the transcendence of God means.	X			The greatest mystery of our faith is God, the Holy Trinity.	
The greatest mystery of our faith is God, the Holy Trinity.	X			Recognize that the Trinity is the source of all goodness and of all other mysteries of Faith.	
Recognize that each person of the Trinity is fully God.	X			Recognize that each person of the Trinity is fully God.	
Describe the meaning of faith in my life.		X		God is pure, uncreated spirit. God always was, is now, and always will be, and always remains the same.	
A creed is a summary of the truths revealed to us by Christ.					
Identify the Holy Trinity in the Apostle's Creed.		X		Recognize the actions of God as trinitarian actions, revealed by Scripture and Tradition and stated in the creed.	
Explain the basic truths of the Catholic Church using the Apostle's Creed.				Explain the basic truths of the Catholic Church using the Apostle's Creed.	
Review the Divine Attributes of God: all-holy, almighty, all-knowing, all-present, all-loving, all-merciful, eternal.					
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, because he loved us. 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.	

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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			God the Father, the Creator, is made known to us by Divine Revelation.
		X		Divine Revelation is God’s self-disclosure to human beings, where he conveys his own divine life as well as his plan for creation. Scripture and Sacred Tradition make up Divine Revelation.
		X		Recognize that Divine Revelation culminates in the person and mission of the Incarnate Word, Jesus Christ.
		X		Recognize that there is no new revelation after the death of the last apostle. We can understand more fully what God has revealed, but everything is contained in the revelation given to us by Jesus.
		X		Distinguish between human traditions and Sacred Tradition.
		X		God shares his inner life with people, revealing who He is and His plan for us.
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.
	X			Jesus came to reveal the Father to us, to teach us how to live, and to open heaven for us.
Jesus is the one whose whole earthy life perfectly reveals who God is. “He who has seen me, has seen the Father.” Jn	X			Jesus is the one whose whole earthy life perfectly reveals who God is. “He who has seen me, has seen the Father.” Jn
Jesus is priest, prophet and king.	X			Jesus is priest, prophet and king.
		X		Jesus is the Messiah, and the fulfillment of the Old Covenant.
		X		Recognize the ways that Jesus fulfills the Old Covenant and initiates the New Covenant.
	X			The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Blessed Trinity, sent by the Father and the Son to dwell in our souls as our constant companion and guide.
		X		The Holy Spirit is the inspiration of Sacred Scripture, the breath of life, and the fire of love.
The four last things are death, judgment, heaven, and hell.	X			The four last things are death, judgment, heaven, and hell.

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Offer a brief and sensitive understanding of the Catholic view of death.		X		Offer a 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 judgement happens when we die. Jesus judges our soul for heaven, hell, or purgatory.
				Everyone who dies in God’s grace and friendship go to heaven either immediately or after a time of cleansing in 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 and loved. 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		At the general judgement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our souls enliven our bodies again, forever - Everyone will see how our actions affected God’s kingdom during our own life and after we died. - Jesus is revealed to the whole world - It does not “re-do” the particular judgement, which happens right after we die.
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.				
Angels are pure spirits and are very powerful. They are very intelligent and choose to love, but do not have bodies.		X		An angel is a “spiritual, personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan.” (CCC glossary)
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.				
Angels help God, not because he needs help, but because God likes to share the joy of giving and loving.				

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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 or her. Guardian angels are powerful protectors and guides, and we should ask for their 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. Their goal is to separate us from God.
		X		Satan is the father of lies.
		X		Because of the way that angels understand and make choices, their choice is final. They will always either serve God or disobey him. The devil cannot become a good angel, and the good angels cannot tempt us to do evil.
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.	X			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.
		X		Heaven is supreme, unending happiness. It fulfills all our deepest desires, and it is always fresh and new. Heaven gets better with each moment, and is never boring.
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.	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.
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, to die unrepentant in mortal sin. It is everlasting suffering, the primary pain of which is separation from God. Hell also includes suffering of the senses.
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.	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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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.		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, and the Holy Spirit strengthens the gift of faith in our souls.
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.
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.	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, during Lent or Easter. 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, put down in writing under the breath of the Holy Spirit.
	X			Encourage daily personal reading from the Bible and engagement with the Scriptures.
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, through apostolic succession, that have been passed on by word of mouth as well as in writing).
		X		Distinguish between human traditions and Sacred Tradition.
		X		Scripture and Tradition are one common source of Revelation, but two distinct modes of transmission of Revelation.
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 various human beings over a long period of time.

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		X		Discuss that “God is the author of Sacred Scripture because he inspired its human authors.” (CCC 136)
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 in the late 4th century.
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		Recognize that each part of Scripture tells us more about salvation history, God’s unfolding work in history to save mankind.
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 integrated into daily life and help us be faithful to the love, justice, and mercy of God’s reign.
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 (or law), historical books, books of wisdom, and the prophetic books.
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.	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.
		X		Salvation history is not like regular history because it deals with the past and future, not just the past.
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 and significant covenants on a time line (Adam and Eve, Noah, Abraham, Joseph, Moses, David, John the Baptist, events in the life of Jesus).

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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.		X		Recognize that the Gospel of Matthew was written for the Jewish Christian community. He rearranges the teaching of Jesus into five discourses to highlight Jesus as bringing to fulfillment the five books of the Torah. It is written as a narrative and discourse. Much of Mark's gospel is included in Matthew's.
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 from both Old and New Testaments.
Understand the idea of typology.	X			Identify significant typology in the Scriptures as they are studied.
Old Testament Scriptures		Old Testament Scriptures		
Discuss the development of God's covenant with the Hebrew people using Bible narratives about Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David.		X		God reveals himself and showed his faithfulness through a series of covenants. A covenant is a "solemn agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees" (CCC Glossary p. 873).
		X		Covenants establish a sacred family bond and unite persons in a union that is meant to last forever.
		X		Compare and contrast contract and covenant.
		X		Define "covenant" and "testament" as synonymous.
		X		Discuss the Jewish roots of our Christian faith, especially understanding sacrifice in the Old Testament.
		X		Give examples of how the Old Testament helps us understand Jesus, His promises, and our Christian faith, rooted in Judaism.
Adam and Eve <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. 		X		Adam and Eve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation was the first covenant. - Creation of Adam and Eve (include the complementary nature of man and woman)

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, where they broke God’s covenant. - 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. These effects illustrate the horror of sin. - God showed his mercy by immediately promising to send a savior. - Original sin makes Christian living more difficult, but Christ overcomes sin and helps us overcome sin, too.
Cain and Abel <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		Cain and Abel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abel gave the best he had, while Cain only gave because he felt like he had to. Explore how this applies to the life of a Christian.
Noah and the Ark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God washed the world clean of sin, and created a new start. 	X			Noah and the Ark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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>				<p>earth and its goods and promised never to destroy the world by a flood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sign of this covenant was a rainbow. <p>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>
<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) 		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. - We are all children of this covenant. - 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)
		X		<p>Define monotheism. Explain how it connects to the Jewish understanding of God, and how it was unique in the ancient world.</p>
<p>Define and understand the meaning of patriarch.</p>				

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		X		Explore the story of Melchizedek and how it gives deeper meaning to our Christian faith.
<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. - The 12 sons of Jacob in Israel were the heads of the Twelve Tribes of Israel. 				
<p>Joseph:</p> <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) 				
<p>The heads of the Twelve Tribes of Israel moved to Egypt and eventually became slaves.</p>				
<p>Prophets were holy men who prepared the people of the Old Testament for the coming of the Savior.</p>				
<p>Moses:</p>		X		Moses:

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<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 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"> - 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. 				<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 and a foretelling of the Eucharist. <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. • Relate the title “Lamb of God” to the title that John the Baptist gives Jesus <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)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
		X		After the Exodus, the Jewish people celebrated the Pesach as the celebration of liberation and retelling of the story of God’s saving them from slavery.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 		X		Discuss the Jewish roots of our Christian faith, especially in the priesthood of the Tribe of Levi.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 		X		Recognize elements of Jesus’s sacrifice on the Cross to the lamb sacrifices in the Old Testament.
<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. 		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 also held Aaron’s rod, a symbol of his priesthood, and a jar of manna. - 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. - Discuss the role of the Ark of the Covenant in the Israelites’ journey in the desert.
<p>God spoke to Joshua like he did to Moses from the Ark of the Covenant.</p>		X		God spoke to Joshua like he did to Moses from the Ark of the Covenant.

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Retell the story of the conquest of Jericho and entry into the Promised Land.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell the story of the conquest of Jericho and entry into the Promised Land. - Explore Rahab’s role in the conquest of Jericho - Connect the entry into the Promised Land with God’s covenant.
Prophets helped led God’s people after Joshua. When there was a king, they advised the king. Old Testament prophets called the Israelites away from sin and back to the covenant with God.				
		X		Understand the role of the judges as leaders in the Old Testament. When Israel turned away from God, their enemies started winning battles over them, and they repented and asked God to save them, God would send a judge, who would lead them into victory and peace and remind them to stay close to God.
		X		Explore the role of Deborah in Judges.
Samuel was a famous and strong prophet of God. -Retell the story of Samuel being called by God.		X		Samuel was a famous and strong prophet of God. State the role of Samuel in the choice of the first kings of Israel.
<p>Saul</p> <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. <p>Saul as King</p> <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		X		<p>David</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand that David loved God

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<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. - 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. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand that David repented from his sins, and he loved his people, even when they did mean things to him (Absalom, etc.)
<p>Solomon</p> <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. 				
<p>Israel had good and bad kings.</p>				
<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>
		X		<p>Discuss the Jewish roots of our Christian faith, especially understanding the suffering servant of Isaiah.</p>
<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>

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		X		For a time, Israel was conquered by the Babylonians. Then the Persians took over and let them worship and go to Jerusalem again.
		X		Be familiar with the role and messages of Ezekiel and Daniel.
Retell the story of Daniel in the Lion's den.				
		X		Be familiar with the story and role Esther in Israel's history.
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"> - Recognize the psalms at Mass and in communal prayer. - Recognize times when the Psalms seem to speak to our particular situation. - Recognize that the Psalms are special Old Testament Prayers of praise, petition, thanksgiving, and sorrow. - Grow in appreciation for the fact that Jesus, Mary, and the saints prayed the Psalms
New Testament Scriptures			New Testament Scriptures	
		X		State that the Gospel of Matthew was written for a Jewish community and recognize ways that Matthew shows Jesus as the fulfillment of the promises in the Old Testament (esp. Torah)
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		Recognize Jesus as the "New Adam" and explain the meaning of that title.
Identify that Jesus fulfills the covenant with Noah and creation.		X		Recognize that Jesus is the fulfillment of the covenant with King David and become familiar with Jesus' genealogy through David to Abraham.

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<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. 				
				Recognize how Jesus fulfills the prophesy of Emmanuel in the Book of Isaiah.
God revealed Himself to us fully and more directly when He sent His only Son.				
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize Jesus’ reverence for the Law and that Jesus followed the 10 Commandments. - Distinguish Jesus’ teachings from Jewish regulations. - Recognize the Jewish understanding of the Law (ceremonial law, regulations, etc) and God’s moral law.
The Gospels are narratives of the life of Jesus. Gospel means “Good News.”				
Annunciation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell events 		X		Annunciation

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Mary was a virgin before and after Jesus’ birth.
Jesus is the Messiah – long awaited by the Israelites as the Redeemer of God’s people.		X		Describe the beginning of Jesus’ public ministry.
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. 				Visitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore ways that the Holy Spirit helped Mary, Elizabeth and John’s respond to God in their lives.
The role of John the Baptist was to prepare the people for the coming of Jesus and to point him out when he came.		X		Recognize John the Baptist as the forerunner of the Messiah. Examine John’s fidelity to the truth, even when it was difficult (Herod’s wife).
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"> - Explain how Matthew’s gospel shows Jesus as the fulfillment of the promises in the Old Testament. - Jesus was born in Bethlehem, which translated means House of Bread. Jesus is the true Bread from heaven. Jesus was laid in a manger, a feeding trough, and he was going to offer himself to us in the Eucharist.
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. 		X		Epiphany

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore how the Kings represent Gentiles and the whole world coming to God to worship and for salvation and reconciliation.
Retell the story of Jesus’ presentation in the Temple. Explore Simeon’s prayer “Now let your servant go in peace...”		X		Explore Simeon’s words to Mary at the Presentation.
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.				
Jesus was obedient to his parents.		X		Explore Jesus’ obedience to his parents and its meaning for our lives.
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. - Mary didn’t understand what had happened, but she kept everything in her heart and thought and prayed about it. 				
Retell the story of John baptizing Jesus. <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. 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the revelation of the Trinity in the story of Jesus' Baptism in the Gospel of Mark. 				
Retell the Temptation in the Desert.				
<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 every Mass he turns wine into His Body and Blood. 		X		<p>Continue to explore the following themes in 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 every Mass he turns wine into His Body and Blood.
<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 		X		<p>Explore how Jesus' challenge to be salt and light reveal the nature of the Kingdom of God.</p>
		X		<p>Identify the purpose of Jesus' healing ministry as told in Mt. 8:1-9:36.</p>
<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 		X		<p>Examine Christian discipleship using the Beatitudes and readings in Mt. 10-11 and 13-14.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Pharisee and the tax collector – who went home justified - Eating with sinners - Cleansing of the Temple - Forgiving the adulteress 				
Jesus taught through his actions and miracles. Even today, Jesus performs miracles if it is for a person's good.				
Jesus performed miracles by his own power to show that he is the Son of God. Jesus' miracles had 3 purposes: <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			Jesus performed miracles by his own power to show that he is the Son of God. Jesus' miracles had 3 purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reveal God's love and power - Manifest the presence of the Kingdom - Witness that Jesus was the messiah
Retell the miracle of feeding the five thousand. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foretells the Eucharist. - Jesus' discussion of the Eucharist 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. 				
Become familiar with Jesus' miracles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healing miracles - Nature miracles 				
Become familiar with the many stories of healing in the Gospels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lame man at the pool of Siloam - Blind man in John 9 - Casting out demons (Mk 1:23-27) 				
Jesus' miracles and preaching bring His kingdom into this world.				

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Jesus had many friends who followed his way. He also had 12 special friends, called the 12 apostles, who he was forming to be the first bishops.		X		Recognize the beginning of the Church’s structure in Jesus’ selection, formation, and commissioning of the 12 apostles.
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.		X		Recognize the typology between the Old Testament “Friend of the King” who carried the keys and the events in Matthew 16: 13-20.
Retell the story of the Transfiguration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	X			Retell the story of the Transfiguration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Retell the story of the Last Supper. <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		Retell the story of the Last Supper. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize and explore the typology in the Last Supper (refer to the First Passover and to the way the Jewish people memorialized Passover in the desert and in Jesus’ time). - Recognize the ways that Jesus transforms the Passover into the Mass. - Jesus is the new Passover Lamb who took on sin to set us free by his suffering and death.
Retell the events of the Agony in the Garden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus prays and accepts the Will of God. - Judas betrays him. - Jesus is arrested 		X		Agony in the Garden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When life was difficult, Jesus trusted God rather than doubting he was there or loved him. - God the Father didn’t force Jesus to save us. Even though he was very scared, he would rather save us than avoid His passion. Jesus chose to go to the Cross for us.
Retell the story and meditate on the meaning of Jesus’ condemnation, scourging, crucifixion, and death. Recognize Jesus as the suffering servant in Isaiah	X			Retell the story and meditate on the meaning of Jesus’ condemnation, scourging, crucifixion, and death. Recognize Jesus as the suffering servant in Isaiah
Retell the Easter stories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women at the tomb 		X		Explore how each of the Easter stories fit together into one true narrative of the Resurrection.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary Magdalen at the tomb - The soldier's story - Journey to Emmaus - Jesus on the shore 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mt. 28:1-15 - Mary Magdalen at the tomb - The soldier's story - Journey to Emmaus - Jesus on the shore
After the Resurrection Jesus taught his disciples and gave His Apostles the power to forgive sins.				
Jesus promised to be with his Church always, especially in the Holy Eucharist and through the Holy Spirit.				
<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 - Went to prepare a place for us with him in Heaven.
<p>Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit at the Last Supper</p> <p>The descent of the Holy Spirit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell the events of Pentecost. - The Holy Spirit gave the Apostles the gifts and courage they needed to do fulfill the Great Commission. 		X		<p>Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit several times when he was with the apostles. Explore the change in the apostles after they received the Holy Spirit.</p>
Identify the Acts of the Apostles as the history of the early Church.		X		<p>Explore the action of the Holy Spirit in the Acts of the Apostles.</p>
Retell the story of the conversion of St. Paul.				
Retell stories of the early missionary activities of the Church.				

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Sacraments and Liturgical Life		Sacraments and Liturgical Life	
Sacraments		Sacraments	
The sacraments are personal meetings with Christ today, through the signs and symbols, to give grace.	X		The sacraments are personal meetings with Christ today, through the signs and symbols, to give grace.
Discuss ways the Holy Trinity is manifested in the sacraments (God's work and love is manifest in the sacraments).			
The sacraments provide us with God's healing and nourishment.		X	Explain how the sacraments meet a person's needs in every moment of their life, all the way to their death.
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 Old Testament events that prefigure the sacraments.
Identify the scripture where we see Jesus instituting each sacrament.	X		Identify in the Scriptures 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		Memorize the seven sacraments: 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.

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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.				
Discuss the meaning and difference between sign and symbol.	X			Discuss the meaning and difference between sign and symbol.
Baptism				Baptism
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.				
Students will renew Baptismal promises and learn the significance of renewing Baptismal promises.	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, the Body of Christ, and an adopted son/daughter of 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. • Heirs to eternal life and heaven • Made priest, prophet and king
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. It is the beginning of a new life of grace.	X			In Baptism we enter into the New Covenant Jesus made by His death and resurrection.
Everyone can be baptized, and Christians have a mission to invite others to accept Baptism.				
For baptism to work, the person must have water poured on them, and the person baptizing person must say, "I baptize you in				

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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.				
In our baptism, we enter into a covenant relationship with God and the Church, where we promise to be faithful to God and never give up our Catholic faith, and God gives us all of the effects of baptism.				
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.				
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.				
If a person commits a mortal sin and makes a good confession, God restores sanctifying grace.				
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				

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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: 1) Examination of conscience 2) Confession of sins 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	X		To make a good confession, you need: 1) Examination of conscience 2) Confession of sins 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. Help students begin to recognize root sins and identify how to address them. For the teacher’s background: http://www.totustuus.com/overcome.htm		X	Conduct an age-appropriate examination of conscience. Help students recognize root sins and identify how to address them. For the teacher’s background: http://www.totustuus.com/overcome.htm
Formula for the sacrament of Penance: 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. 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.”	X		Formula for the sacrament of Penance: 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. 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.”
Relate the story of the Prodigal son to the sacrament of reconciliation.			
Doing penance is to help restore the damage caused by our sins.			

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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.
Encourage monthly reception of the sacrament of Penance.	X			Encourage monthly reception of the sacrament of Penance.
Students recognize that Advent and Lent are especially appropriate times for reception of the Sacrament of Reconciliation.				
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.	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
Confirmation is not necessary for salvation, like Baptism, but it perfects Baptism and strengthens those confirmed to make the road to heaven easier.	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.
Confirmation strengthens and completes the grace of Baptism	X			Confirmation strengthens and completes the grace of Baptism
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).	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 - 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			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

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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 gives the baptized the duty to study the Bible and teachings of the Church, to pray, and to serve the mission of the Church.
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.	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.
Jesus instituted the sacrament of Confirmation when he sent the Holy Spirit on Mary and the apostles at Pentecost.				
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 				
Ordinarily the Bishop confirms, but a priest may also confirm with the bishop's permission.				
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.				
The self-giving love of the sacrament mirrors Christ's divine love for His church.				
Relate the Wedding Feast at Cana to the sacrament of Matrimony.				
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			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.
Explain the wedding vows in the rite of marriage.				

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Recognize symbols in the marriage rite.				
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 Orders receive a special sacred power to use to serve God's people.	X			All people share in Jesus' priestly mission and can offer him a sacrifice of praise, but those who receive the sacrament of Holy 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.				
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.				
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			Effects of the Sacrament of Holy Orders: Configured to Christ to lead the Church to holiness by teaching, sanctifying, and shepherding God's flock.
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			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.
By his ordination, the priest is the <i>alter Christus</i> , or "other Christ." The priest acts "in persona Christi," which means that he acts in the person of Christ.	X			By his ordination, the priest is the <i>alter Christus</i> , 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.
Relate the institution of the priesthood to the Last Supper.				
Discuss the difference between religious priests and diocesan priests.				
Discuss the basics of the rite of ordination.				
A bishop ordains men to the diaconate, priesthood, or episcopate (bishop).				
Anointing of the Sick		Anointing of the Sick		

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Jesus continues to care for the sick and dying through the sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.				
<p>Effects of Anointing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More closely uniting the person to Jesus in his/her suffering. - 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. 	X			<p>Effects of Anointing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More closely uniting the person to Jesus in his/her suffering. - 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 with the oil of the sick.	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.
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. Sacramentals help enhance one's spiritual life.	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 scapulars, crucifixes, statues, rosary, Bible, candles, Holy Water, blessings, metals of saints, holy images.
Liturgical Life			Liturgical Life	
Liturgy is the public worship of the Church. It is the celebration of the Christ's work to accomplish our salvation.	X			Liturgy is the public worship of the Church. It is the celebration of the Christ's work to accomplish our salvation.
The Liturgy is made up of the Mass, Sacraments, and the Liturgy of the Hours.	X			The Liturgy is made up of the Mass, Sacraments, and the Liturgy of the Hours.
Explain that all forms of liturgy are the actions of the Holy Spirit intending to make us holy.	X			Explain that all forms of liturgy are the actions of the Holy Spirit intending to make us holy.
Liturgical Calendar			Liturgical Calendar	

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Explain how the Church celebrates significant events in salvation history throughout the Liturgical year.			
<p>Identify and observe/participate in the following seasons of the Liturgical year:</p> <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”.) 	X		<p>Identify and observe/participate in the following seasons of the Liturgical year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Advent: preparation for Jesus coming in our daily lives, at the end of time, and at Christmas</i> - Christmas: Season to celebrate Jesus coming to Earth, fully God and fully man, and recognizing that god fulfilled his promise of a Messiah. - 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	<p>Identify and embrace particular ways to strengthen positive moral habits of prayer and sacrifice during the seasons of Lent and Advent, including receiving the Sacrament of Penance. Link Old Testament and Early Christian practices to their modern day counterparts.</p>
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.
		X	Connect symbols of Advent to the persons and events in Scripture which they represent.
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			

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<p>Recognize the appropriate liturgical colors for liturgical celebrations. Explain the significance of these colors.</p> <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			<p>Recognize the appropriate liturgical colors for liturgical celebrations. Explain the significance of these colors.</p> <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
Palm Sunday is our celebration of when Jesus entered Jerusalem.	X			Palm Sunday is our celebration of when Jesus entered Jerusalem.
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 (Paschal) 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.
The Paschal Triduum, celebrated Holy Thursday through Evening Prayer on the Easter Vigil, is the most sacred time of the Liturgical Year.	X			The Paschal Triduum, celebrated Holy Thursday through Evening Prayer on the Easter Vigil, is the most sacred time of the Liturgical Year.
On Holy Thursday, Jesus celebrated the Last Supper, prayed in the Garden and was arrested.	X			On Holy Thursday, Jesus celebrated the Last Supper, prayed in the Garden and was arrested.
On Good Friday, Jesus was put on trial, was crucified, died, and was buried.	X			On Good Friday, Jesus was put on trial, was crucified, died, and was buried.
<p>Be introduced to liturgical celebrations of Holy Week:</p> <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			<p>Be introduced to liturgical celebrations of Holy Week:</p> <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
<p>Explain what happened at the Last Supper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the Last Supper Jesus changed the Jewish Passover into the Mass. 		X		<p>Explain what happened at the Last Supper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the Last Supper Jesus changed the Jewish Passover into the Mass.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus instituted the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper when he said, “Do this in memory of me.” - Jesus instituted the priesthood. - Discuss the Last Supper discourses from John.
<p>Explain the Resurrection and its importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An actual historical event with historical evidence. - The foundation of our faith. - 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. 		X		<p>Explain the Resurrection and its importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An actual historical event with historical evidence. - The foundation of our faith. - Proof that Jesus is God and that he overcame evil and death and offers us the new life that he won for us on the Cross.
		X		<p>Explain the meaning of each of the following symbols associated with Easter: Paschal Candle, lamb, Easter lily, etc.</p>
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.
<p>Pentecost</p> <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 <p>This is why Pentecost is called the “birthday of the Church”</p>	X			<p>Pentecost</p> <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 <p>This is why Pentecost is called the “birthday of the Church”</p>
<p>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.</p> <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. 		X		<p>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. Memorize the dates of Holy Days of Obligation and explain how their meaning impacts daily life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary, Mother of God (Jan 1) - Easter (changes every year)

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. She never had original sin and she didn't ever commit a sin. - Christmas (Dec 25)- Jesus is born 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ascension (40 days after Easter) - Assumption (Aug 15) - All Saints Day (Nov 1) - Immaculate Conception (Dec 8) - Christmas (Dec 25)
		X	<p>Explain reverent and faithful observation of Sunday and Holy Days of Obligation.</p> <p>http://www.vatican.va/archive/ccc_css/archive/catechism/p3s2c1a3.htm Paragraph 2189 and following.</p>
<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 		X	<p>Recognize and understand the significance of feast days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasts of the Apostles - Christ the King - Sacred Heart and Immaculate Heart - Holy Family - Corpus Christi - Trinity Sunday - Feast of Guardian Angels - Feast of Archangels - Feasts of the patron of the school and neighboring parishes - Review and celebrate previous feasts
Eucharistic Liturgy			Eucharistic Liturgy
It is a great privilege to go to Mass and receive Holy Communion.			
Going to Mass each Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation is a serious responsibility for all Catholics.	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).			

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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		The Holy Eucharist, who is Jesus, is the center of the Catholic faith.
	X			At Mass, we enter into the worship of heaven; the saints and angels are present, too.
Compare the Mass with the symbolic Jewish Passover meal. Understand that the Last Supper was a celebration of Passover and 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.
Jesus' sacrifice of Himself is greater than any or all of the Old Testament sacrifices.	X			Jesus' sacrifice of Himself is greater than any or all of the Old Testament sacrifices.
As Priest, Jesus offered himself as the Victim Sacrifice for the forgiveness of our sins when he died on the Cross for us.				
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.	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.
Describe essential elements of the liturgy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introductory Rites - Liturgy of the Word - Liturgy of the Eucharist - Concluding Rites 	X			Describe essential elements of the liturgy: <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.

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Recognize the Lectionary and explain how it helps us encounter the Bible.		X		Recognize that the Scriptures we read at Mass are to educate and inspire the whole People of God.
		X		Listening to the Scriptures reverently allows us to follow the life of Christ through Sunday readings and helps us be more like Christ.
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: 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.	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.
The concluding rites include the prayer after communion, the concluding prayer, the blessing, and the dismissal.	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.
		X		The Holy Eucharist is one way that Jesus keeps his promise to “be with you even until the ends of the earth.”
	X			Active participation at Mass means that we participate by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prayers - Hymns - Psalms - Responses - Inner self-offering with Christ to the Father
The Mass is a meal and a sacrifice.		X		At every Mass, we participate in Jesus’ offering to the Father. We can offer our own intentions in union with Jesus’ offering.
		X		The Mass is offered for those who are in purgatory so that they can enter into heaven more quickly.

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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		The effects of receiving Holy Communion are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nourishes us with the Body and Blood of Christ - Unites us more deeply with Christ and His Church - Transforms us and strengthens us to love and serve one another - Takes away venial sin - Strengthens us against mortal sin
The Eucharist nourishes us and strengthens us to follow Jesus.		X		Give examples of how the Eucharist nourishes 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 (water and medicine do not break the fast) - 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.
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 (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).	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.
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.

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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).				
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.				
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).
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.
		X		Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament includes praying in front of the Tabernacle, during Exposition, and at Benediction. The grace from Mass is extended to those who worship and adore Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament.
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.				
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	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

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gospel, bowing or genuflecting when we say 'and became man' during the creed, appropriate sign of peace, singing)				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.
		X	Express and experience that true happiness comes from life with God and virtuous choices.
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.
		X	Find similarities and differences between free will and freedom. http://www.vatican.va/archive/ccc_css/archive/catechism/p3s1c1a3.htm
		X	Recognize conditions which would limit the knowledge, freedom, and choice necessary for a person to be responsible for his or her action.
		X	Begin to identify object, intention, and circumstances as what defines the morality of an action. https://www.avemariapress.com/engagingfaith/2008/04/morality-of-human-acts/
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.
	X		God wants everyone in heaven, but he does not force us into heaven.
Understand the universal call to holiness.		X	Express ways to grow in response to the universal call to holiness. Begin to identify elements of what holiness looks like in their own life.
God has called us to holiness before the foundation of the world and has a plan for us, our vocation.	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	X		Recognize that God gave us the 10 commandments, Beatitudes, Jesus’ Law of Love, and precepts & Church teachings as rules of

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behavior to help us be happy and holy, respecting the dignity of each person.				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. The Examination of Conscience at the end of these guidelines may be a helpful starting place.
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		Exhibit obedience properly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognize that obedience to someone in legitimate authority is obedience to Jesus - recognize that obedience to legitimate authority for Jesus' sake lets us participate in God's wisdom, even when we don't understand - Understand that obedience is in everything but sin. - Discuss the graces that come from obedience - Begin to develop an understanding that you can disagree, but still obey promptly, cheerfully, and completely and that this obedience unites us to Jesus and helps win grace for the world. - Understand that obedience is for adults (to rightful authority and to God) and children.
Exhibit a balanced and healthy obedience.		X		If an authority tells us to do something against God's law, they are not participating in God's authority and we should not follow their rules. (i.e. the government tells us we are not allowed to go to Mass on Sunday or we may kill someone).
Memorize the Beatitudes, outline some ways in which we can live up to their ideals.		X		Discuss ways to live the beatitudes and how to look for the blessings associated with them.
Compare and contrast the Beatitudes with the values of modern day society.	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. It is God's grace at work in us, where we cooperate with him to keep trying to stop doing	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 us, where we cooperate with him to keep trying to stop doing

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things that get in the way of love and do more things to grow in love.				things that get in the way of love and do more things to grow in love.
		X		God calls all people to ongoing conversion
Part of ongoing conversion is to share what you have learned from God in and through the Church with others.	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			Strengthen the practice of making a daily examination of conscience based on the 10 commandments and God’s Law of Love.
Write a personal examination of conscience based on the Ten Commandants and the Beatitudes.	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 judgement of 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, what God knows is right or wrong. It is very important to have a well-formed conscience.	X			A well-formed conscience is one that matches reality, what God knows is right or wrong. 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		Begin to explain natural law. Identify elements of natural law in God’s law, specifically the 10 Commandments.
Demonstrate loving actions.	X			Demonstrate loving actions.

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<p>List and apply the corporal works of mercy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed the hungry - Give drink to the thirsty - Shelter the homeless - Clothe the naked - Visit the sick - Visit the imprisoned - Bury the dead 		X		<p>Explore age-appropriate ways to engage in the corporal works of mercy. Include everyday opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed the hungry - Give drink to the thirsty - Shelter the homeless - Clothe the naked - Visit the sick - Visit the imprisoned - Bury the dead
<p>List and apply the spiritual works of mercy:</p> <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		<p>Explain and explore age-appropriate ways to engage in the spiritual works of mercy. Include everyday opportunities:</p> <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
<p>Discuss the meaning of Jesus' words: "As often as you did it for one of My least brothers, you did it for me."</p>				
<p>Use the two great commandments to judge the actions of persons in Bible stories, films, TV programs, stories, and songs.</p>	X			<p>Use the two great commandments to judge the actions of persons in Bible stories, films, TV programs, stories, and songs.</p>
<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>
<p>Keeping God's commandments and living a life of beatitude are the fundamental signs of our love for God and neighbor.</p>	X			<p>Keeping God's commandments and living a life of beatitude are the fundamental signs of our love for God and neighbor.</p>
<p>Express the importance of respect and love in building strong friendships and acquaintances.</p>	X			<p>Express the importance of respect and love in building strong friendships and acquaintances.</p>
<p>Recognize and value the different gifts and talents of others.</p>	X			<p>Recognize and value the different gifts and talents of others.</p>
<p>Jesus gives us both the command to forgive others, and also the grace and strength to forgive those who have sinned against us.</p>	X			<p>Jesus gives us both the command to forgive others, and also the grace and strength to forgive those who have sinned against us.</p>

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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.
Grace is necessary for salvation.	X			Grace is necessary for salvation.
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
		X		Recognize the power and action of actual grace. Identify times when we need actual grace and develop a habit of asking for actual grace in times of temptation and thanking God for grace given.
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 strong and firm dispositions to do what is good.
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. 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. 	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.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
<p>Explain and apply the 4 cardinal virtues:</p> <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. - Fortitude – helps us do the right thing, even when it is difficult or boring. 	X			<p>Explain and apply the 4 cardinal virtues:</p> <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. - Fortitude – helps us do the right thing, even when it is difficult or boring.
<p>Recognize the steps for good decision-making and procedure for making good moral choices.</p>	X			<p>Recognize the steps for good decision-making and develop a procedure for making good moral choices.</p>
<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>
<p>Discuss how the fruits and gifts of the Holy Spirit help us lead a holy life.</p>	X			<p>Discuss how the fruits and gifts of the Holy Spirit help us lead a holy life.</p>
<p>Obedience to God's Will is part of believing in God.</p>	X			<p>Obedience to God's Will is part of believing in God.</p>
<p>Part of Christian hope is sharing in the Cross of Christ and looking forward to heaven.</p>	X			<p>Part of Christian hope is sharing in the Cross of Christ and looking forward to heaven.</p>
<p>God does not ever stop loving us, even when we sin.</p>	X			<p>God does not ever stop loving us, even when we sin.</p>
<p>There is no sin too big for God to forgive; God's love is always greater than any evil.</p>	X			<p>There is no sin too big for God to forgive; God's love is always greater than any evil.</p>
<p>God hates sin but loves and is patient with sinners. We should also hate sin but be patient with people.</p>	X			<p>God hates sin but loves and is patient with sinners. We should also hate sin but be patient with people.</p>
<p>Discuss the communal aspects of sin.</p>	X			<p>Discuss the communal aspects of sin.</p>
<p>Recognize the need for reconciliation with the community.</p>	X			<p>Recognize the need for reconciliation with the community.</p>
<p>Recognize that a temptation is an invitation to do something wrong.</p>	X			<p>Recognize that a temptation is an invitation to do something wrong.</p>

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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.
		X		Recognize that we never have to sin. There is never a time when temptation must win. By relying on God's grace and doing our best, it is always possible to do the right thing.
Prayer helps us in time of temptation.		X		Develop the habit of prayer in times of temptation.
		X		Begin to recognize times, places, and people around whom we are often tempted and create a plan for avoiding temptation/staying close to God.
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 (including media) that we know or have a pretty good idea may lead us to sin.
		X		Habits of selfishness and moral weakness lead to sin. The fix is to work on building virtue.
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 commission), or choosing not to do good things that you know you should (in deed, by omission).	X			Sin is choosing to disobey God by thinking bad things on purpose (in thought), doing bad things on purpose (in deed by 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 positive or negative feelings (passions) are not good or bad in themselves.	X			Recognize that positive or negative feelings (passions) are not good or bad in themselves.
	X			Develop habits of recognizing emotions, asking God to help direct them, and then choosing right actions.
Recognize that there are two kinds of sins: - Venial (less serious) sins - Mortal (very serious) sins	X			Recognize that there are two kinds of sins: - Venial (less serious) sins - Mortal (very serious) sins

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<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>
<p>Mortal sin is a serious sin.</p> <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. <p>If a person commits a mortal sin, he or must make a good Confession before receiving Holy Communion.</p>	X			<p>Mortal sin is a serious sin.</p> <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. <p>If a person commits a mortal sin, he or must make a good Confession before receiving Holy Communion.</p>
<p>The three conditions for a mortal sin:</p> <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. <p>If a sin is missing at least one of these conditions, then it is a venial sin.</p>	X			<p>The three conditions for a mortal sin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The bad thing must be something serious in itself. - The person must know that the sin is serious when they chose to do the sin. - The person must freely choose to do it anyway. <p>If a sin is missing at least one of these conditions, then it is a venial sin.</p>
<p>Because sin hurts our relationship with God and with others, we need reconciliation with God and with the community.</p>	X			<p>Because sin hurts our relationship with God and with others, we need reconciliation with God and with the community.</p>
<p>Cultivate the ability to forgive and ask forgiveness by following Jesus' words and example.</p>	X			<p>Cultivate the ability to forgive and ask forgiveness by following Jesus' words and example.</p>
<p>Make an act of contrition when we sin.</p>				
<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>
<p>Understand that we love God and care about pleasing him because He loved us first.</p>	X			<p>Understand that we love God and care about pleasing him because He loved us first.</p>

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	X			Recognize that God and his goodness always triumphs over evil and sin.
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Prayer		Prayer	
Theology of prayer		Theology of prayer	
	X		Recognize the power of prayer in our daily lives, as well as the power of prayer in working toward peace and justice.
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.
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.
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		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		Discuss how clinging persistently to prayer helps us overcome difficulties.

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Encourage students to pray to know God's will for their life.	X			Encourage students to pray to know God's will for their life and their vocation.
Attitudes and postures of prayer		Attitudes and postures of prayer		
		X		Encourage a daily time set aside for prayer, especially in the morning and evening.
We should pray many times every day, especially in the morning and evening.		X		Recognize opportunities to pray during the day and during daily activities (e.g. thanking God for a beautiful day, asking God for help in a difficult situation, sharing a funny moment with God, etc.)
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		Describe Mary's faith and humility and recognize their role in forming her as a person of prayer. Understand Mary's role in helping us pray as she did.
- The Holy Spirit helps us to pray.		X		Explore the Psalms and note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That they were prayers that Jesus, Mary, and the saints before us liked to pray - That they are collection of hymns and prayers of the Jewish people - How to use the psalms as prayers - The categories of psalms, which can help us understand what they mean better - Places they are used in Catholic prayer and liturgy.
		X		Become familiar with the "Hear O Israel" in Deuteronomy 6.
		X		Write prayers based on Old Testament Prayers (including psalms, prayers of Old Testament leaders, etc.)
		X		Explore the elements of the Our Father and recognize it as Jesus' way of teaching us to pray.
Demonstrate reverence in prayer.	X			Demonstrate reverence in prayer.
The Holy Spirit helps us pray and teaches us to pray.	X			The Holy Spirit helps us pray and teaches us to pray.

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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 the Holy Spirit and the saints. Special saintly devotion to: Mary, Joseph, patron saint and Guardian Angel.
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.	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.
		X		Recognize that we only worship God. Our devotion to saints is a special love and friendship that brings us closer to God. God shares his love and joy with us through their friendship.
Develop a personal plan of daily prayer.		X		Develop a personal plan of daily prayer. Possible topics to discuss while planning: http://lifeteen.com/blog/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.				
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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		X		Practice simply being in God’s presence and keeping him company. Identify ways that God speaks to us and develop the capacity to listen and hear God in prayer.
Explain and practice the difference between personal and community prayer. Understand the importance of both. Identify communities with whom we pray.	X			Explain and practice personal and community prayer. Understand the importance of both.
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			Practice 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 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.
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"> - Morning Offering - Act of Contrition - Apostles Creed - Nicene Creed 		X		Review previous prayers. Analyze the meaning of and practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Prayer to the Holy Spirit

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act of Faith - Practice of nightly examination of conscience - Act of Hope - Act of Love - Hail Holy Queen - Angelus - Memorare 				
				Become familiar with devotions, such as the First Friday and First Saturday devotions, Divine Mercy Chaplet, etc.
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. Engage in praying the Stations of the Cross.
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. - Explore different ways to pray the Rosary.
List and explain the mysteries of the Rosary.	X			List and explain the mysteries of the Rosary.
Encourage students to daily pray the rosary with attention.	X			Encourage students to daily pray the rosary with attention.
Participate in May Crowning.	X			Participate in May Crowning and other traditional Marian devotions.
Foster devotion to the Holy Spirit.	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.

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Participate in Adoration and Benediction and receive formation on how to pray in Adoration and at Benediction.	X			Participate in Adoration and Benediction and grow in devotion to the Holy Eucharist. Recognize why Catholics participate in Adoration and Benediction.
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. The Church, particularly in the seven sacraments, is the way that God chooses to be present in the world, to encounter and to save His people.
Recognize that the Church is the sacrament of Christ in the world, the visible sign through which God gives grace.	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.
	X		Recognize that the Church is the seed of the kingdom of God beginning now on Earth.
	X		Jesus' mission is lived through the Holy Spirit in the Church, which is His Body (St. Paul called the Church the Body of Christ). The Church is missionary by her nature (see Evangelization under Living as a Christian in Society).
Identify some Eastern Catholic Christian Churches (ex. Maronite, Byzantine Ukrainian, etc.) that are fully Catholic and accept the role of the Pope.	X		Recognize that Eastern Catholic Churches that are in union with the true Church, have different ways of expressing the true faith in their own culture.
Understand that there are some Eastern Christian Churches that do not accept the role of the Pope and are called "Orthodox".	X		Understand that there are some Eastern Christian Churches that do not accept the role of the Pope and are called "Orthodox". They are not in union with the Catholic Church.
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.
	X		Review how to build a strong friendship with other Christians and other faiths, recognizing what we share in common and being honest about differences.
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.	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.

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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 (baptized) 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.
		X		God dwells in the Church, the Body of Christ.
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. (Matthew 28:19)	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. The bishops are the successors of the apostles.	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. Peter, and his successors, the popes, are the visible head of the Church.	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 and a sign of her unity.
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 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 				
<p>Identify saints who helped build God's Kingdom of justice, peace, and mercy on earth.</p> <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 - Bl. Pierre Giorgio Frassati 				
<p>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.</p>		X		Recognize the saints as examples, witnesses of the Faith, and friends in Christ.
<p>God constantly sustains the Church.</p>	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		Explore how the Church is and is called to be a visible sign of unity and bring about peace in the world.
		X		Everyone united to Jesus is united to each other in Jesus.
		X		Explore the visible signs of the Church's unity: one origin, one baptism, one faith, and one unbroken line of apostolic succession, beginning with Peter.
		X		Explore how the Church is Catholic, or universal.
	X			God constantly sustains the Church.
Church in Heaven				Church in Heaven
<p>Identify the saints as friends who live in heaven with God, and who love us and want to help us.</p>	X			Identify the saints as friends who live in heaven with God, and who love us and want to help us.

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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. Recognize Mary as the Mother of God, because Jesus is fully God and fully human.
Understand that Mary never sinned.	X			Understand that Mary never sinned.
Recognize that Mary loves and cares for us, even more than our own mothers.	X			Recognize that Mary loves and cares for us, even more than our own mothers.
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"> - Sts. Jacinta, Francesco, and Bl. Lucia - St. Bernadette of Lourdes - St. Nicholas - St. Thomas Aquinas - St. Bonaventure - St. Joan of Arc - St. Maximilian Kolbe - St. Riccardo Pamuri 		X		Recount the lives of several saints, including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review saints of the past Allow students to lead the discussion and meet new saints.
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.
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

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Purgatory is the final purification of the soul after death and before entrance into heaven to make one perfect for Eternal Life.				
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.”	X			Purgatory is the final purification of the soul after death and before entrance into heaven to make one perfect for Eternal Life.
	X			Our prayers help a person in their purification.
	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 - 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 - 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, leader of the Church worldwide - 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 - Deacons: men who receive Holy orders and assist the priest in his mission.

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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"> - religious sisters, religious brothers – make special promises to God, usually of poverty, chastity, and obedience. - Laity: faithful who are not ordained
		X		Recognize that while the Church is holy, sometimes Catholics do not live up to God’s call. For this reason, we are called to continual reform, renewal, and conversion.
<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>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 must 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>
<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>	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>
<p>Know the name of the Pope, Bishop, and Pastor.</p>	X			<p>Know the name of the Pope, Bishop, and Pastor.</p>
<p>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.</p>	X			<p>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.</p>
<p>In tithing, usually we give 10% or more of our income and resources.</p>	X			<p>In tithing, usually we give 10% or more of our income and resources.</p>
<p>As members of the Church, we learn from and are supported by others who are living the Christian way.</p>	X			<p>As members of the Church, we learn from and are supported by others who are living the Christian way.</p>

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Christians in the World		Christians in the World	
Catholic Social Teaching		Catholic Social Teaching	
		X	Recognize that only by following God’s plan for the world, beginning to freely form the Reign of God, will we come to justice and peace.
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.
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	Explore 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
Use the principles of Catholic social teaching to inform and critique both individual situations and those affecting wider society.	X		Use the principles of Catholic social teaching to inform and critique both individual situations and those affecting wider society.
		X	Identify leadership as God’s call to service.
		X	Cultivate a sense of personal responsibility for one’s own choices and their consequences within the community.
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.
Recognize the Jesus sometimes heals and helps others through us.			
		X	Identify actions, especially those that are popular in contemporary lifestyles, that support or undermine the value of life.

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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.
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.
		X		Recognize that, as Christians, we support laws that cultivate each person's dignity as a free and unrepeatable beloved creature of God. That is why we cannot support abortion or euthanasia.
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.
		X		Show concern for the dignity of all people, especially the most vulnerable (e.g. unborn, elderly, special needs, mentally ill).
		X		Understand that it is every Christian's responsibility to work for justice and to foster world peace, human rights, the sacredness of life, and the alleviation of world hunger and thirst.
		X		Recognize a personal responsibility to, like the prophets, speak out against injustice and work to end suffering.
		X		Recognize Christians' responsibility to keep promises, oaths, contracts and covenants.

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		X		Explore natural law and give examples. Explain that governments must make socially just laws to protect the human dignity and rights of its citizens.
Identify actions, situations, behaviors, and attitudes which are not Christian or which violate human freedom.		X		Explore the Catholic understanding of the common good. State concrete ways to work toward the common good.
Students engage in age appropriate service projects.		X		Engage in choosing and participating in service activities that build up life and show respect for God’s creation.
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		Discuss ways that individuals, families, and parishes can be attentive to others, welcome them, and work to serve them.
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.				
Recognize that it is every Christian’s responsibility to work and pray for a more just world.	X			Recognize that it is every Christian’s responsibility to work and pray for a more just world.
Identify responsibilities and rights of membership in: family, neighborhood, parish, and civil society.	X			Identify responsibilities and rights 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.”
		X		Identify times when Jesus gave his disciples the mission to evangelize. (Eg Mt 28:19, Mk 16:15, Acts 1:8)
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.
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		Describe ways that parishes and families are involved in evangelization.

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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 ways that Catholics can be and are missionaries.
		X		Realize that the core mission of the Church is missionary.
		X		Discuss ways that the Catholic Church continues Jesus' mission from the Father, in the Holy Spirit.
		X		Discuss ways to defend gospel values in our culture, which often disagrees.
Discuss the encouragement needed to live out the mission of giving witness to the 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		Recognize our vocation as a way of sharing in the Church's mission to share the Gospel.
	X			Understand that we need to bear witness to our Catholic faith in our community and society.

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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.
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.	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.			
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
		X	Explain that God wanted human beings to have the liberty to love and choose him freely, so he gives them a free will that he will never coerce.
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.

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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.
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.
Acknowledge that God creates each person as a boy or a girl from the moment of conception.	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.
		X		Understand that God, as our loving Father and creator, teaches us how to use his gift of sexuality through the Church.
Identify how that human body reveals the person.	X			Identify how that 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.
		X		Discuss appropriate responses to the feeling of attraction.
		X		Recognize the negative consequences of inappropriate displays of affection.
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.

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Fifth-Sixth Grade Comparison
Sixth Grade Emphasis

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.
	X			Explore the family relationships of the Old Testament and the effect of their actions on their families and culture. Compare and contrast with events and actions of people in today's families.
		X		Identify elements of healthy, truthful, affirmative, and life-giving friendships. Conversely, identify signs of unhealthy friendships.
		X		Explore the value of strong, healthy friendship, in imitation of Jesus Christ.
		X		Discuss healthy ways to address problems in friendships, seeking to reconcile and show Jesus' love for each other.
		X		In an age-appropriate and sensitive manner, discuss how emotional and physical changes in middle school can affect friendships.
		X		Explain friendship as Christ-like love for another which leads others to Christ.
		X		Understand that truth and communication are important components of healthy friendship.
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		Identify Biblical references that point to God's gift of making our bodies temples of the Holy Spirit.
		X		Unpack the story of creation to support the Catholic understanding of human dignity.
Explain the relationship of modest attire and speech to respect of the body.				

Religion Guidelines

Fifth-Sixth Grade Comparison
Sixth Grade Emphasis

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		Build an appreciation for the beauty and strength of purity and modesty. Identify strong and appealing role models for chastity.
Define guidelines for discerning modest behavior, speech, and dress.	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 choice of movies, TV programs, music, books, magazines, video games, etc., recognizing the need to avoid media that injures human dignity and enjoy media that supports human dignity.
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 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		Recognize chastity as a gift from God, designed to safeguard the purity and modesty of our love, that is guarded by his grace. Modesty in language and dress, prayer, the sacraments, and devotion to Mary help keep chastity strong in our lives.
Discuss the varied ways to preserve purity (unselfish, not-using love) of thought, word, and action.	X			Discuss the varied ways to preserve and strengthen 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		Explain that each relationship of self-giving requires each person to also be in relationship with God.

Religion Guidelines

Fifth-Sixth Grade Comparison
Sixth Grade Emphasis

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.
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 call from God and a special way of loving and serving in the Church.
		X		We recognize God's call to a vocation through prayer, learning about different vocations, and listening to God.
Explain how each vocation, single, married, ordained or religious, builds up the community.	X			Explain and describe how each vocation, single, married, ordained or religious, builds up the community in a unique way.
Marriage is a vocation between a man and woman.		X		Understand that marriage takes its form after the first marriage in the creation of Adam and Eve.
		X		Explain dating as the discernment of marriage with a person.
Discuss the friendship and sacredness of marital love.	X			Discuss the friendship and sacredness of marital love.
		X		Understand marriage as a covenant. Compare it to Old Testament covenants.
Recognize the three marriage promises that a husband and wife make to each other: faithfulness, permanence, and being open to having children.	X			Recognize the three marriage promises that a husband and wife make to each other: faithfulness, permanence, and being open to having children.
Define sexual love as an expression of committed love within marriage and a sharing in God's power to create new life.	X			Define sexual love as a special gift of God to express committed love within marriage and a share 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.
		X		Recognize that family first forms us in our values, religious practices, customs and traditions.

Religion Guidelines

Fifth-Sixth Grade Comparison

Sixth Grade Emphasis

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		Recognize that priests can be diocesan or part of a religious community (religious priests).
Become familiar with different orders of consecrated life. Become familiar with the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.		X		Explore 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.

Religion Guidelines
Fifth-Sixth Grade Comparison
Sixth Grade Emphasis

An Examination of Conscience for Tweens Using the 10 Commandments

1. I am the Lord your God. You shall not have strange gods before me
 - Have I wanted more things, making things more important than God?
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain
 - When I make promises, do I take them seriously?
 - Do I use God's name carelessly or in anger?
 - Do I cuss or use foul language with my friends?
 - Do I use foul language on my technology?
 - Do I use "secret" code words on my iphone or technology that are inappropriate or disrespectful?
 - Do I allow others to use this language in front of me either in person or digitally?
3. Remember to keep holy the Lord's day
 - Did I stay home from church when I could have gone with my family?
 - Have I tried to get a ride to church for mass if I needed one?
 - Have I remembered to pray regularly?
 - Did I spend time with my family on this day?
 - Did I do last minute work today because I was lazy on Friday or Saturday?
4. Honor your father and your mother
 - Do I obey my parents?
 - Do I speak badly about them in front of my friends?
 - Have I done my chores without complaining?
 - Do I show gratitude in word and action to my parents?
 - Have I been disrespectful to teachers or coaches?
5. You shall not kill
 - Do I keep my patience or do I lose my temper?
 - Do I hold grudges and try to get even with others?
 - Have I been unfair to others, especially those who are different than I am?
 - Have I refused to forgive someone else?
 - Have I caused another person to sin?
 - Do I gossip about others (it is still a sin even if what I say is true—if I say it to someone who doesn't have the right to know;--if I say it with the intention of hurting that person)
 - Have I purposely damaged someone's reputation without good reason?
6. You shall not commit adultery
 - Have I failed to show respect for the bodies of others as well as myself?
 - Have I viewed inappropriate images in books, magazines, on my phone, in video games or on TV?
 - Have I listened to inappropriate, impure, or evil music?
 - Have I sent or shared inappropriate images, songs, or messages using my technology?
 - Have I committed impure acts by myself?

Religion Guidelines

Fifth-Sixth Grade Comparison
Sixth Grade Emphasis

- Have I committed impure acts with another person?
 - Do I avoid harmful things like drugs, tobacco and
 - alcohol? Do I avoid doing harmful or dangerous things—for instance in a “dare”?
7. You shall not steal
- Have I taken something that belongs to someone else?
 - Have I “forgotten” to return something that I borrowed?
 - Have I used money responsibly?
 - Am I careful with other people’s property?
 - Do I waste food carelessly?
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor
- Do I play fairly or do I ever cheat at school or games?
 - Have I been honest, truthful and fair or have I lied?
 - Have I hurt someone by what I have said or done?
 - Have I copied someone else’s homework or school work?
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife
- Have I been jealous of friends that someone else has?
 - Have I tried to be kind to others?
- Do I try to control my friends?
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods
- Have I been jealous of the things that my friends have?
 - Have I nagged my parents into buying things because my friends have them?
 - Have I helped others when they needed help?
 - Have I told God “thank you” for the daily blessings I receive?
 - Do I only see what I don’t have, or only notice when I don’t get what I want?

(With revisions and additions by S.M.Faustina). <https://slideblast.com/an-examination-of-conscience-for-tweens-using-the-10-59611a801723dd83161fd776.html>

Remember, a sin is venial (not deadly) if it is NOT serious, or you DIDN'T know it AT THE TIME, or someone else forced you (if someone else forced you, it may not be a sin at all, but you should ask Father for advice on what to do).

A sin is MORTAL (deadly) if it IS serious, I KNEW it when I did it, and I CHOSE to do it any way. [Mortal] sins must be confessed. Some mortal sins I am naturally ashamed of. Other mortal sins I may not feel as ashamed of, but they are still mortal

—
especially serious sins against charity.