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RELIGION CURRICULUM  
DIOCESE OF GAYLORD  
2001-2002

**Mission Statement**  
**Gaylord Catholic Schools**

Every Catholic school in the Diocese of Gaylord  
is committed to providing  
a faith-centered Catholic Education  
rooted in the Gospel,  
evidenced in worship of God  
and  
witnessed in service to others.

## **DIRECTION AND INSTRUCTION REGARDING THE UTILIZATION AND SCOPE OF THIS DOCUMENT**

***Word, Worship, Works*** is the religion curriculum of the Diocese of Gaylord. It is intended for use in the Catholic Schools of the diocese and is meant to be adapted for usage in parish faith formation programs and youth ministry. The essence, spirit and rationale for its application is found in the beginning section entitled, “**The Journey To Faith.**”

This curriculum was created and organized to be in accord with the ***Catechism of the Catholic Church***, with principles of catechesis developed by the National Conference for Catechetical Leadership and with **ACRE** assessments from the National Catholic Education Association. Inclusion of **ACRE** notations in the “K-12 Objectives” section is intended for assessment of individual religious education and/or school programs only.

The provided Glossary of Terms is limited in scope and not meant to be an all inclusive listing. It is intended as a reference aid for Catechists. Catechists should consult other Catholic source material in tune with the ***Catechism of the Catholic Church***.

The effectiveness of this curriculum is to be assessed in a variety of ways:

- 1.) **FOR PARISHES**—As a portion of the Vicar’s “Parish Visitation Questionnaire” for all diocesan parishes.
- 2.) **FOR SCHOOLS**—Utilization of ACRE assessment at the 5<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> grades in all Gaylord diocesan Catholic schools as well as a “local constituency requirement” (Standard XII) of the Michigan Non-Public School Accrediting Association branch of MANS.

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**Word, Worship, Works**  
**The Religion Curriculum**  
**Diocese of Gaylord**  
**2001-2002**

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# Word, Worship, Works

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Diocese of Gaylord  
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## THE JOURNEY TO FAITH

*“Go your ways: behold, I send you forth as lambs among wolves,  
...He that hears you hears Me, and he that despises  
you despises Me; and he that despises Me,  
despises Him that sent Me.  
(Luke 10:3 and 16)*

In understanding the Religion Curriculum of the Diocese of Gaylord and the guiding principles behind it, it is best to view the entire process of Catechesis as a **Journey to Faith**. Our faith life is a journey, and catechizing young people in that lifestyle is a journey also, not a destination. **If there is any single guide for catechists in making curricular decisions (i.e. which principles should be used to make decisions, whether in teaching the school based program or in parish faith formation) it is the message of the Journey To Faith.**

There is a unique chronology to this **Journey to Faith** and two main introductory events from the Old Testament. The initial event centers around Abraham: God revealing himself to Abraham, calling him into a special relationship, and Abraham’s belief and response to God’s call in faith. The second is the Exodus: God intervening for Abraham’s descendants, choosing Moses to liberate His people and Moses leading them to the Promised Land. We look at these Old Testament events as preparing for the Christ Event. This Old Testament structure is prototypical. Even though we appreciate Moses’ encounter with God, his faithfulness to that relationship and God’s ongoing union with him and his people, it is more critical to see the direct parallel to God sending Christ as liberator, leading the people of God to the eternal kingdom. We approach the Old Testament in the context of Jesus Christ bringing the elementary truth to perfection through His transforming teaching—**God continues to call and His people need to respond.**

<b>God’s Call to Abraham→Faith-filled response</b>
<b>God’s call to Moses→Faith-filled response</b>
<b>Christ’s call to all→Faith-filled response</b>

It follows that the **first phase** of catechesis must **begin** with:

### **1) The Initiation into God’s People.**

Therefore our story rightly begins with Abraham and not with Adam and Eve. We introduce the concepts of call and journey between the ages of five and eleven so that kindergarteners through fifth graders are led to an understanding of this aspect of their journey. They learn our story—how we came to be as Church; how we came to be a people of God. It is rich with New Testament and Old Testament reference. It includes story telling as its primary teaching tool. It also incorporates numerous scriptural references.

We introduce the Call of Abraham.<sup>1</sup> The initial experience is that of a loving and caring God - Abraham is called and invited to say “yes.” We then move on to tell the story of Isaac,<sup>2</sup> followed by the story of Jacob<sup>3</sup> and Joseph.<sup>4</sup> We relate to and have an experience of the continuing care of God and continuing allegiance of His people.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Genesis 12

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 21:1-14; 24

<sup>3</sup> Genesis 25:19-28; 27-32; 35; 46-50

<sup>4</sup> Genesis 37; 39-45

<sup>5</sup> Genesis 12, 15, 17, 22, 25:8-11

We follow this with a reflection on the Period of Captivity. It finally is here that we reflect on the Creation Story/stories found in Genesis.<sup>6</sup> They are shared in the context of “How is it possible that we have a loving God even when evil exists in the world.”

The Creation Story and the concept of evil existing in the world despite God’s handiwork lead us to The Exodus Event, The Arrival of the chosen people in the Promised Land, and their life there.<sup>7</sup> It is during this phase also that we have presentation of some of the Major Prophets (Nehemiah, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel. . .;) reflection on faithfulness and unfaithfulness-people cry out and God hears. There are promises of the Redeemer who is to come.

It is at the stage of the journey where we anticipate The Christ Event - as related through Matthew<sup>8</sup> and Luke.<sup>9</sup> Then we teach the call of the Disciples and Christ’s work with them.<sup>10</sup>

Ultimately this work with the Disciples leads us to The Paschal Mystery: Death - Resurrection – Ascension.<sup>11</sup> Through the Last Supper meal Jesus kept His promise to reveal the Father; and He did so both through the perfect sacrifice He made and His foundation of the Church.

During this early formative phase of catechesis we teach our beliefs as contained in the Apostles Creed. Though the Nicene Creed used at Mass is more theologically based, it is far less understandable by children. Knowledge of the Nicene Creed is important. However understanding through the Apostles Creed is ideally a more formative presentation of the Faith. We also concentrate on the Beatitudes and The Great Commandments of Love as the formula for Christian living. For as the Disciples followed Christ, so should all those that believe in Him, including ourselves.

During this period of formation, prayers to be learned include:

- Apostles Creed, Our Father; Hail Mary; Glory Be;
- The Responses prayed at Mass, most notably the Gloria; the Holy, Holy; and various Eucharistic Acclamations.

This represents the appropriate chronology of our story of Redemption. It does not follow a purely historical tradition, but a philosophical one. It is why we do not begin with the Creation story. As Christians and as Catholics, we begin with our relationship with God through Abraham.

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The **second great phase** of our catechetical **Journey to Faith** can be termed:

## **2) Living the Moral Life.**

We must also concentrate on teaching all to be living out the Gospel message of Christ. We are individually responsible for our actions and inactions—positive and negative. We continue to tell our story, but now it is more directed towards our responsibility for Christian living.

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<sup>6</sup> Genesis 1-3

<sup>7</sup> Exodus 1-20

<sup>8</sup> Matt 1-2

<sup>9</sup> Luke 1:26-38 and Chapter 2

<sup>10</sup> Matt 4:18-22; 10; Mark 1:16-20; 3:13-21; 6:7-12; Luke 5:1-11; 6:12-16; 9:1-6; 10:1-16; John 1:35-51

<sup>11</sup> Matt-Chapters 26-28; Mark-Chapters 14-16; Luke-Chapters 22-24; John-Chapters 13-20

It is essential to teach morality based on Scripture, i.e. the Beatitudes<sup>12</sup> and the final judgment scene, as found in Matthew.<sup>13</sup> In continuing the journey, the followers of Jesus would now take over—the beginning of the Church, especially as revealed in The Acts of the Apostles. We teach the Moral Life that the Church called for through the Epistles of Paul. Our mission is to live as the Lord lived. This life mission gets worked out through the sacraments of initiation: Baptism-Confirmation-Eucharist.

We facilitate teaching **Living the Moral Life**, by reflecting on the history of the Church - showing its good and not so good aspects. We highlight saints in certain periods, as well. We actively pursue the development of the order (structure) of the Church: the role of religious men and women and the laity in the history of the Church.

It is at these age (grade) levels that we delve more deeply into the mystery of the sacraments

- Baptism-Confirmation-Eucharist
- Reconciliation - Anointing of the Sick
- Marriage - Holy Orders.

The goals of this period of formation (sixth grade through high school) are to teach and inculcate: **“What skills, habits, knowledge and life-style young people need to be fully developed Christians.”** It is to these grade (age) levels that we teach:

- a) Responsibility for our actions and ourselves
- b) Beatitudes as a guide for Christian living
- c) Last Judgment Scene
- d) Living for justice
- e) Real love/commitment
- f) Preparing for the full development of the human person for his/her role in the adult faith world.

The critical message to impart on our young people is that: “We, with God’s ongoing love, are the creators of our own destiny. We are responsible for what we do—it is not someone else’s fault.” As adults our young people will have to look, reflect and then choose what is the correct thing to do or say.

In addition it is during these years that there needs to be a component teaching the importance of personal prayer and frequent opportunities to experience personal and communal prayer.

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Finally, the five themes to be stressed during both phases of this journey are:

- I. God love us - shown in the calling of Abraham - sign of what is going on in our lives.
- II. Bringing young people up-to-date with the Church through:
  - Lives of the saints
  - Church history
  - Vatican II Documents (especially)
- III. Preparation of youth to be mature adults in the world.
- IV. Teaching the truer notion of what is love using the Thomistic definition:
  - a) Wishing good things for others,
  - b) Doing good things for others,
  - c) Spending one’s life for others.
- V. Development of the Christian person with intention response to the international and national social issues facing our society today.

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<sup>12</sup> Matt 5:1-12

<sup>13</sup> Matt 25:31-46



It would be easy to merely impart knowledge of the faith. Indeed, that is how most of us were taught. However, mere knowledge is not sufficient for conversion. We all recognize from our youth that some very bright students, able to recite verbatim, frequently “pull the A” in Religion class. We also realize some of those same students were not the most faith filled. Knowledge is important. Our young people need to be knowledgeable adults. **However the real significance of catechesis is the way these young people go about living their lives.** By stressing the pilgrim aspect of our “journey to faith,” and by coming from a New Testament perspective, we help all young people to understand the nature of their individual responsibility and destiny with the Lord.

Excerpted from conversations with:

Bishop Patrick Cooney  
Diocese of Gaylord  
July 2001.

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# Diocese of Gaylord

## Belief Statements of Catholic Education

### Sources

**WE BELIEVE** that Catholic education begins with faith that God, in creating, gifted us with life, became one of us in His Son Jesus, and in the Person of His Spirit awaits our response to His unconditional overture of love. Jesus remains with the community He formed, witnessing and sharing the Good News, in every age and with all people, ever yearning for a return of love by a sincere response to conscience by all, called to membership in His Church. It is from this perspective that the educational ministry of the Catholic Community flows.

### Catholic Education

**WE BELIEVE** that education which is Catholic begins, with life, in the heart of the family. Parents, the primary educators, seed and nourish values deeply human, deeply spiritual. Affirmed, treasured, and supported by the loving witness of Christian faith communities, the child continues a lifelong response to God's love by growing and excelling through responsible involvement in the spiritual, ecclesial, academic, cultural and civic concerns of daily life.

### Catholic Schools

**WE BELIEVE** that the Catholic school is sensitive to the mandate of Jesus: "Love one another as I have loved you." This is the goal toward which all Catholic education tends. The school community, in sharing this vision within an atmosphere designed to celebrate and practice love of God and neighbor, is the most effective means available to the Church for the education of youth. This vision motivates self-worth, self-discipline and critical thinking in the search for a moral way of life, and appreciation of our American heritage. With deep concern for their brothers and sisters, young people in the Catholic schools and the parish religious education programs form their personal response in truth, justice and love to God their maker.

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## **GOALS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS DIOCESE OF GAYLORD**

- 1. To communicate the gospel message of Jesus so that those who are called will respond to Jesus the Lord by becoming His active disciples.**
- 2. To provide opportunities to build and experience a faith community**
- 3. To orient students to the responsibility and experience of service because of their membership in the Christian community**
- 4. To provide students with the opportunity of growth in prayer**
- 5. To provide instruction in religious truths and values in such a way that they become an integrated part of the school program**
- 6. To develop a faculty and staff who, by their presence and teaching, model: faith, Christian living, life-long learning and ongoing faith formation**
- 7. To provide an academic program and environment conducive to the optimal development of each student and their ability to practice critical thinking in a secular world**
- 8. To share the factual content of God's call, the coming of Christ and the development of Church**
- 9. To foster in students the desire to knowingly and lovingly respond to God's individual call to union with Him.**
- 10. To become a helping agent for parents in raising responsible and thoughtful Catholic youth.**

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# Profile of a Catholic School Graduate<sup>1</sup>

## *The Catholic School Graduate is:*

### **A faith filled disciple of Christ who is:**

Called by Baptism, *Confirmed in the Holy Spirit*<sup>2</sup>  
and nourished by the Eucharist

*Prepared for the practice of critical thought  
and evaluation of current events*<sup>2</sup>

Active in the Sacramental life of the Church

Centered in Gospel values

Prayerful

### **A Christian Leader who is:**

A decision maker whose conscience is formed by the teachings of the Catholic Church

A witness to the faith

A person of Integrity

Respectful

Committed to justice

Collaborative

A community builder

A steward of the Environment

Active in Parish Life

*A humble servant*<sup>2</sup>

### **A centered well-rounded person who is:**

Self confident

Self disciplined

Open to Growth

Responsible

An active and productive citizen

### **A loving person who is:**

Compassionate

Kind

Forgiving

Appreciative of diversity

Welcoming

A peace filled mediator

Respectful of the talents and ability of others

### **A life-long learner who is:**

Articulate

Creative

Technologically literate

Academically and Spiritually competent

A critical thinker

A problem solver

### **A healthy person who is:**

Respectful of life

Practicing good health habits

Committed to reaching full potential

A good sport

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<sup>1</sup> Used with Permission of the Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio

<sup>2</sup> Additions from the Diocese of Gaylord, Michigan

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## Philosophy of the Religion Curriculum

*Go make disciples of all nations....and teach them to observe  
All the commandments I have given you.  
And know that I am with you always  
Even to the end of time.  
(Matthew 28:19-20)*

The religion curriculum is a means to the fulfillment of this mandate of Christ. It assists in maintaining, practicing and professing the faith (*Catechism of the Catholic Church #84*). The curriculum supports “instruction which is authentic in doctrine and contemporary in presentation” (*To Teach as Jesus Did #107*). The religion curriculum, as the foundation of all other learning, enables the students to relate

all of human culture to the good news of salvation so that the light of faith will illuminate everything that the students will gradually come to learn about the world, about life, and about the human person.  
(*The Religious Dimension of Education in a Catholic School-#1.*)

The religion curriculum links religious education and faith formation. Education in the faith is a process touching the heart as well as the mind. Religious education involves the relation between faith and life, knowledge and practice. Formation in the faith integrates religious truth and values.

The Catholic school is truly unique because it has a two-fold vision—learning and believing. It is a place where young people...become literate in their faith and in a common set of values.  
(*Bishop Anthony M. Pilla, April 28, 1997*)

The message of faith is characterized by Christocentricity, as liberating, ecclesial, inculturated, and comprehensive. (*General Directory for Catechesis #97, 100*). The Word comes alive in a profession of faith and the proclaiming of Christ. Worship of God is manifest in participation in liturgy and service. Service and works on behalf of justice are motivated by following Christ.

Implementation of the religion curriculum presumes the context of the Christian community, a community of faith, hope and love.

This integration of religious truth and values with the rest of life is brought about in the Catholic school not only by its unique curriculum but...by the presence of teachers who express an integrated approach to learning and living...(To Teach as Jesus Did 104)

The religion curriculum makes accessible in age-appropriate forms the teachings conveyed in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. The religion curriculum encompasses not only knowledge but understanding and application. The mind, body, heart and soul—the whole being—must be touched by the learning processes. A reverent regard for each person includes openness to God’s action in the learner. Faith, ultimately, is a free gift of God inspired and nurtured continually by the Spirit of God. A pedagogy of faith

underlines divine initiative...and respect for liberty; values the community experience of faith; is rooted in interpersonal relations and...the process of dialogue; conducts a pedagogy of signs, where words and deeds, teaching and experience are interlinked  
(*General Directory for Catechesis*#145)

The religion curriculum helps to assure that “our Catholic Identity will permeate every aspect of the school climate and program.”

This is a matter of crucial importance today in view of contemporary trends to isolate the religious dimension of existence from other areas of human life. ...The Catholic school has the opportunity and obligation to be unique, contemporary and oriented to Christian service; unique...because its total design and operation foster integration of religion with the rest of learning and living; contemporary...because it enables students to address with Christian insight the multiple problems which face individuals and society today; oriented to Christian service...because is helps students acquire skills, virtues and habits of heart and mind required for effective service:

(*To Teach as Jesus Did*)

*Through Christ to the Father in the Holy Spirit:* With this expression, the *General Directory for Catechesis* emphasizes the Christocentric-trinitarian foundation of all catechesis. This catechesis promotes the kind of relationships that ought to exist among all people, relationships of dignity and equality (*General Directory for Catechesis*, #97 and 100).

In Jesus’ words, signs and works during His life, the disciples had direct experience of the fundamental traits of the pedagogy of Jesus, and recorded them in the Gospels: receiving others, especially the poor, the little ones and sinners, as persons loved and sought out by God...a pressing invitation to a manner of living sustained by faith in God, by hope in the Kingdom and by charity to one’s neighbor, the use of all resources of interpersonal communication, such as word, silence, metaphor, image, example and many diverse signs. (*General Directory for Catechesis* #1831)

Learning by means of the pedagogy of Jesus will enable each student to become a person knowledgeable in the traditions and heritage of Christianity, a person who integrates beliefs and practices and a person who participates actively in the Christian Community in worship and works.

May “the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit” (*2Cor. 13:13*) be with us as we ponder the profound truths of our faith with our students guided by the gifts of knowledge and wisdom. (*Cf. Catechism of the Catholic Church* #1831)

## GOALS OF THE RELIGION CURRICULUM

1. To present those materials and opportunities that enable students to grow in a spirit of discipleship.
2. To develop knowledge, skills and values related to the teachings of the Catholic Church;
3. To develop the three strands of Word, Worship and Works and their relationship to each other;
4. To promote the characteristics of the *Profile of a Graduate of a Catholic School* by fostering growth in each student as

*a faith filled disciple of Christ*  
*a Christian leader*  
*a centered, well-rounded person*  
*a loving person*  
*a life-long learner*  
*a healthy person*  
*a person of Christian initiative;*

5. To make the teachings conveyed in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* accessible in age-appropriate forms;
6. To develop the foundations and supports for life in Christ;
7. To nurture the development of virtues and values supportive of a lived faith.

## Values Context for the Religion Curriculum

The environment and relationships of the classroom should be characterized by Christian virtues, especially

**the theological virtues of faith, hope and love,  
the seven Catholic social teachings,  
the cardinal virtues of prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance,  
compassion,  
kindness,  
forgiveness,  
appreciation of diversity,  
welcoming and inclusiveness,  
reverence for life in all its forms,  
respect for the talents and ability of others,  
peace-filled mediation.**

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# The Three Strands of the Religion Curriculum

The three strands of the religion curriculum are: Word, Worship and Works. They are interwoven throughout the whole of the curriculum. They are the threads through which the tapestry of information, formation and transformation are portrayed. These threads provide unity, continuity, coherence and emphasis. The following list includes major categories developed within each of the strands:

<b>WORD</b>	<b>WORSHIP</b>	<b>WORKS</b>
<b>History/ Tradition</b>	<b>Liturgy/ Sacraments</b>	<b>Community</b>
<b>Creed</b>	<b>Prayer—Communal</b>	<b>Ministry /Christian Living</b>
<b>Scripture</b>	<b>Prayer—Private</b>	<b>Beatitudes/ Commandments</b>



# ARTICULATING THE STRANDS

## SHARING THE FAITH

We have been given a tremendous opportunity to share the faith with our students. In the process of sharing the faith we also share ourselves. In this process, we establish our credentials and credibility, not only as teachers, but also caring people.

It is important that we model how deeply we care about the faith we teach, deeply enough not only to want to share it, but also to live it in our lives. In addition we are to come across as people who care deeply about those with whom we share that faith. It must be unmistakably clear to those we teach that we respect them, appreciate them and love them. Finally, we must come across as people who care deeply about the world in which we live. We see our faith in Jesus Christ as having the most important message imaginable for that world. This is why we feel such an urgency to share the faith. Jesus summed up our mission to the world in this way: “*You are the light of the world...No one after lighting a lamp puts it under a bushel basket, but on a lamp stand, and it gives light to all in the house.*” (Matthew 5:14-15)

## THE WAYS OF UNDERSTANDING Information/Formation/Transformation

The sharing of the faith can happen in different ways. The first way is the **informational** level. This level is primarily concerned with communication of facts or information. The main concern of this level can be summed up in one sentence: **What are the teachings of our faith?** At this level, our role as teacher is much like that of a scientist. Our appeal is mainly to the mind. Our approach, therefore, is impersonal (objective.)

The second approach to faith sharing is the **formational** level. This level goes beyond the communication of information to demonstrating the value that information has for our lives. The main concern of this level can be summed up in the sentence: **What value does this teaching have for us as Catholics in our world?** At this level our role as teachers is much like that of the poet. Our appeal is mainly to the heart. Our approach is therefore personal.

Finally, the third methodology is through the **transformational** level. This level sets religious education apart from all other education. It is the **faith** level. It prepares the student to respond to God’s call, thereby helping students to be a *disciple of Christ*. At this level, our role as teachers may be compared to that of a prophet. Our appeal is mainly to the deepest part of our students, the eternal part of them—the soul. This level can be summed up in one sentence: **Do the students personally accept faith as revelation from God?** Our approach is therefore interpersonal. We say interpersonal because, ultimately, our goal is to encourage an encounter between the students and Jesus Christ.

LEVEL	ROLE	APPROACH	GOAL
Informational	Scientist	Impersonal	<i>Inform the Mind</i>
Formational	Poet	Personal	<i>Move the Heart</i>
Transformational	Prophet	Interpersonal	<i>Touch the Soul</i>

### ***THREE WAYS OF TEACHING***

The three ways of teaching and presenting the faith relate to three very important teaching methodologies that we, as teachers, need to keep in mind. At the *fact* level, we can *examine* the students and grade them. At the *value* level, we can only help them *clarify* their values. And at the *faith* level we can only *invite* the students to encounter Christ.

Informational	<i>We Examine</i>
Formational	<i>We Clarify</i>
Transformational	<i>We Invite</i>

## **The Role of the Teacher**

**The role of the teacher is not only to know the faith and to teach it, but also to be a model of the faith. The teacher of religion complements teaching with witness.**

**Commitment to ongoing formation in the faith is based on the concept of education in the faith as an experience touching the heart as well as the mind. Therefore, the teacher must plan processes that involve the whole person. Learning activities must incorporate cognitive and affective experiences. Activities which involve sign, symbol, images, art and ritual ignite the religious imagination.**

**Teaching of religion should be supported by incorporating the various aspects of intelligence: artistic/special; musical/rhythmical; bodily/kinesthetic; mathematical/logical; verbal/linguistic; interpersonal; intrapersonal; naturalistic and emotional.**

**The teacher should begin with the world of the students and with the intention of helping students expand their world and their vision to a sure and clear Christian vision. The teacher creates the environment of community as context for successful teaching and learning.**

**Comprehensive unit planning organized around the five *Dimensions of Learning* and would include:**

- 1. Developing Positive Attitudes and Perceptions About Learning,**
- 2. Acquiring and Integrating Knowledge,**
- 3. Extending Knowledge,**
- 4. Refining and Using Knowledge Meaningfully,**
- 5. Developing Habits of Mind.**

**However, going beyond the organization of knowledge and content is essential to the process of religious education: processes of sharing faith and experience must be integral. Story-telling, creative imaging and focusing activities, for example, the steps in shared praxis, are indispensable in helping students to claim the faith and act on it.**

Adapted from The Religion Curriculum, 1999 and used with permission of the Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio.

# DIOCESE OF GAYLORD COVENANT OF PARTNERSHIP

(Renewed Annually)

Baptism establishes a child in an intimate personal relationship with Jesus. The child becomes one of His disciples and a member of the community of disciples, the Church. At Baptism, parents, the parish community and the parish's catechists assume together the awesome responsibility to nurture and support the child's growth in this discipleship.

For this reason we, the undersigned parents/guardians and catechists enter into this covenant of partnership, pledging ourselves:

## As Parents/Guardians

- ❖ To model the faith we seek to share with the children entrusted to us
- ❖ To participate regularly in the parish's Eucharist and other community celebrations with our children
- ❖ To provide opportunities in the home for our children to experience family prayer, the celebration of religious and family traditions and works of care and service to others
- ❖ To insure that our children regularly attend classes and other catechetical activities scheduled for them by their parish
- ❖ To participate in the parent sessions as required by their parish
- ❖ To cooperate with our children's catechists and maintain open communication with them

## As Catechists

- ❖ To model the faith we seek to share with the children entrusted to us
- ❖ To treat each child entrusted to us with reverence and Christian concern
- ❖ To prepare ourselves diligently through study and prayer for each session we teach
- ❖ To communicate in a timely way with parents regarding any programs or responsibilities involving them
- ❖ To communicate in a timely way with parents regarding their child's progress, responsibilities, needs and accomplishments
- ❖ To seek feedback from parents and to be responsive to the needs, concerns and suggestions they give us

## As Leaders of the Parish Community

- ❖ To regard the catechetical ministry as one of the parish's central responsibilities
- ❖ To provide an adequate budget and facilities that will insure a top quality program of catechesis for each child
- ❖ To model the faith we seek to share with the children entrusted to us
- ❖ To help each child feel welcomed and valued as a member of the parish community
- ❖ To plan and celebrate parish liturgy with sensitivity to the needs of all age groups, including children and youth
- ❖ To provide opportunities for children and youth to participate with adults in the parish's ministerial and social activities
- ❖ To schedule parish programs and activities with sensitivity to the family and its needs
- ❖ To continue the building of a "friendly and caring" parish community.

We enter this covenant freely and with a firm determination to fulfill our responsibilities.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Parent/Guardian)

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Catechist)

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Parish Representative)

Adapted from Catechesis for the New Millennium, Diocese of Green Bay, 2000.

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# DIOCESE OF GAYLORD

## For Parents

(The following materials are adapted from:

*Sowing the Seeds of Faith*

Produced by the National Council for Catechetical Leadership

As parent or guardian you are called to sow the seeds of faith in your child. In Baptism you covenanted with God to share faith with your child, thus introducing the child to the call to discipleship. The partnership of home and parish/school is the ground for nurturing faith. It is the quality of family life and parish/school involvement, as well as the use of religion textbooks and other resources, that provide the fertile soil in which your child's faith may grow and mature.

Because catechesis differs from other educational ventures, we hope to provide you with some insights into the developmental stages of children with relationship to their stages of faith development and growth. We hope you will find it helpful in "Sowing the Seeds of Faith" in your child.

**"The Kingdom of God is as if someone should scatter seed upon the ground, and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should sprout and grow... ."**

**Mark 4:26**

## **The Young Child** **Ages 3-5**

- ❖ Experiences God's love mainly through parents/guardians and family members such as grandparents, brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles
- ❖ Enjoys discovering the wonders of his/her world
- ❖ Accepts what is taught about God
- ❖ Learns through stories and physical activities: seeing, hearing, touching, training and smelling.
- ❖ Requires a variety of activities to maintain attention
- ❖ Needs to learn in an atmosphere of trust and personal acceptance
- ❖ Forms his/her image of God from the important people in their lives

## **The Primary Child** **Ages 6-8**

- ❖ Forms an image of God from the important people in his/her life
- ❖ Needs to have concepts and facts presented one at a time
- ❖ Experiences God's love through prayer and interaction with others
- ❖ Enjoys song, ritual and humor
- ❖ Needs to learn cooperation with peers
- ❖ Requires a variety of activities due to a short attention span
- ❖ Needs to learn in an atmosphere of trust and personal acceptance

## **The Intermediate Child** **Ages 9-10**

- ❖ Learns faith identity through community customs and traditions
- ❖ Sees God as judge and lawgiver due to their sense of fair play
- ❖ Tends to be conformist and identifies strongly with his/her peer group
- ❖ Experiences the beginnings of sexual awareness
- ❖ Begins to think abstractly and have a longer attention span
- ❖ Is curious and independent
- ❖ Has a wide range of interests

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## **The Young Adolescent** **Ages 11-14**

- ❖ Learns faith identity through experiences of community customs and traditions
- ❖ Is in a period of rapid growth: physical, mental and emotional
- ❖ May experience awkwardness, uncertainty and self-consciousness
- ❖ Changes from a strong interest in the group to an interest in one or two “best” friends
- ❖ Finds peer acceptance more important than adult approval
- ❖ Experiences an increase in sexual awareness
- ❖ Is capable of reflective thinking

### **The Older Adolescent Ages 15-19**

- ❖ Displays a searching faith
- ❖ Is capable of developing a personal spirituality
- ❖ Moves toward critical consciousness: “What do I think and why do I think that?”
- ❖ Establishes a personal identity and independence from parents
- ❖ Changes from a strong interest in the group to one or two “best” friends
- ❖ Establishes sex role identity
- ❖ Experiments with career choices
- ❖ Critiques personal and social values, and develops a personal value system

### **The Adult Believer Ages 20 +**

- ❖ Evaluates information based on lived experience
- ❖ Is self-directed
- ❖ Reacts more positively to information that is readily understandable and usable
- ❖ Is able to ask questions and search for answers
- ❖ Is capable of the fullest expression of faith
- ❖ Expresses faith through service to others
- ❖ Is able to contribute time, talent and treasure to the local community and the community of faith
- ❖ Values ritual and prayer

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**DIOCESE OF GAYLORD**

# RELIGION CURRICULUM

FOUNDATION STRANDS CATECHETICAL COMPONENTS	
WORD=INFORMATION	
History/Tradition	
Scripture	
Creed	
WORSHIP=FORMATION	
Liturgy/ Sacraments	
Prayer—Communal	
Prayer—Private	
WORKS=TRANSFORMATION	
Community	
Ministry/Christian Living	
Beatitudes/Commandments	

## K E Y

**I – Introduction**—Students are exposed to content/concepts

**D – Development**—Content/concepts are revisited and/or explored

**U – Understanding**—Students attain competency level with content/concepts

**A—Application**—Able to articulate or put into action

**WORD – In this print** (Information)

**WORSHIP–In this print** (Formation)

**WORKS–In this print** (Transformation)

*CCC – Catechism of the Catholic Church - paragraphs*

**Denotes National Conference for Catechetical Leadership—Principles of Faith**

**A=ACRE (2001) ASSESSED ITEM.** (ACRE assessments are taken in the fifth, ninth and twelfth grades. An “A” after the “3-5” column means the content is assessed some time during the fifth grade. An “A” after the “6-8” column means the content is assessed in the ninth grade. Etc.)

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## RELIGION CURRICULUM CONTENT GRADES K-12



**Diocese of Gaylord  
2001-2002**

**I. HISTORY OF SALVATION**

**K E Y**

**I – Introduction**  
**D – Development**  
**U – Understanding**  
**A—Application**  
**WORD – In this print (Information)**  
**WORSHIP–In this print (Formation)**  
**WORKS–In this print (Transformation)**  
*CCC – Catechism of the Catholic Church*  
**NCCL Principle of Faith A= ACRE ASSESSED**

**PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:**

- A. Recounts key events of Salvation History
- B. States theology related to salvation
- C. Discusses God’s call to eternal life
- D. Describes obstacles to salvation  
*CCC 51-55, 124, 279-301, 337-349*

**SUBJECT OBJECTIVES:**

**A. SALVATION HISTORY**

*CCC 3, 295*

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
A1. Identifies God’s creation as consisting of the visible and invisible: heavens, earth, angels, human beings and all living things.....	I-D	D-U			
A2. Recognizes that all of creation is interrelated.....	I-D	D-U			
A3. Recognizes creation as the beginning of God’s plan for our salvation.....	I-D	D	D		
A4. Recognizes the presence of good and evil in the world.....	I	D-U			
A5. Describes God’s creation as:					
Good.....	I-D	D-U			
Glory of God.....	I-D	D-U			
An expression of God’s wisdom.....	I-D	D-U			
A sign of God’s presence.....	I-D	D-U			
Gifts of God’s love.....	I-D-U				
A6. Describes signs of God’s presence in the people and events of scripture and history...	I	D	D	D	U
A7. Discusses God’s <b>covenant</b> relationship with Abraham, i.e. <b>the Jewish people</b> .....	I	DA	DA	U	
A8. Recognizes God’s covenant relationship continues throughout history.....		I-D	D		
A9. Describes Jesus as the fulfillment of God’s plan for salvation.....	I	D	D	U	
A10. Discusses God’s unconditional love for <b>all people</b> through Jesus.....	I	DA	UA		
A11. Describes Jesus’ teachings about membership in the kingdom of God.....	I	D	D		
A12. Describes God’s inviting each of us into discipleship and supporting us with His active love.....	I	D	D	D	D

**B. DEFINES SALVATION**

*CCC 302-314, 356-361, 1996-2005, 1023-1037*

B1. Discusses God’s call to be in relationship:					
Know, love and serve God.....	I-D	D-U			
Love one another.....	I-D	D-U			
Respect all creation.....	I-D	D-U			
Share eternal life with God.....	I-D	D	U		
B2. Defines grace as:					
Participation in the life of God.....	I	D	D	D	U
God’s free gift to us.....	I	D	D	D	UA
God’s undeserved help.....	I	D	D	D	U
God’s presence in our life.....	I	D	D	D	UA
B3. Describes God’s power as greater than the power of sin.....	I-D	D	D-U		
B4. Describes Jesus’ life/death/resurrection as conquering sin and death.....	I-D	D	U		
B5. Defines faith as God’s gift.....	I-D	D	U		
B6. Defines the doctrine of:					
Heaven.....	I-D	DA	D-U		U
Hell.....	I	D	D-U		U
Purgatory.....		I-D	D-U		U

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**I. cont’d.**

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
B7. Identifies heaven as a place of happiness.....	I-A				

B8.	Relates the term “Paschal Mystery” (Jesus’ life/death/ <b>resurrection/ascension</b> ) to life	<b>IA</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>D-U</b>	<b>UA</b>
B9.	Identifies the “Paschal Mystery” as God’s saving action accomplished once for all....	<b>I-DA</b>	D		U

**C. RESPONSE TO GOD’S CALL**

*CCC 142-175, 946-948, 989-1004, 1814-1816*

<b>C1.</b>	Discusses faith as God’s call to a personal relationship with God.....	I	D	D		
<b>C2.</b>	Discusses faith as a living belief in God and all God has revealed.....	I	D	D	D	A
<b>C3.</b>	Discusses the required Christian response to God’s gift of faith.....	I	D	D	D	A
<b>C4.</b>	Explains the role of all Baptized persons to share their faith with others.....	I	<b>DA</b>	D-U		
<b>C5.</b>	Responds to guidance to choose good.....	<b>I-D</b>	A	A	A	A
<b>C6.</b>	Names ways of showing love and being loved.....	<b>I-D-A</b>				
<b>C7.</b>	Discovers the Christian concern for the salvation of others.....	I	D	D		
<b>C8.</b>	Discusses inner longing for a final union with God and all our loved ones.....	I	D	D	D	A
<b>C9.</b>	Discusses Jesus’ call to build up the kingdom of God.....	I	D	D		A
<b>C10.</b>	Discusses Jesus’ second coming/final judgment/resurrection of the body/fulfillment		I	D	D	A

**D. OBSTACLES TO GRACE/SALVATION**

*CCC 1846-1869, 385-412, 1440-1449, 1730-1748*

<b>D1.</b>	Discusses the need to grow continually in the knowledge and love of God.....	I	D	D		
<b>D2.</b>	Explains God’s abundant love as a calling of sinners to new life.....	I	D	D		
<b>D3.</b>	Describes Original Sin.....	I	D	D	D	D
<b>D4.</b>	Identifies sin as:					
	Unloving choices that turn us away from God and creation.....	I	<b>DA</b>	D-U		
	A broken or weakened relationship with God.....	I	<b>DA</b>	D		
	A condition of our society.....	I	D	D		
	A failure to love, whether by action or by inaction, both personally and socially.....			I	<b>DA</b>	D
<b>D5.</b>	Defines personal sin as:					
	* Failure to love God and others.....	I	<b>DA</b>	<b>UA</b>	A	<b>AA</b>
	Free and deliberate violation of God’s moral law.....	I	<b>DA</b>	D		
	Knowingly choosing to do what offends God.....	I	D	<b>DA</b>	A	<b>AA</b>
<b>D6.</b>	Defines and discusses degrees of sinfulness:					
	Venial sin.....	I	D	D-U		
	Mortal sin.....	I	D	D-U		
<b>D7.</b>	Defines social/corporate sin.....		I	D	D	D
<b>D8.</b>	Identifies: atheism, heresy, schism.....			I		
<b>D9.</b>	Discusses Original, personal and social sin as an obstacle to experiencing the fullness of the Kingdom of God.....				I	
<b>D10.</b>	Distinguishes between sin and temptation.....	I	D	D		
<b>D11.</b>	Recognizes the need for reconciliation with God and others.....	I	D	D		
<b>D12.</b>	Recognizes the need to express sorrow.....	<b>I-D-A</b>				
<b>D13.</b>	Describes Christian love as involving a life patterned on Jesus.....	I	D	D		
<b>D14.</b>	Recognizes that following Jesus is not always easy and can be demanding.....	I	D	D		

**II. REVELATION**

<b>K E Y</b>
<b>I – Introduction</b>
<b>D – Development</b>
<b>U – Understanding</b>
<b>A—Application</b>

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. States theology of revelation.
- B. Describes major elements of God’s self-revelation
- C. Develops appreciation for God’s self-revelation
- D. Develops appreciation for God’s revelation in Church tradition

### SUBJECT OBJECTIVES:

#### A. MEANING OF REVELATION

*CCC 51-55, 142, 364*

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
A1. Identifies revelation as God’s communication:					
Of divine truth.....		I	D		
Of the mystery of God’s love.....		I	D		
Of God’s design for the world.....		I	D		
A2. Describes God’s self-revelation as reaching its fullest expression in the Incarnation..		I	DA		
A3. Identifies God’s self revelation as being found:					
In creation.....	I-D	D	D		
In scripture.....	I-D	D	D		
In the faith community.....	I	D	D		
In the teachings of the Church.....	I	D	D		
In the laws of the Church.....	I	D	D		
A4. Identifies scripture as the inspired Word of God.....	I	I-D	D		
A5. Discusses revelation as the unfolding of the mystery of God.....		I	D		
A6. Discusses revelation as the unfolding of God’s plan for salvation.....		I-D	D		
A7. Discusses revelation as God’s call to us to respond to His love.....		I	D		
A8. Identifies Sacred Scripture as a principle source of revelation.....	I	D	D		
A9. Identifies Sacred <b>Tradition</b> as a principle source of revelation.....		I-D	DA		A

#### B. ELEMENTS OF GOD’S SELF-REVELATION

*CCC 59-65, 232-267, 282, 301*

B1. Describes God as a personal God intimately involved in the lives of His people.....	I	D	D	D	U
B2. Describes God as Creator of Heaven and earth, Redeemer and Sanctifier.....	I-D	U			
B3. Describes God as creating the universe out of nothing.....	I	D	D		
B4. Describes God as all holy, wise, just, loving, true, faithful, merciful, forgiving and present everywhere.....	I-D	D	D-U		U
B5. Describes God as Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit.....	I	D-UA			
B6. Describes the Father as revealed by Jesus as Abba.....		I	D-U		
B7. Describes God’s reign as already present in the appearance of Jesus, awaiting completion when He returns.....			I	D	U
B8. Identifies the Father as Creator.....	I	D-U			
B9. Identifies the Son as Savior (God/man).....	I	D-U			
B10. Describes Jesus as Word made flesh, fully divine and fully human.....		I-D	D-UA		A
B11. Can grasp how the Spirit’s presence is like parents who are there but cannot always be Seen.....	I-A				
B12. Begins to experience peace, joy and hope as signs of the Spirit’s presence.....	I-D	D	D-U		
B13. Identifies the Spirit as one who helps us, makes us holy, guides us, inspires us and makes us one.....	I	D	AA		
B14. Identifies the Spirit as one with the Lord and giver of life.....		I	D-U		
B15. Recognizes the Spirit as Reconciler, Unifier, and Sanctifier.....		I	D-U	U	
B16. Explores the various images of the Holy Spirit, i.e. Reconciler, Unifier, Sanctifier.....		I	D	A	
B17. Recognizes the Spirit as one Who continues the work of Christ and Who builds up and animates the Church.....		I	D-U		
B18. Understands the role of the Holy Spirit in moral decision making.....		I	D-U		
B19. Identifies and can discuss the elements of the Mysteries of the Faith					
Incarnation.....		I	DA	D	A
Trinity.....		I	DA	D	A
Immaculate Conception.....		I	D	D	A

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#### II. cont’d.

#### C. UNDERSTANDING OF GOD’S SELF-REVELATION

*CCC 54-67, 358, 74-79, 80-83, 126, 101-108, 121-133*

K – 2    3 – 5    6 – 8    9 – 10    11 – 12

C1.	Discusses Scripture as helping us reach a deeper understanding of life and faith.....	I	D	A		
C2.	Reads and discusses selected Scripture passages					
	Genesis					
	Exodus					
	Matthew 5:1-12.....	I	D	U		
	Matthew 16:13-20.....	I	D	D-AA		
	Matthew 25:31-46.....	I	DA	D-A		
	Mark 12:28-34.....	I	D	D-AA		
	(SEE “Addendum of Essential Scriptural References”)					
C3.	Retells the major stories and themes in the Old Testament:					
	God’s love for creation.....	I	D	U		
	* Our responsibility for creation as stewards of God.....	I	D	A		
	Abraham and the chosen people.....	I-D	D-U	A		
	Exodus and the Promised Land.....	I-D	D-U			
	Moses receives Ten Commandments.....	I	I-DA	D		
	Continuing covenant with the Jewish nation.....		I-D	D		
	Judges/tribes.....		I-D	D		
	Kings.....		I-D	D		
	Prophets.....		I-D	D-U		
	Babylonian exile.....		I-D	D		
C4.	Relates the study of the New Testament as the fulfillment of our salvation through Jesus Christ.....	I	D	D		
C5.	Recognizes Christ, the second person of the Trinity, Who opens the way to the fullness of life through His resurrection.....		I	D-U		
C6.	Retells major events and themes of the New Testament:					
	Birth of Jesus.....	I	D-UA			
	Life/ministry of Jesus including His teachings.....	I	DA	D		
	Sermon of the Mount.....	I	D	D	U	U
	The Last Judgment Teaching.....	I	D	D	U	U
	Miracles and parables.....	I	D	D		
	The Vine & Branches.....	I	D-UA			
	The Good Samaritan.....	I	DA	D-U		
	The Prodigal Son.....	I	DA	D-UA		U
	Institution of the Mass at the Last Supper.....	I	D	D-UA		U
	Passion and death of Jesus.....	I	D	D		U
	<b>Resurrection</b> and <b>Ascension</b> of Jesus.....	I	DA	DA		U
	Coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.....	I	DA	DA		U
	Missionary activities of the Apostles.....	I	DA	D		U
	Formation of Christian communities by which Church is established.....	I	D	D		U
C7.	Recognizes theological ideas and truths which emerge from the biblical stories					
	Creation and fall stories.....			I-D	UA	
	Patriarchs and Matriarchs, Moses/Exodus and forming of Israel.....			I-D	U	
	Rise and Fall of the Monarchy, Prophets and the Exile.....				I-D	
	Life-death- <b>resurrection</b> , ministry and message of Jesus from the Gospels..		I-DA	DA	D-U	U
	Birth of the Church in Acts, Pauline and Catholic Letters.....		I-D	D	D-U	U
	Culmination of Salvation History in the Book of Revelation.....				I	D-U
C8.	Recognizes Jesus, the second person of the Trinity, who redeems us by His death on the cross.....		I	D-U		
C9.	Names and recognizes the Bible as revealing God..		I-D			
	Beginning with creation and the covenants of the Hebrew Scriptures.....			I-D	D	U
	Fulfilled in Jesus Christ.....			I-D	D	U
	With the Church continuing to grow in understanding what God has revealed				I	D-U
C10.	Finds Scripture references by book, chapter and verse.....	I-D	D-U			
C11.	Finds geographic locations of major events in Scripture.....		I-D	D-U		U
C12.	Identifies the Bible as a collection of Sacred books as has been determined by the Magisterium of the Church.....		I	D		U
C13.	Displays reverence for the Bible as a special book.....	I-D-A				U

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**II. cont’d.**

C14.	Describes the Bible as:	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
	The Word of God.....	I-D	A	U	A	

	Various forms of literature.....		I	DA			
	A collection of oral traditions.....		I	DA			
	Having a variety of <b>inspired</b> authors.....	I	D	DA	D-U	A	
	Being written over a long period of time.....		I	D			
C15.	Describes various Jewish customs, e.g., seder, prayers, songs.....	I	D	D			U
C16.	Reconstructs Scripture's time-line.....		I	D			
C17.	Identifies important women and men of Scripture.....	I	D	D			U
C18.	Explains the division of the Bible into Old Testament (Hebrew Scriptures) and New Testament (Christian Scriptures).....	I	D-U				
	Pentateuch, Historical Books, Writings, Prophets (OT).....		I-D	U			
	Gospels, Acts, Letters, Revelation (NT).....		I-D	U			
C19.	Explains the writing of the New Testament during the Apostolic Age.....				I-D		D-UA
C20.	Understands the context of the New Testament writers.....				I-D		D-UA
C21.	Identifies books of the Bible.....	I	D	D			
C23.	Identifies books of the Bible by abbreviation.....		I	D			U
C24.	Identifies the Evangelists (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John).....	I	D-UA		D		UA
C25.	Uses basic tools to help understand the Bible						
	Biblical dictionary.....				I-D		U
	Biblical concordance.....				I-D		U
C26.	Retells accounts of the early Church from Acts of the Apostles.....	I	D	D-U			UA
C27.	Lists the characteristics of the early Christian communities in the Acts of the Apostles		I-D	D-U			U
C28.	Discusses the purpose and origin of the Epistles (letters).....		I	D	U		U
C29.	Discusses the need for continued study to gain a deeper understanding of Scripture..		I	D			U
C30.	Understands the structure and themes of the Old Testament and New Testament and their relevance today.....		I	D	D		U
C31.	Becomes familiar with basic biblical themes and concepts						
	Biblical theses of salvation history such as chosen people, reign of God....	I	D	D	D		U
	Biblical concepts such as sin, salvation, repentance, redemption, call, Covenant.....		I	D	D		U
C32.	Discusses "fundamentalism" and the need for understanding literary form.....			I-D			U
C33.	Can differentiate between a Catholic and a "fundamentalist" approach to Scripture						
	Catholics view individual biblical texts within the whole of the biblical storyline.....				I		D
	Catholics avoid using the Scripture as "proof texts".....				I		D
	Catholics acknowledge and adhere to the Church's tradition and teaching of Sacred Scripture when teaching the Bible.....				I		D
C34.	Appreciates the literary character and historical context when reading biblical texts						
	Major biblical literary forms such as history, saga, poetry, myth, wisdom, Letter, parable, Apocalyptic.....			I	D-U		U
	Historical and cultural contexts such as pre-exilic Judaism, Diaspora and Palestinian Jewish Christians.....				I-D		

## D. GOD'S REVELATION IN CHURCH TRADITION

CCC 85-95, 185-197, 888-892

D1.	Defines:						
	Official Church documents.....				I-D		U
	Dogma.....				I-D		U
	Doctrine.....				I-D		U
	Encyclical.....				I-D		U
	Canon Law.....				I		D-U
	Theology.....				I		D-U
D2.	Lists the principal Precepts of the Church.....		I-D		U		
D3.	Discusses need for continued study to gain a deeper understanding of Church Tradition				I-D		
D4.	Distinguishes between <b>Tradition</b> as teaching authority of the Church and our tradition of legends, pious practices, personal devotions, etc.....				I-DA		U
D5.	Describes Sacred <b>Tradition</b> as the ongoing work of the Church to bring God's revelation to the world.....				I-DA		U
D6.	Describes the Magisterium, the teaching authority of the Church.....				I-DA		A
D7.	Identifies the Apostles' Creed as the summary of the principle doctrines of the Church.	I	DA	D			U
D8.	Names the statements of belief found in the Apostles' Creed.....		I-DA	D			U
D9.	Discusses basic doctrines of the Church as expressed in our Creed (Apostles/Nicene)	I	DA	D			UA

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## III. JESUS

<b><u>KEY</u></b>	
<b>I</b>	<b>– Introduction</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>– Development</b>
<b>U</b>	<b>– Understanding</b>

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. Describes the mission and identity of Jesus
- B. Describes the ministry and teaching of Jesus
- C. Identifies key events in Jesus' life
- D. Explains the meaning of the titles of Jesus

## SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

### A. MISSION AND IDENTITY OF JESUS

CCC 422-478, 484-507, 901-913

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
A1. Explains Jesus' relationship with His Father.....	I	DA	D	D-U	
A2. Describes Jesus as the greatest sign of God's love.....	I	D-U			
A3. Sees ways of relating to Jesus today.....	I	D	D-U	U	U
A4. Identifies the Paschal Mystery as Jesus' life, death, Resurrection, Ascension and the sending of the Holy Spirit.....		I-DA	DA		UA
A5. Explains that Jesus shares the power of his resurrection with us by sending the Holy Spirit.....	I	D	D-U	A	U
A6. Sees that through Jesus, God established a relationship of particular intimacy with us.....	I	D	D-U		
A7. Identifies Jesus as a human person, born of the virgin Mary, as a mystery of our faith.....	I	D-U	A		U
A8. States that Jesus brings new life and hope.....	I-A				
A9. Describes how, through Jesus, we share in God's life.....	I	D	D		
A10. Describes Jesus as the ultimate model of what it means to be human, and all God wants us to be.....	I	D	D		U
A11. Describes Jesus Christ as truly God and truly human.....	I	D	U		U
A12. Identifies Jesus as Divine and as God's only begotten Son.....	I	D	D		U
A13. Identifies Jesus as human and like us in every way except sin.....	I	D	U		
A14. Describes Jesus as one totally open and responsive to God's will.....	I	D	D		
A15. Sees Jesus as a model of a completely faithful person.....		I	D	D-U	
A16. Describes Jesus as one through Whom all are reconciled to the Father.....		I	D		
A17. Identifies Jesus as one who invites all to continuing conversion and growth in faith.....			I		
A18. Discusses how Jesus revealed God as our loving Father.....	I	D	D		
A19. Describes Jesus as the New Covenant, the bond between God and the human family.....			I-D		
A20. Recognizes Jesus as the one who enables us to call God our Father.....	I	DA	U		
A21. Describes Jesus' command that we strive to love each other as God loves us.....	I-D	A			
A22. Describes Jesus as continuing to be human as well as divine after His Resurrection And Ascension.....			I		
A23. Identifies the three aspects of Jesus' ministry: celebrating the Sacred Mysteries (Priest), proclaiming God's Word (Prophet), serving the people (King).....		I	D		
A24. Recognizes Jesus as teacher, storyteller and prophet.....		I-D	D-U		

### B. MINISTRY AND TEACHING OF JESUS

CCC 514, 543-570, 1716-1729

B1. Describes Jesus as one who proclaims the Kingdom of God (central mission).....	I	D	DA		
B2. Explains how Jesus proclaims the Kingdom of God.....	I	D	D-U		
B3. Describes Jesus as one who reaches out to all, showing special concern for the poor, the weak and the suffering.....	I	D	U		
B4. Lists the Beatitudes.....		I-D	U		
B5. Discusses how the Beatitudes are to be lived.....		I-D	D	D	D-A
B6. Illustrates how Jesus teaches us to live according to The Great Commandment, the Beatitudes and the Last Judgment scene (Matt 25).....	I-D	D	D-U		
B7. Explains Jesus' purpose for using parables in His teaching.....	I	D	U	D	A
B8. Identifies Jesus as one who reveals God's love and forgiveness for every person.....	I	D	U		
B9. Demonstrates how Jesus' life and teaching reveals God's compassion.....	I	D	D-U		
B10. Describes Jesus as one entrusted with the message and the ministry of Reconciliation.....	I	D	D		
B11. Identifies Jesus as one who teaches us that love of God and love of neighbor cannot be separated.....	I	D	A		
B12. Identifies The Great Commandments as the core of Jesus' message.....	I-D	DA	U		

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### III. cont'd.

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
B13. Discusses the meaning of Jesus' parables.....	I	D	D		
B14. Describes a miracle as an action of Jesus revealing God's love and power at work.....					

	in our lives.....	I	D	D	
B15.	Associates Jesus' healing miracles with Reconciliation and the Forgiveness of Sins.....		I	D	
B16.	Explains that Jesus atones for our sins in His suffering and death.....	I	D	D	
B17.	Explains that the Risen Jesus sent the Spirit who guides the Church and individuals into truth and new freedom.....	I	D	D	<b>A</b>

**C. KEY ELEMENTS OF JESUS' LIFE**

*CCC 484-507, 571-618, 624-679, 687-701*

C1.	Tells the story of the Nativity.....	<b>I-U</b>				U
C2.	Tells the story of the Presentation in the Temple.....	<b>I-U</b>				U
C3.	Tells the story of the Finding in the Temple.....	<b>I-U</b>				U
C4.	Describes the beginning of Jesus' public life/ministry—Baptism of Jesus.....	I	D	D		U
C5.	Discusses Jesus' calling of His disciples.....	<b>I-D</b>	D	D		U
C6.	Tells the story of Jesus teaching His disciples to pray.....	I-U	<b>A</b>			
C7.	Describes Jesus' entry into Jerusalem/Palm Sunday.....	I-D	D	D		U
C8.	Describes the Last Supper/Holy Thursday.....	<b>I-D</b>	D	D		U
C9.	Describes the suffering and death of Jesus/Good Friday.....	<b>I-D</b>	D	D		U
C10.	Discusses the Resurrection/Easter Sunday.....	<b>I-D</b>	<b>DA</b>	D		U
C11.	Discusses Jesus' return to the Father/Ascension.....	I	D	D		U
C12.	Tells the story of the sending of the Spirit/Pentecost.....	I	D	<b>DA</b>		U
C13.	Describes the historical and social world of Jesus.....		I	<b>D</b>		U

**D. TITLES OF JESUS**

*CCC 430-442, 450-455, 102, 65, 901-913*

D1.	Describes the meaning of the titles:					
	Christ.....		I	D		
	Lord.....		I	D		
	Son of God.....	I	D	D		
	Son of Man (referring to humanity).....		I	D		
	Messiah.....	I	D	D		U
	Emmanuel.....	I	D	D		U
	Son of David.....	I	D	D		U
	Suffering Servant.....			I-D		
D2.	Describes the meaning of the titles:					
	Priest.....		I	D		
	Prophet.....		I	D		
	King.....	I	D	D		
D3.	Describes the meaning of the titles:					
	Word of God.....			I-D		
	Lamb of God.....		I	D		
	Redeemer.....	I	D	D		
	Savior.....	I	D	D		

**IV. CHURCH**

<b>K E Y</b>
<b>I – Introduction</b>
<b>D – Development</b>
<b>U – Understanding</b>

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. Describes the Mission of the Church
- B. Explains membership in the Church
- C. Identifies images of the Church
- D. Describes the structure of the Church
- E. Recalls important events in Church History
- F. Tells about the Church's relationship to other churches and the unchurched
- G. Explains Mary's role in the Church
- H. Explains the saints' role in the Church

## SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

### A. MISSION OF THE CHURCH

CCC 748-757, 797-798, 813-822, 830-838, 849-862

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
A1. Identifies Church as a gift of God's love.....	I	D	D		
A2. Identifies role of the Church to bring about the Kingdom of God in this world.....	I	D	D	D	DA
A3. Explains that all members are called by Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist to proclaim and share the Good News among all nations and cultures (Evangelization)	I	D	DA		A
A4. Can feel a sense of belonging to a Church as a family.....	I-D	D-U			
A5. Explains Church as a community of believers united in Christ.....	I	D	D		U
A6. Recognizes the Church community as the light of Christ and servant to the world....		I-D	D-U		
A7. Explains Church as led by the Spirit in its journey to the Father.....	I	D	D	D	D
A8. Explains the missionary nature of the Church.....	I	D	DA		UA
A9. Recognizes and explains the Marks of the Church: One/unity, Holy, Catholic/universal, Apostolic.....	I	D	D-UA		UA
A10. Recognizes some of the images Jesus used to tell about the nature of the Church.....	I	D	D		
A11. Recognizes the need for faithfulness to Christ's Teachings.....	I	D	D		
A12. Describes Church as a community of believers with unity of faith amidst a diversity of gifts, peoples, cultures and ways of life.....		I	DA	D	D-UA
A13. Identifies various ways people actively participate in a parish community of faith...	I	D	D-UA		

### B. CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

CCC 781-786, 831-838, 914-933, 944-945

B1. Explains Church as:					
Family.....	I-D	D	D	D	U
Local Community (Parish—Diocese).....	I	D	U		U
World Community (Universal).....	I	D	U		U
B2. Recognizes Church as a community of believers called to proclaim the teachings of Jesus to all people.....	I	D	U		A
B3. Explains Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist as the beginning of our membership in the Church.....	I	D-U			
B4. Identifies Church members as People of God.....	I	D-U			
B5. Defines Catholic Church as the People of God fully participating in the Sacramental Life		I-D	D		
B6. Describes faith as a personal response to God's call, leading to an active <b>discipleship</b> ..		I-D	DA	D-U	

### C. IMAGES OF CHURCH

CCC 776-786, 831

C1. Identifies the Church as:					
Mystical Body of Christ.....			I-D		
The Community of God's people.....	I	D	D-U		
Guide in our journey to union with God.....			I-D		
Sign of the Kingdom.....			I-D		
C2. Describes the Church using:					
Traditional biblical images such as Body of Christ, Bride of Christ.....				I	D
Vatican II themes such as Mystery, People of God, Pilgrim Church.....				I	D
Various models of Church.....				I	D

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## IV. cont'd.

### D. CHURCH STRUCTURE

CCC 771, 815-816, 861-933, 1203, 1399, 2036-2038

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
D1. Recognizes the hierarchical structure as operative in the Church.....	I	D	D		U



D2.	Identifies the hierarchical structure of the Church as : Laity (and Professed Religious), Deacons, Priests, Bishops (and Cardinals,) Pope.....	I	D-UA			U
D3.	Describes the role of:					
	Laity (and Professed Religious).....	I	D	D	U	
	Deacons.....	I	D	D		U
	Priests.....	I	DA	D		
	Bishops (and Cardinals,) Pope.....	I	DA	D		
D4.	Explains the election of a Pope.....			I		D-U
D5.	Discusses Church authority.....		I	D		
D6.	Discusses Magisterium/Infallibility.....			I-DA		D-U
D7.	Names specific Church Leaders: Pope, Bishop, Pastor, Pastoral Administrator.....	I	D-U			U
D8.	Recognizes Vatican City as the Religious Center of the Catholic Church.....		I	D		
D9.	Explains Rites: Roman and Eastern.....			I-D	D	U
D10.	Defines Councils, Conclaves, Synods.....			I	D	D
D11.	Recognizes various ministers of Church ministries (Lay ministers, Eucharistic ministers).....	I	D	D-U		
D12.	Names the different ministries in the Church and in the world as a response to a call from the Holy Spirit.....		I	D-U		

## E. CHURCH HISTORY

CCC 758-769, 857-862

E1.	Associates Church History with history of civilization.....			I		D-U
E2.	Associates Pentecost with the birth of the Church.....	I	D-U			
E3.	Is familiar with the formative events of the Church beginning with the mission and ministry of Jesus and sending the Spirit.....		I	D	D	U
E4.	Identifies the influence of the Holy Spirit throughout the Church's history.....		I	D	D-U	
E5.	Identifies specific characteristics of the Early Church, Dark Ages, Middle Ages, Periods of conflict, Missionary Church in America, present Universal Church.....			I-D		U
E6.	Is familiar with the mission of the apostles, the <b>witness of the martyrs</b> and the growth of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire.....		I	DA	D	U
E7.	Understands the challenge posed by the intellectual, political and social changes encountered by the Church including:					
	<b>Persecutions</b> , wars and political revolutions.....					I-DA
	Encounters with other religions and cultures.....					I-D
	Philosophical and scientific developments.....					I-D
E8.	Lists important leaders and events in the Church.....			I-D		D
E9.	Recognizes each person as a pilgrim on a spiritual journey.....	I	D	D		
E10.	Identifies major Councils: Jerusalem, <b>Nicea</b> , Constantinople, Ephesus, Chalcedon, Florence, Trent, <b>Vatican I &amp; II</b> and the formation of Creeds.....			IA	D	UA
E11.	Can identify the basic purpose and details of Vatican II.....				I-D	DA
E12.	Discusses missionary activities world-wide.....	I	D	D		
E13.	Appreciates the rich spiritual, cultural and intellectual heritage of the Catholic Church marked by:					
	The writings of theologians.....					I-D
	The devotions of various peoples.....					I-DA
	The diversity of religious art, architecture and music.....			I	D	DA
E14.	Is aware of key concepts and key people of the following periods:					
	Early Church (1 <sup>st</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup> century).....					I-D
	Middle Ages (10 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> century).....					I-D
	Reformation (16 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> century).....					I-DA
	Enlightenment (18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century).....					I-D
	Modern Church (20 <sup>th</sup> century).....					I-D
E15.	Appreciates the impact of the Great Schism and of the Reformation on present-day Christianity:					
	Understands causes of the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches.....					I-D
	Understands the factors leading to the Reformation in various countries and the positions of the major reformers.....					I-D
	Is aware of how other churches differ from the Catholic Church, appreciates how much is held in common and understands Catholic teaching regarding ecumenism.....			I-DA	D	D-UA

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## IV. cont'd.

### F. ECUMENISM / INTERFAITH DIALOGUE

CCC 813-822, 841

F1.	Shows Christ-like respect for the dignity all people regardless of background.....	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
		I	D	D-A		U

F2.	Describes prayer and work for unity among Christian Churches.....			I				D-U
F3.	Discusses Islam as sharing our faith in the One God .....			I-D				U
F4.	Discusses the Jewish heritage as related to Christianity.....	I	D	D				U
F5.	Explains why the Catholic Church should be involved in ecumenical and interfaith dialogue.....			I				D-U
F6.	Describes the beliefs and faith traditions of the major Christian Churches—their uniqueness and what they share in common with the Catholic Church.....			I	D			D-U
F7.	Describes the beliefs and faith traditions of the major non-Christian Churches—their uniqueness and what they share in common with the Catholic Church.....			I	D			D-U
F8.	Discusses the Catholic Church as containing the fullness of the Church that Christ founded.....			I				

## G. MARY’S ROLE

CCC 487-507, 964, 975, 2673-2677

G1.	Recognizes Mary as:							
	Mother of Jesus.....	I-U						U
	Mother of God.....	I-U		A				U
	Mother of the Church.....	I	DA	D	D			D
	Mother of all.....	I-U						
G2.	Recognizes Mary as the perfect model of a Christian:							A
	Model/witness of obedience.....	I-D	DA	D-U				
	Model/witness of prayer.....	I-D	DA	D-U				
	Model/witness of faith.....	I-D	DA	D-U				
	Model of holiness.....	I-D	DA	D-U	U			U
G3.	Tells the story of:							
	Annunciation.....	I-D	U					
	Visitation.....	I-D	U					
	Immaculate Conception (Mary’s sinlessness).....		I-DA	D				A
	Assumption (Mary taken to Heaven, body and soul).....		I-DA	DA				U
G4.	Retells accounts of apparitions of Mary: Fatima, Lourdes, <b>Guadalupe</b> , Others approved by Church .....			I-DA	D			UA
G5.	Recognizes Mary as Patroness of the Americas, U.S.A., and Diocese of Gaylord...			I-DA	D			U
G6.	<b>Celebrates praying the Rosary.....</b>	I	D	A				U-A
G7.	<b>Celebrates devotion to Mary during May.....</b>	I-D						
G8.	Explains the role of Mary in the life of the Church.....			I-DA	DA			

## H. SAINTS

CCC 688, 828, 946-948, 956-959, 1717, 2030, 2156, 2683

H1.	Identifies saints as:							
	Seeking to do God’s will.....	I-D	D-U	AA				U
	In communion with Jesus.....	I-D						U
	Models / witnesses of Christian life.....	I-D	DA	D	D			D-U
	Intercessors (people who will pray for us).....	I-D	D	D	D			D-U
H2.	Appreciates the saints’ contributions to the life of the Church in history.....				D	D		D-U
H3.	Explains the Communion of Saints.....	I	D	DA	U			UA
H4.	Distinguishes between worship of God and devotion to the saints and Mary.....		I-D	U				U
H5.	Identifies briefly the canonization process.....			I	D			UA
H6.	Identifies some American saints, modern day saints, those whose cause for sainthood is being promoted.....	I-D	D	D				U
H7.	Recounts the lives of several selected saints.....	I-D	D	D	D			D
	St. Joseph.....	I-D						U
	St. Thomas Aquinas.....			I-D	DA			U
H8.	Appreciates the saints and the universal call to holiness.....	I-D	DA	D	D			D-U
H9.	Explains the role of the saints in the life of the Church.....			I-D	D	D		UA

## V. SACRAMENTS

<b>KEY</b>	
<b>I</b>	– Introduction
<b>D</b>	– Development
<b>U</b>	– Understanding
<b>A</b>	– Application

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. Recalls basic sacramental facts
- B. Describes symbols / rites of Sacraments
- C. Participates in sacramental celebrations with  
Openness and responsiveness

## SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

### A. THEOLOGICAL POINTS

*CCC 1066-1109, 1114-1130, 1297-1305, 1333-1571*

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
A1. Describes Jesus as The Sacrament of God.....		I	D		
A2. Describes Church as the Sacrament of Christ.....		I	D		
A3. Lists the Sacraments of the Catholic Church.....	I-D	U			
A4. Describes Sacraments as public celebrations of Christ acting in our lives.....	I	D	UA		
A5. Describes how the power of the Sacraments flows from the Paschal Mystery.....			I		
A6. Explains why Jesus instituted the Sacraments.....	I	D	D	D	UA
A7. Recognizes grace as coming from the sacraments.....	I	DA	D-U		U
A8. Identifies Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist as Sacraments of Initiation.....	I	DA	DA	U	
A9. Lists the process and purpose for the Catechumenate.....		I	DA	D-U	A
A10. Identifies Penance/Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick as Sacraments of Healing	I	D	D	U	
A11. Identifies Matrimony and Holy Orders as Sacraments of Commitment/Community...	I	D	D	D	U
A12. Discusses the relationship between Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist.....	I	D	D		
A13. Names the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.....	I	D	D		A
A14. Explores the gifts of the Spirit in relation to one's own life.....		I-D	D		
A15. Defines Baptism as being made children of God which begins a permanent relationship with God in Christ.....	I	D	U		
A16. Explains the role of the Holy Spirit in Baptism and Confirmation.....	I	D	D-U		
Defines Baptism as being freed from sin through water and the Spirit to become a new creation.....	I	D	U		
Describes Confirmation as the community's celebration of the Spirit active in its midst.....	I	D	U		
Identifies Confirmation as the Sacrament in which a baptized person is sealed with the Holy Spirit in order to more actively live out their Baptismal commitment.....	I	D	U		
A17. Defines Eucharist as: meal, sharing, celebration, Jesus' gift of Himself.....	I-D	D	U		A
A18. Describes the Eucharist as: Recalling the Last Supper.....	I-D	U			
Recalling the sacrifice of the Cross.....		I	D		
Reminding us of our unity with one another in Christ.....	I-D	U			
A19. Defines Eucharist as a memorial of Jesus' Passion, Death and Resurrection.....	I	D	D		
A20. Discusses the nature of Eucharist (real presence...transubstantiation).....	I	D	D-AA		A
A21. Understands the Eucharist as an act of worship, one with that of Christ, in which we knowingly and willingly offer ourselves with the offering of Jesus.....	I	D	U		
A22. Understands that the Eucharistic Prayer is the prayer of the community and the ordained priest together.....		I	D-U		
A23. Describes the Eucharist as a commemoration of a past event, celebration of the present and a pledge of future glory.....		I	D		
A24. Describes the Eucharist as a means of reconciliation.....		I	D		
A25. Knows that the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus through the words and intention of the ordained minister and faith of the people.....	I	DA	U		UA
A26. Describes Penance/Reconciliation as Jesus continuing His work of forgiving and reconciling.....	I	DA	D		
A27. Describes Penance/Reconciliation as the sinner's reconciliation with a loving Father and with the Church community.....	I	D	D		
A28. Describes Anointing of the Sick as Jesus' continuing care for the sick and dying....	I	D	D		
A29. Identifies appropriate candidates for Anointing of the Sick.....	I	D	D		
A30. Describes Matrimony as a life-long partnership in life and love.....	I	D	D		
A31. Defines purpose of Matrimony as mutual love and raising children in the ways of God		I-D	D		

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### V. cont'd.

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
A32. Describes Matrimony as a sign of God's love and a mirror of God loving us.....	I	D	D		
A33. Describes Matrimony as a sign of Christ's love for His Church.....		I	D		
A34. Can vocalize the basic teachings of the Church on marriage including divorce and					

	<b>annulment</b> .....		I	D	D	U <b>A</b>
A35.	Defines <b>Holy Orders</b> as a call to share in a unique way the priestly ministry of sanctifying, teaching, and building community.....			I-D <b>A</b>	D <b>A</b>	
A36.	Lists the ranks of Holy Orders as Bishop, Priest and Deacon.....	I	D	U		U <b>A</b>
A37.	Explains the role of bishop, priest and deacon.....	I	D	U		U

## B. SYMBOL/RITE COMPREHENSION

CCC 1136-1144

B1.	Defines rite as an ordered action of the Church.....	I	D	D		
B2.	Begins to recognize basic signs (cross, water, etc.) and the meanings that they have..	I-D				
B3.	Explains the use of signs and symbols in the Church.....	I	D	D-U		
B4.	Describes the symbols, rite and minister of:					
	Baptism.....	I-D	D	U		
	Confirmation.....	I-D	D <b>A</b>	U		
	Eucharist.....	I-D	D	U		
	Penance/Reconciliation.....	I-D	D	U		
	Anointing of the Sick.....	I	D	U		
	Matrimony.....	I	D	U		
	Holy Orders.....	I	D	U		
B5.	Explains the role of the sponsor for Baptism and Confirmation.....	I	D	U		
B6.	Discusses the role of parents in the sacramental life of the child.....	I	D	U		
B7.	Discusses the role of the community in the sacramental life of the candidate.....	I	D	D-U	U	
B8.	Describes symbol as a way of communication.....	I	D	U		
B9.	Explains the meaning of gestures, e.g., kneeling, singing, genuflecting, etc.....	I	D	U		
<b>B10.</b>	<b>Experiences opportunities to participate in Liturgy and prayer services</b> .....	I	D	A		A
B11.	Identifies specific signs of the presence of the Holy Spirit in the Church and in the World.....		I	D-U		<b>A</b>
B12.	Identifies some of the symbols of the Spirit, e.g., wind, breath, fire.....		I-D	D		

## C. SACRAMENTAL PARTICIPATION

CCC 1145-1162

C1.	Practices simple rituals such as the sign of the cross, peace exchange, folding hands, genuflecting, etc.....	I-A				A
C2.	Learns the basic responses of the Mass.....	I	D-U			A
C3.	Discusses the effects of Sacraments on personal life.....	I	D	D		U
C4.	Discusses appropriate frequency for participating in Eucharist and Penance.....	I	D	D		U
<b>C5.</b>	<b>Actively participates in Mass on Saturday p.m. or Sunday</b> .....	I	D-U	U	U	U
<b>C6.</b>	Experiences symbol as a way of communicating.....	I	D	D		U
<b>C7.</b>	Prepares age-appropriately for sacramental reception.....	I	D	D		

<b>K E Y</b>
<b>I – Introduction</b>
<b>D – Development</b>
<b>U – Understanding</b>
<b>A—Application</b>

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. States theology related to prayer
- B. Lists types of liturgical prayer
- C. Describes forms of liturgical prayer
- D. Describes forms of private prayer
- E. Appreciates prayer as essential to Christian life
- F. Participates in liturgical prayer

## SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

### A. THEOLOGICAL POINTS

CCC 1212-1274, 1285-1289, 2559-2699

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
A1. Defines prayer as speaking with and listening to God.....	I-D	U	A		U
A2. Recognizes quiet as appropriate for prayer.....	I-A				U
A3. Recognizes prayer as a response to God’s love and goodness.....	I-D	A			
A4. Recognizes that God calls us to a relationship with Him through prayer.....	I-D	A	A		
As expressed in the human desire to communicate with God.....			I	D	D
As God’s gift.....			I	D	D
As covenant and communication.....			I	D	D
A5. Discusses prayer as a response to the constant activity of the Spirit in our lives.....	I	D	D		
A6. Lists and distinguishes praise, thanksgiving, petition and contrition as general purposes of prayer.....	I	D	D-U A	U-A	U
A7. Is aware that faith is expressed through drama, art, song and gesture.....	I	I-D	DA		
A8. Identifies reading, thinking, listening, reflecting and meditating as ways to pray.....	I	D	DA	D	D-U
A9. Discusses play and work as flowing from prayer.....	I	D	D		
A10. Explains spontaneous prayer and formal prayer.....	I	D	D		U
A11. Recognizes <b>sacramentals</b> as aids to devotion/prayer.....	I	D	DA	D	
A12. Recognizes the purpose of <b>sacramentals</b> as helping us to grow in faith and holiness..	I	D	D	D	U A
A13. Discusses prayer as God’s self-revelation of His love and beauty through the power of the Spirit.....			I-D		
A14. Discusses private prayer as a help to enter into public/communal prayer.....			I-D	D	D
A15. Describes prayer as a way of seeking the Saints’ intercession with God on our behalf	I	D	D		U
A16. Discusses the influence of prayer on daily personal life.....	I	D	D		
A17. Historical development (tradition) of communal prayer .....			I	D	D

### B. PRAYER FORMS

CCC 2700-2719

B1. Relates Jesus’ teaching on prayer to one’s prayer life.....		I-D	D	D-A	
B2. Identifies the Eucharistic Liturgy as the Church’s greatest prayer.....	I	D	U A		
B3. Identifies sacramental liturgies as flowing from the Eucharistic Liturgy.....			I		
B4. Defines the Liturgy of the Hours as the official liturgical prayer of the Church.....			I		
B5. Explains Liturgical and Prayer Services.....		I-D	D		
B6. Recognizes the difference between Communion Service and the Mass.....	I	D	U		U
B7. Recalls various Psalms and common prayers from our tradition.....		I-D			U
B8. Understands meditation and contemplative prayer forms.....		I	D	D-U	U
B9. Identifies prayers of petition/intercession.....	I-D	D-U A			U A

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VI. cont’d.

### C. COMMUNITY PRAYER DESCRIPTION

CCC 2746-2856

<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
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C1.	Defines Liturgy as the official prayer of the faith community.....		I-D	D		
C2.	Recognizes the following as various forms of Communal Prayer in the Catholic Church					
	Eucharistic Liturgy (the Mass).....	I-D	D	D		
	Celebrations of the Seven Sacraments.....	I	D	D		
	Liturgy of the Hours.....			I		
	Prayer Services.....	I	D	D		
	Communion Services.....	I	D	D		
	Benediction/Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.....		I	D		U
	Way of the Cross.....	I	DA	D		
C3.	Identifies some cultural expressions of Catholicism as it is lived locally, e.g., Hispanic, African, American, Vietnamese, Polish, Ethiopian, Chinese, etc.....		I-D	D		
C4.	Demonstrates knowledge of the Eucharistic Liturgy					
	The central role of the Eucharist (and Mass) in the life of the Church.....			I-DA	D	DA
	Historical developments that shaped the celebration of the Eucharist.....			I-D	U	
	The role of ministers and the assembly.....			I-D	U	
	The parts of the Liturgy and the prayers and actions of the Mass.....		I-DA	D	U	
	The purpose of the homily.....		I	D	D-U	A
	The link between Liturgy and justice and charity.....			I	D	U

## D. PRIVATE PRAYER DESCRIPTION

CCC 2559-2699

D1.	Recognizes the following as various forms of private prayer in the Catholic Church:					
	Rosary.....	I	D	D		U
	Devotions to Mary and the Saints.....	I-D	D	D		U
	Use of sacramentals.....	I	D	DA		U
	Memorized prayers.....	D	D	D		U
	Spontaneous prayers.....	I	D	D		
	Forms and styles of meditation.....			I-D		D-U
	Retreats.....		I	D		D-U
	Examination of Conscience.....	I	D	D		U
	Prayer based on the Beatitudes.....	I	D	D		D

## E. PRAYER / LIFE RELATIONSHIP

CCC 1163-1186, 1200-1206

E1.	Describes the cycles of the liturgical year.....	I	D	U		A
E2.	Explains the following seasons of the liturgical year:					
	Advent.....	I	DA	U		
	Christmas.....	I	D	U		
	Lent.....	I	D	U		
	Easter.....	I	D	U		
	Pentecost.....	I	D	U		
	Ordinary Time.....	I	D	UA		
E3.	Lists the Holy Days of Obligation.....		I-D-U			U
E4.	Names special days and times in family and in Church.....	I-A				
E5.	Names the major feasts of the Lord and major Marian feasts.....		I-D	U		
E6.	Recognizes that the Church honors the Saints throughout the year.....	I	D-U			U
E7.	Understands basic concepts of Catholic teaching with regard to the example set by Holy men and women.....		I	D	D	U
E8.	Discusses the relationship between Eucharistic Liturgy and daily personal life.....	I	D	D		
E9.	Discusses the role of liturgical prayer as building community (Eucharistic Liturgy, Sacraments).....	I	D	D		
E10.	Discusses prayer as a way of deepening our relationship with God.....	I	D	D-A		
E11.	Discusses prayer as an activity to live in total harmony with God's will.....	I	D	D		
E12.	Understands that there are cycles for the readings at Mass.....		I	D		
E13.	Appreciates the cycle of the Liturgical Year					
	As the unfolding celebration of the Paschal Mystery and of the Incarnation And life of Christ.....			I-D		U
	The annual cycle of feast days commemorating the saints.....		I	D-U		
E14.	Recalls that one's talents are to be used to give praise to God and to serve others.....		I-D	D-U		

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VI. cont'd.

## F. PRAYING

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
<b>F1.</b> Makes the Sign of the Cross.....	A				
<b>F2.</b> Recites the:					
Our Father.....	AA				
Hail Mary.....	A				
Glory Be to the Father.....	A	A			
Act of Contrition.....	I	D-A			
Doxology.....	I	D-A			
Creed (Apostles/ <b>Nicene</b> ).....	I	D-U	AA		A
Morning Offering.....	I	D-A			
Prayer to the Holy Spirit.....		I-D	A		
Grace Before Meals.....	I	D-A			
Grace After Meals.....	I	D-A			
Acts of Faith, Hope, Love.....		I	D-A		
Prayer to the Guardian Angel.....	A				
Angelus.....		I	D		
Prayer to St. Michael the Archangel, Regina Coeli, Memorare.....	I	D	D		
<b>F3.</b> Participates in/experiences:					
Holy Hours.....		I	D	D	D
The Rosary (and various Mysteries of the Rosary).....	I	DA	D		A
The Way of the Cross.....	I	DA	D	A	A
Devotions to Mary and the Saints.....	I-D	D	D		A
Spontaneous prayer.....	I	D	D		
Prayers to Jesus.....	I-D	A			
Prayers for Faith, Hope, Love.....		I	D-A		A
Intercessory Prayer.....			I-D	D-U	
Writes simple prayers of praise, thanksgiving, petition and contrition.....	I	D	D-U		
Plans and participates in a prayer service.....	I-D	D	D	A	
* Experiences/plans a retreat.....		I	D	A	A
Examination of Conscience.....	I	D	D		A
Forms and styles of meditation.....			I-D		
* Meditation, Scriptural Meditation.....		I	D-U	A	
Use of sacramentals.....	I	D	D		A
Psalms, Prayer of St. Francis, Prayers based on the Beatitudes.....		I	D	D-U	
Music as prayer.....	I	D	D	D-U	A
Prayer flowing from Service.....			I-D	D-U	
* Prayer of Discernment/Decision-making.....			I-D	D-U	
* Contemplation.....			I-D	D-U	
<b>F4.</b> Actively participates in Eucharist and Sacramental Liturgies (seasonal/Liturgical Prayer and celebrations).....	I	D	D	A	A
<b>F5.</b> Understands the need to pray for Faith, Hope and Love.....		I-D	D		
<b>F6.</b> Prays in harmony with the spirit of the seasons and the Church Year.....		I	D	D-A	

**VII. CHRISTIAN LIFE / MORALITY**

<b>K E Y</b>
<b>I – Introduction</b>
<b>D – Development</b>
<b>U – Understanding</b>
<b>A – Application</b>

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. Recognizes the theology of Christian morality
- B. Identifies norms of Christian behavior
- C. Develops a sense of personal integrity
- D. Defines Christian vocations / stewardship
- E. Catholic Social Teachings

## SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

### A. CHRISTIAN RESPONSE

CCC 1731-1742, 1749-1775, 1804-1832, 1950-2016

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
<b>A1.</b> Recognizes Christian morality as an invitation to respond freely to God’s love.....			I		
A2. Recognizes that God calls us to ongoing conversion.....		I	D	D-U	
A3. Can relate the consequences of Christian moral conversion.....				I-D	DA
A4. Identifies a Christian as a follower of Jesus and doing as He did.....	I-U				U
A5. Understands Catholic moral teaching with regards to the call to <b>discipleship</b> .....			IA	D	D
A6. Traces the movement of the Holy Spirit in one’s own life.....		I	D	D-A	
<b>A7.</b> Recognizes authority:					
Of God in one’s life.....	I-A				
Of parent(s)/guardian in one’s life.....	I-A				
A8. Expresses gratitude for family/friends.....	I-U				
<b>A9.</b> Expresses gratitude for being a child of God.....	I-A				
A10. Identifies persons with authority.....	I	D	D		
A11. Recognizes the importance of obedience.....	I-D	D	D		
A12. Identifies Christian values: truth, honesty, integrity, compassion, self-discipline, etc.	I-D	D	D	D	D
A13. Recognizes virtues as gifts from God to help one live a Christian life.....			I-D	D	D
A14. Defines virtues as habits or patterns of doing good.....			I-D	D-U	A
A15. Identifies theological virtues: <b>Faith, Hope and Love</b> .....			I-DA	DA	DA
A16. Identifies moral virtues: Prudence, Justice, Temperance, Fortitude.....			I-D	D	D
A17. Associates virtues with good habits.....		I	D		
<b>A18.</b> Applies Christian values and decision-making skills in making moral judgments.....		I	D	D-U	A
A19. Memorizes and practices the corporal and spiritual works of mercy as ways to live out our concern for others.....		I-D	D	U-A	A
<b>A20.</b> Applies works of mercy to daily living.....	I	D	D		
A21. Explains God’s invitation as calling for a free response.....		I	D	D	A
A22. Identifies a Christian as one called to the task of bringing all creation to give glory to God.....			I-DA	D	D
A23. Identifies a Christian as one who is motivated by, prays for, proclaims and gives..... witness to God’s reign.....			I	D	U
A24. Explains how the Beatitudes (Matt 5) can be lived today.....	I	D	D	D-U	
<b>A25.</b> Performs acts of service to demonstrate love for others.....	I-D	D	D-A	A	A

### B. CRITERIA FOR CHRISTIAN BEHAVIOR

CCC 1776-1794, 1846-1869

B1. Identifies as norms for Christian behavior:					
The Beatitudes / Sermon on the Mount.....	I	I-DA	D	D	D-U
God’s Law of Love (The Great Commandment).....	I	D	D	D	U
The Judgment Scene (Matt 25).....	I	D	D	D-U	
Ten Commandments.....		I-DA	D	D-U	
Last Supper discourse (St. John’s Gospel).....			I-D		
Church <b>L</b> aws/Precepts.....		I-D	DA	D	
B2. Can briefly describe the purpose as well as the Church’s laws of Fast and Abstinence			I	D	D-U-A
<b>B3.</b> Recognizes and responds when another is hurting or needs help.....	I-A				
B4. Names the The Great Commandment and the Ten Commandments .....		I-D-U-A	A		
<b>B5.</b> Recognizes The Great Commandment and the Ten Commandments as a basic guide for a moral person and for loving God and others.....	I-D	D-A	A	A	

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### VII. cont’d.

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
B6. Recognizes the Beatitudes as a disposition of the heart for a disciple of Christ.....	I	D	A	A	A
B7. Recognizes Church teaching as a source for established norms for Catholic behavior		I-D	D		A
B8. Develops skills to critically reflect on culture in light of Catholic moral teaching.....		I	D	D-A	A



B9.	Recognizes that personal morality is formed by conscience.....		I	DA		
B10.	Identifies ones responsibility for developing a well-formed conscience.....	I	D	DA	D	A
B11.	Recognizes the importance of the moral and ethical demands of the Gospel in forming one's conscience.....		I	D	DA	
B12.	Recognizes conscience as the capacity to distinguish good from evil.....		I	D	DA	
B13.	Acknowledges conscience as a guide to right behavior.....		I	D	DA	
B14.	Recognizes God has given us a free will.....		I-D	D		
B15.	Associates morality with values, decision-making, responsibility.....			I-D		
B16.	Experiences solving moral dilemmas.....	I	D	D		
B17.	Recognizes positive and negative messages in the media.....		I-D	D-U		U
B18.	Experiences selecting priorities and clarifying one's values.....	I	D	D		
B19.	Understands the Catholic/Christian perspective on Human Sexuality.....	I	D	D-U		
B20.	Explores sexual identity in light of the Church's teachings and values:					
	The gift of sexuality.....		I	D	D	D
	The Catholic vision of chastity as the successful integration of ones chastity.....		I	D	D	D
	Discernment of appropriate behaviors.....		I	D	D	D-U
	Responsible family planning and parenthood.....		I	D	D	D
B21.	Understands Catholic moral teaching regarding guidance of the natural moral law...		I	I-D	D-U	UA
B22.	Understands the basic nature of AIDS and the Church's teaching on mercy.....		I	D	D-U	A

### C. CONCEPTS OF SELF-WORTH

CCC 1878-1889

C1.	Expresses gratitude to God for life.....	I	D	D	D	D
C2.	Is given opportunity to express love of Jesus by loving self and others.....	I	D	D		
C3.	Recognizes honesty, sharing and desire to make others happy as Christian values.....	I	D	D		
C4.	Recognizes forgiveness of others and asking forgiveness as Christian values.....	I	D	D		
C5.	Appreciates human abilities / uniqueness of self.....	I	D	D		
C6.	Recognizes that growing in knowledge and use of one's talents and abilities is needed for furthering the Kingdom.....	I	D	D		
C7.	Acknowledges oneself as a person with feelings.....	I	D	D		D
C8.	Recognizes negative and positive feelings.....	I	D	D		U
C9.	Understands oneself as a person accountable for choices and their consequences.....	I	D	D		U
C10.	Recognizes one's dignity as a person loved and called by God to a life of holiness....		I	D		
C11.	Recognizes the dignity of human life from the moment of conception to natural death		I-D	DA		
C12.	Recognizes holiness as caring about others as Jesus cared about us.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	U
C13.	Understands basic concepts of Catholic teaching regarding a moral life and the call to holiness.....				I	D
C14.	Discusses facing death with courage and joy because of belief in Jesus' Resurrection			I-D		A
C15.	Understands basic concept related to Catholic teaching regarding moral life with regards to the common good, the inherent dignity of the human person, created in the image and likeness of God.....		I	DA	D	U
C16.	Identifies one's personal gifts for active participation in a community of faith.....	I	D	D	A	A

### D. VOCATION / STEWARDSHIP

CCC 1700-1742

D1.	Recognizes importance of:					
	Giving oneself, sharing one's time, talents, money, possessions, etc.....	I	D	D	D	U
	Making the best use of talents and abilities.....	I	D	D	D	U
	Being Christ-like in our actions.....	I	D	D	D	U
D2.	Recognizes vocation as single, married, ordained, professed in a religious community and ecclesial lay minister.....	I	D	D		
D3.	Distinguishes between vocation and career.....		I-D	D		
D4.	Understands vocation as commitment and personal response to the call at Baptism.			I-D	U	
D5.	Discusses religious vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.....			I-D		D-U
D6.	Distinguishes between vow and promise.....		I	D		
D7.	Studies various religious orders (charism, ministry, history).....		I	D		
D8.	Identifies types of ministry: preaching, teaching, healing, parenting, serving.....		I	D		
D9.	Explains a life of sharing, service and witness as part of the total Mission of the Church		I	D		
D10.	Identifies Christian service as a response to needs of the community.....		I	D		

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### VII. cont'd.

		<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
D11.	Is provided age-appropriate Christian Service opportunities at every grade level					
	1) family.....	I-D	D	D	D	A
	2) parish.....	I-D	D	D	D	A

	3) school.....	I-D	D	D	A	A
	4) local community (food kitchens, nursing homes, shelters).....	I-D	D	D	D	A
	5) greater community (civic—world wide).....	I-D	D	D	D	A
D12.	Identifies rights, <b>responsibilities of membership</b> and acts of service in: family, neighborhood, <b>parish</b> , faith community.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	U-A
D13.	Practices stewardship and can identify scriptural passages referring to stewardship	I	D	D-U	U-A	A

## E. CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING

*CCC 1897-1942*

E1.	Recognizes the work of the Church as love, peace and justice.....		I-D	D-U		U
E2.	Begins to identify children of various cultures and groups.....	I-D	D-U			
E3.	Recalls that God’s creation is for our enjoyment, respect and stewardship.....	I	D	D-U	A	U
E4.	Practices care for the earth.....	I	DA	UA	A	A
E5.	Explains how Scripture is the basis for the Church’s teaching on social justice.....			I	D	U
E6.	Names and explains the Seven Catholic Social Teachings					
	1) Life and dignity of the human person.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	AA
	2) Call to family, community and participation.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
	3) Rights and responsibility.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
	4) Option for the poor and vulnerable.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	AA
	5) The dignity of work and the rights of the worker.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
	6) Solidarity.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
	7) Care for God’s creation.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
E7.	Can discuss the preferential “option for the poor”.....		I	D	D	UA
E8.	<b>Applies the Church’s social teachings to current situations and problems.....</b>			I	D	A
E9.	Identifies ways of responsible use and reuse of resources.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
E10.	Defines peace: personal, family, national, global.....	I	D	D		
E11.	Describes and explains the Church’s teachings on life issues such as.....			I	D	A
	1) Euthanasia.....			I	D	D-A
	2) Abortion.....			I-D	D	D-A
	3) Capital punishment.....			I	D	D-A
	4) AIDS.....		I	D	D	D-A
	5) Reproductive Issues.....			I	D	D-U
	6) Cloning.....			I	D	D-U
	7) Stem Cell Research.....			I	D	D-U
	8) Just War.....			I	D	D-U
E12.	Recognizes equality of races, sexes and the rights of all people.....	I	D	D	D	D
E13.	Recognizes reconciliation, love and joy as core of family life.....	I	D	D		
E14.	Recognizes conflict as a part of the human condition.....		I	D		
E15.	Recognizes that human relationships are built on respect and love for self and others	I	D	D		
E16.	Understands and practices the principle of non-violent conflict resolution.....	I	D	D		
E17.	Recognizes the value of different cultural expressions of Catholicism.....		I	DA	D-U	A

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**DIOCESE OF GAYLORD**  
**RELIGION CURRICULUM**  
*ADDENDUM OF*  
**SELECTED SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES**

**Hebrew Scriptures**  
*(Old Testament)*

**ABRAHAM**

<b>The Call of Abram</b>	<b>Genesis 12:1-8</b>
<b>God Promises Posterity to Abram</b>	<b>Genesis 15:1-6, 12-16; 18:1-15</b>
<b>Birth of Isaac</b>	<b>Genesis 21:1-14</b>
<b>Abraham's Sacrifice</b>	<b>Genesis 22:1-18</b>
<b>Abraham Seeks a Wife for Isaac</b>	<b>Genesis 24:1-27</b>

**ISAAC**

<b>Two Sons of Isaac</b>	<b>Genesis 25:19-28</b>
<b>Jacob receives Isaac's blessing</b>	<b>Genesis 27:1-29</b>

**JACOB**

<b>Jacob's life</b>	<b>Genesis 30:1-24; 35: 6-29</b>
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**JOSEPH**

<b>Joseph sold into slavery</b>	<b>Genesis 37:1-8, 12-28</b>
<b>Joseph is imprisoned</b>	<b>Genesis 39:1-23</b>
<b>Joseph is released/set over all the land</b>	<b>Genesis 41:1-44</b>
<b>A Great Famine Strikes Egypt</b>	<b>Genesis 41:53-57</b>
<b>The Sons of Israel come Seeking Food</b>	<b>Genesis 42:1-6</b>
<b>Joseph reveals his identity</b>	<b>Genesis 45:1-11, 15</b>
<b>Pharaoh invites Israel to live in his land</b>	<b>Genesis 45:16-20</b>
<b>Israel settles in the land of Egypt</b>	<b>Genesis 45:21-28; 46:1-7</b>
<b>Joseph and his brothers make peace</b>	<b>Genesis 50:15-26</b>

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**Hebrew Scriptures**  
*(Old Testament)*

**MOSES**

<b>The birth of Moses</b>	<b>Exodus 1:1-11, 22; 2:1-10</b>
<b>Moses kills a man</b>	<b>Exodus 2:11-22</b>
<b>The Burning Bush</b>	<b>Exodus 2:23-25; 3:1-15</b>
<b>Aaron will speak for you</b>	<b>Exodus 4:10-23</b>
<b>The hard heart of Pharaoh</b>	<b>Exodus 10:20, 28-29; 11:1-9</b>
<b>The Blood of the Lamb</b>	<b>Exodus 12:1-17</b>
<b>Passover</b>	<b>Exodus 12:29-51</b>
<b>The Sea is parted</b>	<b>Exodus 13:17-22; 14:13-31</b>
<b>Bread from Heaven</b>	<b>Exodus 16:1-30</b>
<b>Manna for the Journey</b>	<b>Exodus 16:31-36</b>
<b>Water from the Rock</b>	<b>Exodus 17:1-7</b>
<b>The victory of Joshua</b>	<b>Exodus 17:8-13</b>
<b>The Appointing of Judges</b>	<b>Exodus 18:1-27</b>
<b>God offers a Covenant</b>	<b>Exodus 19:3-9</b>
<b>The Ten Commandments</b>	<b>Exodus 20:1-20</b>
<b>Israel forsakes the Lord</b>	<b>Exodus 32:1-14</b>
<b>Moses' Fury</b>	<b>Exodus 32:15-26</b>
<b>Tabernacle of the Tent of the Meeting</b>	<b>Exodus 40:1-15</b>
<b>Israel passes through the Jordan</b>	<b>Joshua 3:14-17</b>

## **JOSHUA**

<b>The siege of Jericho</b>	<b>Joshua 6:1-14</b>
<b>Jericho falls</b>	<b>Joshua 6:15-21</b>
<b>Joshua took the whole land</b>	<b>Joshua 11:21-23</b>

## **PSALMS**

<b>True Happiness</b>	<b>Psalm 1</b>
<b>God and the Supreme Good</b>	<b>Psalm 16</b>
<b>Prayer for the King in Time of War</b>	<b>Psalm 20</b>
<b>The Good Shepherd</b>	<b>Psalm 23</b>
<b>The Lord's Solemn Entry into Zion</b>	<b>Psalm 24</b>
<b>Prayer for Consolation</b>	<b>Psalm 43</b>
<b>The Miserere: Prayer of Repentance</b>	<b>Psalm 51</b>
<b>Processional Hymn</b>	<b>Psalm 100</b>
<b>Praise of God for His Goodness</b>	<b>Psalm 111</b>
<b>The Blessings of the Just Man</b>	<b>Psalm 112</b>
<b>Doxology of All the Nations</b>	<b>Psalm 117</b>
<b>The Lord Our Guardian</b>	<b>Psalm 121</b>
<b>Humble Trust in God</b>	<b>Psalm 131</b>

<b>Prologue</b>	<b>John 1:1-5, 9-14, 16-18</b>
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## **JOHN THE BAPTIST**

<b>Announcement of the birth of John the Baptist</b>	<b>Luke 1:5-25</b>
<b>Birth of John the Baptist</b>	<b>Luke 1:57-80</b>
<b>Proclamation of John the Baptist</b>	<b>Matthew 3:1-12 Mark 1:1-8 Luke 3:1-18</b>
<b>The Baptist's question</b>	<b>Matthew 11:2-15 Luke 7:18-30</b>
<b>Death of John the Baptist</b>	<b>Matthew 14:3-12 Mark 6:17-29 Luke 3:19-20</b>

## **BIRTH OF JESUS**

<b>Annunciation</b>	<b>Luke 1:26-38</b>
<b>Visitation</b>	<b>Luke 1:39-56</b>
<b>Joseph – Foster-father of Jesus</b>	<b>Matthew 1:18-25</b>
<b>Birth of Jesus</b>	<b>Luke 2:1-20</b>
<b>Presentation in the Temple</b>	<b>Luke 2:21-38</b>
<b>Visit of the Magi</b>	<b>Matthew 2:1-12</b>
<b>Flight into Egypt</b>	<b>Matthew 2:13-23</b>
<b>Hidden life in Nazareth</b>	<b>Luke 2:39-52</b>

## **BAPTISM OF JESUS**

<b>The proclamation of John the Baptist</b>	<b>Matthew 3:1-12 Mark 1:1-8 Luke 3:1-20 John 1:19-34</b>
<b>Jesus is baptized</b>	<b>Matthew 3:13-17 Mark 1:9-11 Luke 1:21-22</b>
<b>Temptation in the desert</b>	<b>Matthew 4:1-11 Mark 1:12-13 Luke 4:1-13</b>

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# **Christian Scriptures** *(New Testament)*

## **JESUS THE TEACHER**

<b>Call of the disciples</b>	<b>Matthew 4:18-22 Mark 1:16-20 Luke 5:1-11 John 1:35-51</b>
<b>The Beatitudes</b>	<b>Matthew 5:1-12 Luke 6:20-26</b>
<b>The Lord's Prayer</b>	<b>Matthew 6:7-15 Luke 11:1-4</b>
<b>The Appointment of the Twelve Apostles</b>	<b>Matthew 10:1-4 Mark 3:13-19 Luke 6:12-16</b>
<b>Mission of the Twelve</b>	<b>Matthew 10:5-16 Mark 6:7-13 Luke 9:1-6</b>
<b>The Woman at the well</b>	<b>John 4:5-42</b>
<b>The Good Shepherd</b>	<b>John 10:1-21</b>
<b>Lazarus at the Rich Man's Door</b>	<b>Luke 16:19-31</b>
<b>Greatest Commandment</b>	<b>Matthew 22:34-40 Mark 12:22-31 Luke 10:25-26 John 13:34-35</b>
<b>The Last Judgment</b>	<b>Matthew 25:31-46</b>

## **MIRACLES OF JESUS**

<b>The Wedding at Cana</b>	<b>John 2:1-11</b>
<b>Multiplication of the loaves</b>	<b>Matthew 14:13-21; 15:32-39 Mark 6:30-44; 8:1-10 Luke 9:10-17 John 6:1-15</b>
<b>The Transfiguration</b>	<b>Matthew 17:1-8 Mark Luke</b>
<b>The Healing of the Leper(s)</b>	<b>Mark 1:40-45</b>
<b>The Cure of the Paralytic</b>	<b>Matthew 9:1-8 Mark 2:1-12 Luke 5:17-26</b>
<b>The Resurrection of Lazarus</b>	<b>John 11:44</b>

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**Christian Scriptures**  
*(New Testament)*

## **PARABLES OF JESUS**

<b>Parable of the Sower</b>	<b>Matthew 13:4-9, 18-23 Mark 4:1-9 Luke 8:4-15</b>
<b>The Prodigal Son</b>	<b>Luke 15:11-32</b>
<b>Laborers in the Vineyard</b>	<b>Matthew 20:1-16</b>
<b>Parable of the Talents</b>	<b>Luke 19:11-27</b>

## **THE PASSION OF THE LORD**

<b>The 1<sup>st</sup> Prophecy of the Passion</b>	<b>Matthew 16:21-23 Mark 8:31-33 Luke 9:22</b>
<b>The 2<sup>nd</sup> Prophecy of the Passion</b>	<b>Matthew 17:22-23 Mark 9:30-32 Luke 9:44-45</b>
<b>The 3<sup>rd</sup> Prophecy of the Passion</b>	<b>Matthew 20:17-19 Mark 10:32-34 Luke 18:31-34</b>
<b>The Last Supper</b>	<b>Matthew 26:26-29 Mark 14:22-25 Luke 22:1-38 John 13:1-20</b>
<b>The Arrest and Trial</b>	<b>Matthew 26:47-27:31 Mark 14:43-15:22 Luke 22:39—23:32 John 18:1-19-16</b>
<b>The Crucifixion</b>	<b>Matthew 27:32-44 Mark 15:23-32 Luke 23:33-43 John 19:17-22</b>
<b>The Death and Burial</b>	<b>Matthew 27:45-66 Mark 15:33-47 Luke 23:44-56 John 19:24-42</b>

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## **THE RESURRECTION**

<b>The Empty Tomb</b>	<b>Matthew 28:1-8 Mark 16:1-8 Luke 24:1-12</b>
<b>The road of Emmaus</b>	<b>Luke 24:13-35</b>
<b>Appearances of the Risen Christ</b>	<b>Matthew 28:9-10; 16-20 Mark 16:9-18 Luke 24:36-49</b>
<b>The Ascension</b>	<b>Mark 16:19-20 Luke 24:50-53 Acts</b>

## **LIFE OF THE EARLY CHURCH**

<b>The election of Mathias</b>	<b>Acts 1:15-26</b>
<b>Pentecost</b>	<b>Acts 2:1-41</b>
<b>The early Christian Community</b>	<b>Acts 2:42-47; 4:32-35</b>
<b>The institution of the seven deacons</b>	<b>Acts 6:1-7</b>
<b>Stephen, deacon and martyr</b>	<b>Acts 6:8-8:3</b>

## **LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ST. PAUL**

<b>The Conversion of Saul</b>	<b>Acts 9:1-19</b>
<b>Charity to everyone, including enemies</b>	<b>Romans 12:14-21</b>
<b>Spiritual gifts</b>	<b>1 Corinthians 12:1-11</b>
<b>Analogy of the Body</b>	<b>1 Corinthians 12:12-30</b>
<b>Love</b>	<b>1 Corinthians 13:1-13</b>
<b>General rules for Christian behavior</b>	<b>Colossians 3:12-17</b>

## DIOCESE OF GAYLORD RELIGION CURRICULUM GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### KEY

**A5**—Denotes item assessed on the 5<sup>th</sup> Grade ACRE assessment.

**A9**—Denotes item assessed on the 9<sup>th</sup> Grade ACRE assessment.

**A12**—Denotes item assessed on the 12<sup>th</sup> Grade ACRE assessment.

*CCC*—Denotes glossary items from the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, Second Edition, ©2000, United States Catholic Conference.

Items without a notation are either a reworking of ACRE assessment items or items from *Catholic Dictionary*, ©2002, Our Sunday Visitor, Inc.

## A

- ABORTION:****A9** The deliberate ending of a pregnancy that results in the death of the unborn child. Such direct abortion, willed either as an end or a means, is gravely contrary to the moral law. The Church attaches the canonical penalty of excommunication to this crime against human life. *CCC 2271-2*
- ABRAHAM:** The man of faith and patriarch of Israel with whom God made a covenant which promised him land in which to live and many descendants—a great people for whom the Lord would be their God. Through Abraham God formed the people to whom He would later give the law by revelation to Moses. With the advent of Christ, the people of Israel would serve as the root to which the Gentiles would be grafted by their coming to believe. *CCC 59, 72, 145, 705, 762, 2570*
- ABSOLUTION:** An essential element of the Sacrament of Penance in which the priest, by the power entrusted to the Church by Christ, pardons the sin(s) of the penitent. *CCC 1424, 1442, 1449, 1453, 1480*
- ACEDIA:** *See Sloth.*
- ADORATION:** The acknowledgment of God as God, Creator and Savior. The first commandment of the law obliges us to adore God through worship and prayer. *CCC 2096, 2628; cf. 1083*
- ADULTERY:** Marital infidelity, or sexual relations between two partners, at least one of whom is married to another party. The sixth commandment and the New Testament forbid adultery absolutely. *CCC 2380; cf. 1650*
- ADVENT:****A5** The liturgical season of four weeks devoted to the preparation for the coming of Christ at Christmas. *CCC 524*
- ALTAR:** The center and focal point of a church, where the sacrifice of Christ on the cross is made present under sacramental signs in the Mass. Among the Israelites the altar was the place where sacrifices were offered to God. *CCC 1182, 1383*

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- ANAMNESIS:** A Greek work meaning “remembering” and referring specifically, in the Latin Rite to the prayer that follows the institution narrative and memorial acclamation and commemorates the death and resurrection of the Lord. *CCC 1103,1106, 1354, 1362*
- ANGEL:** 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 329-331*
- ANGER:** An emotion which is not in itself wrong, but which, when it is not controlled by reason or hardens into resentment and hate, becomes one of the seven capital sins. Christ taught that anger is an offence against the fifth commandment. *CCC 1765, 1866, 2262*
- ANNULMENT:A12** Declaration by an appropriate Church authority or tribunal that a sacrament, such as marriage, is invalid, and therefore lacking in all legal or canonical consequences. *Cf. CCC1629*
- ANNUNCIATION:** The visit of the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to inform her that she was to be the mother of the Savior. After giving her consent to God’s word, Mary became the mother of Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit. (Feast celebrated March 25.) *CCC 484, 494*
- ANOINTING OF THE SICK:** One of the seven sacraments, also known as the “sacrament of the dying,” administered by a priest to a baptized person who begins to be in danger of death because of illness or old age, through prayer and the anointing of the body with the oil of the sick. The proper effects of the sacrament include a special grace of healing and comfort to the Christian who is suffering the infirmities of serious illness or old age and the forgiving of the person’s sins. *CCC 1499, 1520, 1523, 1526-32*
- APOSTLE:** A term meaning one who is sent as Jesus was sent by the Father, and as He sent His chosen disciples to preach the gospel to the whole world. He called the Twelve to become His Apostles, chosen witnesses of His Resurrection and the foundation on which the Church is built. *CCC 857*
- APOSTLES’ CREED:** A statement of Christian faith developed from the baptismal creed or “symbol” of the ancient Church of Rome, the see of St. Peter, first of the Apostles. It is considered to be a faithful summary of the faith of the Apostles. It begins, ”I believe in God, the Father Almighty..” *CCC 194*
- APOSTOLIC:** A character (mark) of the Church; two related meanings: 1) describing anything having its origins or roots in the apostles 2) a term in Canon Law and Church tradition which refers to the papal see or offices, and other matters related to the papacy. *Cf. CCC 857*
- APOSTOLIC AGE:A12** Referring to the period of early Church formation; the period of time when the Church and its formation was directly influenced by the apostles.
- APPARITION:** An appearance to people on earth of a heavenly being—Christ, Mary, an angel or a saint. The apparitions of Jesus in His risen body to His disciples occurred between Easter and His ascension into heaven. *CCC 641, 649*

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**ASCENSION:A9**

The entry of Jesus' humanity into divine glory in God's heavenly domain, forty days after His Resurrection. (also the solemnity recalling Jesus' return to the Father.) *CCC 659, 665*

**ASSUMPTION:A5,9**

The dogma which recognizes the Blessed Virgin Mary's singular participation in her Son's Resurrection by which she was taken up body and soul into heavenly glory, when the course of her earthly life was finished. (also the solemnity celebrated August 15.) *CCC 966*

**ATHEISM:**

The denial in theory and/or practice that God exists. Atheism is a sin against the virtue of religion required by the first commandment of the law. *CCC 2124-5*

**ATONEMENT:**

The Christian doctrine that Christ's redemptive act brought about reconciliation between God and man. The term has come to mean doing penance for one's sins. *CCC606-618*

## B

**BAPTISM:A5**

The first of the seven sacraments, and the "door" which gives access to the other sacraments. Baptism is the first and chief sacrament of forgiveness of sins because it unites us with Christ, Who died for our sins and rose for our justification. Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist constitute the "sacraments of initiation" by which a believer receives the remission of original and personal sin, begins a new life in Christ and the Holy Spirit and is incorporated into the Church. The rite of Baptism consists in immersing the candidate in water, or pouring water on the head, while pronouncing the invocation of the Most Holy Trinity: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. *CCC 977, 1213ff.; 1275, 1278*

**BEATIFICATION:**

One of the final steps in the canonization process; it is performed by the Supreme Pontiff after a person's life, writings, and teachings have been examined and found to contain nothing contrary to the teaching of the Church nor to the demands of Christian perfection. The person who is beatified is called "blessed."

**BEATITUDES:A5**

The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness (cf. Mt 5:1-12, Lk 6:20-23). These teachings reflect the promises made to the chosen people since Abraham; they portray the countenance of Christ and describe His charity. Moreover, by shedding light on the actions and attitudes characteristic of the Christian life, they describe the vocation of all the faithful. *CCC 1716*

**BEGOTTEN SON:**

A term referring to Jesus. Jesus is the true Son of the Father, not created.

**BENEDICTION/EXPOSITION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT:** Devotional celebration to honor the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist, in which a consecrated Host is placed in a monstrance and enthroned on the altar between lighted candles and incensed for adoration of the faithful, often followed with hymns, the blessing by the priest or deacon with the Blessed Sacrament over the people and the recitation of the Divine Praises. *CCC 1378*

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**BIBLE:A5**

**Sacred Scripture:** the books which contain the truth of God's revelation, composed by human authors inspired by the Holy Spirit. *CCC 105* The Bible contains both the forty-six books of the Old Testament and the twenty-seven books of the New Testament. *CCC 120*

**BISHOP:A5**

**One who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the Episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles. He is the shepherd of a particular church entrusted to him. (often called to lead a diocese.)** *CCC 155; cf. 861, 886*

**BLASPHEMY:**

**Speech, thought or action involving contempt for God or the Church, or persons or things dedicated to God. Blasphemy is directly opposed to the second commandment.** *CCC 2148*

**BLESSING:**

**A blessing or benediction is a prayer invoking God's power and care upon some person, place, thing or undertaking. The prayer or benediction acknowledges God as the source of all blessing. Some blessings confer a permanent status: consecration or persons to God or setting things apart for liturgical usage.** *CCC 1671, 2626*

## C

**CALUMNY:**

**A false statement which harms the reputation of others and gives occasion for false judgments concerning them.** *CCC 2477*

**CANON LAW:**

**The rules (canons or laws) which provide the norms for good order in the visible society of the Church. Those canon laws that apply universally are contained in the Codes of Canon Law. The most recent Code of Canon Law was promulgated in 1983 for the Latin (Western) Church and in 1991 for the Eastern Church. also, official rules that guide all aspects of Church life.** *CCC*

**CANONIZATION:**

**The solemn declaration by the Pope that a deceased member of the faithful may be proposed as a model and intercessor to the Christian faithful and venerated as a saint on the basis of the fact that the person lived a life of heroic virtue or remained faithful to God through martyrdom.** *CCC 828; cf. 957*

**CARDINAL:**

**Highest ranking prelate below the papacy itself, now nearly always a bishop or archbishop, appointed by the Pope to assist him as a member of the College of Cardinals.**

**CARDINAL SINS:**

**Sins which engender other sins and vices. They are traditionally numbered as seven: pride, covetousness, envy, anger, gluttony, lust and sloth.** *CCC 1866*

**CARDINAL VIRTUES:**

**Four pivotal human virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance. The human virtues are stable dispositions of the intellect and will that govern our acts, order our passions and guide our conduct in accordance with reason and faith.** *CCC 1805, 1834*

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- CATECHESIS:** An education of children, young people and adults in the faith of the Church through the teaching of Christian doctrine in an organic and systematic way to make them disciples of Jesus Christ. *CCC 5, 426-427*
- CATECHUMEN:** A person who is preparing for Baptism. *CCC 1237*
- CATECHUMENATE:****A9,12** The formation of the catechumens in preparation for their Christian Initiation, and aims at bringing their conversion and their faith to maturity within the ecclesial community. *CCC 1248* The candidates are anointed with *oil of catechumens* by which they are strengthened in their conversion from sin and renunciation of Satan. *CCC 1237*
- CATHOLIC:****A9,12** One of the four marks or notes of the Church, taken from the Nicene Creed. The Church is Catholic or universal both because she possesses the fullness of Christ's presence and the means of salvation, and because she has been sent out by Christ on a mission to the whole of the human race. *CCC 750, 830*
- CELIBACY:** The state or condition of those who have chosen to remain unmarried for the sake of the kingdom of heaven in order to give themselves entirely to God and to the service of His people. In the Latin Church, celibacy is obligatory for bishops and priests. In some Eastern Churches, celibacy is a prerequisite for the ordination only of bishops; priests may not marry after they have been ordained. *CCC 1579, 1580*
- CHARITY:** The theological virtue by which we love God above all things for His own sake and our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God. *CCC 1822*
- CHASTITY:** The moral virtue which, under cardinal virtue of temperance, provides for the successful integration of sexuality within the person heading to the inner unity of the bodily and spiritual being. *CCC 2337* Chastity is called one of the fruits of the Holy Spirit. *CCC 1832* Hence, the virtue which regulates one's sexual thoughts, desires and actions. *CCC 2341, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2394-95*
- CHRISM:** Perfumed oil, consecrated by the bishop, which signifies the gift of the Holy Spirit. It is used for consecration in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders. *CCC 1241, 1289, 1291, 1294*
- CHRIST:** From the Greek translation of the Hebrew *Messiah*, which means "anointed." It became the name proper to Jesus because He accomplished perfectly the divine mission of priest, prophet and King, signified by His anointing as Messiah. *CCC 436*
- CHRISTMAS:** The feast of the Nativity, the birth of Jesus. *CCC 1171* also the season of the Church's liturgical calendar when we celebrate the birth of Jesus.
- CHURCH:** The name given the "convocation" or "assembly" of the people God has called together from "the ends of the earth." In Christian usage, the word "Church" has three inseparable meanings: the People that God gathers in the whole world; the particular or local church (diocese); and the liturgical assembly. *CCC 752*

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- COLLEGIALITY:** The principle that all the bishops of the Church with the Pope at their head form a single “college” which succeeds in every generation the “college” of the Twelve Apostles with Peter at their head, which Christ instituted as the foundation of the Church. This “college,” always with the Pope, has supreme authority over the universal Church. *CCC 861, 880, 883*
- COMMANDMENT:** A norm of moral and/or religious action; above all, the *Ten Commandments* given by God to Moses. Jesus summarized all the commandments in the twofold command of love of God and love of neighbor. *CCC 2052*
- COMMUNAL PENANCE:** Services at which the community joins in prayer before and after private confession.
- COMMUNION:A5** Holy Communion, the reception of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Eucharist. *CCC 1382* More generally, our fellowship and union with Jesus and other baptized Christians in the Church, which has its source and summit in the celebration of the Eucharist. *CCC 959* also, another name for Eucharist; the Body and Blood of Jesus in the form of bread and wine; that part of the Mass from the praying of the Our Father through the Concluding Prayer after Holy Communion.
- COMMUNION OF SAINTS:A9,12** The unity in Christ of all the redeemed, those on earth and those who have died. The communion of saints is professed in the Apostles’ Creed, where it has also been interpreted to refer to unity in the “holy things”, especially the unity of faith and charity achieved through participation in the Eucharist. *CCC 948, 957, 960, 1474*
- COMPASSION:** Sympathy for those who suffer, with the desire to relieve their pain.
- CONCLAVE:** A closed meeting of the Cardinals of the Church for the purpose of electing a pope.
- CONFESSION:A5** An essential element of the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation which consists of telling one’s sins to the priest. By extension, the word *confession* is used to refer to the Sacrament of Penance itself. *CCC 1455*
- CONFIRMATION:** One of the ensemble of the Sacraments of Initiation into the Church, together with Baptism and Eucharist. Confirmation completes the grace of Baptism by a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which seal or “confirm” the baptized in union with Christ and equip them for active participation in the worship and apostolic life of the Church. *CCC 1285*
- CONSCIENCE:A9** The interior voice of a human being, within whose heart the inner law of God is inscribed. Moral conscience is a judgment of practical reason about the moral quality of a human action. It moves a person at the appropriate moment to do good and to avoid evil. *CCC 1777-8*
- CONSECRATION:** The dedication of a thing or person to divine service by a prayer or blessing. The consecration at Mass is that part of the Eucharistic Prayer during which the Lord’s words of institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper are recited by the priest, making Christ’s body and blood sacramentally present under the species of bread and wine. *CCC 1352, 1353*



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- CONSECRATED LIFE:** A permanent state of life recognized by the Church, entered freely in response to the call of Christ to perfection, and characterized by the profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity and obedience. *CCC 913 See Vow*
- CONTRITION:** Sorrow of the soul and hatred for the sin committed, together with a resolution not to sin again. It is the most important act of the penitent, necessary for reception of the Sacrament of Penance. *CCC 1451*
- CONVERSION:** A radical reorientation of the whole life away from sin and evil and toward God. This change of heart, or conversion, is a central element of Christ's preaching, of the Church's ministry or evangelization, and of the Sacrament of Penance. *CCC 1427, 1431, 1423; cf. 821*
- CORPORAL WORKS OF MERCY:** Charitable actions that show reverence for the human body and respect it as the temple of the Holy Spirit. (Feeding the hungry, giving drink to the thirsty, clothing the naked, sheltering the homeless, visiting the sick and visiting prisoners. Mt 25:34-40) *CCC 2447*
- COUNCIL, ECUMENICAL:** A gathering of all the bishops of the world for the purpose of discussing and clarifying the teachings of the Church in the exercise of their collegial authority over the universal Church. It is usually called by the Pope or at least confirmed by him. *CCC 884*
- COVENANT:****A5,9** A solemn agreement between human beings or between God and human beings, involving mutual commitment or guarantees. The Bible refers to God's covenants with Noah, Abraham and Moses. *CCC 56, 62, 66*
- CREATION:** The act by which the eternal God gave a beginning to all that exists outside of Himself. Creation also refers to the created universe or totality of what exists, as often expressed by the formula "the heavens and the earth." *CCC 290*
- CREED:** A brief, normative, summary statement or profession of Christian faith, e.g., the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed. The word "Creed" comes from the Latin *Credo*, meaning "I believe." *CCC 187*

## D

- DARK AGES:** A period in history following the collapse of the Roman Empire characterized by political and social upheaval. During this time (the middle of the fifth century to the eleventh century) marked by barbarian onslaught, western culture and heritage was preserved and fostered by the monasteries and some popes, notably Gregory the Great.
- DEACON, DIACONATE:** A third degree of the hierarchy of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, after bishop and priest. The deacon is ordained not to priesthood but for ministry and service. Deacons are ordained to assist the bishop and priests in the celebration of the divine mysteries, above all the Eucharist, in the distribution of Holy Communion, in assisting at and blessing marriages, in the proclamation of the Gospel and preaching, in presiding over funerals and in dedicating themselves to the various ministries of charity. *CCC 1569, 1571*



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- DEATH:** The passage from one form of life to eternal life; separation of the body from the soul in which the soul assumes a novel relation to the body. Death is a result of Original Sin and is the inevitable result of bodily life. *CCC 1006-1014*
- DEVIL/DEMON:** A fallen angel, who sinned against God by refusing to accept His reign. Satan, the Evil One, and the other demons were at first good angels, created naturally good, who became evil by their own doing. *CCC 391, 170; cf. 2851*
- DEVOTIONS:** Pious practices beyond participation in various acts of the liturgy, honoring God or the saints; includes formal prayers, such as novenas, or actions, such as wearing a medal or scapular. Such devotions should be so drawn up that they harmonize with the liturgical seasons, accord with the sacred liturgy, are in some way derived from it, and lead the people to it, since in fact the liturgy by its very nature is far superior to any devotion. *CCC 1674-76*
- DIASPORA:** The name first given to the Jews, and then to any nation or large national group, dispersed throughout foreign lands.
- DIOCESE:** A “particular church,” a community of the faithful in communion of faith and sacraments whose bishop has been ordained in apostolic succession. A diocese is usually a determined geographic area; sometimes it may be constituted as a group of people of the same rite or language. In Eastern churches, an eparchy. *CCC 833*
- DISCIPLE:** Those who accepted Jesus’ message to follow Him are called his disciples. *CCC 767, 787*
- DIVINE:** Referring to God.
- DIVINE LAW:** God’s governance of the universe.
- DIVORCE:** The claim that the indissoluble marriage bond validly entered into between a man and a woman is broken. A civil dissolution of the marriage contract (divorce) does not free persons from a valid marriage before God; remarriage would not be morally licit. *CCC 2382; cf. 1650*
- DOCTRINE/DOGMA:** The revealed teachings of Christ which are proclaimed by the fullest extent of the exercise of the authority of the Church’s Magisterium. The faithful are obliged to believe the truths or dogmas contained in divine Revelation and defined by the Magisterium. *CCC 88*
- DOMESTIC CHURCH:** The family as the most basic unit of the Church.

## E

- EASTER:** The greatest and oldest Christian feast, which celebrates Christ’s Resurrection from the dead. Easter is the “feast of feasts,” the solemnity of solemnities, the “Great Sunday.” Christians prepare for it during Lent and Holy Week. Catechumens usually receive the Sacraments of Initiation at the Easter Vigil. *CCC 1169; cf. 647*

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- EASTERN CHURCHES:** Churches of the East in union with Rome but not the Roman rite, with their own liturgical, theological, and administrative traditions, such as those of the Byzantine, Alexandrian or Coptic, Syriac, Armenian, Maronite and Chaldean rites. *CCC 1202-1203; cf. 835*
- ECUMENISM:A9,12** Promotion of the restoration of unity among all Christians, the unity which is a gift of Christ and to which the Church is called by the Holy Spirit. *CCC 816, 820-22* hence the effort of all Christian Churches to work toward unity among all Christian people.
- EMMANUEL:** “God with us”; a term used by the prophets about the Messiah and a name traditionally construed as a prediction of the virgin birth of Jesus. *CCC 744*
- EMOTIONS:** Feelings; human tendency in which the senses participate.
- ENCYCLICAL:** A pastoral letter written by the Pope and sent to the whole Church and even to the whole world to express Church teaching on some important matter. *CCC cf. 892*
- EPICLESIS:** The calling down of the Holy Spirit upon the Holy Gifts after the Consecration in the Eastern Liturgy and before the Consecration in the Roman Rite. *CCC 1105-06, 1109, 1353*
- EPIPHANY:** The feast which celebrates the *manifestation* to the world of the newborn Christ as Messiah, Son of God and Savior of the World. The feast of Epiphany celebrates the adoration of Jesus by the wise men (*magi*) from the east, together with His baptism in the Jordan and the wedding feast at Cana. *CCC 52, 528, 535*
- EQUALITY:** The sameness in dignity that human beings enjoy because they are made in God’s image. *CCC369, 872, 1934-35*
- ETHICS:** The systematic reflection on human goodness and righteousness along with human fulfillment and the role of the human person in decision-making. The science of morality of human acts deriving from natural law. Ethics encourages one to live in freedom from outside pressures and to develop a truly upright character.
- EUCCHARIST:A12** The ritual, sacramental action of thanksgiving to god which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. *CCC 1322* Also a Greek word meaning “thanksgiving”; the entire action of celebrating the Mass is most commonly called the Eucharist; the consecrated elements of bread and wine are called the Eucharist. *CCC 1373-1381*
- EUCCHARISTIC PRAYER:** The central prayer of thanksgiving, praise, blessing, epiclesis, narrative of the institution and consecration, anamnesis, offering, intercessions and final doxology said over the bread and wine during the celebration of the Mass. *CCC 1353-54*

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**EVANGELICAL COUNSELS:** In general, the teachings of the New Law proposed by Jesus to His disciples which lead to the perfection of Christian life. In the New Law, the precepts are intended to remove whatever is incompatible with charity. *CCC 1973* The public profession of the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience taken by professed religious intended to free them to evangelize. *CCC 915*

**EVANGELIST:****A5,12** One of the four authors to whom is ascribed the writing of the Gospels, i.e., Matthew, Mark, Luke & John. *CCC 120, 125* The term is also used to describe one who proclaims the Good News of the Gospels. In current Protestant usage especially, any preacher of the Gospel.

**EVANGELIZATION:****A9** The proclamation of Christ and His Gospel with others (usually by the example of a good life, good works) so that they desire to be an active member of the Church, or sharing it with believers to enliven their faith. *CCC 905; cf. 861* hence the primary mission of the Church.

**EXAMINATION OF CONSCIENCE:** Prayerful self reflection on our words and deeds in the light of the Gospel to determine how we may have sinned against God. Such an examination ought to be made by one in preparation for the reception of the Sacrament of Penance. *CCC 1454*

**EXCOMMUNICATION:** A severe ecclesiastical penalty, resulting from grave crimes against the Catholic religion, imposed by ecclesiastical authority or incurred as a direct result of the commission of an offense. Excommunication excludes the offender from taking part in the Eucharist or other sacraments and from the exercise of any ecclesiastical office, ministry or function. *CCC 1463*

**EXODUS:** God's saving intervention in history by which He liberated the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt, made a covenant with them and brought them into the Promised Land. Also, the second book of the Old Testament which narrates these events. *CCC 62*

## F

**FAITH:****A9** Both a gift of God and a human act by which the believer gives personal adherence to God Who invites his response, and freely assents to the whole truth that God has revealed. It is this revelation of God which the Church proposes for our belief and which we profess in the Creed, celebrate in the sacraments and lived by right conduct. It is both a theological virtue and an obligation which flows from the first commandment. *CCC 26, 142, 150, 1814, 2087*

**FAITHFUL:** Those who have been incorporated into Christ in Baptism and constituted as the people of God, the Church. *CCC 871* Also fully initiated and practicing members of the Church.

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**FASTING:A12**

Refraining from food and drink as an expression of interior penance, in imitation of the fast of Jesus for forty days in the desert. It is an ascetical practice recommended in Scripture and the writings of the Church Fathers. *CCC 538, 1434, 2043* In the Catholic Church, fasting is required of Catholics between the ages of 18 and 59 (except for medical reason) on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. It is a reminder of our need to be filled with God.

**FEAR OF THE LORD:**

One of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit which ensures our awe and reverence before God. *CCC 1831*

**FEAST DAYS:**

The annual cycle of liturgical celebrations commemorating the saving mysteries of Christ's life, as a participation in the Paschal Mystery, which is celebrated annually at Easter. Feast days commemorating Mary and the saints are also celebrated, providing the faithful with examples of those who have been glorified with Christ. *CCC 1169, 1173*

**FINAL JUDGMENT:**

General or last judgment on humanity as a whole, as well as on each individual; held after the resurrection of the dead.

**FORMAL PRAYERS:**

Traditional Catholic prayers and rites that every Catholic should know, i.e., Our Father, Hail Mary, etc.

**FORTITUDE:**

One of the four cardinal moral virtues by which a person does what is right in spite of difficulties. *CCC 1808* Fortitude (sometimes called strength, courage or might) is also one of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. *CCC 1299; cf. 712*

**FREE WILL:**

The faculty or capability of making a reasonable choice among several alternatives. Free will underlies the fact and possibility of moral responsibility. *CCC 1704-05, 1711, 1730-31, 1853*

**FUNDAMENTALISM:**

The belief in the literal interpretation of the Bible.

## G

**GENESIS:**

The first book of the Bible, which describes God's creation of the world and humanity as well as the drama of sin and the hope for salvation. *CCC 120; cf. 289, 337, 355*

**GENUFLECTING:**

A reverence made by bending the right knee as an act of reverence and respect to God, especially to express adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. *CCC 1378*

**GIFTS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT:A12** Permanent dispositions that make us docile to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit. The traditional list of seven gifts is derived from Isaiah 11:1-2: wisdom, understanding, knowledge, counsel, piety, fortitude and fear of the Lord. *CCC 1830*

**GOD:**

The infinite divine being, one in being yet three Persons; Father, Son and Holy Spirit. God has revealed Himself as the "One Who is," as truth and love, as Creator of all that is, as the author of divine revelation and as the source of salvation. *CCC 198, 279*

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**GOOD NEWS:** The gospel proclaimed by Jesus that God loves everyone and invites us into His kingdom.

**GOSPEL:** The “Good News” of God’s mercy and love revealed in the life, death and resurrection of Christ. It is this *Gospel* that the Apostles, and Church following them, are to proclaim to the entire world. *CCC 571* The *Gospel* is handed on in the apostolic tradition of the Church as the source of all saving truth and moral discipline. *CCC 75* The four *Gospels* are the books written by the evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke and John which have for their central object Jesus Christ: His life, teachings, Passion and glorification and the Church’s beginnings under the Spirit’s guidance. *CCC 124, 514*

**GRACE:A12** The supernatural gift from God to assist persons in achieving eternal salvation. It is an undeserved gift, to which individuals have no right or claim, but which rather comes simply from the benevolent nature of God. *CCC 1996-2005*

**GREAT COMMANDMENT:A9** (Sometimes referred to as The Two Great Commandments) the basis of Catholic action instituted by Christ—love of God and love of neighbor; the Two Great Commandments given by Christ to fulfill the Old Testament commandments.

**GUARDIAN ANGELS:** Angels assigned to protect and intercede for each person. *CCC 336*

## H

**HEAVEN:A5** Eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed. Heaven is the state of supreme and definitive happiness, the goal of the deepest longings of humanity. *CCC 1023*

**HELL:** The state of definitive self-exclusion from communion with God and the blessed, reserved for those who refuse by their own free choice to believe and be converted from sin, even to the end of their lives. *CCC 1033*

**HERESY:** The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be believed with divine and Catholic faith. *CCC 2089; cf. 465*

**HIERARCHY:** The Apostles and their successors, the college of bishops, to whom Christ gave the authority to teach, sanctify and rule the Church in His name. Commonly refers to the pope, bishops, priests and deacons in the Catholic Church; a structure with different levels of authority. *CCC 871-76, 1569, 1571*

**HOLINESS:** Sanctity attained by self-dedication to God, separation from worldly values and conformity to Christ, bringing about a profound transformation, allowing for participation in the life of the Blessed Trinity. That is, living a life of love and service of God and others. *CCC 375, 405, 2013-14, 2028, 2813*

**HOLY:A9,12** Of God. Seeking to do God’s will; sacred or set apart for God; one of the characteristics (marks) of the Church—possessing the fullness of Christ’s presence and the means of salvation.

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**HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION:** Principal feast days on which, in addition to Sundays, Catholics are obliged by Church law to participate in the Eucharist; a precept of the Church. *CCC 2042, 2180*

**HOLY ORDERS:****A5,9,12** The Sacrament of Apostolic Ministry by which the mission entrusted by Christ to his Apostles continues to be exercised in the Church through the laying on of hands. This sacrament has three distinct degrees or “orders”: deacon, priest and bishop. All three confer a permanent sacramental character. *CCC 1536*

**HOLY SEE:** The seat of the central administration of the worldwide Catholic Church; the name is taken from the seat or diocese of the Pope. *CCC cf. 882*

**HOLY SPIRIT:** The third divine person of the Blessed Trinity, the personal love of Father and Son for each other. Also called the Paraclete. *CCC 685*

**HOMILY:****A12** Preaching by an ordained minister to explain the Scriptures proclaimed in the liturgy and to exhort people to accept them as the Word of God. *CCC 132, 1100, 1349* hence a moral talk, usually after the reading of the Gospel at Mass, to help people apply the Scripture readings to their lives.

**HOMOSEXUALITY:** Sexual attraction or orientation toward persons of the same sex and/or sexual acts between persons of the same sex. Homosexual acts are morally wrong because they violate God’s purpose for human sexual activity. *CCC 2357-2359*

**HOPE:****A5,12** The theological virtue by which we desire and expect from God both eternal life and the grace we need to attain it. *CCC 1817* it helps us trust in God’s promises even in the face of difficulty.

## I

**ICONOCLASM:** A heresy which maintained that veneration of religious images is unlawful. Iconoclasm was condemned as unfaithful to Christian tradition at Nicea in 787 A.D. *CCC 2131*

**IDOLATRY:** The divinization of a creature in place of God; the substitution of some one (or thing) for God; worshiping a creature (even money, pleasure, or power) instead of the Creator. *CCC 2112*

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION:****A5,12** The dogma proclaimed in Christian Tradition and defined in 1854, that from the first moment of her conception, Mary—by the singular grace of God and by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ—was preserved immune from original sin. *CCC 491* a solemn feast of the Church celebrated on Dec. 8, and a Holy Day of Obligation honoring this gift from God; under this title, Mary is the patroness of both the United States and the Diocese of Gaylord.

**IMMANUEL:** *See* EMMANUEL.

**IMMORTALITY:** The quality of the spiritual human soul whereby it survives the death of the body and remains in existence without end, to be reunited with the body at the final resurrection. *CCC 366*

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**INCARNATION:**A5,9,12

The fact that the Son of God assumed human nature and became man in order to accomplish our salvation in that same human nature. Jesus Christ is both Divine (God) and human (man.) *CCC 461, 464*

**INDULGENCE:**

The remission of the temporal punishment due to sin whose guilt has already been forgiven. A properly disposed member of the Christian faithful can obtain an indulgence under prescribed conditions through the help of the Church. An indulgence is partial if it removes part of the temporal punishment due to sin, or plenary if it removes all punishment. *CCC 1471*

**INFALLIBILITY:**

The gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church whereby the pastors of the Church, the pope and bishops in union with him, can definitively proclaim a doctrine of faith or morals for the belief of the faithful. *CCC 891* This gift is related to the inability of the whole body of the faithful to err in matters of faith and morals. *CCC 92*

**INSPIRED (biblical authors):**A12 The gift of the Holy Spirit which assisted a human author to write a biblical book so that it has God as its author and teaches faithfully, without error. *CCC 105*

**INTEGRITY:**

To show moral principles; involving not only knowing what is right and wrong, but choosing to do the right thing.

**INTERCESSION:**A5,12

A form of prayer of petition on behalf of another person or group. *CCC 2634*

**INTERDICTION:**

Ecclesiastical penalty imposed on persons and places for certain violations of Church law. e.g., the closing of a church to sacred services. In the new code, a canonical penalty applied to individuals, prohibiting them from taking part in services or receiving sacraments or sacramentals.

## J

**JESUS CHRIST:**

The eternal Son of God, Who was born of the Virgin Mary, suffered crucifixion and death, rose from the dead and ascended into heaven and will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead. "Jesus," which means "God saves" in Hebrew, was the name given to Him at the Annunciation; "Christ" is a title which comes from the Greek translation of the Hebrew *Messiah* and means "anointed." *CCC 184 f.; 430, 436; cf. 727*

**JOHN THE BAPTIST:**

The immediate precursor or herald of Jesus. John identified Jesus as the Messianic Lamb of God and baptized Him in the Jordan River. *CCC 523, 720*

**JOSEPH:**

The spouse of Mary and the adoptive father of Jesus. *CCC 437, 497*

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**JUDGMENT:**

The eternal retribution received by each soul at the moment of death, in accordance with that person's faith and works. ("the particular judgment") *CCC 1021-2* The "Last Judgment" is God's triumph over the revolt of evil, after the final cosmic upheaval of this passing world. Preceded by the resurrection of the dead, it will coincide with the second coming of Christ in glory at the end of time, disclose good and evil, and reveal the meaning of salvation history and the providence of God by which justice has triumphed over evil. *CCC 677-9, 1021, 1038*

**JUSTICE:**

The cardinal moral virtue which consists in the constant and firm will to give their due to God and to neighbor. *CCC 1807* to give others what they rightly deserve; fairness.

**JUSTIFICATION:**

The action of God which frees us from sin and communicates "the righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ" (*Rom 3:22*). Justification is not only the remission of sins but also the sanctification and renewal of the interior man. *CCC 1987-9*

## K

**KINGDOM OF GOD:**

The reign or rule of God. It is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit; it is announced in the Gospel; it is present in the person of Jesus; it remains in our midst in the Eucharist. *CCC 551-554, 709, 763* hence, wherever God's will prevails.

## L

**LAITY:**

The faithful who have been baptized. The laity participate in their own way in the priestly, prophetic and kingly functions of Christ. Laity are distinguished from clergy (who have received Holy Orders) and those in consecrated life. *CCC 897*

**LAMB OF GOD:**

New Testament name for Jesus, which emphasizes His obedient sacrifice of love to the Father for us. The sacrifice of the "Lamb" dates back to Exodus. Also a liturgical title for Christ recited three times before the distribution of the Eucharist at Mass. *Cf. 523, 536, 602, 608, 613, 719, 757*

**LAST SUPPER:A9**

The last meal, a Passover (Seder) supper, which Jesus ate with His disciples the night before He died. *CCC 610-1* commemorated on Holy Thursday, when Jesus instituted the Eucharist.

**LECTIONARY/LECTOR:**

The official, liturgical book (*lectionary*) from which the reader (*lector*) proclaims the Scripture readings used in the Liturgy of the Word. *CCC 1154*



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- LENT:** The liturgical season of forty days which begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the celebration of the Paschal mystery (Easter Triduum.) Lent is the primary penitential season in the Church's liturgical year, reflecting the forty days Jesus spent in the desert in fasting and prayer. *CCC 540, 1095, 1438* a time we recall and deepen our baptismal promises especially through prayer, fasting and giving alms.
- LITURGICAL YEAR:A12** The Church's yearly cycle of seasons and feastdays which celebrate the mystery of Christ's birth life, death and Resurrection in such a way that the entire year becomes a "year of the Lord's grace." It has its focal point at Easter. *CCC 1168*
- LITURGY:** In its original meaning, a "public work" or service done in the name of or on behalf of the people. *CCC 1067-9* the official public worship of the Church, especially the Eucharist, the Sacraments and the Liturgy of the Hours.
- LITURGY OF THE HOURS:** The daily official liturgical prayer of the Roman Catholic Church; its celebration sanctified at various times of the day. It was formerly called the Divine Office, a name by which it is still frequently called. *CCC 1174-1178*
- LORD:** Old Testament title for God that in speaking or reading aloud was always substituted for the name that was revealed to Moses and that was too holy to be pronounced: Yahweh. The New Testament uses this title both of God the Father and—in a new way—of Jesus. *CCC 209, 446*
- LORD'S PRAYER:** The title early Christians gave to the prayer which Jesus entrusted to His disciples and to the Church (*Mt 6:9-13*). Also called the "Our Father," which are its first words. *CCC 2759*

## M

- MAGI:** The wise men who came from the East to pay homage to the newborn Savior. *CCC 528*
- MAGISTERIUM:A9,12** The living teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. *CCC 85, 890, 2033* the bishops in union with the pope.
- MARKS OF THE CHURCH:** The four attributes (marks or notes) of the Church mentioned in the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed: "the Church is One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic." *CCC 811*
- MARRIAGE:** A covenant of partnership of life between a man and woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and to the procreation and upbringing of children. When validly contracted between two baptized people, marriage is a sacrament (Matrimony.) *CCC 1601*
- MARTYR:A9** A witness to the truth of the faith, in which the martyr endures even death to be faithful to Christ. Those who die for the faith before Baptism are said to have received a "baptism of blood," by which their sins are forgiven. *CCC 1258, 2473*

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**MARY:**

The mother of Jesus. Because she is the mother of Jesus—Son of God—according to the flesh, she is rightly called the Mother of God. *CCC 148, 495*

**MASS:** **A9,12**

The Eucharist or principal sacramental celebration of the Church, established by Jesus at the Last Supper, in which the mystery of our salvation is renewed and accomplished. The Mass renews the Paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church. *CCC 1332; cf. 1088, 1382, 2192* a common name for the entire Eucharistic celebration of the Roman Rite; from Latin word for sending or dismissal, *missa*; the most important act of worship of the Catholic community.

**MATRIMONY:**

The Sacrament of Marriage (a Sacrament of Commitment) which joins a Christian man and woman in a life-long, life-giving and love-giving union, reflecting Christ's union with His Church. Marriage is recognized by the Church as sacramental if between a baptized male and female. *CCC 1601-1666*

**MEDITATION:**

An exercise and a form of prayer (thought prayer) in which we try to understand God's revelation of the truths of faith and the purpose of the Christian life and how it should be lived. *CCC 2705* mental discourse on any mystery of our faith: the life of Christ, Scripture, the liturgy or the lives of the saints.

**MESSIAH:**

A Hebrew word meaning "anointed." *CCC 436* the promised Savior (Christ in Greek.)

**MIDDLE AGES:**

Period of history between the fall of Rome (476 A.D.) and the beginning of the Renaissance (about 1450 A.D.) when Europe was united in a Christendom dominated by the pope; a time of achievements in theology, philosophy and arts, especially the architecture of the great cathedrals.

**MINISTER:**

Those who function in some capacity in the celebration of the sacraments, including clergy and those who are instituted in the ministries of lector and acolyte. Since Vatican II the term has been used more broadly to mean anyone who serves the worshipping community by exercising some ministry. *Cf. CCC 859, 874, 876, 878, 1142, 1553, 1579, 1584, 1592, 2122, 2686*

**MINISTRY:**

The service or work of sanctification performed by the preaching of the Word and the celebration of the sacraments by those in Holy Orders *CCC 893, 1536* or in determined circumstances, by laity. *CCC 903* hence, loving service to others; using one's gifts for God's glory.

**MIRACLES:**

A sign or wonder such as a healing or the control of nature, which can only be attributed to Divine power. The miracles of Jesus were a messianic sign of the presence of God's kingdom. *CCC 547* hence, acts performed through the power of God that we cannot explain.

**MORALITY:**

Referring to the goodness or evil of human acts. Human freedom makes a person a "moral subject" or agent, able to judge the morality (goodness or evil) of the acts which are chosen. The morality of human acts depends on the object (or nature) of the action, the intention or end foreseen, and the circumstances of the action. *CCC 1749; cf. 407* actions done with knowledge and free consent; actions may be morally good or evil.

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**MORAL LAW:**A9,12

The foundation for living the moral life; the norm of human conduct, whether revealed or known by reason; term is used to distinguish the law as binding by conscience from mere statutes or directives intended to insure good order.

**MORAL VIRTUES:**

Good habits of right living or behavior. *CCC 1805*

**MORTAL SIN:**

A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner (sanctifying grace), constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act and full consent of the will. *CCC 1855, 1857*

**MYSTICAL BODY OF CHRIST:** The Church forms a single body, united with Christ the head, with members who retain their diversity; it is mystical because this body can only be seen with the eyes of faith. *CCC 774, 776-7, 779, 787-96, 805-07, 1396*

## N

**NATURE:**

The created order. *CCC 341*

**NATIVITY:**

The term referring to the birth of Jesus.

**NEW COMMANDMENT:**

Jesus' law of love.

**NEW COVENANT:**

The new "dispensation," order or Covenant, established by God in Jesus Christ, to succeed and perfect the Old Covenant. *CCC cf. 612, 839* hence, our relationship with God through the death and Resurrection of Jesus.

**NICENE CREED:**A9,12

The profession of faith, common to the churches of East and West, which came from the first two ecumenical councils (Nicea and Constantinople: 325 and 381 A.D.) *CCC 195-6* Catholic statement (summary) of the essential beliefs of our faith and used during the Eucharistic Liturgy.

## O

**OBEDIENCE:**

(1) The submission to the authority of God which requires everyone to obey the Divine law. Obedience to the Church is required in those things which pertain to our salvation; and obedience is due to legitimate civil authority, which has its origin in God for the sake of the common good and the order of society. *CCC 1897* The fourth commandment obliges children to obey their parents. *CCC 2216*

(2) *Obedience of faith:* The first obedience is that of faith: to listen and freely submit to the word of God. *CCC 144*

(3) *Obedience of Christ:* Jesus Christ substituted His obedience to the will of His Father, even unto death, for the disobedience of sin. *CCC 615*

(4) *Vow of Obedience:* In imitation of this obedience of Jesus, as an evangelical counsel, the faithful may profess a vow of obedience; a public vow of obedience, accepted by Church authority, is one element that characterizes consecrated life. *CCC915*

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- OLD COVENANT:** The old dispensation or order, which God established with His chosen people Israel, through the revelation of the Law to Moses. *CCC 1961*
- ORDERS, HOLY:** The Sacrament of Apostolic Ministry by which the mission entrusted by Christ to his Apostles continues to be exercised in the Church through the laying on of hands. The sacrament has three distinct degrees or “orders”: deacon, priest and bishop. All three confer a permanent, sacramental character. *CCC 1536*
- ORDERS, RELIGIOUS:** *See Consecrated Life.*
- ORDINATION:** The rite of the Sacrament of Holy Orders by which the bishop, through the imposition of hands and the prayer of consecration, confers the order of bishop, priest or deacon to exercise sacred power which comes from Christ on behalf of the Church. *CCC 1538*
- ORIGINAL SIN:** The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God’s will. As a consequence they lost the grace of original holiness, and became subject to the laws of death; sin became universally present in the world. Besides the personal sin of Adam and Eve, original sin describes the fallen state of human nature which affects every person born into the world, and from which Christ, the “new Adam,” came to redeem us. *CCC 369-412*
- ORTHODOX CHURCHES:** Eastern Churches not in full communion with the Catholic Church. Christians of the Orthodox Churches are separated from the Catholic Church (schism), yet are in an imperfect but deep communion with the Catholic Church by reason of our common Baptism, the profession of the Creed, and possession of true sacraments by reason of the apostolic succession of their priesthood. *CCC 838, 1399*
- OUR FATHER:** *See Lord’s Prayer.*
- OUR LADY:** *See Mary.*
- P**
- PAPACY:** The supreme jurisdiction and ministry of the Pope as shepherd of the whole Church. *CCC 882*
- PARABLES:**<sup>A12</sup> A characteristic feature of the teaching of Jesus. Parables are simple images or comparisons which confront the hearer or reader with a radical choice about his invitation to enter the Kingdom of God. *CCC 546* hence, stories Christ used to teach a truth about the Kingdom of God.
- PARACLETE:** A name for the Holy Spirit. The name was used by Jesus in the New Testament (cf. *Jn14:16*) to indicate the promised gift of the Spirit as another consoler and advocate, who would continue His own mission among the Apostles. *CCC 692*
- PARADISE:** The symbolic description of the condition of our first parents before the Fall, who lived in a state of friendship with God in the happiness of original justice and holiness. *CCC 374, 384* Paradise also signifies heaven. *CCC 1023*

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- PARISH:** A stable community of the faithful within a particular church or diocese, whose pastoral care is confided by the bishop to a priest as pastor. CCC 2179 hence, a local church community of Catholics, established as a unit of the church under the leadership of a pastor.
- PAROUSIA:** The glorious return and appearance of Christ at the end of time as judge of the living and the dead; the second coming of Christ. CCC 1001
- PASCHAL MYSTERY:** **A9,12** Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by His Passion, death, Resurrection and ascension, whereby "dying He destroyed our death, rising He restored our life," fulfilling the promise of the Old Testament. CCC 1067; cf. 654
- PASSION:** The suffering and death of Jesus. CCC 572, 602-616 "Passion" or Palm Sunday begins Holy Week. CCC 560
- PASSIONS, MORAL:** The emotions or dispositions which incline us to good or evil actions, such as love and hate, hope and fear, joy and sadness, and anger. CCC 1763
- PASTOR:** The ministry of shepherding the faithful in the name of Christ. The Pope and bishops receive the pastoral office which they are to exercise with Christ, the Good Shepherd, as their model. They share their pastoral ministry with priests, to whom they give responsibility over a portion of the flock as pastors of parishes. CCC 886, 1560, 2179
- PASTORAL LETTERS:** A letter from a bishop to his diocese.
- PENANCE:** *Interior penance:* a conversion of heart toward God and away from sin, which implies the intention to change one's life because of hope in Divine mercy. CCC 1431  
*External acts of penance:* include fasting, prayer and almsgiving. CCC 1434  
The observance of certain penitential practices is obliged by the fourth precept of the Church. CCC 2043
- PENANCE, SACRAMENT OF:** **A5** The liturgical celebration of God's forgiveness of the sins of the penitent, who is thus reconciled with God and with the Church. The acts of the penitent—contrition, the confession of sins and satisfaction or reparation—together with the prayer of absolution by the priest, constitute the essential elements of the Sacrament of Penance. CCC 980, 1422, 1440, 1448 hence it is a Sacrament of Healing by which one shows remorse for sin and is led to justification by a priest.
- PENTATEUCH:** The first five books of the Old Testament: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. CCC 702; cf. 120
- PENTECOST:** **A5,9** The "fiftieth" day at the end of the seven weeks following Passover (Easter in the Christian dispensation.) CCC 726, 731 hence, a solemn feast of the liturgical year celebrated on the 50th and final day of the Easter Season; it remembers the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon Jesus' first followers, the disciples; commonly referred to as the birthday of the Church.
- PEOPLE OF GOD:** A synonym for the Church, taken from the Old Testament people whom God chose, Israel. CCC 761, 783

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- PERJURY:** Giving one's word under oath falsely, or making a promise under oath without intending to keep it. Perjury violates the second and eighth commandments. *CCC 2152, 2476*
- PERSONAL SIN:A5** Words, utterances, actions or desires contrary to God's law. A deliberate, free, knowledgeable act contrary to God's law. Hence, turning away from God. *CCC 1854-1864*
- PETER (SAINT):** Simon, whom Jesus called Peter or "Rock," upon whom He would build His Church (*Mt 16:16-19*). He was the first to confess Jesus to be the Christ, the Son of the living God. *CCC 442* He was the first among the Apostles, and their head; the Pope is his successor as Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Christ, and as pastor of the universal Church. *CCC 552 ff.; 765, 862, 881*
- PIETY:** One of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit which leads one to devotion to God. *CCC 1831* Piety also refers to the religious sense of a people and its expression in popular devotions. *CCC 1674*
- PILGRIMAGE:** Prayerful journey to a place of devotion to obtain some spiritual benefit. The purpose of the pilgrimage may be to venerate a sacred object or religious relic, to be in the presence of a holy person, to do penance, or to offer thanksgiving in return for graces received. *CCC 769, 1013, 1419, 1438, 1674, 2101, 2691*
- POPE:A5,9** The successor of St. Peter as bishop of Rome and Supreme Pontiff of the universal Catholic Church. The Pope exercises a primacy of authority as Vicar of Christ and shepherd of the whole Church; he receives the divine assistance promised by Christ to the Church when he defines *infallibly* a doctrine of faith or morals. *CCC 880-882* visible head of the Church on earth. *See Papacy*
- POVERTY:** The condition of want experienced by those who are poor, whom Christ called "blessed," and for whom He had a special love. *CCC 544* Poverty is one of the three evangelical counsels whose public profession in the Church is a constitutive element of consecrated life. *CCC 915* hence, a vow of a religious to live a simple life and give up control of material possessions.
- PRAISE:** The form of prayer which focuses on giving recognition to God for His own sake, giving glory to Him for Who He is. *CCC 2639*
- PRAYER:** The elevation of the mind and heart to God in praise of His glory; a petition made to God for some desired good, or in thanksgiving for a good received, or in intercession for others before God. *CCC 2559-2565*
- PRECEPTS OF THE CHURCH:** Positive laws (sometimes called commandments) made by Church authorities to guarantee for the faithful the indispensable minimum in prayer and moral effort, for the sake of their growth in love of God and neighbor. *CCC 2041*
- PRESBYTER:** An "elder" or priest, a member of the order of priesthood; the presbyterate (priesthood) is one of the three degrees of the Sacrament of Holy Orders. *CCC 1536, 1554*

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**PRESENTATION (in the temple):** The feast on which Catholics remember the Presentation of the infant Jesus in the temple at Jerusalem by Mary and Joseph (*Lk 2:22-39*) in accord with Mosaic Law concerning the first-born. At the Presentation, Simeon and Anna sum up the expectation of Israel for the long-awaited Messiah. *CCC 529* (Celebrated February 2) Also, *the presentation of the gifts*, especially of bread and wine, is a preparatory rite for the liturgy of the Eucharist at Mass. *CCC 1346*

**PRIDE:** One of the seven capital sins. It is undue self-esteem or self-love, which seeks attention and honor and sets oneself in competition with God. *CCC 1866*

**PROFESSED RELIGIOUS:** A man or woman who has entered the consecrated life, belongs to a community and takes the vows of that community: poverty, chastity and obedience. *Cf. CCC 873, 915, 925, 944*

**PROPHET:** One sent by God to form the people of the Old Covenant in the hope of salvation. The prophets are often authors of books of the Old Testament. *CCC 702* hence, a person God chooses to speak in His name. John the Baptist concludes the work of the prophets of the Old Covenant. *CCC 721*

**PROTESTANT:** A person who believes in Christ and has been baptized, but who does not profess the Catholic faith in its entirety, but rather is a member of a Protestant church or ecclesial community whose roots are in the Reformation, begun in the sixteenth century. *CCC cf.838*

**PROVIDENCE:** The dispositions by which God guides his creation toward its perfection yet to be attained; the protection and governance of God over all creation. *CCC 302*

**PRUDENCE:** The virtue which disposes a person to discern the good and choose the correct means to accomplish it. One of the cardinal moral virtues that disposes the Christian to live by the law of Christ, prudence provides the proximate guidance for the judgment of conscience. *CCC 1806* hence, thinking before acting, making moral choices, weighing the consequences.

**PSALM:** A prayer in the Book of Psalms of the Old Testament assembled over several centuries; a collection of prayers in the form of hymns or poetry. The psalms have been used since Jesus' time as the public prayer of the Church. *CCC 2585*

**PURGATORY:** A state of final purification after death and before entrance into heaven for those who died in God's friendship, but were only imperfectly purified; a final cleansing of human imperfection before one is able to enter the joy of heaven. *CCC 1031; cf. 1472*

## R

**RACISM;** Unjust discrimination on the basis of a person's race; a violation of human dignity and a sin against justice. *CCC 1935*



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- REAL PRESENCE:** The unique, true presence of Christ in the Eucharist under the species or appearances of bread and wine. The Church invites the faithful to deepen their faith in the real presence of Christ through adoration and communion at the Eucharistic liturgy and through adoration outside its celebration. *CCC 1378-9*
- RECONCILIATION, SACRAMENT OF:** The sacramental celebration in which, through God's mercy and forgiveness, the sinner is reconciled with God and also with the Church, Christ's body, which is wounded by sin. *CCC 1422, 1442-5, 1468 See Penance.*
- REDEEMER/ REDEMPTION:** Jesus Christ, Redeemer of mankind. Christ paid the price of His own sacrificial death on the cross to ransom us, to set us free from the slavery of sin, thus achieving our redemption. *CCC 571, 601; cf. 517, 1372*
- REFORMATION:****A12** The period in history beginning in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and lasting into the 17<sup>th</sup> century, characterized by the formation of Protestant churches. Sometimes referred to as the Protestant Reformation. *Cf. CCC 406, 1400*
- RELATIVISM:** A theory of ethics, teaching that all moral judgments differ according to circumstances. This is contrary to Catholic teaching, which states that while culpability may vary, certain actions or attitudes are always wrong and other actions or attitudes are always right, regardless of circumstance.
- RELIGION:** A set of beliefs and practices followed by those committed to the service and worship of God. The first commandment requires us to believe in God, to worship and serve Him, as the first duty of the virtue of religion. *CCC 2084, 2135*
- RELIGIOUS LIFE:** *See Consecrated Life.*
- REMISSION OF SINS:** The forgiveness of sins, which is accomplished in us through faith and Baptism, as the fruit of the redemptive sacrifice of Christ on the cross. *CCC 976, 1263* Christ gave the power to remit sins to His Apostles and through them to the ministers of the Church. *CCC 981* The remission of sins committed after Baptism is effected sacramentally through the Sacrament of Penance (or Reconciliation.) *CCC 1446*
- REPARATION:** Making amends for a wrong done or for an offense, especially for sin, which is an offense against God. By His death on the cross, Christ offered His life out of love for the Father to make reparation for our sinful disobedience. *CCC 614* We are obliged to make reparation for personal sins against justice and faith, either through restitution of stolen goods or correcting the harm done to the other's good name. *CCC 2412, 2487*
- REPENTANCE:** *See Contrition.*
- RESURRECTION:****A5,9** The bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day after His death on the cross and burial in the tomb. *CCC 639* The resurrection of the righteous, who will live forever with the risen Christ, at the last Judgment. The eleventh article of the Christian creed states, "I believe in the resurrection of the body." The resurrection of the body means not only that the immortal soul will live on after death, but that even our "mortal bodies" (*Rom 8:11*) will come to life again. *CCC 988*



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**RETREAT:**

Time set aside to renew or deepen one's relationship with God through a series of religious exercises and services, marked by prayer, meditation and worship.

**REVELATION:A12**

God's communication of Himself, by which He makes known the mystery of His divine plan, a gift of self-communication which is realized by deeds and words over time, and most fully by sending us His own divine Son, Jesus Christ. *CCC 50* hence, self communication of God to humanity; the two sources of Revelation throughout history are Sacred Scripture and Tradition.

**RISEN CHRIST:**

Jesus in His new life, the one Who we meet today in His words and sacraments.

**rites:**

1) The title of any official liturgical ceremony; 2) The word rite also describes traditions, rules and ways of celebrations that are characteristic of a distinct group within the Catholic Church; 3) Most Catholics in the United States belong to the Latin (Roman) rite; 4) There are other rites in the Catholic Church, i.e. Maronite, Byzantine, Syriac, Coptic, Armenian and Chaldean, etc. *CCC 1201-1203*

**ROSARY:A5**

A prayer in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which repeats the privileged Marian prayer *Hail Mary*, in "decades" of ten prayers, each preceded by the *Our Father* and concluded by the *Glory Be to the Father*, accompanied by meditation on the mysteries of Christ's life. The rosary was developed by medieval piety in the Latin church as a popular substitute for the liturgical prayer of the Hours. *CCC 2678. 2708; cf. 1674*

## S

**SABBATH:**

The Sabbath or seventh "day," on which God rested after the work of the "six days" of creation was completed, as recounted in the opening narrative of the Bible. Creation is thus ordered to the Sabbath, the day to be kept holy to the praise and worship of God. Just as the seventh day or Sabbath completes the first creation, so the "eighth day," Sunday, the day of the week on which Jesus rose from the dead, is celebrated as the "holy day" by Christians—the day on which the "new creation" began. *CCC 345-349* Thus the Christian observance of Sunday fulfills the commandment to remember and keep holy the Sabbath day. *CCC 2175*

**SACRAMENT:A9,12**

Church's seven major signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit. *CCC 1131, 774* The seven sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist (the three sacraments of initiation), Penance or Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders and Matrimony. *CCC 1210* Sacraments deepen and strengthen our union with God.

**SACRAMENTAL:A9,12**

A sacred sign (i.e., holy water, rosary) or any object, action or blessing that help people grow in faith and holiness and by which spiritual effects are obtained by the intercession of the Church. Sacramentals thus bear a certain resemblance to the sacraments. *CCC 1667*

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**SACRAMENTS OF COMMITMENT: Holy Orders and Matrimony.**

**SACRAMENTS OF HEALING: Penance/Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick.**

**SACRAMENTS OF INITIATION:****A9** Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist which brings a person into full membership in the Church. *Cf. CCC 1212, 1275*

**SACRED HEART:** The symbol of the love with which Jesus continually loves the eternal Father and all human beings without exception. *CCC 478*

**SACRILEGE:** Profanation of or irreverence toward persons, places and things which are sacred, i.e. dedicated to God; sacrilege against the sacraments, especially the Eucharist, is a particularly grave offense against the first commandment. *CCC 2120*

**SAINTS:****A5** People who lead a life in union with God through the grace of Christ and receive the reward of eternal life. The Church is called the communion of saints, of the holy ones. *CCC 823, 946; cf. 828* hence, people whose lives were Christ-like in a particular way who have been honored and declared by the Church.

**SALVATION:** The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone. *CCC 169*

**SALVATION HISTORY:** The entire way in which God has acted in creating the world and bringing it to fulfillment. God unfolds His plan gradually and through humans, who sinned; the Savior, Jesus Christ, was sent to suffer, die, and rise. Then the Holy Spirit was sent at Pentecost to continue the saving action of God. Hence, the story of God's relation to His people from creation to the end of time. *Cf. CCC 280, 332, 430-31, 668, 1080, 1103*

**SATAN:** A fallen angel or the devil; the Evil One. *CCC 391, 395, 2851*

**SATISFACTION FOR SIN;** An act whereby the sinner makes amends for sin, especially in reparation to God for offenses against Him. The penance given by the confessor in the Sacrament of Penance constitutes such satisfaction. All true satisfaction for sin must be a participation in the satisfaction for sin made by Christ through His death on the cross. *CCC 1459 See Penance; Reparation.*

**SAVIOR:** Jesus (which means "God saves" in Hebrew.) The son of God became man to achieve our salvation; He is the unique savior of humanity. *CCC 430* Also, Redeemer.

**SCANDAL:** An attitude or behavior which leads another to do evil. *CCC 2284*

**SCHISM:** Refusal of submission to the Supreme Pontiff, or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him. *CCC 2089* hence, a formal and willful separation from the unity of the Church.

**SCRIPTURE, SACRED:** The sacred writings of the Old and New Testament. *CCC 101 See Bible.*

**SEAL OF CONFESSION:** The confessor's obligation to keep absolutely secret what a penitent has told to him in the Sacrament of Penance; also known as the "sacramental seal." *CCC 1467*

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- SEDER:** Jewish ritual meal celebrating their flight from slavery in Egypt.
- SELF DISCIPLINE:** Controlling one's desires and actions.
- SERMON ON THE MOUNT:** **A5** Collections of Jesus' teachings, including the Eight Beatitudes (*Mt 5-6-7*)
- SIGN OF THE CROSS:** A sign in the form of a cross made by the Christian as a prayer honoring the Blessed Trinity, "in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." *CCC 2157; cf. 786*
- SIMONY:** The buying or selling of spiritual things which have God alone as their owner and master. *CCC 2121*
- SIN:** **A5,9,12** An offense against God as well as a fault against reason, truth and right conscience. Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed or omission contrary to the eternal law of God. In judging the gravity of sin, it is customary to distinguish between mortal and venial sins. *CCC 1849, 1853, 1854* hence, choosing to do what offends God; an offense against God which either weakens or breaks one's relation with God.
- SLANDER:** *See Calumny.*
- SLOTH:** A culpable lack of physical or spiritual effort; acedia or laziness. One of the capital sins. *CCC 1866, 2094, 2733*
- SOCIAL JUSTICE:** The respect for the human person and the rights which flow from human dignity and guarantee it. Society must provide the conditions that allow people to obtain what is their due, according to their nature and vocation. *CCC 1928, 1931*
- SOCIAL SIN:** The effect of sin over time, which can affect society and its institutions to create "structures of sin," by analogy called "social sin." *CCC 1869*
- SOCIAL TEACHING:** The teaching (social doctrine) of the Church on the truth of revelation about human dignity, human solidarity and the principles of justice and peace; the moral judgments about economic and social matters required by such truth and about the demands of justice and peace. *CCC 2419-2422*
- SON OF DAVID:** A title of Jesus which fulfills a prophecy in the Hebrew scriptures.
- SON OF GOD:** A title frequently applied to Jesus in the Gospel, signifying His unique and eternal relationship to God the Father. The revelation of His divine sonship is the principal dramatic development of the story of Jesus of Nazareth. *CCC 441-445* (To be a Christian, one must believe that Jesus is the Son of God.)
- SON OF MAN:** The title used by Jesus himself in the Gospel. This title connotes a relationship with the eschatological figure of the "Son of Man appearing in clouds and glory: in the prophecy of Daniel (*Mk 13:26; Dn 7:13*) *CCC 440; cf. 661* hence Jesus also is denoting that He is truly human.

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**SOUL:**

The spiritual principle of human beings. The soul is the subject of human consciousness and freedom; soul and body together form one unique human nature. Each human soul is individual and immortal, immediately created by God. The soul does not die with the body, from which it is separated by death and with which it will be reunited in the final resurrection. *CCC 363, 366; cf. 1703* Also, God's gift of everlasting life; the spiritual aspect of a person.

**SPIRITUAL WORKS OF MERCY:** Traditional form of service to the spiritual needs of others. They are: instructing the ignorant, correcting sinners, advising the doubtful, showing patience to sinners and those in error, forgiving others, comforting the afflicted and praying for the living and dead. *Cf. CCC 2447*

**SPIRITUALITY:A9**

The term used to describe our growing, loving relationship with God. *Cf. CCC 89, 131, 1374, 1392, 2014, 2684, 2687, 2693, 2697*

**STEALING/THEFT:**

Unjustly taking and keeping the property of another, against the reasonable will of the owner. *CCC 2408* Stealing is a violation of the seventh commandment of God, "Thou shalt not steal." *CCC*

**SPONSOR:**

Person who presents a candidate for Baptism or Confirmation, and serves as the official representative of the community of faith; takes some of the responsibility for the faith of the candidate. Also known as the Godparent for Baptism. *Cf. CCC 1311, 2156*

**SPONTANEOUS PRAYER:** Prayer that a person creates by himself/herself.

**STATIONS OF THE CROSS:A5** Also known as the Way of the Cross; series of meditations on the sufferings, death and burial of Jesus. *See Way of the Cross. Cf. CCC 1674, 2667*

**SUFFERING SERVANT:**

A title of Jesus which fulfills a prophecy in the Hebrew scriptures.

**SUICIDE:**

The willful taking of one's own life, a grievous sin against the fifth commandment. A human person is neither the author nor the supreme arbiter of his life, of which God is sovereign master. *CCC 2280*

**SUPERNATURAL MYSTERY:** A truth revealed by God we cannot understand but believe because it comes through Scripture or Tradition. Any reality that cannot be explained by reason but must be addressed from the standpoint of "supernatural" faith.

**SYMBOL:**

A sign that points to something beyond itself, i.e., water-life and death; bread-nourishment and health; etc. *cf. CCC 522, 697, 1145-52, 1189*

**SYNOD:**

A gathering/meeting of bishops of an ecclesiastical province or patriarchate (or even from the whole world, e.g., Synod of Bishops) to discuss doctrinal and pastoral needs of the Church. A *diocesan* synod is an assembly of priests and other members of Christ's faithful who assist the bishop by offering advice about the needs of the diocese and by proposing legislation for him to enact. *CCC 887, 911* The words "synod" and "council" are sometimes used interchangeably.

# T

- TABERNACLE:** The receptacle in the church in which the consecrated Eucharist is reserved for Communion for the sick and dying. Reservation of the Eucharist in the tabernacle lends itself to private devotional visits and adoration of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament by the faithful. *CCC 1183, 1379*
- TEMPERANCE:** The cardinal moral virtue that moderates the attraction of pleasure and provides balance in the use of created goods. It ensures the mastery of the will over instinct and keeps natural desires within proper limits. *CCC 1809* hence, the means by which one controls the desire for pleasure; living in moderation.
- TEMPLE:** The house of worship built in Jerusalem by Solomon as God's dwelling place, for the exercise of the priestly rites of sacrifice in the Jewish religion. After the capture of Jerusalem in 70 A.D. by the Romans, the second temple was destroyed and never rebuilt. Jesus recognized the Temple as God's dwelling, and a house of prayer. *CCC 583, 797; cf. 2580*
- TEMPTATION:** An attraction, either from outside oneself or from within, to act contrary to right reason and the commandments of God. *CCC 538* hence, enticement to sin.
- TEN COMMANDMENTS:** Laws of God, given by God to Moses in the Old Testament, that tell us how to love, honor and respect God and others; they set the basis for Judeo/Christian moral living. They have been said to be the minimal requirements for the God-loving person, but the Two Great Commandments given by Jesus are viewed as the "fullness" of the divinely instituted covenant.
- TESTAMENT:** The name given to the two major parts of the Bible; a synonym for "covenant," as in the Old and New Covenants. The Old Testament recounts the history of salvation before the time of Christ (46 books) and the New Testament unfolds the saving work of Jesus and the apostolic beginnings of the Church (27 books.) *CCC 120-1, 124 See Covenant.*
- THEOLOGY:** The study of God based on divine revelation. *CCC 236, 2033, 2038*
- THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES:** Gifts infused by God into the souls of the faithful to make them capable of acting as His children and of meriting eternal life. The theological virtues are: faith, hope and charity. *CCC 1813* Hence, virtues that center our life on God.
- TRADITION:A9** The living transmission of the message of the Gospel of the Church. The oral preaching of the Apostles, and the written message of salvation under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit (Bible) are conserved and handed on as the deposit of faith through the apostolic succession of the Church. Both the living Tradition and the written Scriptures have their common source in the revelation of God in Jesus Christ. *CCC 75-82* hence those truths, beliefs and practices in the Church, passed on from one generation to the next under the guidance of the Holy Spirit throughout the ages.

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- TRANSIFURATION:** The mysterious event in which Jesus, seen speaking with Moses and Elijah on the mountain, was transformed in appearance—in the sight of Peter, James and John—as a moment of disclosure of His divine glory. *CCC 554*
- TRANSUBSTANTIATION:****A9** The scholastic term used to designate the unique change of the Eucharistic bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. “Transubstantiation” indicates that through the consecration of the bread and the wine there occurs the change of the entire substance of the bread into the substance of the Body of Christ, and of the entire substance of the wine into the Blood of Christ—even though the appearances or “species” of bread and wine remain. *CCC 1376* hence, the doctrine which refers to the real presence of the Body and Blood of Jesus in the form of bread and wine.
- TRIDUUM:** A liturgical celebration of three days duration, as in the Easter Triduum. *CCC 1168*
- TRINITY:****A5,9,12** The mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The revealed truth of the Holy Trinity is at the very root of the Church’s living faith as expressed in the Creed. The mystery of the Trinity in itself is inaccessible to the human mind and is the object of faith only because it was revealed by Jesus Christ, the divine Son of the Father. *CCC 232, 237, 249, 253-6* hence, the central mystery of Christian faith and life.

## U

- UNITY, CHRISTIAN:** *See Ecumenism.*

## V

- VALUES:** Those things which are considered worthwhile and are put into practice in one’s life.
- VATICAN CITY:** Residence of the pope; location of the officials who assist the Pope. An independent sovereign state by the Lateran Treaty of 1929, the State of Vatican City occupies 108.7 acres with a population of 1,000, all of whom are citizens of the city-state. It survives as the last of the once-vast Papal States and incorporated into the Republic of Italy.
- VATICAN II:****A9,12** (Vatican Council II) The 21<sup>st</sup> and most recent general Ecumenical Council, called by Pope John XXIII to foster renewal in the Church, during which the pope and bishops established teaching norms and pastoral guidelines for the Church in its mission of evangelizing (1962-65.) *cf. CCC 111, 597, 748, 816, 1232, 1388, 1513, 1557, 1571, 1656*

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**VENERATION (OF SAINTS):** Showing devotion and respect to Mary, the Apostles and the martyrs who were viewed as faithful witnesses to faith in Jesus Christ. Later, veneration was given to those who lived a life of prayer and self-denial in giving witness to Christ, whose virtues were recognized and publicly proclaimed in their canonization as saints. *CCC 828* Such veneration is often extended to the *relics* or remains of those recognized as saints; indeed, to many sacred objects and *images*. Veneration must be clearly distinguished from adoration and worship, which are due to God alone. *CCC 1154, 1674, 2132*

**VENIAL SIN:** Sin which does not destroy the divine life in the soul, as does mortal sin, though it diminishes and wounds it. *CCC 1855* Venial sin is the failure to observe necessary moderation in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent. *CCC 1862*

**VIATICUM:** The Eucharist received by a dying person. *CCC 1524*

**VIRGIN BIRTH:** The conception of Jesus in the womb of the Virgin Mary solely by the power of the Holy Spirit. The Church's confession of faith in the virgin birth affirms that Jesus was conceived by the Holy Spirit without human seed. *CCC 496*

**VIRTUES:A12** Habitual and firm dispositions to do good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God. *CCC 1803* hence, any habit or pattern of doing good.

**VISITATION:** Feast which honors Mary's journey to Ein Kerem, a town in the Judean hills, to visit her pregnant cousin, St. Elizabeth. (Celebrated May 31) The Feast serves as the Second Joyful Mystery of the Rosary. *Cf. CCC 717*

**VOCATION:** The calling or destiny we have in this life and hereafter. God has created the human person to love and serve Him; the fulfillment of this vocation is eternal happiness. *CCC 1, 358, 1700* Christ calls the faithful to the perfection of holiness. *CCC 825* hence, a call from God to holiness of life and a specific state of life: marriage, religious or single.

**VOW:** A deliberate and free promise made to God, concerning a possible and better good which must be fulfilled by reason of the virtue of religion. *CCC 2102* Religious vows, the public profession of the evangelical counsels in the Church, have an exemplary value in witnessing to the kingdom to come. *CCC cf. 915* hence, a solemn, free promise, made to God to perform a good act not required to achieve salvation.

## W

**WAY OF THE CROSS:** A devotional exercise which follows the "way of the cross" in the Savior's steps, observing stops or "stations" to meditate on the path Jesus took from the Praetorium in Jerusalem to Golgotha and the tomb. *CCC 2669*

**WISDOM:** A spiritual gift which enables one to know the purpose and plan of God; one of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. *CCC 1831* Wisdom is also the name of one of the books of the Old Testament. *CCC 120*



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- WITNESS:** Expressing one's belief publicly in words and actions. *Cf. CCC 30, 642, 688*
- WORD OF GOD:** The entire content of revelation as contained in the Holy Bible and proclaimed in the Church. In John's Gospel, God's "Word" also means His only Begotten Son, Jesus. *CCC 65, 81, 101, 241, 461; cf. 2653* hence, Christians also call Jesus "the Word of God"; Also, Scripture.
- WORKS OF MERCY:** Charitable actions by which we come to the aid of our neighbors in their bodily and spiritual needs. *CCC 2447* The spiritual works of mercy include: instructing, advising, consoling, comforting, forgiving and patiently forbearing. Corporal works of mercy include feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, visiting the sick and imprisoned, sheltering the homeless and burying the dead. *CCC 2447*
- WORSHIP:** Adoration and honor given to God, which is the first act of the virtue of religion. *CCC 2096* Public worship is given to God in the Church by the celebration of the Paschal Mystery of Christ in the liturgy. *CCC 1067* hence, the expression of our love, adoration, reverence and honor to God alone through communal and private activities.

## Y

- YAHWEH (YHWH):** The personal name of the God of Israel, revealed to Moses on Mt. Sinai, meaning "I am Who I am." *CCC 205*

## Z

- ZEAL:** The charity and resulting effort that enables one to serve God and others in the furthering of the Mystical Body of Christ. When a person is animated with zeal, they acknowledge the treasure of the Faith and seek to defend it and share it with those who have not heard it or those who have but are not living its demands. *Cf. CCC 579, 2442*



**RELIGION CURRICULUM CONTENT**  
**“COMPENDIUM OF ACRE BENCHMARKS**  
**AND NCCL PRINCIPLES OF FAITH”**  
**GRADES K-12**  
**Diocese of Gaylord**  
**2001**

**I. HISTORY OF SALVATION**

**PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:**

- A. Recounts key events of Salvation History
- B. States theology related to salvation
- C. Discusses God’s call to eternal life
- D. Describes obstacles to salvation  
*CCC 51-55, 124, 279-301, 337-349*

**SUBJECT OBJECTIVES:**

**A. SALVATION HISTORY**

*CCC 3, 295*

- A2. Recognizes that all of creation is interrelated.....
- A3. Recognizes creation as the beginning of God’s plan for our salvation.....
- A4. Recognizes the presence of good and evil in the world.....
- A5. Describes God’s creation as:
  - Good.....
  - Glory of God.....
  - An expression of God’s wisdom.....
  - A sign of God’s presence.....
  - Gifts of God’s love.....
- A7. Discusses God’s **covenant** relationship with Abraham, i.e. **the Jewish people**.....
- A10. Discusses God’s unconditional love for **all people** through Jesus.....

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
A2.	I-D	D-U			
A3.	I-D	D	D		
A4.	I	D-U			
A5. Good.....	I-D	D-U			
A5. Glory of God.....	I-D	D-U			
A5. An expression of God’s wisdom.....	I-D	D-U			
A5. A sign of God’s presence.....	I-D	D-U			
A5. Gifts of God’s love.....	I-D-U				
A7.	I	DA	DA	U	
A10.	I	DA	UA		

**B. DEFINES SALVATION**

*CCC 302-314, 356-361, 1996-2005, 1023-1037*

- B2. Defines grace as:
  - God’s free gift to us.....
  - God’s presence in our life.....
- B6. Defines the doctrine of:
  - Heaven.....
- B7. Identifies heaven as a place of happiness.....
- B8. Relates the term “Paschal Mystery” (Jesus’ life/death/**resurrection/ascension**) to life
- B9. Identifies the “Paschal Mystery” as God’s saving action accomplished once for all....

B2. God’s free gift to us.....	I	D	D	D	UA
B2. God’s presence in our life.....	I	D	D	D	UA
B6. Heaven.....	I-D	DA	D-U		U
B7.	I-A				
B8.		IA	DA	D-U	UA
B9.		I-DA	D		U

**C. RESPONSE TO GOD’S CALL**

*CCC 142-175, 946-948, 989-1004, 1814-1816*

- C4. Explains the role of all Baptized persons to share their faith with others.....
- C5. Responds to guidance to choose good.....
- C6. Names ways of showing love and being loved.....

C4.	I	DA	D-U		
C5.	I-D	A	A	A	A
C6.	I-D-A				

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**D. OBSTACLES TO GRACE/SALVATION**

*CCC 1846-1869, 385-412, 1440-1449, 1730-1748*

		<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
D4.	Identifies sin as:					
	Unloving choices that turn us away from God and creation.....	I	DA	D-U		
	A broken or weakened relationship with God.....	I	DA	D		
	A failure to love, whether by action or by inaction, both personally and socially.....		I	DA	D	D
D5.	Defines personal sin as:					
	* Failure to love God and others.....	I	DA	UA	A	AA
	Free and deliberate violation of God's moral law.....	I	DA	D		
	Knowingly choosing to do what offends God.....	I	D	DA	A	AA
D12.	Recognizes the need to express sorrow.....	I-D-A				

## II. REVELATION

### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. States theology of revelation.
- B. Describes major elements of God’s self-revelation
- C. Develops appreciation for God’s self-revelation
- D. Develops appreciation for God’s revelation in Church tradition

### SUBJECT OBJECTIVES:

#### A. MEANING OF REVELATION

*CCC 51-55, 142, 364*

- A2. Describes God’s self-revelation as reaching its fullest expression in the Incarnation..
- A9. Identifies Sacred **Tradition** as a principle source of revelation.....

#### B. ELEMENTS OF GOD’S SELF-REVELATION

*CCC 59-65, 232-267, 282, 301*

- B1.** Describes God as a personal God intimately involved in the lives of His people.....
- B2. Describes God as Creator of Heaven and earth, Redeemer and Sanctifier.....
- B4. Describes God as all holy, wise, just, loving, true, faithful, merciful, forgiving and present everywhere.....
- B5. Describes God as Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit.....
- B10. Describes Jesus as Word made flesh, fully divine and fully human.....
- B11. Can grasp how the Spirit’s presence is like parents who are there but cannot always be Seen.....
- B12. Begins to experience peace, joy and hope as signs of the Spirit’s presence.....
- B13.** Identifies the Spirit as one who helps us, makes us holy, guides us, inspires us and makes us one.....
- B15. Recognizes the Spirit as Reconciler, Unifier, and Sanctifier.....
- B19. Identifies and can discuss the elements of the Mysteries of the Faith
  - Incarnation.....
  - Trinity.....
  - Immaculate Conception.....

#### C. UNDERSTANDING OF GOD’S SELF-REVELATION

*CCC 54-67, 358, 74-79, 80-83, 126, 101-108, 121-133*

- C2. Reads and discusses selected Scripture passages
  - Matthew 16:13-20.....
  - Matthew 25:31-46.....
  - Mark 12:28-34.....

**(SEE “Addendum of Selected Scriptural References”)**
- C3. Retells the major stories and themes in the Old Testament:
  - Abraham and the chosen people.....
  - Moses receives Ten Commandments.....
- C6. Retells major events and themes of the New Testament:
  - Birth of Jesus.....
  - Life/ministry of Jesus including His teachings.....
  - Miracles and parables.....
    - The Vine & Branches.....
    - The Good Samaritan.....
    - The Prodigal Son.....
  - Institution of the Mass at the Last Supper.....
  - Passion and death of Jesus.....
  - Resurrection** and **Ascension** of Jesus.....
  - Coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.....
  - Missionary activities of the Apostles.....
- C7. Recognizes theological ideas and truths which emerge from the biblical stories
  - Creation and fall stories.....
  - Life-death-**resurrection**, ministry and message of Jesus from the Gospels..

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		I	DA		
		I-D	DA		A
	I	D	D	D	U
	I-D	U			
	I-D	D	D-U		U
	I	D-U	AA		
		I-DA	D-UA		A
	I-A				
	I-D	D	D-U		
	I	D	AA		
		I	D-U	U	
		I	DA	D	A
		I	DA	D	A
		I	D	D	A

**K – 2      3 – 5      6 – 8      9 – 10      11 – 12**

	I	D	D-AA		
	I	DA	D-A		
	I	D	D-AA		
	I-D	D-U	A		
	I	I-DA	D		
	I	D-UA			
	I	DA	D		
	I	D	D		
	I	D-UA			
	I	DA	D-U		
	I	DA	D-UA		U
	I	D	D-UA		U
	I	D	D		U
	I	DA	DA		U
	I	DA	DA		U
	I	DA	D		U
			I-D	UA	
		I-DA	DA	D-U	U

**II. cont'd.**

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
C9. Names and recognizes the Bible as revealing God.....		I-D			
Beginning with creation and the covenants of the Hebrew Scriptures.....			I-D	D	U
C13. Displays reverence for the Bible as a special book.....	I-D-A				U
C14. Describes the Bible as:		A			
The Word of God.....	I-D	U	A		
Various forms of literature.....		I	DA		
A collection of oral traditions.....		I	DA		
Having a variety of <b>inspired</b> authors.....	I	D	DA	D-U	A
C19. Explains the writing of the New Testament during the Apostolic Age.....				I-D	D-UA
C20. Understands the context of the New Testament writers.....				I-D	D-UA
C24. Identifies the Evangelists (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John).....	I	D-UA		D	UA
C26. Retells accounts of the early Church from Acts of the Apostles.....	I	D	D-U		UA
C27. Lists the characteristics of the early Christian communities in the Acts of the Apostles.....		I-D	D-U		U
C30. Understands the structure and themes of the Old Testament and New Testament and their relevance today.....		I	D	D	U

**D. GOD’S REVELATION IN CHURCH TRADITION**

*CCC 85-95, 185-197, 888-892*

D4. Distinguishes between <b>Tradition</b> as teaching authority of the Church and our tradition of legends, pious practices, personal devotions, etc.....			I-DA		U
D5. Describes Sacred <b>Tradition</b> as the ongoing work of the Church to bring God’s revelation to the world.....			I-DA		U
D6. Describes the Magisterium, the teaching authority of the Church.....			I-DA		A
D7. Identifies the Apostles’ Creed as the summary of the principle doctrines of the Church.....	I	DA	D		U
D8. Names the statements of belief found in the Apostles’ Creed.....		I-DA	D		U
D9. Discusses basic doctrines of the Church as expressed in our Creed (Apostles/ <b>Nicene</b> ).....	I	DA	D		UA

### III. JESUS

#### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. Describes the mission and identity of Jesus
- B. Describes the ministry and teaching of Jesus
- C. Identifies key events in Jesus' life
- D. Explains the meaning of the titles of Jesus

#### SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

##### A. MISSION AND IDENTITY OF JESUS

CCC 422-478, 484-507, 901-913

- A1. Explains Jesus' relationship with His Father.....
- A2. Describes Jesus as the greatest sign of God's love.....
- A3. Sees ways of relating to Jesus today.....
- A4. Identifies the Paschal Mystery as Jesus' life, death, Resurrection, Ascension and the sending of the Holy Spirit.....
- A5. Explains that Jesus shares the power of his resurrection with us by sending the Holy Spirit.....
- A6. Sees that through Jesus, God established a relationship of particular intimacy with us.....
- A7. Identifies Jesus as a human person, born of the virgin Mary, as a mystery of our faith.....
- A8. States that Jesus brings new life and hope.....
- A15. Sees Jesus as a model of a completely faithful person.....
- A20. Recognizes Jesus as the one who enables us to call God our Father.....
- A24. Recognizes Jesus as teacher, storyteller and prophet.....

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
A1.	I	DA	D	D-U	
A2.	I	D-U			
A3.	I	D	D-U	U	U
A4.		I-DA	DA		UA
A5.	I	D	D-U	A	U
A6.	I	D	D-U		
A7.	I	D-U	A		U
A8.	I-A				
A15.		I	D	D-U	
A20.	I	DA	U		
A24.		I-D	D-U		

##### B. MINISTRY AND TEACHING OF JESUS

CCC 514, 543-570, 1716-1729

- B1. Describes Jesus as one who proclaims the Kingdom of God (central mission).....
- B2. Explains how Jesus proclaims the Kingdom of God.....
- B6. Illustrates how Jesus teaches us to live according to The Great Commandment, the Beatitudes and the Last Judgment scene (Matt 25).....
- B7. Explains Jesus' purpose for using parables in His teaching.....
- B9. Demonstrates how Jesus' life and teaching reveals God's compassion.....
- B12. Identifies The Great Commandments as the core of Jesus' message.....
- B17. Explains that the Risen Jesus sent the Spirit who guides the Church and individuals into truth and new freedom.....

B1.	I	D	DA		
B2.	I	D	D-U		
B6.	I-D	D	D-U		
B7.	I	D	U	D	A
B9.	I	D	D-U		
B12.	I-D	DA	U		
B17.	I	D	D		A

##### C. KEY ELEMENTS OF JESUS' LIFE

CCC 484-507, 571-618, 624-679, 687-701

- C1. Tells the story of the Nativity.....
- C2. Tells the story of the Presentation in the Temple.....
- C3. Tells the story of the Finding in the Temple.....
- C5. Discusses Jesus' calling of His disciples.....
- C6. Tells the story of Jesus teaching His disciples to pray.....
- C8. Describes the Last Supper/Holy Thursday.....
- C9. Describes the suffering and death of Jesus/Good Friday.....
- C10. Discusses the Resurrection/Easter Sunday.....
- C12. Tells the story of the sending of the Spirit/Pentecost.....
- C13. Describes the historical and social world of Jesus.....

C1.	I-U				U
C2.	I-U				U
C3.	I-U				U
C5.	I-D	D	D	U	
C6.	I-U	A			
C8.	I-D	D	D	U	
C9.	I-D	D	D	U	
C10.	I-D	DA	D	U	
C12.	I	D	DA	U	
C13.		I	D	U	

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## IV. CHURCH

### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. Describes the Mission of the Church
- B. Explains membership in the Church
- C. Identifies images of the Church
- D. Describes the structure of the Church
- E. Recalls important events in Church History
- F. Tells about the Church's relationship to other churches and the unchurched
- G. Explains Mary's role in the Church
- H. Explains the saints' role in the Church

### SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

#### A. MISSION OF THE CHURCH

*CCC 748-757, 797-798, 813-822, 830-838, 849-862*

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
A2. Identifies role of the Church to bring about the Kingdom of God in this world.....	I	D	D	D	DA
<b>A3.</b> Explains that all members are called by Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist to proclaim and share the Good News among all nations and cultures (Evangelization)	I	D	DA		A
A4. Can feel a sense of belonging to a Church as a family.....	I-D	D-U			
A6. Recognizes the Church community as the light of Christ and servant to the world....		I-D	D-U		
A8. Explains the missionary nature of the Church.....	I	D	DA		UA
A9. Recognizes and explains the Marks of the Church: One/unity, <b>Holy, Catholic/universal</b> , Apostolic.....	I	D	D-UA		UA
A12. Describes Church as a community of believers with unity of faith amidst a diversity of gifts, peoples, cultures and ways of life.....		I	DA	D	D-UA
A13. Identifies various ways people actively participate in a parish community of faith...	I	D	D-UA		

#### B. CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

*CCC 781-786, 831-838, 914-933, 944-945*

B2. Recognizes Church as a community of believers called to proclaim the teachings of Jesus to all people.....	I	D	U		A
B6. Describes faith as a personal response to God's call, leading to an active <b>discipleship</b> ..		I-D	DA	D-U	

#### C. IMAGES OF CHURCH

*CCC 776-786, 831*

C1. Identifies the Church as: The Community of God's people.....	I	D	D-U		
---	---	---	-----	--	--

#### D. CHURCH STRUCTURE

*CCC 771, 815-816, 861-933, 1203, 1399, 2036-2038*

D2. Identifies the hierarchical structure of the Church as : Laity (and Professed Religious,) Deacons, Priests, Bishops (and Cardinals,) Pope.....	I	D-UA			U
D3. Describes the role of: Priests.....	I	DA	D		
Bishops (and Cardinals,) Pope.....	I	DA	D		
D6. Discusses Magisterium/Infallibility.....			I-DA		D-U
D12. Names the different ministries in the Church and in the world as a response to a call from the Holy Spirit.....		I	D-U		

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IV. cont'd.

E. CHURCH HISTORY

CCC 758-769, 857-862

	<u>K – 2</u>	<u>3 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 8</u>	<u>9 – 10</u>	<u>11 – 12</u>
E4. Identifies the influence of the Holy Spirit throughout the Church's history.....		I	D	<u>D-U</u>	
E6. Is familiar with the mission of the apostles, the <b>witness of the martyrs</b> and the growth of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire.....		I	DA	D	U
E7. Understands the challenge posed by the intellectual, political and social changes encountered by the Church including: <b>Persecutions</b> , wars and political revolutions.....					I-DA
E10. Identifies major Councils: Jerusalem, <b>Nicea</b> , Constantinople, Ephesus, Chalcedon, Florence, Trent, <b>Vatican I &amp; II</b> and the formation of Creeds.....			IA	D	UA
E11. Can identify the basic purpose and details of Vatican II.....				I-D	DA
E13. Appreciates the rich spiritual, cultural and intellectual heritage of the Catholic Church marked by: The devotions of various peoples.....					I-DA
The diversity of religious art, architecture and music.....			I	D	DA
E14. Is aware of key concepts and key people of the following periods: Reformation (16 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> century).....					I-DA
E15. Appreciates the impact of the Great Schism and of the Reformation on present-day Christianity: Is aware of how other churches differ from the Catholic Church, appreciates how much is held in common and understands Catholic teaching regarding ecumenism.....			I-DA	D	D-UA

F. ECUMENISM / INTERFAITH DIALOGUE

CCC 813-822, 841

F1. Shows Christ-like respect for the dignity all people regardless of background.....	I	D	<u>D-A</u>		U
F6. Describes the beliefs and faith traditions of the major Christian Churches—their uniqueness and what they share in common with the Catholic Church.....			I	D	<u>D-U</u>
F7. Describes the beliefs and faith traditions of the major non-Christian Churches—their uniqueness and what they share in common with the Catholic Church.....			I	D	<u>D-U</u>

G. MARY'S ROLE

CCC 487-507, 964, 975, 2673-2677

G1. Recognizes Mary as: Mother of God.....	I-U		A		U
Mother of the Church.....	I	DA	D	D	D
G2. Recognizes Mary as the perfect model of a Christian: Model/witness of obedience.....	I-D	DA	<u>D-U</u>		
Model/witness of prayer.....	I-D	DA	<u>D-U</u>		
Model/witness of faith.....	I-D	DA	<u>D-U</u>		
Model of holiness.....	I-D	DA	<u>D-U</u>	U	U
G3. Tells the story of: Annunciation.....	<u>I-D</u>	U			
Visitation.....	<u>I-D</u>	U			
Immaculate Conception (Mary's sinlessness).....		I-DA	D		A
Assumption (Mary taken to Heaven, body and soul).....		I-DA	DA		U
G4. Retells accounts of apparitions of Mary: Fatima, Lourdes, <b>Guadalupe</b> , Others approved by Church.....		I-DA	D		UA
G5. Recognizes Mary as Patroness of the Americas, U.S.A., and Diocese of Gaylord...		I-DA	D		U
G8. Explains the role of Mary in the life of the Church.....		<u>I-DA</u>	DA		

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IV. cont'd.

H. SAINTS

CCC 688, 828, 946-948, 956-959, 1717, 2030, 2156, 2683

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
H1. Identifies saints as:					
Seeking to do God's will.....	I-D	D-U	AA		U
Models / witnesses of Christian life.....	I-D	DA	D	D	D-U
Intercessors (people who will pray for us).....	I-D	D	D	D	D-U
H3. Explains the Communion of Saints.....	I	D	DA	U	UA
H5. Identifies briefly the canonization process.....			I	D	UA
H7. Recounts the lives of several selected saints.....	I-D	D	D	D	D
St. Thomas Aquinas.....		I-D	DA		U
H8. Appreciates the saints and the universal call to holiness.....	I-D	DA	D	D	D-U
H9. Explains the role of the saints in the life of the Church.....		I-D	D	D	UA



## V. SACRAMENTS

### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. Recalls basic sacramental facts
- B. Describes symbols / rites of Sacraments
- C. Participates in sacramental celebrations with Openness and responsiveness

### SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

#### A. THEOLOGICAL POINTS

CCC 1066-1109, 1114-1130, 1297-1305, 1333-1571

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
A4. Describes Sacraments as public celebrations of Christ acting in our lives.....	I	D	UA		
A6. Explains why Jesus instituted the Sacraments.....	I	D	D	D	UA
A7. Recognizes grace as coming from the sacraments.....	I	DA	D-U		U
A8. Identifies Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist as Sacraments of Initiation.....	I	DA	DA	U	
A9. Lists the process and purpose for the Catechumenate.....		I	DA	D-U	A
A13. Names the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.....	I	D	D		A
A14. Explores the gifts of the Spirit in relation to one's own life.....		I-D	D		
A16. Explains the role of the Holy Spirit in Baptism and Confirmation.....	I	D	D-U		
Defines Baptism as being freed from sin through water and the Spirit to become a new creation.....	I	D	U		
Describes Confirmation as the community's celebration of the Spirit active in its midst.....	I	D	U		
Identifies Confirmation as the Sacrament in which a baptized person is sealed with the Holy Spirit in order to more actively live out their Baptismal commitment.....	I	D	U		
A17. Defines Eucharist as: meal, sharing, celebration, Jesus' gift of Himself.....	I-D	D	U		A
A20. Discusses the nature of Eucharist (real presence...transubstantiation).....	I	D	D-AA		A
A25. Knows that the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus through the words and intention of the ordained minister and faith of the people.....	I	DA	U		UA
A26. Describes Penance/Reconciliation as Jesus continuing His work of forgiving and reconciling.....	I	DA	D		
A34. Can vocalize the basic teachings of the Church on marriage including divorce and annulment.....		I	D	D	UA
A35. Defines Holy Orders as a call to share in a unique way the priestly ministry of sanctifying, teaching, and building community.....		I-DA	DA		
A36. Lists the ranks of Holy Orders as Bishop, Priest and Deacon.....	I	D	U		UA

#### B. SYMBOL/RITE COMPREHENSION

CCC 1136-1144

B2. Begins to recognize basic signs (cross, water, etc.) and the meanings that they have..	I-D				
B3. Explains the use of signs and symbols in the Church.....	I	D	D-U		
B4. Describes the symbols, rite and minister of: Confirmation.....	I-D	DA	U		
B7. Discusses the role of the community in the sacramental life of the candidate.....	I	D	D-U	U	
B11. Identifies specific signs of the presence of the Holy Spirit in the Church and in the World.....		I	D-U		A
B12. Identifies some of the symbols of the Spirit, e.g., wind, breath, fire.....		I-D	D		

#### C. SACRAMENTAL PARTICIPATION

CCC 1145-1162

C1. Practices simple rituals such as the sign of the cross, peace exchange, folding hands, genuflecting, etc.....	I-A				A
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## VI. PRAYER / WORSHIP

### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. States theology related to prayer
- B. Lists types of liturgical prayer
- C. Describes forms of liturgical prayer
- D. Describes forms of private prayer
- E. Appreciates prayer as essential to Christian life
- F. Participates in liturgical prayer

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### SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

#### A. THEOLOGICAL POINTS

*CCC 1212-1274, 1285-1289, 2559-2699*

	<b>K – 2</b>	<b>3 – 5</b>	<b>6 – 8</b>	<b>9 – 10</b>	<b>11 – 12</b>
A1. Defines prayer as speaking with and listening to God.....	I-D	U	A		U
A2. Recognizes quiet as appropriate for prayer.....	I-A				U
A4. Recognizes that God calls us to a relationship with Him through prayer.....	I-D	A	A		
A6. Lists and distinguishes praise, thanksgiving, petition and contrition as general purposes of prayer.....	I	D	D-U A	U-A	U
A7. Is aware that faith is expressed through drama, art, song and gesture.....	I	I-D	DA		
A8. Identifies reading, thinking, listening, reflecting and meditating as ways to pray.....	I	D	DA	D	D-U
A11. Recognizes <b>sacramentals</b> as aids to devotion/prayer.....	I	D	DA	D	
A12. Recognizes the purpose of <b>sacramentals</b> as helping us to grow in faith and holiness..	I	D	D	D	U A

#### B. PRAYER FORMS

*CCC 2700-2719*

B1. Relates Jesus’ teaching on prayer to one’s prayer life.....		I-D	D	D-A	
B2. Identifies the Eucharistic Liturgy as the Church’s greatest prayer.....	I	D	U A		
B7. Recalls various Psalms and common prayers from our tradition.....		I-D			U
B8. Understands meditation and contemplative prayer forms.....		I	D	D-U	U
B9. Identifies prayers of petition/intercession.....	I-D	D-U A			U A

#### C. COMMUNITY PRAYER DESCRIPTION

*CCC 2746-2856*

C2. Recognizes the following as various forms of Communal Prayer in the Catholic Church					
Eucharistic Liturgy (the Mass).....	I-D	D	D		
Way of the Cross.....	I	D A	D		
C3. Identifies some cultural expressions of Catholicism as it is lived locally, e.g., Hispanic, African, American, Vietnamese, Polish, Ethiopian, Chinese, etc.....		I-D	D		
C4. Demonstrates knowledge of the Eucharistic Liturgy					
The central role of the Eucharist (and Mass) in the life of the Church.....			I-DA	D	DA
The parts of the Liturgy and the prayers and actions of the Mass.....		I-DA	D	U	
The purpose of the homily.....	I	D	D	D-U	A

#### D. PRIVATE PRAYER DESCRIPTION

*CCC 2559-2699*

D1. Recognizes the following as various forms of private prayer in the Catholic Church:					
Rosary.....	I	D	D		U
Use of sacramentals.....	I	D	DA		U
Spontaneous prayers.....	I	D	D		
Forms and styles of meditation.....			I-D	D-U	
Retreats.....		I	D	D-U	
Prayer based on the Beatitudes.....	I	D	D	D	

VI. cont'd.

**E. PRAYER / LIFE RELATIONSHIP**

CCC 1163-1186, 1200-1206

	<u>K-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>11-12</u>
E1. Describes the cycles of the liturgical year.....	I	D	U		A
E2. Explains the following seasons of the liturgical year:					
Advent.....	I	DA	U		
Christmas.....	I	D	U		
Lent.....	I	D	U		
Easter.....	I	D	U		
Pentecost.....	I	D	U		
Ordinary Time.....	I	D	UA		
E3. Lists the Holy Days of Obligation.....		I-D-U			U
E4. Names special days and times in family and in Church.....	I-A				
E5. Names the major feasts of the Lord and major Marian feasts.....		I-D	U		
E14. Recalls that one's talents are to be used to give praise to God and to serve others.....		I-D	D-U		

**F. PRAYING**

CCC 2566-2619

F1. Makes the Sign of the Cross.....	A				
F2. Recites the:					
Our Father.....	AA				
Hail Mary.....	A				
Glory Be to the Father.....	A	A			
Act of Contrition.....	I	D-A			
Doxology.....	I	D-A			
Creed (Apostles/ <b>Nicene</b> ).....	I	D-U	AA		A
Grace Before Meals.....	I	D-A			
Grace After Meals.....	I	D-A			
Acts of Faith, Hope, Love.....		I	D-A		
Prayer to the Guardian Angel.....	A				
Angelus.....		I	D		
F3. Participates in/experiences:					
The Rosary (and various Mysteries of the Rosary).....	I	DA	D		A
The Way of the Cross.....	I	DA	D	A	A
Spontaneous prayer.....	I	D	D		
Prayers to Jesus.....	I-D	A			
Prayers for Faith, Hope, Love.....		I	D-A		A
Intercessory Prayer.....			I-D	D-U	
Writes simple prayers of praise, thanksgiving, petition and contrition.....	I	D	D-U		
Plans and participates in a prayer service.....	I-D	D	D	A	
Experiences/plans a retreat.....		I	D	A	A
Meditation, Scriptural Meditation.....		I	D-U	A	
Psalms, Prayer of St. Francis, Prayers based on the Beatitudes.....		I	D	D-U	
Music as prayer.....	I	D	D	D-U	A
Prayer flowing from Service.....			I-D	D-U	
Prayer of Discernment/Decision-making.....			I-D	D-U	
Contemplation.....			I-D	D-U	
F4. Actively participates in Eucharist and Sacramental Liturgies (seasonal/Liturgical Prayer and celebrations).....	I	D	D	A	A
F6. Prays in harmony with the spirit of the seasons and the Church Year.....		I	D	D-A	

## VII. CHRISTIAN LIFE / MORALITY

### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- A. Recognizes the theology of Christian morality
- B. Identifies norms of Christian behavior
- C. Develops a sense of personal integrity
- D. Defines Christian vocations / stewardship
- E. Catholic Social Teachings

### SUBJECT OBJECTIVES

#### A. CHRISTIAN RESPONSE

CCC 1731-1742, 1749-1775, 1804-1832, 1950-2016

	K – 2	3 – 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 – 12
A2. Recognizes that God calls us to ongoing conversion.....		I	D	D-U	
A3. Can relate the consequences of Christian moral conversion.....				I-D	DA
A5. Understands Catholic moral teaching with regards to the call to <b>discipleship</b> .....			IA	D	D
A6. Traces the movement of the Holy Spirit in one’s own life.....		I	D	D-A	
A14. Defines virtues as habits or patterns of doing good.....		I-D	D	D-U	A
A15. Identifies theological virtues: <b>Faith, Hope and Love</b> .....		I-DA	DA	D	DA
<b>A18</b> Applies Christian values and decision-making skills in making moral judgments.....		I	D	D-U	A
A19. Memorizes and practices the corporal and spiritual works of mercy as ways to live out our concern for others.....			I-D	D	U-A
A22. Identifies a Christian as one called to the task of bringing all creation to give glory to God.....			I-DA	D	D
A24. Explains how the Beatitudes (Matt 5) can be lived today.....	I	D	D	D-U	
<b>A25</b> Performs acts of service to demonstrate love for others.....	I-D	D	D-A	A	A

#### B. CRITERIA FOR CHRISTIAN BEHAVIOR

CCC 1776-1794, 1846-1869

B1. Identifies as norms for Christian behavior:					
The Beatitudes / Sermon on the Mount.....	I	I-DA	D	D	D-U
Ten Commandments.....		I-DA	D	D-U	
Church <b>Laws</b> /Precepts.....		I-D	DA	D	
B2. Can briefly describe the purpose as well as the Church’s laws of Fast and Abstinence			I	D	D-UA
<b>B3</b> Recognizes and responds when another is hurting or needs help.....	I-A				
B4. Names the The Great Commandment and the Ten Commandments .....		I-D-UA	A		
<b>B5</b> Recognizes The Great Commandment and the Ten Commandments as a basic guide for a moral person and for loving God and others.....	I-D	D-A	A	A	
B7. Recognizes Church teaching as a source for established norms for Catholic behavior		I-D	D		A
B8. Develops skills to critically reflect on culture in light of Catholic moral teaching.....		I	D	D-A	A
B9. Recognizes that personal morality is formed by conscience.....		I	DA		
<b>B10</b> Identifies ones responsibility for developing a well-formed conscience.....	I	D	DA	D	A
<b>B11</b> Recognizes the importance of the moral and ethical demands of the Gospel in forming one’s conscience.....	I	D	DA		
<b>B12</b> Recognizes conscience as the capacity to distinguish good from evil.....	I	D	DA		
<b>B13</b> Acknowledges conscience as a guide to right behavior.....	I	D	DA		
B17. Recognizes positive and negative messages in the media.....		I-D	D-U		U
B19. Understands the Catholic/Christian perspective on Human Sexuality.....	I	D	D-U		
B20. Explores sexual identity in light of the Church’s teachings and values:					
The gift of sexuality.....		I	D	D	D
The Catholic vision of chastity as the successful integration of ones chastity		I	D	D	D
Discernment of appropriate behaviors.....		I	D	D	D-U
Responsible family planning and parenthood.....		I	D	D	D
B21. Understands Catholic moral teaching regarding guidance of the natural moral law...		I	I-D	D-U	UA
B22. Understands the basic nature of AIDS and the Church’s teaching on mercy.....		I	D	D-U	A

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VII. cont'd.

C. CONCEPTS OF SELF-WORTH

CCC 1878-1889

	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-10	11-12
C1. Expresses gratitude to God for life.....	I	D	D	D	D
C2. Is given opportunity to express love of Jesus by loving self and others.....	I	D	D		
C11. Recognizes the dignity of human life from the moment of conception to natural death.....		I-D	DA		
C12. Recognizes holiness as caring about others as Jesus cared about us.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	U
C14. Discusses facing death with courage and joy because of belief in Jesus' Resurrection.....			I-D		A
C15. Understands basic concept related to Catholic teaching regarding moral life with regards to the common good, the inherent dignity of the human person, created in the image and likeness of God.....		I	DA	D	U
C16. Identifies one's personal gifts for active participation in a community of faith.....	I	D	D	A	A

D. VOCATION / STEWARDSHIP

CCC 1700-1742

D1. Recognizes importance of: Giving oneself, sharing one's time, talents, money, possessions, etc.....	I	D	D	D	U
D4. Understands vocation as commitment and personal response to the call at Baptism.....			I-D	U	
D11. Is provided age-appropriate Christian Service opportunities at every grade level					
1) family.....	I-D	D	D	D	A
2) parish.....	I-D	D	D	D	A
3) school.....	I-D	D	D	A	A
4) local community (food kitchens, nursing homes, shelters).....	I-D	D	D	D	A
5) greater community (civic—world wide).....	I-D	D	D	D	A
D12. Identifies rights, <b>responsibilities of membership</b> and acts of service in: family, neighborhood, <b>parish</b> , faith community.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	U-A
D13. Practices stewardship and can identify scriptural passages referring to stewardship.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A

E. CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING

CCC 1897-1942

E1. Recognizes the work of the Church as love, peace and justice.....		I-D	D-U		U
E2. Begins to identify children of various cultures and groups.....	I-D	D-U			
E3. Recalls that God's creation is for our enjoyment, respect and stewardship.....	I	D	D-U		U
E4. Practices care for the earth.....	I	DA	UA	A	A
E5. Explains how Scripture is the basis for the Church's teaching on social justice.....			I	D	U
E6. Names and explains the Seven Catholic Social Teachings					
1) Life and dignity of the human person.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	AA
2) Call to family, community and participation.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
3) Rights and responsibility.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
4) Option for the poor and vulnerable.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	AA
5) The dignity of work and the rights of the worker.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
6) Solidarity.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
7) Care for God's creation.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
E7. Can discuss the "preferential option for the poor.....		I	D	D	UA
E8. Applies the Church's social teachings to current situations and problems.....			I	D	A
E9. Identifies ways of responsible use and reuse of resources.....	I	D	D-U	U-A	A
E11. Describes and explains the Church's teachings on life issues such as.....			I	D	A
1) Euthanasia.....			I	D	D-A
2) Abortion.....			I-D	D	D-A
3) Capital punishment.....			I	D	D-A
4) AIDS.....		I	D	D	D-AA
E17. Recognizes the value of different cultural expressions of Catholicism.....		I	DA	D-U	A