

**CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY
GRADE 5**

PROGRAM GOAL: The student will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

COURSE GOAL: The student will know the social teaching of the Catholic Church and realize that social justice is constitutive of who we are as Christians.

SCRIPTURE BASE

- The student will be able to evaluate and respond to current issues in light of Gospel values.

SACRAMENTAL BASE

The student will:

- know that Baptism and Confirmation call them to witness to a new way of life and to spread the Good News to all peoples and nations.
- realize that, for the baptized person, living the Christian life includes involvement with, and being of service to, others.

BASE IN TRADITION: "SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING" (cf. handout #1)

The student will know that:

- principle five is "Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers"
 - a. work has dignity and each worker must be respected.
 - b. the life and ministry of St. Joseph the Worker (May 1) exemplify this principle.
 - c. how to apply this principle in their lives.
- principle six is "Solidarity"
 - a. we are all our brothers' and sisters' keepers.
 - b. we are members of the human family and are dependent on others throughout the world.
 - c. the life and ministry of Pope John XXIII exemplify this principle.

- d. how to apply this principle in their lives.

PERSONAL APPLICATION

The students will:

- recognize the talents they have and how these may be shared in the service of others.
- pray that God will give them the courage to respond appropriately to the needs of others.
- perform service projects based on the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy. (cf. Service Handout #2)
- know some non-violent responses to situations and be able to apply them.

**CHRISTIAN LIFE CHOICES
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY
GRADE 5**

PROGRAM GOAL: The students will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

COURSE GOAL: The students will learn how to discern their vocational call and to develop Christian lifestyles.

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

The students will know:

- that they are unique and specially created by God.
- the need for building a strong and realistic concept of self and accepting themselves as worthwhile persons.
- that they are worthy of respect and capable of giving respect.
- that they are responsible of their decisions and the consequences of these decisions.
- that emotions are an ordinary part of life that tell us how things are. It is what we do with our emotions for which we are responsible.

INTERPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

The student will know that:

- each person is valuable and worthy of being treated with dignity because her/she is created by God.

- it is very important to express feelings accurately, appropriately, and responsibly.
- it is very important to listen to the other in conversation.
- it is very important to be able to say “no” to another person when what is asked is not acceptable.

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- a person’s decisions and choices affect other people’s lives.
- God has made each of us lovable and capable of love.
- the loss of a relationship (loss of friend, divorce, death) causes grief. (Define grief and give examples of how grief is manifested.)

SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

The student will know that:

- their sexuality is integral to their personality.
- sexual development is part of the maturation process.
- we are called to reverence the whole of the other person: body, mind, and spirit.
- sexual intercourse is a share in the creative power of God; it is a sacred gift meant to be used responsibly only in marriage.
- sexual intercourse is intended only for marriage as a sign of love, lasting union, commitment, exclusivity and permanence.
- marital fidelity involves faithfulness that is physical, emotional, spiritual.
- marriage is a symbol of Jesus’ faithful and never-ending love for the Church.
- the Church considers premarital intercourse, cohabitation, and adultery to be sinful.

- the media often portray lifestyles in a way very opposed to a Christian lifestyle.

DISCERNMENT FOR LIFE CHOICES/VOCATIONS

GENERAL

The student will know:

- that all Christian vocations are a means of living out our baptismal call to be holiness: single, married, ordained, or vowed religious.
- the difference between a Christian vocation and a career.
- that within every vocation there is a call to holiness and a deep personal relationship with Jesus.

Christian Life Choices 2

- a variety of vocations through contact with others.

MATRIMONY

- The student will know that the married vocation is a call to a deep personal relationship with Jesus, a meaningful and fulfilling vocational lifestyle.

VOWED RELIGIOUS LIFE (See Vocation Chart handout #1 and “I Can Find My Way” handout #2)

The student will know:

- that religious life is a call to a deep personal relationship with Jesus through living the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience.
- the obligation to prayer, community, service and ministry embodied in the vowed lifestyle.
- the names of some religious communities of sisters, priests, and brothers; e.g., Ursulines, Franciscans, Jesuits, Dominicans, Notre Dames, etc.

ORDAINED LIFE

The student will know:

- that ordained life is a call to a deep personal relationship with Jesus.
- that the priestly vocation (Holy Orders) is that of an ordained minister in the Church called to service, leadership, and presiding at sacraments.
- the function and ministry assigned to each of the three orders in the Catholic community: bishop, priest, and deacon.

Christian Life Choices 3

**CHURCH/CHURCH HISTORY
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY
GRADE 5**

PROGRAM GOAL:	The students will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teaching of the Roman Catholic Church.
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COURSE GOAL:	The students will understand the history and structure of the Roman Catholic Church.
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The student will know:

- that the Church is a symbol of Christ's presence among us.
- that the Christian Church began with Jesus Christ.

August, 2002

CHURCH AS INSTITUTION

The student will know:

- that bishops have authority over geographic areas called dioceses.
- the role of the pastor/al leaders and other lay ministers of his/her parish church: deacon, liturgist, women religious, catechetical leader, etc.
- that the mission of Jesus is for all members of the Church, hierarchy (ordained) and lay.

EXPANSION OF THE CHURCH TO NON-EUROPEAN LANDS: THE CHURCH AS HERALD (MISSIONARY, EVANGELIZER)

- The student will know that the Church, through such persons as St. John Neuman and St. Francis Cabrini, worked among the immigrant communities who settled in the United States.

TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE CHURCH AS SERVANT

The student will know:

- that we help people of mission countries when we pray and make sacrifices.
- that the Church in America is a missionary church and that we are to reach out to share the Good News.
- the efforts of the Diocese of Toledo in mission lands, especially in Zimbabwe.

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DOCTRINE PARISH COURSE OF STUDY GRADE 5

PROGRAM GOAL:	The students will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.
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COURSE GOAL:	The student will have a basic understanding of Catholic Doctrine.
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TRINITY

The student will know:

- the term Trinity and be able to identify the role of each of the three Persons of the Trinity; God the Father--Creator; God the Son--Savior; and God the Holy Spirit--Sanctifier.
- that the doctrine of the Trinity is a basic belief of the Catholic religion.
- that by grace the Trinity lives within us.

GOD THE SON

The student will know:

- that Jesus is both human (man) and divine (God).
- that Jesus Christ is the Son of God who became human. (Incarnation, cf. Glossary).
- Jesus as Word of God, the second Person of the Trinity, the One who most fully reveals who God is because he is God.
- that Jesus will come again at the final judgment, at the end of time.

GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT

- The student will know that the Holy Spirit is received by each person when he/she is baptized and Confirmed.

MARY AND THE SAINTS

The student will know:

- the term "Virgin Birth" (cf. Glossary).
- that Mary, under title of "Immaculate Conception," is Patroness of the United States.
- that in the United States we celebrate the feast of the Immaculate Conception on December 8 as a Holy Day of obligation.

Doctrine 2

**SACRAMENTS
COURSE OF STUDY**

August, 2002

GRADE 5

PROGRAM GOAL:	The student will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.
COURSE GOAL:	The student will understand each of the sacraments and begin to live them.

GENERAL

The student will know:

- that through the sacraments we encounter Jesus, experience grace, deepen our relationship with God and God deepens his relationship with us.
- the names of the seven sacraments.
- the categories of sacraments: Sacraments of Initiation, Sacraments of Healing, and Sacraments of Vocation.
- that ordinarily adults are baptized through the Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA) process.

SACRAMENTS OF INITIATION: BAPTISM, CONFIRMATION, EUCHARIST

Baptism

The student will know:

- that Baptism is necessary for salvation (CCC #1257).
- that those who die before being baptized are saved if they have an explicit desire to receive it. (CCC #1259).
- the Baptismal symbols and their meanings: pouring of water and saying the words of Baptism, white garment, candle, Oil of Catechumens (for Adult baptisms) and Sacred Chrism.
- that Baptism removes Original Sin and all personal sins.

- the meaning of the Baptismal Promises.
- that the ordinary minister of Baptism is the priest or deacon. (In necessity anyone with the right intention may serve as an extraordinary minister of the sacrament by pouring water over the head of the person to be baptized while saying, "I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit").
- the effects of Baptism: cleanses the soul, makes us a child of God, incorporates us into the faith community, gives us a share of God's life, indelibly marks (Baptismal character) us with the sign of faith, admits us into Christ's roles of priest, prophet and king.

Confirmation

The student will know:

- that through Confirmation the baptized person is strengthened and gifted by the Holy Spirit to go out and serve the community.
- the Gifts of the Holy Spirit. (cf. Glossary)
- the signs and symbols of Confirmation: anointing with oil (Sacred Chrism), the laying on of hands, and the words, "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit."
- that the bishop is the ordinary minister of the Sacrament of Confirmation.

Eucharist

The student will know:

- that Eucharist is a special community meal with roots in the Jewish tradition of Passover in which Christ is present to us.
- that when we receive Jesus in the Eucharist, our love for others increases, and the Church community, the Body of Christ, is strengthened.
- that the Sacrament of the Eucharist was given to us by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper.

- that the Eucharist is both a memorial of Jesus' passion, death and resurrection and a sacrifice for the sins of the world.
- that through the words of Consecration said by the priest at Mass, the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ whom we receive. (This is called the Real Presence).

Sacraments 2

- that the ordinary minister of the Eucharist is the priest. Some members of the church community may serve as extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist.
- that the proper preparation for receiving Holy Communion includes: one hour fasting from food or beverage (water is permitted); an attitude of respect; e.g., folding hands, focusing on who it is we are going to receive, making a gesture of reverence, not chewing gum or candy.
- that when we receive Jesus in the Eucharist, Jesus nourishes the life of grace in us which strengthens us to love and serve others.
- that when we receive Jesus in the Eucharist, our venial sins are forgiven.

SACRAMENTS OF HEALING: RECONCILIATION AND ANOINTING OF THE SICK

Reconciliation

The student will know:

- that Jesus has the power to forgive and heal us.
- some Scripture stories that relate to Reconciliation; e.g., Lk. 15:11-32 (the Prodigal Son).
- that the primary means of forgiveness is through the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
- that the Sacrament of Reconciliation leads us away from sin and toward God.
- that through the Sacrament of Reconciliation we are reconciled with God and others.

- that the sign and symbol of the Sacrament of Reconciliation are the words of absolution, which is the prayer given by the priest to announce God's forgiveness or pardon of sin.
- that in the Sacrament of Reconciliation there is a seal of confession between the priest and the penitent; this means that any sin revealed to the priest must be kept completely secret for all time.
- to express sorrow for sin (unloving choices) which hurt our relationship with God and others.
- that we should follow Jesus' example of love and reconciliation.

Sacraments 3

- the essentials of the Sacrament of Reconciliation: sorrow for sin, confession, absolution and penance.
- the effects of the Sacrament of Reconciliation: forgives sin, reconciles us with God and the community, increases grace and charity, increases self-knowledge, and strengthens the will.
- the three forms of the rite of Reconciliation: private; communal; and, in case of grave necessity, general absolution.

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

The student will know:

- the Anointing of the Sick as the sacrament through which Jesus gives comfort, strength, forgiveness and healing.
- that the signs and symbols for the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick are anointing of the forehead and hands with Oil of the Sick accompanied by the prayer of the celebrant, and laying on of hands.
- that only the priest is the minister of this sacrament.
- that this sacrament can be administered to a baptized person who, after having reached the use of reason, begins to be in danger due to sickness or old age. (Canon 1004)

- the essentials of the Rite of Sacrament of the Sick: the priest in silence lays hands on the sick, prays over them, then anoints them with the Oil of the Sick.

SACRAMENTS OF VOCATION (SACRAMENTS AT THE SERVICE OF COMMUNION): HOLY ORDERS AND MATRIMONY

Holy Orders

The student will know:

- that all of us have a role as priestly people in sharing Christ's work of sanctifying, teaching and building community. (cf. CCC Glossary)
- that Holy Orders is a call to men to share in a unique way the ministry of sanctifying, teaching, and building the community.
- that the three degrees or orders of this sacrament are: bishop, priest, and deacon.
- the difference in roles between a bishop, a priest, and a deacon.

Sacraments 4

- that only a bishop can confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders.
- the essentials of the Sacrament of Holy Orders: laying on of hands by the bishop, investing with stole and chasuble, anointing of the hands with Sacred Chrism.
- how to distinguish between the permanent and the transitional diaconate. (cf. Glossary p.14 and p.18)
- that it is the current practice of the Roman Church that priests be unmarried.

Matrimony

The student will know:

- that Matrimony symbolizes God's love for the Church.
- some Scripture stories that relate to the Sacrament of Matrimony; e.g., Jn. 2:1-12; Mk. 10:2-12; Gen. 1:27-28.

- the essentials of the sacrament of Matrimony: exchange of vows and rings in the presence of two witnesses.
- the meaning of the wedding vows as a bond between the spouses which is perpetual and exclusive.
- that the bride and groom are themselves the ministers of the sacrament.
- the official witnesses of Matrimony are the priest or deacon and two witnesses.
- that some aspects of Matrimony are love, fidelity, permanency, companionship and support.
- that the Sacrament of Matrimony is for the love and unity of the couples and involves an openness to procreation.
- that persons who are divorced and remarried without an annulment are not excluded from the Church but cannot receive Holy Communion. (CCC #1665).
- the effects of the Sacrament of Matrimony: increases friendship with God, entitles the married couple to special graces, unites husband and wife with each other in Christ indissolubly, makes the couple a sign of God's love.

Sacraments 5

**SCRIPTURE
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY
GRADE 5**

PROGRAM GOAL:	The students will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.
COURSE GOAL:	The students will deepen their understanding of scripture and begin to use scripture as a guide in their lives.

GENERAL

Sources and Nature of Scripture

The student will:

- know that the word “Bible” means “book” and that it is a holy book about God and God’s people.
- handle the Bible with reverence.

Application of Scripture

The student will:

- recognize the Bible as the word of God speaking to us today.
- be able to apply the meaning of a Scriptural passage to present-day life.
- be able to use Scripture as a basis for prayer and reflection.

OLD TESTAMENT (HEBREW SCRIPTURE)

General

- The student will know that the Old Testament is the story of God’s special relationship with the Jewish people through whom God entered into human history.

Pentateuch (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy)

- The student will know how the Passover meal and Jesus’ Last Supper are related.

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Prophetic Books (Prophets)

- The student will know meaning of the life of Hosea (Osee). (fidelity of marriage)

NEW TESTAMENT (CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURE)

Some Events in the Life of Jesus

- The student will know the story of the finding of the boy Jesus in the Temple (Lk 2:42-52).

Some Miracles

- The student will know these miracle passages:
 - Curing Lepers (Lk. 17:11-19)
 - The Wedding at Cana (John 2)

Scripture 2

WORSHIP AND PRAYER

August, 2002

PARISH COURSE OF STUDY GRADE 5

PROGRAM GOAL:	The students will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.
COURSE GOAL:	The students will understand and grow to love the liturgical year and the forms of liturgical and non-liturgical prayer.

LITURGICAL PRAYER

General

The student will know:

- that the definition of liturgy is “the official public worship of the Church.”
- the three forms of liturgy: Mass (Eucharistic Liturgy), celebration of the Sacraments, and the Liturgy of the Hours (Divine Office).
- Advent: beginning of the Liturgical year; four weeks of preparing for Jesus’ coming in history, mystery, and majesty.
- Christmas: Incarnation: God made flesh in Jesus; celebration of twelve days beginning with Christmas and ending with the Baptism of Jesus.
- Epiphany: manifestation of Jesus to the wise men and all people. (cf. Matthew 2.)
- Lent: 40-days’ time of prayer, fasting, and almsgiving in preparation for Easter; “Lent” means spring.
- Easter Triduum: highpoint of the Liturgical year; the three days commemorating the Passion, Death and Resurrection of Jesus: Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday.
- Easter: central event of our Christian Faith because Jesus saved us by rising from the dead; highest feastday of the Church.

- Easter Time: 50 days between Easter and Pentecost, including Ascension.

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- Pentecost: the birthday of the Church and the coming of the Holy Spirit.
- the colors of the Liturgical Year and when these colors are used: violet, white, green, purple, and red.
- these symbols: Advent wreath, creche, palms, ashes, Paschal candle, incense.
- that liturgy is celebrated through “rites” which include the order of the service: prayers, vessels, vestments, blessings, etc.

FORMS OF LITURGY

The Eucharistic Liturgy (Mass)

Definition

The student will know:

- that in the Mass we enter into the sacrifice of Jesus’ offering himself on the cross for our salvation.
- that at Mass, the Church celebrates Christ’s life, death, and resurrection.
- that at Mass Jesus is present in the Word, in the Presider, in the Eucharist, and in the Assembly.
- that at Mass we forgive and are forgiven.

Parts of the Mass

Liturgy of the Word

The student will know:

- that God speaks through the Bible/Scripture in the Liturgy of the Word.
- that the Scripture that is read at Mass is taken from a special book called the Lectionary.

- that the Lectionary contains readings from the Old and New Testament and that a New Testament Gospel is always read.
- that the Liturgy of the Word ends with the General Intercessions.

Worship and Prayer 2

Liturgy of the Eucharist (cf. also Sacraments section, "Eucharist")

The student will know:

- that the second part of the Mass is called the Liturgy of the Eucharist.
- that the second part of the Mass prepares us to receive Jesus in Holy Communion.
- that through the words of consecration said by the priest ("This is my Body; this is my Blood") the bread (host) and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.

Participation at Mass: the Role of the Assembly

The students will know:

- the following postures used at Mass: genuflecting, kneeling, standing, bowing, folding hands. (cf. Glossary "Liturgical Postures.")
- the appropriate responses at Mass.
- that participation in singing is an expression of faith.
- the following roles: lector, cantor, gift bearer, choir member, extraordinary Eucharistic minister, cross bearer, candle bearer, acolyte (server), assembly.
- that moments of silence are opportunities for prayer and reflection.
- these articles located in the church: altar, altar cloth, candles, ambo (pulpit), tabernacle.
- these articles located in the church: crucifix, tabernacle, sanctuary light, holy water font, baptismal font.

- these articles use at Mass: Lectionary, Sacramentary, alb, chasuble, stole, chalice, cruets.
- the meaning of these oils and their location in the Church: the Oil of Catechumens (used in adult Baptism); Sacred Chrism (used in Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders); Oil of the Sick (used only by the priest in the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick).

Sacraments as Liturgy (cf. "Sacraments" section)

The student will know:

- that ordinarily Sacraments are to be celebrated within the community of the faithful (Church).
- that the Liturgy of the Word is an integral part of all sacramental celebrations.
- that some of the symbols, and actions of sacraments include pouring of water, anointing with oil, lighting candles, giving blessings, laying on of hands, etc.

Worship and Prayer 3

NON-LITURGICAL PRAYER

General

The student will:

- identify prayer as talking and listening to God.
- know that prayers can be said any time, any place.
- participate in individual and/or group prayer.
- demonstrate reverence while praying.
- experience various forms of prayer; e.g., contemplative, reflective, vocal, and other prayer styles.
- define and know prayers of praise, thanksgiving, petition and sorrow.

Specific Prayers

The student will know:

- how to say a form of Grace before and after Meals.
- how to say an Act of Contrition.
- and understand the Apostles' Creed. (cf. Glossary)
- and understand the Nicene Creed. (cf. Glossary)
- and understand the Rosary as a form of prayer and experience praying it.
- the mysteries of the Rosary.
- and understand the Stations of the Cross and experience praying them.

Worship and Prayer 4