

**CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING  
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY  
GRADE 7**

**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:

- use some passages from the Old Testament and New Testament to show how the Church's teaching on social justice is rooted in Scripture; e.g., Micah 6, Mk. 6:30-44.
- know that all service and ministry find their source in the life and mission of Jesus, as revealed in the Scriptures.
- be able to evaluate and respond to current issues in light of Gospel values.

**SACRAMENTAL BASE**

- The student will realize that, for the baptized person, living the Christian life includes involvement with, and being of service to, others.

**THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH**

- The student will understand that the very nature of the Church's mission demands prayer and action on behalf of justice.

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

The student will know that:

- principle three is "Rights and Responsibilities"

- a. these rights include food, clothing and shelter and the responsibilities to respect others and be responsible to family members.
  - b. the life and ministry of St. Paul (January 25) exemplify this principle.
  - c. how to apply this principle in their lives. 1
- 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. Isidore (May 15) 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 Paul II exemplify this principle.
    - d. how to apply this principle in their lives.

## PERSONAL APPLICATION

The student 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 the difference between service (charity) and justice (changing unjust systems and institutions).
- know some non-violent responses to situations and be able to apply them.

**CHRISTIAN LIFE CHOICES  
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY  
GRADE 7**

<b>PROGRAM GOAL:</b>	The students will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.
<b>COURSE GOAL:</b>	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 for 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.

- that gaining appropriate autonomy and interdependence is part of the maturation process.
- that maturing Christians will, at times, need to stand prophetically among their peers.

## **INTERPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT**

The student will know that:

- each person is valuable and worthy of being treated with dignity because he/she is created by God.
- persons derive faith and values from interaction with their family and community.
- 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.
- a person’s decisions and choices affect other people’s lives.
- God has made each of us lovable and capable of love.
- God has made us capable of commitment and faithfulness in relationships.
- a faithful relationship depends on authenticity and honesty, respect, love, and an understanding of change in self and others.
- the loss of a relationship (loss of friend, divorce, death) causes grief. (Define grief and give examples of how grief is manifested.)

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## **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.
  - it is important to make wise choices about establishing relationships with persons of the opposite sex:
    - a. exclusive dating makes a statement of commitment and should be entered into only when there is such commitment;
    - b. exclusive and one-on-one dating presents temptations to an intimacy which is premature;
    - c. sexual involvement is very enticing; it is better to establish limits beforehand through clear and honest communication.
  - sexual intercourse is a share in the creative power of God; it is a sacred gift meant to be used responsibly 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.
- Christian Life Choices 2
- 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 discernment about one's vocation and lifestyle choices is based on openness to God's call, personal experience, abilities, feelings, guidance from others, family background and role, careful reflection, and religious values.
- a variety of vocations through contact with others.

- that prayer, community, and service are components of all Christian vocations.
- that within every vocation there is a call to ministry.

## **SINGLE LIFE**

The student will know:

- that the single vocation is a call to a deep personal relationship with Jesus, a meaningful and fulfilling vocational lifestyle.
- the uniqueness of the single lifestyle as a call to love, through prayer, service and ministry.
- the value of remaining single as a way of living out one's identity, goals, and career choices.
- some myths and misconceptions of the single lifestyle: single people would rather be married; singles are those unable to be successfully married; only marriage and children fulfill a person; single life is glamorous and free from burdens.

## **MATRIMONY**

The student will know:

- that matrimony is an intimate, exclusive, permanent and faithful partnership of husband and wife.
- Christian Life Choices 3
- that matrimony is a covenant relationship in unity with God and a vowed partnership of a man and a woman equal in dignity and value, a relationship of mutuality.
  - that matrimony and the family form the "church of the home," the "domestic church."
  - that married and family life are sacred, and that married and family activities are holy.
  - that the committed intimacy of married love is in contrast to the romantic feeling of being "in love" (infatuation).
  - the relationship between sexual intercourse and exclusive fidelity.

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

The student will know:

- that a religious vocation is not a sacrament in itself, but a fulfillment of the Baptismal commitment.
- what each of the vows means: poverty, chastity, obedience.
- what “charism” is and how charism is reflected in different religious communities.
- the myths and misconceptions of vowed religious life: religious could not find marriage partners; religious life is an escape from the world; religious are “superhuman”; religious are holier than others, never have fun, etc.

**ORDAINED LIFE**

The student will know:

- how to distinguish between diocesan and religious order priests.
- the formational process of becoming a priest: education, pastoral year, ministries, declaration of candidacy, and transitional diaconate.
- that the Eastern Catholic churches have a tradition of married priests.
- the myths and misconceptions of the priesthood: priests were unable to find a marriage partner; priests could not hold a job in the “real” world; priests are super-heroes, priests never have fun; etc.

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**CHURCH/CHURCH HISTORY**  
**PARISH COURSE OF STUDY**  
**GRADE 7**

**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.

**COURSE GOAL:** The students will understand the history and structure of the Roman Catholic Church.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The student will know:

- that the Christian Church began with Jesus Christ.
- that there are different images of the Church; e.g., “Institution,” “Herald,” “Servant,” “Body of Christ,” etc. (cf. Glossary).
- the Pentecost account.

## **THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHURCH: CHURCH AS INSTITUTION**

- The student will know that the mission of Jesus is for all members of the Church, hierarchy (ordained) and lay.

## **APOSTOLIC AND EARLY CHURCH**

The student will know:

- that Jesus called the Apostles to form the first Church community which continues to the present day (apostolic succession).
- that Peter was the apostle chosen by Jesus to lead the apostles and to unify the Church (Title: “First Pope”).
- that a martyr is a person who gives witness by giving up his/her life for Christ.
- that Stephen was the first martyr.
- the term “gentile” non-Jew.

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- that Paul was the apostle to the Gentiles.
- that the Acts of the Apostles is the account of the early Church.

- that Christians were persecuted, first by Jewish leaders, then by Roman leaders, in the three centuries following the death of Jesus.
- the term “tradition” and what it means. (cf. Glossary).
- that the term “Christian” was first used at Antioch.

## **TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE CHURCH AS SERVANT**

The student will know:

- the term “Ecumenism” and explain why and how Catholics should be involved in it.
- how to critique modern-day role models according to Christian values as they are presented in the media.
- that we help the 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.
- that, like the early Apostles, we are sent to help people believe in Jesus.
- that the mission of the Church is to evangelize. (Mt. 28. 19-20)
- the efforts of the Diocese of Toledo in mission lands, especially in Zimbabwe.

**DOCTRINE  
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY  
GRADE 7**

<b>PROGRAM GOAL:</b>	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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<b>COURSE GOAL:</b>	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 kingdom of God is God's presence with us on earth and continues after we die when we will be with God forever in heaven.

**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 came to save us from sin by dying and rising for us; this is called redemption.
- that the term "paschal mystery" means that Jesus suffered, died, and rose for us.

- that because of Jesus' Resurrection we too have eternal life; this is one of the most important beliefs that Catholics have.
- that Jesus continues to save us.
- that Jesus will come again at the final judgment, at the end of time.

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## **GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT**

The student will know:

- that God the Father and God the Son sent the Holy Spirit as a gift to us (Pentecost event).
- that the Holy Spirit is our teacher and guide throughout our entire life.
- that through Baptism the Holy Spirit lives in us; therefore, we are called temples of the Holy Spirit.

## **MARY AND THE SAINTS**

The student will know:

- that, because Mary is the Mother of Jesus, and Jesus is God, Mary is the Mother of God.
- the term "Annunciation" (cf. Glossary).
- the term "Virgin Birth" (cf. Glossary).
- that the term "Assumption" means that Mary was taken body and soul into heaven.

## **ESCHATOLOGY**

The student will know:

- what the term "resurrection of the body" means.
- the traditional Catholic teaching on heaven, hell, and purgatory. (cf. CCC #1023-30)

**MORALITY  
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY  
GRADE 7**

<b>PROGRAM GOAL:</b>	The students will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.
<b>COURSE GOAL:</b>	The student will know the qualities of a morally mature person and begin to make correct moral choices in their lives.

**DEFINITION**

- The student will know the difference between moral, immoral, and amoral decisions.

**CALL TO LIVING A VIRTUOUS LIFE**

**Virtue**

The student will know:

- that Jesus calls us to live virtuous lives.

- that, from the grace of Baptism, we receive the Theological Virtues of faith, hope and charity which are the foundations of our moral activity (CCC 1813).
- and define the four Moral (Cardinal) Virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.
- how to explain and practice virtues; e.g., honesty, responsibility, faithfulness, kindness, forgiveness, individuality, freedom, obedience, patience, and self-control, diligence, etc.

### **Freedom to Choose a Virtuous Life**

- The student will know how sinful attitudes lead to sinful acts.

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## **CONSCIENCE**

### **Informed Conscience**

- The student will know that a commitment to Christ, as expressed through the Catholic Church, calls each person to certain responsibilities based on the Gospels.

### **Lax Conscience**

- The student will know that a lax conscience judges sinful practices as moral or legal.

### **Scrupulous Conscience**

- The student will know that a scrupulous conscience judges actions which are not sinful to be sinful; it dreads sin where no sin exists.

## **RECONCILIATION AND FORGIVENESS**

### **Community**

- The student will know the role of reconciliation in living the Christian life today.

## **MORAL GUIDES**

### **Beatitudes (Mt. 5:1-11)**

The student will know:

- the Beatitudes.
- ways of acting on the Beatitudes.
- that we are called to live the Beatitudes in our daily lives.

### **Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy (Mt. 25:34-40)**

The student will know:

- the seven Corporal Works of Mercy. (cf. Glossary)
- the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (cf. Glossary)
- ways of living the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy.

Morality 2

### **The Authority of the Church**

The student will know:

- that the Pope and bishops have been ordained to be official and authentic teachers of Christian life, and it is their office and duty to express Christ's teaching on moral questions and matters of belief. (moral authority)
- the Precepts (Laws) of the Church. (cf. Glossary)

Morality 3

**SACRAMENTS  
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY  
GRADE 7**

<b>PROGRAM GOAL:</b>	The student 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 understand each of the sacraments and begin to live them.

## **GENERAL**

- The student will know 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 calls us to worship with the community, share our faith, and to be of service.
- 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 us (Baptismal character) with the sign of faith, admits us into Christ's roles of priest, prophet and king.

### **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 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.

**note: if seventh graders are preparing for Confirmation, cf. Grade 8 "Sacraments" and Diocesan Polices for Sacramental Preparation, Confirmation section.**

## **SCRIPTURE PARISH COURSE OF STUDY**

## GRADE 7

<b>PROGRAM GOAL:</b>	The students will know and understand the person, message and mission of Jesus and the history and basic teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.
<b>COURSE GOAL:</b>	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.
- know that the New Testament (Christian Scripture) writings are holy and precious.
- handle the Bible with reverence.
- describe the Bible as the word of God, written by people especially chosen by God and guided by the Holy Spirit.
- recognize the Bible as the inspired word of God written in the words of human beings.
- know the definition of Revelation (cf. Glossary).
- know that the New Testament began as oral tradition.
- know that the Church is the official interpreter of scripture. (note: “The task of giving an authentic interpretation to the word of God, whether in its written form or in the form of tradition, has been entrusted to the living, teaching office of the Church alone.” Vatican II document Dei Verbum).
- know what “tradition” is (cf. Glossary).

## **Literary Forms**

The student will:

- know that the Bible is written in a variety of literary forms; e.g., genealogies, psalms, letters, parables, wise sayings.
- name the four types of books of the New Testament: Gospels, Letters (Epistles), Acts of the Apostles, and the Book of Revelation.

## **Location and Identification of Scripture Passages**

The student will:

- be able to locate Scripture references: book, chapter, and verse.
- be able to locate the books of the New Testament by abbreviation.

## **Map Skills (to be taught with the appropriate Scripture events)**

The student will:

- locate on a map: Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, Judea, Galilee, Samaria, the Sea of Galilee, the Jordan River, and the Dead Sea, Capernaum (in relation to Jesus' life).
- be able to locate on a map sites in Jerusalem important to the final days of Jesus, beginning with Passion Sunday.

## **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)**

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

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

## **NEW TESTAMENT (CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURE)**

### **General**

The student will:

- know that the evangelists (writers of the gospels) are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.
- know that the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke are called Synoptic gospels because they follow the same general outline.
- know the dates, sources, oral traditions, intended audience, literary characteristics and theological message of each of the four Gospels.

### **Some Events in the Life of Jesus**

The student will:

- compare the Infancy Narratives of Luke and Matthew.
- know that “Incarnation” is the term the Church uses to name our belief that the Son of God became man in Jesus. (cf. Glossary)
- know the significance of Jesus’ baptism--recognition by God of Jesus as His Son; beginning of Jesus’ public ministry.
- know the significance of the temptation in the desert--Jesus experiences humanness; need for prayer in preparation for ministry.
- be able to relate the story of the calling of the twelve apostles.
- find some of Jesus’ teaching in the Gospels in relation to the Ten Commandments and the Great Commandment of Love. (adultery, divorce, revenge, love of enemies, charity, prayer, fasting, service and leadership).

- study and discuss the Scripture passages in which Jesus predicts his Passion, Death, and Resurrection (Paschal Mystery).
- study the institution of the Holy Eucharist found in the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke.
- know that Jesus' Resurrection is at the core of our Catholic faith.

Scripture 3

### **Some Important New Testament People**

The student will:

- identify important people from the New Testament (Jesus, Mary, Joseph, John the Baptist, the Apostles and Paul).
- be familiar with the names of the twelve Apostles: Peter, Andrew, James, John, Matthew, Thomas, Philip, Nathanel (Bartholomew), James, Thaddaeus (Jude), Simon, Judas (Mt. 10:2-5).
- search the Gospels to find significant passages about Peter.
- be able to identify the following groups: Sanhedrin, Pharisees, Sadducees, and Scribes.
- give examples from the Gospels of Mary's qualities of openness and acceptance of God's will, concern for family, and concern for others.
- give examples of Joseph's qualities of loyalty and holiness.

### **Some Miracles**

The student will know:

- the definition of a miracle: an event, initiated by God, that breaks through or surpasses the laws of nature.
- the difference between healing miracles and nature miracles.
- these miracle passages:

- Curing Lepers (Lk. 17:11-19)
- The Wedding at Cana (John 2)

### **Some Parables**

The student will:

- know that a parable, as a literary device, is a short fictitious story that illustrates a moral attitude or religious principle.
- be able to relate the key themes of some of the parables.

### **Acts of the Apostles**

The student will know:

- that Luke wrote the Acts of the Apostles.
- the story of the first Pentecost.
- the story of St. Paul's call and conversion. (Acts 9:1-19)
- the general outline of the journeys of Paul.
- that all the apostles but John died a martyr's death.

Scripture 4

### **Epistles (Letters)**

The student will:

- identify the Epistles as letters written to the early Christians.
- know where to locate the Epistles in the New Testament.
- know that Paul wrote most of the Epistles.
- recognize some of the names of Paul's Epistles.
- know the names of some of the non-Pauline epistles.

### **Book of Revelation**

The student will:

- know the location of the Book of Revelation in the Bible.

- know that the author of the Book of Revelation is an early Christian who calls himself “John”; this is not the same author as the Gospel writer.
- know that the Book of Revelation is written to offer comfort to the early Christians who are being persecuted by the Romans.
- know that the Book of Revelation is a form of apocalyptic literature which uses signs, symbols, colors, and numbers. (cf. Glossary for Apocalyptic literature)
- know that the Book of Revelation is not to be taken literally.

Scripture 5

**WORSHIP AND PRAYER  
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY  
GRADE 7**

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

**LITURGICAL PRAYER**

August, 2002

## 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.
  - 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 feast-day of the Church.
  - Pentecost: the birthday of the Church and the coming of the Holy Spirit.
  - Ordinary Time: 34 weeks in the year when the mystery of Christ and all His fullness is celebrated in between the other seasons; from the word ordo which means “order.”
  - the colors of the Liturgical Year and when these colors are used: violet, white, green, purple, and red.
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- 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.
  - the Holy Days of Obligation (cf. Glossary).

## FORMS OF LITURGY

### The Eucharistic Liturgy (Mass)

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.

### **Parts of the Mass**

- The student will know that God speaks through the Bible/Scripture in the Liturgy of the Word.

### **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 the Eucharistic prayer comes from the Jewish prayer of Thanksgiving.
- that in the Eucharist, the bread and wine are transformed into the Body and Blood of Christ. This is called Transubstantiation. (CCC #1374-76, 1413).

### **Participation at Mass: the Role of the Assembly**

The students will know:

- that by reason of their Baptism, they are called as their right and duty to "full, conscious, and active participation in liturgical celebration called for by the very nature of the liturgy." (cf. Vatican II document Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy #14)
- the following postures used at Mass: genuflecting, kneeling, standing, bowing, folding hands. (cf. Glossary "Liturgical Postures.")  
Worship and Prayer 2
- 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 used 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 some of the symbols and actions of sacraments include pouring of water, anointing with oil, lighting candles, giving blessings, laying on of hands, etc.

### **The Liturgy of the Hours**

The student will know:

- the definition: the public prayer of the Church which sanctifies the whole course of the day and night.
- the structure: Liturgy of the Hours is ordinarily prayed as Morning Prayer, Daytime Prayer, Evening Prayer, and Night Prayer.
- the format: Liturgy of the Hours is comprised of psalms, scripture readings, hymns, antiphons, intercessions, the Lord's prayer, and blessings.

## **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.

### **Specific Prayers**

The student will know:

- how to say a form of Grace before and after Meals.
- 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.

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