

# CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING PARISH COURSE OF STUDY: MATRIX K-8

**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.

## A. SCRIPTURE BASE

### Grades

The student will:

- 6,7** 1. 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.
- 4,7** 2. know that all service and ministry find their source in the life and mission of Jesus, as revealed in the Scriptures.
- 4-8** 3. be able to evaluate and respond to current issues in light of Gospel values.

## B. SACRAMENTAL BASE

The students will:

- 3,5,8** 1. 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.
- K-8** 2. realize that, for the baptized person, living the Christian life includes involvement with, and being of service to, others.

## C. THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH

The student will:

- 3,4** 1. know that service, sharing and witnessing are a part of the total mission of the Church and the responsibility of each member.
- 6,7,8** 2. understand that the very nature of the Church's mission demands prayer and action on behalf of justice.

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

The student will know that:

- 4,6
1. the first principle of Catholic Social Teaching is “The Life and Dignity of the Human Person” and from this principle flow the other six principles.
    - a. each person is sacred.
    - b. the life and ministry of St. Peter Claver (September 9) exemplify this principle.
    - c. how to apply this principle in their lives.
- 8
2. principle two is “Call to Family, Community and Participation”
    - a. each person is social and belongs to social groups such as family, school, church, communities, and nation.
    - b. each person is expected to participate fully and appropriately in his/her social groups.
    - c. the life and ministry of Bishop Oscar Romero, the Women of El Salvador (Jean Donovan, Sr. Dorothy Kazel, Sr. Ita Ford, and Sr. Maura Clarke) and Dorothy Day exemplify principle #2.
    - d. how to apply this principle in their lives.
- 4,7
3. 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.
- 1,2,3
4. principle four is “Option for the Poor and Vulnerable”
    - a. we take care of the poor and vulnerable.
    - b. the life and ministry of St. Vincent de Paul (September 27) exemplify this principle
- 2
- the life and ministry of St. Martin de Porres (November 3) exemplify this principle.
    - c. how to apply this principle in their lives.
- 5
5. 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.
- 7,8
- c. the life and ministry of St. Isidore (May 15) exemplify this principle.
    - d. how to apply this principle in their lives.

- 3,5,7**                    6. 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 Mother Teresa, Pope John XXIII, Pope John Paul II exemplify this principle.
  - d. how to apply this principle in their lives.
- K,1,6**                    7. principle seven is “Care for God’s Creation”
- a. we are called to protect all of creation.
  - b. the life and ministry of St. Francis of Assisi (October 4) exemplify this principle.
  - c. how to apply this principle in their lives.

**E. PERSONAL APPLICATION**

The students will:

- K-8**                    1. recognize the talents they have and how these may be shared in the service of others
- K-8**                    2. pray that God will give them the courage to respond appropriately to the needs of others.
- 3-8**                    3. perform service projects based on the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy. (cf. Service Handout #2)
- 7,8**                    4. know the difference between service (charity) and justice (changing unjust systems and institutions).
- 1-8**                    5. know some non-violent responses to situations and be able to apply them.

## **CHRISTIAN LIFE CHOICES PARISH COURSE OF STUDY: MATRIX K-8**

**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.

### **A. PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Grades**

**K-8**

The students will know:

**K-8**

1. that they are unique and specially created by God.

**K-8**

2. the need for building a strong and realistic concept of self and accepting themselves as worthwhile persons.

**K-8**

3. that they are worthy of respect and capable of giving respect.

**K-8**

4. that they are responsible for their decisions and the consequences of these decisions.

**5-8**

5. 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.

**6-8**

6. that gaining appropriate autonomy and interdependence is part of the maturation process.

**6-8**

7. that maturing Christians will, at times, need to stand prophetically among their peers.

### **B. INTERPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT**

The student will know that:

**K-8**

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

**2,3,6,7,8**

2. persons derive faith and values from interaction with their family and community.

**K-8**

3. it is very important to express feelings accurately, appropriately, and responsibly.

**K-8**

4. it is very important to listen to the other in conversation.

**K-8**

5. it is very important to be able to say "no" to another person when what asked is not acceptable.

**K-8**

6. a person's decisions and choices affect other people's lives.

**K-8**

7. God has made us lovable and capable of love.

**7,8**

8. God has made us capable of commitment and faithfulness in relationships.

**7,8**

9. a faithful relationship depends on authenticity and honesty, respect, love, and an understanding of change in self and others.

- K-8** 10. the loss of a relationship (loss of friend, divorce, death) causes grief. (Define grief and give examples of how grief is manifested.)

### **C. SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT**

The student will know that:

- 5-8** 1. their sexuality is integral to their personality.
- 5-8** 2. sexual development is part of the maturation process.
- K-8** 3. we are called to reverence the whole of the other person: body, mind, and spirit.
- 7,8** 4. 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.
- 5,7,8** 5. sexual intercourse is a share in the creative power of God; it is a sacred gift meant to be used responsibly only in marriage.
- 5,7,8** 6. sexual intercourse is intended only for marriage as a sign of love, lasting union, commitment, exclusivity and permanence.
- 5,7,8** 7. marital fidelity involves faithfulness that is physical, emotional, spiritual.
- 5,7,8** 8. marriage is a symbol of Jesus' faithful and never-ending love for the Church.
- 5,7,8** 9. the Church considers premarital intercourse, cohabitation, and adultery to be sinful.
- 4-8** 10. the media often portray lifestyles in a way very opposed to a Christian lifestyle.

### **D. DISCERNMENT FOR LIFE CHOICES/VOCATIONS**

#### **1. GENERAL**

The student will know:

- K-2** a. that by our Baptism we are called to holiness.
- 4,5** b. that all Christian vocations are a means of living out our baptismal call to holiness: single, married, ordained, or vowed religious.
- 3-5** c. the difference between a Christian vocation and a career.
- 4,5** d. that within every vocation there is a call to holiness and a deep personal relationship with Jesus.
- 6,7** e. 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.
- 1-8** f. a variety of vocations through contact with others.

- 6,7 g. that prayer, community, and service are components of all Christian vocations.
- 6-8 h. that within every vocation there is a call to ministry.

## 2. SINGLE LIFE

The student will know:

- 6-8 a. that the single vocation is a call to a deep personal relationship with Jesus, a meaningful and fulfilling vocational lifestyle.
- 6-8 b. the uniqueness of the single lifestyle as a call to love, through prayer, service and ministry.
- 6-8 c. the value of remaining single as a way of living out one's identity, goals, and career choices.
- 6-8 d. 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.

## 3. MATRIMONY

The student will know:

- 5,6 a. that the married vocation is a call to a deep personal relationship with Jesus, a meaningful and fulfilling vocational lifestyle.
- 7,8 b. that matrimony is an intimate, exclusive, permanent and faithful partnership of husband and wife.
- 7,8 c. 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.
- 6-8 d. that matrimony and the family form the "church of the home," the "domestic church."
- 6-8 e. that married and family life are sacred, and that married and family activities are holy.
- 7,8 f. that the committed intimacy of married love is in contrast to the romantic feeling of being "in love" (infatuation).
- 7,8 g. the relationship between sexual intercourse and exclusive fidelity.
- 8 h. the Church's teaching on the Sacrament of Matrimony, divorce, and annulment.
- 8 i. how to compare society's view of matrimony and divorce with that of the Church's.
- 8 j. how to respect the power of procreation as an expression of love and a means to participate in the act of creation.
- 8 k. the myths and misconceptions of married life: everything will be romantic forever; no loneliness, etc.

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

The student will know:

- 5,6 a. that religious life is a call to a deep personal relationship with Jesus through living the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience.
- 7,8 b. that a religious vocation is not a sacrament in itself, but a fulfillment of the Baptismal commitment.
- 5,6 c. the obligation to prayer, community, service and ministry embodied in the vowed lifestyle.
- 7,8 d. what each of the vows means: poverty, chastity, obedience.
- 7,8 e. what “charism” is and how charism is reflected in different religious communities.
- 5,6 f. the names of some religious communities of sisters, priests, and brothers; e.g., Ursulines, Franciscans, Jesuits, Dominicans, Notre Dames, etc.
- 6 g. the difference between the terms “nun” and “sister.”
- 6 h. the process of becoming a vowed religious sister or brother or priest.
- 6-8 i. 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.

5. **ORDAINED LIFE**

The student will know:

- 5,6 a. that ordained life is a call to a deep personal relationship with Jesus.
- 5,6 b. that the priestly vocation (Holy Orders) is that of an ordained minister in the Church called to service, leadership, and presiding at sacraments.
- 5 c. the function and ministry assigned to each of the three orders in the Catholic community: bishop, priest, and deacon.
- 7,8 d. how to distinguish between diocesan and religious order priests.
- 7,8 e. the formational process of becoming a priest: education, pastoral year, ministries, declaration of candidacy, and transitional diaconate.
- 7,8 f. that the Eastern Catholic churches have a tradition of married priests.
- 6-8 g. 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.

**CHURCH/CHURCH HISTORY  
PARISH COURSE OF STUDY: MATRIX K-8**

**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.

**A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**Grades**

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
|       | The student will know:  |
| 1,2   | 1. that he/she belongs to the Catholic Church through Baptism.  |
| K,1,2 | 2. that the Church is God's family.   |
| 1,2,3 | 3. that the Church is a community of the faithful.  |
| 2,5   | 4. that the Church is a symbol of Christ's presence among us.   |
| 1,2,3 | 5. that a church is a place of prayer and celebration.  |
| 1,2   | 6. the name of his/her parish church.   |
| 5,7   | 7. that the Christian Church began with Jesus Christ.   |
| 3,7   | 8. that there are different images of the Church; e.g., "Institution," "Herald," "Servant," "Body of Christ," etc. (cf Glossary). |
| 3     | 9. the marks of the Church: one, holy, catholic and apostolic.  |
| 3,6   | 10. that as Christians, Catholics have a special bond of unity with the Jewish people.  |
| 3,7,8 | 11. the Pentecost account.  |

**B. THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHURCH:  
CHURCH AS INSTITUTION**

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
|       | The student will know:  |
| 3,8   | 1. that the Pope is the Bishop of Rome and the leader of the Catholic Church on earth.  |
| 2,5   | 2. that bishops have authority over geographic areas call dioceses.   |
| 8     | 3. that cardinals are high officials of the Church who rank below the pope and are appointed by him to assist him as chief counselors and collaborators in the governing of the Church. |
| 2,3   | 4. the names of the Pope, the Bishop of Toledo, and their Pastor/al Leader.   |
| 3,5   | 5. the role of the pastor/al leaders and lay ministers of his/her parish church: deacon, liturgist, women religious, catechetical leader, etc.  |
| 8     | 6. that Vatican City is an independent state in Italy and that the Pope lives there.  |
| 5,6,7 | 7. that the mission of Jesus is for all members of the Church, hierarchy (ordained) and lay.  |



### C. APOSTOLIC AND EARLY CHURCH

The student will know:

- 3,7 1. that Jesus called the Apostles to form the first Church community which continues to the present day (apostolic succession).
- 3,7 2. that Peter was the apostle chosen by Jesus to lead the apostles and to unify the Church (Title: "First Pope").
- 7 3. that a martyr is a person who gives witness by giving up his/her life for Christ.
- 7 4. that Stephen was the first martyr.
- 7 5. the term "gentile," non-Jew.
- 7 6. that Paul was the apostle to the Gentiles.
- 7 7. that the Act of the Apostles is the account of the early Church.
- 7 8. that Christians were persecuted, first by Jewish leaders, then by Roman leaders, in the three centuries following the death of Jesus.
- 7 9. the term "tradition" and what it means. (cf. Glossary).
- 7 10. that the term "Christian" was first used at Antioch.

### D. SECOND TO NINTH CENTURIES

The student will know:

- 8 1. the contribution of monasticism (especially St. Benedict) to the growth of the Church.
- 8 2. that in 313 A.D. Constantine issued the Edict of Milan, thus both broadening and, at the same time, weakening the structure of the Church.
- 8 3. the term "heresy" as it relates to the humanity and divinity of Christ (this led to the development of creeds; viz., Nicene and Apostles'; cf. Glossary).

### E. MIDDLE AGES

The student will know:

- 8 1. the term Eastern Schism (1054) and its effect on the Church.
- 8 2. that the Catholic Church is made up of one Roman (Latin) Church and twenty-one Eastern Churches.
- 8 3. that there were Crusades.
- 8 4. the influences of the Renaissance (peak of culture, art, literature) on the developing Church.
- 8 5. the reasons for the Western Schism: Avignon Papacy and the role of St. Catherine of Siena.
- 8 6. the key events of this period including: the rise of the universities and the birth of the mendicant orders, St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Clare.
- 8 7. that St. Thomas Aquinas was an intellectual leader and key figure during this period.

## **F. REFORMATION TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

The student will know:

- 8 1. the Protestant Reformation and the influence of Martin Luther and Henry VIII.
- 8 2. the Counter Reformation of the Catholic Church as confirmed in the Council of Trent.
- 8 3. the role of some key figures of this period: St. Teresa of Avila, St. John of the Cross, St. Vincent de Paul, and St. Louise de Marillac.
- 8 4. Vatican Council I (end of the nineteenth century): the causes which led up to it; the effect of world conditions on it; and the reason for the pronouncement of infallibility as a response to the crisis of authority.

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

The student will know:

- 4,8 1. the term “missionary.”
- 8 2. the contributions of missionaries to the early Church in America; for example, Father Marquette (1673), French missionary who brought Christianity to the Indians of Wisconsin and Illinois territory; North American Martyrs (1642), eight Jesuits who worked with the Indians of the Northwest Territory (Isaac Jogues, Jean de Brebeuf, Rene Goupier, Gabriel LaLement, etc.); Father Junipero Serra, Spanish missionary who brought the Catholic Faith to Mexican Indians from Mexico to California.
- 8 3. the first permanent Catholic settlements in the New World: for the Spanish, St. Augustine, Florida; for the French, Quebec, Canada; and for the English, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 8 4. that John Carroll was the first bishop of the first American Diocese in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 8 5. the importance of the 1884 Plenary Council of Baltimore in relation to the Church in the United States (establishment of parish schools and the publication of the Baltimore Catechism).
- 4,8 6. St. Elizabeth Seton as the founder of the Catholic School system in the United States.
- 8 7. the role of women and men religious in the growth of the Church in America.
- 5,8 8. that the Church, through such persons as St. John Neuman and St. Frances Cabrini, worked among the immigrant communities who settled in the United States.
- 8 9. Mother Elizabeth Lange and Mother Katherine Drexel as pioneers working with African and Native Americans.

## H. TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE CHURCH AS SERVANT

The student will know:

- 8 1. that the major results of Vatican II include sixteen documents which discuss liturgical reform, the Church's understanding of herself, the Church's understanding toward other Christians, dialogue with the modern world, etc.
- 7,8 2. the term "Ecumenism" and explain why and how Catholics should be involved in it.
- 8 3. who the following people were in terms of social justice:
  - a. Mother Teresa of Calcutta and her work among the poor in India.
  - b. Dorothy Day and Peter Maurin as founders of the Catholic Worker Movement.
  - c. Archbishop Romero and his advocacy for social justice with the Jesuits in El Salvador.
- 7,8 4. how to critique modern-day role models according to Christian values as they are presented in the media.
- K-8 5. that we help the people of mission countries when we pray and make sacrifices.
- 5,7,8 6. that the Church in America is a missionary church and that we are to reach out to share the Good News.
- 3,7 7. that, like the early Apostles, we are sent to help people believe in Jesus.
- 7,8 8. that the mission of the Church is to evangelize. (Mt. 28. 19-20)
- 4-8 9. the efforts of the Diocese of Toledo in mission lands, especially in Zimbabwe.

**DOCTRINE**  
**PARISH COURSE OF STUDY: MATRIX K-8**

**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 student will have a basic understanding of Catholic Doctrine.

**A. TRINITY**

**Grades**

The student will know:

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>2,3,5,7</b> | 1. 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. |
| <b>3,5</b>     | 2. that the doctrine of the Trinity is a basic belief of the Catholic religion.  |
| <b>3,5</b>     | 3. that by grace the Trinity lives within us.  |
| <b>4,6,7</b>   | 4. 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.  |

**B. GOD THE FATHER**

The student will know:

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>K,1,6</b> | 1. that a good God created a good universe and invites us to respect and protect it. |
| <b>K,1,2</b> | 2. that God made each of us special and loves us for who we are.                     |
| <b>2,4</b>   | 3. that the "Our Father" describes our relationship to God the Father.               |

**C. GOD THE SON**

The student will know that:

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>2.3.5.7</b> | 1. Jesus is both human (man) and divine (God).  |
| <b>2,3,5,7</b> | 2. Jesus Christ is the Son of God who became human. (Incarnation, cf. Glossary).  |
| <b>3,5,7</b>   | 3. Jesus as Word of God, the second Person of the Trinity, the One who most fully reveals who God is because he is God. |
| <b>K,1,2</b>   | 4. Jesus is our friend, our teacher, our example.   |
| <b>2,4,7</b>   | 5. Jesus came to save us from sin by dying and rising for us; this is called "redemption."                              |
| <b>7</b>       | 6. the term "paschal mystery" means that Jesus suffered, died, and rose for us.   |

- 7 7. because of Jesus' Resurrection we too have eternal life; this is one of the most important beliefs that Catholics have.
- 2,6,7 8. Jesus continues to save us.
- 5,7 9. Jesus will come again at the final judgment, at the end of time.

#### D. GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT

The student will know:

- 1,3,7,8 1. that God the Father and God the Son sent the Holy Spirit as a gift to us (Pentecost event).
- 1,3,5,8 2. that the Holy Spirit is received by each person when he/she is baptized and confirmed.
- 3,7 3. that the Holy Spirit is our teacher and guide throughout our entire life.
- 3,7 4. that through Baptism the Holy Spirit lives in us; therefore, we are called temples of the Holy Spirit.

#### E. MARY and the SAINTS

The student will know:

- 3,7 1. that, because Mary is the Mother of Jesus and Jesus is God, Mary is the Mother of God.
- 3 2. that Mary was conceived and born without original sin (Immaculate Conception).
- 3,7 3. the term "Annunciation" (cf. Glossary).
- 5,7 4. the term "Virgin Birth" (cf. Glossary).
- 4,7 5. that the term "Assumption" means that Mary was taken body and soul into heaven.
- 1,3 6. that Mary is the Mother of the Church and of us all.
- 3,8 7. that a saint is a person who has been officially recognized through canonization as outstanding in holiness.
- 3 8. what the term "Communion of Saints" means. (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 (CCC 948, 957, 960, 1474).
- 2,8 9. national, diocesan, parish and personal patron saints.
- 3,5,8 10. that Mary, under title of "Immaculate Conception," is Patroness of the United States.
- 3,5,8 11. that in the United States we celebrate the feast of the Immaculate Conception on December 8 as a Holy Day of obligation.

#### F. ESCHATOLOGY

The student will know:

- 7,8 1. what the term "resurrection of the body" means.

- 7,8**                    2. the traditional Catholic teaching on heaven, hell, and purgatory. (cf. CCC #1023-30)

**G. ANGELS** (note “Angels” packets are available through the Religious Education office)

The student will know:

- 3,8**                    1. that belief in angels is a doctrine of the Catholic Church (cf. CCC #528.)
- 3,6**                    2. that the primary role of angels is that of messengers of God.
- 3,6**                    3. the names of angels in scripture; e.g., Gabriel, (Gospel of Luke); Michael, (Book of Revelation); Raphael (Tobit).

## MORALITY

### PARISH COURSE OF STUDY: MATRIX K-8

**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 student will know the qualities of a morally mature person and begin to make correct moral choices in their lives.

#### A. DEFINITION

##### Grades

- The student will know:
- 4,6,8 1. that morality is a way of living out human actions according to the principles of Jesus and Church teachings.
  - 7 2. the difference between moral, immoral, and amoral decisions.

#### B. CALL TO LIVING A VIRTUOUS LIFE

##### 1. Virtue

- The student will know:
- 4 a. that good habits of acting are called virtues and are a response to a call to holiness.
  - 4,7 b. that Jesus calls us to live virtuous lives.
  - 2,4 c. examples of people with good habits and what lessons can be learned from them.
  - 7 d. 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).
  - 7 e. and define the four Moral (Cardinal) Virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.
  - 7 f. how to explain and practice virtues; e.g., honesty, responsibility, faithfulness, kindness, forgiveness, individuality, freedom, obedience, patience, and self-control, diligence, etc.

##### 2. Freedom to Choose a Virtuous Life

- The student will know:
- 2,4 a. that God gives people the freedom to make caring or selfish choices.
  - 2,4 b. that God gives people free will and the power of reason so they can make responsible choices.
  - 4,7 c. how sinful attitudes lead to sinful acts.

### 3. **Salvation (Redemption)**

The student will know:

4,6

a. that the terms “salvation” and “redemption” mean that God has saved us (redeemed us) and continues to save us from sin so we can live virtuous lives.

4,6

b. that salvation history is the history of God’s loving relationship with his people.

### 4. **Grace**

The student will know that:

2,4,6

a. grace is a gift of God, a share in God’s life.

4,6

b. by grace we are called to act morally and live a virtuous life.

## C. **CONSCIENCE**

### 1. **Definitions**

The student will know:

2,4,6

a. that conscience is a gift from God.

2,4,6

b. that conscience is the power inside us to know what is right or wrong. (cf. Glossary)

### 2. **Formed Conscience**

The students will know:

2,4,6

a. the importance of listening to their conscience.

4,6,8

b. how to use and develop their conscience to make correct moral decisions.

4,6,8

c. the sources which help them form their conscience: intellect, heart, family, community, Catholic tradition.

### 3. **Informed Conscience**

The student will know:

6,8

a. the necessity of an informed conscience and the steps to develop that conscience: prayer, study, consultation, and an understanding of the teachings of the Church.

6,8

b. the relationship between rights and responsibilities.

4,6,8

c. and use the Ten Commandments as guides to making responsible choices.

7,8

d. that a commitment to Christ, as expressed through the Catholic Church, calls each person to certain responsibilities based on the Gospels.

### 4. **Lax Conscience**

7,8

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



7,8

**5. 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.

**D. SIN AND RECONCILIATION**

**1. Definition**

The student will know:

2,4,6,8

2,8

- a. the difference between temptation and sin.
- b. that sin is a conscious turning away from God's loving offer of friendship which leads to a weakening or total breakdown of our relationship with God and with others.

**2. Types of Sin**

The student will know:

3,4

8

- a. that Original Sin is the basic condition or state of the world affected by sin into which every member of the human race (except Jesus and Mary) is born.
- b. the differences between Original Sin, personal sin, and social sin. (cf. Glossary)

**3. Venial and Mortal**

The student will know:

2,4

6,8

- a. the difference between mortal (serious) and venial (lesser) sin.
- b. the three conditions necessary for mortal sin.

4,6,8

**4. Commission and Omission**

The student will know the difference between sins of commission and sins of omission.

**E. RECONCILIATION AND FORGIVENESS**

**1. Background**

The student will know:

2,4,6,8

2,4,6,8

4,6,8

- a. God as manifesting forgiveness and unconditional love.
- b. how forgiveness is part of reconciliation.
- c. that as people of God we are called to forgive ourselves and others.

**2. Community**

The student will know:

2,4,6,8

4,6,8

2,4,7,8

- a. how our personal sinfulness and reconciliation affect the Christian community.
- b. the effects of reconciliation and forgiveness on the Christian community and the world.
- c. the role of reconciliation in living the Christian life today.

## F. MORAL GUIDES

- 2,4,6      1. **The Two Great Commandments (Mt. 22:34ff.)**  
The student will know that the Two Great Commandments are to love God above all things and to love others as ourselves.
2. **The Ten Commandments**  
The student will know:
- 2,4,6,8      a. that the Ten Commandments are our guides in making responsible moral choices and in living virtuous lives.
- 4              b. in order, the Ten Commandments.
- 2,4,6,8      c. how to make responsible moral choices using the Ten Commandments.
3. **Beatitudes ((Mt. 5:1-11)**  
The student will know:
- 4,7            a. the Beatitudes.
- 4,7            b. ways of acting on the Beatitudes.
- 4,7            c. that we are called to live the Beatitudes in our daily lives.
4. **Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy (Mt. 25:34-40)**  
The student will know:
- 3,7            a. the seven Corporal Works of Mercy. (cf. Glossary)
- 3,7            b. the Spiritual Works of Mercy. (cf. Glossary)
- 3,7            c. ways of living the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy.
5. **The Authority of the Church**  
The student will know:
- 4,6,8          a. what authority is.
- 4,6,8          b. how to respect authority in their lives.
- 7              c. 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).
- 7,8            d. the Precepts (Laws) of the Church (cf. Glossary).
6. **Role Models**  
The student will know:
- 2,4,6,8        a. that Jesus and the saints are guides in our daily moral living.
- 4,6,8        b. and imitate the qualities of saints who model the person of Jesus.

## SACRAMENTS

### PARISH COURSE OF STUDY: MATRIX K-8

**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.

<b>Grades</b>	<b>A. GENERAL</b>
	The students will know:
2,5	1. that through the sacraments we encounter Jesus, experience grace, deepen our relationship with God.
3,5,8	2. the names of the seven sacraments.
5,8	3. the categories of sacraments: Sacraments of Initiation, Sacraments of healing, and Sacraments of Vocation.
3,5,7	4. that ordinarily adults are baptized through the Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults (RCIA) process. (cf. Glossary)
	<b>B. SACRAMENTS OF INITIATION: BAPTISM, CONFIRMATION, EUCHARIST</b>
	1. <b>Baptism (note see <u>Diocesan Policies for Sacramental Preparation</u> “Children’s Catechumenate” for children preparing for Baptism)</b>
	The student will know:
1,3	a. that through Baptism we are called to holiness.
1	b. that through Baptism we become active members of God’s family and are called to worship with the community, the Church.
5	c. that Baptism is necessary for salvation ( <u>CCC</u> #1257).
5	d. that those who die before being baptized are saved if they have an explicit desire to receive it. ( <u>CCC</u> #1259).
1,5	e. the baptismal symbols and their meanings: pouring of water and saying the words of Baptism, white garment, candle, Oil of Catechumens and Sacred Chrism.
3,5	f. that Baptism removes Original Sin and all personal sins.
5	g. the meaning of the Baptismal Promises.
1,5	h. 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”).
1,3	i. the names of their godparents and the role of godparents and parents.

- 7 j. that Baptism calls us to worship with the community, share our faith, and to be of service.
- 5,7 k. 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.
2. **Confirmation (note see Diocesan Policies for Sacramental Preparation for those preparing to receive Confirmation.)**  
The student will know:
- 3,8 a. that through Confirmation the baptized person is strengthened by the Holy Spirit.
- 5,8 b. that through Confirmation the baptized person is strengthened and gifted by the Holy Spirit to go out and serve the community.
- 5,8 c. the Gifts of the Holy Spirit. (cf. Glossary)
- 8 d. the Fruits of the Holy Spirit. (cf. Glossary)
- 5,8 e. 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."
- 3,5,8 f. that the bishop is the ordinary minister of the Sacrament of Confirmation.
- 8 g. the effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation: increases and deepens baptismal grace; strengthens us by word and action to be a true witness of Christ; gives an indelible spiritual mark (character), or seal of the Holy Spirit, which gives us power to be Christ's witnesses.
3. **Eucharist (note: see Diocesan Policies for Sacramental Preparation for those preparing for First Eucharist)**  
The student will know:
- 2 a. that we celebrate the Sacrament of the Eucharist at every Mass (Eucharistic Liturgy).
- 5,6,7 b. that Eucharist is a special community meal with roots in the Jewish tradition of Passover in which Christ is present to us.
- 2,5,8 c. that when we receive Jesus in the Eucharist, our love for others increases, and the Church community, the Body of Christ, is strengthened.
- 2,5,7 d. that the Sacrament of the Eucharist was given to us by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper.
- 5,7,8 e. that the Eucharist is both a memorial of Jesus' passion, death and resurrection and a sacrifice for the sins of the world.
- 2,5 f. 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).
- 2,5 g. that the ordinary minister of the Eucharist is the priest. Some members of the church community may serve as extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist.

- 2 h. who can receive Holy Communion: those who have been baptized, who have reached the age of reason (about seven years old), and who know that it is really Jesus present in the consecrated bread and wine.
- 2,5 i. 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.
- 3,5 j. that when we receive Jesus in the Eucharist, Jesus nourishes the life of grace in us which strengthens us to love and serve others.
- 2,5 k. that when we receive Jesus in the Eucharist, our venial sins are forgiven

### C. SACRAMENTS OF HEALING: RECONCILIATION AND ANOINTING OF THE SICK

#### 1. Reconciliation (note: see Diocesan Policies for Sacramental Preparation for those preparing for First Reconciliation)

The students will know:

- 2,4,5 a. that Jesus has the power to forgive and heal us.
- 2,4,5 b. some Scripture stories that relate to Reconciliation; e.g., Jn. 10:1-19 (Good Shepherd), Lk. 15:11-32 (the Prodigal Son).
- 2,5 c. that the primary means of forgiveness is through the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
- 2,5 d. that the Sacrament of Reconciliation leads us away from sin and toward God.
- 2,5 e. that through the Sacrament of Reconciliation we are reconciled with God and others.
- 2,5 f. 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.
- 2 g. that only the priest is the minister of the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
- 2,5 h. 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.
- 2,5 i. how to express sorrow for sins (unloving choices) which hurt our relationship with God and others.
- 2,5 j. that we should follow Jesus' example of love and reconciliation.
- 2 k. how to examine their conscience in preparation for receiving the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
- 2,5,8 l. the essentials of the Sacrament of Reconciliation: sorrow for sin, confession, absolution and penance.
- 2,5,8 m. 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.
- 2,5 n. the three forms of the rite of Reconciliation: private; communal; and, in case of grave necessity, general absolution.
2. **The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick**  
The student will know:
- 3,5 a. the Anointing of the Sick as the sacrament through which Jesus gives comfort, strength, forgiveness and healing.
- 5 b. the signs and symbols for the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick are anointing of the forehead and hands with the Oil of the Sick accompanied by the prayer of the celebrant, and laying on of hands.
- 5 c. that only the priest is the minister of this sacrament.
- 5 d. 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)
- 5 e. 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.

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

1. **Holy Orders**  
The student will know:
- 3,5,8 a. that all of us have a role as priestly people in sharing Christ's work of sanctifying, teaching and building community. (cf. CCC and Glossary)
- 3,5,8 b. that Holy Orders is a call to men to share in a unique way the ministry of sanctifying, teaching, and building the community.
- 5,8 c. that the three degrees of orders of this sacrament are: bishop, priest, and deacon.
- 5,8 d. the difference in roles between a bishop, a priest, and a deacon.
- 5,8 e. that only a bishop can confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders.
- 5,8 f. 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.
- 8 g. the effects of the Sacrament of Holy Orders: configures the recipient to Christ by a special grace of the Holy Spirit to serve as Christ's instrument for the Church, confers an indelible spiritual character as in Baptism and Confirmation, and empowers recipients to teach, to lead (build community), and to sanctify.

- 5.8 h. how to distinguish between the permanent and the transitional diaconate. (cf. Glossary p.14 and p.18)
  - 5.8 i. that it is the current practice of the Roman Church that priests be unmarried.
2. **Matrimony**
- The student will know:
- 3,5,8 a. that Matrimony symbolizes God's love for the Church.
  - 5,8 b. some Scripture stories that relate to the Sacrament of Matrimony; e.g., Jn. 2:1-12; Mk. 10:2-12; Gen. 1:27-28.
  - 3,5,8 c. the essentials of the sacrament of Matrimony: exchange of vows and rings in the presence of two witnesses.
  - 5,8 d. the meaning of the wedding vows as a bond between the spouses which is perpetual and exclusive.
  - 5,8 e. that the bride and groom are themselves the ministers of the sacrament.
  - 5,8 f. the official witnesses of Matrimony are the priest or deacon and two witnesses.
  - 5,8 g. that some aspects of Matrimony are love, fidelity, permanency, companionship and support.
  - 8 h. that Christ is present in the graces of the Sacrament of Matrimony to enable the couple to live out their vocation. (CCC #1615, 1641-42, 1648)
  - 5,8 i. that the Sacrament of Matrimony is for the love and unity of the couples and involves an openness to procreation.
  - 5,8 j. that persons who are divorced and remarried without an annulment are not excluded from the Church but cannot receive Holy Communion. (CCC #1665).
  - 5,8 k. 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.

# SCRIPTURE

## PARISH COURSE OF STUDY: MATRIX K-8

**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.

### A. GENERAL

#### 1. SOURCES AND NATURE OF SCRIPTURE

##### Grades

- The student will:
- K-8** a. know that the word “Bible” means “book” and that it is a holy book about God and God’s people.
  - 2,4** b. know that the Bible has two major divisions: Old Testament (Hebrew Scripture) and New Testament (Christian Scripture).
  - 6** c. know that the Old Testament (Hebrew Scripture) writings are holy and precious.
  - 7** d. know that the New Testament (Christian Scripture) writings are holy and precious.
  - K-8** e. handle the Bible with reverence.
  - 4,6,7** f. describe the Bible as the word of God, written by people especially chosen by God and guided by the Holy Spirit.
  - 6,7** g. recognize the Bible as the inspired word of God written in the words of human beings.
  - 6,7** h. know the definition of Revelation (cf. Glossary).
  - 1,2,4** i. know that God uses the stories of the Bible to teach truths.
  - 6** j. know that the Old Testament began as oral tradition.
  - 7** k. know that the New Testament began as oral tradition.
  - 6,7** l. 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).
  - 6,7** m. know what “Tradition” is (cf. Glossary).



## 2. LITERARY FORMS

The student will:

- 6,7 a. know that the Bible is written in a variety of literary forms; e.g., genealogies, psalms, letters, parables, wise sayings.
- 6 b. name the different kinds of books of the Old Testament: Pentateuch (Torah or Law), historical books, prophetic books, wisdom books.
- 6,7 c. name the four types of books of the New Testament: Gospels, Letters (Epistles), Acts of Apostles, and the Book of Revelation.

## 3. LOCATION and IDENTIFICATION of SCRIPTURE PASSAGES

The student will:

- 2 a. name the two divisions of the Bible, locate them, and explain the difference between the two.
- 4 b. know the number of the books in the Old Testament (45) and the number of books in the New Testament (27).
- 3,6,7 c. be able to locate Scripture references: book, chapter, and verse.
- 6 d. be able to locate the books of the Old Testament by abbreviation.
- 7 e. be able to locate the books of the New Testament by abbreviation.

## 4. MAP SKILLS (to be taught with the appropriate Scripture events)

The student will:

- 6 a. be able to locate on a map: Mesopotamia, Ur, Haran, Canaan and the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (in relation to the story of Abraham).
- 6 b. be able to locate on a map: Egypt, the Nile, the Sinai Peninsula, Mount Sinai/Horeb, Canaan and Jericho, the Red Sea, the Dead Sea, the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea (in relation to the story of the Exodus).
- 6 c. be able to locate on a map: the Divided Kingdoms; Israel (Northern Kingdom), Judah (Southern Kingdom), the Dead Sea, the Sea of Galilee, the Jordan River, and the Mediterranean Sea.
- 7 d. 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).
- 7 e. be able to locate on a map sites in Jerusalem important to the final days of Jesus, beginning with Passion Sunday.

## 5. APPLICATION OF SCRIPTURE

- The student will:
- K-8 f. recognize the Bible as the word of God speaking to us today.
  - 2-8 g. be able to apply the meaning of a Scriptural passage to present-day life.
  - 3-8 h. be able to use Scripture as a basis for prayer and reflection.

## B. OLD TESTAMENT (HEBREW SCRIPTURE)

### 1. GENERAL

- 4,5,6 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.

### 2. PENTATEUCH (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy)

- The student will:
- K-1 a. know that God created the earth and people, and that everything is good as described in Genesis 1-2:1-4.
  - 6 b. know the second story of creation as found in Genesis 2:4-9,15-24.
  - 6 c. compare the differences in the two creation accounts: Genesis 1-2:1-4 and Genesis 2:4-9,15-24.
  - 4,6 d. know the story of Cain and Abel. (Gen. 4)
  - K,1,6 e. know the lesson of the story of Noah and the Ark. (the Flood)
  - 4,6 f. know that Abraham was called to be the father of God's chosen people and he responded with faithfulness.
  - 6 g. identify Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Jacob, Rebecca, Hagar and Ishmael.
  - 6 h. understand the role of God's providence through the events of the life of Joseph (Old Testament).
  - 6 i. know that Moses, Miriam and Aaron were called to lead God's people.
  - 3,6 j. be able to retell the story of the Passover.
  - 5,6,7 k. know how the Passover meal and Jesus' Last Supper are related.
  - 6 l. be able to compare the Passover event with Jesus' suffering, death, and Resurrection.
  - 2,4 m. know that Moses received the Ten Commandments from God. (Ex 20:1-18)

### 3. HISTORICAL BOOKS

The student will:

- 6 a. know what a Judge was.
- 6 b. know the story of Samson.
- 1 c. know the story of Samuel.
- 6 d. know the story of the call of David, his anointing by Samuel, and his role as soldier and king.
- 2,6 e. know the stories of the following people: Saul, David, and Solomon.

### 4. PROPHETIC BOOKS (Prophets)

The student will:

- 6 a. know the role of a prophet as one who speaks to the people for God, helping them understand what God wants them to do.
- 6 b. know the difference between a major and a minor prophet.
- 6 c. know the names of some of the Major Prophets.
- 6 d. know the names of some of the Minor Prophets.
- 6 e. know the story of the call of Isaiah.
- 3,6 f. know the meaning of the story of Ezekiel and the dry bones.
- 5 g. know the meaning of the life of Hosea (Osee). (fidelity of marriage)
- K,1,6 h. know the meaning of the story of Jonah.

### 5. WISDOM LITERATURE

The student will:

- 6 a. know the definition of wisdom literature.
- 6 b. know the story of Job.
- 3,6 c. be familiar with some of the Psalms and learn to pray them.
- 6 d. be familiar with some proverbs from the Book of Proverbs.

## C. NEW TESTAMENT (CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURE)

### 1. GENERAL

The student will:

- 2 a. know that the word "Gospel" means "Good News."
- 2 b. know that the Gospels are a special type of writing which tell about the life of Jesus.

- 2,7 c. know that the evangelists (writers of the gospels) are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
- 7 d. know that the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke are called Synoptic Gospels because they follow the same general outline.
- 7 e. know the dates, sources, oral traditions, intended audience, literary characteristics and theological message of each of the four Gospels.

**2. GOSPELS**

**a. SOME EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF JESUS**

The student will:

- 1 1) listen to the story of the shepherds and the wise men as related in the Infancy Narratives of Luke and Matthew.
- 7 2) compare the Infancy Narratives of Luke and Matthew.
- 7 3) know that “Incarnation” is the term the Church uses to name our belief that the Son of God became man. (cf. Glossary)
- 5 4) know the story of the finding of the boy Jesus in the Temple (Lk. 2:42-52).
- 4,7 5) know the significance of Jesus’ baptism-- recognition by God of Jesus as His Son; beginning of Jesus’ public ministry.
- 7 6) know the significance of the temptation in the desert—Jesus experiences humanness; need for prayer in preparation for ministry.
- 4 7) know two of Jesus’ important titles: Lamb of God, Messiah.
- 3,7 8) be able to relate the story of the calling of the twelve apostles.
- 4,7 9) 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).
- 7 10) study and discuss the Scripture passages in which Jesus predicts his Passion, Death, and Resurrection (Paschal Mystery).
- 2,7 11) study the institution of the Holy Eucharist found in the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke.
- 3,7 12) know that Jesus’ Resurrection is at the core of our Catholic faith.

## **b. SOME IMPORTANT NEW TESTAMENT PEOPLE**

- The student will
- |              |    |  |
|--------------|----|--|
| <b>K,1</b>   | 1) | identify important people from the New Testament (Jesus, Mary, Joseph)   |
| <b>2</b>     | 2) | identify important people from the New Testament (Jesus, Mary, Joseph, John the Baptist, Mary Magdalene).  |
| <b>2,7</b>   | 3) | identify important people from the New Testament (Jesus, Mary, Joseph, John the Baptist, the Apostles and Paul).   |
| <b>7</b>     | 4) | be familiar with names of the twelve Apostles: Peter, Andrew, James, John, Matthew, Thomas, Philip, Nathanael (Bartholomew), James, Thaddaeus (Jude), Simon, Judas (Mt. 10:2-5). |
| <b>7</b>     | 5) | search the Gospels to find significant passages about Peter.   |
| <b>7</b>     | 6) | be able to identify the following groups: Sanhedrin, Pharisees, Sadducees, and Scribes.  |
| <b>3,7</b>   | 7) | give examples from the Gospels of Mary's qualities of openness and acceptance of God's will, concern for family, and concern for others.   |
| <b>K,1,7</b> | 8) | give examples of Joseph's qualities of loyalty and holiness.   |

## **c. SOME MIRACLES**

- The student will know:
- |            |    |   |
|------------|----|---|
| <b>7</b>   | 1) | the definition of a miracle: an event, initiated by God, that breaks through or surpasses the laws of nature.   |
| <b>7</b>   | 2) | the difference between healing miracles and nature miracles.  |
| <b>1,3</b> | 3) | these miracle passages:<br>-The Calming of the Storm (Mk. 4:35-41)<br>-Jesus cures many people (Mt. 15:29-31)   |
| <b>1</b>   | 4) | the miracle passage:<br>-The Raising of Jairus' Daughter (Mk. 5:21-24, 35-43)                                   |
| <b>2</b>   | 5) | these miracle passages<br>-Healing the Paralytic (Mk. 2:1-12)<br>-Miracle of the Loaves and Fish (Mt. 14:13-21) |
| <b>4</b>   | 6) | these miracle passages:<br>-Blind Bartimeus (Mk. 10:46-52)<br>-Walking on Water (Mt. 14:22-33)                  |

5,7

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

**d. SOME PARABLES**

The student will:

7

- 1) know that a parable, as a literary device, is a short fictitious story that illustrates a moral attitude or religious principle.

1

- 2) hear and discuss some of the parables; e.g., -Good Samaritan (Lk. 10:29-37)

2

- 3) read and discuss some of the parables; e.g., -Good Shepherd (Jn. 10:1-21)  
-Prodigal Son (Lk. 15:11-32)

2

- 4) read and discuss this parable: -Mustard Seed (Mt. 13:31-32)

4

- 5) know and be able to discuss these parables: -Talents (Mt. 25:14-30 or Lk. 19:11-27)  
-Hidden Treasure (Mt. 13:44-46)  
-Sower and the Seed (Mt. 13:1-8, 18-23)

7

- 6) be able to relate the key themes of some of the parables.

**3. ACTS OF THE APOSTLES**

The student will know:

4,7

- a. that Luke wrote the Acts of the Apostles.

4

- b. that the Acts of the Apostles tells how the Holy Spirit guided the Church in its early days.

3,7,8

- c. the story of the first Pentecost.

4

- d. that Stephen was the first martyr.

4,7

- e. the story of St. Paul's call and conversion. (Acts 9:1-19)

7

- f. the general outline of the journeys of Paul.

7

- g. that all the apostles but John died a martyr's death.

**4. EPISTLES (Letters)**

The student will:

7

- a. identify the Epistles as letters written to the early Christians.

7

- b. know where to locate the Epistles in the New Testament.

7

- c. know that Paul wrote most of the Epistles.

7

- d. recognize some of the names of Paul's Epistles.

7

- e. know the names of some of the non-Pauline epistles.

5. **BOOK OF REVELATION**

The student will:

- 7 a. know the location of the Book of Revelation in the Bible.
- 7 b. 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.
- 7 c. know that the Book of Revelation is written to offer comfort to the early Christians who are being persecuted by the Romans.
- 7 d. know that the Book of Revelation is a form of apocalyptic literature which uses signs, symbols, colors, and numbers. (cf. Glossary for Apocalyptic literature)
- 7 e. know that the Book of Revelation is not to be taken literally.

**WORSHIP AND PRAYER**  
**PARISH COURSE OF STUDY: MATRIX K-8**

**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.

**A. LITURGICAL PRAYER**

<b>Grades</b>	<b>1. GENERAL</b>
	The student will know:
<b>4,5,7,8</b>	a. that the definition of liturgy is “the official public worship of the Church.”
<b>5,7</b>	b. the three forms of liturgy: Mass (Eucharistic Liturgy), celebration of the Sacraments, and the Liturgy of the Hours (Divine Office).
<b>4</b>	c. that the Liturgical year is the cycle of seasons and feasts celebrating the presence of Jesus Christ with us throughout all time:
<b>K-8</b>	1) Advent: beginning of the Liturgical year, four weeks of preparing for Jesus’ coming in history, mystery, and majesty.
<b>3,4,5</b>	2) Christmas: <u>Incarnation</u> : God made flesh in Jesus; celebration of twelve days beginning with Christmas and ending with the Baptism of Jesus.
<b>K-3</b>	3) how Santa Claus, gift giving, stars, wreaths, etc. are connected with the real meaning of Christmas.
<b>3,4,5</b>	4) Epiphany: <u>manifestation</u> of Jesus to the wise men and all people. (cf. Matthew 2)
<b>K-8</b>	5) Lent: 40-days’ time of prayer, fasting, and almsgiving in preparation for Easter; “Lent” means spring.
<b>4,8</b>	6) during Lent people between the ages of 21-59 fast on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. (fasting)
<b>8</b>	7) during Lent Catholics age 14 and older do not eat meat on Fridays. (abstinence)
<b>3-8</b>	8) Easter Triduum: highpoint of the Liturgical year; the three days commemorating the Passion, Death and Resurrection of Jesus: Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday.
<b>2-8</b>	9) Easter: central event of our Christian Faith because Jesus saved us by rising from the dead; highest feastday of the Church.
<b>3,4,5</b>	10) Easter Time: 50 days between Easter and Pentecost, including Ascension.



- K,1,2 11) how the use of Easter eggs, chickens, and rabbits is connected with the real meaning of Easter.
- 1,3,5,7,8 12) Pentecost: the birthday of the Church and the coming of the Holy Spirit.
- 6,7,8 13) 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.”
- 2-8 14) the colors of the Liturgical Year and when these colors are used: violet, white, green, purple, and red.
- 1-8 15) these symbols: Advent Wreath, crèche, palms, ashes, Paschal candle, incense.
- 2,5,7,8 d. that liturgy is celebrated through “rites” which include the order of the service: prayers, vessels, vestments, blessings, etc.
- 4,7,8 e. the Holy Days of Obligation (cf. Glossary).

## 2. FORMS OF LITURGY

### a. The Eucharistic Liturgy (Mass)

#### 1) Definition

The student will know:

- 5,7,8 a) that in the Mass we enter into the sacrifice of Jesus’ offering himself on the cross for our salvation.
- 5,7,8 b) that at Mass, the Church celebrates Christ’s life, death, and resurrection.
- 5,8 c) that at Mass Jesus is present in the Word, in the Presider, in the Eucharist, and in the Assembly.
- 2,5 d) that at Mass we forgive and are forgiven.
- 2 e) that the Mass is a special meal.

#### 2) Parts of the Mass

##### a) Liturgy of the Word

The student will know:

- 2-8 (1) that God speaks through the Bible/Scripture in the Liturgy of the Word.
- 2,3,4,5 (2) that the Scripture that is read at Mass is taken from a special book called the Lectionary.
- 3,4,5,8 (3) that the Lectionary contains readings from the Old and New Testament and that a New Testament Gospel is always read.
- 2,3,4 (4) that the homily is part of the Liturgy of the Word and helps us understand the readings.

2,3,4,5

(5) that the Liturgy of the Word ends with the General Intercessions.

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

The student will know:

2-8

(1) that the second part of the Mass is called the Liturgy of the Eucharist.

2-8

(2) that the second part of the Mass prepares us to receive Jesus in Holy Communion.

6,7

(3) that the Eucharistic prayer comes from the Jewish prayer of Thanksgiving.

2,5

(4) 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.

7,8

(6) 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).

c) **Participation at Mass: the Role of the Assembly**

The students will know:

6-8

(1) 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)

1-7

(2) the following postures used at Mass: genuflecting, kneeling, standing, bowing, folding hands. (cf. Glossary "Liturgical Postures.")

1-8

(3) the appropriate responses at Mass.

1-8

(4) that participation in singing is an expression of faith.

5-8

(5) the following roles: lector, cantor, gift bearer, choir member, extraordinary Eucharistic minister, cross bearer, candle bearer, acolyte (server), assembly.

1-8

(6) that moments of silence are opportunities for prayer and reflection.

- 2,3,5 (7) these articles located in the church: altar, altar cloth, candles, ambo (pulpit), tabernacle.
- 2,3,5 (8) these articles located in the church: crucifix, tabernacle, sanctuary light, holy water font, baptismal font.
- 2,3,4,5,7,8 (9) these articles used at Mass: Lectionary, Sacramentary, alb, chasuble, stole, chalice, cruets.
- 5-8 (10) 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).

**b. Sacraments as Liturgy (cf. “Sacraments” section)**

The student will know:

- 2,5,8 1) that ordinarily Sacraments are to be celebrated within the community of the faithful (Church).
- 8 2) that a sacramental celebration is a meeting of God’s people with God the Father, in Christ and the Holy Spirit.
- 5 3) that the Liturgy of the Word is an integral part of all sacramental celebrations.
- 2,5,7,8 4) 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.
- 8 5) that the signs and symbols, words and actions are inseparable from and accomplish interiorly what they signify exteriorly.

**c. The Liturgy of the Hours**

The student will know:

- 7,8 1) the definition of the Liturgy of the Hours: the public prayer of the Church which sanctifies the whole course of the day and night.
- 7,8 2) the structure: the Liturgy of the Hours is ordinarily prayed as Morning Prayer, Daytime Prayer, Evening Prayer, and Night Prayer.
- 7,8 3) the format: Liturgy of the Hours is comprised of psalms, scripture readings, hymns, antiphons, intercessions, the Lord’s prayer, and blessings.

## **B. NON-LITURGICAL PRAYER**

### **1. GENERAL**

The student will:

- K-8** a. identify prayer as talking and listening to God.
- K-8** b. know that prayers can be said any time, any place.
- K-8** c. participate in individual and/or group prayer.
- K-8** d. demonstrate reverence while praying.
- 2-8** e. experience various forms of prayer; e.g., contemplative, reflective, vocal, and other prayer styles.
- 3,4,5,6** f. define and know prayers of praise, thanksgiving, petition and sorrow.
- 8** g. know that it is only through the Holy Spirit that we have the ability to pray.

### **2. SPECIFIC PRAYERS**

The student will know:

- K-2** a. how to make the Sign of the Cross.
- 2** b. how to say the Our Father.
- 2,3** c. the meaning of the Our Father.
- 1,2,3** d. how to say the Hail Mary.
- 1,2** e. how to say the "Glory Be" prayer.
- K-8** f. how to say a form of Grace before and after Meals.
- 2,4,5** g. how to say an Act of Contrition.
- 3,4,5** h. and understand the Apostles' Creed. (cf. Glossary).
- 3,5,7** i. and understand the Nicene Creed. (cf. Glossary).
- 3-8** j. the mysteries of the Rosary.
- 3-8** k. and understand the Rosary as a form of prayer and experience praying it.
- 3-8** l. and understand the Stations of the Cross and experience praying them.