

**SACRAMENTS
ELEMENTARY COURSE OF STUDY
GRADE 5**

GENERAL

The students will:

- be able to define the term sacrament and recognize in themselves and the world the potential to be a sign or sacrament for others.
- be able to identify and explain the categories of sacraments: Sacraments of Initiation, Sacraments of Healing and Sacraments of Vocation.
- know the difference between a catechumen and a candidate.
- know that catechumens and candidates are normally received into the church at the Easter Vigil.
- know that through the sacraments we encounter Jesus, experience grace, deepen our relationship with God and God deepens his relationship with us.
- know some Scripture stories which relate to the sacraments; e.g., Jn 20:19-23 (Reconciliation), I Cor. 11:23-25 (Eucharist).

SACRAMENTS OF INITIATION: BAPTISM, CONFIRMATION, EUCHARIST

Baptism

The students will:

- know that Baptism calls us to holiness.
- know that through Baptism we are committed to be active members of God's family, the Church.
- know that the call to holiness is named our "vocation."
- know that our vocation (call to holiness) can be answered in three ways: marriage, single life, ordained, or vowed religious life. (cf. "Vocation Chart" handout #1)
- know the Scripture stories which relate to Baptism; e.g., Mt. 28:16-20.
- know the baptismal symbols and their meanings: pouring the water and saying the words of Baptism, white garment, candle, oils.

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- know that Baptism removes Original Sin and all personal sins committed since birth; Baptism gives us new life in Christ.
- describe the effects of Original Sin: lost the grace of Original Holiness, became subject to death, and sin became universally present in the world.
- understand and explain the meaning of Baptismal Promises.
- know 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.”
- know the role of the parents, godparents and community.
- know that Baptism calls us to worship with the community, share our faith and to be of service.
- know that some women and men take special vows as a fulfillment of their Baptismal vows: these are vowed religious called sisters, brothers, and priests.
- know the names of some communities of vowed religious: Ursulines, Notre Dames, Franciscans. (cf. “Vocation Chart” handout #1 and “I Can Find My Way” handout #2)
- know the names of some communities of vowed men religious: Jesuits, Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, etc. (cf. “Vocation Chart” handout #1 and “I Can Find My Way” handout #2)
- know the effects of Baptism: cleanses the soul, makes us a child of God, incorporates us into the faith community, gives us a share in God’s life, indelibly marks us with the sign of faith, admits us into Christ’s roles of priest, prophet and king.

Confirmation

The students will:

- know that through Confirmation the baptized person is strengthened and gifted by the Holy Spirit to go out and serve the community.
- know the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit.
- know the Scripture stories that relate to Confirmation; e.g., Acts 2:1-4.

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- know 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.”
- know that the bishop is the ordinary minister of the Sacrament of Confirmation.
- know the role of the sponsor as a guide and helper on the spiritual journey.
- realize that Confirmation is a personal response which renews one’s baptismal commitment.
- know the essentials of the Rite of Confirmation: renewal of baptismal promises, anointing with Sacred Chrism, laying on of hands, inquiry by bishop.

Eucharist

The students will:

- know that the Catholic celebration of the Eucharist is the celebration of a sacrament; we call this the Mass (Eucharistic Liturgy).
- understand that Eucharist is a special community meal with roots in the Jewish tradition of Passover in which Christ is present to us.
- know that the Eucharist is both a memorial of Jesus’ passion, death and resurrection and a sacrifice for the sins of the world.
- know Scripture stories that relate to the Eucharist; e.g., Mt 26:26-30.
- know 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.
- know that, in the distribution of Holy Communion, the ordinary ministers of the Eucharist are the priest and the deacon. Some members of the church community may serve as extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist.
- know that the proper preparation for receiving Holy Communion includes one hour fasting from food, 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.
- know that when we receive Jesus in the Eucharist, our venial sins are forgiven.

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**SACRAMENTS OF HEALING, RECONCILIATION AND ANOINTING
OF THE SICK**

Reconciliation

The students will:

- know that the primary means of forgiveness is through the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
- know that the Sacrament of Reconciliation leads us away from sin and toward God.
- know that through the Sacrament of Reconciliation we are reconciled with God and the whole community.
- know that Jesus has the power to forgive and heal us.
- know Scripture stories that relate to Reconciliation; e.g., Jn 20:19-23.
- know and understand that the symbols of the Sacrament of Reconciliation are the words of absolution, the prayer given by the priest to announce God's forgiveness or pardon of sin.
- know that in the Sacrament of Reconciliation the priest represents both God and the community.
- know that in the Sacrament of Reconciliation there is a seal of confession between the priest and penitent; this means that any sin revealed to the priest must be kept completely secret for all time.
- express sorrow for sin (unloving choices) which hurt our relationship with God and others.
- know and recite an Act of Contrition.
- know that we should follow Jesus' example of love and reconciliation.
- know how to examine their conscience in preparation for the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
- know the meaning of the essentials of the Rite of the Sacrament of Reconciliation: sorrow for sin, confession, absolution and penance.
- know the three forms of the rite of Reconciliation: private; communal; and, in the case of necessity, general absolution.

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The Anointing of the Sick

The students will:

- know and discuss The Anointing of the Sick as the sacrament through which Jesus gives comfort, strength, forgiveness and healing.
- know the Scripture stories which relate to the sacrament; e.g., James 5:14-15; Jn 6:54, 58; Mk 5:34, 36.
- know the signs and symbols for the Sacrament of The Anointing of the Sick: anointing of the forehead and hands with the Oil of the Sick accompanied by the prayer of the celebrant, and laying on of hands.
- know that only the priest is the minister of this sacrament.
- identify appropriate candidates for the reception of the Sacrament of the Sick: baptized persons whose health is seriously impaired by sickness or old age.
- know that there are two rites for the Anointing of the Sick: Public and Private.
- know the essentials of the Rite of the 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.
- understand the term “viaticum,” as the Sacrament of the Eucharist given at the time of death.

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

Holy Orders (cf. “Vocation Chart” handout #1 and “I Can Find My Way” handout #2)

The students will:

- define Holy Orders as a call to men to serve the whole church as bishops, priests and deacons.
- know some Scripture stories that relate to the Sacrament of Holy Orders; e.g., Acts 6: 1-6.
- know the signs and symbols of Holy Orders: oil (Sacred Chrism), stole, laying on of hands.

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- know that only a bishop can confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders.
- know that “the Church confers the sacrament of Holy Orders only on baptized men whose suitability for the exercise of the ministry has been duly recognized.” (CCC #1577, 1598)
- know that priests represent Christ and act in the name of the whole Church. (CCC #1552-53)
- know 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.
- know the three degrees of Holy Orders: bishop, priest, and deacon.
- distinguish between the permanent and the transitional diaconate.
- know the essentials of the Rite of Holy Orders: laying on of hands and the words of the consecrating prayer.

Matrimony

The students will:

- know that Matrimony symbolizes God’s love for the Church and strengthens the couple’s love and fidelity.
- know some Scripture stories that relate to the Sacrament of Matrimony; e.g., Mk.10:2-12.
- know that the exchange of vows means that the couple will remain faithful to each other for life.
- know that, in the Roman Church, the bride and groom are themselves the ministers of the sacrament.
- know the official witnesses of Matrimony are normally the priest or deacon, and two others.
- know that some aspects of Matrimony are love, fidelity, permanency, companionship and support.
- know that the Sacrament of Matrimony is for the love and unity of the couples and involves an openness to procreation.

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- know the essentials of the Rite of Matrimony: the marriage covenant of the bride and groom to give themselves permanently to each other in the presence of the priest or deacon and the Church community.