

**Archdiocese of Mobile Religion Curriculum Guidelines  
Grade 5**

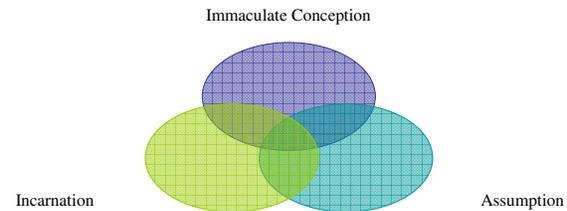
Domain 1: Faith Knowledge from GDC & NDC	CONCEPTS TO BE LEARNED	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	Date Taught
<p><b>Trinity</b></p>	<p>1.1 There are three Persons in one God: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. We call the three persons in one God the Blessed Trinity.</p> <p>God the Father is the creator of the universe. God created us in his image and likeness</p> <p>Jesus Christ is the Son of God who became man and redeemed us from our sins.</p> <p>God the Holy Spirit gives us the grace to live as faithful sons and daughters.</p> <p>The Blessed Trinity was first revealed at the Baptism of Jesus. <i>Matthew 3:16-17</i> Jesus was proclaimed to be the Son of God.</p> <p>1.2 We are made in the image of the Blessed Trinity. We are made to love God, our neighbor and ourselves. Adam and Eve enjoyed God's love but lost that relationship because of their sin. (Original sin) God sent his Son, Jesus Christ to restore man's friendship with God and save us from our sins.</p> <p>1.3 Jesus revealed the love of God the Father by comparing their love for one another in the parable, The Vine and the Branches <i>John 15:1-10</i>.</p>	<p>1.1 Use 4 card circles with words as below, Write on 3 popsicle sticks 'is' and on another 3 sticks 'is not'. Talk about the Trinity. Create a diagram which shows relationships of the persons of the Trinity using all the cards and sticks. Compare with this classic version below.</p> <div data-bbox="1276 581 1709 841" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>Trinity plaiting: Use a variety of materials to plait e.g. pipe cleaners, rope, silky scarves, strips of material. Different colours are also useful e.g: green, red, and gold. Think about God in three ways as the persons in the Blessed Trinity. How could different colors show these different persons? Discuss the role of each Person in the Blessed Trinity.</p> <p>1.2 Plan and act out a skit on the creation, the Fall and the promise of a Savior. Reflect together what God's plan was before Adam and Eve sinned and the consequences of their sin. Explain how God's promise of Salvation was fulfilled in Jesus Christ.</p> <p>1.3 As a class, read the parable, The Vine and the Branches. <i>John 15:1-10</i>. Discuss the relationship of the Father with the Son and God's relationship with us.</p>	

	<p>1.4 Jesus' mission was to teach about God his Father and to save us from sin. Jesus healed people, forgave their sins, and loved all people.</p> <p>1.5 The Holy Spirit came to the Apostles on Pentecost and gave them courage to continue the mission of Jesus Christ. The Holy Spirit guides us to be holy followers of Jesus Christ.</p>	<p>1.4 Read scripture passages about Jesus' mission on earth. Below are samples:  <i>Matthew 9:1-8</i> The Healing of a Paralytic  <i>Mark 8:1-10</i> The Feeding of the Four Thousand  <i>Luke 6:27-36</i> Love of Enemies  <i>Luke 15:1-7</i> The Parable of the Lost Sheep  <i>John 6:32-40</i> The Bread of Life Discourse  Choose one scripture passage from above and describe how Jesus brought about the Kingdom of God on earth.</p> <p>1.5 Read scriptural passages <i>Acts of the Apostles 2: 1-4, 22- 24, 42-47</i>. Share how the Apostles were able to spread the Good News and live as followers of Christ. Share how you continue the mission of Jesus Christ and his Church.</p>	
<p><b>The Bible</b></p>	<p>1.6 The different writers of the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit to write down what God wanted to reveal to us. God continues to reveal himself as we understand more of the words and deeds of the people in the Old Testament and Jesus' life, death, resurrection and ascension in the New Testament.</p> <p>1.7 The seven sacraments have a scripural base:  Baptism- Baptism of Jesus <i>Matthew 3:13-17</i>  Eucharist- The Last Supper <i>Matthew 26:26-29</i>  Confirmation-Pentecost <i>Acts 2:1-13</i>  Reconciliation- authority given to Apostles <i>John 20:21-23</i>  Anointing of the Sick- Cure of Peter's mother-in-law <i>Mark 1:29-31</i>  Holy Orders -The call of the Apostles: <i>Luke 6:12-16</i>  Matrimony- <i>Genesis 2:18-24</i></p>	<p>1.6 In small groups, read the scripture passage from the book of Exodus 32:7-11, 13-14 in the Old Testament. Discuss in your group, some characteristics you learned about God.  Read Luke 15:1-7 from the New Testament. Discuss in your group, what Jesus teaches about God, his Father.</p> <p>1.7 After studying each sacrament, read the scripture passages related to each of the sacraments. Reference them by citing book, chapter, and verse.</p>	

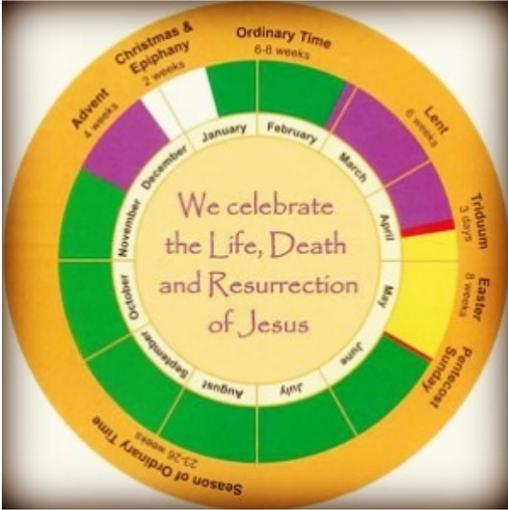
**Creed**

- 1.8 A creed is a statement of what we believe. As Catholics we profess our faith when we make the Sign of the Cross, when we pray the Apostles Creed and when we pray the Nicene Creed at Mass.
- 1.9 We believe the Church is one, holy, catholic and apostolic.  
one: one Baptism, one Body of Christ  
holy: God calls the church to holiness  
catholic: The Church is universal, open to everyone all over the world.  
apostolic: The Church goes back to the work and leadership of the Apostles.
- 1.10 We believe that Mary was privileged to have been conceived without Original Sin. because she was to be the Mother of God. We call this belief the Immaculate Conception.
- 1.11 We believe that Mary never sinned during her life and at the end of her life was taken body and soul to heaven. This belief is called the Assumption.
- 1.12 We believe in the Incarnation. Jesus is the Son of God who became man.
- 1.13 We believe that Jesus Christ will come to judge us by the way we treated people at the The Last Judgment.  
*Matthew 25:31-45*

- 1.8 Recite the Apostles Creed and the Nicene Creed from memory to a partner.  
Write your own creed based on the creeds above. Share with your partner.
- 1.9 Illustrate on poster board the meaning of the four marks of the Catholic Church e.g; One, a person being baptized. Share your images with the class.
- 1.10-1.12 Do together as a class  
Make a venn diagram of the three doctrines:  
*The Immaculate Conception*  
*The Assumption*  
*The Incarnation*  
State the meaning of each belief in the circles.  
State what is similar and what is different.



- 1.13 As a class, read the parable of the Last Judgment from *Matthew 25: 31-45*. Make a list of what Jesus expects us to do in order to enter heaven. Choose one work you will work on as a class.

<b>DOMAIN 2: Liturgical Life from GDC &amp; NDC</b>	<b>CONCEPTS TO BE LEARNED</b>	<b>POSSIBLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>Date Taught</b>
<p><b>The Liturgical Year</b></p>	<p>2.1 The Church year is based on the life of Christ and the Church’s celebration of his life.</p> <p><u>Ordinary Time</u> means “counted time”. The Sundays are titled with a number e.g; Tenth Sunday in Ordinary Time. The color of the vestments is green. The Gospel readings are about the life of Jesus; his teachings, parables and miracles and Jesus’ call to be his disciples.</p> <p>Ordinary Time occurs twice a year;,between Christmas and Ash Wednesday, and after the Easter season until the first Sunday of Advent.</p>	<p>2.1 Have students make their own liturgical year flashcards with 3x5 index cards. Directions:Write the name of the liturgical season on one side, and write the definition on the other side of the card .</p> <p>With colored pencils or crayons, color the background of the name of each liturgical season. Practice recognizing the season and its meaning. Explain the events that occurred in the life of Christ in each liturgical season.</p> <p>Use the calendar below and find out this year’s dates for the beginning of Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time(s) Lent, Triduum, Easter, Pentecost, and the Feast of Christ The King.</p> 	

Advent is the first season of the liturgical year. The word Advent means “coming”. The color of Advent is violet. It is a time of waiting. We wait for Jesus’ birth as the people did in the Old Testament. We wait for his presence everyday in our lives, and we wait for Jesus’ coming on the last day. Advent is a time to prepare ourselves for his coming by receiving the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist.

Christmas means “Mass of Christ”. We celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ at Mass. The color for Christmas is white. Christmas is not one day but a season of special days: December 25-Christmas Day  
First Sunday after Christmas is the Feast of the Holy Family. If Christmas is on a Sunday, the Feast of the Holy Family is moved to December 30.  
Second Sunday after Christmas- Feast of the Epiphany  
First Sunday after the Epiphany- Baptism of the Lord

Lent is the time of preparation for Easter. During Lent we are called to prayer, repentance and service. Lent begins on Ash Wednesday and lasts for 40 days. The color for Lent is violet; a sign of penance. The readings at Mass prepare us for the suffering and death of Jesus Christ. The Gloria is not said nor is the Alleluia sung before the Gospel reading. Adults fast from meals on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday and abstain from meat on Fridays during Lent.

The last week in Lent is called Holy Week. It begins with Passion Sunday/ Palm Sunday. The Gospel reading is about Jesus entry into the city of Jerusalem where the people praised him as their King. The Passion of Christ is read during this Mass as a preparation of what is to come on Holy Thursday and Good Friday.

Advent: Write a paragraph, describing how we wait for the celebration of the birth of Jesus, his coming daily and how we wait for him at the end of our lives.

Christmas: Read with the class, the Gospel passages of the birth of Jesus in Luke 2:1-20. Write a poem based on one character who waited for Jesus’ coming e.g; Mary, Joseph, the angels and the shepherds.

Lent: At the beginning of Lent, list ways a fifth grader can observe Lent-using the three categories: prayer, fasting, and almsgiving. Check on your progress each week during Lent. At the end of Lent, reflect how this gift to God helped you to be closer to Him.

Imagine you are one of the crowd on Palm Sunday. Write down, in a paragraph your feelings about Jesus and what you wanted Jesus to do for you and your people.

Triduum is the greatest celebration of the Paschal Mystery. ( Jesus suffering, death, and resurrection)

The Triduum begins on Holy Thursday at the Evening Mass of the Last Supper and ends on Easter Sunday evening.

The colors of the Triduum are white and red.

There are special rituals during these days:

Holy Thursday-the washing of feet at Evening Mass, Good Friday-the reading of the Passion of Christ, the Veneration of the Cross and Holy Communion,

Holy Saturday- catechumens are received into the Church at the Easter Vigil Mass.

Easter Sunday-the Gloria and Alleluis are sung.

The congregation renews their Baptismal promises.

Easter is the greatest event in the Church Year because Jesus rose from the dead.

We celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The Easter season begins on Easter Sunday evening and ends on Pentecost Sunday.

The colors are white and red.

The readings are taken from the Acts of the Apostles which describe the beginnings of the Church. The Gospels report the appearances of the resurrected Jesus to the Apostles and others.

Jesus ascended into heaven and command the Apostles to spread the Good News.

On Pentecost, we recall the Holy Spirit coming to the Apostles, giving them strength and courage to evangelize (spread the Good News).

Triduum: Read with the class the Gospel for Holy Thursday from *John 13:1-15*, and discuss with the group what Jesus taught us about giving service to others.

Read with the class the events of Good Friday from *John 19:1-42*. After reading the scripture passages, write a prayer of thanksgiving to Jesus for giving up his life for us.

If possible, encourage the students to attend the Triduum church services with their families. Those who do attend, have them share how the Church observes these holy days.

Read from Mark's Gospel the Resurrection of Jesus, *Mark 16:1-8*. Illustrate what you read from Mark. Include yourself in the picture.

Read with the class the narrative of the Ascension of the Lord from *Matthew 28:16-20* and The Coming of the Holy Spirit from *Acts: 1:1-1-4*.

Explain the change in the Apostles from the time Jesus ascended into heaven and when the Holy Spirit came upon them.

Share how we can share the Good News (evangelize) with others.

2.2 Special feasts we celebrate during the Church Year to honor Mary and the saints.

November 1 All Saints Day is the day we honor those who have died and are now in heaven, their names known and unknown.

November 2 All Souls Day is a special day that we pray for those who have died and are in purgatory and waiting to enter heaven.

December 12 Our Lady of Guadalupe is the feastday of Mary, patroness of the Americas.

2.3 The Holy Days of Obligation are feast days set apart to celebrate an event in the life of Jesus, Mary and the saints.:

January 1	Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God
August 15	The Assumption of Mary
November 1	All Saints' Day
December 8	The Immaculate Conception
December 25	The Nativity of the Lord

2.2 November 1: Research the life of one saint who you admire. Prepare an oral presentation as the saint speaking to students in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

November 2: Write a prayer for someone who has died. Include your prayer in the Poor Souls envelope that will be dropped in the collection basket. The envelopes will be laid at the altar during the month of November.

December 12: Read the play of Our Lady of Guadalupe. Go on to the website:

<http://www.faithfirst.com/html/kidClub/activities/g03ch1OLE.html>

Take parts in groups of four and present this play to the children in K-3.

Write a prayer to the Patroness of the Americas.

2.3 Memorize the Holy Days of Obligation. In a group of four students, research one Holy Day of Obligation. Find the following:

Who we are celebrating?

What event occurred?

When did this occur?

Why is this day a Holy Day?



<p><b>The Liturgy of the Hours</b></p>	<p>2.7 The Mass is our celebration of the Eucharist. We can share in different roles at Mass. The priest is the celebrant who may be assisted by a deacon. Every person is called to participate in the Mass. We offer the gift of ourselves with Jesus. We, the laity can take special roles as greeters, ushers, lectors, altar servers, gift bearers, Eucharistic ministers and muscians.</p> <p>2.8 The Liturgy of the Hours is not the celebration of Mass. It is another form of public prayer to praise God. The congregation sings hymns, pray the psalms and listens to scripture passages and Church teachings. The Liturgy of the Hours are prayed at different times during the day; mainly as morning and evening prayer.</p>	<p>2.7 Select a role in the Mass that you would like to do. Explain why you chose it and discuss if you would be able to do it now or if you need to wait to be an adult. Make a list of gifts you want to offer to the Father.</p> <p>2.8 As a class, compose a simple Liturgy of the Hours- Morning Prayer with the elements listed below:  Hymn of praise  Prayer of praise  A psalm of praise  Scripture reading (Gospel of the day)  Intercessions  The Our Father  Closing prayer</p>	
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<p><b>The Sacraments</b></p>	<p>2.9 A sacrament is a gift from Jesus Christ. It is a sign that signifies what it indicates. We share in God's Sanctifying Grace everytime we receive the sacraments. Sanctifying Grace is not earned but is a sharing in his life.</p> <p>2.10 Jesus is the sign of God's love. When Jesus rose from the dead and ascended into heaven, he sent the Holy Spirit to empower the Apostles to continue his work. The Church is a sign (a sacrament) of God's presence.</p> <p>2.11 The Church has seven signs of God's presence and love which are given to us at different stages of our lives. These signs, the seven sacraments bring about what they signify e.g; When we receive the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation, our sins are really forgiven.</p> <p>2.12 Whenever a sacrament is celebrated, the whole Church, the Body of Christ, celebrates it with us. The seven sacraments are divided into three categories. The Sacraments of Initiation Sacraments of Healing Sacraments of Service</p>	<p>2.9 Assign the project at the beginning of a unit on the Sacraments so that the students have plenty of time to work on them. Have students work in pairs or small groups to create short powerpoint presentations—ten to fifteen slides/pictures at most—about the Sacraments in general or a specific Sacrament. Make sure you include the three elements that makes up a sacrament: symbol, grace, and Christ.</p> <p>2.10 Explain in a paragraph how the sacraments of Baptism, Penance/Reconciliation and the Holy Eucharist has helped you grow in holiness.</p> <p>2.11 Make a time-line of your life. Include significant events and changes in your life e.g; starting school, a new baby brother or sister.. Add in any of the sacraments you received. Why was receiving a sacrament important at this stage in your life?</p> <p>2.12 -2.15 For each of the Sacraments, make a chart under their division title. Categorize the name of the Sacrament, the minister, signs and symbols, words, gestures and the effects of the sacrament</p>	
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	<p>2.13 <i>Sacrament of Initiation: Baptism</i>  <i>Facts:</i>The Sacrament of Baptism is the first sacrament to be received and necessary for our salvation. It is given only once and we are sealed forever with Christ. We become God’s children and members of the Church/ the Body of Christ/the People of God. Original sin and any personal sins are forgiven. The symbols of this sacrament are the sign of the cross, the pouring of holy water and the word of Baptism, the anointing with the oil of the catechumens, and anointing of Sacred Chrism, a lit candle and white garment.</p> <p>* <i>The Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults.(RCIA)</i>  Adults coming into the Church are called catechumens. After a period of discernment, prayer, and instruction, the catechumens receive the Sacraments of Initiation.</p> <p><i>Sacrament of Initiation: Confirmation</i>  <i>Facts:</i> Confirmation continues the work of our Baptism and completes our initiation into the Church. We are sealed with the Holy Spirit and receive this sacrament only once.</p> <p>In the Sacrament of Confirmation, we receive the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit.The seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord strengthens us throughout our lives.</p> <p>The Fruits of the Holy Spirit; love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, generosity, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control are the outcomes when we practice living the Gifts of the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>The Sacrament of Confirmation strengthens us to live as disciples of Jesus Christ.</p> <p>The symbols of Confirmation are the laying on of hands, the words of Confirmation and the anointing with Sacred Chrism.</p>	<p>2.12 -2.15 (same as 1.7)  After studying each sacrament, read the scripture passages related to each of the sacraments. Reference them by citing book, chapter, and verse.</p>	
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*Sacrament of Initiation: Holy Eucharist*

*Facts:* This sacrament continues what Baptism started. At the consecration of the Mass, the bread and wine becomes the Body and Blood of Christ. Everytime we receive the Body and Blood of Christ, we are nourished in his life and grow in holiness. The Eucharist is a memorial, a meal, and a sacrifice. We believe in the Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the Holy Eucharist. We join in the Paschal Mystery, his suffering, death, Resurrection, and ascension. The symbols of the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist is the bread and wine.

2.14 *The Sacrament of Healing: Penance/ Reconciliation*

*Facts:* When we are sorry for our sins and confess them to the priest, we are forgiven of our sins and reconciled to God and the Church. The priest has been empowered by the Holy Spirit to forgive sin in the name of Jesus Christ. The signs of this sacrament are the confession of sins and the words of absolution.

*The Sacrament of Healing: Anointing of the Sick*

*Facts:* This sacrament is given to those who are sick and those who are near death. The signs of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick is the priest laying on of hands and the anointing with the oil of the sick. This sacrament can heal the person spiritually and emotionally and sometimes bring about physical healing. For those who are near death, the Eucharist (Viaticum) prepares them for death and their entry into eternal life.

2.15 *The Sacraments at the Service of Communion*

Holy Orders and Matrimony are called Sacraments of Service of Communion because those who receive these sacraments serve the Church in a special way.

	<p><i>The Sacrament of Holy Orders</i>  <i>Facts:</i> Holy Orders is a sacrament in which men are called to serve God and his Church. Men who are ordained as deacons, priests, and bishops serve the Church in different ways.          Bishops are the successors of the Apostles and continue the mission of the Church. Bishops have authority over a diocese. They also work with the Pope in their role as the successors of the Apostles.          Priests work with the bishops and are called to preach, administer the sacraments, and teach.          Deacons assist the priests. Their role is to preach, baptize, teach, preside at funerals, and witness marriages.</p> <p>The signs of the Sacrament of Holy Orders:          The bishop’s laying on of hands and praying to the Holy Spirit. During this time the newly ordained priest receives a spiritual mark/character. This mark designates that he represents Jesus in the Church.          The bishop anoints the hands of the newly ordained priest with the oil of Sacred Chrism.</p> <p><i>The Sacrament of Matrimony</i>  <i>Facts:</i>The Sacrament of Matrimony is a sacrament in which a man and a woman make a life-long commitment to one another. They promise to be faithful and to live lives of service to one another, their children and to the Church.</p> <p>The Sacrament of Matrimony reflects the love that Jesus Christ has for his Church (the People of God). The couple is given the grace to fulfill their special vocation of service.          Unlike the other sacraments, the man and woman are the ministers of the Sacrament of Matrimony.          The priest is a witness to the sacrament.</p>	<p>2.15 Have students work in assigned groups to develop questions to ask adults in different vocations.          ( priest, deacon,religious, single life and married life)          Select one student from each group to interview the adults.</p> <p>After the interview, the student reporter shares the meeting with their group, and together write a summary of the life and work of each vocation. The students can give a group presentations to the class.</p>	
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DOMAIN 3: Moral Formation from GDC & NDC	CONCEPTS TO BE LEARNED	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	Date Taught
<p><b>Morality</b></p>	<p>3.1 A virtue is a good habit that helps us stay close to God. The Theological virtues are gifts from God. The Cardinal virtues rest on the Theological virtues. They are human virtues and are developed through education and practice.</p> <p>3.2 God has given us the Theological virtues, Faith, Hope and Love. Faith helps us to believe in God and in what the Catholic Church teaches. Hope helps us to trust in God's promise of eternal life. Love is the greatest virtue. It is through this virtue that we are able to love God and our neighbor.</p> <p>3.3 The Cardinal virtues are prudence, temperance, fortitude, and justice. Prudence helps us to be make good decisions and base our decisions on what is good. Temperance helps us to control our desires and have balance in our lives. Fortitude is courage under difficult circumstances. Justice is giving to others what is fair and helping them to receive what is rightfully theirs.</p> <p>3.4 The Beatitudes are teachings of Jesus Christ. They challenge us to change our hearts. They teach us how to live as disciples of Jesus Christ. To live the Beatitudes is a "taste" of the happiness of the Kingdom of heaven.</p> <p>3.5 The Greatest Commandment, Love God and Love your neighbor as yourself sums up the Ten Commandments. The Ten Commandments are God's laws to live by and become his faithful and loving children.</p>	<p>3.1 Go to this website for a review of the Theological and Cardinal virtues. <a href="http://www.orgsites.com/md/church- crafts-and activities/VirtuesGame.pdf">http://www.orgsites.com/md/church- crafts-and activities/VirtuesGame.pdf</a> Explain to your class how the Theological Virtues are different from the Cardinal Virtues.</p> <p>3.2 Make a triptych of the Three Theological Virtues. Draw the symbol for each and write how you can live out each of them.</p> <p>3.3 In a group, choose a Cardinal virtue, discuss its meaning and write a skit of someone living out that virtue. Perform the skit for the class.</p> <p>3.4 Memorize the Beatitudes and together as a class, write the group's understanding of how to live the Beatitudes.</p> <p>3.5 Read <i>Matthew 22:32-40</i> The Greatest Commandment. Read <i>Exodus 20: 1-17</i> The Ten Commandments. Work with a partner and explain the Ten Commandments in your own words.</p>	

3.6 God gave us free will; the ability to make choices. We can make good or wrong choices.

3.7 God gave us a conscience, the ability to know what is right and what is wrong. Our conscience is developed throughout our lives. The Scriptures, Church teachings, the people in our lives and the Holy Spirit help us to form a good conscience.

3.8 Sin (personal sin) is a deliberate choice in thought, word or deed or choice of omission that is against God’s law. Some sins affects all of us resulting in an unjust world. This type of sin is called social sin. The effects are violence, crime, war, homelessness, famine, poverty.

Mortal sin is a serious offense that is chosen freely. Mortal sin breaks our relationship with God and hurts others. Yet God still loves us and wants us to change. Mortal sin is confessed in the Sacrament of Penance/ Reconciliation.

Venial sin is a lesser offense against God’s law and it weakens us. At the Penitential Rite at Mass, we ask forgiveness of our sins. Jesus gave us the Sacrament of Penance/ Reconciliation to confess our sins and restore or strengthen our relationship with God. God in his mercy always forgives. God calls us to a conversion of heart.

We are called to always forgive our neighbor. *Matthew: 18:21,22* When we forgive others we build up justice and peace in the world.

3.6 Take the explanations of the Ten Commandments which you wrote and develop a skit for one of them. Develop the sequence of being tempted and using free will to make the right choice.

3.7 As a class, list ways God guides the conscience to make right choices e.g; parents teach us to be truthful.

3.8 Divide into groups of four. Make a chart similar to the table below:

	e.g;	e.g;
	<b>Personal Sin</b>	<b>Social Sin</b>
thought	Jealous thoughts	Mean thoughts
word	Say something mean to a person	Taunt someone or group in Words/gestures
deed	Physical harm or taking something away from a person	Hurt them physically or emotionally
omission	Choose not to help	Ignore the person or group

Discuss in the group the difference between a venial sin and mortal sin. Give examples of great offences against God and examples of lesser offences. Practice the steps to receive the Sacrament of Penance/ Reconciliation. Write your own Act of Contrition.

The groups who worked on 3.8 together, take their chart and review the personal sins and social sins. Share how these sins can be forgiven.

DOMAIN 4 : Prayer from GDC & NDC	CONCEPTS TO BE LEARNED	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	Date Taught
<p><b>Prayer</b></p>	<p>4.1 Prayer is a conversation with God. He calls us to prayer. We can talk to God the same way as we talk to our best friend. We can pray alone or with others. God speaks to us in the quiet of our hearts.</p> <p>4.2 There are different forms of prayer: praise, blessing, thanksgiving, petition, and intercession.</p> <p>4.3 There are different expressions of prayer: memorized prayer, meditative prayer, spontaneous prayer and scriptural prayer.</p> <p>4.4 There are different kinds of devotional prayer e.g; the rosary, a litany, the stations of the cross, a novena, a pilgrimage and procession.</p> <p>4.5 Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament is a practice in which the Church community sits and prays before Jesus in the Eucharist. The Blessed Sacrament is placed in a monstrance and displayed for all to see and worship.</p> <p>4.6 Sacramentals are blessings, objects, and gestures that remind us of God's presence and respond to his grace.</p>	<p>4.1 Use squares of construction paper to staple or tie with yarn together. Title your prayer journal. Set a time for you to write in it daily. Spend time with your best friend.</p> <p>4.2 Divide the class into five groups. Each group is given a form of prayer e.g; praise- a prayer of adoration to God. Compose a prayer of praise together. One person in each group reads the prayer to the class. The students identify the prayer form.</p> <p>4.3 In the same group as in 4.2 demonstrate each one of the expressions of prayer. Find a traditional prayer, find a prayer from scripture e.g; Psalm 23, and a reflection about the psalm or scripture passage your group chose. Say a spontaneous prayer. Share with the rest of the class.</p> <p>4.4 Throughout the year, you have experienced devotional prayer. Choose one kind and be able to explain how to pray it to a classmate. Demonstrate it as needed.</p> <p>4.5 On poster board, illustrate what you see, hear, smell and feel during Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament and Benediction. Use your prayer journal and write a prayer of praise to God.</p> <p>4.6 Bring a sacramental to class. Explain how this sacramental reminds you of God's presence.</p>	

<b>DOMAIN 5: Communal Life</b> from GDC & NDC	<b>CONCEPTS TO BE LEARNED</b>	<b>POSSIBLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>Date Taught</b>
<b>Communal life</b>	<p>5.1 The Church is the faithful who believe in Jesus Christ, who are baptized, and live as his followers</p> <p>The Church is <i>The Body of Christ</i>. Jesus is the head and we are the parts of his body. <i>1 Corinthians 12: 12-21,26</i></p> <p>The Church is the <i>Temple</i> of the Holy Spirit. It is the presence of the Holy Spirit that keeps the Church alive.</p> <p>5.2 Jesus is both God and man. God the Father sent his Son for our salvation. Jesus was conceived by the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary, and became man. Since Mary is the mother of Jesus, -Son of God and Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, she is also the Mother of God. Because Jesus became one of us, we call him brother and Mary our Mother.</p> <p>5.3 The saints in heaven are role models of holiness.</p> <p>5.4 God reveals himself in the scriptures and through the teachings that the apostles passed on through their preaching. The Holy Spirit guides the Pope and bishops to teach what God has revealed. The teaching role of the Church is called the Magisterium.</p> <p>5.5 Ecumenism is our desire to bring unity among all Christian Churches.</p>	<p>5.1 Share what it means to be a member of the Catholic Church.</p> <p>Illustrate the image of the Church as the Body of Christ.</p> <p>How is the Church the Temple of the Holy Spirit?</p> <p>5.2 Choose one title of Mary e.g; Queen of All Saints, Blessed Virgin Mary and illustrate it. Write your own prayer to Mary.</p> <p>5.3 Read the biography of a saint who lived long ago, or who was recently canonized. Make a “holy picture” of your saint. Illustrate a picture of the saint and write a prayer on the back of the card.</p> <p>5.4 Explain what you have learned about God from the scriptures. Share what we believe that may not be in scripture but is a belief we share as members of the Catholic Church.</p> <p>5.5 Discuss what ecumenism means. Share ways we can help bring respect and understanding to those who have different beliefs from our own.</p>	

<b>DOMAIN 6: Missionary Spirit from GDC &amp; NDC</b>	<b>CONCEPTS TO BE LEARNED</b>	<b>POSSIBLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>Date Taught</b>
<b>Missionary Spirit</b>	<p>6.1 As members of the Church, we have a common call to holiness. We are called to evangelize to others by what we say and do.</p> <p>6.2 We are called to spread the Kingdom of God through our words and actions. We learn about our faith, pray in community and work for justice and peace.</p> <p>6.3 Jesus calls us to respect the dignity of each person. We practice this social teaching by performing Acts of Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy.</p> <p>6.4 God calls us to a vocation. We can be called to the married or single life. We can be called to serve as a religious or priest.</p> <p>6.5 The laity/laypeople are the faithful who are baptized in the Church and share in the work of the Church . The laity are either single or married. They can serve in parish life in different ways; on parish committees, teach, organize programs, and participate in active roles in the Mass.</p> <p>6.6 Some men and women are called to the religious life. Those in religious life dedicate their lives in service to God. They take the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. The religious live together in community, pray together, and serve God and the Church.</p> <p>6.7 Some men are called to the ordained life: a priest or deacon. Refer to 2:15 on the Sacrament of Holy Orders.</p>	<p>6.1 Explain what holiness is and how you can achieve this and bring others to holiness.</p> <p>6.2 Explain how learning about God, talking to God in prayer, and service to others brings about the Kingdom of God on earth.</p> <p>6.3 Memorize the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy. In a group, share how each Work of Mercy honors the dignity of the person.</p> <p>6.4 Explain the difference between a vocation and a career. Give examples of vocations and careers.</p> <p>6.5 Interview a married person and a single person. Ask questions similar to these: How does your vocation bring you closer to God? How do you build up the Kingdom of God? How do you serve the Church? Share their responses with the class.</p> <p>6.6 A religious sister or brother visits your classroom. Ask similar questions as 6.5. Explain how their vocation is different from the married and single life.</p> <p>6.7 Your pastor, deacon or seminarian visits the class. Ask questions similar to 6.5 Write a prayer for your pastor and all those who serve the Church as his ordained ministers.</p>	

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