



a Kendall Hunt Company

Correlation

Diocese of Peoria

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS RELIGION CURRICULUM

with

RCL Benziger's

BLEST ARE WE

FAITH IN ACTION SCHOOL EDITION

Introduction

RCL Benziger thanks you for the opportunity to correlate *Blest Are We Faith in Action School Edition* Kindergarten through Grade 8 with your diocesan Religion Standards. In preparing this correlation, it became clear that the spiral-thematic approach to catechesis that is central to *Blest Are We Faith in Action* revealed that concepts required by your standards were sometimes presented earlier, sometimes presented later, and often appropriately revisited on many grade levels.

To help you understand RCL Benziger’s correlation of your standards with *Blest Are We Faith in Action*, we would like to point out several unique qualities of the program.

- The structure of *Blest Are We Faith in Action* is based on presenting a specific doctrinal theme each year and incorporating the four pillars of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. This structure applies to every level of *Blest Are We Faith in Action*. This thematic approach enables students, catechists, and families to revisit and deepen their understanding of the doctrinal, liturgical, and moral concepts and practices of the Catholic faith many times throughout Grades K–8.
- A Faith In Action page is featured for each chapter. These pages establish a strong connection to Catholic Social Teaching. Each grade level also provides a unique presentation of Sacred Scripture designed to develop biblical literacy through an introductory lesson and activities.
- A special unit, Feasts & Seasons, provides lessons, activities, and prayerful reflections for teaching the seasons of the liturgical year and select feast days of the Church at every grade level (Grades K–8) of *Blest Are We Faith in Action*.
- A special section of each text, “Our Catholic Heritage,” presents an age-appropriate summary of basic Catholic beliefs organized according to the four pillars of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. This miniccatechism complements the doctrinal content of the chapters of *Blest Are We Faith in Action*.

For more information or to request free samples, contact your local RCL Benziger sales representative, visit RCLBenziger.com, or call customer service toll-free at 1-877-275-4725. We look forward to hearing from you.

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Key

WC	We Celebrate
WP	We Pray
OCH	Our Catholic Heritage
LUP	Let Us Pray
F&S	Feasts & Seasons
FIA	Faith in Action

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

Christian Anthropology

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Who created the world and everything in it?

How do we care for God's creation?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

know that we are made in the image and likeness of God (Genesis 1:27)

know the story of creation; Adam and Eve

perform good acts and care for all of God's creations

VOCABULARY

Creation: the act by which the eternal God gave a beginning to all that exists outside of himself.

BAWFIA GRADE K

Ch. 1, 2, 3

Ch. 1, 2, 3

Ch. 2, 3

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA Grade K

Creed/Beliefs

What is the mystery of the Trinity?

state that God is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit

Trinity: God in three persons -- Father, Son, and Holy Spirit

Ch. 5, 9, 13

What is Pentecost?

know that Pentecost is when the Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples.

Pentecost, Holy Spirit,

Ch. 18

What is the Annunciation?

know the angel Gabriel visited Mary to inform her she was going to be the mother of the savior. Know the Annunciation is the time in which God became man

Annunciation,

Ch. 10; My Bible

What is Faith?

know God is everywhere even though we cannot see him.

Faith

Ch. 1, 2, 3

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTION

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA K

Church

What is a saint?

know that a saint is a role model for living our own faith

WC: We Celebrate All Saints, We Celebrate Saints

be introduced to a variety of saints

WC: We Celebrate Saints

understand the meaning of vestment colors

Vestment-red, martyr

WC: We Celebrate With the Church

Who are the leaders of the Church?

identify the major Church leaders

priest, bishop, pope, deacon, lay, ordained

Ch 13, 14, 15, 16, 21

learn the roles of priests, bishops, and Pope

Ch. 13, 14, 15, 16, 21

become familiar with parish priests and their roles

Ch. 13, 14, 15, 16

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

Revelation: Sacred Scripture and Sacred Traditions

GUIDING QUESTIONS

What is the Bible?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

relate the main differences between the Old and New Testaments

hear stories from both the Old and New Testaments

know the Bible is God inspired written by man

know God reveals His truth to us through the Bible.

VOCABULARY

Bible, New Testament, Old Testament

Miracles, Parables

BAWFIA K

Welcome Chapter

Welcome Chapter;
Ch. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 24-29

Ch. 12; My Bible

Ch. 12; My Bible

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE K

Liturgy/Eucharist

How do we measure time in the Church?

become familiar with the liturgical calendar

Ch. 24

What is Advent

prepare for the birth of Christ.
Introduction to the Holy Family and their roles

Ch. 9, 24, 26

understand the vestment colors for Advent

Vestments-purple, rose

WC: We Celebrate Advent

What is Christmas?

understand the importance of Jesus' birth

Christmas

Ch. 25

What is Lent?

prepare themselves for the joy and new life of Easter

Ash Wednesday,
Fasting,
Almsgiving,
Praying,
Holy Week (Palm Sunday,
Holy Thursday,
Good Friday)
crucifixion,
Last Supper

Ch. 28, 29

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

What is Easter?	know Jesus rose from the dead and gave us new life in Heaven	Resurrection	WC: We Celebrate Easter; My Bible
	know the purpose of vestment colors	Vestment-white	WC: We Celebrate with the Church
What is Ordinary Time?	identify the time of year when Christ walks among us and transforms our lives		WC: We Celebrate with the Church
	understand the purpose of vestment colors	vestment-green	WC: We Celebrate with the Church
What is the Liturgy of the Word?	know we hear God's message through the Gospel	Gospel	Ch. 12, 16
What is the Liturgy of the Eucharist?	understand that the Eucharist is the body of Christ	Eucharist, bread and wine, consecration, miracle, tabernacle	Ch. 14, 15
Who gave us the Mass?	Know the Mass was instituted at the Last Supper	Last Supper	Ch. 14

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

Sacraments

GUIDING QUESTIONS

What are the Sacraments of Initiation?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

recall the Sacraments of Initiation- Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation

VOCABULARY

original sin

BAWFIA GRADE K

Ch. 14, 15, 16

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE K

Prayer and Spirituality

What is the Rosary? How do we pray it?

Learn the prayers associated with the rosary

Our Father,
Hail Mary,
Glory Be

Ch. 21; WP

Understand we are asking Mary to intercede for us

intercede

WC: We Celebrate Mary; WP

What are the Stations of the Cross?

Have an introduction to the journey of Jesus to the cross

Stations of the Cross

WC: We Celebrate Easter; Ch. 21

What are some different ways to pray?

Utilize a variety of prayer techniques (ex: prayer in color, centering, song)

centering

Unit 1 Take-Home Storybook;
Ch. 8, 13, 20, 21; WP

What is prayer and who taught us to pray?

Learn about a special way to talk with God, Jesus taught us the Our Father

Amen

Ch. 21; WP

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

Christian Life

GUIDING QUESTIONS

How do we spread God's love to others?

How do we teach others about God?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

Attend and participate at Mass, participate in a variety of service projects

Understand that the way we act is a reflection of God. God is in each of us.

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE K

Ch. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15;
Unit 4 Take-Home Storybook

Ch. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE K

Morality

How do we care for others?

Demonstrate and understand how to care for the poor and suffering, and how to show love to others

Love

Ch. 7, 10, 15, 16, 19, 21

Understand that we treat others the way Jesus treated others

Ch. 3, 8, 9, 15

What is forgiveness?

Learn to say "I'm sorry" when we hurt someone or sin

sin- a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God

Ch. 19

Understand that sin breaks relationships with God and others

Ch. 19

How do we care for ourselves?

Learn how to make good choices, keep bodies healthy, and take proper care of themselves as God intended

consequences

Ch. 19

WP:We Pray

WC:We Celebrate

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE K

Vocations

What is a vocation?

Describe that a vocation is the following of God's plan for us

vocation

Ch. 20

Know that a vocation is the following of God's plan for us. God calls us each day to love and serve Him

Ch. 20

Who can help me learn about God?

Know that parents, teachers, and other adults in the community help us learn about God

community

Ch. 7, 8, 9

What are religious vocations?

Learn about sisters, brothers, holy orders (priests, deacons, Bishops), and Holy Matrimony

sisters,
brothers,
priests,
deacons,
bishops

Ch. 14, 15; WC: We Celebrate Saints

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Christian Anthropology

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Why do we love others?

What is the story of creation?

How did sin enter our world?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

understand God is our Heavenly Father, who created us because He loves us. Since God is the Father of everyone we should love everyone in His family

understand God's process of creation and the significance of each day

learn how original sin entered our world through Adam and Eve

VOCABULARY

creation

Adam and Eve

original sin,
Tree of Knowledge,
Satan

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Ch. 5, 8

Ch. 5, 7

Ch. 5 Take Home

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Creed/Beliefs

GUIDING QUESTIONS

What is the mystery of the Trinity?

What's God's desire for us?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

learn that we believe in the Father, Son, and the Holy Spirit as one God.

know that God is everywhere, all powerful, all knowing, and all good.

know Jesus is the Son of God and came to bring us God's Word.

learn that God desires us to live in Heaven with him forever, and God sent his only Son to die and open the gates of Heaven to forgive original sin.

VOCABULARY

Trinity: God in three persons -- Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
Sign of the Cross: a ritual gesture by which we confess two important mysteries -- the Trinity and the centrality of the Cross.

original sin,
 sacrifice,
 heaven,
 grace

BAWFIA GRADE 1

OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 13; LUP

OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 5, 8

OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 9

Ch. 7, 9; OCH: About The Trinity, OCH: About New Life Forever; F&S: Holy Week

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

When did God become man?	learn about the incarnation.	incarnation	F&S: The Church Year, Christmas
Why did the Holy Spirit come into the world?	learn about Pentecost.	Pentecost	Ch. 18
	know the Holy Spirit helps continue the work of Jesus on earth and the establishment of the Catholic Church.		Ch. 13, 18

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Church (Ecclesiology/History)

What is the Church?

know the difference between a church as a building where we worship God and the Church as the people of God, the community of believers.

Who belongs to the Church?

learn that the Church is a community of those who believe in God and teaches us to understand how God reveals Himself. The Church is a family of believers and a community of Jesus' followers.

learn that a church is a place where people gather to praise, thank and worship. We become members through the sacrament of Baptism.

Catholic, community

Ch. 1, 2; OCH: About The Catholic Church

Ch. 1, 2; OCH: About The Catholic Church

Ch. 2, 6

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

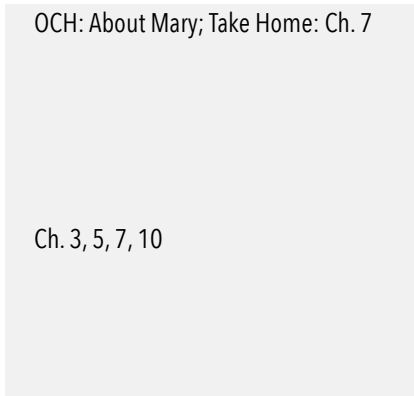


Who are the saints?

learn that the Church has many holy members, some of whom are called saints.

learn about the lives of the saints.

Saints



OCH: About Mary; Take Home: Ch. 7

Ch. 3, 5, 7, 10

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Revelation:
 Sacred Scripture and Sacred
 Traditions

How can we live the Bible?

learn about obedience to God
 through stories from the Old and New
 Testament

Noah,
 Abraham,
 Isaac,
 Jonah,
 Mary

The Bible; Ch. 3, 4;
 OCH: About The Bible;
 F&S: Mary, Lent; FIA: Ch. 18

How was Jesus like us?

understand that Jesus was a child just
 like them

birth of Jesus,
 Holy Family, presentation in the
 temple,
 being lost in the temple

Ch. 9; F&S: The Holy Family

Who proclaimed the coming of
 Jesus?

learn more about prophets from Old
 and New Testament

Moses,
 John the Baptist,
 prophet

Ch. 4

How did Mary show obedience to
 God?

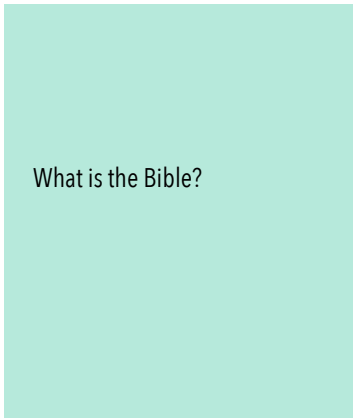
learn that Mary said yes to God and is
 a model to follow

Immaculate Conception,
 joyful mysteries

Ch. 9; F&S: Christmas, Mary; OCH:
 About Mary

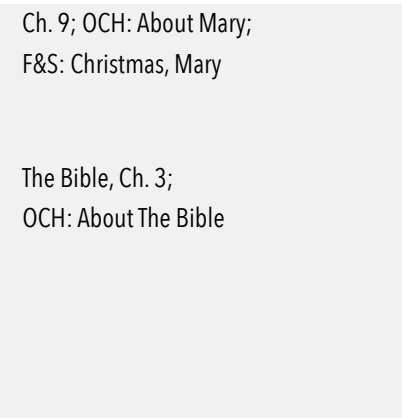
F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action



know Mary is full of grace

learn that the good news can be found in the Bible, which is God's word. Identify the gospels as the Good News



Ch. 9; OCH: About Mary;
F&S: Christmas, Mary

The Bible, Ch. 3;
OCH: About The Bible

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Liturgy/Eucharist

What are the parts of the liturgical year?

know what takes place during each season of the liturgical year as a cycle

liturgical year, calendar, advent, lent, ordinary time, vestment colors for each season

F&S: The Church Year, Advent, Lent, Ordinary Time

What is the meaning of Advent and Christmas

learn that Advent is a time of preparation for the coming of Christ at Christmas

devotion, advent wreath

F&S: The Church Year, Advent

learn about the Nativity, Epiphany

nativity, epiphany

F&S: Christmas

What is the meaning of Lent?

be introduced to the season of forty days which begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the celebration of the Paschal Mystery (Easter Triduum).

Easter Triduum, Paschal Mystery, Ash Wednesday, Last Supper, Holy Week

F&S: Lent, Holy Week

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

How can we follow Christ's example during Lent?

What is the significance of Easter?

reflect upon the forty days Jesus spent in the desert in fasting and prayer

fasting,
 almsgiving,
 praying,
 charity

learn about the humble life Jesus lead as an example for our own

humble

learn that Jesus suffered and died for our sins and by rising from the dead, Jesus merited the gift of grace so man can live forever with God in heaven

Passion of Christ,
 resurrection,
 crucifixion

F&S: Lent

Ch. 9, 12

F&S: Holy Week, Easter

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Sacraments

What are the Sacraments of Initiation?

learn about baptism, Eucharist, and confirmation.

Ch. 6, 8, 10, 14;
 OCH: About The Sacraments

learn about the signs and symbols of the Sacraments of Initiation.

OCH: About The Sacraments;
 Ch. 6, 8, 10, 14

What is the significance of the Eucharist?

understand God gives us the gift of himself at Mass and we receive him in the Eucharist.

Ch. 2, 4, 10,16;
 OCH: About The Mass;
 FIA: Ch. 10, 14, 18

understand the Eucharist is the source and summit of our Christian life.

Eucharist,
 host,
 bread,
 wine,
 Blessed Sacrament

Ch. 10;
 OCH: About The Sacraments,
 OCH: About The Mass

What is Reconciliation?

Introduction to the Sacrament of Reconciliation as a means to ask God for forgiveness

reconciliation,
 forgiveness,
 conscience

OCH: About The Sacraments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Prayer and Spirituality

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Why is it important to pray?

What are the different ways to pray?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

Prayer is essential to opening ourselves up to God's presence

understand the difference in praying for what we want and what we need.

know that it is possible to support others through prayer

identify we can pray alone and with others, with Mary and the saints

know we can ask for things we need for ourselves, for others, and also thanking God for the things we have

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Ch. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20;
 OCH: How Catholics Pray

Ch. 8, 12, 16

Ch. 2, FIA: Ch.12;
 OCH: About The Lord's Prayer

OCH: How Catholics Pray

Ch. 8,12,16;
 OCH: How Catholics Pray

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Why do we pray the Rosary?	learn about Jesus' life and the role of Mary through an introduction of the Mysteries
Why are the Stations of the Cross important?	reflect on the journey of Jesus to the cross

FIA: Ch. 19
F&S: Holy Week

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Christian Life

How do we spread God's love to others?

attend and participate at Mass, and participate in a variety of service projects

reverence, genuflect,

Ch. 2, 4, 10, 16; FIA: Ch. 1, 9, 10

Who does God care for?

understand God cares for all people even if they believe in God in a different way

Ch. 5, 8; OCH: About The Trinity

Who is responsible for spreading the Good News?

learn God calls each of them to be disciples and follow in the footsteps of Jesus. They will realize it is not always easy to follow Jesus and they should ask Him for help.

Ch. 9, 17

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Morality

Why do we care for the poor and suffering?

understand that whatever we do for others we do for God as He is their creator.

Ch. 7, 17, 19; FIA: Ch. 17

Who are we called to care for?

recognize we care for all people regardless of culture, race, or religion.

Parable of the Good Samaritan

Ch. 7, 17, 19

recognize we are called to care for ourselves as we are created in the image of God

Ch. 5, 7

What is sin?

explain the meaning of "sin" and discuss how sin breaks our relationship with God

sin

Ch. 11; OCH: About Sin and Forgiveness

identify right and wrong actions, good and bad habits

Ch. 11; OCH: About Sin and Forgiveness, About The Ten Commandments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What is forgiveness?

define the meaning of "forgiveness" and know when we need to be forgiven forgiveness

know that God will always forgive us when we are sorry

Ch. 11; OCH: About Sin and Forgiveness

Ch. 11; OCH: About Sin and Forgiveness, About The Sacraments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 1

Vocations

How can you live out your baptismal calling?

learn that God calls all Christians to a discipleship that continues the mission of Jesus

understand they have a personal relationship with God and live out the plan He set forth for them

understand that God's plan for each of us is different

lector,
 server,
 musician,
 ministers of the Eucharist,
 ushers,
 community helpers,
 etc.

Why are different types of vocations good?

realize different vocations allow for diversity in our world

develop an appreciation for a variety of vocations

Ch. 1, 17, 19

Ch. 1, 7, 17, 19

FIA: Ch. 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20; OCH: About Vocations

OCH: About Vocations

OCH: About Vocations

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 2

Christian Anthropology

How did God create us?

understand we are made in God's image and likeness.

Ch. 3

understand we are created to love and be loved by Him and others.

Ch. 3, 9

What is man?

understand man was created with a body and spirit.

spirit

Ch. 3, 5, 9

understand man has the ability to choose freely what is good and avoid what is wrong.

free will,
sin,
temptation

Ch. 5, 16

learn that because they were created in God's image, they desire to be one with Him.

Ch. 3, 9

Why did God's original creation change?

learn that through Adam and Eve, sin entered the world.

original sin

Ch. 2

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 2

Creed/Beliefs

What is the Mystery of the Trinity?

understand the Holy Spirit was sent by Jesus and can help us make choices between right and wrong.

Holy Trinity

OCH: About the Trinity;
 F&S: Ordinary Time

know the Trinity is three in one God: the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

OCH: About the Trinity;
 F&S: Ordinary Time

know that Jesus is a person that lived historically and is alive now.

Ch. 9, 13; F&S: Christmas;
 OCH: About the Trinity

What is Pentecost?

know the Holy Spirit is the Spirit of God and was sent by Jesus to be with us forever.

Holy Spirit

F&S: The Church Year, Easter

know that the Holy Spirit is sent to us as a gift from God to guide us in all we do.

Ch. 8, 17, 18; FIA: Ch. 20

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>What is the Incarnation?</p>	<p>understand how the Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples.</p> <p>understand that God assumed a human nature and became man in order to accomplish our salvation.</p>	<p>descend</p> <p>salvation,</p>	<p>F&S: Easter</p> <p>Ch. 9, 13; OCH: About the Trinity</p>
<p>Who is Satan?</p>	<p>understand Satan was created by God as an angel but chose to turn away from God.</p>	<p>Satan, angel</p>	
<p>Why did Jesus come into our world?</p>	<p>know that Jesus died on the cross and rose on Easter Sunday to give us new life.</p>		<p>Ch. 13; F&S: Holy Week, Easter</p>
	<p>Jesus' death on the cross saved us from our sins and opened the gates of Heaven.</p>	<p>crucifixion, Heaven</p>	<p>Ch. 13; F&S: Holy Week, Easter; OCH: About New Life Forever</p>
<p>Where can God be found in our world today?</p>	<p>know God is present in each of us, the Church, and especially the Eucharist.</p>		<p>Ch. 20; OCH: About The Catholic Church, OCH: About The Sacraments</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Church (Ecclesiology/History)

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Who is in the Church
(Communion of Saints)?

What can we learn from the
saints?

How did the Church come into
being?

What is a guardian angel?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

learn about our spiritual life on earth,
purgatory and Heaven.

know the saints serve as an example
to help us understand how to love
and serve God and one another.

understand all baptized are sanctified
to be saints.

learn that Pentecost is the celebration
of the beginning of the church, when
Jesus commanded his followers to
help the Church grow. The Holy Spirit
helps the church grow and helps the
Church serve the world.

know these are angels sent to protect
and intercede for each person.

VOCABULARY

purgatory,
Heaven

BAWFIA GRADE 2

OCH: About New Life Forever

Ch. 3; OCH: About Mary

Ch. 2; OCH: About The Sacraments

F&S: The Church Year, Easter;
FIA: Ch. 18

LUP

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Revelation:
 Sacred Scripture and
 Sacred Traditions

GUIDING QUESTIONS

How can we apply the bible to our daily life?

What are the truths of the Bible?

How can we learn about forgiveness from the Old and New Testament?

What laws guided God's people in the Old Testament and how are they applied today?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

understand that through the bible our faith is strengthened.

understand the Bible gives us examples of how to live our life according to God's plan.

understand the bible is infallible, God breathed but written by man, and reveals God's truths to us.

understand God's healing mercy through multiple Old Testament stories.

understand God gave Moses the Ten Commandments. This law was followed until the time of Jesus and He then gave us the two Great Commandments.

VOCABULARY

Magisterium

Joseph,
 Moses,
 Jesus forgiveness on the cross,
 Prodigal Son,
 other parables and miracles

BAWFIA GRADE 2

The Bible; Ch. 9, 10;
 OCH: About The Bible

The Bible; Ch. 9, 10;
 OCH: About The Bible

The Bible; Ch. 9, 10;
 OCH: About The Bible

The Bible; Ch. 5, 6

The Bible; Ch. 7; OCH: About The Commandments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 2

Liturgy and Eucharist

What is the Liturgical Year?

understand the celebrations throughout the year which include the mysteries of the Lord's birth, life, death, and Resurrection.

stations of the cross

F&S: The Church Year, Advent, Christmas, Lent, Holy Week, Easter

Jesus shared a special meal with His disciples that instituted the Eucharist (Last Supper)

Last Supper, washing of feet, Eucharist

Ch. 12, 14; F&S: Holy Week

understand the Liturgical year constitutes the basic rhythm of the Christian's life of prayer.

F&S: The Church Year

What are the parts of the Mass?

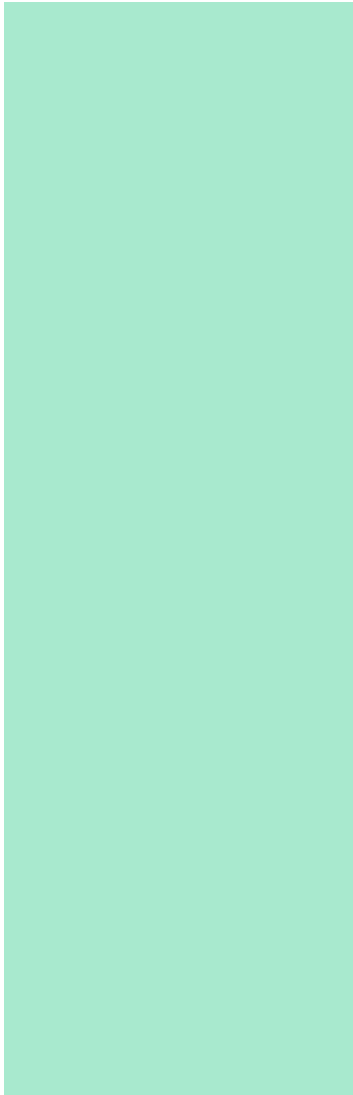
understand the Introductory Rites prepare us for the Liturgy of the Word.

rites

OCH: About The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action



understand and define the essential parts that make up the Liturgy of the Word and the corresponding responses.

Gospel,
homily,
responsorial psalm,
lector,
ambo,
petition,
Nicene Creed

Ch. 10; OCH: About The Mass;
FIA: Ch. 10

understand Liturgy of the Word revolves around the word of God

Ch. 10; OCH: About The Mass;
FIA: Ch. 10

Understand that during the Liturgy of the Eucharist, the priest offers prayers and gifts to God and he prays the words of Consecration over the bread and wine. We receive the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus.

Altar,
sacred vessels,
consecration,
Blessed Sacrament,
tabernacle,
vestments,
transubstantiation

Ch. 14; OCH: About The Mass;
FIA: Ch. 6

understand and define the essential parts that make up the Liturgy of the Eucharist and the corresponding responses.

Ch. 14: OCH: About The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What is the importance of Mass?

understand the Concluding Rite teaches us to go forth spreading the Word of God.

Understand we attend Mass out of love for God.

understand participation in Mass is essential to living the Christian life.

OCH: About The Mass

Ch. 10, 13, 14;
OCH: About The Mass

Ch. 10, 13, 14;
OCH: About The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 2

Sacraments

What are the seven Sacraments and what do we receive through them?

Know the seven sacraments and that we receive grace through them.

grace

OCH: About The Sacraments

Why is Baptism necessary?

Know that in baptism we become members of God's family and receive new life.

Ch. 2; OCH: About The Sacraments

Understand this sacrament is the first sacrament which allows Catholics to receive other sacraments.

Ch. 2; OCH: About The Sacraments

What is Reconciliation?

Understand that reconciliation is a way for us to tell God we are sorry for our sins and to experience God's forgiveness.

confession,
 penance,
 absolution,
 examination of conscience,
 prayer of sorrow,
 mistake vs. sin

Ch. 6; OCH: About Reconciliation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Prayer and Spirituality

GUIDING QUESTIONS

What is the difference between spontaneous and liturgical prayer?

What is Adoration and Benediction?

What is the rosary and what do we know about Mary?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

Understand spontaneous prayer is done from the heart and can be done anywhere while liturgical prayer is ritual and happens during the mass as a priest represents Christ.

Understand adoration, benediction, and the presence of God in the monstrance.

Have an introductory understanding of the prayers and mysteries associated with the rosary.

Learn that Mary can pray with them and for them and take their prayers to Jesus.

Learn Mary is their mother who leads them to Jesus.

VOCABULARY

liturgical prayer

BAWFIA GRADE 2

OCH: How Catholics Pray; About The Mass; FIA: Ch. 6

F&S: The Church Year

F&S: Mary

Ch. 3; F&S: Mary; OCH: About Mary

OCH: About Mary; Ch. 3; F&S: Mary

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Why is prayer essential?

Understand prayer opens us to God's presence and it's one way God speaks to us.

Understand Jesus prayed and taught His friends how to pray.

traditional prayers (Our Father, Hail Mary, Glory Be, etc.)
spontaneous prayer

LUP; Ch. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20;
FIA: Ch. 12

Ch. 16

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 2

Christian Life

What are the Fruits and Gifts of the Holy Spirit?

understand an introduction to the workings of the Holy Spirit in our life to help us grow in perfect love with Christ.

Who does God call us to love?

recognize that we care for people of different races, cultures, religions and that God loves and cares for all.

know we must respect ourselves and others as human persons belonging to the family of God.

How do we spread God's love to others?

attend and participate in mass and variety of service projects.

Ch. 17

Ch. 15

Ch. 7

Ch. 1, 10, 14, 19;
 FIA: Ch. 1, 4, 9, 13, 20

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 2

Morality

What is the Examination of Conscience?

know the Holy Spirit guides us into a deeper understanding of our own sinfulness.

sin, examination of conscience

Ch. 7; OCH: About Reconciliation

How can we live the Beatitudes in our daily lives?

introduced to the teachings of Jesus on ways to find true happiness through the beatitudes.

beatitudes

OCH: About The Beatitudes

How can we live the commandments in our daily lives?

understand God's grace guides one to fulfillment of happiness.

Ch. 2, 6

demonstrate God's laws of love through interaction with others and putting God first in our lives.

Ch. 7; OCH: About the Ten Commandments

understand the responsibilities that accompany free will.

Ch. 5

learn that they are loving God by loving their neighbor.

Ch. 7; OCH: About The Ten Commandments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What is stewardship?

understand a good steward receives God's gifts and shares these gifts in love of God and neighbor.

Stewardship

Ch. 19; FIA: Ch. 9

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 2

Vocations

When does a Catholic vocation start?

learn that through their baptism, God calls all Christians to a discipleship that continues the mission of Jesus

vocation, baptism

OCH: About Vocations

What types of Catholic vocations can do you dedicate your life to?

learn that in the Sacrament of baptism we belong to God in a special way

know the church has special ministers that serve others

recognize that our parents and guardians help us to live the way Jesus wants us to live

learn that marriage is a special sacrament of the Church that helps parents raise their children in the life of God and the Church

Ch. 2;
 OCH: About the Sacraments

OCH: About The Sacraments; About Vocations: FIA:
 Ch. 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18

Ch. 18;
 OCH: About The Sacraments

Ch. 18;
 OCH: About The Sacraments,
 OCH: About Vocations

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What does God call us to do through our vocation?

identify the priest as a minister of the Church who has a special role in leading people in prayer and worship

know that God calls us each day to love and serve Him in a special way

Ch. 18; FIA: Ch. 18;
OCH: About Vocations

OCH: About Vocations

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Christian Anthropology

Who created the world and everything in it?

Students will understand that God made us in his image and likeness.

Creation

OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 3

How and why did God create us?

Students will understand God gave us a free will to know, love and serve him; Life is a gift from God and God created us out of love and wants us to be with him forever in Heaven.

Ch. 3, 7;
 OCH: About Life Everlasting

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Creed and Beliefs

Who is God?

Students will learn God is a Supreme Being, infinitely perfect who made all things and keeps them in existence.

Faith, Apostles Creed

OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 3

Who are the Angels? What is their role?

Students will learn that an Angel is a spiritual, personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan.

Angel, Immortal, Messenger

F&S: Mary, Easter

Who is the Holy Spirit?

Students will learn the Holy Spirit is the Third Person of God.

Holy Spirit

OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 1, 8

Why did Jesus die for us?

Students will learn that Jesus died for us to allow the gates of Heaven be open for all mankind.

Redeemer

F&S: Holy Week;
OCH: About The Trinity

What is the Resurrection?

Students will learn the Resurrection is the bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day after his death on the cross and burial in the tomb. The Resurrection of Christ is the crowning truth of our faith in Christ.

Resurrection

Ch. 9, 12; F&S: Easter

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Church (Ecclesiology/History)

What is the Church? (Church Militant, Suffering, Triumphant?)

Student will learn the Church is the name given to the assembly of the People God has called together. Students will understand in the Creed, the sole Church of Christ is professed to be one, holy, catholic, and apostolic.

Church, Creed

Ch. 1, 9, 11, 13;
 OCH: About The Catholic Church

(Little "t" tradition)

Who founded the Church? And Why was the Church Founded?

Students will understand that Jesus Christ founded the Church. Students will learn the Church was founded to bring all humankind to salvation.

Salvation

Ch. 1, 9, 13;
 OCH: About The Catholic Church

What is the Communion of Saints?

Students will learn The Communion of Saints is the unity in Christ of all the redeemed, those on earth and those who have died.

Communion of Saints

Ch. 1

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Revelation: Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition

Who is God and how does he reveal himself?

Students will learn that God reveals Himself in the Holy Trinity as God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.

Reveal, Holy Trinity

OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 8

Who created the world?

Students will know and understand the creation story, including creation of the world, Adam and Eve, the creation of the Sabbath and Angels.

Ex Nelo

OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 3

What is the Bible? Who is its Author?

Students will be introduced to practical data about the Bible (how many books). Students will understand who wrote the Bible and why it was written.

Bible, Sacred Scripture

The Bible; OCH: About The Bible

What is sin and how do we sin?

Students will understand the Fall of Adam and Eve and the story of Cain and Abel. Students will understand the Flood as God's response to the sin of the world and Noah as a prefigurement of Christ and the salvation of the world through water.

Sin, Covenant

Ch. 5, 6

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>What is the experience of the Hebrews wandering in the desert and what is the significance of their 40 years exile?</p>	<p>Students will understand the escape from Egypt, the disobedience of the Hebrew people and the consequences of those actions.</p>	<p>Egypt, Pharaoh, Promised Land</p>	<p>Ch. 15</p>
<p>What is the purpose of the entry and subsequent conquest of Canaan and how did it happen?</p>	<p>Students will learn the specific events that compose the conquest of the Holy Land. Students will learn about the change of leadership from Moses to Joshua. Students will understand the stories of the crossing of the Jordan and the fall of Jericho.</p>	<p>Joshua, Caleb, Conquest, Rahab</p>	
<p>What is Israel's cycle of unfaithfulness, punishment, and restoration?</p>	<p>Students will understand the essential figures in the pre-kingdom era and how they participated in Israel's establishment and preservation.</p>	<p>Judges: Samson, Gideon</p>	
<p>How does the establishment of the kingdom of Israel pertain to God's covenant with his people?</p>	<p>Students will understand how the kingdom of Israel came into existence and how that relates to God's continued plan of salvation.</p>	<p>covenant</p>	

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>How is Saul's reign an example of how Christians are called to obey all legitimate authority?</p>	<p>Students will understand how the 4th commandment calls us to respect all of those in authority, not just our parents.</p>	<p>Commandment</p>	<p>OCH: About The Commandments</p>
<p>How is King David "a king after God's own heart"?</p>	<p>Students will understand the implications of how the respect for those in authority can be expressed in daily life. Students will understand that deliberate hatred is contrary to charity.</p>	<p>Charity, Hope</p>	<p>F&S: Lent</p>
<p>How are the psalms an example of God's children with their Father?</p>	<p>Students will understand the prayer of praise as an expression of gratitude to God for his great glory. Students will begin to understand the Holy Spirit's role in teaching us how to pray.</p>	<p>Psalms</p>	<p>F&S: Lent; Ch. 4, 20</p>
<p>How is King David an example of mercy, forgiveness, and justification?</p>	<p>Students will begin to understand that all of us sin, and we are responsible for our deliberate actions, but if we confess our sins God will forgive us.</p>	<p>Covenant, Forgiveness, Mercy, Justification</p>	<p>F&S: Lent</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

How is King Solomon an example of humility and wisdom?

How is Solomon's building the temple and desire to formally worship God a foundation for the liturgy of the Mass?

Students will understand that the fruit of praying to our Heavenly Father will be growth in likeness to him foster in us a humble and trusting heart. The students will begin to understand the Holy Spirit's role as advocate. The students will learn that the Seven Gifts of the Holy spirit are wisdom understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.

Students will begin to understand the meaning and function of the parts of the Mass. The students will understand that one way we adore and worship Christ is by making visits to the Blessed Sacrament.

Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit, Humility, Wisdom

Liturgy of the Word, Liturgy of the Eucharist

Ch. 15

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Who are Elijah and Elisha and what role do they play in God's plan of salvation?

Who are the prophets and what does a prophet do?

Students will understand that giving alms to the poor is a witness to fraternal charity and a work of justice pleasing to God. Students will understand the Church cares for the sick and has the power to heal them. Students will understand that everyone in the Church shares in Christ's role as priest, prophet, and king. The students will begin to understand the variety of ways communicates his will for their lives.

Students will understand that a prophet is a person who listens deeply to God's word and proclaims it to His people. Through learning about the messianic prophecies, students will learn that God's response to sin was to promise salvation and offer a covenant relationship.

Salvation, Elijah, Elisha

Prophet, Jonah, Isaiah, Jeremiah

FIA: 18

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>How is Daniel a model for the faithful vocation of the laity?</p>	<p>Students will begin to understand how living a moral life is a spiritual worship. Christian activity finds its nourishment in the liturgy and the celebration of the sacraments.</p>	<p>Vocation, Daniel, laity</p>	<p>Ch. 14</p>
<p>How does Esther as a type of Our Lady model trust, courage, and fidelity?</p>	<p>Students will begin to understand how Esther and other Old Testament women point to and prepare the way for Our Lady.</p>	<p>Old Testament, Esther</p>	
<p>How is the Old Testament Revealed in the New Testament?</p>	<p>Students will begin to understand the typology of Christ, the typology of Mary, and the typology of the Sacraments and Liturgical Practices.</p>	<p>New Testament</p>	<p>The Bible</p>
<p>Who is Jesus and why did he become Man?</p>	<p>Students will learn that Jesus is the Son of God and part of the Trinity. Students will learn that Jesus is fully divine and fully human. Students will learn Jesus became Man to provide salvation for mankind and open the gates of Heaven.</p>	<p>Trinity</p>	<p>OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 9</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>What was the Hidden Life of Jesus?</p>	<p>Students will begin to understand how living a moral life is a form of spiritual worship. Christian activity finds its nourishment in the liturgy and the celebration of the sacraments.</p>	<p>Hidden Life</p>	<p>Ch. 4, 18; FIA: Ch. 10</p>
<p>What is the Baptism of Jesus?</p>	<p>Students will learn Jesus public life began with the Baptism of Jesus as "Servant" who is totally consecrated to redemptive work.</p>	<p>Baptism, Redemption</p>	
<p>What was the public life of Jesus?</p>	<p>Students will understand Jesus Public Life began with his Baptism and when he performed His miracles and forgave sins.</p>	<p>Public Life</p>	<p>Ch. 5, 7</p>
<p>Who is Mary?</p>	<p>Students will understand Mary is the Mother of God.</p>	<p>Mother of God</p>	<p>F&S: Advent, Mary; Ch. 12, 13; OCH: About Mary and the Saints</p>
<p>What is her role?</p>	<p>Students will learn Mary is their mother who guides them, intercedes for them, and leads them to her son.</p>	<p>Intercession</p>	<p>F&S: Advent, Mary; Ch. 12, 13</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Liturgy/Eucharist

What are the parts of the Mass and what is their significance?

Students will be able to explain the parts of the Mass: Liturgy of the Word and Liturgy of the Eucharist.

Liturgy

OCH: About The Mass; Ch. 10

Who is the Eucharist?

Students will learn Jesus Christ is the Eucharist and the source and summit of Christian life.

Source, Summit, Eucharist

Ch. 10; OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation

Why is Jesus the Bread of Life?

Students will understand Jesus' mission is from the Father and will learn that in response to God's love they are called to sacrifice that is, to give of themselves.

Mission, Sacrifice, Transubstantiation, Bread of Life

Ch. 10; OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation

What are the effects of Holy Communion?

Students will learn that Jesus gives them the very nourishment they need for their souls in the gift of the Eucharist.

Holy Communion, Eucharist

Ch. 2, 10; OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>What are the seasons of the Church Year? (Preparation, Celebration, Growing Time, & Pentecost)</p>	<p>Students will learn that those who receive Holy Communion have eternal life.</p>	<p>Pentecost, Preparation, Celebration, Growing Time/Ordinary Time</p>	<p>F&S: The Church Year; FIA: Ch. 18</p>
<p>What is the Season of Advent and what is its purpose?</p>	<p>Students will learn Advent is the liturgical season of four weeks devoted to preparation for the coming of Christ at Christmas.</p>	<p>Advent</p>	<p>F&S: Advent</p>
<p>What is the Season of Lent and what is its purpose?</p>	<p>The liturgical season of forty days which begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the celebration of the Paschal Mystery (Easter Triduum). Students will learn Lent is the main penitential season of the year.</p>	<p>Lent, Paschal Mystery, Easter Triduum, Penitential</p>	<p>F&S: Lent, Holy Week</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Sacraments

What is a Sacrament?

Students will learn that a Sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Jesus Christ to give grace.

Sacrament

Ch. 2;
 OCH: About The Sacraments

How many sacraments are there?

Students will be able to name the seven Sacraments.

Seven Sacraments

OCH: About The Sacraments of Chrisian Initiation, About the Sacraments of Healing, About the Sacraments at the Service of Communion;
 Ch. 2, 6, 14

What are the signs and effects of the Sacraments?

Students will learn that a Sacrament gives grace.

Grace

OCH: About The Sacraments of Chrisian Initiation, About the Sacraments of Healing, About the Sacraments at the Service of Communion;
 Ch. 2, 6, 14

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Prayer and Spirituality

GUIDING QUESTIONS

What is prayer? What are the four forms of prayer?

Why do we have prayers of Adoration, Thanksgiving, Intercession, and Petition?

How do we pray alone and with others?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Students will learn prayer is the elevation of the mind and heart to God in praise of his glory and is a way to communicate with God.

Students will learn a petition made to God is for some desired good, thanksgiving is for a good received, an intercession is for others before God. Through prayer the Christian experiences a communion with God through Christ in the Church.

Students will learn they can pray alone talking in silence or out loud to God. Students will learn they can pray with others out loud in rote prayers learned or spontaneously.

VOCABULARY

Prayer, Intercession, Petition, Thanksgiving

Prayer, Intercession, Petition, Thanksgiving, Adoration

Meditative, Vocal

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Ch. 4, OCH: How Catholics Pray

Ch. 4; OCH: About Prayer

OCH: How Catholics Pray;
 Ch. 4: FIA: Ch. 4, 12, 19

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Christian Life

How do we become the saint that God created us to be? How do we say "yes" like Mary said?

Students will learn that Mary is their mother who guides them, intercedes for them, and leads them to her son. Students will be inspired to follow Mary as a role model.

Fiat

Ch. 12, 13; F&S: Mary

How do we evangelize? What is a missionary? How can I serve others like Jesus did?

Students will learn how we evangelize through the proclamation of Christ and his Gospel.

Evangelize, Missionary

Ch. 11;
 OCH: About Missionaries;
 FIA: Ch. 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17

What are the Corporal and Spiritual works of Mercy?

Students will be able to name the Corporal and Spiritual works of Mercy. Students will learn a missionary does the work of Christ through the Holy Spirit, according to the plan of God.

Mercy, Corporal, Spiritual

FIA: Ch. 13

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 3
Morality	What is sin and the effects of sin?	Students will learn that sin affects the life of grace in their souls and turns them away from God.	Sin, Vocation, Virtue	Ch. 5, 6
	How do we sin?	Students will learn that they sin when they give into temptation to do something which is displeasing to God.	Theological Virtue, faith, hope, charity	Ch. 5, 6; OCH: About The Gifts of Faith, Hope and Love
	What is righteousness?	Students will learn that righteousness is that which is morally right or justifiable.	Precepts of the Church, Righteousness	OCH: How Catholics Live
	What is virtue?	Students will learn that a virtue is an habitual and firm disposition to do the good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God.	Virtue, Theological, Moral, docility, affability, courtesy, generosity, gratitude, kindness, obedience, patriotism, respect, responsibility, trustworthy, industriousness, magnanimity, patience, perseverance, honesty, humility, meekness, moderation, modesty, orderliness, self control	OCH: About The Gifts of Faith, Hope and Love

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 3

Vocations

What is a vocation? What are the different forms? When did I receive my vocation?

Students will understand God's purpose and love in creating each of us for Himself.

Vocation

OCH: About Vocations; Ch. 14

What is the purpose of family?

Students will reinforce their understanding that the purposes of family are to meet each other's needs, and help each other reach heaven.

Family

Ch. 3

Why are there priests?

Students will be able to recognize a priest's connection with Jesus Christ.

Priests, Deacons

Ch. 14, 15; OCH: About Vocations; FIA: Ch. 8

How do consecrated brothers and sisters live in community?

Students will learn more about and appreciate the way consecrated brothers and sisters live.

Vows

OCH: About Vocations

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 4

Christian Anthropology

Is Man made in the image and likeness of God?

Students will learn that Man is made in the image and likeness of God.

Image

Ch. 1, Take Home: Ch. 5;
 OCH: About The Commandments

Who am I?

Students will understand they are creatures made with body and soul in the image and likeness of God.

Ch. 1;
 OCH: About The Commandments

Why was I created?

Students will learn that God created them so that they may be with him in heaven.

Ch. 1;
 OCH: About The Commandments,
 OCH: About Mary and the Saints

What was I created for?

Students will learn that God created them to know, love and serve him.

Ch. 1; Take Home: Ch. 5;
 OCH: About The Commandments;
 FIA: Ch. 14, 19

Who are we and how are we different from the animals?

Students will learn they are made in the image and likeness of God and they have a soul unlike animals.

Ch. 1; OCH: About The Commandments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

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VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 4

Creed and Beliefs

Who is God?

Students will learn God is a supernatural being who is perfect, eternal, all-knowing, and that He is loving and merciful. Students will understand God is creator of heaven, earth, and all things.

Mercy,
Supernatural

Ch. 1, 5, 8

What are the Attributes of God?

Students will learn God is infinite, all-knowing, unchangeable, holy, merciful.

Attributes

Ch. 1, 2, 3

Who is Jesus?

Students will learn that Jesus is the Son of God and part of the Trinity. Students will learn that Jesus is fully divine and fully human.

Trinity

Ch. 1, 5, 11;
OCH: About The Trinity

Who is the Holy Spirit?

Students will learn the Holy Spirit part of the Trinity. Students will learn the Holy Spirit is teacher and guide of the Church.

Holy Spirit

Ch. 9; OCH: About The Trinity

Why did Jesus die for us?

Students will learn that through his death and Resurrection he opened the gates of heaven for all of mankind.

Redeemer

Ch. 5, 6; F&S: Easter

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What is the Resurrection?

Students will learn the Resurrection is the bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day after his death on the cross and burial in the tomb. The resurrection of Christ is the crowning truth of our faith in Christ.

Resurrection

Ch. 5, 6; F&S: Easter

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

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VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 4

Church (Ecclesiology/History)

What is the Church? (Church Militant, Suffering, Triumphant?)

Student will learn the Church is the name given to the assembly of the People God has called together. Students will understand in the Creed, the sole Church of Christ is professed to be one, holy, catholic, and apostolic.

Creed

Ch. 2, 6, 13, 20;
 OCH: About The Catholic Church

What are the Four Marks of the Church?

Students will learn the Church is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic.

Marks

Ch. 20;
 OCH: About The Catholic Church

What is the Magisterium?

Students will learn the Magisterium is the living teaching office of the Church whose task is to give authentic interpretation through Sacred Scripture or Tradition. They will learn the Magisterium ensures the fidelity of the Apostles in the matters of faith and morals.

Tradition,
 Fidelity,
 Magisterium

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

(Little "t" tradition)

Who founded the Church? And Why was the Church founded?	Students will understand that Jesus Christ founded the Church. Students will learn the Church was founded to bring all humankind to salvation.	Salvation	Ch. 9
What is Apostolic Succession?	Students will understand Apostolic Succession is for bishops as successors of the Apostles through Holy Orders.	Apostolic Succession, Holy Orders	Ch. 10, 17; OCH: About Vocations, OCH: About Sacraments at the Service of Communion
What is the Hierarchy of the Church?	Students will understand the Hierarchy of the Church is the line Apostles and their successors, the college of bishops, to whom Christ gave the authority to teach, sanctify, and rule the Church in his name.	Hierarchy, Successor	OCH: About The Catholic Church
What is the Communion of Saints?	Students will learn The Communion of Saints is the unity in Christ of all the redeemed, those on earth and those who have died.	Communion of Saints	Ch. 17, 18

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Revelation: Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Who is God and how does he reveal himself?

Who created the world?

What is the Bible? Who is its Author?

Who are the patriarchs?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Students will learn that God reveals Himself in the Holy Trinity as God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.

Students will understand God created the world and everything in it.

Students will learn the Bible is Sacred Scripture: the books which contain the truth of God's Revelation and were composed by human authors inspired by the Holy Spirit. The Bible contains both the forty-six books of the Old Testament and the twenty-seven books of the New Testament.

Students will learn this a title given to the venerable ancestors or fathers of the Semitic peoples, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, who received God's promise of election.

VOCABULARY

Sacred Scripture, Revelation, Ex Nelo

Semitic

BAWFIA GRADE 4

OCH: About The Trinity

Ch. 1; FIA: Ch. 1

The Bible; OCH: About Revelation

Ch. 3, Take Home: Ch. 12

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Who is Jesus and why did he become Man?	Students will learn that Jesus is fully divine and human. Students will understand that Jesus became Man to be our Redeemer and lead us to heaven.		Ch. 2, 5; OCH: About The Trinity
What was the Hidden Life of Jesus?	Students will learn the Hidden Life of Jesus is his childhood and the time before he began his public ministry.	Hidden Life	F&S: Christmas
What is the Baptism of Jesus?	Students will learn Jesus public life began with the Baptism of Jesus as "Servant" who is totally consecrated to redemptive work.	Baptism, Redemption	Ch. 6, Take Home: Ch. 9
What was the public life of Jesus?	Students will understand Jesus Public Life began with his Baptism and when he performed His miracles and forgave sins.	Public Life	Ch. 2, 14: Take Home: Ch. 9
Who is Mary?	Students will understand Mary is the Mother of God.		Ch. 9, 12, 15; OCH: About Mary and the Saints

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>What is her role?</p>	<p>Students will learn Mary is their mother who guides them, intercedes for them, and leads them to her son.</p>	<p>Intercede</p>	<p>Ch. 12</p>
<p>Who are the Old Testament Women that Proceed Mary?</p>	<p>Students will understand the role of matriarchs Eve, Sarah, Rachel, Ruth, Esther in the Old Testament. Mary is preceded by holy women in the Old Testament; Eve, Sarah, Hannah, Deborah, Ruth, Judith and Esther .</p>	<p>Matriarch</p>	<p>F&S: Mary, Christmas</p>
<p>What is the Immaculate Conception? What is the difference between worship and honor?</p>	<p>Students will learn that from the first moment of her conception, Mary by the singular grace of God and by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ was preserved immune from original sin. Students will learn worship is adoration and honor given to God, which is the first act of the virtue of religion and that honor is regarding one with great respect.</p>	<p>Conception, Worship, Adoration</p>	<p>F&S: The Liturgical Year; OCH: About Mary and the Saints</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 4

Liturgy/Eucharist

What are the parts of the Mass and what is their significance?

Students will be able to explain the parts of the Mass: Liturgy of the Word and Liturgy of the Eucharist.

Liturgy

Ch. 2; OCH: About The Mass;
 FIA: Ch. 18

Who is the Eucharist?

Students will learn Jesus Christ is the Eucharist and the source and summit of Christian life.

Source,
 Summit,
 Eucharist

Ch. 2; OCH: About The Mass

Why is Jesus the Bread of Life?

Students will understand Jesus' mission is from the Father and will learn that in response to God's love they are called to sacrifice that is, to give of themselves.

Mission,
 Sacrifice,
 Transubstantiation,
 Bread of Life

Ch. 18;
 OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation

What are the effects of Holy Communion?

Students will learn that Jesus gives them the very nourishment they need for their souls in the gift of the Eucharist.

Ch. 18;
 OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>What are the seasons of the Church Year? (Preparation, Celebration, Growing Time, & Pentecost)</p>	<p>Students will learn that those who receive Holy Communion have eternal life.</p>	<p>Pentecost</p>	<p>F&S: The Liturgical Year</p>
<p>What is the Season of Advent and what is its purpose?</p>	<p>Students will learn Advent is the liturgical season of four weeks devoted to preparation for the coming of Christ at Christmas.</p>	<p>Advent</p>	<p>F&S: The Liturgical Year, Advent</p>
<p>What is the Season of Lent and what is its purpose?</p>	<p>The liturgical season of forty days which begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the celebration of the Paschal Mystery (Easter Triduum). Students will learn Lent is the main penitential season of the year.</p>	<p>Lent, Paschal Mystery, Easter Triduum, Penitential</p>	<p>F&S: The Liturgical Year, Lent</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 4
Sacraments	What is a Sacrament? What is Grace? What is Sanctifying Grace? What is Actual Grace? What is Habitual Grace?	Students will learn the seven Sacraments and that they are the channels of grace given to them to help them love more fully.	Sacrament, Grace, Sanctifying Grace, Actual Grace, Habitual Grace	Ch. 10, 13; OCH: About The Sacraments
	How many sacraments are there?	Students will understand there are seven Sacraments and be able to name the Sacraments.	Sacrament	Ch. 13; OCH: About The Sacraments
	What are the signs and effects of the Sacraments?	Students will understand that Sacraments are effective signs of grace instituted by Christ.	Sacraments of Initiation	Ch. 10, 13, 14; OCH: About The Sacraments, OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation, Healing, at the Service of Communion FIA: Ch. 10
	What are the sacraments of Initiation?	Students will be able to explain the Sacraments of Initiation, Baptism, Eucharist, and Confirmation.	Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist	Ch. 10; OCH: About the Sacraments of Christian Initiation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What is the Eucharist?

What are the Sacraments of Healing?

What are the Sacraments at service of Communion and Vocations?

Students will learn the ritual, sacramental action of thanksgiving to God which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called the Eucharist is also traditionally known as the holy sacrifice of the Mass. It is one of the seven sacraments of the Church; the Holy Eucharist completes Christian initiation.

Students will learn the Sacraments of Healing are Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick.

Students will learn that Sacrament of Holy Orders and Matrimony empower the individual to serve God through serving others.

Ritual

Sacrament of Healing, Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick

Holy Orders, Matrimony, Service, Vocation

Ch. 2, 15; OCH: About The Mass

Ch. 13, 14; OCH: The Sacraments of Healing

Ch. 13, 17; OCH: About The Sacraments at the Service of Communion

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 4

Prayer and Spirituality

What is prayer?

The elevation of the mind and heart to God in praise of his glory; a petition made to God for some desired good, or in thanksgiving for a good received, or in intercession for others before God. Through prayer the Christian experiences a communion with God through Christ in the Church.

Prayer,
 Intercession,
 Petition,
 Thanksgiving

Ch. 2, 3, 4, 9, 20;
 OCH: How Catholics Pray

What are the 3 ways of prayer?

Students will learn three ways of prayer are vocal, meditative, and contemplative.

Vocal Prayer,
 Meditation, and
 Contemplation

OCH: How Catholics Pray,
 OCH: About Meditative Prayer;
 FIA: Ch. 4

What are the 4 types of prayer?

Students will understand the four types of prayer: Adoration, Contrition, Thanksgiving, and Praise.

Adoration,
 Contrition,
 Thanksgiving,
 and Praise

Ch. 2, 12; LUP

What is the Rosary? What are the Mysteries of the Rosary?

Students will understand the rosary is a prayer honoring the Blessed Virgin Mary accompanied by meditation on the mysteries of Jesus' life.

Rosary,
 Mysteries of the Rosary,
 Meditation

LUP

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 4
Christian Life	How do we become the saint that God created us to be? How do we say "yes" like Mary said?	Students will learn that Mary is their mother who guides them, intercedes for them, and leads them to her son. Students will be inspired to follow Mary as a role model.	Fiat	Ch. 12; F&S: Mary
	What are the gifts and fruits of the Holy Spirit?	The students will know the gifts of the Holy Spirit wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, fear of the Lord. Student will learn the twelve common fruits of the Holy Spirit: charity, joy, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, chastity.	Wisdom, Counsel, Fortitude, Piety, Generosity, Modesty, Self-Control, Chastity	Ch. 10
	What are the Beatitudes?	The students will learn the teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness. These teachings reflect the promises made to the chosen people since Abraham; they portray the countenance of Christ and describe His charity.	Beatitude, Sermon	Ch. 7; OCH: About The Beatitudes; FIA: Ch. 7

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 4
Morality	What is sin and the effects of sin?	Students will learn that sin affects the life of grace in their souls and turns them away from God.	Sin	Ch. 14
	How do we sin?	Students will learn that they sin when they give into temptation to do something which is displeasing to God.		Ch. 14
	What is Mercy and how do we receive reconciliation?	Students will learn that mercy is the loving kindness, compassion, or forbearance shown to one who offends. Students will understand they God is loving and merciful, desires to forgive them, and helps the overcome temptation through the Sacrament of Reconciliation.	Mercy	Ch. 4
	What is righteousness?	Students will learn that righteousness is that which is morally right or justifiable.	Righteousness	OCH: How Catholics Live
	What is virtue?	Students will learn that a virtue is an habitual and firm disposition to do the good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God.	Virtue, Theological, Moral	OCH: About Faith, Hope and Love

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What are the Theological Virtues?	Students will learn the Theological Virtues directly relate to God. They will learn the three Theological Virtues are faith, hope, and charity.		OCH: About Faith, Hope and Love
What are the Cardinal Virtues?	Students will learn the Cardinal Virtues play a main role and all others are grouped around them. They will learn the Cardinal Virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.	Cardinal Virtues, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance	Ch. 8
What is the Greatest Commandment?	Students will learn that Charity is the greatest Commandment.	Charity	Ch. 11; OCH: About The Commandments
What are the Commandments that relate to God?	Students will learn the first three of the Ten Commandments relate to God and will be able to state what each Commandment is.	Commandment	Ch. 3; OCH: About The Commandments
What are the Seven Commandments that relate to the Human Community?	Students will learn the last seven of the Ten Commandments relate to the Human Community and will be able to state what each Commandment is.		Ch. 3; OCH: About The Commandments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
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DOMAIN

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VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 4

Vocations

What is a vocation? What are the different forms?

Students will understand the calling or destiny we have in this life and hereafter. God has created the human person to love and serve him; the fulfillment of this vocation is eternal happiness. Christ calls the faithful to the perfection of holiness.

Vocation

OCH: About Vocations

What is the Universal Call to Holiness? When did I receive my vocation?

Student will understand they received their vocation when they were baptized and became Children of God. Students will understand we are all called to be Saints.

Saint

Ch. 6

How do I discern which vocation God has called me to?

Students will understand their discernment through fostering a strong prayer life.

Discernment

OCH: About Vocations

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Christian Anthropology

GUIDING QUESTIONS

What is The Plan of God for man (as seen through the Gospel of Mark)?

How do we answer God's invitation and respond to the gift of God's life and love?

What is Death?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Students will understand that humans share in God's attributes (made in his image, likeness, and love. Students will understand that God has made us to be perfectly happy with Him forever in Heaven.

Students will learn the term of obedience of faith and begin to understand this as a wholehearted, loving response to the Creator.

Students will begin to understand that God has "created us for Himself" and that our "hearts are restless until they rest in Him."

Students will understand as a result of the Fall, at the end of one's earthly life there is a separation of body and soul.

VOCABULARY

creation, stewardship, God's providence

Justification and sanctification, and death

BAWFIA GRADE 5

Ch. 1;
 OCH: About Life Everlasting,
 OCH: About The Commandments

Ch. 1, 3, 15, 19

Ch. 1; FIA: Ch. 1

Ch. 11, 13, 14

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What are the Four Last Things?

Students will understand that after death comes individual judgment from which we will go to Heaven through purgatory, to Heaven directly, or to Hell.

judgment, purgatory, resurrection of the dead, heaven and hell

Ch. 8, 11, 13, 14;
OCH: About Life Everlasting

What is the Resurrection of the dead?

Students will understand at the time of judgement our bodies and souls will be reunited. Students will understand that the resurrection of the dead is the work of the most Holy Trinity.

soul, Holy Trinity

OCH: About Life Everlasting;
Ch. 11

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

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VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 5

Creed and Beliefs

Who is God and what is Divine Revelation?

Students will understand that God exists and God is three divine persons in one God. Students will be able to name and explain the attributes of God.

divine revelation, attributes

Ch. 1, 8, 9;
 OCH: About Revelation,
 About The Trinity

Who is the Messiah and how was his way prepared?

Students will understand how the Old Testament is revealed in the New Testament and the New Testament is hidden in the Old. Students will understand how the Old Testaments covenants find their culmination in the person of Jesus Christ. Students will begin to understand the role the Old Testament prophets played in God's plan of salvation. Students will begin to understand that believing in Jesus Christ and in the One who sent him is necessary for Salvation.

John the Baptist

The Bible; Ch. 2, 6, 9, 17;
 OCH: About The Trinity

What is Jesus' Public Ministry?

Students will understand the very heart of catechesis is Christ. Students will explore the parables and begin to see how they can be a guide in their life as disciples of Christ. Students will see how the healing miracles of Christ were a response to the faith of people as "a conviction of things not seen." Students will understand that Jesus prayed at all the decisive moments of His life and that prayer arises from faith.

faith,
 parables,
 miracles,
 conversion

Ch. 2, 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 16, 17

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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GUIDING QUESTIONS

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VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 5

Church (Ecclesiology/History)

What is the Church? (Church Militant, Suffering, Triumphant?)

What are the four Marks of the Church?

What is the Deposit of Faith?

Students can explain that the Catholic Church has four marks: she is one, holy, catholic and apostolic.

Students will begin to understand that the Church guards and transmits the truth. She is also our mother, who first teaches us the language of faith.

one,
 holy,
 catholic,
 apostolic

Deposit of Faith

Ch. 17

OCH: About The Catholic Church

Ch. 17;
 OCH: About Revelation,
 OCH: About The Catholic Church;
 FIA: Ch. 6, 8

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Revelation: Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition

GUIDING QUESTIONS

What is Sacred Scripture?

What is Sacred Tradition?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Students will understand, OT NT interpretation of scripture as the authentic word of God.

Students will understand; Revealed by the Father, effected by the Son, guided and guarded by the Holy Spirit.

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 5

The Bible; OCH: About Revelation; Ch. 9

OCH: About Revelation; Ch. 9

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

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VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 5

Liturgy/Eucharist

What is Liturgy?

Students will begin to understand how the Paschal mystery is applied in our lives. Students will understand that the liturgy is the public prayer and worship of God.

reverence,
 worship,
 liturgy

Ch. 10; OCH: About The Mass

What are the Liturgical seasons of the year?

Students will understand Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent, Easter, Pentecost.

F&S: The Liturgical Year;
 F&S: Advent, Ordinary Time, Christmas, Lent, Holy Week, Easter

What is the Mass?

Students will understand what are sacred vessels and what are sacred vestments. Students will understand that people of God are nourished with the word of God as well as in the Eucharist.

F&S: Ordinary Time; OCH: About The Mass; Ch. 10

Students will understand that Catholics have the privilege and duty of attending Sunday Mass; not to do so deliberately is a grave sin.

Ch. 10; OCH: About The Mass, About the Commandments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 5
Sacraments	What are the seven sacraments?			Ch. 2; OCH: About The Sacraments
	What are the sacraments of Initiation?	Students will understand why we are baptised, who can be baptized, how or what are the fruits of baptism and what is the role of the Holy Spirit.		Ch. 2, 6, 7, 10; OCH About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation
	What is Baptism?	Students will understand why we are baptised, who can be baptized, how or what are the fruits of baptism and what is the role of the Holy Spirit.		Ch. 2, 5, 6; OCH: About The Sacraments Of Christian Initiation; FIA: Ch. 5
	What is Confirmation? What are the gifts and fruits of the Holy Spirit? What is the unity of the Church?			Ch. 2, 6, 7; OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation; FIA: Ch. 7
	What are sacramentals?	Students will be able to list particular sacramentals and what role they play in helping us become saints.	Rosary, scapular, relics, medals	Ch. 4: Take Home; LUP; FIA: Ch. 4, 13

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What is the Eucharist?			Ch. 2, 10; OCH: About the Sacraments of Christian Initiation
How was the Eucharist instituted?	Students will explore John 6 and will understand Christ's presence in the Eucharist (in Holy Mass, in the Tabernacle).	tabernacle, Eucharist	Ch. 10; F&S: Holy Week; OCH: About the Sacraments of Initiation
What are the names of the Eucharist?	Students will understand that the Eucharist is referred to as the Source and Summit, The Lord's Supper, Holy Communion, and Holy Mass	Real presence, consecration, transubstantiation	Ch. 10
How do we prepare to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass?	Students will be able to name the parts of the Mass (the Liturgy of the Word, the Liturgy of the Eucharist).		OCH: About The Mass
What are the fruits of Holy Communion?	Students will understand the fruits of communion for communicant, increased unity in the Church, and sacrifices offered for living and dead.		Ch. 10; OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation; FIA: Ch. 10

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>How is the Eucharist the Pledge of Future Glory?</p>	<p>Students will understand that the Eucharist is the pledge of the glory of heaven (will use OT and NT passages). Student will understand that participating in the Mass is a participation in heavenly liturgy.</p>	<p>Ch. 10</p>
<p>What are the Sacraments of Healing?</p>		<p>OCH: About The Sacraments of Healing; Ch. 14</p>
<p>What is the Sacrament of Reconciliation? What are its effects? What are the steps of the sacrament and how do I prepare for it?</p>	<p>Students will understand the process and the purpose of examining their conscience via 10 Commandments, virtues and vice. and sources of morality, contrition, confession, power of the Sacrament (to forgive, secret seal)</p>	<p>Ch. 14; OCH: About The Sacraments of Healing; OCH: About The Commandments</p>
<p>What is the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick? What are the scriptural basis for the sacrament? What are its effects?</p>	<p>Students will understand the importance of respectful stewardship of our bodies/health as human beings created in the image and likeness of God. Students will inevitability of death of the body and Viaticum and anticipation of the particular and final judgment</p>	<p>Ch. 14; OCH: About The Sacraments of Healing; Ch. 1</p>
<p>What are the Sacraments at service of Communion and Vocations?</p>		<p>Ch. 2, 18; OCH: About The Sacraments; OCH: About Vocations</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 5

Prayer and Spirituality

What is prayer?

What are the 3 ways of prayer?

Students will understand that there are three different ways of prayer - vocal prayer, meditation, and contemplation.

Vocal Prayer, Meditation, and Contemplation

OCH: How Catholics Pray

OCH: How Catholics Pray; Ch. 1, 3, 4, 14; FIA: Ch. 12

What are the 4 types of prayer?

Students will understand the method of lectio divina

Students will understand that there are three different ways of prayer - vocal prayer, meditation, and contemplation.

Adoration, Contrition, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

Ch. 4

OCH: How Catholics Pray; Ch. 2, 7, 10, 15,

What is the Rosary? What are the Mysteries of the Rosary?

Ch. 4; LUP; FIA: Ch. 13

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 5

Christian Life

What is the Universal Call to Holiness?
 How do we become the saint that God created us to be? How do we say "yes" like Mary said?

How are Mary and the Saints in Heaven role models for us of how to live our baptismal call?

How do we live in relationship with others within the community?

What is virtue?

What is the Universal Call to Holiness?
 How do we become the saint that God created us to be? How do we say "yes" like Mary said?

Students will understand and give examples of spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

Students will learn that a virtue is an habitual and firm disposition to do the good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God.

Mother of God

canonization, beatification

spiritual/corporal works of mercy

THE FOUR CARDINAL VIRTUES:
 PRUDENCE,
 JUSTICE,
 FORTITUDE
 AND TEMPERANCE

Mother of God

Ch. 5, 11; OCH: About the Virgin Mary and the Saints, OCH: About The Sacraments of Initiation

Ch. 11; OCH: About the Virgin Mary and the Saints

Ch. 3, 16; FIA: Ch. 3, 11, 14, 15

Ch. 19

Ch. 5, 11; OCH: About the Virgin Mary and the Saints; OCH:About The Sacraments of Initiation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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<p>How are Mary and the Saints in Heaven role models for us of how to live our baptismal call?</p>		<p>canonization, beatification</p>	<p>Ch. 11; OCH: About the Virgin Mary and the Saints</p>
<p>How do we live in relationship with others within the community?</p>	<p>Students will understand and give examples of spiritual and corporal works of mercy.</p>	<p>spiritual/corporal works of mercy</p>	<p>Ch. 3, 16; FIA: Ch. 3, 11, 14, 15</p>
<p>What is virtue?</p>	<p>Students will learn that a virtue is an habitual and firm disposition to do the good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God.</p>	<p>THE FOUR CARDINAL VIRTUES: PRUDENCE, JUSTICE, FORTITUDE AND TEMPERANCE</p>	<p>Ch. 19</p>
<p>What is stewardship?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Understand that God placed man above all creation to be caretakers -Understand that our time, talent, treasure, and all that we have is a gift from God and is meant to be shared with God, the Church, and others -Learn the principles of Catholic Social Teaching -Learn and practice Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporal Works of Mercy Spiritual Works of Mercy Common Good Koinonia Christian Service 	<p>Ch. 1, 16; FIA: Ch. 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 19</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 5
Morality	What is sin and how did it enter the world?	Students will understand Adam and Eve, original holiness and Original Sin.	original sin	Ch. 13
	How do we know when we sin?	Student will understand the purpose of the conscience and how a the conscience is formed.	conscience	Ch. 14, 15; OCH: About The Sacraments of Healing
	What are the degrees of sin?	Students will be able to explain the difference between mortal and venial sin.	mortal and venial sin	Ch. 15; OCH: About Sin and Mercy
	How does sin affect the Church?	Students will be able to explain the impact that the seven deadly sins have on the unity of the Church.	pride, greed, lust, gluttony, sloth, envy, anger	OCH: About Sin and Mercy
	What is the remedy for the "sickness" of sin?	Students will understand that Christ heals sinner by grace and gives freedom. And that Christ commands Church to forgive sin.	sacrifice, Paschal mystery	Ch. 15; OCH: About Sin and Mercy

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DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 5
Vocations	What is the Universal Call to Holiness?	Student will understand they received their vocation when they were baptized and became Children of God. Students will understand we are all called to be Saints.	laity, saints	Ch. 6; OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation; OCH: About The Virgin Mary and the Saints
	What are the Sacraments at the Service of Communion?	Students will understand the diversity of ministry - the difference between sacraments and vocations. Students will understand their role in the human community and relationship to others.	vocation, sacraments	Ch. 18; OCH: About The Sacraments at the Service of Communion; FIA: Ch. 20
	Holy Orders	OT Priesthood, NT Priesthood and 12 apostles, Christ's presence in the priest, hierarchy of Holy Orders, priesthood of the believer	Holy Orders, apostles, priesthood	Ch. 2, 18, 20; OCH: About The Sacraments at the Service of Communion
	How does the union of man and woman in Marriage reflect the unity of the Church as the body of Christ.	Students will understand and appreciate the presence of Christ in the priest.	Students will understand that marriage reflects the image of the Church. Students will understand that chastity and modesty are the fruits of self control and Christ is the model of chastity.	marriage, single life

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

What is religious life?

How do I discern which vocation
God has called
me to?

Students will recognize Christ as the model for religious life. Students will understand that those in religious life are witnesses to the Kingdom of God. Students will discuss various aspects of modern religious life.

Learn to listen for God's call in silent reflection and prayer

Liturgy of the Hours

discernment

Ch.4, 18, 20; OCH: About Vocations

OCH: About Vocations; FIA: Ch. 20

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 6
Christian Anthropology	Why was the world created?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the the world was created to be known by man. -know how each level of Creation shares in the attributes of God: inanimate, vegetative, animals, humans, angels. -distinguish between the material world and the spiritual world. -know that man is part of the material world because he has a human body and the spiritual world because of his immortal soul. -know that human persons, like the angels have free will and intelligence, but are created differently than the angels. -know that angels are pure spirits of higher intelligence and not restricted by matter (a human body). -know that people cannot and do not become angels when they die. 	<p>Creation: The act by which the eternal God gave a beginning to all that exists outside of Himself. The doctrine of creation Ex Nihilo, is the belief that God created reality, including the universe and the world, out of nothing.</p> <p>Angel: An individually persisting substance of a purely rational nature, meaning, a nature that is entirely intellectual/spiritual/immaterial and without a physical body of any kind. A personal and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan</p> <p>Immortal Soul: The invisible or spiritual part of man which gives life to the human body. The animating principle which is incorruptible</p> <p>Immaterial- That being which exists that has a spiritual/intellectual nature.</p> <p>Matter: That being which exists that has a physical nature</p> <p>Free Will: The freedom to choose through reason, and to will the particular good which is given and intended by God.</p> <p>Spirit: a substance of an intellectual/immaterial nature. A spirit is always a person of some kind.</p> <p>Human Person: An individually persisting substance of a hylomorphic nature (a union of material and immaterial), meaning, a nature that is a physical body in union with a rational soul. The human individual, made in the image of God; not some thing but some one, is capable of knowledge and free will, which allows them to enter into communion with angelic persons, other human persons, and with God.</p>	<p>Ch. 1, 5, 11, 13, 19; F&S: Ordinary Time; OCH: About The Trinity, OCH: About Conscience</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Anthropology	What does it mean to be a human person?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the human person is made body and soul in which have an affinity for each other. -know that the human body is animated by the soul. -know what it means that the human person is made in the image and likeness of God. -know that the the human person has a nature that reflects the body and soul. -know that each human person, from the moment of conception, has dignity because he/she is loved and willed by God, and created by God in His image and likeness. -know that each human person is sacred in all stages of life and is worthy of love and respect. 	<p>Dignity: worthy of respect</p> <p>Sanctity: holiness</p> <p>Nature: Those qualities that are innate to a particular being, or what something intrinsically is</p> <p>Conception: The union of an egg and a sperm resulting in the formation of a new life; the beginning of life.</p>	Ch. 19; OCH: About The Trinity
Christian Anthropology	For what purpose was the human person created?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -identify that the human person was created to be known by God and to know and love God in return. -identify that man was created to know and love other human persons. 		Ch. 1, 5, 19
Christian Anthropology	Is the human person a rational being?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the human person has an intellect as a power of the soul that allows them to know God and the world. -know that the intellect allows the human person to think abstractly about the immaterial world. 		Ch. 11, 13; OCH: About Meditative Prayer

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian
 Anthropology

Is the human person free?

-know that the human person has a will as a power of the soul.
 -know that the will is given to the human person to choose the good in line with our nature.

Ch. 11;
 OCH: About Conscience

Christian
 Anthropology

Is the human person made for happiness?

-know that true happiness is the unity of the human person with God in the beatific vision.
 -know that God has placed in our hearts an infinite desire for happiness that can only be satisfied by God Himself.

Beatific Vision: The contemplation of God in heavenly glory by the Saints in Heaven; a gift of God a vision of God or the entering into God's rest by those whom he makes partakers of the divine nature.

Ch. 5;
 OCH: About The Beatitudes

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 6
Creed / Beliefs	Does God exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that we can use reason to determine the existence of God. -identify the five proofs of existence according to St. Thomas Aquinas -know that we can know God through creation 	<p>Proofs of the Existence of God: The five arguments for the existence of God that St. Thomas Aquinas lays out in the Summa Theologica I.Q 2.A 3. These include motion, cause and effect, existence, progression, and design.</p>	Ch. 1
Creed / Beliefs	What does it mean to believe in God?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that believing in God is the human person submitting his intellect and will to God. - know that faith requires a free acceptance in what God has revealed. - know that an atheist is one who does not believe in God. - know that an agnostic is one who does not know whether God exists. 	<p>Atheist: one who does not believe in God Agnostic: one who does not know whether God exists</p>	Ch. 1, 2
Creed / Beliefs	What is faith?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that faith is reasonable. -know that faith is a gift. -know that faith is a theological virtue that is given as a grace. -know that faith does not contradict science. -know that faith is a human act. 	<p>Theological Virtue: Gifts infused by God into the souls of the faithful to make them capable of acting as his children and of meriting eternal life. The theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity. Grace: The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to respond to our vocation to become his adopted children. Human Act: An action proper to mankind that involves the exercise of the intellect and the will.</p>	Ch. 1, 2, 15, 16, 17

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs	<p>What is Divine Revelation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that Revelation is God making himself known. - know that God revealed Himself out of love for man. -know that Jesus Christ is the fullness of Divine Revelation. -know that Revelation is handed on in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. -know that Revelation ended with the death of St. John the Apostle, even though a deepening understanding of revealed truth continues through the ages -recognize that Revelation is safeguarded by the Magisterium of the Church. 	<p>Sacred Scripture: The sacred writings of the Old and New Testament that are believed to be inspired by the Holy Spirit and written by human hands.</p> <p>Sacred Tradition: Beliefs held by the Catholic Church not always found in Sacred Scripture but handed down by customs, practices, and oral teaching.</p> <p>Magisterium: The teaching authority of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God in both Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. The magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity on matters of faith and morals.</p>	<p>Ch. 1, 3, 5</p>
Creed / Beliefs	<p>What was God's plan for Creation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that God alone created the world freely, directly, and without any help -know that from the beginning of time both corporeal (earthly) and incorporeal/spiritual (angelic) beings and the human person, who shares both orders, were created by God out of nothing. - know that there are different choirs of angels, and that each angel is distinct and uniquely its own created species. - know that angels have an intellect and a will. -distinguish between those angels who chose to follow God and those called fallen angels who rejected God, chiefly Satan. -know that the free choice of the angels was definitive - good angels went to Heaven and the fallen angels to Hell for all eternity. 	<p>Out of nothing: requiring no pre-existent thing or any help</p> <p>Choirs of Angels:</p> <p>Good Angels: A spiritual, personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan.</p> <p>Fallen Angels: the angelic spirits who freely chose rejection of God and His reign.</p> <p>Satan: A fallen angel; the devil; the Evil One.</p> <p>Heaven: Eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; the state of supreme and definitive happiness; the goal of the deepest longings of the human person.</p> <p>Hell: The state of definitive self-exclusion from communion with God and the blessed, reserved for those who refuse by their own free choice to believe and be converted from sin, even to the end of their lives.</p> <p>Eternity: Without beginning, end, or succession.</p>	<p>Ch. 1, 5, 10, 11; F&S: Ordinary Time</p>

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- know that angels interact with the corporal world as messengers and protectors
- know that everything that exists depends on God and continues in being only because God wills it to be
- know that God created the world, not out of product of necessity, but only out of love
- know that order and design exists in all creation, pointing to the existence of an intelligent Creator
- know that creation has its own goodness and perfection even though it is not yet at its final perfection
- know that man was created in the image of God to know and love his Creator and is set apart from the rest of Creation
- know that God intended man to use his reason and freedom to have dominion over the Creation around him.
- know that man might make use of Creation to glorify God
- know that God, who is a communion of persons, created male and female to image His nature.
- know that our first parents were human persons created without sin, but chose to disobey God which led to the Fall and Original Sin.
- know that Adam and Eve, our first parents, were driven from the Garden of Eden because of their disobedience.
- know that, as the result of original sin, human nature is weakened in its intellect and will; subject to ignorance, suffering, death, and inclined to sin, and lost sanctifying grace

Communion: The most sacred expression for any one of different forms of togetherness.

Communion of persons: Unity of persons as the Trinity is three persons in one God.

Fall: Biblical revelation about the reality of sin in human history. It is freely committed by the first human beings. It describes sin as a "fall" from God's friendship and grace, which they had received from God not only for themselves but for the whole human race.

Original Sin: The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will.

Sin: An offense against God as well as a fault against reason, truth, and right conscience. Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God.

Sanctifying Grace: God's sharing of his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love.

Concupiscence: The tendency to sin due to the effects of original sin.

Ch. 1, 5, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19; F&S: Ordinary Time,

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

What was God's plan for the salvation of an unfaithful people?

- know that even after Adam and Eve's fall from grace, out of love God gave them the hope of salvation by promising redemption.
- know that God led His people back to relationship with himself through Salvation History.
- know that God, out of love for the whole human race, and making preparation for salvation, chose for himself a people to whom he would entrust his promises.
- know that God selected Abraham to be the father of the Israelites, his chosen people.
- know that Abraham had a son whom he called Isaac, and Isaac had Jacob who had twelve sons. The twelve tribes of Israel were named after Jacob's sons.
- know that God chose Moses to lead the Israelites out of their captivity in Egypt into the promised land.
- know that God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses and established a covenant with the people.
- know that God spoke to his people throughout the centuries through his prophets
- know that the prophets continued to remind the people of their Covenant with God, of his commandments, and brought them the message of salvation in a Messiah who was yet to come.
- know that God sent Christ, the Messiah, to established a New Covenant

- Hope: The theological virtue by which we desire and expect from God both eternal life and the grace we need to attain it.
- Salvation: The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone.
- Redemption: The price Christ paid by his own sacrificial death on the cross to set us free from the slavery of sin.
- Salvation History: the events of human history that have are particularly connected to the salvation of mankind.
- Israelites: The descendants of the sons of Jacob.
- Chosen People: The Israelites or Jewish people of the Old Testament that were set apart to be in covenant with God.
- Tribes of Israel: One of the 12 social and political groups of the Jews in the Old Testament. The Tribes of Israel follow the lineage of one of the sons of Jacob.
- Captivity in Egypt: The more than 400 year period during the time of Moses in which the Jewish people were oppressed into slavery by Egyptians in Egypt.
- Promised Land: The land of Canaan that was promised to Abraham and his descendants.
- Ten Commandments: The rules of life delivered by God to Moses on Mount Sinai which are still the foundation of Christian morality today.
- Covenant: A solemn agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees.
- Prophets: One sent by God to form the people of the Old Covenant in the hope of salvation.
- Messiah: A Hebrew word meaning "anointed". When related to Jesus Christ, "Christ" is a title which comes from the Greek translation of the Hebrew Messiah.

Ch. 1-8, 11, 13, 14

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Creed /
Beliefs

Who is God?

- know that God is supreme being who is his own existence and is infinitely perfect
- know that God was not created, but always existed
- know that God is being and does not have being
- know that God's essence is his existence
- know that God is all-powerful, all-knowing, all-loving, and ever present
- know that God is eternal and transcends time and space
- identify that God is one according to the laws of logic
- know that God is triune, an eternal and perfect communion of persons
- know that the mystery of the Holy Trinity is the central mystery of our faith
- know that though God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit is sent forth, God the Father is eternally present with them (circumcession)
- know that God's nature is divine
- know that God is love, supremely one, good, and true - there is nothing carried out that is not surrounded by God's benevolence

New Covenant: The new "dispensation," order or Covenant, established by God in Jesus Christ, to succeed and perfect the Old Covenant. The New Law or Law of the Gospel is the perfection here on earth of the divine law, natural and revealed; this law of the New Covenant is called a law of love, grace, and freedom.

Holy Trinity: The mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
 Circumcession: the doctrine describing how all three persons in the Holy Trinity are contained in each other

Ch. 8, 19;
OCH: About The Trinity

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Creed / Beliefs	Who is God the Father?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that God the Father is the origin and transcendent authority -know that we revere God as Father because he is Creator, cares lovingly for his creation, and we are taught by Jesus to regard God as Father -know that God the Father is an eternal source of life; he eternally begets. 	<p>Origin: in an eternal sense, God the Father is prime in persons of the Trinity; God the Son and God the Holy Spirit eternally come forth from and return to God the Father</p>	<p>Ch. 1, 5, 8, 10, 19; OCH: About The Trinity</p>
Creed / Beliefs	Who is Jesus Christ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that God the Son is equal but submissive to God the Father -know that Jesus is the only-begotten, eternal Son of God -know that Jesus the Son, the Second Person of the Trinity, is eternally begotten of God the Father, and yet, made incarnate in the Blessed Virgin Mary by the power of the Holy Spirit -know that Jesus is eternally proceeding from the God the Father -know that he is obedient to God the Father -know that Jesus is consubstantial with the God the Father -know that Jesus is the Eternal Word made flesh - know that Jesus became one of us, but did not cease to be God - know that the hypostatic union explains that Jesus Christ is both truly God and truly human - know that Jesus was sent forth in the Incarnation to effect the hearts and minds of God's people - know that Jesus Christ was sent forth from God the Father to suffer and to die to redeem from sin 	<p>Begotten: not made, of the same substance as the Father Consubstantial: having the same substance, or in all essentials the same Incarnation: the reality that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, assumed the human nature and became man in order to bring about salvation in our human nature. Jesus is both true God and true man. Hypostatic Union: The two natures of Jesus: divine and human Paschal Mystery: Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by his Passion, Death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension.</p>	<p>OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 6, 17, 19</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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Creed / Beliefs	Who is the Holy Spirit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that God the Holy Spirit is equal but submissive to God the Father -know that the Holy Spirit proceeds through spiration from the Father and the Son -know that the Holy Spirit is consubstantial with the Father and Son and is inseparable from them -know that the Holy Spirit comes into our hearts so that we as children of God might know our Father in heaven -to know that the Holy Spirit is counselor, guide, and advocate -know that the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles on Pentecost -know that the Holy Spirit continues to guide, protect, and animate the Church 	Spiration: the act of the Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son	OCH: About The Trinity; Ch. 10, 20
Creed / Beliefs	Who is Mary, Mother of God?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -identify Mary as the Mother of God since she is the mother of the eternal Son of God made man, who is God himself -know that God willed that Jesus Christ have a true human mother, but only God himself as the Father -identify Mary as ever virgin -know the dogma of the Immaculate Conception -know that Mary was not a merely passive instrument of God, but that the Incarnation took place through her free faith and obedience -know that Mary was given to us by Christ as our own mother -know that Mary is our chief intercessor 	<p>Immaculate Conception: the most Blessed Virgin Mary was, from the moment of her conception, by a singular grace and privilege of almighty God and by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human race, preserved immune from all stain of original sin</p> <p>Mediatrice: The title given to Mary, to mother of God in virtue of her cooperation in the saving mission of Christ.</p> <p>Assumption: The dogma which recognizes the Blessed Virgin Mary's singular participation in her Son's Resurrection by which she was taken up body and soul into heavenly glory, when the course of her earthly life was finished</p>	OCH: About The Virgin Mary and the Saints; Ch. 19; F&S: The Liturgical Year, Mary

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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Creed /
Beliefs

What is sin?

-know that all grace comes from Jesus and because Jesus was conceived and born of the Virgin Mary, she is often called the mediatrix, or channel, of all grace
-know that when the course of her earthly life was finished, Mary was taken up, body and soul, into heavenly glory

-realize that sin is a failure to genuinely love God and love neighbor
-know that sin is an offense against God and spiritually harms the sinner and others
-recognize that sin can be a thought, word, desire, omission, or deed
-know that sin is an offense against reason, truth, and right conscience
-know that original sin deprived us of original holiness and justice- sanctifying grace
- know that, as the result of original sin, human nature is weakened in its intellect and will; subject to ignorance, suffering, death, and inclined to sin, and the lost sanctifying grace
-realize that actual sins are personal sins committed
-know that actual sins are either mortal or venial
- know the difference between a plenary and partial indulgence.
-know that conditions prescribed by the Church apply in order to receive indulgences

Venial Sin: Sin which does not destroy, but rather diminishes the divine life in the soul. It is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent.

Mortal Sin: A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner sanctifying grace, constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will.

Sanctifying Grace: The grace which heals our human nature wounded by sin by giving us a share in the divine life of the Trinity.

Indulgence: The remission before God of the temporal punishment due to a sin which has already been forgiven. An indulgence is partial if it removes part of the temporal punishment due to sin, or plenary if it removes all punishment.

OCH: About Sin and Mercy; Ch. 11, 18

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Creed /
Beliefs

What happens after
death?

- know that Christ's resurrection causes us to share in eternal life.
- know that Jesus took on human flesh to redeem mankind and that God does not regard human flesh as something inferior; God redeems man entirely: body and soul.
- know that in death the body and soul are separated; the body decays, while the soul goes to meet God and waits to be reunited with its risen body on the Last Day.
- know that the human person receives his eternal reward in his immortal soul from the moment of death in a particular judgment by Christ.
- know that those who die in grace and friendship, but are imperfectly purified, although they are assured of their eternal salvation, undergo a purification after death called purgatory, as to achieve the holiness necessary to enter the joy of God.
- know that heaven is eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; the state of supreme and definitive happiness, the goal of the deepest longing of the human heart.
- know that Last Judgment occurs on the Last Day, at the end of the world.

- Eternal life: The communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; life in Heaven.
- Resurrection: The bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day after his death on the cross and burial in the tomb.
- Last Day: The day of Christ's Second Coming in His glory.
- Particular judgment: The eternal retribution received by each soul at the moment of death in accordance with that person's faith and works
- Final Judgment: The general judgement at Christ's second coming marks the completion of salvation history, when God's plan will be revealed. The world as we know it will end, and the eternal destiny of every person will be known.
- Purgatory: A state of final purification after death and before entrance into heaven for those who died in God's friendship, but were only imperfectly purified; a final cleansing of human imperfection before one is able to enter the joy of heaven.

Ch. 17, 19;
OCH: About Life
Everlasting

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs	Who is the Church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that the marks of the Church are one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. - know that Church can be an assembly gathered to worship, the local ecclesial community, and the body of Christ, as well as referring to the building structure. - know the Church's mission to preach the Gospel to the ends of the earth. 	<p>One: the Church is singular in identity and intention, and each of Her members is united as the one and undivided Body of Christ</p> <p>Holy: the Church is set apart by God and sanctified for the purpose of cooperating with Him for the salvation of souls</p> <p>Catholic: the Church is universal, in that, it reaches to all places in the created order, inside and outside of time</p> <p>Apostolic: the Church is founded upon the Magisterial authority of the Apostles, to teach what Christ taught and to instruct the Church in all matters pertaining to faith and morals, passing down this authority to each of the subsequent bishops by unbroken succession</p>	Ch. 9, 14; OCH: About The Catholic Church
Creed / Beliefs	What is the Communion of Saints?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -realize that the Communion of Saints is the Mystical Body of Christ, referring to the Church's members both living and deceased -know that the baptized faithful on earth who are in the state of grace, the souls in purgatory, and the saints and angels in heaven are in communion with each other, united together with Christ -know that we honor the saints in heaven as the Church Triumphant, and we can pray to ask for their intercession. Patron saints are models of holiness for us and are entrusted with the petitions of those under their patronage. -know that the souls in purgatory are the Church Suffering who are being purified. We can assist them with our prayers, fasting, and good works -know that the baptized faithful on earth are the Church Militant and are pilgrims journeying toward heaven. - know the process of canonization (servant of God, venerable, blessed, saint) 	<p>Church Triumphant: the saints in heaven</p> <p>Church Suffering: the souls in purgatory</p> <p>Church Militant: the baptized faithful on earth</p> <p>Canonization: the process by which a person is declared a saint of the Church</p> <p>Patron Saint: a specific saint chosen either as a Confirmation saint or a saint meant to intercede for a specific occupation, group, or cause</p>	Ch. 17; OCH: About Life Everlasting

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 6
Church (Ecclesiology/ History)	What is the Church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Church is both visible and spiritual, both human and divine -know that the Church is the means of salvation and the sign and instrument of the communion of God and men -recognize that the Church is the Mystical Body of Christ and the People of God that extends Christ's saving work to the world through the sacraments, her preaching and teaching, her life of witness, charity and service 	<p>Catholic Church: The Church established by Christ on the foundation of the Apostles, possessing the fullness of the means of salvation which he has willed: correct and complete confession of faith, full sacramental life, and ordained ministry in apostolic succession.</p> <p>Mystical Body of Christ: A name for the Church that reminds us that we are all united to Jesus and one another just as the parts of the human body are united to form one person.</p>	Ch. 9, 14; OCH: About The Catholic Church
Church (Ecclesiology/ History)	What is the origin of the Church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Church was born out of God the Father's plan -know that the Church was foreshadowed from the world's beginning -know that the Church was prepared for in the Old Covenant beginning with Israel's election as the people of God -know that the Church was instituted by Christ Jesus -know that Jesus endowed the Church with a structure of the twelve apostles with Peter as the head, which continues to this day through their successors -know that the Holy Spirit was sent on the day of Pentecost in order that the Church might continually be sanctified -describe the Pentecost event -know that the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost is known as the birthday of the Church 	<p>Pentecost: The outpouring of the Spirit gave birth to the Church and the manifestation of the Christian community living and proclaiming the Gospel; one of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary.</p>	Ch. 9, 20; F&S: The Liturgical Year; OCH: About The Catholic Church

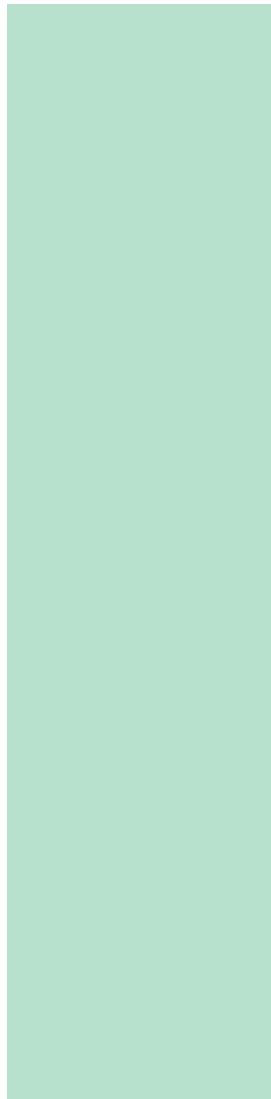
F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/History)	What is the Church's mission?	-know that the Church, by her very nature, is missionary, sent by Christ to all the nations to make disciples of them		Ch. 9; OCH: About The Catholic Church
Church (Ecclesiology/History)	What is the structure of the Church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the hierarchical nature of the Church -know that in instituting the Church, Christ gave authority and mission to a variety of offices -know the relationship and differences of each office -know the mission of the ordained ministers is ecclesiastical governance, teaching and sanctification -know the mission of the laity is to direct the whole world toward the kingdom of God -know that Christ made Peter the visible foundation of his Church entrusting to him the keys to the Kingdom -know that the bishop of Rome, successor to St. Peter, is the head of the college of bishops, the Vicar of Christ, and the Pastor of the universal Church on earth -know the relationship between the Church Universal, the diocese and the parish 	<p>Hierarchy: a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority</p> <p>Clergy: a term applied to men who have been ordained for ministry within the Church. Bishops, Priests and Deacons are members of the Clergy.</p> <p>Pope: The successor of St. Peter as Bishop of Rome and Supreme Pontiff of the universal Catholic Church. The pope exercises a primacy of authority as Vicar of Christ and shepherd of the whole Church; he receives the divine assistance promised by Christ to the Church when he defines infallibly a doctrine of faith or morals. See Papacy</p> <p>Papacy: The supreme jurisdiction and ministry of the pope as shepherd of the whole Church. As successor of St. Peter, and therefore Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Christ, the pope is the perpetual and visible principle of unity in faith and communion in the Church. See Pope.</p> <p>College of Cardinals: A collection of cardinals that offers counsel to the Pope, elects new popes and governs the Church in between popes.</p> <p>Bishop: From the Greek word "episcopos" meaning "overseer". A bishop is in charge of the Church in a local area. One who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the</p>	Ch. 9, 10, 11, 18; OCH: About The Catholic Church, OCH: About the Sacraments at the Service of Communion

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episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles. He is the shepherd of a particular Church entrusted to him.

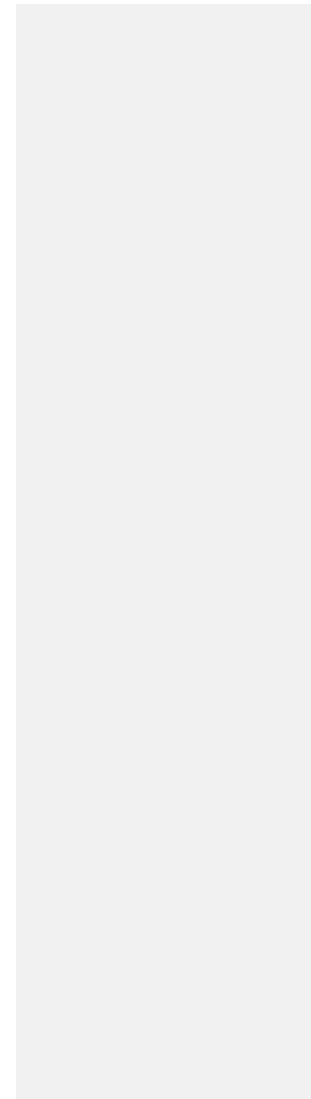
Priest: Someone who is ordained to minister within the Church. The main duties of the Priest are; preaching, celebrating Mass, administering the other sacraments and exercising a role of leadership within the Church.

Lay faithful: The faithful who, having been incorporated into Christ through Baptism, are made part of the people of God, the Church. The laity participate in their own way in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly functions of Christ. Laity are distinguished from clergy (who have received Holy Orders) and those in consecrated life.

Universal Church: the Catholic Church as a whole, all lay faithful and clergy throughout the entire world

Diocese: A "particular Church", a community of the faithful in communion of faith and sacraments whose bishop has been ordained in apostolic succession. A diocese is usually a determined geographic area; sometimes it may be constituted as a group of people of the same rite or language. In Eastern churches, an eparchy.

Parish: A stable community of the faithful within a particular church or diocese, whose pastoral care is confided by the bishop to a priest as pastor.



F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Does the Church have
authority?

- know that the Church's authority is given to her by Christ Jesus
- know the Magisterium of the Church
- know apostolic succession and its significance in the Church
- know the infallibility of the pope applies only when he defines a dogma in a solemn ecclesiastical act, in other words, makes an authoritative decision in doctrinal questions of faith and morals
- know that the infallibility of the pope does not include his moral integrity or his intelligence, rather what is actually infallible is the Church, for Jesus promised her the Holy Spirit, who keeps her in truth
- know Christ meant His Church to endure to the end of the world. It is to be indestructible and unchanging - to possess indefectibility

Magisterium: The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals.

Apostolic Succession: The handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the Apostles to their successors the bishops through the laying on of hands, as a permanent office in the Church.

Infallibility:The gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church whereby the pastors of the Church, the pope and bishops in union with him, can definitively proclaim a doctrine of faith or morals for the belief of the faithful. This gift is related to the inability of the whole body of the faithful to err in matters of faith and morals.

Doctrine: any truth of faith and morals taught by the Church that is necessary for salvation

Dogma: doctrines that are revealed teachings of Christ which are proclaimed by the fullest extent of the exercise of the authority of the Church's Magisterium. The faithful are obliged to believe the truths or dogmas contained in Divine Revelation and defined by the Magisterium.

Indefectibility: A gift, a charism, given the earthy Church through the presence of the Spirit whereby the Church is preserved from destruction or total decay until the Second Coming of Christ.

Ch. 9, 14; OCH: About The Catholic Church,
OCH:About The Trinity

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Why can there be only
one true Church?

- know that just as there is one Christ, there can only be one Body of Christ, one Bride of Christ, and therefore, only the Church of Jesus Christ; one Church in which Jesus instituted
- know that Christ is the head and the Church is the Body. Together they form the whole Mystical Body of Christ.
- know that just as the body has many members yet is one, so too the one Church consists and is made up of many particular churches (dioceses)

Ch. 9, 14; OCH: About The Catholic Church

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Who makes up the
Church?

- know that all baptized persons belong to the Church of Jesus Christ.
- know that those that are validly baptized, but separated from full communion with the Catholic Church, are rightly called Christians and are therefore our brothers and sisters, but are not fully incorporated into the Body of Christ
- know that there are other Christian denominations who are not in full communion with the Catholic Church
- know that all men are called to this catholic unity in the People of God
- recognize that the Catholic Church is composed of various Rites and distinct Churches

Full communion: Those in full union with the teachings of the Church under the authority of the Pope and the Magisterium

Ch. 9; A Great Bible Expedition

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What are the attributes
of the Church?

- identify the four marks of the Church that are professed in the Creed: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic
- know that the Church is one as she acknowledges one Lord, confesses one faith, is born of one Baptism, forms one Body, is given life by the one Spirit
- know that the Church is holy because Christ, the Son of God, joined her to himself as his body and endowed her with the gift of the Holy Spirit for her sanctification
- know that the Church is catholic as she proclaims the fullness of faith to all peoples at all times
- know that the Church is apostolic because she is built on the foundation of the twelve apostles and is governed through Peter, and the other apostles, who are present in their successors, the Pope and the college of bishops

Ch. 9; OCH: About
The Catholic Church

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the People of God?

- know that God willed to make men holy and save them, not as individuals without bond, but rather to make them into a people who might know him and serve him together in holiness
- know that all men are called to belong to the People of God and one enters by faith and Baptism

People of God: a synonym for the Church, taken from the Old Testament people whom God chose, Israel. Christ instituted the new and eternal covenant by which a new priestly, prophetic, and royal People of God, the Church, participates in these offices of Christ and in the mission and service which flow from them

Ch. 14; OCH: About The
Catholic Church

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FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/ History)	Why is the Church called the Body of Christ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that through the Spirit and his action in the sacraments, above all in the Eucharist, Christ who once was dead and is now risen, establishes the community of believers as his own Body -know that in the unity of this body, there is a diversity of members and functions, but all members are linked to one another -know that as the Body, of which Christ is the head, the Church lives from him, in him, and for him -know that the union of Christ the head, and the Church as his Body is lived through the sacraments of Baptism and Holy Eucharist of which form an inseparable union between Jesus and Christians 	<p>Body of Christ: The human body which the Son of God assumed through his conception in the womb of Mary and which is now glorified in heaven. This same Body and Blood, together with the soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ are sacramentally present in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine. The Church is called the Mystical Body of Christ because of the intimate communion which Jesus shares with His disciples; the metaphor of a body, whose head is Christ and whose members are the faithful, provides an image which keeps in focus both the unity and the diversity of the Church.</p>	Ch. 9; OCH: About The Catholic Church
Church (Ecclesiology/ History)	Why is the Church called the Bride of Christ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Jesus loves the Church as a bridegroom loves his bride -know that Jesus binds himself to the Church forever and gives his life for her 		Ch. 9
Church (Ecclesiology/ History)	Why is the Church called the Temple of the Holy Spirit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Church is the place in the world where the Holy Spirit is completely present -know that the Holy Spirit builds up the Church and keeps her on her mission 	<p>Temple of the Holy Spirit: the Church as the place where the Holy Spirit is completely present</p>	Ch. 19

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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What are the charisms of the Church?

-know that charisms are graces of the Holy Spirit which directly or indirectly benefit the Church

Charism: a distinct gift or power possessed by an individual as a gift from God, or a distinct character or quality possessed by an individual or community, in particular, by a religious order, community, or society.

OCH: About The Church,
OCH: About The Holy Spirit

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the impact of history on the Church and the impact of the Church in history?

-know the major movements in history in relationship to the Church; including, but not limited to: persecutions, conversions and councils, missionaries and emperors, crusaders and scholars, weak leaders and schisms, protestors and defenders, the Reformation, revolutions and modernism
 -identify the saints that arose during specific time periods in the Church and their impact on the Church; including, but not limited to: apostles and martyrs, fathers and doctors of the Church (Athanasius, St. Augustine), monastics (St. Benedict), founders and great saints of religious orders (St. Francis of Assisi, St. Dominic, St. Thomas Aquinas) missionaries to the new world, and saints of modern times
 -introduce the major schisms in the Church, their cause and their repercussions on the Church; including, but not limited to: The Great Schism 1054, The Great Western Schism 1378-1417, Protestantism 1517

Schism: Refusal of submission to the Supreme Pontiff, or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him.

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FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

How does the Church
respond to attacks
against truth?

- define heresy
- introduce the major heresies in Church history and their impact on the Church
- define ecumenical council
- introduce the major ecumenical councils, their cause and their outcome
- know the Church's efforts to unity the separated brethren through ecumenism.

Heresy: The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be believed with divine and Catholic faith.

Ecumenical Council: A gathering of all the bishops of the world, in the exercise of their collegial authority over the universal Church. An ecumenical council is usually called by the successor of St. Peter, the Pope, or at least confirmed or accepted by him.

Ecumenism: Promotion of the restoration of unity among all Christians, the unity which is a gift of Christ and to which the Church is called by the Holy Spirit. For the Catholic Church, the Decree on Ecumenism of the Second Vatican Council provides a charter for ecumenical efforts.

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Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Where can we find formal teachings of the Church?

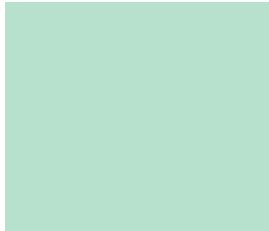
-identify the Catechism of the Catholic Church as a tool within Sacred Tradition to instruct the faithful and as a source for Truth
 -demonstrate use of the Catechism of the Catholic Church
 -introduce the different types of Church documents, including:
 1) Papal documents, issued directly by the Pope under his own name; 2) Church Council documents, issued by ecumenical councils of the Church and now promulgated under the Pope's name, taking the same form as common types of papal documents; 3) Curial documents, issued by offices of the Holy See but authorized by the Pope; and 4) Bishops documents, issued either by individual bishops or by national conferences of bishops

Apostolic Constitution(Constitutio apostolic): Apostolic constitutions are considered the most solemn kind of document issued by a pope in his own name. Constitutions can define dogmas but also alter canon law or erect new ecclesiastical structures. An example is John Paul II's apostolic constitution Ex Corde Ecclesiae, defining the role and responsibility of Catholic institutions of higher education.
 Encyclical Letter (Litterae encyclicae): Encyclicals are the second most important papal documents, exhorting the faithful on a doctrinal issue. Its title taken from its first few words in Latin, an encyclical is typically addressed to the bishops but intended for instruction of Catholics at large. Most of the best known social teaching documents have been encyclicals.
 Apostolic Letter (Litterae apostolicae): Apostolic letters are issued by popes to address administrative questions, such as approving religious institutes, but have also been used exhort the faithful on doctrinal issues. Apostolic letters do not typically establish laws, but rather should be thought of an exercise of the Pope's office as ruler and head of the Church.
 Apostolic Exhortation (Adhortatio apostolica): An apostolic exhortation is a formal instruction issued by a pope to a community, urging some specific activity. Lower in import than an encyclical or apostolic letter, an exhortation does

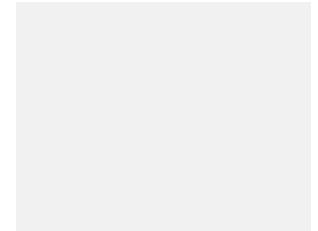
OCH: About the Precepts of the Church

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not define doctrine. An example is John Paul II's Familiaris Consortio, affirming the meaning and role of marriage and the family.



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DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 6
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the Deposit of Faith?	-know that the Magisterium of the Catholic Church has the divine authority to declare, preserve, and promulgate Revelation in all of its forms -know that the Deposit of Faith is the body of revealed truth in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition for the Catholic faithful to believe.	Magisterium: The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. Deposit of Faith: The body of revealed truth in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition for the Catholic faithful to believe.	OCH: About The Bible, OCH: About The Trinity, OCH: About The Catholic Church; FIA: Ch. 3
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the meaning of covenant?	-know the meaning of covenant. -know the cycle of a covenant - God enters into covenant with his people, people fall from covenant, people are called to repentance, people return to the covenant, people return to God's favor and blessing.	Covenant: A solemn, binding agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees	Great Bible Expedition; Ch. 3
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the role of Sacred Scripture in our life?	-know that Sacred Scripture is the living Word of God. -know that the Holy Spirit speaks to our hearts through His Word. -know that the Magisterium helps us interpret Sacred Scripture. -know that Sacred Scripture reveals Truths of the Catholic faith to us.	Sacred Scripture: the composition of the 73 books of the Canon of Scripture, composed by the early Church and sealed at the Council of Trent, and declared as the inspired and inerrant word of God to reveal Himself and His will to all of mankind.	Ch. 1, 7, 8, 17; OCH: About The Bible

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Revelation:
 Sacred
 Scripture &
 Sacred
 Tradition

How is Sacred
 Scripture set up
 in the Bible?

- know that there are 46 books in the Old Testament.
- know that there are 27 books in the New Testament.
- know that that the Old Testament is the first part of the Bible that tells the story of God's covenant with the Israelites which is called the Old Covenant.
- know that the New Testament is the second part of the Bible and that tells us about Jesus and the life of the early Church which is called the New Covenant.
- know that typology is the events of the Old Testament that prefigures the of events in the New Testament. Typology shows the progression and prefigurement of the revelation of God's plan.
- know that the major divisions and the books contained within the Old Testament. The major divisions being the Pentateuch, Historical Books, Wisdom Books, Major Prophets, and Minor Prophets.
- know that the major divisions and the books contained within the New Testament. The major divisions the Gospels, Historical Book, Pauline Letters, General Letters, and a book of the Apocalypse.
- know how to look up a passage in the Bible.
- know the literal and spiritual senses of Sacred Scripture
- know the role of a prophet.
- identify the Major Prophets to be Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.
- identify the Minor Prophets to be Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. Also that Daniel and Jonah are included with the minor prophets.

Prophet: one who is set apart by God, and charged with the responsibility of calling His people to repentance and conversion. The prophetic gift is exemplified my miraculous signs and fortellings.

Senses and Interpretive Methods of Sacred Scripture

Literal/Historical: that sense that is most immediate in meaning, in which the event and persons involved are considered to have historically existed in the way the Biblical account depicts them

Spiritual: The deeper sense of the text pertaining to

Anagogical: an interpretive method of Scripture that delves into the mystical or spiritual realities, particularly those pertaining to the afterlife-Heaven and Hell.

Allegorical: an interpretive method focused on finding hidden meaning in comparisons between two similar concepts, in particular, where the text reveals Christ figures and foreshadowings.

Eschatological: that which pertains to the end times or final events of the world

Moral: how Biblical events and characters can teach us ab out proper and improper behavior

Typology: a focus on signs and symbols in the text and how they point to, or represent, other concepts or figures

Prefigurement: a Biblical event or person that establishes an early concept of an event or person that is going to come later in Scripture

Vulgate: the official Latin translation of the Scriptures

A Great Bible Expedition;
 Ch. 13, 14, 15;
 OCH: About The Bible

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that there are different translations of the Bible and that Protestant and Catholic Bibles differ. -identify St. Jerome as the Saint who translated the Bible into Latin. His translation is known as the Vulgate Bible. 		
<p>Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition</p>	<p>What is the origin of the Bible?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Sacred Scripture is divinely inspired. -know what divine revelation is. -know that the Old Testament was written in Hebrew with the exception of some of the later books which were written in Greek. -know that Greek is the original language of the New Testament. 	<p>Divine Inspiration: the special guidance that the Holy Spirit gave to the human writers of Sacred Scripture</p> <p>Divine Revelation: God's communication of himself, by which he makes known the mystery of His divine plan, a gift of self-communication which is realized by deeds and words over time, and most fully by sending us His divine son, Jesus Christ.</p>	<p>A Great Bible Expedition; Ch. 1, 3, 5, 17</p>
<p>Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition</p>	<p>What is Salvation History?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Salvation History is the story of God's loving presence in our lives. -know the basic events of Salvation History and their significance. 	<p>Salvation History: the story of the forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone</p>	<p>A Great Bible Expedition; OCH: About The Bible; Ch. 1, 3, 5, 6, 13, 15, 17</p>
<p>Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition</p>	<p>What is Sacred Tradition?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Sacred Tradition in addition to Sacred Scripture make up the deposit of faith. -identify truths of our faith that are part of Sacred Tradition. 	<p>Sacred Tradition: revealed truth handed down by work, custom, example, and oral teaching that is maintained and taught by the Magisterium of the Church.</p>	<p>OCH: About The Trinity, OCH: About The Catholic Church; Ch. 1, 3, 5, 15, 17</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

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FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 6
Liturgy/ Eucharist	What is liturgy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that liturgy is public, communal worship -know and identify different forms of liturgy: Mass, the sacraments, and Liturgy of the Hours -know that in the liturgy of the Church, God the Father is blessed and adored as the source of all blessings of creation and salvation 	liturgy: the official, ritual, public worship of God as participated in by all members of the Church on Earth, in Purgatory, and in Heaven.	OCH: How Catholics Worship, OCH: About The Mass; Ch. 6, 10, 11, 18
Liturgy/ Eucharist	Is there special order to the life of the Church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the structure of the liturgical year and how it revolves around the Paschal Mystery (the Passion, Death and Resurrection of Christ) -identify the different liturgical seasons and the color and practices associated with that season 	<p>Paschal Mystery: Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by His Passion, death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension, whereby "dying He destroyed our death, rising He restored our life" (CCC 1067).</p> <p>The paschal mystery is celebrated and made present in the liturgy of the Church, and its saving effects are communicated through the sacraments (CCC 2076) especially the Eucharist, which renews the paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church (CCC 571, CCC 1362-1372).</p>	F&S: The Liturgical Year

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

What is the Mass?

- know that the Mass is the re-presentation of the death and Resurrection of Jesus
- know that the Mass is primarily a sacrifice; Christ sacrifice to the Father of praise, thanksgiving and sacrificial memorial of Christ and of his Body, the Church
- identify that Eucharist means thanksgiving
- know that in the Mass we encounter Christ in the assembly of the people, in the Word proclaimed, in the priest presiding, and in the celebration of the Eucharist

Eucharist: The sacrament of thanksgiving to God which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called the Eucharist is also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The Sunday celebration of the Eucharist is at the heart of the Church's life.

Ch. 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12;
OCH: About The Mass

Liturgy/
Eucharist

What is the purpose of Mass?

- know that the four ends of the Mass are:
 1. Adoration – through the Mass, we give God solemn worship, praise and honor.
 2. Thanksgiving – through the Mass, we thank God for all He has bestowed.
 3. Atonement – through the Mass (the re-presentation of the Sacrifice of Christ upon Calvary), God's justice for the sins of mankind is satisfied.
 4. Petition – through the Mass, we present God with our needs and ask for graces.

OCH: About The Mass;
Ch. 2, 3

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

What should be our disposition and participation in Mass?

- know that because Jesus is truly present in the consecrated species of bread and wine, we must approach the sacred gifts with the greatest reverence and worship
- know that a Catholic is obliged to attend Holy Mass on all Sundays and holy days of obligation
- know that in order to receive the Holy Eucharist one must be in the state of grace and have fasted one hour before receiving
- know that other signs of reverence include wearing one's nicest clothing
- know that we come to Mass in a spirit of self-giving, offering our prayers, joys, sufferings, and sacrifices to the Father in union with Christ's sacrifice to the Father
- know that true worship includes full and heartfelt participation in the singing, responses, and postures of Mass

Ch. 2, 15;
OCH: About The Mass

Liturgy/
Eucharist

What are the specific parts of the Mass and their meaning?

- identify the two main parts of the Mass: Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist
- know the Order of the Mass, and the meaning behind each part of Mass
- recognize the difference between Sunday Mass and daily Mass
- recognize that the readings within the Liturgy of the Word are organized into three cycles

Liturgy of the Eucharist: The Liturgy of the Eucharist is the second main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Eucharist we remember and share in Jesus' life, death, and resurrection through the consecration of bread and wine, whereby they become the Body and Blood of Jesus, and their distribution in communion.

Liturgy of the Word: The Liturgy of the Word is the first main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Word God speaks to us through the readings from the Bible.

OCH: About The Mass; Ch. 12; F&S: The Liturgical Year

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

How is Christ's sacrifice made present in the Mass?

-know that it is Christ himself, the eternal high priest of the New Covenant, who acting through the ministry of the priests, offers the Eucharistic sacrifice
 -know that it is Christ, really present under the species of bread and wine, who is offering the Eucharistic sacrifice
 -know that the Eucharist is the memorial of this sacrifice. The Church gathers to remember and to re-present the sacrifice of Christ in which we share through the action of the priest and the power of the Holy Spirit. Through the celebration of the Eucharist, we are joined to Christ's sacrifice and receive its inexhaustible benefits
 - know that Jesus, not confined within time or history, the eternal Son of God, made his act of sacrifice in the presence of his Father, who lives in eternity. Jesus' one perfect sacrifice is thus eternally present before the Father, who eternally accepts it. This means that in the Eucharist, Jesus does not sacrifice himself again and again. Rather, by the power of the Holy Spirit his one eternal sacrifice is made present once again, re-presented, so that we may share in it.

Ch. 2, 6, 10; OCH: About The Sacraments of Initiation, OCH: About The Mass

Liturgy/
Eucharist

How is Christ truly present in the Eucharist?

-know that through the words of consecration the transubstantiation of the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ is brought about
 -know that under the consecrated species of of bread and wine Christ himself, living and glorious, is present in a true, real, and substantial manner: in his Body and his Blood, with his Soul and his Divinity

Transubstantiation: The term used to designate the unique change of the Eucharistic bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. "Transubstantiation" indicates that through the consecration of the bread and the wine there occurs the change of the entire substance of the bread into the substance of the Body of Christ, and of the entire substance of the wine into the blood of Christ- even though the appearances or "species" of bread and wine remain.

Ch. 2, 6, 10; OCH: About The Sacraments of Initiation, OCH: About The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

How does receiving the Eucharist affect our lives?

-know that because Christ is present in the sacrament of the Eucharist, he is to be honored with the worship of Adoration
 -know that only validly ordained priests can preside at the Eucharist and consecrate the bread and the wine so that they become the Body and Blood of the Lord

Consecration: The dedication of a object, place, or person to divine service by prayer or blessing. The consecration at Mass is that part of the Eucharistic Prayer during which the Lord's words of institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper are recited by the priestly minister, transforming the bread and wine into Christ's body.

-know that participation in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass identifies us with Christ's heart, sustains our strength, gives us a desire for eternal life, unites us to the Church in heaven, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the saints
 -know that the Eucharist unites us more deeply with Christ, makes us living members of the Body of Christ, renews the graces that we received at Baptism and Confirmation, and fortifies us for the battle against sin

Ch. 2, 6, 14;
OCH: About The Sacraments of Initiation

Liturgy/
Eucharist

Why is the Eucharist called the source and summit of our faith?

-know that the Eucharist is the "source and summit of the Christian life" because all other sacraments, ecclesiastical ministries, apostolates flow from the Eucharist and are oriented toward it
 -know that in the Eucharist is the whole spiritual good of the Church
 -know that the Eucharist is the cause of our communion in the divine life and with the People of God

OCH: The Sacrament of Eucharist

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 6</u>
Sacraments	What is a sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know sacraments as efficacious signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us -know each sacrament has visible rites by which the sacrament is celebrated that signify and make present the graces proper to each sacrament -know that one must be well disposed to receive the grace of the sacraments for fruit to bear from them -know that the sacraments are ordinarily celebrated by ordained ministers -know that the fruit of a sacramental life is increased charity both personally and for the mission of the Church -know that all sacraments are an encounter with Christ -know that the Holy Spirit works in and through the sacraments 	Efficacious Sign: effective, causing what it signifies	<p>Ch. 10, 11, 18; OCH: About The Sacraments of Christian Initiation, OCH: About The Sacraments of Healing; OCH: About The Sacraments at the Service of Communion</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments

How are the Sacraments united with each other?

- know that all sacraments were instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church
- identify the Sacraments of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist
- know that the Sacraments of Initiation lay the foundations of every Christian life
- know that the Sacraments of Initiation bear a certain likeness to the origin, development, and nourishing natural life: the faithful are born anew by Baptism, strengthened in Confirmation, and receive food for eternal life in the Eucharist
- know that the Sacraments of Initiation effect an increase of divine life and advance toward the perfection of charity
- Identify the Sacraments of Healing; Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick
- know that the Sacraments of Healing bring healing to a child of God who is weakened and even lost by sin and/or subject to suffering, illness, and death
- identify the Sacraments at the Service of Communion: Holy Orders and Matrimony
- know that the Sacraments of Service are directed toward the salvation of others and confer a particular mission in the Church

OCH: About The Sacraments of Initiation,
OCH: About The Sacraments of Healing,
OCH: About The Sacraments at the Service of Communion; Ch. 3, 10, 14, 18

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments	What is sanctifying grace?	-know that sanctifying grace is God sharing his divine life and friendship with us, enabling the soul a union with God	Grace: The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to grow in holiness and become more like Him. As sanctifying grace, God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love. As actual grace, God gives us the help to conform our lives to his will. Sacramental grace and special graces are gifts of the Holy Spirit to help us live out our Christian vocation	Ch. 10, 11
Sacraments	What is necessary for a valid sacrament?	-know that valid ordination is required for a sacrament to be valid -know that each sacrament has a visible sign that signifies an inward reality -identify the matter and form of each sacrament -identify the inward reality of each sacrament that connects to the visible sign	Matter and Form: The rite of each of the seven sacraments, viewed as consisting of the materials used and actions performed, which constitute the matter, and the words pronounced, which constitute the form.	OCH: About The Sacraments of Initiation, OCH: About The Sacraments of Healing, OCH: About The Sacraments at the Service of Communion
Sacraments	What is an indelible mark?	-know that in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders one receives an indelible spiritual mark which is the permanent effect of the sacrament, by which a person is given a new permanent configuration to Christ and a specific standing in the Church; the reception of these sacraments is never repeated	Indelible: lasting, permanent	Ch. 3, 18; OCH: About The Sacrament of Holy Orders

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments

What is the difference between a sacrament and a sacramental?

-know the difference between a sacrament and sacramental and give examples for each

Sacrament: An efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit
 Sacramentals: Sacred signs which bear a certain resemblance to the sacraments, and by means of which spiritual effects are signified and obtained through the prayers of the Church.

Ch. 10

Sacraments

How does an adult or a child who is above the age of reason and who is not Catholic go about receiving the sacraments?

-know that a person above the age of reason seeking full communion with the Catholic Church through one or all of the Sacraments of Initiation receives catechesis through the Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults (RCIA)

Catechumenate: The formation of those in preparation for their Christian initiation that aims at bringing their conversion and their faith to maturity within the ecclesial community; a period of Christian development in RCIA.

FIA: Ch. 8

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments

What are the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit?

- know that the moral life of Christians is sustained by the gifts of the Holy Spirit. These are permanent dispositions which make man docile in following the promptings of the Holy Spirit.
- identify the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.
- know that the gifts of the Holy Spirit belong in their fullness to Christ. They complete and perfect the virtues of those who receive them. They make the faithful docile in readily obeying divine inspirations.
- know that we first receive the Gifts of the Holy Spirit in Baptism and receive the full outpouring of the Gifts in Confirmation
- know that Matthew's Gospel helps us to know the Fruits of the Holy Spirit, which are the observable behaviors of people who have allowed the grace of the Holy Spirit to be effective in them. The tradition of the Church lists twelve fruits: charity, generosity, joy, gentleness, peace, faithfulness, patience, modesty, kindness, self-control, goodness, chastity

Gifts/Fruits of the Holy Spirit: Fruits: the perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the "first fruits" of eternal glory. Gifts: permanent dispositions that make us docile to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit. There are seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. There are twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit

OCH: About The Gifts of the Spirit

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 6
Prayer and Spirituality	What is prayer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that prayer is conversation with God -Recognize that God hears and answers all prayers according to His divine will -know that prayer is a necessary part of the spiritual life -Realize that prayer can be either mental or vocal -know that the Our Father is the prayer that Jesus taught -Learn the traditional Catholic prayers* 		Ch. 4, 8, 16, 20; OCH: About The Lord's Prayer; LUP
Prayer and Spirituality	What are the reasons we pray?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Explore at a deeper level each type of prayer: blessing, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise. -know that prayer is a response of love and deepens our relationship with God who loves us perfectly -know the importance of intercessory prayer and the role of the Communion of Saints 	<p>Intercessory prayer: a form of prayer of petition on behalf of others. The prayer of intercession leads us to pray as Christ, our unique Intercessor, prayed.</p> <p>Contemplative prayer: a form of wordless prayer in which mind and heart focus on God's greatness in affective, loving adoration; to look on Jesus and the mysteries of his life with faith and love</p>	OCH: How Catholics Pray; Ch. 2, 3, 5, 14, 17; OCH: About The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Prayer and Spirituality

What are the types of prayer?

-Discover the various postures of prayer -Explore the importance of the Rosary and its Scriptural roots -Learn the various prayer devotions and their importance -Introduce various inspired forms of spirituality in prayer as given to us by the saints -Introduce various inspired forms of spirituality in prayer as given to us by the saints

Novena: Nine days of public or private prayer for some special occasion or intention. Its origin goes back to the nine days Mary and the disciples spent together in prayer between Ascension and Pentecost.
Chaplet: a string of prayers, counted through beads, centered on a common theme (traditionally fewer prayers than the rosary)
Divine Mercy Devotion: From the diary of a young Polish nun, a special devotion began spreading throughout the world in the 1930s. The message is nothing new, but is a reminder of what the Church has always taught through scripture and tradition: that God is merciful and forgiving and that we, too, must show mercy and forgiveness. But in the Divine Mercy devotion, the message takes on a powerful new focus, calling people to a deeper knowing that God's love is unlimited and available to everyone – especially the greatest sinners. The message and devotion to Jesus as The Divine Mercy is based on the writings of Saint Faustina Kowalska, who wrote a diary of about 600 pages recording the revelations she received about God's mercy.
Litany: a litany is a repetitive prayer form, usually characterized by the announcement of varying invocations (e.g. lists of divine titles, names of saints) or supplications by a leader, each of which is followed by a fixed congregational response.
Mysteries of the Rosary: a prayer in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which repeats the privileged Marian prayer Hail Mary, in "decades" of ten prayers, each preceded by the Our Father and concluded by the Glory Be, accompanied by meditation on the mysteries of Christ's life.

LUP; OCH: How Catholics Pray; Ch. 12, 17, 20

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Prayer and Spirituality

What is the prayer of the Church?

- know that the Mass is the most perfect form of Liturgy because it unites us with the perfect worship and offering of Jesus
- Explore and pray the Liturgy of the Hours
- Discover the importance of Sacred Scripture in one's prayer life
- Experience Lectio Divina
- Appreciate the gift of Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament as a means of developing a deep love for Jesus in the Holy Eucharist

Stations of the Cross: The Stations of the Cross are a 14-step devotion that commemorates Jesus Christ's last day, beginning with His condemnation. The stations are commonly used as a mini pilgrimage as the individual moves from station to station. At each station, the individual recalls and meditates on a specific event from Christ's Passion and Crucifixion, with specific prayers recited at each station.

Lectio Divina: The Latin phrase "lectio divina" may be translated as "divine reading." Lectio divina is a traditional practice of scriptural reading, meditation and prayer intended to promote communion with God and to increase the knowledge of God's Word. The method of lectio divina follows four steps: lectio (reading), meditatio (meditation), contemplatio (contemplation), and oratio (prayer).

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament: Exposition is a manner of honoring the Blessed Sacrament, by exposing It, with proper solemnity, to the view of the faithful in order that they may pay their devotions before It. The priest places the Blessed Sacrament in a monstrance. At this time, a hymn of praise (such as O Salutaris Hostia) is sung as the priest incenses the Blessed Sacrament.

Benediction: At the end of the period of adoration, the priest again incenses the Blessed Sacrament as a hymn of praise is sung (such as Tantum Ergo), and then blesses the congregation with the Blessed Sacrament, making the sign of the cross. After the blessing, the priest reposes the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle.

Ch. 2, 3, 6, 10, 12;
 OCH: About The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 6</u>
Christian Life	What is the universal call to holiness?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the dignity of the human person -know the responsibility to live out our baptismal promises -Explore examples of holiness in the lives of the saints -Realize that we are all called to be saints -know the importance of living a life of virtue -Learn the Theological and Cardinal Virtues -know the importance of the gift of sanctifying grace given to us by Christ through the Sacraments 	<p>Virtue: A habitual and firm disposition to do good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God.</p> <p>Theological Virtues: Gifts infused by God into the souls of the faithful to make them capable of acting as his children and of meriting eternal life. The theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity.</p> <p>Cardinal Virtues: Four pivotal human virtues derived from the latin carbo, "pivot": prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. The human virtues are stable dispositions of the intellect and will that govern our acts, order our passions, and guide our conduct in accordance with reason and faith.</p> <p>Sanctifying Grace: God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love.</p>	<p>Ch. 3, 10, 19; OCH: About The Theological and Moral Virtues; OCH: About The Sacraments</p>
Christian Life	What does it mean to have a lived Christian faith?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the need to participate in the life of the Church through worship and the sacraments -Recognize the importance of participation in community service and missionary outreach endeavors -Participate in various cultural and seasonal events of the Church -Appreciate the diversity of various cultural traditions of faith -know that by baptism, we are all called to evangelization 		<p>OCH: How Catholics Worship; Ch. 10, 18; F&S: The Liturgical Year; FIA: Ch. 2, 9, 13</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Life	What is discipleship?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -foster a personal relationship with Jesus -know that to follow Jesus we must follow His example of love and service -know that as disciples, we, too, must carry our crosses, but we are assured that He carries them with us -know that there is value in suffering, especially when united with the cross of Jesus 	<p>Disciple: a student or someone learning from a master</p> <p>Kenosis: the surrendering of specific divine attributes by Jesus in the Incarnation</p>	Ch. 18, 19; OCH: About Vocations
Christian Life	What is evangelization?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the importance of both word and actions in proclaiming the Gospel to others -know what it means to be Christ to others and recognize His presence in each person -realize that we are all called to present the Truths of our Faith with love -know that catechesis is a formal sharing of the Faith -realize that we must be prepared to defend the Truths of our Faith 	<p>Apologetics: using reasoned argumentation to defend or explain the faith</p> <p>Kerygma: the public proclamation of Jesus Christ's salvific work</p> <p>Catechesis: instruction given to initiate someone into the Catholic faith, and specifically to prepare them for the Sacraments of Initiation</p> <p>Catechist: someone who instructs others into the initiation of the Catholic faith</p> <p>Catechetics: the theological discipline dedicated to the study of the formation and initiation of individuals into the Catholic faith</p> <p>Catechism: official document of the Catholic Church intended to instruct the faithful by transmitting the teachings of the Catholic Church</p> <p>Missionary: someone who works for the transmission of the faith by evangelizing and making disciples, usually by traveling to, and working in, a foreign land</p> <p>Evangelization: a preaching of the Gospel message focused on the good news of Christ's death and resurrection</p>	Ch. 19; FIA: Ch. 16, 20

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Life

What is stewardship?

- know that God placed man above all creation to be caretakers
- know that our time, talent, treasure, and all that we have is a gift from God and is meant to be shared with God, the Church, and others
- Learn the principles of Catholic Social Teaching
- Learn and practice Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy

Corporal Works of Mercy - seven works of mercy that tend to the physical well being of our brothers and sisters in the Church and for those individuals outside of Her:

- (1) Feed the Hungry
- (2) Give Drink to the Thirsty
- (3) Shelter to the Homeless
- (4) Visit the Sick
- (5) Visit the Imprisoned
- (6) Bury the Dead
- (7) Give Alms to the Poor

Spiritual Works of Mercy - seven works of mercy the tend to the spiritual well being of the person providing the mercy and for the one receiving it:

- (1) Counsel the Doubtful
- (2) Correct the Ignorant
- (3) Admonish the Sinner
- (4) Comfort the Sorrowful
- (5) Forgive Injuries
- (6) Bear Wrongs Patiently
- (7) Pray for the Living and the Dead

Common Good - that good that incorporates all the individual goods into the good of the whole society

Koinonia - communion of the faithful, gathered in fellowship and mutual intention

Christian Service - to humbly serve others in all things, in emulation of Christ, who washed the feet of the Apostles, and who came, not to do His own will, but to do the will of the Father

Ch. 11; OCH: About The Works of Mercy

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 6
Morality	Why is it important to have a well-formed conscience?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that because of Original Sin, man could no longer choose the good and avoid evil without help -know that God did not abandon man, but by establishing His covenant, He provided a means for our salvation -Identify mortal and venial sins 	<p>Conscience: The ability to know and judge what is right or wrong</p> <p>Concupiscence: The tendency to sin due to the effects of original sin.</p> <p>Original sin: the guilt incurred by Adam and Eve as a result of the Fall, and subsequently transmitted to each human afterward</p> <p>Actual sin: The participation in disordered behavior with free will and sufficient knowledge</p> <p>Venial Sin: Sin which does not destroy, but rather diminishes the divine life in the soul. It is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent.</p> <p>Mortal Sin: A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner sanctifying grace, constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will.</p> <p>Seven Capital or Deadly Sins: the sins that lead to all other sins. They include pride, avarice, lust, envy, gluttony, anger, and sloth</p>	Ch. 11, 18; OCH: About Conscience

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Morality

What resources does God provide through natural law and the teachings of the Church to help properly form our conscience?

- know that God established His Law for our freedom and happiness.
- know that God gave us a conscience to judge whether something is good or evil.
- Recognize that we have free will and intelligence.
- know that the Pope and the Magisterium of the Church are infallible when defining a teaching on faith or morals.
- know that the moral virtues help overcome vices that can lead to sin.
- Learn the Precepts of the Church.
- know that we are strengthened by the gift of grace.
- know that natural law is the basic moral law that God has placed in human nature and that we discover through reason.

Natural Law: (Ex. instinctively distinguishing right from wrong) The natural law expresses the original moral sense which enables man to discern by reason the good and evil, the truth and the lie; a body of moral principals that can be discovered through nature and do not require divine revelation to know (CCC1954)

Moral Law: A rule of conduct established by competent authority for the common good. In biblical terms, the moral law is the fatherly instruction of God, setting forth the ways which lead to happiness and proscribing those which lead to evil. The divine or eternal law can be either natural or revealed positive. Natural moral law is inscribed in the heart, and known by human reason. Revealed law is found in the ancient law (Old Testament), notably the ten commandments, and in the new law (Law of the Gospel), the teaching of Christ, notably the Sermon on the Mount, which perfects the ancient law.

Precepts of the Church: Positive laws (sometimes called commandments) made by Church authorities to guarantee for the faithful the indispensable minimum in prayer and moral effort, for the sake of their growth in love of God and neighbor (CCC 2041).

Ch. 11; OCH: About The Commandments, OCH: About The Beatitudes, OCH: About The Catholic Church

Morality

How did Jesus fulfill God's Law?

- Recall that because of the sin of Adam and Eve, the friendship with God was broken
- God, in His compassion, established His covenant and promised a Savior
- know that Jesus is the Savior that was promised in the Old Covenant
- know that Jesus established a New and Everlasting Covenant at the Last Supper and Crucifixion

Ch. 2, 3, 14

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Morality	How do the Two Great Commandments summarize God's Law?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recall that God gave His Law to Moses on Mt. Sinai -know and explain the meaning of each of the Ten Commandments -know that the Decalogue must be interpreted in light of this twofold yet single commandment of love -know that the first three commandments fulfill the great commandment to love God, and the last seven fulfill love of neighbor 	Decalogue: The Ten Commandments	Ch. 7; OCH: The Great Commandment
Morality	Why is it important to live the Beatitudes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Beatitudes are at the heart of the teaching of Jesus -know that living the Beatitudes is contrary to what the world believes, but Jesus promises eternal happiness to those who follow them -identify the Scripture passages connected with the Beatitudes -become familiar with saints who give example of the Beatitudes 	<p>Beatitudes: The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness.</p> <p>Beatitude: Happiness or blessedness, especially the eternal happiness of heaven.</p>	Ch. 7; OCH: About The Beatitudes
Morality	What is the role of the Church and of every Christian in shaping society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Church and each of her members has a responsibility to help influence and shape society so that it is in conformity with Christian morality rather than conforming to the morality of the culture -know that we are obligated to follow civil authority unless it contradicts God's Law -know that we are obligated to respect and protect all human life from conception to natural death -know that social justice demands that conditions within a society must allow for the needs and well-being of its members to be recognized 		Ch. 9, 19; FIA: Ch. 9

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Morality

What is the teaching of the Church on human sexuality?

- know the virtue of chastity and what it means to live a chaste life
- know that every person is called to lead a chaste life, each according to his particular state of life.
- Introduce the teaching of the Theology of the Body
- Recognize that Christian marriage between a man and a woman and the structure of the family are essential components of a society
- know that a husband and wife form a new community - a family which is the Domestic Church
- know that the Christian home is the place where children receive the first proclamation of the faith. For this reason the family home is rightly called the "Domestic Church," a community of grace and prayer, a school of human virtues and of Christian charity.
- Realize that marriage is ordered to the unity of the spouses and the creation of new life
- By creating the human being man and woman, God gives personal dignity equally to the one and the other. Each person, man and woman, should acknowledge and accept that God created them male or female intentionally for all eternity.

Chastity: The moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, provides for the proper living of one's sexuality in the context of his or her vocation. It is also a Fruit of the Holy Spirit

Theology of the Body: The collection of audiences given by Pope St. John Paul II on the vision of the human person.

Domestic Church: the family as a community of believers

Ch. 3, 10, 19; OCH: About The Commandments

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 6</u>
Vocations	What is the Catholic knowing of the word "vocation?"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that vocation is a call from God to a distinctive state of life, in which the person can reach holiness. - see that everyone has a vocation in life. - know the distinction between universal vocation, primary vocation, and secondary vocation. - name the primary vocations in the Church: priesthood, religious life, marriage - know that responding to a vocation is a gift of self. 	<p>Universal Vocation: the call to holiness</p> <p>Primary Vocation: the priesthood, religious life, and marriage</p> <p>Secondary Vocation: the state or work of one's life</p> <p>Priesthood: The ministerial priesthood received in the Sacrament of Holy Orders differs in essence from this common priesthood of all the faithful. It has as its purpose to serve the priesthood of all the faithful by building up and guiding the Church in the name of Christ, who is Head of the Body.</p> <p>Religious Life: A permanent state of life recognized by the Church, entered freely in response to the call of Christ to perfection, and characterized by the profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience.</p> <p>Marriage: A covenant or partnership of life between a man and woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and to the procreation and upbringing of children.</p>	Ch. 9; FIA: Ch. 3; OCH: About Vocations
Vocations	How does discernment play a role in each person's life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that discernment means making a decision with God in mind. - know that discernment is the process of coming to the realization of what God's will is for us. - know that we are to discern different kinds of choices in our lives - big and small decisions. - know that discernment involves listening to the promptings of the Holy Spirit. 	Discernment: To prayerfully ask questions about life, then listen for God's answers	Ch. 8; OCH: About Vocations

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Vocations

How does living one's vocation fulfill one's baptismal call?

- know that discernment involves seeking the counsel of friends, family members, and other trusted individuals.
- know that discernment involves quietly listening to God in prayer.
- know that in the end it is your job to act upon what you have found to be God's will.
- know that it is important to have knowledge of the gifts and abilities that God has given you because these gifts help to dispose you to a particular vocation.

- know how Christ's love for the Church is an example of the love that should be lived out in one's vocation.
- know that both living out one's baptismal call and one's vocation require sacrifice.
- know that by our baptism, we are all called to live out the universal call to holiness.
- know that by our baptism, we share in the Triple Office of Jesus - priest, prophet, and king.
- know that by living out our vocation, we are giving to others and the Church.
- know that just as living out one's baptismal call leads to joy, living one's vocation also leads to joy.

Universal Call to Holiness: The calling of every baptized to live a holy life doing God's will.

Ch. 9, 10;
OCH: About Vocations;
FIA: Ch. 10, 19

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Vocations

What are the signs of a vocation?

- know that joy in giving up what it takes to live a particular vocation is a sign of having a vocation.
- know that there is an inner awareness of a drawing to a particular vocation
- know that God gives the capacity to respond to one's vocation.

OCH: About Vocations; FIA: Ch. 5, 9, 13

Vocations

What is the priesthood?

- distinguish the difference between the common and the ministerial priesthood.
- know that a priest is one that offers sacrifice.
- know that the ministerial priesthood is at the service of the Church to be at the service of Divine worship.
- know the process of discerning a vocation to the priesthood.
- identify the promises priests make to obedience, celibacy, and prayer

Celibacy: The state or condition of those who have chosen to remain unmarried for the sake of the kingdom of heaven in order to give themselves entirely to God and to the service of his people. In the Latin Church, celibacy is obligatory for priests and bishops.

Ch. 10, 11; OCH: About the Catholic Church, OCH: About the Sacrament of Holy Orders, OCH: About Vocations

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Vocations	What is religious life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know what are the Evangelical Counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience. - Introduce the different forms of religious life - private dedication, hermit life, order of virgins, secular institutes, active religious institutes, societies of apostolic life, cloistered religious orders. - know the process of discerning a vocation to the religious life. 	<p>Evangelical Councils: In general, the teachings of the New Law proposed by Jesus to his disciples which lead to the perfection of Christian life. In the New Law, the precepts are intended to remove whatever is incompatible with charity; the evangelical counsels are to remove whatever might hinder the development of charity, even if not contrary to it. Advisory directives that enable a person to imitate Jesus Christ; traditionally they include active love of enemies, poverty, chastity, and obedience. The counsels are practiced both privately and in community forms of religious life. All religious communities (except Benedictines) take vows based on the counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience; Benedictines take vows of obedience, stability, and conversion.</p>	Ch. 9; OCH: About Vocations
Vocations	What are the major religious orders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know the difference between contemplative and apostolic - Identify the differences between the different major religious orders (founder, habit, charism, historical context, role in the Church, etc.) - Carmelite, Franciscan, Dominican, Benedictine, Cistercian, Missionaries of Charity, etc. 	<p>Contemplative: religious communities that serve God through meditation, prayer and solitude Apostolic: a religious community that is active in the world, serving others in a variety of activities</p>	Ch. 7, 9, 18; OCH: About Vocations; Celebrating Catholic Schools Week (Mother Frances Cabrini)
Vocations	What is Christian marriage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know how in marriage the husband and wife become one flesh. - know that marriage is a lifelong commitment between one man and one woman. - know that marriage is a covenant between spouses - know that marriage is in view of the gift of life. 		Ch. 3, 10; OCH: About The Sacrament of Matrimony

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Vocations

Who are some of the saints that have modeled each of the vocations?

- Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the priesthood such as: St. John Marie Vianney, St. Francis de Sales, St. John of the Cross, etc.
- Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the religious life such as: St. Benedict, St. Dominic, St. Teresa of Avila, St. Thérèse of Lisieux, Mother Teresa, etc.
- Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the marriage such as: St. Louis and Zelle Martin, etc.

Ch. 10:Take Home;
Ch. 5, 7, 11, 14

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 7

Christian Anthropology

Why was the world created?

- know that the the world was created to be known by man.
- know how each level of Creation shares in the attributes of God: inanimate, vegetative, animals, humans, angels.
- distinguish between the material world and the spiritual world.
- know that man is part of the material world because he has a human body and the spiritual world because of his immortal soul.
- know that human persons, like the angels have free will and intelligence, but are created differently than the angels.
- know that angels are pure spirits of higher intelligence and not restricted by matter (a human body).
- know that people cannot and do not become angels when they die.

Creation: The act by which the eternal God gave a beginning to all that exists outside of Himself. The doctrine of creation Ex Nihilo, is the belief that God created reality, including the universe and the world, out of nothing.

Angel: An individually persisting substance of a purely rational nature, meaning, a nature that is entirely intellectual/spiritual/immaterial and without a physical body of any kind. A personal and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan

Immortal Soul: The invisible or spiritual part of man which gives life to the human body. The animating principle which is incorruptible

Immaterial- That being which exists that has a spiritual/intellectual nature.

Matter: That being which exists that has a physical nature

Free Will: The freedom to choose through reason, and to will the particular good which is given and intended by God.

Spirit: a substance of an intellectual/immaterial nature. A spirit is always a person of some kind.

Human Person: An individually persisting substance of a hylomorphic nature (a union of material and immaterial), meaning, a nature that is a physical body in union with a rational soul. The human individual, made in the image of God; not some thing but some one, is capable of knowledge and free will, which allows them to enter into communion with angelic persons, other human persons, and with God.

Ch. 5, 9;
 OCH: The Trinity

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Anthropology

What does it mean to be a human person?

- know that the human person is made body and soul in which have an affinity for each other.
- know that the human body is animated by the soul.
- know what it means that the human person is made in the image and likeness of God.
- know that the the human person has a nature that reflects the body and soul.
- know that each human person, from the moment of conception, has dignity because he/she is loved and willed by God, and created by God in His image and likeness.
- know that each human person is sacred in all stages of life and is worthy of love and respect.

- Dignity: worthy of respect
- Sanctity: holiness
- Nature: Those qualities that are innate to a particular being, or what something intrinsically is
- Conception: The union of an egg and a sperm resulting in the formation of a new life; the beginning of life.

Ch. 9;
 OCH: The Trinity; The Ten Commandments: Love of Neighbor

Christian Anthropology

For what purpose was the human person created?

- identify that the human person was created to be known by God and to know and love God in return.
- identify that man was created to know and love other human persons.

Ch. 9;
 OCH: The Trinity

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Anthropology

Is the human person a rational being?

-know that the human person has an intellect as a power of the soul that allows them to know God and the world.
 -know that the intellect allows the human person to think abstractly about the immaterial world.

Ch. 9;
 OCH: Divine Revelation,
 OCH: The Trinity

Christian Anthropology

Is the human person free?

-know that the human person has a will as a power of the soul.
 -know that the will is given to the human person to choose the good in line with our nature.

OCH: The Trinity

Christian Anthropology

Is the human person made for happiness?

-know that true happiness is the unity of the human person with God in the beatific vision.
 -know that God has placed in our hearts an infinite desire for happiness that can only be satisfied by God Himself.

Beatific Vision: The contemplation of God in heavenly glory by the Saints in Heaven; a gift of God a vision of God or the entering into God's rest by those whom he makes partakers of the divine nature.

OCH: The Trinity,
 OCH: The Beatitudes;
 OCH: Life Everlasting,
 OCH: Conscience

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 7
Creed / Beliefs	Does God exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that we can use reason to determine the existence of God. -identify the five proofs of existence according to St. Thomas Aquinas -know that we can know God through creation 	<p>Proofs of the Existence of God: The five arguments for the existence of God that St. Thomas Aquinas lays out in the Summa Theologica I.Q 2.A 3. These include motion, cause and effect, existence, progression, and design.</p>	OCH: Divine Revelation
Creed / Beliefs	What does it mean to believe in God?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that believing in God is the human person submitting his intellect and will to God. - know that faith requires a free acceptance in what God has revealed. - know that an atheist is one who does not believe in God. - know that an agnostic is one who does not know whether God exists. 	<p>Atheist: one who does not believe in God Agnostic: one who does not know whether God exists</p>	OCH: Divine Revelation, OCH: The Trinity
Creed / Beliefs	What is faith?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that faith is reasonable. -know that faith is a gift. -know that faith is a theological virtue that is given as a grace. -know that faith does not contradict science. -know that faith is a human act. 	<p>Theological Virtue: Gifts infused by God into the souls of the faithful to make them capable of acting as his children and of meriting eternal life. The theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity. Grace: The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to respond to our vocation to become his adopted children. Human Act: An action proper to mankind that involves the exercise of the intellect and the will.</p>	Ch. 9; OCH: The Trinity

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed /
Beliefs

What is Divine
Revelation?

- know that Revelation is God making himself known.
- know that God revealed Himself out of love for man.
- know that Jesus Christ is the fullness of Divine Revelation.
- know that Revelation is handed on in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition.
- know that Revelation ended with the death of St. John the Apostle, even though a deepening understanding of revealed truth continues through the ages
- recognize that Revelation is safeguarded by the Magisterium of the Church.

Sacred Scripture: The sacred writings of the Old and New Testament that are believed to be inspired by the Holy Spirit and written by human hands.

Sacred Tradition: Beliefs held by the Catholic Church not always found in Sacred Scripture but handed down by customs, practices, and oral teaching.

Magisterium: The teaching authority of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God in both Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. The magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity on matters of faith and morals.

Ch. 20;
OCH: Divine Revelation

Creed /
Beliefs

What was God's plan for
Creation?

- know that God alone created the world freely, directly, and without any help
- know that from the beginning of time both corporeal (earthly) and incorporeal/spiritual (angelic) beings and the human person, who shares both orders, were created by God out of nothing.
- know that there are different choirs of angels, and that each angel is distinct and uniquely its own created species.
- know that angels have an intellect and a will.
- distinguish between those angels who chose to follow God and those called fallen angels who rejected God, chiefly Satan.
- know that the free choice of the angels was definitive - good angels went to Heaven and the fallen angels to Hell for all eternity.

Out of nothing: requiring no pre-existent thing or any help

Choirs of Angels:

Good Angels: A spiritual, personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan.

Fallen Angels: the angelic spirits who freely chose rejection of God and His reign.

Satan: A fallen angel; the devil; the Evil One.

Heaven: Eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; the state of supreme and definitive happiness; the goal of the deepest longings of the human person.

Hell: The state of definitive self-exclusion from communion with God and the blessed, reserved for those who refuse by their own free choice to believe and be converted from sin, even to the end of their lives.

Eternity: Without beginning, end, or succession.

Ch. 5, 9;
OCH: The Trinity

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

- know that angels interact with the corporal world as messengers and protectors
- know that everything that exists depends on God and continues in being only because God wills it to be
- know that God created the world, not out of product of necessity, but only out of love
- know that order and design exists in all creation, pointing to the existence of an intelligent Creator
- know that creation has its own goodness and perfection even though it is not yet at its final perfection
- know that man was created in the image of God to know and love his Creator and is set apart from the rest of Creation
- know that God intended man to use his reason and freedom to have dominion over the Creation around him.
- know that man might make use of Creation to glorify God
- know that God, who is a communion of persons, created male and female to image His nature.
- know that our first parents were human persons created without sin, but chose to disobey God which led to the Fall and Original Sin.
- know that Adam and Eve, our first parents, were driven from the Garden of Eden because of their disobedience.
- know that, as the result of original sin, human nature is weakened in its intellect and will; subject to ignorance, suffering, death, and inclined to sin, and lost sanctifying grace

Communion: The most sacred expression for any one of different forms of togetherness.

Communion of persons:Unity of persons as the Trinity is three persons in one God.

Fall: Biblical revelation about the reality of sin in human history.It is freely committed by the first human beings. It describes sin as a "fall" from God's friendship and grace, which they had received from God not only for themselves but for the whole human race.

Original Sin: The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will.

Sin: An offense against God as well as a fault against reason, truth, and right conscience. Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God.

Sanctifying Grace: God's sharing of his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love.

Concupiscence: The tendency to sin due to the effects of original sin.

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

What was God's plan for the salvation of an unfaithful people?

- know that even after Adam and Eve's fall from grace, out of love God gave them the hope of salvation by promising redemption.
- know that God led His people back to relationship with himself through Salvation History.
- know that God, out of love for the whole human race, and making preparation for salvation, chose for himself a people to whom he would entrust his promises.
- know that God selected Abraham to be the father of the Israelites, his chosen people.
- know that Abraham had a son whom he called Isaac, and Isaac had Jacob who had twelve sons. The twelve tribes of Israel were named after Jacob's sons.
- know that God chose Moses to lead the Israelites out of their captivity in Egypt into the promised land.
- know that God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses and established a covenant with the people.
- know that God spoke to his people throughout the centuries through his prophets
- know that the prophets continued to remind the people of their Covenant with God, of his commandments, and brought them the message of salvation in a Messiah who was yet to come.
- know that God sent Christ, the Messiah, to established a New Covenant

- Hope: The theological virtue by which we desire and expect from God both eternal life and the grace we need to attain it.
- Salvation: The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone.
- Redemption: The price Christ paid by his own sacrificial death on the cross to set us free from the slavery of sin.
- Salvation History: the events of human history that have are particularly connected to the salvation of mankind.
- Israelites: The descendants of the sons of Jacob.
- Chosen People: The Israelites or Jewish people of the Old Testament that were set apart to be in covenant with God.
- Tribes of Israel: One of the 12 social and political groups of the Jews in the Old Testament. The Tribes of Israel follow the lineage of one of the sons of Jacob.
- Captivity in Egypt: The more than 400 year period during the time of Moses in which the Jewish people were oppressed into slavery by Egyptians in Egypt.
- Promised Land: The land of Canaan that was promised to Abraham and his descendants.
- Ten Commandments: The rules of life delivered by God to Moses on Mount Sinai which are still the foundation of Christian morality today.
- Covenant: A solemn agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees.
- Prophets: One sent by God to form the people of the Old Covenant in the hope of salvation.
- Messiah: A Hebrew word meaning "anointed". When related to Jesus Christ, "Christ" is a title which comes from the Greek translation of the Hebrew Messiah.

OCH: The Trinity,
 OCH: Sin and Mercy;
 Ch. 13, 14

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed /
Beliefs

Who is God?

- know that God is supreme being who is his own existence and is infinitely perfect
- know that God was not created, but always existed
- know that God is being and does not have being
- know that God's essence is his existence
- know that God is all-powerful, all-knowing, all-loving, and ever present
- know that God is eternal and transcends time and space
- identify that God is one according to the laws of logic
- know that God is triune, an eternal and perfect communion of persons
- know that the mystery of the Holy Trinity is the central mystery of our faith
- know that though God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit is sent forth, God the Father is eternally present with them (circumcession)
- know that God's nature is divine
- know that God is love, supremely one, good, and true - there is nothing carried out that is not surrounded by God's benevolence

New Covenant: The new "dispensation," order or Covenant, established by God in Jesus Christ, to succeed and perfect the Old Covenant. The New Law or Law of the Gospel is the perfection here on earth of the divine law, natural and revealed; this law of the New Covenant is called a law of love, grace, and freedom.

Holy Trinity: The mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
Circumcession: the doctrine describing how all three persons in the Holy Trinity are contained in each other

OCH: Trinity

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

Who is God the Father?

- know that God the Father is the origin and transcendent authority
- know that we revere God as Father because he is Creator, cares lovingly for his creation, and we are taught by Jesus to regard God as Father
- know that God the Father is an eternal source of life; he eternally begets.

Origin: in an eternal sense, God the Father is prime in persons of the Trinity; God the Son and God the Holy Spirit eternally come forth from and return to God the Father

OCH: Trinity

Creed / Beliefs

Who is Jesus Christ?

- know that God the Son is equal but submissive to God the Father
- know that Jesus is the only-begotten, eternal Son of God
- know that Jesus the Son, the Second Person of the Trinity, is eternally begotten of God the Father, and yet, made incarnate in the Blessed Virgin Mary by the power of the Holy Spirit
- know that Jesus is eternally proceeding from the God the Father
- know that he is obedient to God the Father
- know that Jesus is consubstantial with the God the Father
- know that Jesus is the Eternal Word made flesh
- know that Jesus became one of us, but did not cease to be God
- know that the hypostatic union explains that Jesus Christ is both truly God and truly human
- know that Jesus was sent forth in the Incarnation to effect the hearts and minds of God's people
- know that Jesus Christ was sent forth from God the Father to suffer and to die to redeem from sin

Begotten: not made, of the same substance as the Father
 Consubstantial: having the same substance, or in all essentials the same
 Incarnation: the reality that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, assumed the human nature and became man in order to bring about salvation in our human nature. Jesus is both true God and true man.
 Hypostatic Union: The two natures of Jesus: divine and human
 Paschal Mystery: Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by his Passion, Death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension.

OCH: Trinity;
 Ch. 1, 2, 4, 13, 14, 15;
 Jesus and His Times

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

Who is the Holy Spirit?

- know that God the Holy Spirit is equal but submissive to God the Father
- know that the Holy Spirit proceeds through spiration from the Father and the Son
- know that the Holy Spirit is consubstantial with the Father and Son and is inseparable from them
- know that the Holy Spirit comes into our hearts so that we as children of God might know our Father in heaven
- to know that the Holy Spirit is counselor, guide, and advocate
- know that the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles on Pentecost
- know that the Holy Spirit continues to guide, protect, and animate the Church

Spiration: the act of the Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son

OCH: Trinity, Ch. 1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20

Creed / Beliefs

Who is Mary, Mother of God?

- identify Mary as the Mother of God since she is the mother of the eternal Son of God made man, who is God himself
- know that God willed that Jesus Christ have a true human mother, but only God himself as the Father
- identify Mary as ever virgin
- know the dogma of the Immaculate Conception
- know that Mary was not a merely passive instrument of God, but that the Incarnation took place through her free faith and obedience
- know that Mary was given to us by Christ as our own mother

Immaculate Conception: the most Blessed Virgin Mary was, from the moment of her conception, by a singular grace and privilege of almighty God and by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human race, preserved immune from all stain of original sin

Mediatrice: The title given to Mary, to mother of God in virtue of her cooperation in the saving mission of Christ.

Assumption: The dogma which recognizes the Blessed Virgin Mary's singular participation in her Son's Resurrection by which she was taken up body and soul into heavenly glory, when the course of her earthly life was finished

Ch. 1, 2, 3;
 F&S: Mary,
 F&S: The Liturgical Year;
 OCH: The Church's Mission

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed /
Beliefs

What is sin?

- know that Mary is our chief intercessor
- know that all grace comes from Jesus and because Jesus was conceived and born of the Virgin Mary, she is often called the mediatrix, or channel, of all grace
- know that when the course of her earthly life was finished, Mary was taken up, body and soul, into heavenly glory

- realize that sin is a failure to genuinely love God and love neighbor
- know that sin is an offense against God and spiritually harms the sinner and others
- recognize that sin can be a thought, word, desire, omission, or deed
- know that sin is an offense against reason, truth, and right conscience
- know that original sin deprived us of original holiness and justice- sanctifying grace
- know that, as the result of original sin, human nature is weakened in its intellect and will; subject to ignorance, suffering, death, and inclined to sin, and the lost sanctifying grace
- realize that actual sins are personal sins committed
- know that actual sins are either mortal or venial
- know the difference between a plenary and partial indulgence.
- know that conditions prescribed by the Church apply in order to receive indulgences

Venial Sin: Sin which does not destroy, but rather diminishes the divine life in the soul. It is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent.

Mortal Sin: A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner sanctifying grace, constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will.

Sanctifying Grace: The grace which heals our human nature wounded by sin by giving us a share in the divine life of the Trinity.

Indulgence: The remission before God of the temporal punishment due to a sin which has already been forgiven. An indulgence is partial if it removes part of the temporal punishment due to sin, or plenary if it removes all punishment.

Ch. 1, 3, 14, 15;
OCH: Trinity,
OCH: Sin and Mercy

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed /
Beliefs

What happens after
death?

- know that Christ's resurrection causes us to share in eternal life.
- know that Jesus took on human flesh to redeem mankind and that God does not regard human flesh as something inferior; God redeems man entirely: body and soul.
- know that in death the body and soul are separated; the body decays, while the soul goes to meet God and waits to be reunited with its risen body on the Last Day.
- know that the human person receives his eternal reward in his immortal soul from the moment of death in a particular judgment by Christ.
- know that those who die in grace and friendship, but are imperfectly purified, although they are assured of their eternal salvation, undergo a purification after death called purgatory, as to achieve the holiness necessary to enter the joy of God.
- know that heaven is eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; the state of supreme and definitive happiness, the goal of the deepest longing of the human heart.
- know that Last Judgment occurs on the Last Day, at the end of the world.

Eternal life: The communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; life in Heaven.
Resurrection: The bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day after his death on the cross and burial in the tomb.
Last Day: The day of Christ's Second Coming in His glory.
Particular judgment: The eternal retribution received by each soul at the moment of death in accordance with that person's faith and works
Final Judgment: The general judgement at Christ's second coming marks the completion of salvation history, when God's plan will be revealed. The world as we know it will end, and the eternal destiny of every person will be known.
Purgatory: A state of final purification after death and before entrance into heaven for those who died in God's friendship, but were only imperfectly purified; a final cleansing of human imperfection before one is able to enter the joy of heaven.

OCH: Life Everlasting;
Ch. 14, 17

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed /
Beliefs

Who is the Church?

- know that the marks of the Church are one, holy, catholic, and apostolic.
- know that Church can be an assembly gathered to worship, the local ecclesial community, and the body of Christ, as well as referring to the building structure.
- know the Church's mission to preach the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

One: the Church is singular in identity and intention, and each of Her members is united as the one and undivided Body of Christ

Holy: the Church is set apart by God and sanctified for the purpose of cooperating with Him for the salvation of souls

Catholic: the Church is universal, in that, it reaches to all places in the created order, inside and outside of time

Apostolic: the Church is founded upon the Magisterial authority of the Apostles, to teach what Christ taught and to instruct the Church in all matters pertaining to faith and morals, passing down this authority to each of the subsequent bishops by unbroken succession

Ch. 5, 10, 11, 16, 17;
FIA: 13;
OCH: The Church,
OCH: The Church's Mission

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed /
Beliefs

What is the Communion
of Saints?

- realize that the Communion of Saints is the Mystical Body of Christ, referring to the Church's members both living and deceased
- know that the baptized faithful on earth who are in the state of grace, the souls in purgatory, and the saints and angels in heaven are in communion with each other, united together with Christ
- know that we honor the saints in heaven as the Church Triumphant, and we can pray to ask for their intercession. Patron saints are models of holiness for us and are entrusted with the petitions of those under their patronage.
- know that the souls in purgatory are the Church Suffering who are being purified. We can assist them with our prayers, fasting, and good works
- know that the baptized faithful on earth are the Church Militant and are pilgrims journeying toward heaven.
- know the process of canonization (servant of God, venerable, blessed, saint)

- Church Triumphant: the saints in heaven
- Church Suffering: the souls in purgatory
- Church Militant: the baptized faithful on earth
- Canonization: the process by which a person is declared a saint of the Church
- Patron Saint: a specific saint chosen either as a Confirmation saint or a saint meant to intercede for a specific occupation, group, or cause

Ch. 13,
OCH: Life Everlasting

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

GUIDING QUESTIONS

What is the Church?

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

-know that the Church is both visible and spiritual, both human and divine
-know that the Church is the means of salvation and the sign and instrument of the communion of God and men
-recognize that the Church is the Mystical Body of Christ and the People of God that extends Christ's saving work to the world through the sacraments, her preaching and teaching, her life of witness, charity and service

VOCABULARY

Catholic Church: The Church established by Christ on the foundation of the Apostles, possessing the fullness of the means of salvation which he has willed: correct and complete confession of faith, full sacramental life, and ordained ministry in apostolic succession.
Mystical Body of Christ: A name for the Church that reminds us that we are all united to Jesus and one another just as the parts of the human body are united to form one person.

BAWFIA GRADE 7

Ch. 5, 10, 11, 17;
OCH: The Church

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the origin of the Church?

- know that the Church was born out of God the Father’s plan
- know that the Church was foreshadowed from the world’s beginning
- know that the Church was prepared for in the Old Covenant beginning with Israel’s election as the people of God
- know that the Church was instituted by Christ Jesus
- know that Jesus endowed the Church with a structure of the twelve apostles with Peter as the head, which continues to this day through their successors
- know that the Holy Spirit was sent on the day of Pentecost in order that the Church might continually be sanctified
- describe the Pentecost event
- know that the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost is known as the birthday of the Church

Pentecost: The outpouring of the Spirit gave birth to the Church and the manifestation of the Christian community living and proclaiming the Gospel; one of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary.

Jesus and His Times;
Ch. 16, 17, 18;
F&S: The Liturgical Year

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the Church’s mission?

- know that the Church, by her very nature, is missionary, sent by Christ to all the nations to make disciples of them

Ch. 5, 7; FIA: 13;
OCH: The Church’s Mission

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
 (Ecclesiology/
 History)

What is the structure of
 the Church?

- know the hierarchical nature of the Church
- know that in instituting the Church, Christ gave authority and mission to a variety of offices
- know the relationship and differences of each office
- know the mission of the ordained ministers is ecclesiastical governance, teaching and sanctification
- know the mission of the laity is to direct the whole world toward the kingdom of God
- know that Christ made Peter the visible foundation of his Church entrusting to him the keys to the Kingdom
- know that the bishop of Rome, successor to St. Peter, is the head of the college of bishops, the Vicar of Christ, and the Pastor of the universal Church on earth
- know the relationship between the Church Universal, the diocese and the parish

Hierarchy: a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority

Clergy: a term applied to men who have been ordained for ministry within the Church. Bishops, Priests and Deacons are members of the Clergy.

Pope: The successor of St. Peter as Bishop of Rome and Supreme Pontiff of the universal Catholic Church. The pope exercises a primacy of authority as Vicar of Christ and shepherd of the whole Church; he receives the divine assistance promised by Christ to the Church when he defines infallibly a doctrine of faith or morals. See Papacy

Papacy: The supreme jurisdiction and ministry of the pope as shepherd of the whole Church. As successor of St. Peter, and therefore Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Christ, the pope is the perpetual and visible principle of unity in faith and communion in the Church. See Pope.

College of Cardinals: A collection of cardinals that offers counsel to the Pope, elects new popes and governs the Church in between popes.

Bishop: From the Greek word "episcopos" meaning "overseer". A bishop is in charge of the Church in a local area. One who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles.

OCH: The Church;
 Ch. 5, 6, 11, 17:
 FIA: Ch. 6, 15

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action



He is the shepherd of a particular Church entrusted to him.

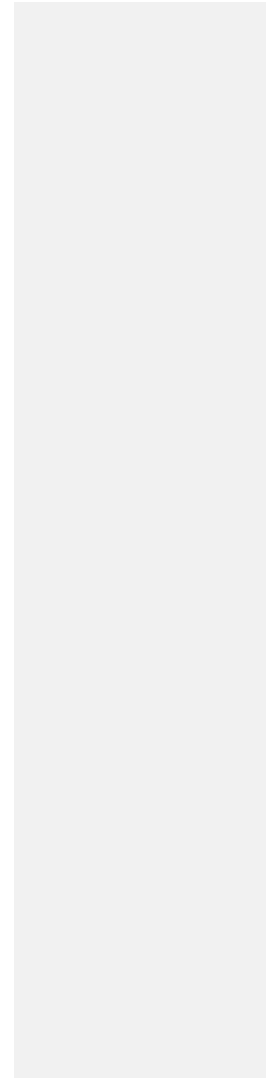
Priest: Someone who is ordained to minister within the Church. The main duties of the Priest are; preaching, celebrating Mass, administering the other sacraments and exercising a role of leadership within the Church.

Lay faithful: The faithful who, having been incorporated into Christ through Baptism, are made part of the people of God, the Church. The laity participate in their own way in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly functions of Christ. Laity are distinguished from clergy (who have received Holy Orders) and those in consecrated life.

Universal Church: the Catholic Church as a whole, all lay faithful and clergy throughout the entire world

Diocese: A "particular Church", a community of the faithful in communion of faith and sacraments whose bishop has been ordained in apostolic succession. A diocese is usually a determined geographic area; sometimes it may be constituted as a group of people of the same rite or language. In Eastern churches, an eparchy.

Parish: A stable community of the faithful within a particular church or diocese, whose pastoral care is confided by the bishop to a priest as pastor.



F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
 (Ecclesiology/
 History)

Does the Church have
 authority?

- know that the Church's authority is given to her by Christ Jesus
- know the Magisterium of the Church
- know apostolic succession and its significance in the Church
- know the infallibility of the pope applies only when he defines a dogma in a solemn ecclesiastical act, in other words, makes an authoritative decision in doctrinal questions of faith and morals
- know that the infallibility of the pope does not include his moral integrity or his intelligence, rather what is actually infallible is the Church, for Jesus promised her the Holy Spirit, who keeps her in truth
- know Christ meant His Church to endure to the end of the world. It is to be indestructible and unchanging - to possess indefectibility

Magisterium: The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals.

Apostolic Succession: The handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the Apostles to their successors the bishops through the laying on of hands, as a permanent office in the Church.

Infallibility: The gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church whereby the pastors of the Church, the pope and bishops in union with him, can definitively proclaim a doctrine of faith or morals for the belief of the faithful. This gift is related to the inability of the whole body of the faithful to err in matters of faith and morals.

Doctrine: any truth of faith and morals taught by the Church that is necessary for salvation

Dogma: doctrines that are revealed teachings of Christ which are proclaimed by the fullest extent of the exercise of the authority of the Church's Magisterium. The faithful are obliged to believe the truths or dogmas contained in Divine Revelation and defined by the Magisterium.

Indefectibility: A gift, a charism, given the earthly Church through the presence of the Spirit whereby the Church is preserved from destruction or total decay until the Second Coming of Christ.

Ch. 6, 8, 10, 11, 17;
 OCH: The Church,
 OCH: The Church's
 Mission

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

Why can there be only
one true Church?

- know that just as there is one Christ, there can only be one Body of Christ, one Bride of Christ, and therefore, only the Church of Jesus Christ; one Church in which Jesus instituted
- know that Christ is the head and the Church is the Body. Together they form the whole Mystical Body of Christ.
- know that just as the body has many members yet is one, so too the one Church consists and is made up of many particular churches (dioceses)

OCH: The Church's
Mission, OCH: The
Church;
Ch. 5, 10, 16

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

Who makes up the
Church?

- know that all baptized persons belong to the Church of Jesus Christ.
- know that those that are validly baptized, but separated from full communion with the Catholic Church, are rightly called Christians and are therefore our brothers and sisters, but are not fully incorporated into the Body of Christ
- know that there are other Christian denominations who are not in full communion with the Catholic Church
- know that all men are called to this catholic unity in the People of God
- recognize that the Catholic Church is composed of various Rites and distinct Churches

Full communion: Those in full union with the teachings of the Church under the authority of the Pope and the Magisterium

OCH: The Church's
Mission, OCH: The
Church

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

What are the attributes
of the Church?

- identify the four marks of the Church that are professed in the Creed: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic
- know that the Church is one as she acknowledges one Lord, confesses one faith, is born of one Baptism, forms one Body, is given life by the one Spirit
- know that the Church is holy because Christ, the Son of God, joined her to himself as his body and endowed her with the gift of the Holy Spirit for her sanctification
- know that the Church is catholic as she proclaims the fullness of faith to all peoples at all times
- know that the Church is apostolic because she is built on the foundation of the twelve apostles and is governed through Peter, and the other apostles, who are present in their successors, the Pope and the college of bishops

OCH: The Church's
Mission

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the People of God?

- know that God willed to make men holy and save them, not as individuals without bond, but rather to make them into a people who might know him and serve him together in holiness
- know that all men are called to belong to the People of God and one enters by faith and Baptism

People of God: a synonym for the Church, taken from the Old Testament people whom God chose, Israel. Christ instituted the new and eternal covenant by which a new priestly, prophetic, and royal People of God, the Church, participates in these offices of Christ and in the mission and service which flow from them

OCH: The Church

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the Body of Christ?

- know that through the Spirit and his action in the sacraments, above all in the Eucharist, Christ who once was dead and is now risen, establishes the community of believers as his own Body
- know that in the unity of this body, there is a diversity of members and functions, but all members are linked to one another
- know that as the Body, of which Christ is the head, the Church lives from him, in him, and for him
- know that the union of Christ the head, and the Church as his Body is lived through the sacraments of Baptism and Holy Eucharist of which form an inseparable union between Jesus and Christians

Body of Christ: The human body which the Son of God assumed through his conception in the womb of Mary and which is now glorified in heaven. This same Body and Blood, together with the soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ are sacramentally present in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine. The Church is called the Mystical Body of Christ because of the intimate communion which Jesus shares with His disciples; the metaphor of a body, whose head is Christ and whose members are the faithful, provides an image which keeps in focus both the unity and the diversity of the Church.

OCH: The Church;
Ch. 5, 10, 16

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the Bride of Christ?

- know that Jesus loves the Church as a bridegroom loves his bride
- know that Jesus binds himself to the Church forever and gives his life for her

Temple of the Holy Spirit: the Church as the place where the Holy Spirit is completely present

Ch. 16

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the Temple of the Holy
Spirit?

- know that the Church is the place in the world where the Holy Spirit is completely present
- know that the Holy Spirit builds up the Church and keeps her on her mission

OCH: The Church

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

What are the charisms of the Church?

-know that charisms are graces of the Holy Spirit which directly or indirectly benefit the Church

Charism: a distinct gift or power possessed by an individual as a gift from God, or a distinct character or quality possessed by an individual or community, in particular, by a religious order, community, or society.

OCH: The Church,
OCH: The Church's Mission, OCH: The Trinity

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the impact of history on the Church and the impact of the Church in history?

-know the major movements in history in relationship to the Church; including, but not limited to: persecutions, conversions and councils, missionaries and emperors, crusaders and scholars, weak leaders and schisms, protestors and defenders, the Reformation, revolutions and modernism
 -identify the saints that arose during specific time periods in the Church and their impact on the Church; including, but not limited to: apostles and martyrs, fathers and doctors of the Church (Athanasius, St. Augustine), monastics (St. Benedict), founders and great saints of religious orders (St. Francis of Assisi, St. Dominic, St. Thomas Aquinas) missionaries to the new world, and saints of modern times
 -introduce the major schisms in the Church, their cause and their repercussions on the Church; including, but not limited to: The Great Schism 1054, The Great Western Schism 1378-1417, Protestantism 1517

Schism: Refusal of submission to the Supreme Pontiff, or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him.

Ch. 4, 6, 9, 17

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

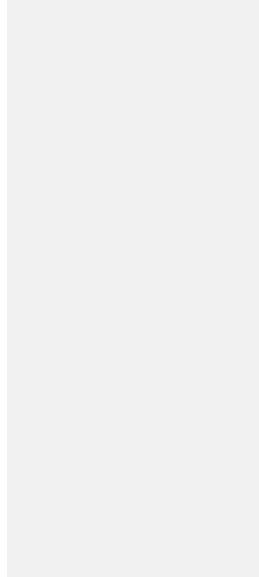
OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

How does the Church respond to attacks against truth?

- define heresy
- introduce the major heresies in Church history and their impact on the Church
- define ecumenical council
- introduce the major ecumenical councils, their cause and their outcome
- know the Church's efforts to unity the separated brethren through ecumenism.

Heresy: The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be believed with divine and Catholic faith.
Ecumenical Council: A gathering of all the bishops of the world, in the exercise of their collegial authority over the universal Church. An ecumenical council is usually called by the successor of St. Peter, the Pope, or at least confirmed or accepted by him.
Ecumenism: Promotion of the restoration of unity among all Christians, the unity which is a gift of Christ and to which the Church is called by the Holy Spirit. For the Catholic Church, the Decree on Ecumenism of the Second Vatican Council provides a charter for ecumenical efforts.



F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church
(Ecclesiology/
History)

Where can we find
formal teachings of the
Church?

-identify the Catechism of the Catholic Church as a tool within Sacred Tradition to instruct the faithful and as a source for Truth
-demonstrate use of the Catechism of the Catholic Church
-introduce the different types of Church documents, including:
1) Papal documents, issued directly by the Pope under his own name; 2) Church Council documents, issued by ecumenical councils of the Church and now promulgated under the Pope's name, taking the same form as common types of papal documents; 3) Curial documents, issued by offices of the Holy See but authorized by the Pope; and 4) Bishops documents, issued either by individual bishops or by national conferences of bishops

Apostolic Constitution(Constitutio apostolic): Apostolic constitutions are considered the most solemn kind of document issued by a pope in his own name. Constitutions can define dogmas but also alter canon law or erect new ecclesiastical structures. An example is John Paul II's apostolic constitution Ex Corde Ecclesiae, defining the role and responsibility of Catholic institutions of higher education.
Encyclical Letter (Litterae encyclicae): Encyclicals are the second most important papal documents, exhorting the faithful on a doctrinal issue. Its title taken from its first few words in Latin, an encyclical is typically addressed to the bishops but intended for instruction of Catholics at large. Most of the best known social teaching documents have been encyclicals.
Apostolic Letter (Litterae apostolicae): Apostolic letters are issued by popes to address administrative questions, such as approving religious institutes, but have also been used exhort the faithful on doctrinal issues. Apostolic letters do not typically establish laws, but rather should be thought of an exercise of the Pope's office as ruler and head of the Church.
Apostolic Exhortation (Adhortatio apostolica): An apostolic exhortation is a formal instruction issued by a pope to a community, urging some specific activity. Lower in import than an encyclical or apostolic letter, an exhortation does not define doctrine. An example is John Paul II's Familiaris Consortio, affirming the meaning and role of marriage and the family.

Ch. 6, 19;
OCH: Social Justice

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 7</u>
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the Deposit of Faith?	-know that the Magisterium of the Catholic Church has the divine authority to declare, preserve, and promulgate Revelation in all of its forms -know that the Deposit of Faith is the body of revealed truth in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition for the Catholic faithful to believe.	Magisterium: The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. Deposit of Faith: The body of revealed truth in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition for the Catholic faithful to believe.	OCH: Divine Revelation, OCH: Conscience; Ch. 11
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the meaning of covenant?	-know the meaning of covenant. -know the cycle of a covenant - God enters into covenant with his people, people fall from covenant, people are called to repentance, people return to the covenant, people return to God's favor and blessing.	Covenant: A solemn, binding agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees	Ch. 5
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the role of Sacred Scripture in our life?	-know that Sacred Scripture is the living Word of God. -know that the Holy Spirit speaks to our hearts through His Word. -know that the Magisterium helps us interpret Sacred Scripture. -know that Sacred Scripture reveals Truths of the Catholic faith to us.	Sacred Scripture: the composition of the 73 books of the Canon of Scripture, composed by the early Church and sealed at the Council of Trent, and declared as the inspired and inerrant word of God to reveal Himself and His will to all of mankind.	OCH: Divine Revelation; Ch. 11

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Revelation:
 Sacred
 Scripture &
 Sacred
 Tradition

How is Sacred
 Scripture set up
 in the Bible?

- know that there are 46 books in the Old Testament.
- know that there are 27 books in the New Testament.
- know that that the Old Testament is the first part of the Bible that tells the story of God's covenant with the Israelites which is called the Old Covenant.
- know that the New Testament is the second part of the Bible and that tells us about Jesus and the life of the early Church which is called the New Covenant.
- know that typology is the events of the Old Testament that prefigures the of events in the New Testament. Typology shows the progression and prefigurement of the revelation of God's plan.
- know that the major divisions and the books contained within the Old Testament. The major divisions being the Pentateuch, Historical Books, Wisdom Books, Major Prophets, and Minor Prophets.
- know that the major divisions and the books contained within the New Testament. The major divisions the Gospels, Historical Book, Pauline Letters, General Letters, and a book of the Apocalypse.
- know how to look up a passage in the Bible.
- know the literal and spiritual senses of Sacred Scripture
- know the role of a prophet.
- identify the Major Prophets to be Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.
- identify the Minor Prophets to be Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. Also that Daniel and Jonah are included with the minor prophets.

- Prophet: one who is set apart by God, and charged with the responsibility of calling His people to repentance and conversion. The prophetic gift is exemplified my miraculous signs and fortellings.
- Senses and Interpretive Methods of Sacred Scripture*
- Literal/Historical: that sense that is most immediate in meaning, in which the event and persons involved are considered to have historically existed in the way the Biblical account depicts them
- Spiritual: The deeper sense of the text pertaining to
- Anagogical: an interpretive method of Scripture that delves into the mystical or spiritual realities, particularly those pertaining to the afterlife-Heaven and Hell.
- Allegorical: an interpretive method focused on finding hidden meaning in comparisons between two similar concepts, in particular, where the text reveals Christ figures and foreshadowings.
- Eschatalogical: that which pertains to the end times or final events of the world
- Moral: how Biblical events and characters can teach us ab out proper and improper behavior
- Typology: a focus on signs and symbols in the text and how they point to, or represent, other concepts or figures
- Prefigurement: a Biblical event or person that establishes an early concept of an event or person that is going to come later in Scripture
- Vulgate: the official Latin translation of the Scriptures

Jesus and His Times;
 OCH: Divine Revelation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that there are different translations of the Bible and that Protestant and Catholic Bibles differ. -identify St. Jerome as the Saint who translated the Bible into Latin. His translation is known as the Vulgate Bible. 		
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the origin of the Bible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Sacred Scripture is divinely inspired. -know what divine revelation is. -know that the Old Testament was written in Hebrew with the exception of some of the later books which were written in Greek. -know that Greek is the original language of the New Testament. 	<p>Divine Inspiration: the special guidance that the Holy Spirit gave to the human writers of Sacred Scripture</p> <p>Divine Revelation: God's communication of himself, by which he makes known the mystery of His divine plan, a gift of self-communication which is realized by deeds and words over time, and most fully by sending us His divine son, Jesus Christ.</p>	OCH: Divine Revelation
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is Salvation History?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Salvation History is the story of God's loving presence in our lives. -know the basic events of Salvation History and their significance. 	<p>Salvation History: the story of the forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone</p>	OCH: Divine Revelation
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is Sacred Tradition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Sacred Tradition in addition to Sacred Scripture make up the deposit of faith. -identify truths of our faith that are part of Sacred Tradition. 	<p>Sacred Tradition: revealed truth handed down by work, custom, example, and oral teaching that is maintained and taught by the Magisterium of the Church.</p>	OCH: Divine Revelation

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<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 7</u>
Liturgy/ Eucharist	What is liturgy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that liturgy is public, communal worship -know and identify different forms of liturgy: Mass, the sacraments, and Liturgy of the Hours -know that in the liturgy of the Church, God the Father is blessed and adored as the source of all blessings of creation and salvation 	liturgy: the official, ritual, public worship of God as participated in by all members of the Church on Earth, in Purgatory, and in Heaven.	OCH: Prayer, OCH: The Mass; Ch. 10
Liturgy/ Eucharist	Is there special order to the life of the Church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the structure of the liturgical year and how it revolves around the Paschal Mystery (the Passion, Death and Resurrection of Christ) -identify the different liturgical seasons and the color and practices associated with that season 	<p>Paschal Mystery: Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by His Passion, death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension, whereby "dying He destroyed our death, rising He restored our life" (CCC 1067). The paschal mystery is celebrated and made present in the liturgy of the Church, and its saving effects are communicated through the sacraments (CCC 2076) especially the Eucharist, which renews the paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church (CCC 571, CCC 1362-1372).</p>	F&S: The Liturgical Year

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Liturgy/ Eucharist	<p>What is the Mass?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Mass is the re-presentation of the death and Resurrection of Jesus -know that the Mass is primarily a sacrifice; Christ sacrifice to the Father of praise, thanksgiving and sacrificial memorial of Christ and of his Body, the Church -identify that Eucharist means thanksgiving -know that in the Mass we encounter Christ in the assembly of the people, in the Word proclaimed, in the priest presiding, and in the celebration of the Eucharist 	<p>Eucharist: The sacrament of thanksgiving to God which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called the Eucharist is also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The Sunday celebration of the Eucharist is at the heart of the Church's life.</p>	<p>OCH: The Mass</p>
Liturgy/ Eucharist	<p>What is the purpose of Mass?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the four ends of the Mass are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoration – through the Mass, we give God solemn worship, praise and honor. 2. Thanksgiving – through the Mass, we thank God for all He has bestowed. 3. Atonement – through the Mass (the re-presentation of the Sacrifice of Christ upon Calvary), God's justice for the sins of mankind is satisfied. 4. Petition – through the Mass, we present God with our needs and ask for graces. 		<p>Ch. 10; OCH: The Mass</p>

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Liturgy/
Eucharist

What should be our disposition and participation in Mass?

- know that because Jesus is truly present in the consecrated species of bread and wine, we must approach the sacred gifts with the greatest reverence and worship
- know that a Catholic is obliged to attend Holy Mass on all Sundays and holy days of obligation
- know that in order to receive the Holy Eucharist one must be in the state of grace and have fasted one hour before receiving
- know that other signs of reverence include wearing one's nicest clothing
- know that we come to Mass in a spirit of self-giving, offering our prayers, joys, sufferings, and sacrifices to the Father in union with Christ's sacrifice to the Father
- know that true worship includes full and heartfelt participation in the singing, responses, and postures of Mass

Ch. 10; OCH: The Mass,
OCH: The Ten Commandments:
Love of Neighbor

Liturgy/
Eucharist

What are the specific parts of the Mass and their meaning?

- identify the two main parts of the Mass: Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist
- know the Order of the Mass, and the meaning behind each part of Mass
- recognize the difference between Sunday Mass and daily Mass
- recognize that the readings within the Liturgy of the Word are organized into three cycles

Liturgy of the Eucharist: The Liturgy of the Eucharist is the second main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Eucharist we remember and share in Jesus' life, death, and resurrection through the consecration of bread and wine, whereby they become the Body and Blood of Jesus, and their distribution in communion.

Liturgy of the Word: The Liturgy of the Word is the first main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Word God speaks to us through the readings from the Bible.

OCH: The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

How is Christ's sacrifice made present in the Mass?

- know that it is Christ himself, the eternal high priest of the New Covenant, who acting through the ministry of the priests, offers the Eucharistic sacrifice
- know that it is Christ, really present under the species of bread and wine, who is offering the Eucharistic sacrifice
- know that the Eucharist is the memorial of this sacrifice. The Church gathers to remember and to re-present the sacrifice of Christ in which we share through the action of the priest and the power of the Holy Spirit. Through the celebration of the Eucharist, we are joined to Christ's sacrifice and receive its inexhaustible benefits
- know that Jesus, not confined within time or history, the eternal Son of God, made his act of sacrifice in the presence of his Father, who lives in eternity. Jesus' one perfect sacrifice is thus eternally present before the Father, who eternally accepts it. This means that in the Eucharist, Jesus does not sacrifice himself again and again. Rather, by the power of the Holy Spirit his one eternal sacrifice is made present once again, re-presented, so that we may share in it.

OCH: The Mass; Ch. 10

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

How is Christ truly present in the Eucharist?

- know that through the words of consecration the transubstantiation of the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ is brought about
- know that under the consecrated species of bread and wine Christ himself, living and glorious, is present in a true, real, and substantial manner: in his Body and his Blood, with his Soul and his Divinity
- know that because Christ is present in the sacrament of the Eucharist, he is to be honored with the worship of Adoration
- know that only validly ordained priests can preside at the Eucharist and consecrate the bread and the wine so that they become the Body and Blood of the Lord

Transubstantiation: The term used to designate the unique change of the Eucharistic bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. "Transubstantiation" indicates that through the consecration of the bread and the wine there occurs the change of the entire substance of the bread into the substance of the Body of Christ, and of the entire substance of the wine into the blood of Christ- even though the appearances or "species" of bread and wine remain.

Consecration: The dedication of a object, place, or person to divine service by prayer or blessing. The consecration at Mass is that part of the Eucharistic Prayer during which the Lord's words of institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper are recited by the priestly minister, transforming the bread and wine into Christ's body.

OCH: The Mass; Ch. 6, 10

Liturgy/
Eucharist

How does receiving the Eucharist affect our lives?

- know that participation in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass identifies us with Christ's heart, sustains our strength, gives us a desire for eternal life, unites us to the Church in heaven, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the saints
- know that the Eucharist unites us more deeply with Christ, makes us living members of the Body of Christ, renews the graces that we received at Baptism and Confirmation, and fortifies us for the battle against sin

Ch. 10; OCH: The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons

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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage

FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

Why is the Eucharist called the source and summit of our faith?

- know that the Eucharist is the “source and summit of the Christian life” because all other sacraments, ecclesiastical ministries, apostolates flow from the Eucharist and are oriented toward it
- know that in the Eucharist is the whole spiritual good of the Church
- know that the Eucharist is the cause of our communion in the divine life and with the People of God

Ch. 10; OCH: The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 7</u>
Sacraments	What is a sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know sacraments as efficacious signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us -know each sacrament has visible rites by which the sacrament is celebrated that signify and make present the graces proper to each sacrament -know that one must be well disposed to receive the grace of the sacraments for fruit to bear from them -know that the sacraments are ordinarily celebrated by ordained ministers -know that the fruit of a sacramental life is increased charity both personally and for the mission of the Church -know that all sacraments are an encounter with Christ -know that the Holy Spirit works in and through the sacraments 	Efficacious Sign: effective, causing what it signifies	Ch. 2, 6; OCH: Sacraments of Christian Initiation, OCH: Sacraments of Healing, OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion
Sacraments	How are the Sacraments united with each other?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that all sacraments were instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church -identify the Sacraments of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist -know that the Sacraments of Initiation lay the foundations of every Christian life -know that the Sacraments of Initiation bear a certain likeness to the origin, development, and nourishing natural life: the faithful are born anew by Baptism, strengthened in Confirmation, and receive food for eternal life in the Eucharist 		Ch. 2; OCH: Sacraments of Christian Initiation, OCH: Sacraments of Healing, OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments

What is sanctifying grace?

- know that the Sacraments of Initiation effect an increase of divine life and advance toward the perfection of charity
- Identify the Sacraments of Healing; Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick
- know that the Sacraments of Healing bring healing to a child of God who is weakened and even lost by sin and/or subject to suffering, illness, and death
- identify the Sacraments at the Service of Communion: Holy Orders and Matrimony
- know that the Sacraments of Service are directed toward the salvation of others and confer a particular mission in the Church

-know that sanctifying grace is God sharing his divine life and friendship with us, enabling the soul a union with God

Grace: The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to grow in holiness and become more like Him. As sanctifying grace, God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love. As actual grace, God gives us the help to conform our lives to his will. Sacramental grace and special graces are gifts of the Holy Spirit to help us live out our Christian vocation

Ch. 2

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments	What is necessary for a valid sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that valid ordination is required for a sacrament to be valid -know that each sacrament has a visible sign that signifies an inward reality -identify the matter and form of each sacrament -identify the inward reality of each sacrament that connects to the visible sign 	Matter and Form: The rite of each of the seven sacraments, viewed as consisting of the materials used and actions performed, which constitute the matter, and the words pronounced, which constitute the form.	Ch. 6; OCH: Sacraments of Initiation, OCH: Sacraments of Healing, OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion
Sacraments	What is an indelible mark?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders one receives an indelible spiritual mark which is the permanent effect of the sacrament, by which a person is given a new permanent configuration to Christ and a specific standing in the Church; the reception of these sacraments is never repeated 	Indelible: lasting, permanent	Ch. 18; OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion
Sacraments	What is the difference between a sacrament and a sacramental?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the difference between a sacrament and sacramental and give examples for each 	<p>Sacrament: An efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit</p> <p>Sacramentals: Sacred signs which bear a certain resemblance to the sacraments, and by means of which spiritual effects are signified and obtained through the prayers of the Church.</p>	Ch. 2; OCH: Sacraments of Christian initiation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments

How does an adult or a child who is above the age of reason and who is not Catholic go about receiving the sacraments?

-know that a person above the age of reason seeking full communion with the Catholic Church through one or all of the Sacraments of Initiation receives catechesis through the Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults (RCIA)

Catechumenate: The formation of those in preparation for their Christian initiation that aims at bringing their conversion and their faith to maturity within the ecclesial community; a period of Christian development in RCIA.

F&S: Lent; FIA: Ch. 16

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments

What are the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit?

- know that the moral life of Christians is sustained by the gifts of the Holy Spirit. These are permanent dispositions which make man docile in following the promptings of the Holy Spirit.
- identify the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.
- know that the gifts of the Holy Spirit belong in their fullness to Christ. They complete and perfect the virtues of those who receive them. They make the faithful docile in readily obeying divine inspirations.
- know that we first receive the Gifts of the Holy Spirit in Baptism and receive the full outpouring of the Gifts in Confirmation
- know that Matthew's Gospel helps us to know the Fruits of the Holy Spirit, which are the observable behaviors of people who have allowed the grace of the Holy Spirit to be effective in them. The tradition of the Church lists twelve fruits: charity, generosity, joy, gentleness, peace, faithfulness, patience, modesty, kindness, self-control, goodness, chastity

Gifts/Fruits of the Holy Spirit: Fruits: the perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the "first fruits" of eternal glory. Gifts: permanent dispositions that make us docile to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit. There are seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. There are twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit

Ch. 18

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 7</u>
Prayer and Spirituality	What is prayer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that prayer is conversation with God -Recognize that God hears and answers all prayers according to His divine will -know that prayer is a necessary part of the spiritual life -Realize that prayer can be either mental or vocal -know that the Our Father is the prayer that Jesus taught -Learn the traditional Catholic prayers* 		Ch. 4, 8; OCH: The Lord's Prayer; LUP
Prayer and Spirituality	What are the reasons we pray?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Explore at a deeper level each type of prayer: blessing, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise. -know that prayer is a response of love and deepens our relationship with God who loves us perfectly -know the importance of intercessory prayer and the role of the Communion of Saints 	<p>Intercessory prayer: a form of prayer of petition on behalf of others. The prayer of intercession leads us to pray as Christ, our unique Intercessor, prayed.</p> <p>Contemplative prayer: a form of wordless prayer in which mind and heart focus on God's greatness in affective, loving adoration; to look on Jesus and the mysteries of his life with faith and love</p>	Ch. 12, 13; OCH: Life Everlasting, OCH: Prayer

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Prayer and Spirituality

What are the types of prayer?

-Discover the various postures of prayer -Explore the importance of the Rosary and its Scriptural roots -Learn the various prayer devotions and their importance -Introduce various inspired forms of spirituality in prayer as given to us by the saints -Introduce various inspired forms of spirituality in prayer as given to us by the saints

Novena: Nine days of public or private prayer for some special occasion or intention. Its origin goes back to the nine days Mary and the disciples spent together in prayer between Ascension and Pentecost.
 Chaplet: a string of prayers, counted through beads, centered on a common theme (traditionally fewer prayers than the rosary)
 Divine Mercy Devotion: From the diary of a young Polish nun, a special devotion began spreading throughout the world in the 1930s. The message is nothing new, but is a reminder of what the Church has always taught through scripture and tradition: that God is merciful and forgiving and that we, too, must show mercy and forgiveness. But in the Divine Mercy devotion, the message takes on a powerful new focus, calling people to a deeper knowing that God's love is unlimited and available to everyone – especially the greatest sinners. The message and devotion to Jesus as The Divine Mercy is based on the writings of Saint Faustina Kowalska, who wrote a diary of about 600 pages recording the revelations she received about God's mercy.
 Litany: a litany is a repetitive prayer form, usually characterized by the announcement of varying invocations (e.g. lists of divine titles, names of saints) or supplications by a leader, each of which is followed by a fixed congregational response.
 Mysteries of the Rosary: a prayer in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which repeats the privileged Marian prayer Hail Mary, in "decades" of ten prayers, each preceded by the Our Father and concluded by the Glory Be, accompanied by meditation on the mysteries of Christ's life.

OCH: Prayer;
 LUP: FIA: Ch. 12

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Prayer and Spirituality

What is the prayer of the Church?

- know that the Mass is the most perfect form of Liturgy because it unites us with the perfect worship and offering of Jesus
- Explore and pray the Liturgy of the Hours
- Discover the importance of Sacred Scripture in one's prayer life
- Experience Lectio Divina
- Appreciate the gift of Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament as a means of developing a deep love for Jesus in the Holy Eucharist

Stations of the Cross: The Stations of the Cross are a 14-step devotion that commemorates Jesus Christ's last day, beginning with His condemnation. The stations are commonly used as a mini pilgrimage as the individual moves from station to station. At each station, the individual recalls and meditates on a specific event from Christ's Passion and Crucifixion, with specific prayers recited at each station.

Lectio Divina: The Latin phrase "lectio divina" may be translated as "divine reading." Lectio divina is a traditional practice of scriptural reading, meditation and prayer intended to promote communion with God and to increase the knowledge of God's Word. The method of lectio divina follows four steps: lectio (reading), meditatio (meditation), contemplatio (contemplation), and oratio (prayer).

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament: Exposition is a manner of honoring the Blessed Sacrament, by exposing It, with proper solemnity, to the view of the faithful in order that they may pay their devotions before It. The priest places the Blessed Sacrament in a monstrance. At this time, a hymn of praise (such as O Salutaris Hostia) is sung as the priest incenses the Blessed Sacrament.

Benediction: At the end of the period of adoration, the priest again incenses the Blessed Sacrament as a hymn of praise is sung (such as Tantum Ergo), and then blesses the congregation with the Blessed Sacrament, making the sign of the cross. After the blessing, the priest reposes the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle.

OCH: The Mass,
OCH: Prayer; Ch. 10:
FIA: Ch. 14

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 7</u>
Christian Life	What is the universal call to holiness?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the dignity of the human person -know the responsibility to live out our baptismal promises -Explore examples of holiness in the lives of the saints -Realize that we are all called to be saints -know the importance of living a life of virtue -Learn the Theological and Cardinal Virtues -know the importance of the gift of sanctifying grace given to us by Christ through the Sacraments 	<p>Virtue: A habitual and firm disposition to do good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God.</p> <p>Theological Virtues: Gifts infused by God into the souls of the faithful to make them capable of acting as his children and of meriting eternal life. The theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity.</p> <p>Cardinal Virtues: Four pivotal human virtues derived from the latin carbo, "pivot": prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. The human virtues are stable dispositions of the intellect and will that govern our acts, order our passions, and guide our conduct in accordance with reason and faith.</p> <p>Sanctifying Grace: God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love.</p>	<p>Ch. 3, 6, 7, 20; OCH: The Ten Commandments: Love of Neighbor; Ch. 2, 5, 7, 9, 15, 17</p>
Christian Life	What does it mean to have a lived Christian faith?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the need to participate in the life of the Church through worship and the sacraments -Recognize the importance of participation in community service and missionary outreach endeavors -Participate in various cultural and seasonal events of the Church -Appreciate the diversity of various cultural traditions of faith -know that by baptism, we are all called to evangelization 		<p>Ch. 2, 15; FIA: Ch. 11, 13; F&S: Advent</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Life

What is discipleship?

- foster a personal relationship with Jesus
- know that to follow Jesus we must follow His example of love and service
- know that as disciples, we, too, must carry our crosses, but we are assured that He carries them with us
- know that there is value in suffering, especially when united with the cross of Jesus

Disciple: a student or someone learning from a master
 Kenosis: the surrendering of specific divine attributes by Jesus in the Incarnation

Ch. 9, 11, 17

Christian Life

What is evangelization?

- know the importance of both word and actions in proclaiming the Gospel to others
- know what it means to be Christ to others and recognize His presence in each person
- realize that we are all called to present the Truths of our Faith with love
- know that catechesis is a formal sharing of the Faith
- realize that we must be prepared to defend the Truths of our Faith

Apologetics: using reasoned argumentation to defend or explain the faith
 Kerygma: the public proclamation of Jesus Christ's salvific work
 Catechesis: instruction given to initiate someone into the Catholic faith, and specifically to prepare them for the Sacraments of Initiation
 Catechist: someone who instructs others into the initiation of the Catholic faith
 Catechetics: the theological discipline dedicated to the study of the formation and initiation of individuals into the Catholic faith
 Catechism: official document of the Catholic Church intended to instruct the faithful by transmitting the teachings of the Catholic Church
 Missionary: someone who works for the transmission of the faith by evangelizing and making disciples, usually by traveling to, and working in, a foreign land
 Evangelization: a preaching of the Gospel message focused on the good news of Christ's death and resurrection

Ch. 19;
 OCH: The Church's Mission; FIA Ch. 4, 5, 16, 18

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Life

What is stewardship?

- know that God placed man above all creation to be caretakers
- know that our time, talent, treasure, and all that we have is a gift from God and is meant to be shared with God, the Church, and others
- Learn the principles of Catholic Social Teaching
- Learn and practice Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy

Corporal Works of Mercy - seven works of mercy that tend to the physical well being of our brothers and sisters in the Church and for those individuals outside of Her:

- (1) Feed the Hungry
- (2) Give Drink to the Thirsty
- (3) Shelter to the Homeless
- (4) Visit the Sick
- (5) Visit the Imprisoned
- (6) Bury the Dead
- (7) Give Alms to the Poor

Spiritual Works of Mercy - seven works of mercy that tend to the spiritual well being of the person providing the mercy and for the one receiving it:

- (1) Counsel the Doubtful
- (2) Correct the Ignorant
- (3) Admonish the Sinner
- (4) Comfort the Sorrowful
- (5) Forgive Injuries
- (6) Bear Wrongs Patiently
- (7) Pray for the Living and the Dead

Common Good - that good that incorporates all the individual goods into the good of the whole society

Koinonia - communion of the faithful, gathered in fellowship and mutual intention

Christian Service - to humbly serve others in all things, in emulation of Christ, who washed the feet of the Apostles, and who came, not to do His own will, but to do the will of the Father

Ch. 11;
 OCH: Social Justice;
 FIA: Ch. 6

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 7</u>
Morality	Why is it important to have a well-formed conscience?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that because of Original Sin, man could no longer choose the good and avoid evil without help -know that God did not abandon man, but by establishing His covenant, He provided a means for our salvation -Identify mortal and venial sins 	<p>Conscience: The ability to know and judge what is right or wrong</p> <p>Concupiscence: The tendency to sin due to the effects of original sin.</p> <p>Original sin: the guilt incurred by Adam and Eve as a result of the Fall, and subsequently transmitted to each human afterward</p> <p>Actual sin: The participation in disordered behavior with free will and sufficient knowledge</p> <p>Venial Sin: Sin which does not destroy, but rather diminishes the divine life in the soul. It is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent.</p> <p>Mortal Sin: A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner sanctifying grace, constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will.</p> <p>Seven Capital or Deadly Sins: the sins that lead to all other sins. They include pride, avarice, lust, envy, gluttony, anger, and sloth</p>	Ch. 3, 5, 7, 15; OCH: Conscience

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<p>Morality</p>	<p>What resources does God provide through natural law and the teachings of the Church to help properly form our conscience?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that God established His Law for our freedom and happiness. -know that God gave us a conscience to judge whether something is good or evil. -Recognize that we have free will and intelligence. -know that the Pope and the Magisterium of the Church are infallible when defining a teaching on faith or morals. -know that the moral virtues help overcome vices that can lead to sin. -Learn the Precepts of the Church. -know that we are strengthened by the gift of grace. -know that natural law is the basic moral law that God has placed in human nature and that we discover through reason. 	<p>Natural Law: (Ex. instinctively distinguishing right from wrong) The natural law expresses the original moral sense which enables man to discern by reason the good and evil, the truth and the lie; a body of moral principals that can be discovered through nature and do not require divine revelation to know (CCC1954)</p> <p>Moral Law: A rule of conduct established by competent authority for the common good. In biblical terms, the moral law is the fatherly instruction of God, setting forth the ways which lead to happiness and proscribing those which lead to evil. The divine or eternal law can be either natural or revealed positive. Natural moral law is inscribed in the heart, and known by human reason. Revealed law is found in the ancient law (Old Testament), notably the ten commandments, and in the new law (Law of the Gospel), the teaching of Christ, notably the Sermon on the Mount, which perfects the ancient law.</p> <p>Precepts of the Church: Positive laws (sometimes called commandments) made by Church authorities to guarantee for the faithful the indispensable minimum in prayer and moral effort, for the sake of their growth in love of God and neighbor (CCC 2041).</p>	<p>Ch. 3, 5, 11, 13, 15; OCH: Conscience</p>
<p>Morality</p>	<p>How did Jesus fulfill God's Law?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recall that because of the sin of Adam and Eve, the friendship with God was broken -God, in His compassion, established His covenant and promised a Savior -know that Jesus is the Savior that was promised in the Old Covenant -know that Jesus established a New and Everlasting Covenant at the Last Supper and Crucifixion 		<p>Ch. 5, 10, 15</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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Morality	How do the Two Great Commandments summarize God's Law?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recall that God gave His Law to Moses on Mt. Sinai -know and explain the meaning of each of the Ten Commandments -know that the Decalogue must be interpreted in light of this twofold yet single commandment of love -know that the first three commandments fulfill the great commandment to love God, and the last seven fulfill love of neighbor 	Decalogue: The Ten Commandments	Ch. 7; OCH: The Ten Commandments: Love of God; Love of Neighbor
Morality	Why is it important to live the Beatitudes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Beatitudes are at the heart of the teaching of Jesus -know that living the Beatitudes is contrary to what the world believes, but Jesus promises eternal happiness to those who follow them -identify the Scripture passages connected with the Beatitudes -become familiar with saints who give example of the Beatitudes 	<p>Beatitudes: The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness.</p> <p>Beatitude: Happiness or blessedness, especially the eternal happiness of heaven.</p>	Ch. 8; OCH: The Beatitudes
Morality	What is the role of the Church and of every Christian in shaping society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Church and each of her members has a responsibility to help influence and shape society so that it is in conformity with Christian morality rather than conforming to the morality of the culture -know that we are obligated to follow civil authority unless it contradicts God's Law -know that we are obligated to respect and protect all human life from conception to natural death 		Ch. 7; OCH: The Beatitudes, OCH: Social Justice: FIA: Ch. 13

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Morality

What is the teaching of the Church on human sexuality?

-know that social justice demands that conditions within a society must allow for the needs and well-being of its members to be recognized

- know the virtue of chastity and what it means to live a chaste life
- know that every person is called to lead a chaste life, each according to his particular state of life.
- Introduce the teaching of the Theology of the Body
- Recognize that Christian marriage between a man and a woman and the structure of the family are essential components of a society
- know that a husband and wife form a new community - a family which is the Domestic Church
- know that the Christian home is the place where children receive the first proclamation of the faith. For this reason the family home is rightly called the "Domestic Church," a community of grace and prayer, a school of human virtues and of Christian charity.
- Realize that marriage is ordered to the unity of the spouses and the creation of new life
- By creating the human being man and woman, God gives personal dignity equally to the one and the other. Each person, man and woman, should acknowledge and accept that God created them male or female intentionally for all eternity.

Chastity: The moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, provides for the proper living of one's sexuality in the context of his or her vocation. It is also a Fruit of the Holy Spirit
 Theology of the Body: The collection of audiences given by Pope St. John Paul II on the vision of the human person.
 Domestic Church: the family as a community of believers

Ch. 6, 7, 9, 11, 19;
 OCH: The Ten Commandments: Love of Neighbor

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 7</u>
Vocations	What is the Catholic knowing of the word "vocation?"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that vocation is a call from God to a distinctive state of life, in which the person can reach holiness. - see that everyone has a vocation in life. - know the distinction between universal vocation, primary vocation, and secondary vocation. - name the primary vocations in the Church: priesthood, religious life, marriage - know that responding to a vocation is a gift of self. 	<p>Universal Vocation: the call to holiness</p> <p>Primary Vocation: the priesthood, religious life, and marriage</p> <p>Secondary Vocation: the state or work of one's life</p> <p>Priesthood: The ministerial priesthood received in the Sacrament of Holy Orders differs in essence from this common priesthood of all the faithful. It has as its purpose to serve the priesthood of all the faithful by building up and guiding the Church in the name of Christ, who is Head of the Body.</p> <p>Religious Life: A permanent state of life recognized by the Church, entered freely in response to the call of Christ to perfection, and characterized by the profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience.</p> <p>Marriage: A covenant or partnership of life between a man and woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and to the procreation and upbringing of children.</p>	<p>Ch. 6, 15; OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion: FIA: Ch. 15, 16, 17</p>
Vocations	How does discernment play a role in each person's life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that discernment means making a decision with God in mind. - know that discernment is the process of coming to the realization of what God's will is for us. - know that we are to discern different kinds of choices in our lives - big and small decisions. - know that discernment involves listening to the promptings of the Holy Spirit. 	<p>Discernment: To prayerfully ask questions about life, then listen for God's answers</p>	<p>Ch. 6, 20</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Vocations

How does living one's vocation fulfill one's baptismal call?

- know that discernment involves seeking the counsel of friends, family members, and other trusted individuals.
- know that discernment involves quietly listening to God in prayer.
- know that in the end it is your job to act upon what you have found to be God's will.
- know that it is important to have knowledge of the gifts and abilities that God has given you because these gifts help to dispose you to a particular vocation.

- know how Christ's love for the Church is an example of the love that should be lived out in one's vocation.
- know that both living out one's baptismal call and one's vocation require sacrifice.
- know that by our baptism, we are all called to live out the universal call to holiness.
- know that by our baptism, we share in the Triple Office of Jesus - priest, prophet, and king.
- know that by living out our vocation, we are giving to others and the Church.
- know that just as living out one's baptismal call leads to joy, living one's vocation also leads to joy.

Universal Call to Holiness: The calling of every baptized to live a holy life doing God's will.

Ch. 2, 6;
OCH: The Church's Mission; FIA: Ch. 6, 14

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Vocations	What are the signs of a vocation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that joy in giving up what it takes to live a particular vocation is a sign of having a vocation. - know that there is an inner awareness of a drawing to a particular vocation - know that God gives the capacity to respond to one's vocation. 		Ch. 6, 20
Vocations	What is the priesthood?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distinguish the difference between the common and the ministerial priesthood. - know that a priest is one that offers sacrifice. - know that the ministerial priesthood is at the service of the Church to be at the service of Divine worship. - know the process of discerning a vocation to the priesthood. - identify the promises priests make to obedience, celibacy, and prayer 	Celibacy: The state or condition of those who have chosen to remain unmarried for the sake of the kingdom of heaven in order to give themselves entirely to God and to the service of his people. In the Latin Church, celibacy is obligatory for priests and bishops.	Ch. 6; OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Vocations	What is religious life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know what are the Evangelical Counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience. - Introduce the different forms of religious life - private dedication, hermit life, order of virgins, secular institutes, active religious institutes, societies of apostolic life, cloistered religious orders. - know the process of discerning a vocation to the religious life. 	<p>Evangelical Councils: In general, the teachings of the New Law proposed by Jesus to his disciples which lead to the perfection of Christian life. In the New Law, the precepts are intended to remove whatever is incompatible with charity; the evangelical counsels are to remove whatever might hinder the development of charity, even if not contrary to it. Advisory directives that enable a person to imitate Jesus Christ; traditionally they include active love of enemies, poverty, chastity, and obedience. The counsels are practiced both privately and in community forms of religious life. All religious communities (except Benedictines) take vows based on the counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience; Benedictines take vows of obedience, stability, and conversion.</p>	Ch. 2, 6, 9, 11, 15, 19; OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion
Vocations	What are the major religious orders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know the difference between contemplative and apostolic - Identify the differences between the different major religious orders (founder, habit, charism, historical context, role in the Church, etc.) - Carmelite, Franciscan, Dominican, Benedictine, Cistercian, Missionaries of Charity, etc. 	<p>Contemplative: religious communities that serve God through meditation, prayer and solitude Apostolic: a religious community that is active in the world, serving others in a variety of activities</p>	Ch. 2, 9, 19, 20
Vocations	What is Christian marriage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know how in marriage the husband and wife become one flesh. - know that marriage is a lifelong commitment between one man and one woman. - know that marriage is a covenant between spouses - know that marriage is in view of the gift of life. 		Ch. 6; OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Vocations

Who are some of the saints that have modeled each of the vocations?

- Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the priesthood such as: St. John Marie Vianney, St. Francis de Sales, St. John of the Cross, etc.
- Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the religious life such as: St. Benedict, St. Dominic, St. Teresa of Avila, St. Thérèse of Lisieux, Mother Teresa, etc.
- Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the marriage such as: St. Louis and Zelle Martin, etc.

Ch. 3, 9, 17, 19

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 8
Christian Anthropology	Why was the world created?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the the world was created to be known by man. -know how each level of Creation shares in the attributes of God: inanimate, vegetative, animals, humans, angels. -distinguish between the material world and the spiritual world. -know that man is part of the material world because he has a human body and the spiritual world because of his immortal soul. -know that human persons, like the angels have free will and intelligence, but are created differently than the angels. -know that angels are pure spirits of higher intelligence and not restricted by matter (a human body). -know that people cannot and do not become angels when they die. 	<p>Creation: The act by which the eternal God gave a beginning to all that exists outside of Himself. The doctrine of creation Ex Nihilo, is the belief that God created reality, including the universe and the world, out of nothing.</p> <p>Angel: An individually persisting substance of a purely rational nature, meaning, a nature that is entirely intellectual/spiritual/immaterial and without a physical body of any kind. A personal and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan</p> <p>Immortal Soul: The invisible or spiritual part of man which gives life to the human body. The animating principle which is incorruptible</p> <p>Immaterial- That being which exists that has a spiritual/intellectual nature.</p> <p>Matter: That being which exists that has a physical nature</p> <p>Free Will: The freedom to choose through reason, and to will the particular good which is given and intended by God.</p> <p>Spirit: a substance of an intellectual/immaterial nature. A spirit is always a person of some kind.</p> <p>Human Person: An individually persisting substance of a hylomorphic nature (a union of material and immaterial), meaning, a nature that is a physical body in union with a rational soul. The human individual, made in the image of God; not some thing but some one, is capable of knowledge and free will, which allows them to enter into communion with angelic persons, other human persons, and with God.</p>	<p>OCH: The Trinity, OCH: Faith and Salvation; OCH: The Church; Ch. 15</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Anthropology

What does it mean to be a human person?

- know that the human person is made body and soul in which have an affinity for each other.
- know that the human body is animated by the soul.
- know what it means that the human person is made in the image and likeness of God.
- know that the the human person has a nature that reflects the body and soul.
- know that each human person, from the moment of conception, has dignity because he/she is loved and willed by God, and created by God in His image and likeness.
- know that each human person is sacred in all stages of life and is worthy of love and respect.

Dignity: worthy of respect
 Sanctity: holiness
 Nature: Those qualities that are innate to a particular being, or what something intrinsically is
 Conception: The union of an egg and a sperm resulting in the formation of a new life; the beginning of life.

Get Connected:
 Ch. 19; Ch. 19;
 OCH: Revelation,
 OCH: Faith and Salvation;
 OCH: The Trinity;
 OCH: The Ten Commandments:
 Love of Neighbor;
 Ch. 20

Christian Anthropology

For what purpose was the human person created?

- identify that the human person was created to be known by God and to know and love God in return.
- identify that man was created to know and love other human persons.

Ch. 3, 11, 19;
 FIA: Ch. 7, 9, 20;
 OCH: The Ten Commandments:
 Love of Neighbor

Christian Anthropology

Is the human person a rational being?

- know that the human person has an intellect as a power of the soul that allows them to know God and the world.
- know that the intellect allows the human person to think abstractly about the immaterial world.

OCH: Faith and Salvation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Anthropology

Is the human person free?

-know that the human person has a will as a power of the soul.
-know that the will is given to the human person to choose the good in line with our nature.

OCH: Faith and Salvation,
OCH: Sin and Mercy;
Ch. 15

Christian Anthropology

Is the human person made for happiness?

-know that true happiness is the unity of the human person with God in the beatific vision.
-know that God has placed in our hearts an infinite desire for happiness that can only be satisfied by God Himself.

Beatific Vision: The contemplation of God in heavenly glory by the Saints in Heaven; a gift of God a vision of God or the entering into God's rest by those whom he makes partakers of the divine nature.

OCH: Life Everlasting

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 8
Creed / Beliefs	Does God exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that we can use reason to determine the existence of God. -identify the five proofs of existence according to St. Thomas Aquinas -know that we can know God through creation 	<p>Proofs of the Existence of God: The five arguments for the existence of God that St. Thomas Aquinas lays out in the Summa Theologica I.Q 2.A 3. These include motion, cause and effect, existence, progression, and design.</p>	OCH: Revelation; History and Mystery; Ch. 9
Creed / Beliefs	What does it mean to believe in God?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that believing in God is the human person submitting his intellect and will to God. - know that faith requires a free acceptance in what God has revealed. - know that an atheist is one who does not believe in God. - know that an agnostic is one who does not know whether God exists. 	<p>Atheist: one who does not believe in God Agnostic: one who does not know whether God exists</p>	OCH: Faith and Salvation; Ch. 9
Creed / Beliefs	What is faith?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that faith is reasonable. -know that faith is a gift. -know that faith is a theological virtue that is given as a grace. -know that faith does not contradict science. -know that faith is a human act. 	<p>Theological Virtue: Gifts infused by God into the souls of the faithful to make them capable of acting as his children and of meriting eternal life. The theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity. Grace: The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to respond to our vocation to become his adopted children. Human Act: An action proper to mankind that involves the exercise of the intellect and the will.</p>	OCH: Faith and Salvation; Ch. 9

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

What is Divine Revelation?

- know that Revelation is God making himself known.
- know that God revealed Himself out of love for man.
- know that Jesus Christ is the fullness of Divine Revelation.
- know that Revelation is handed on in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition.
- know that Revelation ended with the death of St. John the Apostle, even though a deepening understanding of revealed truth continues through the ages
- recognize that Revelation is safeguarded by the Magisterium of the Church.

Sacred Scripture: The sacred writings of the Old and New Testament that are believed to be inspired by the Holy Spirit and written by human hands.
 Sacred Tradition: Beliefs held by the Catholic Church not always found in Sacred Scripture but handed down by customs, practices, and oral teaching.
 Magisterium: The teaching authority of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God in both Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. The magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity on matters of faith and morals.

OCH: Revelation;
 History and Mystery;
 Ch. 1, 3

Creed / Beliefs

What was God's plan for Creation?

- know that God alone created the world freely, directly, and without any help
- know that from the beginning of time both corporeal (earthly) and incorporeal/spiritual (angelic) beings and the human person, who shares both orders, were created by God out of nothing.
- know that there are different choirs of angels, and that each angel is distinct and uniquely its own created species.
- know that angels have an intellect and a will.
- distinguish between those angels who chose to follow God and those called fallen angels who rejected God, chiefly Satan.
- know that the free choice of the angels was definitive - good angels went to Heaven and the fallen angels to Hell for all eternity.

Out of nothing: requiring no pre-existent thing or any help
 Choirs of Angels:
 Good Angels: A spiritual, personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan.
 Fallen Angels: the angelic spirits who freely chose rejection of God and His reign.
 Satan: A fallen angel; the devil; the Evil One.
 Heaven: Eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; the state of supreme and definitive happiness; the goal of the deepest longings of the human person.
 Hell: The state of definitive self-exclusion from communion with God and the blessed, reserved for those who refuse by their own free choice to believe and be converted from sin, even to the end of their lives.
 Eternity: Without beginning, end, or succession.

OCH: The Trinity;
 OCH: The Church;
 F&S: Mary; Ch. 20

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

- know that angels interact with the corporal world as messengers and protectors
- know that everything that exists depends on God and continues in being only because God wills it to be
- know that God created the world, not out of product of necessity, but only out of love
- know that order and design exists in all creation, pointing to the existence of an intelligent Creator
- know that creation has its own goodness and perfection even though it is not yet at its final perfection
- know that man was created in the image of God to know and love his Creator and is set apart from the rest of Creation
- know that God intended man to use his reason and freedom to have dominion over the Creation around him.
- know that man might make use of Creation to glorify God
- know that God, who is a communion of persons, created male and female to image His nature.
- know that our first parents were human persons created without sin, but chose to disobey God which led to the Fall and Original Sin.
- know that Adam and Eve, our first parents, were driven from the Garden of Eden because of their disobedience.
- know that, as the result of original sin, human nature is weakened in its intellect and will; subject to ignorance, suffering, death, and inclined to sin, and lost sanctifying grace

Communion: The most sacred expression for any one of different forms of togetherness.

Communion of persons:Unity of persons as the Trinity is three persons in one God.

Fall: Biblical revelation about the reality of sin in human history.It is freely committed by the first human beings. It describes sin as a "fall" from God's friendship and grace, which they had received from God not only for themselves but for the whole human race.

Original Sin: The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will.

Sin: An offense against God as well as a fault against reason, truth, and right conscience. Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God.

Sanctifying Grace: God's sharing of his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love.

Concupiscence: The tendency to sin due to the effects of original sin.

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

What was God's plan for the salvation of an unfaithful people?

- know that even after Adam and Eve's fall from grace, out of love God gave them the hope of salvation by promising redemption.
- know that God led His people back to relationship with himself through Salvation History.
- know that God, out of love for the whole human race, and making preparation for salvation, chose for himself a people to whom he would entrust his promises.
- know that God selected Abraham to be the father of the Israelites, his chosen people.
- know that Abraham had a son whom he called Isaac, and Isaac had Jacob who had twelve sons. The twelve tribes of Israel were named after Jacob's sons.
- know that God chose Moses to lead the Israelites out of their captivity in Egypt into the promised land.
- know that God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses and established a covenant with the people.
- know that God spoke to his people throughout the centuries through his prophets
- know that the prophets continued to remind the people of their Covenant with God, of his commandments, and brought them the message of salvation in a Messiah who was yet to come.
- know that God sent Christ, the Messiah, to established a New Covenant

Hope: The theological virtue by which we desire and expect from God both eternal life and the grace we need to attain it.

Salvation: The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone.

Redemption: The price Christ paid by his own sacrificial death on the cross to set us free from the slavery of sin.

Salvation History: the events of human history that have are particularly connected to the salvation of mankind.

Israelites: The descendants of the sons of Jacob.

Chosen People: The Israelites or Jewish people of the Old Testament that were set apart to be in covenant with God.

Tribes of Israel: One of the 12 social and political groups of the Jews in the Old Testament. The Tribes of Israel follow the lineage of one of the sons of Jacob.

Captivity in Egypt: The more than 400 year period during the time of Moses in which the Jewish people were oppressed into slavery by Egyptians in Egypt.

Promised Land: The land of Canaan that was promised to Abraham and his descendants.

Ten Commandments: The rules of life delivered by God to Moses on Mount Sinai which are still the foundation of Christian morality today.

Covenant: A solemn agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees.

Prophets: One sent by God to form the people of the Old Covenant in the hope of salvation.

Messiah: A Hebrew word meaning "anointed". When related to Jesus Christ, "Christ" is a title which comes from the Greek translation of the Hebrew Messiah.

New Covenant: The new "dispensation," order or Covenant, established by God in Jesus Christ, to succeed and perfect the Old Covenant. The New Law or Law of the Gospel is the perfection here on earth of the divine law, natural and revealed; this law of the New Covenant is called a law of love, grace, and freedom.

OCH: Revelation,
 OCH: Faith and
 Salvation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed /
Beliefs

Who is God?

- know that God is supreme being who is his own existence and is infinitely perfect
- know that God was not created, but always existed
- know that God is being and does not have being
- know that God's essence is his existence
- know that God is all-powerful, all-knowing, all-loving, and ever present
- know that God is eternal and transcends time and space
- identify that God is one according to the laws of logic
- know that God is triune, an eternal and perfect communion of persons
- know that the mystery of the Holy Trinity is the central mystery of our faith
- know that though God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit is sent forth, God the Father is eternally present with them (circumcession)
- know that God's nature is divine
- know that God is love, supremely one, good, and true - there is nothing carried out that is not surrounded by God's benevolence

Holy Trinity: The mystery of one God in three Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
 Circumcession: the doctrine describing how all three persons in the Holy Trinity are contained in each other.

Ch. 5;
 OCH: Revelation,
 OCH: The Trinity

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

Who is God the Father?

- know that God the Father is the origin and transcendent authority
- know that we revere God as Father because he is Creator, cares lovingly for his creation, and we are taught by Jesus to regard God as Father
- know that God the Father is an eternal source of life; he eternally begets.

Original Sin: The sin by which the first human beings disobeyed the commandment of God, choosing to follow their own will rather than God's will.

Ch. 5; OCH: The Trinity

Creed / Beliefs

Who is Jesus Christ?

- know that God the Son is equal but submissive to God the Father
- know that Jesus is the only-begotten, eternal Son of God
- know that Jesus the Son, the Second Person of the Trinity, is eternally begotten of God the Father, and yet, made incarnate in the Blessed Virgin Mary by the power of the Holy Spirit
- know that Jesus is eternally proceeding from the God the Father
- know that he is obedient to God the Father
- know that Jesus is consubstantial with the God the Father
- know that Jesus is the Eternal Word made flesh
- know that Jesus became one of us, but did not cease to be God
- know that the hypostatic union explains that Jesus Christ is both truly God and truly human
- know that Jesus was sent forth in the Incarnation to effect the hearts and minds of God's people
- know that Jesus Christ was sent forth from God the Father to suffer and to die to redeem from sin

Begotten: not made, of the same substance as the Father
 Consubstantial: having the same substance, or in all essentials the same
 Incarnation: the reality that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, assumed the human nature and became man in order to bring about salvation in our human nature.
 Jesus is both true God and true man.
 Hypostatic Union: The two natures of Jesus: divine and human
 Paschal Mystery: Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by his Passion, Death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension.

Ch. 5, 6;
 OCH: The Trinity,
 OCH: Faith and Salvation

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

Who is the Holy Spirit?

- know that God the Holy Spirit is equal but submissive to God the Father
- know that the Holy Spirit proceeds through spiration from the Father and the Son
- know that the Holy Spirit is consubstantial with the Father and Son and is inseparable from them
- know that the Holy Spirit comes into our hearts so that we as children of God might know our Father in heaven
- to know that the Holy Spirit is counselor, guide, and advocate
- know that the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles on Pentecost
- know that the Holy Spirit continues to guide, protect, and animate the Church

Spiration: the act of the Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son

OCH: The Trinity;
 History and Mystery;
 Ch. 4, 5

Creed / Beliefs

Who is Mary, Mother of God?

- identify Mary as the Mother of God since she is the mother of the eternal Son of God made man, who is God himself
- know that God willed that Jesus Christ have a true human mother, but only God himself as the Father
- identify Mary as ever virgin
- know the dogma of the Immaculate Conception
- know that Mary was not a merely passive instrument of God, but that the Incarnation took place through her free faith and obedience
- know that Mary was given to us by Christ as our own mother
- know that Mary is our chief intercessor

Immaculate Conception: the most Blessed Virgin Mary was, from the moment of her conception, by a singular grace and privilege of almighty God and by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human race, preserved immune from all stain of original sin

Mediatix: The title given to Mary, to mother of God in virtue of her cooperation in the saving mission of Christ.

Assumption: The dogma which recognizes the Blessed Virgin Mary's singular participation in her Son's Resurrection by which she was taken up body and soul into heavenly glory, when the course of her earthly life was finished

OCH: Faith and Salvation,
 OCH: Life Everlasting;
 F&S: The Liturgical Year,
 F&S: Mary; Ch. 17

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed /
Beliefs

What is sin?

- know that all grace comes from Jesus and because Jesus was conceived and born of the Virgin Mary, she is often called the mediatrix, or channel, of all grace
- know that when the course of her earthly life was finished, Mary was taken up, body and soul, into heavenly glory

- realize that sin is a failure to genuinely love God and love neighbor
- know that sin is an offense against God and spiritually harms the sinner and others
- recognize that sin can be a thought, word, desire, omission, or deed
- know that sin is an offense against reason, truth, and right conscience
- know that original sin deprived us of original holiness and justice- sanctifying grace
- know that, as the result of original sin, human nature is weakened in its intellect and will; subject to ignorance, suffering, death, and inclined to sin, and the lost sanctifying grace
- realize that actual sins are personal sins committed
- know that actual sins are either mortal or venial
- know the difference between a plenary and partial indulgence.
- know that conditions prescribed by the Church apply in order to receive indulgences

Venial Sin: Sin which does not destroy, but rather diminishes the divine life in the soul. It is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent.

Mortal Sin: A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner sanctifying grace, constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will.

Sanctifying Grace: The grace which heals our human nature wounded by sin by giving us a share in the divine life of the Trinity.

Indulgence: The remission before God of the temporal punishment due to a sin which has already been forgiven. An indulgence is partial if it removes part of the temporal punishment due to sin, or plenary if it removes all punishment.

OCH: Sin and Mercy;
OCH: Faith and
Salvation; Ch. 11, 13

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

What happens after death?

- know that Christ’s resurrection causes us to share in eternal life.
- know that Jesus took on human flesh to redeem mankind and that God does not regard human flesh as something inferior; God redeems man entirely: body and soul.
- know that in death the body and soul are separated; the body decays, while the soul goes to meet God and waits to be reunited with its risen body on the Last Day.
- know that the human person receives his eternal reward in his immortal soul from the moment of death in a particular judgment by Christ.
- know that those who die in grace and friendship, but are imperfectly purified, although they are assured of their eternal salvation, undergo a purification after death called purgatory, as to achieve the holiness necessary to enter the joy of God.
- know that heaven is eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; the state of supreme and definitive happiness, the goal of the deepest longing of the human heart.
- know that Last Judgment occurs on the Last Day, at the end of the world.

- Eternal life: The communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed; life in Heaven.
- Resurrection: The bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day after his death on the cross and burial in the tomb.
- Last Day: The day of Christ’s Second Coming in His glory.
- Particular judgment: The eternal retribution received by each soul at the moment of death in accordance with that person’s faith and works
- Final Judgment: The general judgement at Christ’s second coming marks the completion of salvation history, when God’s plan will be revealed. The world as we know it will end, and the eternal destiny of every person will be known.
- Purgatory: A state of final purification after death and before entrance into heaven for those who died in God’s friendship, but were only imperfectly purified; a final cleansing of human imperfection before one is able to enter the joy of heaven.

OCH: Life Everlasting; Ch. 2, 11

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Creed / Beliefs

Who is the Church?

- know that the marks of the Church are one, holy, catholic, and apostolic.
- know that Church can be an assembly gathered to worship, the local ecclesial community, and the body of Christ, as well as referring to the building structure.
- know the Church's mission to preach the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

One: the Church is singular in identity and intention, and each of Her members is united as the one and undivided Body of Christ
 Holy: the Church is set apart by God and sanctified for the purpose of cooperating with Him for the salvation of souls
 Catholic: the Church is universal, in that, it reaches to all places in the created order, inside and outside of time
 Apostolic: the Church is founded upon the Magisterial authority of the Apostles, to teach what Christ taught and to instruct the Church in all matters pertaining to faith and morals, passing down this authority to each of the subsequent bishops by unbroken succession

Ch. 3, 4;
 OCH: The Church;
 FIA: Ch. 2, 3

Creed / Beliefs

What is the Communion of Saints?

- realize that the Communion of Saints is the Mystical Body of Christ, referring to the Church's members both living and deceased
- know that the baptized faithful on earth who are in the state of grace, the souls in purgatory, and the saints and angels in heaven are in communion with each other, united together with Christ
- know that we honor the saints in heaven as the Church Triumphant, and we can pray to ask for their intercession. Patron saints are models of holiness for us and are entrusted with the petitions of those under their patronage.
- know that the souls in purgatory are the Church Suffering who are being purified. We can assist them with our prayers, fasting, and good works
- know that the baptized faithful on earth are the Church Militant and are pilgrims journeying toward heaven.
- know the process of canonization (servant of God, venerable, blessed, saint)

Church Triumphant: the saints in heaven
 Church Suffering: the souls in purgatory
 Church Militant: the baptized faithful on earth
 Canonization: the process by which a person is declared a saint of the Church
 Patron Saint: a specific saint chosen either as a Confirmation saint or a saint meant to intercede for a specific occupation, group, or cause

Ch. 20;
 OCH: The Church

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)

VOCABULARY

BAWFIA GRADE 8

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the Church?

- know that the Church is both visible and spiritual, both human and divine
- know that the Church is the means of salvation and the sign and instrument of the communion of God and men
- recognize that the Church is the Mystical Body of Christ and the People of God that extends Christ's saving work to the world through the sacraments, her preaching and teaching, her life of witness, charity and service

Catholic Church: The Church established by Christ on the foundation of the Apostles, possessing the fullness of the means of salvation which he has willed: correct and complete confession of faith, full sacramental life, and ordained ministry in apostolic succession.
 Mystical Body of Christ: A name for the Church that reminds us that we are all united to Jesus and one another just as the parts of the human body are united to form one person.

Ch. 1, 4, 16;
 FIA: Ch. 2, 3, 6, 9, 18;
 OCH: The Church

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the origin of the Church?

- know that the Church was born out of God the Father's plan
- know that the Church was foreshadowed from the world's beginning
- know that the Church was prepared for in the Old Covenant beginning with Israel's election as the people of God
- know that the Church was instituted by Christ Jesus
- know that Jesus endowed the Church with a structure of the twelve apostles with Peter as the head, which continues to this day through their successors
- know that the Holy Spirit was sent on the day of Pentecost in order that the Church might continually be sanctified
- describe the Pentecost event
- know that the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost is known as the birthday of the Church

Pentecost: The outpouring of the Spirit gave birth to the Church and the manifestation of the Christian community living and proclaiming the Gospel; one of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary.

History and Mystery;
 Ch. 4

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the Church's mission?

-know that the Church, by her very nature, is missionary, sent by Christ to all the nations to make disciples of them

History and Mystery;
OCH: The Church;
Unit 4 Opener;
Ch. 16; FIA: Ch. 3

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the structure of the Church?

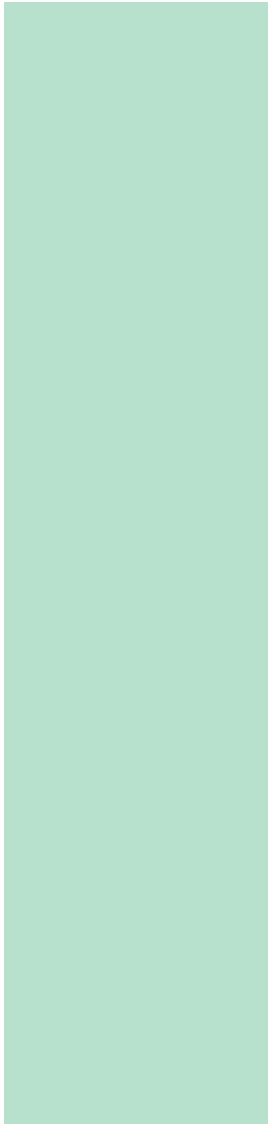
-know the hierarchical nature of the Church
 -know that in instituting the Church, Christ gave authority and mission to a variety of offices
 -know the relationship and differences of each office
 -know the mission of the ordained ministers is ecclesiastical governance, teaching and sanctification
 -know the mission of the laity is to direct the whole world toward the kingdom of God
 -know that Christ made Peter the visible foundation of his Church entrusting to him the keys to the Kingdom
 -know that the bishop of Rome, successor to St. Peter, is the head of the college of bishops, the Vicar of Christ, and the Pastor of the universal Church on earth
 -know the relationship between the Church Universal, the diocese and the parish

Hierarchy: a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority
 Clergy: a term applied to men who have been ordained for ministry within the Church. Bishops, Priests and Deacons are members of the Clergy.
 Pope: The successor of St. Peter as Bishop of Rome and Supreme Pontiff of the universal Catholic Church. The pope exercises a primacy of authority as Vicar of Christ and shepherd of the whole Church; he receives the divine assistance promised by Christ to the Church when he defines infallibly a doctrine of faith or morals. See Papacy
 Papacy: The supreme jurisdiction and ministry of the pope as shepherd of the whole Church. As successor of St. Peter, and therefore Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Christ, the pope is the perpetual and visible principle of unity in faith and communion in the Church. See Pope.
 College of Cardinals: A collection of cardinals that offers counsel to the Pope, elects new popes and governs the Church in between popes.
 Bishop: From the Greek word "episcopos" meaning "overseer". A bishop is in charge of the Church in a local area. One who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the

History and Mystery;
OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion;
FIA: Ch. 6

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action



episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles. He is the shepherd of a particular Church entrusted to him.

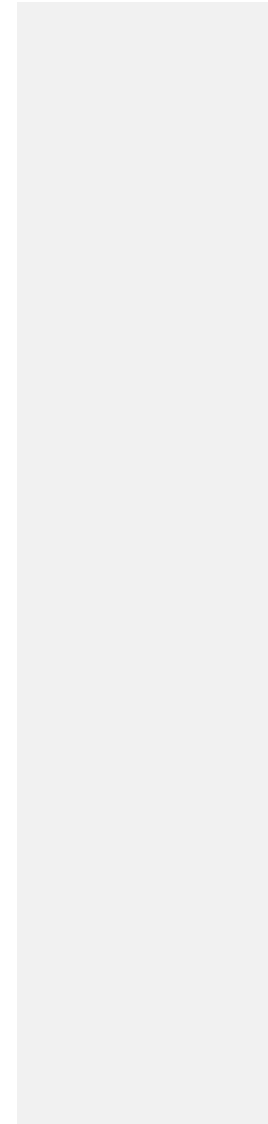
Priest: Someone who is ordained to minister within the Church. The main duties of the Priest are; preaching, celebrating Mass, administering the other sacraments and exercising a role of leadership within the Church.

Lay faithful: The faithful who, having been incorporated into Christ through Baptism, are made part of the people of God, the Church. The laity participate in their own way in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly functions of Christ. Laity are distinguished from clergy (who have received Holy Orders) and those in consecrated life.

Universal Church: the Catholic Church as a whole, all lay faithful and clergy throughout the entire world

Diocese: A "particular Church", a community of the faithful in communion of faith and sacraments whose bishop has been ordained in apostolic succession. A diocese is usually a determined geographic area; sometimes it may be constituted as a group of people of the same rite or language. In Eastern churches, an eparchy.

Parish: A stable community of the faithful within a particular church or diocese, whose pastoral care is confided by the bishop to a priest as pastor.



F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
 History)

Does the Church have
 authority?

- know that the Church's authority is given to her by Christ Jesus
- know the Magisterium of the Church
- know apostolic succession and its significance in the Church
- know the infallibility of the pope applies only when he defines a dogma in a solemn ecclesiastical act, in other words, makes an authoritative decision in doctrinal questions of faith and morals
- know that the infallibility of the pope does not include his moral integrity or his intelligence, rather what is actually infallible is the Church, for Jesus promised her the Holy Spirit, who keeps her in truth
- know Christ meant His Church to endure to the end of the world. It is to be indestructible and unchanging - to possess indefectibility

Magisterium: The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals.

Apostolic Succession: The handing on of apostolic preaching and authority from the Apostles to their successors the bishops through the laying on of hands, as a permanent office in the Church.

Infallibility: The gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church whereby the pastors of the Church, the pope and bishops in union with him, can definitively proclaim a doctrine of faith or morals for the belief of the faithful. This gift is related to the inability of the whole body of the faithful to err in matters of faith and morals.

Doctrine: any truth of faith and morals taught by the Church that is necessary for salvation

Dogma: doctrines that are revealed teachings of Christ which are proclaimed by the fullest extent of the exercise of the authority of the Church's Magisterium. The faithful are obliged to believe the truths or dogmas contained in Divine Revelation and defined by the Magisterium.

Indefectibility: A gift, a charism, given the earthy Church through the presence of the Spirit whereby the Church is preserved from destruction or total decay until the Second Coming of Christ.

History and Mystery;
 Ch. 1, 3

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Why can there be only
one true Church?

- know that just as there is one Christ, there can only be one Body of Christ, one Bride of Christ, and therefore, only the Church of Jesus Christ; one Church in which Jesus instituted
- know that Christ is the head and the Church is the Body. Together they form the whole Mystical Body of Christ.
- know that just as the body has many members yet is one, so too the one Church consists and is made up of many particular churches (dioceses)

OCH: The Church;
Ch. 1, 4, 16

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Who makes up the
Church?

- know that all baptized persons belong to the Church of Jesus Christ.
- know that those that are validly baptized, but separated from full communion with the Catholic Church, are rightly called Christians and are therefore our brothers and sisters, but are not fully incorporated into the Body of Christ
- know that there are other Christian denominations who are not in full communion with the Catholic Church
- know that all men are called to this catholic unity in the People of God
- recognize that the Catholic Church is composed of various Rites and distinct Churches

Full communion: Those in full union with the teachings of the Church under the authority of the Pope and the Magisterium

History and Mystery;
OCH: The Church,
OCH: Faith and
Salvation;
Ch. 1, 3, 6, 13, 16

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What are the attributes
of the Church?

- identify the four marks of the Church that are professed in the Creed: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic
- know that the Church is one as she acknowledges one Lord, confesses one faith, is born of one Baptism, forms one Body, is given life by the one Spirit
- know that the Church is holy because Christ, the Son of God, joined her to himself as his body and endowed her with the gift of the Holy Spirit for her sanctification
- know that the Church is catholic as she proclaims the fullness of faith to all peoples at all times
- know that the Church is apostolic because she is built on the foundation of the twelve apostles and is governed through Peter, and the other apostles, who are present in their successors, the Pope and the college of bishops

OCH: The Church;
Ch. 1, 3, 4, 6

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the People of God?

- know that God willed to make men holy and save them, not as individuals without bond, but rather to make them into a people who might know him and serve him together in holiness
- know that all men are called to belong to the People of God and one enters by faith and Baptism

People of God: a synonym for the Church, taken from the Old Testament people whom God chose, Israel. Christ instituted the new and eternal covenant by which a new priestly, prophetic, and royal People of God, the Church, participates in these offices of Christ and in the mission and service which flow from them

Ch. 1, 4;
FIA: OCH: The Trinity

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the Body of Christ?

- know that through the Spirit and his action in the sacraments, above all in the Eucharist, Christ who once was dead and is now risen, establishes the community of believers as his own Body
- know that in the unity of this body, there is a diversity of members and functions, but all members are linked to one another
- know that as the Body, of which Christ is the head, the Church lives from him, in him, and for him
- know that the union of Christ the head, and the Church as his Body is lived through the sacraments of Baptism and Holy Eucharist of which form an inseparable union between Jesus and Christians

Body of Christ: The human body which the Son of God assumed through his conception in the womb of Mary and which is now glorified in heaven. This same Body and Blood, together with the soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ are sacramentally present in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine. The Church is called the Mystical Body of Christ because of the intimate communion which Jesus shares with His disciples; the metaphor of a body, whose head is Christ and whose members are the faithful, provides an image which keeps in focus both the unity and the diversity of the Church.

Ch. 1, 4, 16

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the Bride of Christ?

- know that Jesus loves the Church as a bridegroom loves his bride
- know that Jesus binds himself to the Church forever and gives his life for her

Temple of the Holy Spirit: the Church as the place where the Holy Spirit is completely present

Ch. 13

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Why is the Church called
the Temple of the Holy Spirit?

- know that the Church is the place in the world where the Holy Spirit is completely present
- know that the Holy Spirit builds up the Church and keeps her on her mission

Temple of the Holy Spirit: the Church as the place where the Holy Spirit is completely present

Ch. 1, 8;
FIA: Ch. 2, 3, 6

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What are the charisms of the Church?

-know that charisms are graces of the Holy Spirit which directly or indirectly benefit the Church

Charism: a distinct gift or power possessed by an individual as a gift from God, or a distinct character or quality possessed by an individual or community, in particular, by a religious order, community, or society.

OCH: The Trinity; Ch. 1

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

What is the impact of history on the Church and the impact of the Church in history?

-know the major movements in history in relationship to the Church; including, but not limited to: persecutions, conversions and councils, missionaries and emperors, crusaders and scholars, weak leaders and schisms, protestors and defenders, the Reformation, revolutions and modernism
 -identify the saints that arose during specific time periods in the Church and their impact on the Church; including, but not limited to: apostles and martyrs, fathers and doctors of the Church (Athanasius, St. Augustine), monastics (St. Benedict), founders and great saints of religious orders (St. Francis of Assisi, St. Dominic, St. Thomas Aquinas) missionaries to the new world, and saints of modern times
 -introduce the major schisms in the Church, their cause and their repercussions on the Church; including, but not limited to: The Great Schism 1054, The Great Western Schism 1378-1417, Protestantism 1517

Schism: Refusal of submission to the Supreme Pontiff, or of communion with the members of the Church subject to him.

History and Mystery; Ch. 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

How does the Church respond to attacks against truth?

- define heresy
- introduce the major heresies in Church history and their impact on the Church
- define ecumenical council
- introduce the major ecumenical councils, their cause and their outcome
- know the Church's efforts to unity the separated brethren through ecumenism.

Heresy: The obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth which must be believed with divine and Catholic faith.
Ecumenical Council: A gathering of all the bishops of the world, in the exercise of their collegial authority over the universal Church. An ecumenical council is usually called by the successor of St. Peter, the Pope, or at least confirmed or accepted by him.
Ecumenism: Promotion of the restoration of unity among all Christians, the unity which is a gift of Christ and to which the Church is called by the Holy Spirit. For the Catholic Church, the Decree on Ecumenism of the Second Vatican Council provides a charter for ecumenical efforts.

Ch. 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17;
 OCH: The Church

Church (Ecclesiology/
History)

Where can we find formal teachings of the Church?

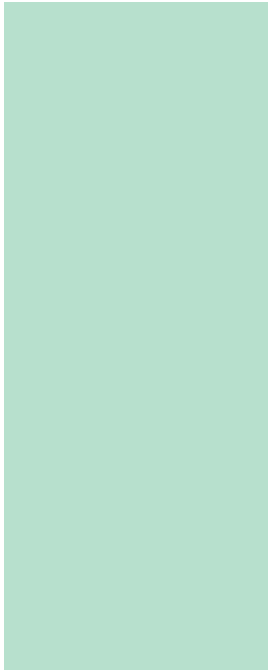
- identify the Catechism of the Catholic Church as a tool within Sacred Tradition to instruct the faithful and as a source for Truth
- demonstrate use of the Catechism of the Catholic Church
- introduce the different types of Church documents, including:
 - 1) Papal documents, issued directly by the Pope under his own name;
 - 2) Church Council documents, issued by ecumenical councils of the Church and now promulgated under the Pope's name, taking the same form as common types of papal documents;
 - 3) Curial documents, issued by offices of the Holy See but authorized by the Pope; and
 - 4) Bishops documents, issued either by individual bishops or by national conferences of bishops

Apostolic Constitution(Constitutio apostolic): Apostolic constitutions are considered the most solemn kind of document issued by a pope in his own name. Constitutions can define dogmas but also alter canon law or erect new ecclesiastical structures. An example is John Paul II's apostolic constitution *Ex Corde Ecclesiae*, defining the role and responsibility of Catholic institutions of higher education.
Encyclical Letter (Litterae encyclicae): Encyclicals are the second most important papal documents, exhorting the faithful on a doctrinal issue. Its title taken from its first few words in Latin, an encyclical is typically addressed to the bishops but intended for instruction of Catholics at large. Most of the best known social teaching documents have been encyclicals.

Ch. 3, 19

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action



Apostolic Letter (Litterae apostolicae): Apostolic letters are issued by popes to address administrative questions, such as approving religious institutes, but have also been used to exhort the faithful on doctrinal issues. Apostolic letters do not typically establish laws, but rather should be thought of as an exercise of the Pope's office as ruler and head of the Church.

Apostolic Exhortation (Adhortatio apostolica): An apostolic exhortation is a formal instruction issued by a pope to a community, urging some specific activity. Lower in import than an encyclical or apostolic letter, an exhortation does not define doctrine. An example is John Paul II's *Familiaris Consortio*, affirming the meaning and role of marriage and the family.

History and Mystery;
Ch. 3, 17, 19

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 8</u>
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the Deposit of Faith?	-know that the Magisterium of the Catholic Church has the divine authority to declare, preserve, and promulgate Revelation in all of its forms -know that the Deposit of Faith is the body of revealed truth in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition for the Catholic faithful to believe.	Magisterium: The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give as authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals. Deposit of Faith: The body of revealed truth in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition for the Catholic faithful to believe.	History and Mystery; Ch. 1, 3
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the meaning of covenant?	-know the meaning of covenant. -know the cycle of a covenant - God enters into covenant with his people, people fall from covenant, people are called to repentance, people return to the covenant, people return to God's favor and blessing.	Covenant: A solemn, binding agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees	Ch. 10; OCH: Revelation
Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition	What is the role of Sacred Scripture in our life?	-know that Sacred Scripture is the living Word of God. -know that the Holy Spirit speaks to our hearts through His Word. -know that the Magisterium helps us interpret Sacred Scripture. -know that Sacred Scripture reveals Truths of the Catholic faith to us.	Sacred Scripture: the composition of the 73 books of the Canon of Scripture, composed by the early Church and sealed at the Council of Trent, and declared as the inspired and inerrant word of God to reveal Himself and His will to all of mankind.	Ch. 15, 17; OCH: Faith and Salvation; OCH: Prayer

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Revelation:
 Sacred
 Scripture &
 Sacred
 Tradition

How is Sacred
 Scripture set up
 in the Bible?

- know that there are 46 books in the Old Testament.
- know that there are 27 books in the New Testament.
- know that that the Old Testament is the first part of the Bible that tells the story of God's covenant with the Israelites which is called the Old Covenant.
- know that the New Testament is the second part of the Bible and that tells us about Jesus and the life of the early Church which is called the New Covenant.
- know that typology is the events of the Old Testament that prefigures the of events in the New Testament. Typology shows the progression and prefigurement of the revelation of God's plan.
- know that the major divisions and the books contained within the Old Testament. The major divisions being the Pentateuch, Historical Books, Wisdom Books, Major Prophets, and Minor Prophets.
- know that the major divisions and the books contained within the New Testament. The major divisions the Gospels, Historical Book, Pauline Letters, General Letters, and a book of the Apocalypse.
- know how to look up a passage in the Bible.
- know the literal and spiritual senses of Sacred Scripture
- know the role of a prophet.
- identify the Major Prophets to be Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.
- identify the Minor Prophets to be Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. Also that Daniel and Jonah are included with the minor prophets.

- Prophet: one who is set apart by God, and charged with the responsibility of calling His people to repentance and conversion. The prophetic gift is exemplified my miraculous signs and fortellings.
- Senses and Interpretive Methods of Sacred Scripture*
- Literal/Historical: that sense that is most immediate in meaning, in which the event and persons involved are considered to have historically existed in the way the Biblical account depicts them
- Spiritual: The deeper sense of the text pertaining to
- Anagogical: an interpretive method of Scripture that delves into the mystical or spiritual realities, particularly those pertaining to the afterlife-Heaven and Hell.
- Allegorical: an interpretive method focused on finding hidden meaning in comparisons between two similar concepts, in particular, where the text reveals Christ figures and foreshadowings.
- Eschatalogical: that which pertains to the end times or final events of the world
- Moral: how Biblical events and characters can teach us ab out proper and improper behavior
- Typology: a focus on signs and symbols in the text and how they point to, or represent, other concepts or figures
- Prefigurement: a Biblical event or person that establishes an early concept of an event or person that is going to come later in Scripture
- Vulgate: the official Latin translation of the Scriptures

OCH: Revelation;
 OCH: Faith and
 Salvation;
 Ch. 15, 17

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that there are different translations of the Bible and that Protestant and Catholic Bibles differ. -identify St. Jerome as the Saint who translated the Bible into Latin. His translation is known as the Vulgate Bible. 		
<p>Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition</p>	<p>What is the origin of the Bible?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Sacred Scripture is divinely inspired. -know what divine revelation is. -know that the Old Testament was written in Hebrew with the exception of some of the later books which were written in Greek. -know that Greek is the original language of the New Testament. 	<p>Divine Inspiration: the special guidance that the Holy Spirit gave to the human writers of Sacred Scripture</p> <p>Divine Revelation: God's communication of himself, by which he makes known the mystery of His divine plan, a gift of self-communication which is realized by deeds and words over time, and most fully by sending us His divine son, Jesus Christ.</p>	<p>OCH: Revelatrimon</p>
<p>Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition</p>	<p>What is Salvation History?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Salvation History is the story of God's loving presence in our lives. -know the basic events of Salvation History and their significance. 	<p>Salvation History: the story of the forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone</p>	<p>OCH: Faith and Salvation</p>
<p>Revelation: Sacred Scripture & Sacred Tradition</p>	<p>What is Sacred Tradition?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that Sacred Tradition in addition to Sacred Scripture make up the deposit of faith. -identify truths of our faith that are part of Sacred Tradition. 	<p>Sacred Tradition: revealed truth handed down by work, custom, example, and oral teaching that is maintained and taught by the Magisterium of the Church.</p>	<p>Ch. 15, 17; OCH: Revelation</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 8</u>
Liturgy/ Eucharist	What is liturgy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that liturgy is public, communal worship -know and identify different forms of liturgy: Mass, the sacraments, and Liturgy of the Hours -know that in the liturgy of the Church, God the Father is blessed and adored as the source of all blessings of creation and salvation 	liturgy: the official, ritual, public worship of God as participated in by all members of the Church on Earth, in Purgatory, and in Heaven.	History and Mystery; Ch. 6, 12, 18
Liturgy/ Eucharist	Is there special order to the life of the Church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the structure of the liturgical year and how it revolves around the Paschal Mystery (the Passion, Death and Resurrection of Christ) -identify the different liturgical seasons and the color and practices associated with that season 	<p>Paschal Mystery: Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by His Passion, death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension, whereby "dying He destroyed our death, rising He restored our life" (CCC 1067). The paschal mystery is celebrated and made present in the liturgy of the Church, and its saving effects are communicated through the sacraments (CCC 2076) especially the Eucharist, which renews the paschal sacrifice of Christ as the sacrifice offered by the Church (CCC 571, CCC 1362-1372).</p>	F&S: The Liturgical Year
Liturgy/ Eucharist	What is the Mass?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Mass is the re-presentation of the death and Resurrection of Jesus -know that the Mass is primarily a sacrifice; Christ sacrifice to the Father of praise, thanksgiving and sacrificial memorial of Christ and of his Body, the Church -identify that Eucharist means thanksgiving -know that in the Mass we encounter Christ in the assembly of the people, in the Word proclaimed, in the priest presiding, and in the celebration of the Eucharist 	Eucharist: The sacrament of thanksgiving to God which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called the Eucharist is also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The Sunday celebration of the Eucharist is at the heart of the Church's life.	OCH: The Mass; Ch. 2, 10, 12

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

What is the purpose of Mass?

- know that the four ends of the Mass are:
 1. Adoration – through the Mass, we give God solemn worship, praise and honor.
 2. Thanksgiving – through the Mass, we thank God for all He has bestowed.
 3. Atonement – through the Mass (the re-presentation of the Sacrifice of Christ upon Calvary), God’s justice for the sins of mankind is satisfied.
 4. Petition – through the Mass, we present God with our needs and ask for graces.

OCH: The Mass;
Ch. 2, 3, 10

Liturgy/
Eucharist

What should be our disposition and participation in Mass?

- know that because Jesus is truly present in the consecrated species of bread and wine, we must approach the sacred gifts with the greatest reverence and worship
- know that a Catholic is obliged to attend Holy Mass on all Sundays and holy days of obligation
- know that in order to receive the Holy Eucharist one must be in the state of grace and have fasted one hour before receiving
- know that other signs of reverence include wearing one’s nicest clothing
- know that we come to Mass in a spirit of self-giving, offering our prayers, joys, sufferings, and sacrifices to the Father in union with Christ’s sacrifice to the Father
- know that true worship includes full and heartfelt participation in the singing, responses, and postures of Mass

Ch. 2;
OCH: The Mass;
FIA: Ch. 1

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/ Eucharist	What are the specific parts of the Mass and their meaning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -identify the two main parts of the Mass: Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist -know the Order of the Mass, and the meaning behind each part of Mass -recognize the difference between Sunday Mass and daily Mass -recognize that the readings within the Liturgy of the Word are organized into three cycles 	<p>Liturgy of the Eucharist: The Liturgy of the Eucharist is the second main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Eucharist we remember and share in Jesus' life, death, and resurrection through the consecration of bread and wine, whereby they become the Body and Blood of Jesus, and their distribution in communion.</p> <p>Liturgy of the Word: The Liturgy of the Word is the first main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Word God speaks to us through the readings from the Bible.</p>	OCH: The Mass; F&S: The Liturgical Year; Ch. 2
Liturgy/ Eucharist	How is Christ's sacrifice made present in the Mass?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that it is Christ himself, the eternal high priest of the New Covenant, who acting through the ministry of the priests, offers the Eucharistic sacrifice -know that it is Christ, really present under the species of bread and wine, who is offering the Eucharistic sacrifice -know that the Eucharist is the memorial of this sacrifice. The Church gathers to remember and to re-present the sacrifice of Christ in which we share through the action of the priest and the power of the Holy Spirit. Through the celebration of the Eucharist, we are joined to Christ's sacrifice and receive its inexhaustible benefits - know that Jesus, not confined within time or history, the eternal Son of God, made his act of sacrifice in the presence of his Father, who lives in eternity. Jesus' one perfect sacrifice is thus eternally present before the Father, who eternally accepts it. This means that in the Eucharist, Jesus does not sacrifice himself again and again. Rather, by the power of the Holy Spirit his one eternal sacrifice is made present once again, re-presented, so that we may share in it. 		Ch. 2, 10; OCH: The Mass

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/ Eucharist	<p>How is Christ truly present in the Eucharist?</p>	<p>-know that through the words of consecration the transubstantiation of the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ is brought about</p> <p>-know that under the consecrated species of of bread and wine Christ himself, living and glorious, is present in a true, real, and substantial manner: in his Body and his Blood, with his Soul and his Divinity</p> <p>-know that because Christ is present in the sacrament of the Eucharist, he is to be honored with the worship of Adoration</p> <p>-know that only validly ordained priests can preside at the Eucharist and consecrate the bread and the wine so that they become the Body and Blood of the Lord</p>	<p>Transubstantiation: The term used to designate the unique change of the Eucharistic bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. "Transubstantiation" indicates that through the consecration of the bread and the wine there occurs the change of the entire substance of the bread into the substance of the Body of Christ, and of the entire substance of the wine into the blood of Christ- even though the appearances or "species" of bread and wine remain.</p> <p>Consecration: The dedication of a object, place, or person to divine service by prayer or blessing. The consecration at Mass is that part of the Eucharistic Prayer during which the Lord's words of institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper are recited by the priestly minister, transforming the bread and wine into Christ's body.</p>	<p>Ch. 2, 10; OCH: The Mass; FIA: Ch. 6, 20</p>
Liturgy/ Eucharist	<p>How does receiving the Eucharist affect our lives?</p>	<p>-know that participation in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass identifies us with Christ's heart, sustains our strength, gives us a desire for eternal life, unites us to the Church in heaven, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the saints</p> <p>-know that the Eucharist unites us more deeply with Christ, makes us living members of the Body of Christ, renews the graces that we received at Baptism and Confirmation, and fortifies us for the battle against sin</p>		<p>Ch. 2, 10, 18; OCH: The Mass</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage

LUP:Let Us Pray

FIA:Faith in Action

Liturgy/
Eucharist

Why is the Eucharist called the source and summit of our faith?

- know that the Eucharist is the "source and summit of the Christian life" because all other sacraments, ecclesiastical ministries, apostolates flow from the Eucharist and are oriented toward it
- know that in the Eucharist is the whole spiritual good of the Church
- know that the Eucharist is the cause of our communion in the divine life and with the People of God

Ch. 2, 18;
OCH: The Mass;
F&S: Easter

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 8</u>
Sacraments	What is a sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know sacraments as efficacious signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us -know each sacrament has visible rites by which the sacrament is celebrated that signify and make present the graces proper to each sacrament -know that one must be well disposed to receive the grace of the sacraments for fruit to bear from them -know that the sacraments are ordinarily celebrated by ordained ministers -know that the fruit of a sacramental life is increased charity both personally and for the mission of the Church -know that all sacraments are an encounter with Christ -know that the Holy Spirit works in and through the sacraments 	Efficacious Sign: effective, causing what it signifies	Ch, 2, 6, 18; FIA: Ch. 11; OCH: Sacraments of Christian Initiation, Sacraments of Healing, Sacraments at the Service of Communion
Sacraments	How are the Sacraments united with each other?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that all sacraments were instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church -identify the Sacraments of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist -know that the Sacraments of Initiation lay the foundations of every Christian life -know that the Sacraments of Initiation bear a certain likeness to the origin, development, and nourishing natural life: the faithful are born anew by Baptism, strengthened in Confirmation, and receive food for eternal life in the Eucharist 		Ch. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18; OCH: Sacraments of Christian Initiation, OCH: Sacraments of Healing, OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Sacraments of Initiation effect an increase of divine life and advance toward the perfection of charity -Identify the Sacraments of Healing; Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick -know that the Sacraments of Healing bring healing to a child of God who is weakened and even lost by sin and/or subject to suffering, illness, and death -identify the Sacraments at the Service of Communion: Holy Orders and Matrimony -know that the Sacraments of Service are directed toward the salvation of others and confer a particular mission in the Church 		
Sacraments	What is sanctifying grace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that sanctifying grace is God sharing his divine life and friendship with us, enabling the soul a union with God 	<p>Grace: The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to grow in holiness and become more like Him. As sanctifying grace, God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love. As actual grace, God gives us the help to conform our lives to his will. Sacramental grace and special graces are gifts of the Holy Spirit to help us live out our Christian vocation</p>	OCH: Sin and Mercy
Sacraments	What is necessary for a valid sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that valid ordination is required for a sacrament to be valid -know that each sacrament has a visible sign that signifies an inward reality -identify the matter and form of each sacrament -identify the inward reality of each sacrament that connects to the visible sign 	<p>Matter and Form: The rite of each of the seven sacraments, viewed as consisting of the materials used and actions performed, which constitute the matter, and the words pronounced, which constitute the form.</p>	OCH: Sacraments of Initiation, OCH: Sacraments of Healing, OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments	What is an indelible mark?	-know that in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders one receives an indelible spiritual mark which is the permanent effect of the sacrament, by which a person is given a new permanent configuration to Christ and a specific standing in the Church; the reception of these sacraments is never repeated	Indelible: lasting, permanent	Ch. 2; OCH: Baptism, Confirmation, Rite of Ordination
Sacraments	What is the difference between a sacrament and a sacramental?	-know the difference between a sacrament and sacramental and give examples for each	Sacrament: An efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit Sacramentals: Sacred signs which bear a certain resemblance to the sacraments, and by means of which spiritual effects are signified and obtained through the prayers of the Church.	OCH: Sacraments of Christian Initiation
Sacraments	How does an adult or a child who is above the age of reason and who is not Catholic go about receiving the sacraments?	-know that a person above the age of reason seeking full communion with the Catholic Church through one or all of the Sacraments of Initiation receives catechesis through the Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults (RCIA)	Catechumenate: The formation of those in preparation for their Christian initiation that aims at bringing their conversion and their faith to maturity within the ecclesial community; a period of Christian development in RCIA.	History and Mystery; Ch. 20

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Sacraments

What are the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit?

- know that the moral life of Christians is sustained by the gifts of the Holy Spirit. These are permanent dispositions which make man docile in following the promptings of the Holy Spirit.
- identify the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.
- know that the gifts of the Holy Spirit belong in their fullness to Christ. They complete and perfect the virtues of those who receive them. They make the faithful docile in readily obeying divine inspirations.
- know that we first receive the Gifts of the Holy Spirit in Baptism and receive the full outpouring of the Gifts in Confirmation
- know that Matthew's Gospel helps us to know the Fruits of the Holy Spirit, which are the observable behaviors of people who have allowed the grace of the Holy Spirit to be effective in them. The tradition of the Church lists twelve fruits: charity, generosity, joy, gentleness, peace, faithfulness, patience, modesty, kindness, self-control, goodness, chastity

Gifts/Fruits of the Holy Spirit: Fruits: the perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the "first fruits" of eternal glory. Gifts: permanent dispositions that make us docile to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit. There are seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. There are twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit

Ch. 12, 18;
OCH: The Trinity

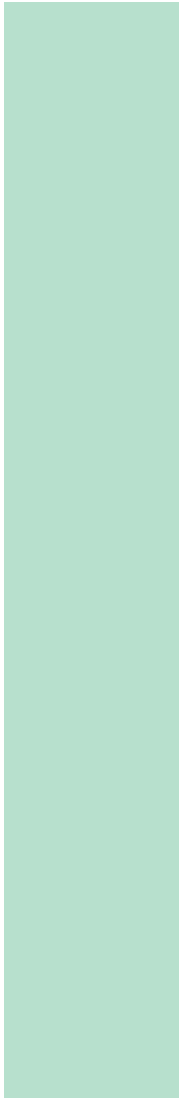
F&S:Feasts & Seasons
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<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 8</u>
Prayer and Spirituality	What is prayer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that prayer is conversation with God -Recognize that God hears and answers all prayers according to His divine will -know that prayer is a necessary part of the spiritual life -Realize that prayer can be either mental or vocal -know that the Our Father is the prayer that Jesus taught -Learn the traditional Catholic prayers* 		Ch. 4, 16, 18, 20; FIA: Ch. 4, 7, 19; OCH: Prayer, OCH: The Lord's Prayer; LUP
Prayer and Spirituality	What are the reasons we pray?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Explore at a deeper level each type of prayer: blessing, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise. -know that prayer is a response of love and deepens our relationship with God who loves us perfectly -know the importance of intercessory prayer and the role of the Communion of Saints 	<p>Intercessory prayer: a form of prayer of petition on behalf of others. The prayer of intercession leads us to pray as Christ, our unique Intercessor, prayed.</p> <p>Contemplative prayer: a form of wordless prayer in which mind and heart focus on God's greatness in affective, loving adoration; to look on Jesus and the mysteries of his life with faith and love</p>	OCH: Prayer, OCH: The Church; Ch. 3, 9, 11, 20; FIA: Ch. 4
Prayer and Spirituality	What are the types of prayer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Discover the various postures of prayer -Explore the importance of the Rosary and its Scriptural roots -Learn the various prayer devotions and their importance -Introduce various inspired forms of spirituality in prayer as given to us by the saints -Introduce various inspired forms of spirituality in prayer as given to us by the saints 	<p>Novena: Nine days of public or private prayer for some special occasion or intention. Its origin goes back to the nine days Mary and the disciples spent together in prayer between Ascension and Pentecost.</p> <p>Chaplet: a string of prayers, counted through beads, centered on a common theme (traditionally fewer prayers than the rosary)</p> <p>Divine Mercy Devotion: From the diary of a young Polish nun, a special devotion began spreading throughout the world in the 1930s. The message is nothing new, but is a reminder of what the Church has</p>	OCH: Prayer; LUP; Ch. 8, 12, 13

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

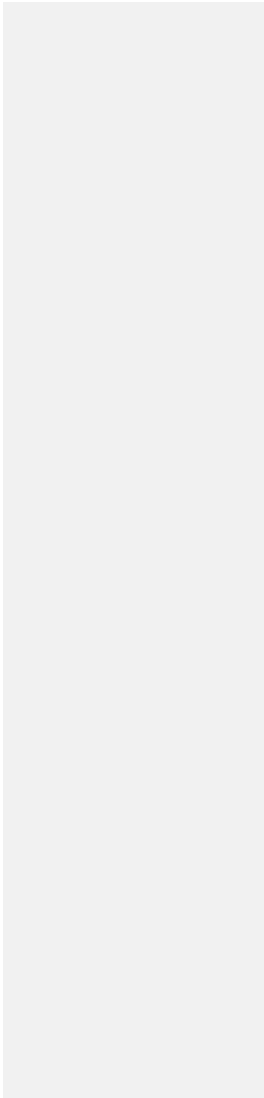


always taught through scripture and tradition: that God is merciful and forgiving and that we, too, must show mercy and forgiveness. But in the Divine Mercy devotion, the message takes on a powerful new focus, calling people to a deeper knowing that God's love is unlimited and available to everyone – especially the greatest sinners. The message and devotion to Jesus as The Divine Mercy is based on the writings of Saint Faustina Kowalska, who wrote a diary of about 600 pages recording the revelations she received about God's mercy.

Litany: a litany is a repetitive prayer form, usually characterized by the announcement of varying invocations (e.g. lists of divine titles, names of saints) or supplications by a leader, each of which is followed by a fixed congregational response.

Mysteries of the Rosary: a prayer in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which repeats the privileged Marian prayer Hail Mary, in "decades" of ten prayers, each preceded by the Our Father and concluded by the Glory Be, accompanied by meditation on the mysteries of Christ's life.

Stations of the Cross: The Stations of the Cross are a 14-step devotion that commemorates Jesus Christ's last day, beginning with His condemnation. The stations are commonly used as a mini pilgrimage as the individual moves from station to station. At each station, the individual recalls and meditates on a specific event from Christ's Passion and Crucifixion, with specific prayers recited at each station.



F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Prayer and Spirituality

What is the prayer of the Church?

- know that the Mass is the most perfect form of Liturgy because it unites us with the perfect worship and offering of Jesus
- Explore and pray the Liturgy of the Hours
- Discover the importance of Sacred Scripture in one's prayer life
- Experience Lectio Divina
- Appreciate the gift of Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament as a means of developing a deep love for Jesus in the Holy Eucharist

Lectio Divina: The Latin phrase "lectio divina" may be translated as "divine reading." Lectio divina is a traditional practice of scriptural reading, meditation and prayer intended to promote communion with God and to increase the knowledge of God's Word. The method of lectio divina follows four steps: lectio (reading), meditatio (meditation), contemplatio (contemplation), and oratio (prayer).
 Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament: Exposition is a manner of honoring the Blessed Sacrament, by exposing It, with proper solemnity, to the view of the faithful in order that they may pay their devotions before It. The priest places the Blessed Sacrament in a monstrance. At this time, a hymn of praise (such as O Salutaris Hostia) is sung as the priest incenses the Blessed Sacrament.
 Benediction: At the end of the period of adoration, the priest again incenses the Blessed Sacrament as a hymn of praise is sung (such as Tantum Ergo), and then blesses the congregation with the Blessed Sacrament, making the sign of the cross. After the blessing, the priest reposes the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle.

OCH: The Mass,
 OCH: Prayer;
 F&S: Advent; Ch. 9, 16

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 8</u>
Christian Life	What is the universal call to holiness?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the dignity of the human person -know the responsibility to live out our baptismal promises -Explore examples of holiness in the lives of the saints -Realize that we are all called to be saints -know the importance of living a life of virtue -Learn the Theological and Cardinal Virtues -know the importance of the gift of sanctifying grace given to us by Christ through the Sacraments 	<p>Virtue: A habitual and firm disposition to do good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God's grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God.</p> <p>Theological Virtues: Gifts infused by God into the souls of the faithful to make them capable of acting as his children and of meriting eternal life. The theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity.</p> <p>Cardinal Virtues: Four pivotal human virtues derived from the latin carbo, "pivot": prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. The human virtues are stable dispositions of the intellect and will that govern our acts, order our passions, and guide our conduct in accordance with reason and faith.</p> <p>Sanctifying Grace: God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love.</p>	<p>Ch. 2, 7, 18, 20; OCH: Sin and Mercy, OCH: Conscience</p>
Christian Life	What does it mean to have a lived Christian faith?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know the need to participate in the life of the Church through worship and the sacraments -Recognize the importance of participation in community service and missionary outreach endeavors -Participate in various cultural and seasonal events of the Church -Appreciate the diversity of various cultural traditions of faith -know that by baptism, we are all called to evangelization 		<p>Ch. 2; F&S: The Liturgical Year; FIA: Ch. 1, 3, 13, 15, 16, 17</p>

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Life

What is discipleship?

- foster a personal relationship with Jesus
- know that to follow Jesus we must follow His example of love and service
- know that as disciples, we, too, must carry our crosses, but we are assured that He carries them with us
- know that there is value in suffering, especially when united with the cross of Jesus

Disciple: a student or someone learning from a master
 Kenosis: the surrendering of specific divine attributes by Jesus in the Incarnation

Ch. 7, 9

Christian Life

What is evangelization?

- know the importance of both word and actions in proclaiming the Gospel to others
- know what it means to be Christ to others and recognize His presence in each person
- realize that we are all called to present the Truths of our Faith with love
- know that catechesis is a formal sharing of the Faith
- realize that we must be prepared to defend the Truths of our Faith

Apologetics: using reasoned argumentation to defend or explain the faith
 Kerygma: the public proclamation of Jesus Christ's salvific work
 Catechesis: instruction given to initiate someone into the Catholic faith, and specifically to prepare them for the Sacraments of Initiation
 Catechist: someone who instructs others into the initiation of the Catholic faith
 Catechetics: the theological discipline dedicated to the study of the formation and initiation of individuals into the Catholic faith
 Catechism: official document of the Catholic Church intended to instruct the faithful by transmitting the teachings of the Catholic Church
 Missionary: someone who works for the transmission of the faith by evangelizing and making disciples, usually by traveling to, and working in, a foreign land
 Evangelization: a preaching of the Gospel message focused on the good news of Christ's death and resurrection

Ch. 4, 16, 20;
 FIA: Ch. 2, 14

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

Christian Life

What is stewardship?

- know that God placed man above all creation to be caretakers
- know that our time, talent, treasure, and all that we have is a gift from God and is meant to be shared with God, the Church, and others
- Learn the principles of Catholic Social Teaching
- Learn and practice Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy

Corporal Works of Mercy - seven works of mercy that tend to the physical well being of our brothers and sisters in the Church and for those individuals outside of Her:

- (1) Feed the Hungry
- (2) Give Drink to the Thirsty
- (3) Shelter to the Homeless
- (4) Visit the Sick
- (5) Visit the Imprisoned
- (6) Bury the Dead
- (7) Give Alms to the Poor

Spiritual Works of Mercy - seven works of mercy that tend to the spiritual well being of the person providing the mercy and for the one receiving it:

- (1) Counsel the Doubtful
- (2) Correct the Ignorant
- (3) Admonish the Sinner
- (4) Comfort the Sorrowful
- (5) Forgive Injuries
- (6) Bear Wrongs Patiently
- (7) Pray for the Living and the Dead

Common Good - that good that incorporates all the individual goods into the good of the whole society

Koinonia - communion of the faithful, gathered in fellowship and mutual intention

Christian Service - to humbly serve others in all things, in emulation of Christ, who washed the feet of the Apostles, and who came, not to do His own will, but to do the will of the Father

OCH: Social Justice;
 Ch. 19;
 FIA: Ch. 2, 3, 7, 9, 16, 20

F&S:Feasts & Seasons
LUP:Let Us Pray

OCH:Our Catholic Heritage
FIA:Faith in Action

DOMAIN	GUIDING QUESTIONS	LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)	VOCABULARY	BAWFIA GRADE 8
Morality	Why is it important to have a well-formed conscience?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that because of Original Sin, man could no longer choose the good and avoid evil without help -know that God did not abandon man, but by establishing His covenant, He provided a means for our salvation -Identify mortal and venial sins 	<p>Conscience: The ability to know and judge what is right or wrong</p> <p>Concupiscence: The tendency to sin due to the effects of original sin.</p> <p>Original sin: the guilt incurred by Adam and Eve as a result of the Fall, and subsequently transmitted to each human afterward</p> <p>Actual sin: The participation in disordered behavior with free will and sufficient knowledge</p> <p>Venial Sin: Sin which does not destroy, but rather diminishes the divine life in the soul. It is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent.</p> <p>Mortal Sin: A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner sanctifying grace, constituting a turn away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave matter, full knowledge of the evil of the act, and full consent of the will.</p> <p>Seven Capital or Deadly Sins: the sins that lead to all other sins. They include pride, avarice, lust, envy, gluttony, anger, and sloth</p>	<p>OCH: Conscience, OCH: Sin and Mercy;</p>

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Morality

What resources does God provide through natural law and the teachings of the Church to help properly form our conscience?

- know that God established His Law for our freedom and happiness.
- know that God gave us a conscience to judge whether something is good or evil.
- Recognize that we have free will and intelligence.
- know that the Pope and the Magisterium of the Church are infallible when defining a teaching on faith or morals.
- know that the moral virtues help overcome vices that can lead to sin.
- Learn the Precepts of the Church.
- know that we are strengthened by the gift of grace.
- know that natural law is the basic moral law that God has placed in human nature and that we discover through reason.

Natural Law: (Ex. instinctively distinguishing right from wrong) The natural law expresses the original moral sense which enables man to discern by reason the good and evil, the truth and the lie; a body of moral principals that can be discovered through nature and do not require divine revelation to know (CCC1954)

Moral Law: A rule of conduct established by competent authority for the common good. In biblical terms, the moral law is the fatherly instruction of God, setting forth the ways which lead to happiness and proscribing those which lead to evil. The divine or eternal law can be either natural or revealed positive. Natural moral law is inscribed in the heart, and known by human reason. Revealed law is found in the ancient law (Old Testament), notably the ten commandments, and in the new law (Law of the Gospel), the teaching of Christ, notably the Sermon on the Mount, which perfects the ancient law.

Precepts of the Church: Positive laws (sometimes called commandments) made by Church authorities to guarantee for the faithful the indispensable minimum in prayer and moral effort, for the sake of their growth in love of God and neighbor (CCC 2041).

Ch. 1, 3, 7;
OCH: Conscience,
OCH: Faith and
Salvation

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Morality	How did Jesus fulfill God's Law?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recall that because of the sin of Adam and Eve, the friendship with God was broken -God, in His compassion, established His covenant and promised a Savior -know that Jesus is the Savior that was promised in the Old Covenant -know that Jesus established a New and Everlasting Covenant at the Last Supper and Crucifixion 		OCH: Revelation, OCH: The Trinity; Ch. 6, 10
Morality	How do the Two Great Commandments summarize God's Law?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recall that God gave His Law to Moses on Mt. Sinai -know and explain the meaning of each of the Ten Commandments -know that the Decalogue must be interpreted in light of this twofold yet single commandment of love -know that the first three commandments fulfill the great commandment to love God, and the last seven fulfill love of neighbor 	Decalogue: The Ten Commandments	Ch. 3; OCH: The Ten Commandments: Love of God, The Ten Commandments: Love of Neighbor
Morality	Why is it important to live the Beatitudes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -know that the Beatitudes are at the heart of the teaching of Jesus -know that living the Beatitudes is contrary to what the world believes, but Jesus promises eternal happiness to those who follow them -identify the Scripture passages connected with the Beatitudes -become familiar with saints who give example of the Beatitudes 	<p>Beatitudes: The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount on the meaning and way to true happiness.</p> <p>Beatitude: Happiness or blessedness, especially the eternal happiness of heaven.</p>	OCH: The Beatitudes; Ch. 7, 12, 15

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Morality

What is the role of the Church and of every Christian in shaping society?

- know that the Church and each of her members has a responsibility to help influence and shape society so that it is in conformity with Christian morality rather than conforming to the morality of the culture
- know that we are obligated to follow civil authority unless it contradicts God's Law
- know that we are obligated to respect and protect all human life from conception to natural death
- know that social justice demands that conditions within a society must allow for the needs and well-being of its members to be recognized

Ch. 4, 16, 19;
OCH: Social Justice;
FIA: Ch. 3, 9

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Morality

What is the teaching of the Church on human sexuality?

- know the virtue of chastity and what it means to live a chaste life
- know that every person is called to lead a chaste life, each according to his particular state of life.
- Introduce the teaching of the Theology of the Body
- Recognize that Christian marriage between a man and a woman and the structure of the family are essential components of a society
- know that a husband and wife form a new community - a family which is the Domestic Church
- know that the Christian home is the place where children receive the first proclamation of the faith. For this reason the family home is rightly called the "Domestic Church," a community of grace and prayer, a school of human virtues and of Christian charity.
- Realize that marriage is ordered to the unity of the spouses and the creation of new life
- By creating the human being man and woman, God gives personal dignity equally to the one and the other. Each person, man and woman, should acknowledge and accept that God created them male or female intentionally for all eternity.

Chastity: The moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, provides for the proper living of one's sexuality in the context of his or her vocation. It is also a Fruit of the Holy Spirit
 Theology of the Body: The collection of audiences given by Pope St. John Paul II on the vision of the human person.
 Domestic Church: the family as a community of believers

OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion,
 OCH: The Ten Commandments:
 Love of Neighbor,
 OCH: Social Justice;
 Ch. 18, 19

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<u>DOMAIN</u>	<u>GUIDING QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LEARNING OUTCOMES (SWBAT)</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>BAWFIA GRADE 8</u>
Vocations	What is the Catholic knowing of the word "vocation?"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that vocation is a call from God to a distinctive state of life, in which the person can reach holiness. - see that everyone has a vocation in life. - know the distinction between universal vocation, primary vocation, and secondary vocation. - name the primary vocations in the Church: priesthood, religious life, marriage - know that responding to a vocation is a gift of self. 	<p>Universal Vocation: the call to holiness</p> <p>Primary Vocation: the priesthood, religious life, and marriage</p> <p>Secondary Vocation: the state or work of one's life</p> <p>Priesthood: The ministerial priesthood received in the Sacrament of Holy Orders differs in essence from this common priesthood of all the faithful. It has as its purpose to serve the priesthood of all the faithful by building up and guiding the Church in the name of Christ, who is Head of the Body.</p> <p>Religious Life: A permanent state of life recognized by the Church, entered freely in response to the call of Christ to perfection, and characterized by the profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience.</p> <p>Marriage: A covenant or partnership of life between a man and woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and to the procreation and upbringing of children.</p>	<p>Ch. 4, 18, 20;</p> <p>F&S: Easter; OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion;</p> <p>FIA: Ch. 6</p>
Vocations	How does discernment play a role in each person's life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that discernment means making a decision with God in mind. - know that discernment is the process of coming to the realization of what God's will is for us. - know that we are to discern different kinds of choices in our lives - big and small decisions. - know that discernment involves listening to the promptings of the Holy Spirit. - know that discernment involves seeking the counsel of friends, family members, and other trusted individuals. 	<p>Discernment: To prayerfully ask questions about life, then listen for God's answers</p>	<p>F&S: Easter;</p> <p>FIA: Ch. 18, 19</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that discernment involves quietly listening to God in prayer. - know that in the end it is your job to act upon what you have found to be God's will. - know that it is important to have knowledge of the gifts and abilities that God has given you because these gifts help to dispose you to a particular vocation. 		
Vocations	How does living one's vocation fulfill one's baptismal call?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know how Christ's love for the Church is an example of the love that should be lived out in one's vocation. - know that both living out one's baptismal call and one's vocation require sacrifice. - know that by our baptism, we are all called to live out the universal call to holiness. - know that by our baptism, we share in the Triple Office of Jesus - priest, prophet, and king. - know that by living out our vocation, we are giving to others and the Church. - know that just as living out one's baptismal call leads to joy, living one's vocation also leads to joy. 	Universal Call to Holiness: The calling of every baptized to live a holy life doing God's will.	Ch. 2, 4, 20
Vocations	What are the signs of a vocation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know that joy in giving up what it takes to live a particular vocation is a sign of having a vocation. - know that there is an inner awareness of a drawing to a particular vocation - know that God gives the capacity to respond to one's vocation. 		F&S: Easter; Ch. 20

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Vocations

What is the priesthood?

- distinguish the difference between the common and the ministerial priesthood.
- know that a priest is one that offers sacrifice.
- know that the ministerial priesthood is at the service of the Church to be at the service of Divine worship.
- know the process of discerning a vocation to the priesthood.
- identify the promises priests make to obedience, celibacy, and prayer

Celibacy: The state or condition of those who have chosen to remain unmarried for the sake of the kingdom of heaven in order to give themselves entirely to God and to the service of his people. In the Latin Church, celibacy is obligatory for priests and bishops.

History and Mystery, Ch. 6, 18; OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion; FIA: Ch. 6

Vocations

What is religious life?

- know what are the Evangelical Counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
- Introduce the different forms of religious life - private dedication, hermit life, order of virgins, secular institutes, active religious institutes, societies of apostolic life, cloistered religious orders.
- know the process of discerning a vocation to the religious life.

Evangelical Councils: In general, the teachings of the New Law proposed by Jesus to his disciples which lead to the perfection of Christian life. In the New Law, the precepts are intended to remove whatever is incompatible with charity; the evangelical counsels are to remove whatever might hinder the development of charity, even if not contrary to it. Advisory directives that enable a person to imitate Jesus Christ; traditionally they include active love of enemies, poverty, chastity, and obedience. The counsels are practiced both privately and in community forms of religious life. All religious communities (except Benedictines) take vows based on the counsels of poverty, chastity, and obedience; Benedictines take vows of obedience, stability, and conversion.

Ch. 18

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Vocations	What are the major religious orders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know the difference between contemplative and apostolic - Identify the differences between the different major religious orders (founder, habit, charism, historical context, role in the Church, etc.) - Carmelite, Franciscan, Dominican, Benedictine, Cistercian, Missionaries of Charity, etc. 	<p>Contemplative: religious communities that serve God through meditation, prayer and solitude</p> <p>Apostolic: a religious community that is active in the world, serving others in a variety of activities</p>	Ch. 9, 12,13, 18, 20
Vocations	What is Christian marriage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know how in marriage the husband and wife become one flesh. - know that marriage is a lifelong commitment between one man and one woman. - know that marriage is a covenant between spouses - know that marriage is in view of the gift of life. 		Ch.18; OCH: Sacraments at the Service of Communion
Vocations	Who are some of the saints that have modeled each of the vocations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the priesthood such as: St. John Marie Vianney, St. Francis de Sales, St. John of the Cross, etc. - Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the religious life such as: St. Benedict, St. Dominic, St. Teresa of Avila, St. Thérèse of Lisieux, Mother Teresa, etc. - Describe the lives of saints that modeled the vocation of the marriage such as: St. Louis and Zelle Martin, etc. 		Ch. 13, 15, 20