

Elementary Religious Education Standards of Learning

Grades Preschool—8

Textbooks Approved for use in Arlington Diocese:

Faith and Life, Ignatius Press

Alive in Christ, Our Sunday Visitor

Christ our Life, Loyola

Spirit of Truth, Sophia Press

Note: each grade builds on the previous one. Students are responsible for all content, up to and including their current grade level.

**Review Assessments (and Answer Keys) and
Database of Glossary available at**

www.arlingtondiocese.org

10. SEVENTH GRADE

Standards of Learning

Creed

- *Review the Scriptures (the Bible) record the Word of God*
 - *The Bible records God’s gradual revelation through Salvation History; God’s words and deeds*
 - *The Church interprets the Scriptures with the help of God, with attention to what God wants to reveal for our salvation*
- *Review God the Son as Redeemer and Savior*
- *Review the Incarnation*
 - Four reasons for the Incarnation:
 - So Jesus could save us from sin and death by reconciling God and man;
 - So we can know God and His great love for us;
 - To be the supreme model of holiness and for us to follow His example; and
 - To make us partakers of the Divine Nature.
 - Jesus is true God and true Man
 - Jesus’ human nature is like ours: Jesus took on a body and a rational soul—without compromising His Divinity
 - Jesus is one Person (who Jesus is), namely: God the Son
 - Jesus has two natures (what Jesus is), two intellects, and two wills, namely: human and divine (which always cooperated with the Divine plan)
 - The union of the two natures in Christ is called the “hypostatic union”
 - The Church clarified her teaching on Jesus through ecumenical councils
- *Review that Jesus reveals God to us perfectly because Jesus is God the Son*
 - Jesus taught us about God through His life, actions, and words.
 - Jesus miracles showed He is God; His parables taught us about God’s kingdom.
 - Students should study the life and teaching of Jesus in the Gospels, with an emphasis on Jesus as the Savior
 - Emphasize Jesus as God the Son, the Second Divine Person of the Trinity. Prior to the Incarnation, Jesus was strictly God the Son, not man. From the moment of the Incarnation (Annunciation) and into eternity, Jesus is truly and fully God and truly and fully Man
- *Teach the Kingdom of God*
 - The Church is indefectible; the Church as Jesus founded it will last until the end of time, and then it will continue in Heaven
 - *The Church has four marks: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic (see Grade 5)*
 - We enter the Church through Baptism, and share in the Great commission to go forth and teach all nations

- *Review the Holy Spirit as Sanctifier*
 - The Holy Spirit dispenses the life of grace Jesus won on the Cross, through the Church and her Sacraments

Types of Grace (may be review - but may be taught in Grade 8)

- Sanctifying grace is the grace of sharing of the life and love of the Holy Trinity that is received through the sacraments
- Actual grace is the grace that helps us to act, then enlightens our minds and strengthens our wills to do good and avoid evil
- Sacramental grace is the special grace given through each sacrament to reach the end of that sacrament

Sacraments

- Review the definition, categories, and names of the Seven Sacraments
 - Sacrament of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist
 - Sacrament of Healing: Penance, Anointing of the Sick
 - Sacrament of Service: Matrimony, Holy Orders
- For each of the Seven Sacrament, students must learn the simple definitions:
 - Baptism washes away original and all sin, fills the soul with sanctifying grace, and makes us children of God and members of the Church
 - Confirmation increases our strength to profess, defend, and spread the faith as adults with the gifts of the Holy Spirit
 - Eucharist is the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ
 - Penance forgives sins committed after baptism, even mortal sins
 - Anointing of the Sick gives spiritual healing and graces to help a person accept illness, prepare for surgery, or prepare for death
 - Holy Orders gives the power and grace to men to perform the sacred duties of bishops, priests, and deacons
 - Matrimony unites a man and a woman as husband and wife
- For each of the Seven Sacrament, students must learn the Sacramental Sign, Minister, and effects
- Students must be provided an opportunity for Confession annually during Lent
- Students will become familiar with Sacramentals

Optional: teach the prefigurements and symbols use for each Sacrament.

Moral Life

- God has called each of us by name to a life of holiness, in the state of grace
- Each of us has a call to a particular vocation

Prayer

- Prayer is necessary in order to grow in our faith in God, in our hope in Him, and in our love for Him and in this way to receive the grace necessary to be united with Him in Heaven
- Stress the importance of participation in weekly Mass and Holy Days of Obligation

- Students will be introduced (if they have not already) to Adoration and Benediction
- Learn and Memorize the prayers: Angelus, Memorare
- Students will learn to pray the Stations of the Cross
- Review the Liturgical Year, beginning in Advent, and ending with the Feast of Christ the King

Catechist Guide to Grade 7

Creed

- *Review the Scriptures (the Bible) record the Word of God*
 - *The Bible records God’s gradual revelation through Salvation History; God’s words and deeds*
 - *The Church interprets the Scriptures with the help of God, with attention to what God wants to reveal for our salvation*
 - *Review the outline of the Bible (see Grade 5)*
- *Review God the Son as Redeemer and Savior*
- *Review the Incarnation*
 - Jesus is God the Son, the Second Divine Person of the Blessed Trinity; as God Jesus always existed
 - As man, Jesus began to exist from the moment of the Incarnation (when Jesus was conceived by the Holy Spirit in the holy womb of Mary, His Mother)
 - Jesus is true God and true Man
 - Jesus’ human nature is like ours: Jesus took on a human body and a rational soul—without compromising His Divinity
 - Jesus is one Person (who Jesus is), namely: God the Son
 - Jesus has two natures (what Jesus is), two intellects, and two wills, namely: human and divine (which always cooperated with the Divine plan)
 - The union of the two natures in Christ is called the “hypostatic union”
 - The Church clarified her teaching on Jesus through ecumenical councils

Optional (provided to aid catechist):

Nicaea I, 325 AD: “We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, Son of God, born of the Father, the sole begotten; that is to say, of the substance of the Father, God from God, light from light, true God from true God, born not made, consubstantial with the Father (homoousios) through whom all things were made, which are in Heaven and on earth.”

Constantinople I, 381 AD: Restated homoousios, and stated consubstantiality of the Logos with the Father and the distinctness of the three Persons of the Trinity. The Holy Spirit is God. Refuted that the Divine Logos in Christ Incarnate replaced the human son (e.g. Jesus is true man), stated that Jesus is true God and true man.

Ephesus, 431 AD: Mary gave birth to Jesus, Who is fully God and fully Man, Mary is therefore rightfully the God-bearer or Mother of God (Theotokos) by Communicatio Idiomatum. Mary gave Jesus His flesh.

Chalcedon 451 AD: The Person of Christ contains two natures, without confusion, without change, without division, without separation. These two natures are united inconvertibly, inseparably; and each nature does what is proper to itself and always acts in union with the other. There is not

contradiction/opposition in Christ's human and divine natures. Christ is consubstantial with the Father and consubstantial with us

(Tome of Flavian in 433 wrote the two natures in one person, Who is the Son of God (Jesus is not a human person, but a divine Person).

Constantinople II, 553 AD: Affirmed the Trinity: One God, Three Persons, generation of the Divine Word in Eternity and in Time; Jesus is God and man at the same time, who wrought miracles and suffered death "One of the Trinity suffered in the flesh for us". Jesus is to be worshiped.

Constantinople III, 680-681 AD: In Christ there are two natural wills and two natural operations/intellecets (one human, the other divine). The two natural wills and operations are indivisibly, inconvertibly, inseparably united without any fusion; and are not contrary with one another.

Nicaea II, 787 AD: God alone is to be worshiped (latria), and all the saints may be venerated (dulia) for their Christian witness and God's honor through them. Mary is given the greatest honor and veneration (hyperdulia) for her cooperation with God's plan for salvation.

- *Review that Jesus reveals God to us perfectly because Jesus is God the Son*
 - Jesus taught us about God through His life, actions, and words
 - Jesus miracles showed He is God; His parables taught us about God's kingdom
 - Students should study the life and teaching of Jesus in the Gospels, with an emphasis on Jesus as the Savior
 - Emphasize Jesus as God the Son, the Second Divine Person of the Trinity. Prior to the Incarnation, Jesus was strictly God the Son, not man. From the moment of the Incarnation (Annunciation) and into eternity, Jesus is truly and full God and truly and fully Man
 - Four reasons for the Incarnation:
 - So Jesus could save us from sin and death by reconciling God and man;
 - So we can know God and His great love for us;
 - To be the supreme model of holiness and for us to follow His example; and
 - To make us partakers of the Divine Nature
- Teach the Kingdom of God
 - Teach Jesus is the Messiah, the Christ (the Savior) and how we know this through typologies, prophecies (especially from the vision of Zechariah, the Annunciation by Gabriel to Mary, and the Nativity in Bethlehem as a descendant of David)
 - Teach the Baptism of Jesus and His anointing with the Spirit
 - Teach Kingdom Parables
 - Jesus ushered in God's Kingdom and founded the Church.
 - Out of love, Jesus as High Priest offered Himself as a victim to the Father to atone for our sins
 - Jesus suffered and died (His body and soul were separated); He was buried and descended to hell. On the third day, Jesus rose again (taking up His body, now glorified); this is called the Resurrection. Jesus is the Redeemer and the Savior
 - When Jesus went to Heaven (the Ascension), His glorified human nature entered His eternal glory in Heaven

- The Church is indefectible
 - *The Church has four marks: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic (see Grade 5)*
 - We enter the Church through Baptism, and share in the Great commission to go forth and teach all nations
 - *Review the Holy Spirit as Sanctifier*
 - The Holy Spirit dispenses the life of grace Jesus won on the Cross, through the Church and her Sacraments
- Type of Grace (may be Grade 8)
- Sanctifying grace is the grace of sharing of the life and love of the Holy Trinity and is received through the sacraments
 - Actual grace is the grace that helps us to act, then enlightens our minds and strengthens our wills to do good and avoid evil
 - Sacramental grace is the special grace given by each sacrament to attain the end of that sacrament

Sacraments

- Review the categories and names of the Seven Sacraments:
 - Sacrament of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist
 - Sacrament of Healing: Penance, Anointing of the Sick
 - Sacrament of Service: Matrimony, Holy Orders
- For each of the Seven Sacrament, students must learn the simple definitions:
 - Baptism washes away original and all sin, fills the soul with sanctifying grace, and makes us children of God and members of the Church
 - Confirmation increases our strength to profess, defend, and spread the faith as adults with the gifts of the Holy Spirit
 - Eucharist is the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ
 - Penance forgives sins committed after baptism, even mortal sins
 - Anointing of the Sick gives spiritual healing and graces to help a person accept illness, prepare for surgery, or prepare for death
 - Holy Orders gives the power and grace to men to perform the sacred duties of bishops, priests, and deacons
 - Matrimony unites a man and a woman as husband and wife
- For each of the Seven Sacrament, students must learn the definition, sign (matter and form), minister, and effects (see below)
- Students must be provided an opportunity for Confession annually during Lent
- Students will become familiar with Sacramentals

Optional: *teach the prefigurements and symbols used for each Sacrament.*

An outline of each of the Seven Sacraments is provided below for reference by catechists.

Baptism

Suggested reading: The Baptism of our Lord with an emphasis on “This is My Beloved Son, in Whom I am well pleased” (Matthew 3:13-17) and the Great Commissions (Matthew 28:18-20).

Definition: Baptism is the Sacrament instituted by Jesus to wash away our sins and fill us with His life of grace.

Sign: Water (matter) poured over the head of the person (or a person is immersed in water) three times while minister says, “[Name], I baptized you in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen” (form).

Minister: Ordinarily, a priest or deacon will baptize, but in case of an emergency any person can baptize an unbaptized person.

Institution: Jesus gave the Great Commission, saying “Go forth and baptize all nations... in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.” (Mt 28:18-20)

- The three types of Baptism are Sacramental Baptism (by water), Baptism by Desire (when one who has pursued union with our Lord dies before they received Sacramental Baptism), and Baptism by Blood (when one dies as a martyr for the faith)
- Baptism is necessary for salvation
- There are two anointings in Baptism: first with the Oil of Catechumens (during an exorcism), then the anointing with Sacred Chrism after the Baptism

Effects:

- Baptism takes away all sin (Original Sin and personal sin) as well as the punishment due to our sins
- Baptism fills us with God’s life of grace (sanctifying grace)
 - God’s grace helps us to live a good life here on earth as followers of Jesus
 - With God’s grace, we may enter Heaven
- When we are baptized, God gives us three gifts to direct our hearts to God:
 - The theological virtues:
 - Faith: To believe in God
 - Hope: To trust in God and His Promises
 - Charity: To love God above all things and our neighbors for love of God
- Baptism initiates us (makes us members) into:
 - God’s Church
 - God’s Family; by baptism, we are adopted as God’s children
- Baptism confers an indelible character/seal on the soul, marking us with the likeness of Christ
- Baptism is necessary for salvation.
- The grace lost by the Fall is restored to the soul, removing Original Sin and all temporal punishment due to sin
- Baptism is the gate that opens to us the other Sacraments
- By our baptism, we have a right and a duty to worship God in His Church. This is called the common priesthood of the faithful

- Teach symbols used in Baptism: White garment (like the soul clean from sin), candle lit from the Easter Candle (we share in the light and life of Christ), water (life, clean) and oil (olive trees live unless killed or diseased—oil used for beauty, nourishment, to slip away from/escape an enemy or foe [used in wresting in ancient times])

Prefigurements:

- The Holy Spirit over the Waters of Creation which bring forth life
- Noah’s ark, where the flood washes the world clean from sin and safety is found in the ark (representing the Church). We become a “new creation” in Christ
- The Crossing the Red Sea to leave behind slavery to sin and to enter a covenant with God.
- Crossing the Jordan River to enter the Promised Land (the gates of Heaven are opened to those who are baptized)
- Baptism of John the Baptist for the repentance of sin (although this baptism did not forgive sins, those who are baptized above the age of reason must have repentance)
- The baptism of Jesus, which recalls the indwelling of the Holy Spirit and our adoption as Children of God

Symbols:

- Water:
 - A symbol of life and death—We share in the life, death and resurrection of Christ
 - Washing—Our sins (and their punishment) are washed away
 - Pouring—Grace is infused or poured into our soul
 - Water was mentioned in the Creation account—We become a new creation in Christ.
- White garment: a symbol of purity of soul
- Candle: the candle is lit from the Easter Candle, which represents Christ – to share the light of Christ with the newly baptized
- Chrism: a symbol of the Holy Spirit anointing the newly baptized
 - Olive Oil: used for beauty, nutrition, olive trees live until killed
 - Balsam: a priestly fragrance

Confirmation

Recommended Reading: Pentecost (Acts 2), Peter and John go to Samaria (Acts 8:14-17)

Definition: The Sacrament of Confirmation confers the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and His gifts upon the recipient, strengthening their baptismal grace so they may spread and defend the Faith.

Sign: The laying of hands and anointing with sacred Chrism (matter) while the minister (ordinarily a bishop) says, “Name, be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit” (form).

Minister: The ordinary minister is a bishop, however, priests may be granted faculties to confirm in cases of emergency or at the discretion of the bishop.

Institution: Although we do not see Jesus directly institute the Sacrament of Confirmation in the Bible, we see the practice in the early Church, when in Acts Peter and John go to Samaria to lay hands upon those recently baptized by the deacon Philip.

Effects:

- More deeply roots in us the divine filiation (as adopted sons and daughters of God)
- Unites us more firmly to Jesus
- Strengthens the gifts of the Holy Spirit in us, received in Baptism, including the virtues, Gifts of the Holy Spirit and Fruits of the Holy Spirit
- Perfects our bond with the Church (often completing our initiation, if received after the Eucharist)
- Gives us a special strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ—to confess His Name, and never to be ashamed of the Cross
- Confers an indelible character or seal upon the soul

Prefigurements:

- Anointing with oil as was done to prophets, priests, and kings in the Scriptures (as we share in the threefold ministry of Christ)
- The Baptism of Our Lord, where the Holy Spirit descends, and Jesus then begins His public ministry
- The Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost
- The example in Scripture: Peter and John go to Samaria to lay hands on those baptized by the deacon Philip
- Isaiah 7:14 refers to the Gifts of the Holy Spirit

Teach the symbols in Confirmation:

- Oil (see baptism) is mixed with balsam (a priestly fragrance) to make Sacred Chrism
- The bishop represents the Apostles, and the universal Church

Eucharist

Suggested reading: The Last Supper (Luke 22:14-23).

Definition: The Sacrament instituted by Christ in which His Presence is contained (Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity) in the species of bread and wine and given to the baptized for the nourishment of the life of grace in the soul.

Sign: The priest consecrates wheat bread and grape wine (matter) with the words, “This is My Body” and “This is the Chalice of My Blood” (form).

Minister: A validly ordained priest (or bishop).

Institution: At the Last Supper, Jesus consecrated bread and wine with the words, “This is My Body” and “This is the Chalice of My Blood.”

- Review the steps to worthily receive the Holy Eucharist:
 - Be free from mortal sin/be in the state of grace
 - You must know Whom you are about to receive (Jesus!)
 - Observe the Eucharistic Fast (no food or drink for one hour before Communion, except water and medicine)
- The Sacrament of the Eucharist is celebrated in the liturgy of the Mass
- The Mass has two primary parts: The Liturgy of the Word, and the Liturgy of the Eucharist
- The Mass is offered for four ends:
 - Adoration—The Mass is worship and loving adoration of the Father Almighty and the Supreme Good
 - Thanksgiving—All that we are and have comes from God’s benevolence; we owe Him our gratitude
 - Atonement—On the Cross, Christ atoned for our sin—totally and completely. This sacrifice is made present on the altar during Mass. We can turn to God with repentance and faith to find forgiveness and healing
 - Petition—As the most powerful prayer of the Church, we can petition the Father after consecration to obtain all that we need spiritually and physically (for ourselves and others)
- Review how to receive both species of Holy Communion (and the Host on the hand as well as the tongue)
- Review the parts of the Mass (stressed in Grade 3)
- Our Risen and Glorified Lord, Jesus Christ, is really, truly and substantially present in the Holy Eucharist. His presence abides as long as the species remain; this is why we reserve the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle of the Church. His presence is noted with a lit sanctuary lamp
- Jesus is wholly present in each species of the Eucharist (the consecrated Host, and the consecrated Wine) and each of their parts.
 - Jesus is present Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity in the consecrated hosts/bread
 - Jesus is present Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity in the consecrated wine
 - If the Host is broken, Jesus is not broken, but Jesus is wholly present in each part of the broken Host. Jesus is present in all of the consecrated Hosts in the world
- Review that the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in the tabernacle in each Catholic Church, so Jesus may be adored, and brought to the sick and homebound
- Visit the Blessed Sacrament in your church
- Only a validly ordained priest has the powers (given at his ordination) to consecrate the Eucharist

Effects:

- We gain a share in Jesus’ life and Resurrection
- We receive spiritual nourishment and an increase in grace
- We are united with Jesus in a very close union. Jesus’ Eucharistic Presence remains within us for 10-15 minutes (until the accidents are digested)
- We gain a share in Jesus’ life and Resurrection
- We receive spiritual nourishment and an increase in grace
- We become united with the Mystical Body of Christ (the Church in union with Jesus)

- We are committed to serving the poor
- We pray for the unity of Christians
- We pray for the coming of Jesus at the end of time
- We receive a pledge of the glory that will come
- Our venial sins are forgiven
- We are protected from future mortal sins

Suggested:

- *If your parish has both the Novus Ordo and Tridentine Masses, review how to receive Holy Communion at both forms of the Mass*

Prefigurements:

- The offering of bread and wine by Melchizedek
- Abraham offering bread and lamb to Trinity in Mambre/son at Mt. Moriah
- Passover meal of bread and lamb
- Manna and quail (bread/flesh) in the desert
- Wedding at Cana
- Multiplication of Loaves and Fish
- Bread of Life discourse

Teach the symbols

- Bread is a universal form of nourishment found in every culture
 - Wheat is a grain that must mature, die and seed, which then grows new life
 - Unleavened bread is used in the Passover meal
- Wine is a universal drink
 - Grapes must be destroyed and fermented to make wine (maturation; must be put in new wine skins or they will burst)
 - Wine is a drink of merriment
 - Alcohol in wine kills germs, saved people from death in times of illness
- Teach vestments, linens and vessels used at Mass

Penance

Recommended Reading: *The Prodigal Son (Luke 15:11-32) and The Appearance of Risen Lord (John 20:19-23)*.

Definition: Penance is the Sacrament instituted by Jesus for the forgiveness of sins committed after Baptism. Penance is also called the Sacrament Reconciliation and the Sacrament of Confession.

Sign: The repentance and confession of sins (matter) to a priest, who absolves the sinner saying, “I absolve you from your sins in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen” (form).

Minister: a validly ordained priest (or bishop).

Institution: Jesus breathed on His Apostles and said to them, “Receive the Holy Spirit. If you forgive the sins of any, they are forgiven them; if you retain the sins of any, they are retained.” (John 20:22-23)

Note:

- 1) In the Sacrament of Penance, we confess to a priest the sins that we have done, and we are forgiven by the power of Jesus Christ. Grace is restored to our souls, and we are given a penance to make up for the wrongs we have done. We are also given a special grace to overcome our sins.
 - 2) Only a validly ordained priest has the powers (given at his ordination) to absolve us from our sins.
- Teach Sin (see below)
 - Teach the Ten Commandments (see Moral Life below)
 - Teach the steps to a good confession:
 - 1) Know your sins (examination of conscience)
 - 2) Be sorry for your sins (either out of love for God or fear of punishment)
 - 3) Decide not to sin again
 - 4) Confess your sins to a priest in the Sacrament of Penance
 - 5) Receive absolution and do the penance assigned

Effects:

- God forgives our sins
 - Sanctifying grace is restored to the soul
 - Sacramental grace strengthens us not to sin again
 - We unite ourselves with Christ through our penance
 - We are better prepared for our final judgment
- Review the Rite of Confession (Visit the confessional, and have the child decide before their First Confession if they will go face-to-face or behind the screen)
 - Enter the Confessional and either sit or kneel (behind the screen)
 - Begin with the Sign of the Cross
 - Say, “Bless me father, for I have sinned, this is my first confession (or how long it has been since your last confession)
 - Tell your sins to the priest. End with, “I’m sorry for these and all my sins”
 - Listen to the priest and answer his questions
 - Receive your penance
 - Say an Act of Contrition
 - Receive absolution: (the priest says) “I absolve you from your sins in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.”
 - Thank father and leave the confessional to do your penance
 - Review the Seal of Confession: that the priest (and **anyone** who might overhear your confession) must never reveal the sins you confessed (or else they be excommunicated)
 - We must never knowingly withhold a mortal sin in Confession, or else we make a bad confession
 - Once children have made their first Confession, students must be given an opportunity for Confession annually (during Lent)

Prefigurements:

- God calls Adam/Eve and Cain to account for their sins
- Abraham and Moses mediate for sinners
- The Scapegoat in the Old Testament takes away the sins of the people
- Jesus casts out demons, and forgives sins
- From the Cross, Jesus forgives Dismas (the good thief) and asks the Father to forgive us

Teach symbols

- Priest represents both Christ and the Church
 - His stole represents justice (the chasuble represents charity)
- The Screen represents the veil between Heaven and earth

Anointing of the Sick

Recommended Reading: Healing of Infirm (Mark 6:6-13, James 5:14-15)

Definition: The Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick of the elderly or seriously ill unites the sick person with the suffering Christ in preparation for eternal glory.

Sign: The laying on of hands and anointing with oil of the infirmed (matter) with the words, “Through this holy anointing, may the Lord in His love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. May the Lord who frees you from sin save you and raise you up” (form).

Minister: A validly ordained priest (or bishop).

Institution: We do not see this Sacrament directly instituted by Jesus in Scripture, but we do see this Sacrament practiced in James 5:14-15: “Is anyone among you sick? He should summon the presbyters of the church, and they should pray over him and anoint [him] with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith will save the sick person, and the Lord will raise him up. If he has committed any sins, he will be forgiven.”

Note: This sacrament may be repeated more than once. It is received by the aged, seriously ill, those undergoing surgery, or who are in danger of death. This sacrament should be conferred after Sacramental Confession and be accompanied by the reception of Holy Communion. If a person is unconscious, they may receive the Anointing of the Sick. If they recover, the recipient should make a good confession of their sins.

Effects:

- Unites the suffering of the sick person with that of Christ for his own good and that of the Church (Note: this is an ideal time to teach the redemptive value of suffering)
- Strengthens the suffering to face trial (final perseverance)
- Absolves sin and prepares the soul for a happy death
- Heals the person (physically) if it is God’s will
- Gives Apostolic pardon, which removes some or all temporal punishment due to sin

- Teach the symbols: oil (see Baptism), anointing of various parts of the body remind us we are part of the Mystical Body of Christ

Prefigurements:

- Abraham prayed for the healing of Abimelech (Genesis 20:17)
- “I have heard your prayer, I have seen your tears and behold, I will heal you... (2 Kings 20:5).
- The parable of the Good Samaritan
- Jesus healed many people, (see Luke 7:21-22)
- Jesus gave power to the twelve to cast out demons and heal (Matthew 10:1)
- The Apostles preached and healed with the anointing of oil (Mark 6:12-13, James 5:14-15)

Teach symbols:

- Oil of Infirm (see Baptism)
- Anointing of parts of Body, recalls the Mystical Body of Christ

The Mass of Christian Burial (Funeral Liturgy) celebrates the triumph of Christ over sin and death.

Holy Orders

Suggested reading: The Last Supper (Luke 22:14-23).

Sign: Through the laying on of hands upon a man called by God, and the words of ordination, the bishop(s) confer the three degrees of Holy Orders.

Minister: Only bishops can confer Holy Orders.

Institution: Jesus instituted the priesthood when at the Last Supper He commanded His Apostles to celebrate the Eucharist, saying, “Do this in remembrance of Me.”

Three Degrees of Holy Orders: There are two degrees of ministerial participation in the priesthood of Christ: bishops and priests. Deacons are ordained to a lower degree of Holy Orders, to serve and help the priesthood.

- Bishops:
 - Possess the fullness of the sacrament of Holy Orders
 - Can trace their ordination back to the Apostles
 - Celebrate all seven Sacraments and alone can confer Holy Orders
 - Teach, govern and sanctify all who live within their diocese (a geographical region)
 - Represents Christ the Good Shepherd and Head of the Church in his diocese
 - Teach the symbols for the bishop: the mitre and staff (as shepherd of his flock), ring for authority
- Priests:
 - Priests are configured to Christ the Priest in such a way that they act in the person of Christ the head

- Priests may preach the Gospel, shepherd the faithful, and celebrate the liturgy and sacrament within their parish boundaries
 - Priests may celebrate: Baptism, Confession, Eucharist, Marriage, Anointing of the Sick, Funerals, Benediction, give blessings (to groups and individuals as well as bless objects), and with permission they may also celebrate Confirmation
 - Priests promise obedience to their bishop and are united in a brotherly bond with other priests
 - Teach the symbols for the priest: chalice and paten for the power to offer the sacrifice of the Mass, stole (for justice) and chasuble (for charity); anointing of hands with olive oil (see baptism)
- Deacons:
- Deacons are not ordained to the priesthood, but to helping and serving the priesthood; they are configured to Christ, the Servant
 - Deacons are ordinary ministers of Holy Communion and may preach the Gospel at Mass and distribute Holy Communion
 - Deacons may celebrate Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals, Benediction, and give blessings to groups of people and bless objects
 - Deacons dedicate themselves to various ministries of charity
 - Teach symbols for deacons: prostration (laying down life for Christ)

Effects:

- The man ordained receives an indelible character upon his soul so he may serve as Christ's instrument for the Church
- The Holy Spirit configures the man to Christ
- The Holy Spirit strengthens and gives grace to the ordained to fulfill their ministry for the Church
- Men ordained to the priesthood receive the powers to celebrate the sacraments

Note: *There is an essential difference between the ministerial priesthood and the common priesthood of the faithful. The common priesthood is the laity, who are called to worship God and to offer themselves and their daily lives as a sacrifice to God.*

Prefigurements:

- The Israelites were called to be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation
- The Levitical priesthood
- In the New Testament, we see Jesus set apart the Apostles at the Last Supper (both with the washing of feet, and the command to consecrate the Eucharist)
- In the New Testament, we see the three degrees of Holy Orders: Deacons (Act 6:6), Priests (Acts 14:22-23), and Bishops (2 Timothy 1:6)

Teach symbols:

Bishop receives a crosier (staff) as he is the shepherd of God's flock.

Priest receives a chalice and paten as he will offer the sacrifice of the Mass

Review vestments.

Matrimony

Recommended Reading: Dignity and Indissolubility of Marriage (Matthew 19:3-9) and beauty of Marriage (Ephesians 5:32-33).

Note: *This is likely a first introduction to the Sacrament of Matrimony. Every caution must be taken to respect the innocence of all children, especially in matters of unitive love and procreation. Sensitivity is advised, given the number of irregular marriages. Teach the beauty of this Sacrament and encourage further discussion at home.*

Definition: A covenant by which a man and a woman establish between themselves a partnership of the whole life ordered toward the good of the spouses and the procreation and education of children.

Note: Marriage is the most common sign used in the Old Testament and New Testament to describe the relation between God and His People. In the Mass, we are the bride and Christ is the Bridegroom, so in a sense, each Mass is a renewal of our covenant with God!

Sign: The exchange of consent and vows (form) of the couple in the presence of a minister of the Church and at least two other witnesses, and the consummation of the Marriage (matter).

Minister: The baptized man and baptized woman who are contracting the marriage are the ministers of this sacrament.

Effects:

- The man and woman become one in a life-long indissoluble union
- The spouses bear witness in the world of Christ's love for His Church
- The husband and wife receive sanctifying grace and the strength to share the duties of their state.
 - The duties of their state include:
 - Helping each other as ministers of grace to one another
 - Building up the church through the openness to children (and raising them in the faith)
 - Helping each other and children get to Heaven

Prefigurements:

- Adam and Eve
- Numerous marriages in the Old Testament, including Isaac and Rebecca and New Testament, including the Wedding at Cana
- Jesus elevated natural marriage to that of a Sacrament in Mt. 19:3-9, reminding us of the dignity and indissolubility of marriage; See also 1 Corinthians 7:39 and 1 Corinthians 7:10-11

Teach symbols:

- White dress is for purity
- Flowers are for life/celebration
- Rings signify eternity and commitment

Vocations:

- In addition to responding to God in Marriage and Holy Orders, Religious Life is a beautiful call to serve God
- Students should understand that Religious are consecrated to God; it is not another Sacrament, but a vocation of the laity
- They make vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience
 - Poverty: To be detached from the material goods of this world, storing up treasure in Heaven
 - Chastity: To give up the goods of marriage and children, uniting oneself entirely to Christ
 - Obedience: To give up one's own desires and ambitions and surrender to legitimate authority, consenting to the will of God through their direction
- Religious may be women or men
- Some men Religious are also ordained to Holy Orders (they are then no longer laity)
- Religious Orders are either contemplative (Religious who are set apart from the world and whose primary work is prayer) or active (Religious who serve Christ in the world, especially through the works of mercy)
 - Contemplative orders include (but are not limited to): Benedictines, Carthusians, Carmelites, Poor Clares
 - Active orders include (but are not limited to): Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits

Moral Life

- God has called each of us by name to a life of holiness, in the state of grace
- Each of us has a call to a particular vocation
- Review God's original plan for us to be happy with Him forever in Heaven
- Review Original Sin and its effects as well as personal sin (its kinds: mortal and venial) and how we sin (by thought, word, deed, and omission)
- Teach the morality of an act based upon object, intention and circumstance. If any of these are bad, it is a sin. If all three are good, it is a morally good act.
 - If a sin, then determine if mortal or venial (see Gr. 2)

Prayer

- Prayer is necessary in order to grow in our faith in God, in our hope in Him, and in our love for Him and in this way to receive the grace necessary to be united with Him in Heaven
- Stress the importance of participation in weekly Mass and Holy Days of Obligation
- Students will be introduced (if they have not been already) to Adoration and Benediction.

- Learn and Memorize the prayers: Angelus, Memorare
- Students will learn to pray the Stations of the Cross
- Review the Liturgical Year, beginning in Advent, and ending with the Feast of Christ the King

Grade 7 Prayers to Memorize

Angelus

The Angel of the Lord declared to Mary:
And she conceived of the Holy Spirit.

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

Behold the handmaid of the Lord: Be it done unto me according to Thy word.

Hail Mary . . .

And the Word was made Flesh: And dwelt among us.

Hail Mary . . .

Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God, that we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Let us pray: Pour forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts; that we, to whom the incarnation of Christ, Thy Son, was made known by the message of an angel, may by His Passion and Cross be brought to the glory of His Resurrection, through the same Christ Our Lord. Amen.

Memorare

Remember, O most gracious Virgin Mary, that never was it known that anyone who fled to thy protection, implored thy help, or sought thine intercession was left unaided. Inspired by this confidence, I fly unto thee, O Virgin of virgins, my mother; to thee do I come, before thee I stand, sinful and sorrowful. O Mother of the Word Incarnate, despise not my petitions, but in thy mercy hear and answer me. Amen.

Stations of the Cross

1. Jesus is Condemned to Death
2. Jesus Carries His Cross
3. Jesus Falls the First Time
4. Jesus Meets His Blessed Mother
5. Simon of Cyrene Helps Jesus Carry His Cross
6. Veronica Wipes the Face of Jesus
7. Jesus Falls the Second Time
8. Jesus Speaks to the Women of Jerusalem
9. Jesus Falls the Third Time
10. Jesus is Stripped of His Garments
11. Jesus is Nailed to the Cross
12. Jesus Dies on the Cross
13. Jesus is Taken Down from the Cross
14. Jesus is Laid in the Tomb

We adore Thee, O Christ, and we praise Thee.
Because by Thy Holy Cross, Thou has redeemed the world.

Grade 7 Assessments

Sacraments Quiz

Write the name of the sacrament which applies to each statement.

_____ washes away original and all sin, fills the soul with sanctifying grace, and makes us children of God and members of the Church.

_____ gives spiritual healing and graces to help a person accept illness, prepare for surgery, or prepare for death.

_____ forgives sins committed after baptism, even mortal sins.

_____ is the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ.

_____ increases our strength to profess, defend, and spread the faith as adults with the gifts of the Holy Spirit.

_____ gives the power and grace to men to perform the sacred duties of bishops, priests, and deacons.

_____ unites a man and a woman as husband and wife.

Sacraments Quiz – Answer Key

Write the name of the sacrament which applies to each statement.

BAPTISM washes away original and all sin, fills the soul with sanctifying grace, and makes us children of God and members of the Church.

ANNOINTING OF THE SICK gives spiritual healing and graces to help a person accept illness, prepare for surgery, or prepare for death.

RECONCILIATION forgives sins committed after baptism, even mortal sins.

COMMUNION is the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ.

CONFIRMATION increases our strength to profess, defend, and spread the faith as adults with the gifts of the Holy Spirit.

HOLY ORDERS gives the power and grace to men to perform the sacred duties of bishops, priests, and deacons.

MATRIMONY unites a man and a woman as husband and wife.

Grade 7 Moral Teaching Test

1. List and define the three theological virtues:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

2. List and define the four cardinal virtues:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

3. List and define the evangelical counsels:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

4. List the Spiritual Works of Mercy:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)

5. List the Corporal Works of Mercy:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)

Grade 7 Moral Teaching Test – Answer Key

1. List and define the three theological virtues:

- 1) Faith: To believe in God
- 2) Hope: To trust in God and His promises.
- 3) Charity: To love God above all things, and our neighbors for love of God.

2. List and define the four cardinal virtues:

- 1) Prudence is “right reason in action,”; by prudence, we discern our true good in every situation.
- 2) Justice is the constant and firm will to give their due to God and neighbor.
- 3) Temperance moderates the attraction of the pleasures of the senses and provides balance in created goods.
- 4) Fortitude ensures firmness in difficulties and constancy in the pursuit of the good.

3. List and define the evangelical counsels:

- 1) Poverty: To be detached from the material goods of this world, storing up treasure in Heaven.
- 2) Chastity: To give up the goods of marriage and children, uniting oneself entirely to Christ.
- 3) Obedience: To give up one’s own desires and ambitions and surrender to legitimate authority, consenting to the will of God through their direction.

4. List the Spiritual Works of Mercy:

- 1) Admonish the sinner
- 2) Instruct the ignorant
- 3) Counsel the doubtful
- 4) Comfort the sorrowful
- 5) Bear wrongs patiently
- 6) Forgive all injuries
- 7) Pray for the living and the dead

5. List the Corporal Works of Mercy:

- 1) Feed the hungry
- 2) Give drink to the thirsty
- 3) Cloth the naked
- 4) Shelter the homeless
- 5) Visit the sick
- 6) Visit the imprisoned
- 7) Bury the dead

Grades 6-8 Beatitudes Test

Please write the Beatitudes:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.



Grades 6-8 Beatitudes Test

Please write the Beatitudes:

1. **Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.**
2. **Blessed are the meek: for they shall possess the land.**
3. **Blessed are they who mourn: for they shall be comforted.**
4. **Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice: for they shall be satisfied.**
5. **Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.**
6. **Blessed are the pure of heart: for they shall see God.**
7. **Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.**
8. **Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.**



Grade 7 - Order the Mysteries of the Rosary

(Number 1-5)

Joyful Mysteries:

- _____ The Visitation of Mary to Elizabeth
- _____ Finding the Child Jesus in the Temple (Age 12)
- _____ The Annunciation of the Lord to Mary
- _____ The Nativity of our Lord, Jesus Christ
- _____ The Presentation of our Lord in the Temple

Luminous Mysteries:

- _____ The Transfiguration
- _____ The Institution of the Eucharist
- _____ The Wedding at Cana
- _____ The Baptism of Jesus in the Jordan
- _____ The Proclamation of the Kingdom

Sorrowful Mysteries:

- _____ The Agony of Jesus in the Garden
- _____ The Crucifixion of our Lord
- _____ Jesus is Crowned with Thorns
- _____ The Scourging at the Pillar
- _____ Jesus Carried the Cross

Glorious Mysteries

- _____ The Assumption of Mary into Heaven
- _____ Mary is Crowned as Queen of Heaven and Earth
- _____ The Ascension of Jesus into Heaven
- _____ The Resurrection of Jesus Christ
- _____ The Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost

Grade 7 – Order the Mysteries of the Rosary – Answer Key *(Number 1-5)*

Joyful Mysteries:

- 2 The Visitation of Mary to Elizabeth
- 4 Finding the Child Jesus in the Temple (Age 12)
- 1 The Annunciation of the Lord to Mary
- 3 The Nativity of our Lord, Jesus Christ
- 4 The Presentation of our Lord in the Temple

Luminous Mysteries:

- 4 The Transfiguration
- 5 The Institution of the Eucharist
- 2 The Wedding at Cana
- 1 The Baptism of Jesus in the Jordan
- 3 The Proclamation of the Kingdom

Sorrowful Mysteries:

- 1 The Agony of Jesus in the Garden
- 5 The Crucifixion of our Lord
- 3 Jesus is Crowned with Thorns
- 2 The Scourging at the Pillar
- 4 Jesus Carried the Cross

Glorious Mysteries

- 4 The Assumption of Mary into Heaven
- 5 Mary is Crowned as Queen of Heaven and Earth
- 2 The Ascension of Jesus into Heaven
- 1 The Resurrection of Jesus Christ
- 3 The Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost

Grades 7 Stations of the Cross Test

Write the Stations of the Cross in order:

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

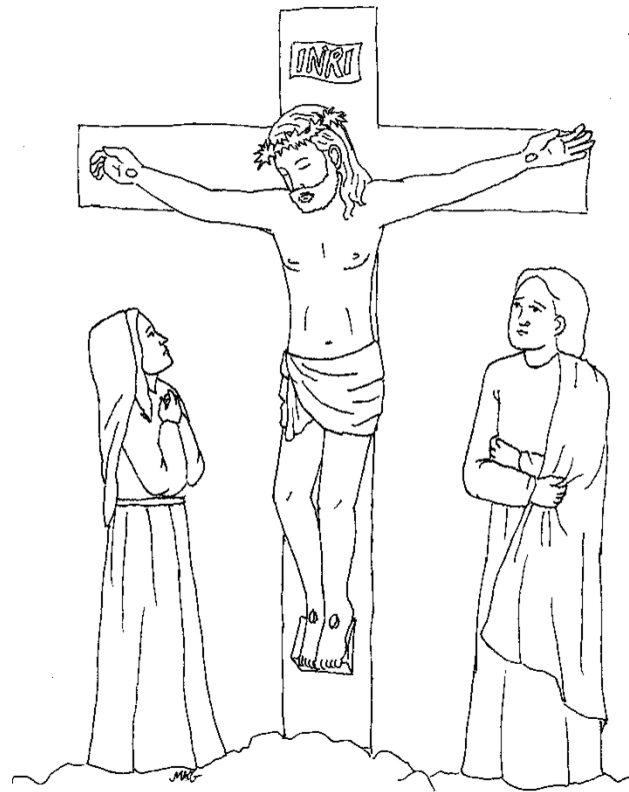
10)

11)

12)

13)

14)



Grades 7 Stations of the Cross Test **Answer Key**

Write the Stations of the Cross in order:

- 1) Pilate Condemns Jesus to Die
- 2) Jesus accepts His Cross
- 3) Jesus falls the first time
- 4) Jesus meets His Mother
- 5) Simon of Cyrene helps Jesus carry the Cross
- 6) Veronica offers her veil to Jesus
- 7) Jesus falls the second time
- 8) Jesus consoles the women of Jerusalem
- 9) Jesus falls a third time
- 10) Jesus is stripped of His garments
- 11) Jesus is nailed to the Cross
- 12) Jesus dies upon the Cross
- 13) Jesus is taken down from the Cross
- 14) Jesus is placed in the tomb

