

Grade Five

Scripture

Students should each have individual access to a Bible in their classes. The New American Bible (NAB) translation is preferred, as this is the translation used in the Lectionary read at Mass.

By the end of the 5th grade, students will have learned:

1. That all Scripture is inspired by God. (105-107)
2. That the Bible teaches us who God is and who we are in relation to him. (205-227, 268-271)
3. That the Bible is made up of two parts: the Old Testament (before *Jesus*) and the New Testament (after *the birth of Jesus*). (120-129)
4. That the 46 books of the Old Testament are categorized as follows: Pentateuch (5 books), Historical (16 books), Wisdom (7 books), and Prophets (18 books).
5. That the Pentateuch refers to the first five books of the Bible (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy). In the Jewish tradition, the Pentateuch is also known as the Law or the Torah. (702)
6. That in Scripture, Jesus instituted and entrusted to the Church all the sacraments. (1114, 1122-1123, 1131)
7. That the Sacraments of Initiation (Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Eucharist), the Sacraments of Healing (Penance and Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick), and the Sacraments of Service (Holy Orders, Matrimony) have scriptural foundations. The students are to be familiar with all seven sacraments. (1212, 1420-1421, 1533-1535)

Note to Catechist: See Appendix 1b — Scriptural Foundations for the Sacraments for these scriptural references.

Expressions of Faith:

- Being attentive to the entire Liturgy of the Word at Sunday Mass.
- Being able to find a scripture passage in the Bible by book, chapter, and verse.
- Referring to themselves as children of God, and referring to God as Father.
- Talking about how Jesus established his Church and that Peter was the first pope.
- Connecting the Sunday scripture readings to their personal experiences.
- Showing others where Egypt, Sinai, and the Promised Land are located on the maps in a Bible.

Vocabulary Words:

Deuteronomy	Genesis	Leviticus	Penance
Exodus	Law, the	Numbers	Torah

Scripture Stories – Fifth Grade:

1. The Baptism of Jesus Matthew 3:13-17, Mark 1:9-11, Luke 3:21-22, John 1:31-34
2. The Call of the Apostles Matthew 4:18-22, Mark 1:16-20, Luke 5:1-11

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| 3. Peter the Rock | Matthew 16:13-19 |
| 4. The Last Supper | Matthew 26:17-30, Mark 14:12-26, Luke 22:7-20 |
| 5. Pentecost Story | Acts 2:1-41 |

Creed

By the end of the 5th grade, students will have learned:

1. That there is one God and in him three divine Persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. Each of the three Persons is fully God. (249, 253)
2. That the mystery of the three Persons in the one God is called the Holy Trinity, which is the root of the Church's living faith. (249, 253)
3. That Jesus is God the Son, our Savior, who came to reveal the Father to us, to teach us how to live, and to open heaven to us. (259, 459, 461)
4. That Jesus is the Messiah long awaited by the Israelites as the Redeemer of God's people. (436-439)
5. That Jesus, true God and true man, was conceived in the womb of the Virgin Mary by the power of the Holy Spirit. (484-486)
6. That God the Holy Spirit is the Third Person of the Holy Trinity, sent by God the Father and God the Son to dwell within us and help us always to choose what is good and avoid what is evil. (245, 733-736)
7. That we respect and care for our bodies because they are temples of the Holy Spirit. (1004, 2519)
8. That on Pentecost the Holy Spirit descended upon the Virgin Mary, the Apostles, and the other disciples gathered in the Upper Room. On this day (Pentecost), the Church began its saving mission in the world, which is why Pentecost Sunday is often called the "birthday of the Church." (726, 731, 1076, cf. Acts 2:1-4)
9. That Mary is venerated under many titles. (1370) **Note to Catechist: Under the title of the Immaculate Conception, she is honored as patroness of the United States of America. Under the title of Our Lady of Guadalupe, she is honored as patroness of the Americas and as patroness of unborn babies.**
10. That God created us to know, to love, and to serve him, and so to come to paradise. (1721)
11. That by knowing, loving, and serving God we answer his call and fulfill our vocation according to our own state in life. (358, 1700)
12. That we believe in the Communion of Saints. (946-948, 953, 960, 962) **Note to Catechist: The people who have died and are in heaven, in purgatory awaiting heaven, and the baptized on earth make up the Communion of Saints.**
13. That Jesus instituted the Church and appointed St. Peter to be its visible head. The Bishop of Rome (the pope) is the successor of St. Peter. (815-816) **Note to Catechist: When visiting St. Peter Cathedral in Marquette, notice the mural at the back of the sanctuary which depicts Jesus handing Peter the keys to the Kingdom and establishing the Church. The Latin phrase is from the scripture passage Mt 16:16-20. This can be found on the St. Peter website under the "Tour" section. <<http://www.stpetercathedral.org/TH/tour/tour.htm>>**
14. That the bishops are successors of the apostles. Every Catholic diocese is led by a bishop

who is in communion (union) with the pope. (877)

15. That we are members of the universal Church, of the diocese, and of our own parish. Students should know the name of the pope, the diocesan bishop, the pastor of their parish, and the first bishop of our diocese, Bishop Frederic Baraga. (See Appendix 3—Bishops of the Diocese of Marquette.) **Note to Catechist: Being sensitive to your parish realities, you may also want the children to know the names of associate pastors, deacons, pastoral coordinators, pastoral associates, and retired priests serving your parish.**

Expressions of Faith:

- Sharing with family their understanding of one God as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
- Recognizing their unity with saints by praying properly to Mary and their favorite saints as intercessors.
- Showing respect for their bodies and the bodies of others by not fighting and not taking drugs or alcohol.
- Reciting from memory the Apostles' Creed.

Vocabulary Words:

apostolic succession	paradise	Redeemer	venerate
Communion of Saints	patron saint	Temple	Virgin Mary
diocese			

Liturgy and Sacraments

By the end of the 5th grade, students will have learned:

1. The Paschal Mystery is the Passion, Death, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus Christ, true God and true man. The Paschal Mystery is re-presented at every Mass. That is, we are present at the one, saving Paschal Mystery every time we are at Mass. (1067)
2. That a sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which he shares his divine life with us. This divine life is called grace. (1131)
3. That the Church celebrates the presence and actions of Christ in the Seven Sacraments. (1114-1116)
4. That the names of the Seven Sacraments are: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance and Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Matrimony, and Holy Orders (1113, 1210)
5. That the Sacraments of Initiation—Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist—bring us into full membership in the Church and “lay the foundations of every Christian life.” (1212)
6. That vocation is the call of Christ to all the baptized to follow him. (897, 941)
7. That the Sacraments of Healing—Penance and Reconciliation and the Anointing of the Sick—continue Jesus’ healing and saving ministry through the power of the Holy Spirit and the Church. (1421)
8. That the Sacraments of Service—Holy Orders and Matrimony—are primarily directed toward the salvation of others and the recipients of these sacraments grow in holiness through their service to the People of God. (1534, USCCA 263)

9. That the reception of the Sacraments of Holy Orders and Matrimony are a response of the faithful to a particular vocation within the Church. (1534)
10. That the effects of Baptism are cleansing from Original Sin and all personal sin; becoming a son or daughter of God; becoming a member of the Church; becoming a temple of the Holy Spirit; and receiving the gifts of the Holy Spirit. (1241, 1263-1266)
11. That the effects of Confirmation are an increase of the gifts of the Holy Spirit and a deepening of the graces received at Baptism. The Sacrament of Confirmation also gives the person a special strength to witness to Christ in the world, both in word and in deed. (1303-1305)
12. That the effects of the Holy Eucharist are uniting us more deeply with Christ and his Church; nourishing us spiritually; removing venial sin; strengthening us against mortal sin; and transforming and strengthening us to love and serve one another. (1391-1398)
13. That the effects of Penance and Reconciliation are the forgiveness of sins, reconciliation with God and the Church; strengthening of the resolve to do good and to avoid sin in the future; and the restoration of the penitent (the person) to sanctifying grace. (980, 1468-1469)
14. That the effects of Anointing of the Sick are strengthening, consolation, and courage in the face of illness and the frailty of old age; union with Christ's suffering on the cross; spiritual healing; physical healing if it is conducive to the sick person's salvation; wiping away of sins if the person is unable to confess them; and preparation for those near death. (1520-1523)
15. That the effects of Holy Orders are that the men who receive this sacrament are configured to Christ (made like unto Christ) so that they may serve as Christ's instruments for his Church. (1581)
16. That in the Sacrament of Holy Orders there are three degrees of ordination: episcopate (bishop), presbyterate (priest), and diaconate (deacon). (1536, 1554) **Note to Catechist: "Pope" and "cardinal" are not degrees of ordination but are titles given to selected bishops. Similarly, "monsignor" is not a degree of ordination but a title given to selected priests.**
17. That the effects of Matrimony are the creation of a covenantal bond between a man and a woman sealed by God himself that is irrevocable, perpetual, and exclusive; strengthening of a couple's love and unity; and receiving the grace to help each other attain holiness. (1638-1641)
18. That the Sacraments of Service—Holy Orders and Matrimony—are sacramental vocations (states of life) to which people commit themselves permanently to build up the Church. (1583, 1640)
19. That some of the baptized are called follow Christ by being ordained and some are called to follow Christ as lay persons. (1591) **Note to Catechist: See Appendix 9 on Vocations.**
20. That God calls some of the baptized to a life consecrated to God and the mission of the Church by professing vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. This is called religious life. (934) **Note to Catechist: Religious life includes sisters, nuns, priests, brothers, and monks. See Appendix 9 on Vocations.**
21. That Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders may be received only once because, through them, the Holy Spirit confers an indelible spiritual mark on the soul. (1272, 1304, 1582)

22. That the Holy Eucharist is the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Christ. It is at the center of our Catholic Faith. (1074, 1324-1325, 1374, 1413)
23. That the Mass is a sacrifice because it re-presents (makes present) Christ's saving and sacrificial death on the cross. (1365-1366)
24. That the Mass is at the same time the sacrificial memorial and a sacred banquet culminating in Holy Communion. (1382)
25. That Jesus instituted the Eucharist on Holy Thursday, "the night when he was betrayed" (1 Cor 11:23), as he celebrated the Last Supper with his apostles. (1323)
26. That during the celebration of the Mass, bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood of Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit and the proclamation of Jesus' words by the priest. This is the consecration. (1353) **Note to Catechist: The words of consecration spoken by the priest are the words spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper: "This is my body which will be given up for you...This is the cup of my blood..." (1412)**
27. That by the consecration, the substance of bread and wine is changed into the substance of Christ's Body and Blood. This unique change is called transubstantiation. (1376, 1413) **Note to Catechist: Breaking down the word transubstantiation—trans meaning across, change, convert, cross over; substance meaning the substance of bread and wine becomes the substance of the Body and the Blood of Jesus—will assist in the students' understanding.**
28. That at Mass the assembly is called to actively participate by saying or singing aloud prayers, hymns, psalms, responses; by standing, sitting, kneeling, and performing gestures in union with other members of the assembly; and by making a genuine inner self-offering along with Christ to the Father. (1141, 1273)
29. That all who are properly prepared can receive Holy Communion, by which we unite ourselves with Christ so as to be transformed to witness the gospel in the world. (1074, 1384-1385)
30. That anyone who desires to receive Holy Communion must be in a state of grace. Anyone who is aware of having committed mortal sin must receive absolution in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation before receiving Communion. (1385, 1415)
31. That we are to fast from food and drink, excluding water and medicine, for at least one hour prior to the reception of Holy Communion. (1387, CIC 919)
32. That the Paschal Triduum, which is celebrated from Holy Thursday evening through Evening Prayer on Easter Sunday, is the most sacred time of the liturgical year. (1168, 1169)
33. That the liturgical year and its seasons commemorate the saving action of God. Students will have learned the significance of the Liturgical seasons of Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, and Ordinary Time. (1163, See Appendix 7)

Expressions of Faith:

- Participating in the Mass (praying, singing, responding) each Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation and receiving Holy Communion with reverence.
- Participating in sacramental celebrations.
- Exhibiting the proper disposition needed to receive Holy Communion.
- Serving in a liturgical ministry at Mass, e.g., altar server, gift bearer, etc.
- Participating with family in devotions at church.

Vocabulary Words:

absolution	Consecration	Initiation, Sacraments of	Service, Sacraments of
Anointing of the Sick	Eucharist	Matrimony	transubstantiation
Baptism	Healing, Sacraments of	Ordinary Time	
Confirmation	Holy Orders	Penance and Reconciliation	

Christian Morality

By the end of the 5th grade, students will have learned:

1. That God made us to know, love, and serve him, and so to enter heaven. (1721)
Note to Catechist: Heaven is everlasting joy, happiness, and glory with God. Hell is everlasting suffering, the primary pain of which is separation from God. Purgatory is a state after death in which holy souls (those who have died in a state of grace but are not yet perfectly purified) are made free from the effects of sin so as to enter heaven. It is important that the students understand that, since all of those who are in purgatory died in the state of sanctifying grace, they will all be in heaven one day. Minimize the idea of heaven as a place and indicate that it is a spiritual state of being in the presence of God.
2. That we are made in God's image and likeness, with intellect and will (two powers of the soul), and that God wants us to live in communion with him but does not force us to do so. (1730, 1732, 1831, 1834)
3. That sanctifying grace is how we share in God's life, and it is what makes us holy. (2023-2024)
4. That sin is any intentional thought, word, deed, or omission that breaks God's law. (1849-1850)
5. That venial sins do not destroy the life of grace in the soul, but that mortal sins do. (1855, 1861-1863) **Note to Catechist: "Deliberate and un-repentent venial sin disposes us little by little to commit mortal sin." (1863)**
6. That there are three conditions for a mortal sin: (1857)
 - a. The sin must be serious. (1858)
 - b. You must know the sin is serious. (1859)
 - c. You must freely choose it anyway. (1859)
7. That the occasions of sin are any person, place, or thing that might easily lead us to sin. Occasions of sin are different for every person. (1853)
8. That we must die in a state of sanctifying grace to enter into heaven and that the best way to make sure that we die in a state of sanctifying grace is to live consistently in sanctifying grace. (1030, 1033, 1821)
9. That once one has received sanctifying grace in Baptism, the only way for it to be lost is

- by mortal sin. (1266, 1274, 1861)
10. That when a person receives absolution in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, he recovers sanctifying grace if he/she had lost it through mortal sin. (1484, 1497)
 11. That the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation is the only ordinary way that a baptized person recovers sanctifying grace that has been lost by committing mortal sin. (1440, 1497, 1861)
 12. That in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation we receive God's mercy. (1422, 1424)
 13. That sin has personal and social consequences, and when we sin we weaken our friendship with God and with the Church. (947, 953, 1869)
 14. That they need to examine their conscience in light of the Ten Commandments, the Greatest Commandment, and the Golden Rule. (2052-2055, 2068)
 15. That faith, hope, and charity are theological virtues given to human beings by God at Baptism, to help them throughout their entire lives. (1812-29, 1840-44) That the cardinal virtues are fortitude, justice, prudence, and temperance. (1804-11, 1833-39) **Note to Catechist: A good way to teach the students about these virtues is to share the stories of those who have experienced them in their lives, especially the saints.**
 16. That going to Mass each Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation, and frequently receiving the Holy Eucharist, helps us to lead morally good lives. (1389, 1393-1395, 1983, 2180-2183)
 17. That they must respect their bodies because they are temples of the Holy Spirit. (364, 1265, 1695, 2519) **Note to Catechist: "Formation in Christian Chastity," as required by the Diocesan Safe Environment Policy, is to be taught in the classroom at this grade level.**

Expressions of Faith:

- Talking freely about heaven and hell, good and evil, and how Jesus is a part of their lives.
- Recognizing and avoiding occasions of sin; choosing friends carefully and making good choices in what they wear.
- Discussing the fact that sin has social consequences as well as personal consequences; that it hurts God deeply if they lead others to sin.
- Doing acts of kindness for others, showing respect for others, and displaying good manners at all times.
- Regularly participating in the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation with the whole family.
- Exhibiting the cardinal and theological virtues in actions with others.
- Taking responsibility for doing good and avoiding evil—choosing good television programs, movies, books, music, computer games, and Internet sites.

Vocabulary Words:

chastity	peace	well-formed conscience	
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Prayer

By the end of the 5th grade, students will have learned:

1. That the Mass is our greatest prayer and that we need to participate in the Mass on Sundays and on all Holy Days of Obligation. (1167, 2043, 2180-2182)
2. The parts of the Mass and all prayer responses, so as to be able to participate in the Mass more fully.
3. The basic forms of prayer (Blessing and Adoration, Petition, Intercession, Thanksgiving, and Praise), and define and give examples of each. (2625-2643) **Note to Catechist: Examples of each of the prayer types: Blessing and Adoration—Prayer before meals; Petition—Our Father; Intercession—Angel of God, Hail Mary; Thanksgiving—Prayer after Meals, Praise—Glory Be.**
4. To list several definitions for prayer. (2558-2565) Some examples are:
 - a. Prayer is how we relate to God. (2558)
 - b. Prayer is talking and listening to God with our mind *and* heart. (2559, 2563)
 - c. Prayer is a covenant relationship between God and man in Christ. (2564)
 - d. Prayer includes words, body language, gestures, and attitude. (2562)
5. That Jesus is our model for prayer. Jesus in all he did and how he lived was primarily a person of prayer and compassion. (2598-2615, Mt 26:36)
6. To participate in guided meditative prayer based on Gospel stories, e.g., prayer based on the Parable of the Good Samaritan. (Lk 10:29-37)
7. To identify obstacles to prayer and discuss strategies to overcome them. (2705-2708, 2725-2745)
8. How sacramentals help to enhance one's spiritual life. (1667-1679) **Note to Catechist: Be sure that the students have an understanding of how sacramentals (holy water, blessed palms, candles, ashes, rosary, medals, scapulars, crucifixes, images, statues, etc.) can enhance their spiritual life, but only if they have prayerful responses when they see that sacramental. For example, in the custom of lighting candles, one should pray for the intention for which a candle is lit, not just light the candle and depart.**
9. To reflect each day on God's blessings and give thanks for his loving care. (2637-2638, 2659-2660)
10. To make a brief nightly examination of conscience followed by the Act of Contrition before going to bed each night. (1435, 1454, and Glossary of CCC)
11. To participate in different kinds of prayers and devotions, e.g., prayers to saints, Stations of the Cross, Divine Mercy Chaplet, Rosary, The Angelus, Prayer of the Holy Spirit, the Prayer of St. Francis, etc. (1674)
12. To pray for the protection of all human life from conception to natural death. (2258-62, 2634-36, Mt 5:21-22)

Expressions of Faith:

- Participating reverently at Mass.
- Participating in guided meditative prayer based on Gospel stories.
- Talking about and avoiding obstacles to prayer.
- Praying the Acts of Faith, Hope, and Love.
- Giving thanks for blessings in their lives.

- Praying the Grace before and after Meals.
- Praying morning and bedtime prayers.
- Participating in family novenas and various forms of prayer.
- Making a regular examination of conscience and praying an act of contrition.
- Having a special place at home (e.g., their room or a place in the family room) as their special prayer place.
- Praying the Rosary with family members.

Vocabulary Words:

chaplet			
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Prayers to be Learned — by end of Grade Five

Angel of God [K]	Fatima Prayer [2]	Act of Love [4]
Glory Be [K]	Grace after Meals [2]	Litany [4]
Sign of the Cross [K]	Apostle’s Creed [3]	Nicene Creed [4]
Grace before Meals [1]	Hail Holy Queen [3]	<i>Angelus</i>
Hail Mary [1]	Novena [3]	<i>Mysteries of the Rosary</i>
Our Father [1]	Act of Faith [4]	
Act of Contrition [2]	Act of Hope [4]	

Expectations of Parents

Grade Five parents:

1. Attend Sunday Mass and all Holy Days; actively participate with your child in these and other liturgical celebrations of the Church year, especially All Souls Day, the Easter Triduum, and the Corpus Christi Procession if possible.
2. Celebrate the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation (“go to Confession”) regularly; take the whole family.
3. Make it a family priority for your son/daughter to attend faith formation classes.
4. Help your child memorize and understand the Nicene Creed.
5. Help your child identify ways he/she can use personal talents and gifts to help the needy.
6. Use/display sacramentals in the home, e.g., crucifix, religious statues, medals, blessed candles, palms, and a holy water font.
7. Pray a family Rosary (all five decades) with your child at least once a week. (Pray the Rosary on different days of the week so your child will associate the four sets of mysteries of the Rosary with their proper day: Joyful Mysteries—Monday and Saturday, Sorrowful Mysteries—Tuesday and Friday, Luminous Mysteries—Thursday, and Glorious Mysteries—Sunday and Wednesday.)
8. Encourage your son/daughter to take a more active role in the parish’s life and ministry, in keeping with the age and abilities of your child.
9. Discuss the content of each religion class and your child’s understanding of it. Make it a family learning experience. Provide feedback to the catechist.

10. Discuss issues of justice and peace with your child and do things that alleviate suffering and poverty.
11. Help your son/daughter to appreciate and understand his/her sexuality in light of Church teachings.
12. Include praying and reading from the Bible in daily family life.
13. Participate as a family in “whole church” (intergenerational) parish activities when offered.