

**CORRELATION**

*of*

**ALIVE IN  
CHRIST**

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*to the*

**Archdiocese of Philadelphia  
Religion Curriculum Guidelines**

**Grades 7–8**

**Our Sunday Visitor**



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## Correlation of *Alive in Christ* School Edition

This correlation of *Alive in Christ*, to the Archdiocese of Philadelphia Religion Curriculum Guidelines, Grades 7-8 provides page references from only the *Student Editions*, grades 7 & 8. Other program components offer additional opportunities for instruction and development of the guidelines. The *Teacher Editions* include optional activities, scripture background, connections for liturgy links, and lectionary links and justice and peace.

The *Take Out: Family Faith on the Go*, a monthly Family magazine, offers practical family touch points, Catholic conversation starters, family faith-builders with prayers, saints and the Sunday readings and positive reinforcement for deepening Catholic identity in the home. The *Alive in Christ* website ([aliveinchrist.osv.com](http://aliveinchrist.osv.com)) provides additional class and family activities for the young person as well as a faith glossary; faith-sharing questions based on the Sunday cycle of readings; and supplemental instructional resources for the teacher to help implement word, worship, and service in the classroom.

**Unique to *Alive in Christ* Grade 7 & 8 and cited in the correlation are such features as:**

- **“Go to the Source”** challenges the adolescent to go directly to Scripture and find out more about the passage.
- **“In Summary: Catholics Believe”** reiterates lesson objectives and key concepts presented in the chapter.
- **“Where It Happened”** explores the places where biblical or Church events took place and where the Saints lived and grew in holiness.
- **“Catholic Faith Words”** define core Catholic teachings and help the students know and articulate the teaching of the Church in precise theological language.
- **“Catholics Today”** introduces young people to customs, practices, and devotions of our Church as experienced and celebrated throughout the world.
- **“The Church History Timeline”** presents key people, places, and events in the Church’s growth and development, along with secular events that affected the course of Church history and the life and work of Catholics around the world.
- **“Live Your Faith Component”** develops the seven principles of Catholic Social teaching and is correlated to both seasonal and core chapters.
- The **“Our Catholic Tradition”** reference section presents information on our Creeds, Sacraments, prayers, and practices of our Catholic faith.

**GRADE 7**  
**First Trimester**

*Alive in Christ*  
**School Student Edition pages**

**I. NEW TESTAMENT (124)**

**We Believe 364-365**

Because of *Alive in Christ's* unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages.

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF BOOKS (27 Books)	6
B. KINDS OF BOOKS	6-7
1. The Gospels (4) (125, 126)	7, 67-69 Catholic Faith Words 68 We Believe 364
a. Definition	7
b. Origin and Purpose	7 Church History Timeline 349
c. Number and Names	7
d. Synoptic Gospels (3)	Synoptic Gospels (3): Note this on 69.
1) Definition	Add on 69: Gospels that can be compared and lined up in 3 columns
2) Number and names	Add on 69: Matthew, Mark, Luke
2. The Acts of the Apostles	Note this on 177
a. Definition	An interpretation of the early history of Christianity as it spread from Jerusalem to the Mediterranean world. Gr. 7 Church History Timeline 348-349
b. Author	The same author as the Gospel according to Luke
3. The Letters / Epistles	Gr. 7 Church History Timeline 348-349 Add on 177.
a. Definition	Letters written by Paul and others to early Christian communities and to individuals in those communities Gr. 7 Church History Timeline 348-349
b. Purpose	In general, the letters address issues needing resolution and provide advice on living the gospel. Compare them to the encyclicals and pastoral letters in Match 177
c. Number (21)	Note on 177
d. Authors	Refer to B 3 a - b
1) The Letters of Paul (13)	Refer to B 3 a - b
2) The Letters of Peter (2)	Refer to B 3 a - b
3) The Letters of John (3)	Refer to B 3 a - b
4) The Letter of James (1)	Refer to B 3 a - b
5) The Letter of Jude (1)	Refer to B 3 a - b

6) The Letter to the Hebrews (Anonymous author)	Refer to B 3 a - b
4. Revelation	54-55
a. Definition	55
b. Author	55
<b>II. JESUS (430-35)</b>	<b>We Believe 366-367</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
Jesus means "God saves."	107 Titles of Christ 161 Chapter Review 114 Unit Review 129
A. IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD AND THE WORD WAS GOD. Jn. 1:1	106 Scripture 106
B. THE WORD BECAME FLESH AND MADE HIS DWELLING AMONG US. Jn. 1:14, (456, 484-86)	107
1. Annunciation Lk. 1:26-38, (484)	30-33, 109, 135 Scripture 30 A Marian Prayer 33 Catholic Faith Words 109 Chapter Review 114 Unit Review 127
2. Incarnation Jn. 1:14, (461-63)	106-108 Catholic Faith Words 106 In Summary 111 Chapter Review 114 Unit Review 127
3. Birth Is. 7:10-14, (487-89, 502-07)	26-30
4. Role of Joseph Mt. 1:18-25	261 Prayer to Saint Joseph, with Scripture
C. C. INFANCY NARRATIVES (525-30)	Scriptures on the Nativity are spread over all grades.
1. Matthew Mt. 1, 2	135
2. Luke Lk. 1, 2	Scripture 26, 30
D. CHILDHOOD OF JESUS Lk. 2:41-52, (530-34)	28, 135 Scripture 143
E. BEGINNING OF PUBLIC LIFE AND MINISTRY (535-70)	174-176
1. Role of John the Baptist Lk. 3:1-18, (523)	174
2. Temptations in the desert Lk. 4:1-13	36, 138 Scripture 34
3. Call of the disciples Mk. 1:14-22, Jn. 1:35-51	174-175 Scripture 174
4. Marriage Feast of Cana Jn. 2:1-11, (1613)	Identify 257
F. JESUS SEEN IN VARIOUS ROLES	108, 112, 137, 160-161
1. Jesus, the <i>Teacher</i>	Chapter 7 & 8

a. Taught in parables (546)	147 Catholic Faith Words 146 Read and Reflect 146 Chapter Review 154 Unit Review 167
1) Of the Kingdom of God Mk. 4:30-34, 13:24-46, (543-46)	81, 146-147, 150-151, 190-191, 304, 306-311, 322-323 Catholic Faith Words 147 List 191 Scripture 308 In Summary 151, 311 Chapter Review 314
2) Of mercy and forgiveness Lk. 15:4-7, 15:8-32	39, 160, 278 Scripture 281 A Prayer of Mercy 41 Identify 157 In Summary 283
3) On the Second Coming of Christ Mk. 25:1-13	23, 308, 322 Scripture 322
4) On prayer Lk. 18:1-8	81
b. Taught with authority Mk. 1:22	146
1) In the synagogue Lk. 4:18	Prayer of Petition 73, Scripture
2) In the Temple Jn. 8:54-59, 10:23-30	Presented in Grade 6
3) Laws - Love and the Beatitudes Mt. 5:1-12, 22:37-39 (1716-24)	148-151, 311 Our Catholic Tradition 130 Catholic Faith Words 150 Write 151 Identify 152 In Summary 151 Chapter Review 154 Catholic Social Teaching 344 We Live 374
2. Jesus, the <i>Healer</i>	Scripture 278
a. Physical healings Mk. 10:46-52	110, 137, 278, 282 Scripture 278
b. Physical and spiritual healings Mk. 9:8-26	81, 110, 137, 278
c. Spiritual healings Mk. 16:9, Lk. 5:17-26	81, 110
3. Jesus, the Reconciler	278
a. Forgives sins Lk. 22:54-62	278
b. Urges reconciliation	Scripture 281
1) With friends Mt. 5:23-24	146
2) With enemies Mt. 5:43-44	138
4. Jesus, the <i>Lover of All People</i>	146
a. The poor	81, 146
1) Feeds the multitude Mk. 6:34-44	110, 137
2) Praises poor widow Lk. 21:1-4	Presented in Grade 4
b. Women	146
1) The Samaritan woman Jn. 4:4-42	Presented in Grade 6
2) Jairus' Daughter Lk. 8:40-56	Presented in Grade 8
c. Outcasts	138, 147, 271

1) Lepers Lk. 17:11-19	Identify 257
2) Foreigners Mt. 8:5-13	147
d. Sinners (588-89)	81, 271, 278
1) Tax collectors Lk. 19:1-10	271
2) The Sinful Woman Lk. 7:36-50	Presented in Grade 8
e. Friends	138
1) Beloved disciple Jn. 13:23-35	Presented in Grade 8
2) Martha, Mary, Lazarus Jn. 11:1 -44	138, 160, 318
5. Jesus, the <i>Man of Prayer</i> (2598-2616)	80-81
a. Prayed to his Father (ABBA) Mk. 6:5-15	80, 176
b. Prayed frequently Mk. 1:35	Presented in Grade 8
c. Prayed in his agony Lk. 22:39-46	Add to the lesson on Triduum 38-41.
G. PASSION AND DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST (571-73)	38-41, Scripture 131
Teach this section using the appropriate Synoptic Gospel: Cycle A - St. Matthew Cycle B - St. Mark Cycle C - St. Luke	Review the Passion during Holy Week, using the Cycle for the given year.
Use the Gospel of John each year.	Use when discussing Good Friday in Triduum 39.
1. Triumphal entry into Jerusalem Mt. 21:1-11 Mk. 11:1-11 Lk. 19:28-40 Jn. 12:12-19	Presented in Grades 1, 2
2. Betrayal by Judas Mt. 26:14-16 Mk. 14:10-11 Lk. 22:1-6	257
3. Last Supper Mt. 26:17-35 Mk. 14:12-31 Lk. 22:7-38	271 Identify 257
4. Last Discourse Jn. 13 - 17	118, 254
a. Washing of the feet Jn. 13:1-17	Presented in Grades 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8
b. The Betrayal Jn. 13:18-30	257
5. Agony in the Garden Mt. 26:36-46 Mk. 14:32-42 Lk. 22:39-46	Note this when reading the Passion.
6. Arrest Mt. 26:47-56 Mk. 14:43-52 Lk. 22:47-53 Jn. 18:1-13	Note this when reading the Passion.
7. Trial Mt. 26:57-68 Mk. 14:53-65 Lk. 22:63-71 Jn. 18:19B40	Note this when reading the Passion.
8. Peter's denial Mt. 26:69-75 Mk. 14:66-72 Lk. 22:54-62	Presented in Grade 2
9. Jesus before Pilate Mt. 27:11-26 Mk. 15:1-15 Lk. 23:1-25	Note this when reading the Passion.
10. Scourging and crowning with thorns Mt. 27:26-31 Mk. 15:15-20 Jn. 19:1-16	Presented in Grade 8
11. The Way of the Cross Mt. 27:32-34, Mk. 15:20-21 Lk. 23:26-31	Presented in Grade 8
12. The Crucifixion Mt. 27:35-44 Mk. 15:22-32 Lk. 23:32-43 Jn. 19:16-29	Presented in Grade 2
13. The Death of Jesus Mt. 27:45-56 Mk. 15:33-51 Lk. 23:44-49 Jn. 19:3-37	Presented in Grade 2

14. The Burial of Jesus Mt. 27:57-66 Mk. 15:42-47 Lk. 23:50-56 Jn. 19:38-42	Presented in Grade 8
H. THE RESURRECTION	81, 162-163, 310, 319 Our Catholic Tradition 290 In Summary 323
On the third day he rose again. (638-55)	Scripture 42
1. Matthew's Gospel Mt. 28:1-15	Grades 1 and 4
2. Mark's Gospel Mk. 16:1-14	Include in the Easter lesson in Cycle B.
3. Luke's Gospel Lk. 25:1-49	Include in the Easter lesson in Cycle C.
4. John's Gospel Jn. 20-21	Presented in Grades 3, 6, and 8
I. JESUS APPEARS TO HIS FRIENDS	162
1. The Road to Emmaus Lk. 24:13-35	Presented in Grades 2, 5, 8
2. Thomas the Apostle Jn. 20:24-29	Presented in Grade 8
J. THE ASCENSION Mt. 28:16-20 Mk. 16:19B20 Lk. 24:50-53, (659-67)	46-49, 95
<b>III. JESUS THE CHRIST (436)</b>	<b>We Believe 367</b>
Christ means anointed.	112, 161
<b>IV. JESUS IS LORD Lk. 1:43, Phil. 2:10-11, 1Cor. 12:3, (446-51)</b>	<b>We Believe 367</b>
This title acknowledges the divine mystery of Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ is God. This title also shows the respect and trust shown him by those who approached for help and healing.	112, 137 We Believe 367
<b>V. LITURGICAL YEAR</b>	<b>We Worship 372</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. DEFINITION	We Worship 372
The cycle of feasts and seasons celebrating the events of the life of Jesus Christ and his presence in the Church.	We Worship 372
B. SUNDAY	257, 259
The Lord's day is the day on which we celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. We participate in the Mass on this most special of all days to give praise and thanks to God. This is the heart of the Church's life.	256-257, 259
C. ORDINARY TIME	18-22 We Worship 372
1. Time in the winter between Christmas time and Lent.	Grade 6
2. Time in the summer and fall from Pentecost to the Feast of Christ the King.	19 (end)
3. Refers to ordinal, counted time.	Presented in Grade 6



4. Liturgical color is green for hope, growth, and life.	Because of <b>Alive In Christ's</b> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in every grade 1-6; the teacher may revisit it when presenting 18-21, We Worship 379
5. Time to hear the Scriptures proclaimed inviting us to live out the mysteries of our faith remembered in the special seasons and the message of the Gospels.	Presented in Grade 5
a. Cycle A - Gospel of St. Matthew	Presented in Grade 5
b. Cycle B - Gospel of St. Mark	Presented in Grade 5
c. Cycle C - Gospel of St. Luke	Presented in Grade 5
D. ADVENT (524)	22-26 We Worship 372
1. Liturgical color is purple for preparation, sorrow for sin	23
2. Begins the Liturgical Year	23
3. Period of four weeks of preparation for the birth of Jesus Christ, Christmas	23
a. Prayers and readings emphasize the coming of Christ.	23
b. First part of Advent focuses on Jesus' Second Coming at the end of time	Note this on 23.
c. Second part of Advent focuses on Jesus' coming into human history in Bethlehem	23
4. Advent symbols	23
a. Advent Wreath	23
b. Jesse Tree	23
c. "O Antiphons"	Presented in Grade 5
E. CHRISTMAS	26-30 We Worship 372
1. Liturgical color is white for joy, glory, innocence	Because of <b>Alive In Christ's</b> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in every grade 1-6; the teacher may revisit it when presenting 26-29, We Worship 372
2. Scripture accounts of the birth of Jesus Christ Mt. 1:18 - 2:23, Lk. 2:1-21	26
F. SAINTS AND HOLY PEOPLE (1172-73)	People of Faith throughout
Special days to honor saints are ranked and celebrated in different degrees.	Share this information when discussing some of the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson.
<i>Solemnity</i> : liturgies celebrating events, beliefs, and personages of principal importance and universal significance in salvation history	Share this information in January, noting that the Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God (Jan 1) and the Epiphany (the following Sunday) are solemnities.

<i>Feast:</i> liturgies of major importance	Share this information in January, noting that the Baptism of the Lord (the Sunday after Epiphany) is a feast.
<i>Memorial:</i> liturgies celebrating minor events in the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of saints significant to a local country, church or religious community	Share this information when discussing People of Faith on 192 or in January. The feast of St John Bosco (Jan 31) is a memorial.
<b>September 21: St. Matthew, Apostle</b>	72 & We Believe 364-365
St. Matthew was born in Capernaum and was also known as Levi. Jesus chose him to be one of the twelve apostles. Before his work with Jesus, he was a tax collector and therefore most likely more educated than some of the other apostles. Matthew was a witness to Jesus' death and resurrection. He first preached the Good News that Jesus taught in Judea, and later traveled to other countries. He wrote the Gospel of Matthew, which is the first of the Synoptic Gospels since he likely wrote it fifteen to twenty years after the resurrection of Jesus. Although we do not know for certain how he died, he is believed to have been martyred. In Christian art, St. Matthew is symbolized by an angel.	People of Faith 72 For information on St. Matthew, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near September 21.
<b>October 18: Feast of St. Luke, Evangelist</b>	Presented in Grade 2 & Gr. 7 on 69
Luke was born in Antioch, Syria, and was the only Gentile Christian among the Gospel writers. He wrote the third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. Paul calls him "our beloved physician," and thus he is the patron saint of physicians and surgeons. He became a missionary companion of St. Paul, and even accompanied him on his last journey to Rome. Luke's Gospel is unique in that he includes six miracles and eighteen parables not found in the other Gospels. Luke also writes more about Mary and about Jesus as a child. Each of the four Gospel writers has a unique symbol and Luke's is an ox, symbolizing sacrifice.	For information on St. Luke, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near October 18.
<b>October 28: Feast of Ss. Simon and Jude, Apostles</b>	Presented in Grade 6 & We Believe 364-365
Simon is shown on all four lists of Apostles. He is called the Zealot, after a sect of Jewish nationalists, who thought that the Messianic Promise meant that the Jews would be free and independent of the foreign domination of Rome. St. Jude is referred to as Jude in the Gospel of Luke and Acts of the Apostles. However, in the Gospels of Mark and Matthew he is referred to as Thaddeus. He was the brother of James, the Apostle. Jude traveled to Mesopotamia to preach and Simon went to Egypt. Eventually, they worked together evangelizing in Persia until they were martyred.	For information on Sts. Simon and Jude, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near October 28.

<b>VI. MARY</b>	<b>We Pray 384, 386, 388</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. MARY IN THE GOSPELS	109
1. Jesus in the Temple Lk. 2:41-52	138
2. Wedding at Cana Jn. 2:1-12	Identify 257
3. True Blessedness Lk. 11:27-28	Make this point on 31
4. Crucifixion of Jesus Jn. 19:25-27	Add this passage to the text on 39.
B. THE VIRGINAL CONCEPTION (BYM #42-48) (496-511)	Make this point after reading the Scripture on 30.
1. Jesus had no human father Lk. 1:34-35, Mt. 1:20-25	Make this point after reading the Scripture on 30.
2. Doctrine's basis is in Scripture Mt. 1:20	Make this point after reading the Scripture on 30.
3. Established in tradition of Church from earliest times	Make this point after reading the Scripture on 30.
C. C. MARY'S VIRGINITY BYM #49-50, (496-507)	Make this point after reading the Scripture on 30.
1. Truth that Mary remained always a virgin emerged clearly in the Church's consciousness in the 4 <sup>th</sup> Century: phrase "ever virgin" common description	Make this point after reading the Scripture on 30.
2. Early consecrated virgins and celibate monks and hermits discovered in Mary an example of virginal consecration to Christ.	Make this point after reading the Scripture on 30.
<b>VII. PRAYER (2558-2865)</b>	<b>We Pray 382-390</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>Take Note:</b> Each lesson begins with a reflection of a Scripture passage that helps the adolescent listen for God's Word and deepen their experience of His presence in their lives. Scripture is reflected upon, studied, prayed and applied in each lesson.	
A. DEFINITION Lk. 11:1-4, NCD #140, (2590)	122-123 We Pray 382
B. MODEL OF PRAYER	80-81
1. Jesus prays (2599)	Use the picture on 80 to make this point.
a. Before decisive moments of his life (2600)	Use the picture on 80 to make this point.
b. In solitude (2601)	Use the picture on 80 to make this point.
c. Priestly prayer before his suffering and death (2604)	Use the picture on 80 to make this point.
2. Jesus teaches us how to pray (2607, 2621)	309
a. With faith (2609)	202-203
b. With boldness (2610)	202-203
c. With patience and humility (2613)	202-203
C. THE LORD'S PRAYER - OUR FATHER (2759-66)	203, 309
D. PURPOSES OF PRAYER	4, 122-123, 178, 203 We Pray 382

1. Adoration (2628)	4, 60, 123, 178, 203 We Pray 382 An Adoration Prayer 29
2. Thanksgiving (2637-38)	4, 123, 178, 203 Prayer of Thanksgiving 141 We Pray 382
3. Petition (2629, 2634-36)	4, 121, 123, 178, 203 (A) Prayer of Petition 37, 73, 153, 313 We Pray 382
4. Contrition (2631)	123, 203, 280-281 We Pray 382
<b>VIII. SACRAMENTALS</b>	<b>Presented in Grades 1-3, 8</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. DEFINITION (1667-70)	<b>Presented in Grade 8</b>
B. POPULAR PIETY (Devotions) (1674-76, 1679)	Add the following to We Pray 388-390
1. Veneration of relics	Add the following to We Pray 388-390
2. Pilgrimages	Refer to B-1
3. Processions	Refer to B-1
4. The Stations of the Cross	We Pray 389
5. Religious dances	Refer to B-1
6. The Rosary	We Pray 388-389
7. Medals, etc.	Refer to B-1
<b>IX. SOCIAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>Catholic Social Teaching 334-347 We Live 379</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<i>The commitment to human life &amp; dignity, to human rights and solidarity, is a calling all Catholic educators must share with their students. It is not a vocation for a few religion teachers, but a challenge for every Catholic educator &amp; catechist.</i>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-335, 338-339, 344-345 We Live 379
<b>Major Themes:</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-347 We Live 379
<b>The Life and Dignity of the Human Person</b>	229-230, 232, 379 Rank and Explain 77 Our Catholic Life 210 In Summary 231 Prayer for Life 233 Catholic Social Teaching 334-335 We Live 379
<b>Call to Family, Community and Participation</b>	178 My Priorities 172 Catholic Social Teaching 336-337 We Live 379

<b>Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person</b>	379 Catholic Social Teaching 338-339 We Live 379
<b>Option for the Poor and Vulnerable</b>	81, 110, 146-147, 271, 278, 282 Catholic Social Teaching 340-341 We Live 379
<b>A. AWARENESS OF THE BASIC DIGNITY OF EACH PERSON</b>	229-230, 232, 379 Our Catholic Life 210 In Summary 231 Prayer for Life 233 Catholic Social Teaching 334-335 We Live 379
1. Discuss appropriate ways to show respect for all human life	Identify 229
2. Discuss appropriate ways to handle attitudes of prejudice towards persons because of race, religion, ethnic heritage, sex, disability	Consider 225 Add to Identify 229 or to Group Action 335.
3. Share ways to resolve family conflicts	Use with 294-295 or add to Personal Action 337
4. Practice acting in ways that reflect the attitudes and teachings of Jesus Christ	Refer to Our Catholic Life in each lesson where the student is challenged to apply the content of the lesson to everyday life, thereby fostering a lived spirituality.
<b>B. RESPOND TO COMMUNITY NEEDS</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 340-341
1. Participate in parish / school programs for the poor and homeless, for example: food, clothing, toys, etc.	Catholic Social Teaching 340-341, especially > question and Group Action.
2. Connect with Archdiocesan Social Service Agencies	See Catholic Human Services at <a href="http://archphila.org/home.php">http://archphila.org/home.php</a> .
<b>Second Trimester</b>	
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>I. JESUS THE CHRIST (436)</b>	<b>We Believe 367</b>
Christ means anointed	112, 161
<b>II. JESUS IS LORD LK. 1:43. PHIL 2:10-11 1 Cor. 12:23. (446-51)</b>	<b>We Believe 367</b>
This title acknowledges the divine mystery of Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ is God. This title also shows the respect and trust shown him by those who approached for help & healing.	112, 137
<b>III. LITURGICAL YEAR (1167-71)</b>	<b>We Worship 372</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>A. LENT</b>	34-37 We Worship 372
1. Time of preparation for Easter, forty days.	35
2. From Ash Wednesday to the Mass of the Lord's Supper on Holy Thursday	Presented in Grade 8

3. Liturgical color is purple for penance, repentance, mortification.	Presented in Grade 6
<b>B. HOLY WEEK</b>	39
1. Palm Sunday Jn. 12: 12-19	39
2. Triduum	38-41
a. Holy Thursday	39
1) Chrism Mass	Add on 39
a) Renewal of Commitment to Priestly Service	Add on 39
b) Rite of the Blessing of Oils and Consecrating the Chrism	Add on 39
(1) Blessing of the Oil of Catechumens	Add on 39
(2) Blessing of the Oil of the Sick	Add on 39
2) Evening Mass of the Lord's Supper	Add on 39
a) Introductory Rites	Add on 39
b) Liturgy of the Word	Add on 39
c) Washing of the Feet	Add on 39
d) Liturgy of the Eucharist	Add on 39
e) Transfer of the Holy Eucharist	Add on 39
b. Good Friday - Celebration of the Lord's Passion - Liturgical color is red for Christ's blood which was shed for us.	39
c. Holy Saturday: Easter Vigil	39
d. Easter Sunday - Sunset of Holy Saturday to sunset of Easter Sunday	42-45
<b>IV. SAINTS AND HOLY PEOPLE</b>	For research purposes, refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson or the on-line resources. ( <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> )
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>November 30: Feast of St. Andrew, Apostle</b>	We Believe 364-365
St. Andrew was one of the Twelve Apostles and the brother of St. Peter. In the Gospel of Matthew, Jesus sees Andrew and Peter (called Simon) fishing and calls out to them, "Come after me, and I will make you fishers of men" (Matthew 4:18-20). In the Gospels of John, we are told that Andrew was a disciple of John the Baptist. When John pointed to Jesus and said, "Behold the Lamb of God," Andrew left John to follow Jesus (John 1:35-40). However, we know very little about his life in the early Church. It is commonly believed that he preached the Gospels in Greece and Turkey and was crucified at Patras.	For information on St. Andrew, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near November 30.



<b>December 27: St. John, Apostle and Evangelist</b>	We Believe 364-365
John, the brother of James, was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus. He and his brother were disciples of John the Baptist, but Jesus called them to follow Him with Peter and Andrew. Jesus, while dying on the cross, told John to look after Mary His mother. He was called “the beloved disciple.” John is given credit for writing the Gospel of John, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation. Tradition tells us that he was the only Apostle who died peacefully of old age, in the year 100AD. In art, his symbol is an eagle.	For information on St. John, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast just before or just after Christmas break.
<b>April 25: St. Mark the Evangelist</b>	69
St. Mark was one of the early disciples of Jesus and the author of the Gospel of Mark. In the first years after the Ascension of Jesus, Mark traveled to Rome with the apostle Peter as an interpreter and wrote down many of Peter’s sermons. This formed the basis of Mark’s gospel, which he wrote in Greek in order to convert the Gentiles to Christianity. Later, in 49 AD, St. Mark went to North Africa and founded the Church of Alexandria. He became the first bishop there and is considered the founder of Christianity in Africa. In art, St. Mark is symbolized by a winged lion. While we do not know when he died, St. Mark is believed to have been martyred near Alexandria.	For information on St. Mark, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near April 25.
<b>May 3: Ss. Philip and James (the Lesser), Apostles</b>	We Believe 364-365
Philip and James were two of the Twelve Apostles. Philip was from Bethsaida in Galilee, and was called to be a disciple (John 1:43). It was Philip who told Jesus they could not feed five thousand people with just a few loaves and fishes (John 6:7). Tradition holds that Philip helped spread Christianity to Greece and Syria and was likely martyred there. James the Lesser is mentioned very little in the Gospels. However, he wrote the first Christian epistle, the Epistle of James, and may have been the first Bishop of Jerusalem.	For information on Sts. Philip and James the Lesser, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near May 3.
<b>May 14: St. Matthias, Apostle</b>	We Believe 364-365
When Judas betrayed Jesus, the Apostles only numbered eleven. After Jesus’ Ascension, they sought out another worthy person to take his place. Peter insisted that the new Apostle be a man who had been a disciple from the beginning and had accepted Christ’s teaching about the Eucharist. They nominated Matthias and Joseph called Barsabbas. After praying, they cast lots and Matthias was chosen (Acts 1:23-26). Although little else is known about his life, he is thought to have spread the Gospel in Judea and later the area where the country of Georgia is now. He was martyred and buried there.	For information on St. Matthias, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near May 14.

V. PRAYER	We Pray 382-390
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>Take Note:</b> Each lesson begins with a reflection of a Scripture passage that helps the adolescent listen for God's Word and deepen their experience of His presence in their lives. Scripture is reflected upon, studied, prayed and applied in each lesson.	
A. DEFINITION (2559-65, 2697)	122-123 We Pray 382
B. OTHER FORMS OF PRAYER (See pages 40-47)	See below
1. The Jesus Prayer	Presented in Grades 6 and 8
2. Praying in Common (Choral Prayer)	Closing Prayer 29, 33, 49, 73, 125, 141, 153, 205, 233, 245, 261, 285, 313, 325
3. Gesture and Song	Song: see most prayer at end of chapters.
4. Journal Keeping	Activity 3 The Next Year 9 Write 40, 44, 83, 133 Reflect 55 Research 72 Rank and Explain 77 Explain 79, 100 Describe 135 Discuss and Decide 139 Examine 140 Identify 145, 179, 237 Write and Reflect 293 Consider 324
C. THE EUCHARISTIC PRAYER	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 2 – 6 and expanded in Gr. 7 by the teacher reviewing the Eucharistic Prayer in Ch. 17 (especially pp 270-271), using the points below and We Worship 371
This prayer has its roots in the berakah, a Jewish prayer of blessing.	Refer to C
1. This is the pattern of all our Eucharistic Prayers	Refer to C
a. Name and praise God	Refer to C
b. Remember the saving acts of God in salvation history	Refer to C
c. Intercede that these mysteries become present now through the calling upon (invocation) of the Holy Spirit.	Refer to C
d. Give thanks that it has been accomplished through Christ and the Spirit.	Refer to C



2. Eucharistic Prayer II	Refer to C
a. The <i>Preface</i> (1352) We give thanks to the Father, through Christ & in the Holy Spirit for all his works: creation, redemption, & sanctification.	Refer to C
b. The <i>Epiciclesis</i> (1353) The Church asks the Father to send the Holy Spirit on the bread and wine so that by his power they may become the Body and Blood of Christ and that those who take part in it may be one body and one spirit.	Refer to C
c. The <i>Institution Narrative</i> (1353) The power of the words, the action of Christ, and the power of the Holy Spirit make sacramentally present Christ's body & blood under the species of bread & wine.	Refer to C
d. The <i>Anamnesis</i> (1354) The Church recalls the Passion, Resurrection of Christ Jesus and presents to the Father the offering of his Son which reconciles us with him.	Refer to C
e. The <i>Intercessions</i> (1354) The Church indicates that the Eucharist is celebrated with the whole Church in heaven and on earth.	Refer to C
<b>VI. MARY</b>	<b>We Pray 389</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. BLESSEDNESS OF MARY (BYM #51-56)	33 We Pray 384
1. Mary emphasized in Scripture as "Blessed" Lk 1:42	33 We Pray 384
2. Dogma of the Immaculate Conception focuses on Mary as full of grace, as "preserved free from all stain of original sin" from the moment of her conception Lk. 11:27-28	Because of <i>Alive In Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 4- 6 and will be revisited in Grade 8
3. The Immaculate Conception prepared Mary for her greatest privilege: Motherhood of Jesus, the Savior. (490-93)	Because of <i>Alive In Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 4- 6 and will be revisited in Grade 8
4. The dogma of the Assumption focuses on Mary's participation in her Son's Resurrection and anticipates the resurrection of other Christians. It is the oldest liturgical feast of Mary in the Church dating to about the 5 <sup>th</sup> century. BYM #57-61, (966, 974)	Presented in Grade 8

<b>B. DAYS IN HONOR OF MARY</b>	See below.
<b>August 15 - Solemnity of the Assumption</b>	Presented in Grade 2 and will be revisited in Grade 8
Pope Pius XII, on November 1, 1950, infallibly defined what Catholics always believed: Mary was assumed body and soul into heaven. (CCC #966)	Using this information, review the feast on or near August 15.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>August 21 - Our Lady of Knock</b>	
On this day in 1879, Our Blessed Mother appeared with St. Joseph and St. John the Evangelist to fifteen people at the Church of Saint John the Baptist in Knock, County Mayo Ireland. Behind them was a plain altar with a cross and a lamb (which represented Jesus as the Lamb of God.)	Using this information, review the feast on or near August 21.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>August 22 - Memorial of the Queenship of Mary</b>	
In 1954, Pope Pius XII established this feast which honors Mary who was crowned Queen of Heaven and Earth by Jesus when she on the day of her Assumption.	Using this information, review the feast on or near August 22.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>September 8 - Feast of the Birth of Mary</b>	Presented in Grade 1
Mary was the daughter of Saints Ann and Joachim. They prayed that God would bless them with a child, and He rewarded their faithfulness with a daughter set apart to be the mother of the Son of God. Because of this, she was conceived and born immaculate and full of grace. We do not know from the Gospels the exact date of Mary's birth. However, Christians have celebrated it on September 8th since the 7th century. Mary's birth is one of only three celebrated on the liturgical calendar.	Using this information, review the feast on or near September 8.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>September 15 - Memorial of Our Lady of Sorrows</b>	Presented in Grade 4
Today, we remember how Mary, as the mother of Jesus, suffered greatly. There are seven events in particular that we recognize, called the Seven Sorrows. The Sorrows, which are all found in the Gospels, are the prophecy of Simeon (Lk. 2:34-35), the flight into Egypt to escape Herod (Mt. 2:13-21), the loss of Jesus for three days in the Temple (Lk. 2:41-50), meeting Jesus on the road Calvary (Jn. 19:17), the crucifixion and death of Jesus (Jn. 19:18-30), holding Jesus when He was taken down from the cross (Jn. 19:39-40), and Jesus laid in the tomb (Jn. 19:40-42). St. Bernard wrote, "Truly, O Blessed Mother, a sword has pierced your heart...He died in body through a love greater than anyone had known. She died in spirit through a love unlike any other since His." Our Lady of Sorrows, pray for us.	Using this information, review the feast on or near September 15.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>

<b>October 7 - Memorial of Our Lady of the Rosary</b>	Presented in Grade 5
This feast was established by Saint Pius V. Pope Gregory XIII later named this the Feast of the Holy Rosary. This feast invites everyone to meditate upon the mysteries of Christ, following the example of the Blessed Virgin Mary who was so singularly associated with the incarnation, passion and glorious resurrection of the Son of God. (Christian Prayer, 1976, p. 1285)	Using this information, review the feast on or near October 7.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>November 19 - Our Lady of Divine Providence</b>	
On November 19, 1969 Pope Paul VI declared Our Lady Mother of Divine Providence principal patroness of the island of Puerto Rico, since November 19 was the date that the island was discovered. The image of Our Lady that is so special to the people of Puerto Rico shows the Divine Child sleeping peacefully in the Virgin Mary=s arms. However, the name and worship of Our Lady of the Divine Providence originated in Italy in the 12th century, then spread to Spain and then to Puerto Rico.	Using this information, review the feast on or near November 19.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>November 21 - Memorial of the Presentation of Mary</b>	Presented in Grade 6
The Presentation of Mary is a unique feast day. Although the event is not in the Bible, we learn from other sources that Mary=s parents, Ann and Joachim, offered Mary to God in the Temple when she was only three years old. We celebrate this event because it helps us to understand Mary=s unique holiness, which was nurtured from the very beginning of her life.	Using this information, review the feast on or near November 21.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>December 8 - Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception</b>	Presented in Grade 3
Under the title of the Immaculate Conception, Mary is revered as the patroness of the United States and of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. In 1854, Pope Pius IX declared: "From the first moment of her conception, the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, by a unique grace and privilege of God and in view of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Savior of the human race, was preserved from all stain of Original Sin." (CCC #490-91)	23 Using this information, review the feast on or near December 8.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>December 12 - Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe</b>	Presented in Grades 1, 3, 4, 8
Our Lady appeared to Juan Diego, a poor Mexican Indian, on December 9, 1531. Mary told Juan to build a Church. Juan went to the Bishop to tell him the Lady=s request. The bishop did not believe him. Three days later, when Juan again went to the bishop and opened his cloak to give to the Bishop roses which the Lady had arranged in Juan=s cloak, there was a picture of Mary on his cloak. The Bishop believed and built a church in honor of Mary. We honor Our Lady of Guadalupe because we recognize her concern for all people especially the suffering and the poor. December 9 is the feast of Saint Juan Diego. She is the patroness of the Americas.	23 Using this information, review the feast on or near December 12.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>

<b>January 1 - Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God</b>	Presented in Grade 1
This feast of Mary is considered to be one of the oldest and most important feasts of Our Lady. In 431, the Council of Ephesus met to correct false teachings about Christ's divinity. The Council affirmed that Jesus is true God and true man. Since Mary is the Mother of Jesus, who is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, she can truly be called the Mother of God. Devotion to Mary as the Mother of God continued to spread from this time to the present. Grade 7 21	109 Using this information, review the feast just before or after Christmas break.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>VII. SOCIAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>Catholic Social Teaching 334-347 We Live 379</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>Major Themes:</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-347 We Live 379
<b>Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 338-339 We Live 379
<b>Care for God's Creation</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 346-347 We Live 379
A. AWARENESS OF CARING FOR THOSE WHO SUFFER	Catholic Social Teaching 340-341
1. Discuss current legislation that helps the poor and homeless	Incorporate into Catholic Social Teaching 340-341
2. Determine ways to help those in need locally, statewide and globally	Consider 307 Catholic Social Teaching 340-341
3. Determine ways to better use natural resources.	Incorporate this item into the Action points on 347 of Catholic Social Teaching.
<b>Third Trimester</b>	
<b>I. LITURGY AND WORSHIP</b>	<b>We Worship 370-372</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. DEFINITION (1069-70)	Defined in Grade 8
1. The priestly work of Jesus Christ	258 We Believe 366
2. The sacred action of the Church, the Mystical Body of Christ	254,-255 258-259 Catholic Faith Words 186
3. Worship, the proclamation of the Gospel and works of charity	Make this point on 259, Christ's Presence in the Liturgy.
B. PURPOSE (1110-12)	252, 258
1. To adore and bless God the Father as the source of all the blessings of creation and salvation	255
2. To give praise and thanks for the mystery of salvation won for us by God's Son, Jesus Christ, which is made present through the power of the Holy Spirit	254-255
3. To be prepared by the Holy Spirit, as assembly, to encounter Christ and the mystery of salvation	255

II. THE LITURGICAL LIFE OF THE CHURCH	We Worship 370-371
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. REVOLVES AROUND THE EUCHARISTIC SACRIFICE AND THE SACRAMENTS (1113)	178
B. THE BODY OF CHRIST GATHERS IN A PARTICULAR SITUATION (A juncture of life)	258, 266
1. The assembly gathers according to each one's own function. (1188)	254, 266, 270
2. The liturgical celebration involves signs and symbols relating to creation (candles, water, fire), human life (washing, anointing, breaking bread), and the history of salvation (the Rites of the Passover). (1189)	254, 256
3. The assembly gathers around the sacramental signs and...	258, 270
a. Proclaims the Word (1100-01, 1190)	258, 270
b. Celebrates prayer (1103, 1105-06)	258, 270
c. Performs the ritual	254-256, 270-271
4. The sacramental sign and the assembly are transformed. (1109)	270-271
C. THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS	254, 256-258 We Worship 370
The seven sacraments are the actions of the Holy Spirit at work in the Church. (1116)	254-256 We Worship 370
1. Purpose (1123)	Add the following to Catholic Faith Words 255.
a. To sanctify men and women	Add the following to Catholic Faith Words 255.
b. To build up the Body of Christ	Add the following to Catholic Faith Words 255.
c. To give worship to God	Add the following to Catholic Faith Words 255.
2. Signs of the sacraments The celebration of the sacrament is accomplished through the power of God. The power of Christ and his Spirit act in and through the actions of the sacraments. The fruit of the sacrament depends on the disposition of the one receiving it. (1128)	254-256, 258
a. Baptism (1217-22)	257, 266 We Worship 370
1) Sign – water (1238) Symbol of life and death Something is destroyed, Something is brought to life.	266
2) Lectionary Readings for the Sacrament	Add on 266.
3) The Prayer of the Rite (1240) The Formula for Baptism <i>N</i> , I baptize you...@	266

4) Ritual Gesture (1239) Immersion into the water or pouring of water	266
b. Confirmation	257, 268-269 We Worship 370
1) Sign – chrism (1293-96) Symbol of abundance and joy Something is made radiant with beauty, health, and strength	268
2) Lectionary Readings for the Sacrament	Add on 268.
3) The Prayer of the Rite (1300) Formula for Confirmation “N, be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”	268
4) Ritual Gesture (1300) Laying on of hands and anointing with the oil of chrism	268
c. Eucharist	257, 269-270 We Worship 370-371
1) Sign – bread and wine (1333-36) Signify the goodness of creation (the “fruit of the earth” and “of the vine”) The process to make bread and wine parallels the Paschal Mystery.	254, 256, 271
2) Lectionary Readings (1349)	270
3) Eucharistic Prayer (1352-54)	270-271
4) Ritual Gesture (1355) Extension of hands of the priest during the Prayer; eating and drinking of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ	270-271
d. Penance / Reconciliation (1451)	257, 280-281 We Worship 370
1) Sign – Sorrow for sins	279-281
2) Lectionary Readings for the Sacrament	281
3) Prayer of the Rite (1449) Formula of Absolution	We Worship 371
4) Ritual Gesture Extension of hands over penitent	280 (photo)
e. Anointing of the Sick (1511-12)	257, 282-283 We Worship 370
1) Sign – oil of the Sick	282
2) Lectionary Readings for the Sacrament (1518)	Add to 282.
3) Prayer of the Rite the Sacramental Formula (1513)	282
4) Ritual Gesture (1519) Laying on of hands and anointing with the oil of the sick	282
f. Holy Orders (1538, 1554, 1556, 1573)	257 We Worship 370

1) Sign – laying on of hands and anointing with chrism	We Worship 370
2) Lectionary Readings for the Sacrament	Add to We Worship 370.
3) Prayer of Consecration proper to each ordination	Add to We Worship 370.
a) Bishop (1541, 1586)	We Worship 370
b) Priest (1542)	We Worship 370
c) Deacon (1543)	We Worship 370
4) Ritual Gesture	We Worship 370
a) Bishop Laying on of hands and anointing of head	We Worship 370
b) Priest Laying on of hands and anointing of palms with the oil of chrism	We Worship 370
c) Deacon Laying on of hands	We Worship 370
g. Matrimony (1602, 1613, 1617, 1621)	We Worship 370
1) Sign – exchange of vows/ Matrimonial consent (1623, 1625-27)	We Worship 370
2) Lectionary Readings for the Sacrament	Add to We Worship 370.
3) Prayer of the Rite Nuptial Blessing (1630)	Add to We Worship 370.
4) Ritual Gesture Joining of hands and Exchange of vows	Add to We Worship 370.
D. SUNDAY (1167, 1193)	257, 259
This day calls to mind the Passion, Resurrection, and glory of the Lord Jesus Christ. Pre-eminent day for the liturgical assembly. It is the foundation of the liturgical year.	256-257, 259
E. LITURGY OF THE HOURS (1174, 1196)	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 5 - 6 and will be revisited in Grade 8
All the hours of the day are made holy by the faithful gathering to praise God. This is the “public prayer of the Church.”	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 5 - 6 and will be revisited in Grade 8
F. LITURGICAL YEAR (1167-68, 1194)	19, 23, 27, 35, 39, 43, 47 We Believe 369 We Worship 372
The brilliance of the Resurrection fills the whole year and transfigures it by the liturgy.	43, 256
1. The liturgical year unfolds the whole mystery of Christ from his Incarnation through his Ascension to Pentecost.	We Worship 372
2. The celebration of days in honor of Mary and the saints recognize, as models, those faithful people who responded to the call of God and stand as intercessors for us. (1172-73)	30-33 We Worship 372



G. BLESSINGS (Other than the references to the Catechism, the following information can be found in the Book of Blessings, The Liturgical Press, Minnesota, 1989.)	Share the following along with We Believe 369
1. All of God's work is a blessing. (1079)	Refer to G
2. Jesus Christ is the supreme blessing given to us.	Refer to G
3. In the liturgy the divine blessing is revealed and communicated. (1082)	Refer to G
4. The celebration of blessings holds a privileged place among all the sacramentals.	Refer to G
a. Blessings lead the faithful to praise God.	Refer to G
b. Blessings can sanctify various situations and events in the lives of the faithful.	Refer to G
5. Celebration of a blessing	Refer to G
a. First part – Proclamation of the Word of God	Refer to G
b. Second part – Praise of God's goodness and petition for his help.	Refer to G
6. Types of blessings	Refer to G and We Pray 382
a. Blessings pertaining to persons	Refer to G and We Pray 382
b. Blessings related to buildings and to various forms of human activity	Refer to G and We Pray 382
c. Blessings of objects used in Churches or in the liturgy or popular devotions	Refer to G and We Pray 382
d. Blessings of articles meant to foster devotion of the Christian people	Refer to G and We Pray 382
e. Blessings related to feasts and seasons	Refer to G and We Pray 382
f. Blessings for various needs and occasions	Refer to G and We Pray 382
7. To BLESS is to uncover the presence of God in our daily lives so we can respond to him and give him praise and thanks.	Refer to G and We Pray 382
8. Sunday is to the week what the Liturgy of the Hours is to the day and the Liturgical Seasons are to the year.	Refer to G and We Pray 382
<b>III. PRAYER</b>	<b>We Pray 382-390</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>Take Note</b> to the Opening Prayer experiences in each lesson; where the teacher is directed to ask, (Have you ever thought...?) "What did you hear God say to you today?"	
A. KINDS (2700)	
1. Lectio God speaks to us in his WORD	Refer to <b>Take Note</b> See Scripture as part of Let Us Pray at beginning of each chapter. See also Prayer at end of chapter; see pages 11, 61, 193, 261, 325
2. Our response	See Prayer at beginning and end of each chapter.
a. Vocal	See Prayer at beginning and end of each chapter.
b. Meditation	Reflect on the Trinity 101



c. Contemplation	180
B. PURPOSES	See Forms of Prayer 382.
1. Adoration	60 (A) Prayer of Praise 21, 45, 165 An Adoration Prayer 29 Prayer of Adoration 85
2. Thanksgiving	Prayer of Thanksgiving 141
3. Petition	121 (A) Prayer of Petition 37, 73, 153, 313 Celebration of the Words 61 313, 382
4. Contrition	Examination of Conscience 221 280
C. OTHER FORMS (See pages 34-41)	101 and refer to <b>Take Note</b>
1. Guided Meditation	Reflect on the Trinity 101
2. Shared Prayer	See Prayer at beginning and end of each chapter.
<b>IV. MARY</b>	<b>We Pray 389</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. MOTHER OF GOD Lk. 1:26-38, (BYM #62- 64), (485, 495, 509, 723)	27, 31, 109 Church History Timeline 354
1. Defined at the Council of Ephesus in 431 A.D.	Church History Timeline 354
2. Mary's role in the Church flows from her union with her Son, Jesus the Christ	Add to Church History Timeline 354.
3. Mary continues to bring us the gifts of salvation as our intercessor before God (969, 975)	Add to Church History Timeline 354.
B. DAYS IN HONOR OF MARY	19, 30-33
<b>February 2: Purification of Mary/Presentation of the Lord</b>	135
Mary and Joseph presented the newborn Jesus at the Temple, according to Jewish law, forty days after his birth. They sacrificed a pair of turtledoves, according to the custom of the poor. At the temple, they met Simeon; a man whom God had promised would not die until he saw the Savior. Upon seeing Jesus, Simeon prayed, "Lord, now let your servant go in peace; your word has been fulfilled" (Luke 2:29). Simeon also prophesied to Mary, "A sword will pierce your soul, that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed" (Luke 2:34-35). The presentation of Jesus in the temple is the Fourth Joyful Mystery of the Rosary.	Using this information, review the feast on or near February 2.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>

<b>February 11: Memorial of Our Lady of Lourdes</b>	Presented in Grades 1 and 4
Mary appeared to a fourteen year old girl named Bernadette Soubirous on February 11, 1858 in Lourdes, France. Our Lady appeared dressed in white with a blue sash, yellow roses at her feet and a rosary in her hand. Mary appeared eighteen times to Bernadette. The Lady told her many things among them that, although Bernadette would not find happiness in this life, she would find it in Heaven. She told her to pray for sinners and to do penance. The Blessed Mother told Bernadette to have a chapel built at the site where she appeared and that processions were to be held. When Bernadette asked the Lady what her name was, she said, I am the Immaculate Conception. @ Through Bernadette, the Blessed Mother called sinners to a change in heart, to reach out and care for the sick, the poor, and those who had lost hope. Each year millions of people make their way through the mountainous country of southeastern France to the shrine at Lourdes. They come to ask Jesus through the intercession of his Mother for a cure of their body or soul.	Using this information, review the feast on or near February 11.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>March 25: Solemnity of the Annunciation</b>	135
The Annunciation is the feast commemorating the appearance of the Angel Gabriel to Mary. The angel told her that she had been chosen to be the Mother of Jesus Christ, the Son of the Most High God. Mary, through the power of the Holy Spirit, became the Mother of Jesus.	30-33, 109 Scripture 30 Using this information, review the feast on or near March 25.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>May 31: Feast of the Visitation</b> Luke 1:39-56	135
The Presentation of Mary is a unique feast day. Although the event is not in the Bible, we learn from other sources that Mary's parents, Ann and Joachim, offered Mary to God in the Temple when she was only three years old. We celebrate this event because it helps us to Lord and obeying His will in all things.	Using this information, review the feast on or near May 31.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>May or June: Immaculate Heart of Mary</b>	
(Saturday following the Second Sunday after Pentecost) In the Gospel we read that Mary "treasured all things in her heart." In 1944, Pope Pius XII consecrated the world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary and recommended devotion to Mary's Immaculate Heart. Although the world was at war when the Pope recommended renewed devotion to Mary, this devotion is not just for times of war but for all times.	Using this information, review the feast on or near the feast day in a given year.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>

<b>July 16: Memorial of Our Lady of Mount Carmel</b>	
<p>Mount Carmel is located on the coast of Israel, north of the city of Haifa. This was the place where the prophet Elijah confronted the pagan prophets of Baal. Around 1154, the Order of Mt. Carmel was founded at this ancient shrine. This contemplative order, called Carmelites, began to celebrate its patronal feast on July 16. According to the tradition of the order, on that day in 1251, Mary appeared to St. Simon Stock, a Carmelite in England. She gave him the brown scapular as a sign of her love and protection. A full scapular is a long piece of cloth worn over a religious habit. Today a scapular may be a medal or two pieces of cloth connected by a cord. Carmelites and others who wear the scapular honor the Blessed Mother by wearing it.</p>	<p>Using this information, review the feast on or near July 16 or at another appropriate time.</p> <p>For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a></p>
<b>C. PRAYERS</b>	<b>We Pray 382-390</b>
1. The <i>Angelus</i> ( <i>Queen of Heaven</i> during the Easter Season)	We Pray 390
2. The <i>Hail, Holy Queen</i>	We Pray 388
<b>V. LITURGICAL YEAR (1167-71)</b>	<b>We Worship 372</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>A. EASTER SEASON</b>	<b>38-49</b>
Sunset of Easter Sunday to sunset of the Solemnity of Pentecost	Grade 8
1. Easter Sunday: liturgical color is white for glory, joy, innocence	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in every grade 1-6; the teacher may revisit it when presenting 42-45, We Worship 379
2. Ascension Thursday: liturgical color is white Marks the end of Jesus' earthly appearances	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in every grade 1-6; the teacher may revisit it when presenting 46-50, We Worship 379
3. Pentecost: liturgical color is red for the Holy Spirit	257
a. Fifty days after Easter	257
b. The birthday of the Church	257
<b>B. OTHER CELEBRATIONS</b>	Add Pentecost and the following feasts to 47.
1. Trinity Sunday - Sunday after Pentecost	The teacher should mention these dates after presenting Pentecost 47, 250, 256, Catholic Church History Timeline 348
2. Corpus Christi (Body and Blood of Christ) Sunday after Trinity Sunday	The teacher should mention these dates after presenting Pentecost 47, 250, 256, Catholic Church History Timeline 348

3. Solemnity of the Sacred Heart Friday after the Second Sunday after Pentecost	The teacher should mention these dates after presenting Pentecost 47, 250, 256, Catholic Church History Timeline 348
C. ORDINARY TIME: liturgical color is green for hope, growth, life	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in every grade 1-6; the teacher may revisit it when presenting 18-21, We Worship 379
D. SAINTS AND HOLY PEOPLE (1172-73)	For research purposes, refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson or the on-line resources. ( <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> )
<b>June 29: Ss. Peter and Paul, Apostles</b>	Peter: grades 2, 4, 5, 8 Paul: grades 3, 5 We Believe 364-365
Sts. Peter and Paul are two of the most important figures in the early Church. Peter, also called Simon Peter, was one of the first disciples of Jesus. He was a fisherman and Jesus called him and his brother Andrew to be fishers of men (Matt. 4:18-19, Mk. 1:16-17). Still, Peter struggled with doubt and feelings of unworthiness. In the Gospel of Matthew, Peter nearly drowns when he tries to walk on water like Jesus (14:28-31). In the Gospel of John, Peter does not want Jesus to wash his feet at the Last Supper (13:2-11). Most famously, he denied being a disciple of Jesus three times after Jesus was arrested. Despite all this, Peter knows Jesus to be the Son of God, and for this reason Jesus says to him "On this rock I will build my Church." In this way, Peter is chosen as the first pope. After the Ascension, Peter focused his evangelization efforts on the Jewish community. He was crucified upside down in Rome around 64AD. Grade 7 32	160 For information on St. Peter, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near June 29 or at another appropriate time.
Unlike Peter, Paul was not a firsthand witness to Jesus' life and death. He was from Tarsus and at first, he persecuted the early Christians. Then he met the risen Christ on the road to Damascus and changed his life (Acts 9:1-31, 22:1-22, 26:9-24). He wrote fourteen books in the New Testament and focused his evangelization efforts on the Gentiles. Paul also helped the early Church work through important issues, such as whether or not to follow the Mosaic laws of the Jews. It is believed he was martyred in Rome shortly before Peter's death in 64AD.	Church History Timeline 348 For information on St. Paul, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> . Using this information, review the feast on or near June 29 or at another appropriate time.

<b>July 3: St. Thomas, Apostle</b>	We Believe 364-365
<p>St. Thomas was one of the Twelve Apostles and is best known for doubting the risen Jesus. He first appears in the Gospel of John after the death of Lazarus and Thomas expresses his wish to follow Jesus unto death (11:16). However, Thomas has difficulty in believing and understanding all that Jesus says about his future death. Most famously, Thomas refuses to believe some of the other Apostles have seen Jesus resurrected. He says, "Unless I see the nail marks in his hands and put my finger where the nails were, and put my hands into his side, I will not believe." When Jesus appears to Thomas and invites him to touch his wounds, Thomas finally believes (John 20:24-29). After the Ascension, Thomas heads east to spread Christianity. It is known that he made it into Iran, and tradition holds that he made it as far as Kerala, India. He is thought to have been martyred by a spear in 72AD.</p>	<p>For information on St. Thomas, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>. Using this information, review the feast on or near July 3 or at another appropriate time.</p>
<b>July 25: St. James (the Greater), Apostle</b>	We Believe 364-365
<p>James, son of Zebedee, was one of the Twelve Apostles. He and his brother John joined Jesus early in His ministry. James was a witness to the Transfiguration. From the Gospels, we know that James had a strong personality. He asked to be seated next to Christ in heaven, and earned the nickname Son of Thunder after telling Jesus he would call down fire from heaven on some unwelcoming Samaritans. James put his zeal to good use, possibly spreading the faith all the way to Spain. The famous ancient pilgrim trail called the Way of St. James ends at Santiago de Compostela, where the relics of St. James are kept. He is believed to be the first Apostle to be martyred, around 44AD.</p>	<p>For information on St. James the Greater, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>. Using this information, review the feast on or near July 25 or at another appropriate time.</p>
<b>August 24: St. Bartholomew, Apostle</b>	We Believe 364-365
<p>St. Bartholomew is perhaps the least known of the Twelve Apostles. He is mentioned by name in the Synoptic Gospels and in the Acts of the Apostles. In the Gospel of John, he is assumed to be Nathaniel, brought to Jesus by Philip when he was sitting under a fig tree (1:43-51). Like Thomas, Bartholomew went east to evangelize and may have brought the Gospel of Matthew to India. Tradition holds that he may have been martyred by whipping and crucifixion in Armenia or Turkey.</p>	<p>For information on St. Bartholomew, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>. Using this information, review the feast on or near August 24.</p>

VI. SOCIAL JUSTICE	Catholic Social Teaching 334-347
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<i>"The Church's social teaching is a rich treasure of wisdom about building a just society and living lives of holiness amidst the challenges of modern society.... In this time of widespread violence and diminished respect for human life and dignity in our country and around the world, the Gospel of life and the biblical call to justice need to be proclaimed and shared with new clarity, urgency, and energy."</i>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-335
<b>Major Themes:</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-347
<b>Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 342-343
<b>Solidarity of the Human Family</b>	310-311 Catholic Faith Words 310 Chapter Review 314 Catholic Social Teaching 344-345
<b>Care for God's Creation</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 346-347
A. AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF WORK	Catholic Social Teaching 342-343
1. Research laws that help create safe working conditions	Add to Group Action 343.
2. Discuss injustice of sweat shops	Add to text, Catholic Social Teaching 342-343.
3. Share talents with one's family, classmates, parish organizations	Add to Identify 84.
<b>HOLYDAYS OF OBLIGATION</b>	We Worship 372
In the United States, there are six holydays:	We Worship 372
1. Mary, Mother of God, January 1	We Worship 372
2. Ascension Thursday	We Worship 372
3. Assumption, August 15	We Worship 372
4. All Saints, November 1	We Worship 372
5. Immaculate Conception, December 8	We Worship 372
6. Christmas, December 25	We Worship 372

<b>GRADE 8</b> <b>First Trimester</b>		<i>Alive in Christ</i> <b>School Student Edition pages</b>
<b>I. WE BELIEVE IN THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH (748-50)</b>		<b>We Believe 365-369</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages		
<b>A. THE CHURCH IN GOD'S PLAN</b>		69, 108 We Believe 365-369
1. Meanings of the word "church" (751)		68-69 Catholic Faith Words 68 We Believe 365-369
a. Greek: Ekklesia - the assembly Used in the Greek Old Testament Ex. 19 for the assembly of the Chosen People before God		108-109 Catholic Faith Words 108
b. Ekklesia translated into Latin ecclesia means a convocation or an assembly		Catholic Faith Words 108 Unit Review 127
c. English and German: Kirche "what belongs to the Lord".		Add this on 108.
d. The word "church" in Christian usage designates		See below
1) an assembly of people gathered together for liturgy, especially Eucharist; (752)		280, 282
2) a liturgical assembly gathered in a 1 Cor. 11:18; 14:19, 28,34 particular locale;		Write 189 Design 197
3) the whole universal community of believers world-wide, living & dead. 1 Cor. 15:9; Gal. 1:13		188, 294-295 Catholic Faith Words 188, 294
2. The Church's Origin, Foundation and Mission (758)		66, 134-135, 174, 178 We Believe 365-369
a. God the Father prepared humanity for the Church through Abraham's call; Israel's election as the People of God; the prophets announcing a new and eternal covenant. (762)		56-57
b. God the Son structured the Church by choosing twelve apostles, representing the twelve tribes of Israel.(765)		66, 134-135, 174, 178 Catholic Faith Words 134 Add this point on 56 with the bulleted point on Jacob, from whom the 12 tribes originated.
c. The origin and growth of the Church are symbolized by the blood and water which flowed from the open side of the crucified Jesus. (766)		Make this point on 39.
d. God the Holy Spirit was sent on Pentecost to sanctify the Church. This initiated the spread of the Gospel. (767)		46-50, 96-97, 123 Scripture 46 Catholic Faith Words 96
<b>B. CONCEPTS OF CHURCH</b>		47, 106-107 We Believe 365-369



1. People of God (781) <i>Priestly, prophetic and royal</i> people. These three offices of Christ (priest, prophet and king) are shared by all of the people of God. (784-86)	106, 110-111 Scripture 106
2. Body of Christ The bond between Christ and his Church We are One Body. Christ is the head And we are the members embracing both unity and diversity in our members. (787) (790-91)	47, 122, 124, 155 Explain 107 Catholic Faith Words 122 Chapter Review 126
3. Temple of the Holy Spirit, Dwelling of the Living God. The Holy Spirit is the invisible principle through which all of the parts of the body are joined with each other and with the exalted head. (797)	122-123 Scripture 122-123
C. MARKS OF THE CHURCH It is Christ, through the Holy Spirit, who makes the Church one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. (811)	75-86, 155-166 Catholic Faith Words 80 Chapter Review 86 Unit Review 87 We Believe 366
1. The Church is One (813, 866)	155-166, 177 Catholic Faith Words 159 We Believe 366
a. Acknowledges one Lord	158
b. Confesses one faith	158
c. Born of one Baptism	158
d. Given life by one Spirit Eph. 4:3-5	158
2. The Church is Holy (823)	75-86 Our Catholic Tradition 50 Catholic Faith Words 80 Unit Review 88 We Believe 366
a. The Most Holy God the Father is her author. (867)	80 In Summary 83
b. Jesus Christ, the Son, gave himself up to make her holy.	80, 107
c. The Spirit of holiness is with the Church and gives her life.	81 In Summary 83
d. In her members perfect holiness is something (825) yet to be acquired.	81-82
1) All members of the Church, including her ministers, acknowledge that they are sinners. (827)	Introduce Unit 5 on Morality (p 210) with this concept.
2) By canonizing some of the faithful, i.e., by solemnly proclaiming that they practiced heroic virtue and lived in fidelity to God's grace, the Church recognizes the power of the Spirit of holiness within her. (828)	311
3. The Church is Catholic	183-194 Catholic Faith Words 188 We Believe 366



a. "Catholic" means "universal" (830)	188
b. She is sent out to all peoples. (868)	107, 188
c. She speaks to all people.	188
d. She encompasses all times.	187
e. She is missionary in her very nature.	187 Catholic Faith Words 187
4. The Church is Apostolic	155-166, 171-182 Catholic Faith Words 159
a. The Church was and remains built on the foundation of the Apostles (857)	174-176
b. The Church continues to be taught, sanctified and guided by the apostles through their successors, the college of bishops, assisted by priests, in union with the Pope. Acts 2:42	175-179
c. All members of the Church share in the vocation of spreading the Kingdom of Christ in the world. (863)	188
<b>II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHURCH IN HISTORY</b>	<b>Church History Timeline 348-361</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. THE APOSTOLIC PERIOD (29 to 100 AD)	Grade 7 Church History Timeline  <i>Before discussing the Church History Timeline for grade 8, review the earlier history, using the grade 7 Church History Timeline</i>
1. This time generally extends from the death of Jesus around 29 A.D. to the death of the last apostle, John, at Ephesus between 90 and 100 A.D. It was called Apostolic because the apostles were still alive at this time.	Gr. 8- 174 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 348
B. THE PATRISTIC PERIOD (100 to 500 A.D.)	Grade 7 Church History Timeline 350-354
1. This time generally extends from the time of the death of the last apostle to about the time of the collapse of the Roman Empire. It was called "patristic" because of the Latin word "pater," which means "father." This is the time in the church when the leaders were thinkers, mostly theologians, who wrote, lectured & explained the faith.	Grade 7 Church History Timeline 350-354
2. Important events of this period	Grade 7 Church History Timeline
a. 196 AD The <u>Didache</u> This is one of the oldest known Christian writings, "The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles."	Grade 7 Church History Timeline 349- 350
b. 292 AD Diocletian divided the Roman Empire into East and West. Persecutions begin to eliminate all Christians.	Grade 7 Church History Timeline 349

c. 313 AD Emperor Constantine issues the "Edict of Milan" making the practice of Christianity legal in the Roman Empire	Grade 8- 318 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 352
d. 325 AD First Council of Nicea settled the Arian heresy which defended the truth that Jesus is both true God and true Man, and formalized the Nicene Creed	Grade 8-177 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 352
e. 381 AD Council of Constantinople settled the question of the divinity of the Holy Spirit	Grade 8-177 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 353
f. 431 AD Council of Ephesus declared Jesus one divine person and Mary, the Mother of God	Grade 7 Church History Timeline 354
3. Particular characteristics/trends/developments	Grade 8- 318-319 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 350-354
a. During the persecutions, Christians died as martyrs.	Grade 8- 318 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 348, 349, 350
b. When the persecutions ended, Christians adopted new life styles: becoming hermits and monks who built up the Church through prayer, penance and service to the poor.	Grade 8- 318-319 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 351, 355
c. As the faith was being clarified, there arose many heresies (a teaching that opposes or denies any divinely revealed truth of the Catholic Church).	Grade 7 Church History Timeline 351, 352, 354
1) Rifts, dissensions, heresy, apostasy, and schism wound the unity of Christ's body. (817, 820)	Refer to 3.c
2) Some of the heresies were	Refer to 3.c
a) Gnosticism This said that a secret knowledge deeper than faith and revelation was required for salvation.	Refer to 3.c
b) Arians denied Jesus' divinity.	Refer to 3.c
c) Nestorians questioned the role of Mary.	Refer to 3.c
d. The challenge of the heresies helped the Church	Refer to 3.c
1) clarify her beliefs (her creed), Grade 8 7	Refer to 3.c and Grade 8 We Believe 365, 366
2) establish the canon of the scripture, and	6, 7, We Believe 362
3) establish the rituals of her sacraments.	254-256, We Believe 370
C. THE PETRINE PERIOD (500 to 1400 A.D.)	Grade 7 Church History Timeline 354- 363 Grade 8 Church History Timeline 348-352

1. This time generally covers the fall of Rome to the Age of Exploration and Discovery. It was called "petrine" in reference to Peter, the first Pope, since this was the time of the rise and dominance of the papacy.	Make this point on 318.
2. Important events of this period	Grade 7 Church History Timeline 354- 363 Grade 8 Church History Timeline 348-352
a. 590 AD Pope St. Gregory the Great reformed the liturgy, compiled Church music, and sent monks to evangelize the barbarians.	Grade 8- 318 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 356
b. 800 AD Charlemagne established the Holy Roman Empire, defended the papacy, linked all of Europe to the Roman Church.	Grade 8- 318-319 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 359
c. 1054 AD The Great Schism between the Churches of the East (Eastern Orthodox Catholic) and the West (Roman Catholic). This schism still exists today.	Grade 8- 162 Grade 7 Church History Timeline 363
d. 1095 AD The First Crusade	320 & Grade 8 Church History Timeline 348
e. 1291 AD The Last Crusade	Note this event after Grade 8 Church History Timeline 348
f. 1378 AD The Western Schism. This schism ended in 1417.	Grade 8 Church History Timeline 352
3. Particular characteristics/trends/developments	Add this and the following points to the discussion of the Grade 8 Church History Timeline.
a. Heresy was considered worse than treason.	320
In some countries, heretics were put on trial by religious authorities in hopes they would change their minds. Those who didn't were punished; some even put to death.	320
These trials were known as the Inquisition.	320 Grade 8 Church History Timeline 353
b. Lay people encouraged each other on pilgrimages which led to devotional practices: <i>Stations of the Cross</i> and the <i>Rosary</i> .	297 We Pray 386-388
c. Few people considered themselves worthy to receive communion more than once a year. <i>Benediction</i> , begun in this time, was used as a way of making the Eucharistic Lord more present to the people.	254-255
D. CHALLENGE AND REFORMATION (1400 to 1600 A.D.)	162-163, 321 Grade 8 Church History Timeline 352-355
1. This was a time of great change. Many extremely powerful forces came together challenging previously held ideas and beliefs.	Refer to D

2. The Church under attack / The Protestant Reformation	Refer to D
a. Martin Luther, a young monk, published his 95 objections about serious abuses and questionable practices in the Church. Luther was excommunicated and protested by forming the Lutheran Church.	162-163, 321 Grade 8 Church History Timeline 354 Unit Review 167
b. John Calvin established The Presbyterian Church in Switzerland.	Refer to D
c. Henry VIII, King of England, once named Defender of the Faith, wanted a divorce of convenience and was refused by the Pope. Henry VIII established the Church of England. The Anglican Church stayed essentially the same as the Roman Catholic Church, except it was now headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in England, and not the Pope in Rome. In the United States, the Anglican Church is known as the Episcopal Church.	321 Grade 8 Church History Timeline 354
3. The Church responds	321 Grade 8 Church History Timeline 354
a. The Council of Trent (December 13, 1545 to December 4, 1563 in 25 sessions.)	321 Grade 8 Church History Timeline 354
1) Formalized Catholic teaching: the Roman Catechism	321
2) Clarified and standardized formulas and rubrics for liturgy	321
3) Increased respect for clergy by establishing educational requirements for priests	321
E. THE TRIDENTINE PERIOD (1545 to 1963 A.D.)	Grade 8 Church History Timeline 354-360
1. This period extended generally from the start of the Council of Trent to the start of the Council of Vatican II. "Tridentine" is pronounced (trent' un teen).	Grade 8 Church History Timeline 354
2. Important events	Address the following after reading New Lands 321.
a. 1808 Establishment of four new dioceses in the United States: Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Bardstown (later Louisville), Kentucky	321
b. 1808-09 Elizabeth Ann Seton established the first Catholic parish school in America for girls; establishes the first American religious community: Sisters of Charity	Grade 8 Church History Timeline 358

c. 1810 Michael Egan consecrated first bishop of Philadelphia	Add to a discussion when presenting 321 & Grade 8 Church History Timeline 354-360
d. 1830 Henry Conwell, second bishop of Philadelphia	Go to the Archdiocese's web site for the history of the diocese. ( <a href="http://www.archphila.org">www.archphila.org</a> )
e. 1839 Establishment of St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Overbrook, PA	Refer to 2.d.
f. 1842 Francis P. Kenrick third bishop of Philadelphia: established free parochial schools	Refer to 2.d.
g. 1852 John Neumann fourth bishop of Philadelphia; established Forty Hours devotion; great promotion of Catholic schools	Refer to 2.d.
h. 1860 James Wood fifth bishop of Philadelphia	Refer to 2.d.
i. 1866 The Catholic Standard, First diocesan newspaper established in Philadelphia, later called the Standard and Times	Refer to 2.d.
j. 1875 Philadelphia became an Archdiocese	Refer to 2.d.
k. 1883 John Patrick Ryan the sixth bishop of Philadelphia: doubled the number of Catholic schools	Refer to 2.d.
l. 1884 The U.S. bishops commissioned the Baltimore Catechism to be written, a book that would become the religion text for all Catholic children	Refer to 2.d.
m. 1903 Pius X established the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (CCD) and the age of reception of Holy Communion to be the age of reason (seven)	Presented in Grade 2
n. 1911 Catholic Girls' High founded, later called Hallahan	Refer to 2.d.
o. o. Edmond G. Prendergast the seventh bishop of Philadelphia: founded many new parishes and three Contemplative Orders of Sisters in the Archdiocese	Refer to 2.d.
p. 1918 Dennis Cardinal Dougherty eighth bishop of Philadelphia: opened many new schools, high schools, hospitals, homes for the aged and catholic colleges	Refer to 2.d.
q. 1952 John Cardinal O'Hara ninth bishop of Philadelphia, a former president of Notre Dame University, built many new elementary schools and 18 new high schools	Refer to 2.d.
r. 1959 Dedication of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D.C. Patroness of the United States	Refer to <a href="http://www.usccb.org">www.usccb.org</a>
s. 1961 John Cardinal Krol tenth bishop of Philadelphia	Refer to 2.d

t. 1962 October 2, Opening Session of Vatican II Ecumenical Council	Grade 8 Church History Timeline 360 and 68-69
u. 1988 Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua eleventh bishop of Philadelphia.	Refer to 2.d
v. 2003 Cardinal Justin Rigali twelfth bishop of Philadelphia	Refer to 2.d
w. 2011 Archbishop Charles Chaput thirteenth bishop of Philadelphia	Refer to 2.d
F. THE MODERN PERIOD (1963 to PRESENT)	Grade 8 Church History Timeline 361 and 322-323
1. Vatican Council II	Grade 8 Church History Timeline 360 and 68-69 and go to <a href="http://www.vatican.va">www.vatican.va</a> for the documents
a. Pope John XXIII called the Ecumenical Council because he recognized that the life and mission of the church needed renewal.	Grade 8 Church History Timeline 360 and 68-69 and go to <a href="http://www.vatican.va">www.vatican.va</a> for the documents
b. Pope Paul VI continued the Council with his vision of Christ calling the Church to the duty of self-awareness and reform, to union with other Christians & to a dialogue with the modern world.	Refer to F 1.a
c. Themes of the Second Vatican Council produced 16 new documents without in any way changing past doctrines or beliefs. Vatican Council II <i>The Conciliar and Post Conciliar Documents</i> , Austin Flannery, O.P., General Editor, Costello Publishing Company, New York, 1975.	Refer to F 1.a
1) Dogmatic Constitution on the Church ( <i>Lumen Gentium</i> ) Identified the people of God, gave Mary the title of Mother of the Church	Refer to F 1.a
2) Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation ( <i>Dei verbum</i> ) The fathers go back to the sources of faith in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition.	Refer to F 1.a
3) The Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy ( <i>Sacrosanctum concilium</i> )	Refer to F 1.a
a) Use of vernacular languages	Refer to F 1.a
b) Adaptation of rites to differing non-Western cultures	Refer to F 1.a
c) Simplification of liturgy	Refer to F 1.a
d) Reception of communion under both species	Refer to F 1.a
4) Pastoral Constitution on The Church in the Modern World ( <i>Gaudium et spes</i> ) Spoke to the problems of discrimination, atheism, Communism, nuclear warfare & stockpiling	Refer to F 1.a

5) Decree on the Means of Social Communication ( <i>Inter mirifica</i> )	Refer to F 1.a
6) Decree on Ecumenism ( <i>Unitatis redintegratio</i> ) At the beginning of the second session, Pope Paul VI publicly asked pardon from God for all faults leading to separation that could be laid at Catholicism's door.	Refer to F 1.a
7) Decree on the Catholic Eastern Churches ( <i>Orientalium Ecclesiarum</i> ) Eastern Catholic Churches had their autonomy confirmed and increased authority of their patriarchs.	69 160-161, 164
8) Decree on the Pastoral Office of Bishops in the Church ( <i>Christus Dominus</i> ) Creation of synod of bishops to assist the pope in Church affairs	Refer to F 1.a
9) Decree on the Training of Priests ( <i>Optatum totius</i> ) Called for updating in seminary education to include the study of secular subjects	Refer to F 1.a
10) Decree on the Up-to-Date Renewal of Religious Life ( <i>Perfectae caritatis</i> ) Called for a renewal in religious life	Refer to F 1.a
11) Decree on the Apostolate of Lay People ( <i>Apostolicam actuositatem</i> ) Called for full and active participation in the mission of the Church as "people of God"	Refer to F 1.a
12) Decree on the Ministry and Life of Priests ( <i>Presbyterorum ordinis</i> ) Concerned with life and ministry of priests	Refer to F 1.a
13) Decree on the Church's Missionary Activity ( <i>Ad gentes divinitus</i> ) Mission preparation should lead to respect for the religious & cultural values of differing peoples.	Refer to F 1.a
14) Declaration on Christian Education ( <i>Gravissimum educationis</i> ) Called for updating. The Council favored Catholic schools, but opened the way for other solutions.	Refer to F 1.a
15) Declaration on the Relationship of the Church to Non-Christian Religions ( <i>Nostra aetate</i> )	Refer to F 1.a
a) Church rejected anti-Semitism	Refer to F 1.a
b) Avowed positive values of Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam	Refer to F 1.a

16) Declaration on Religious Liberty ( <i>Dignitatis humanae</i> ) People may not be forced by any human power to act against their own consciences.	Refer to F 1.a
d. The clarity of the vision of the Council is still being worked into the daily life of the Church on every level.	Conclude 69 with this point.
2. The People of God: Christ's Faithful Among the members of the Body of Christ there is diversity of ministry but unity of mission. (873)	111, 195-206
a. The hierarchy Apostles and their successors whose Office is to <i>teach</i> , to <i>sanctify</i> , & to <i>govern</i> in the name of Jesus Christ. (873, 935, 2032)	174, 198-199 Make this point on 174.
1) The Pope, the bishop of the Church of Rome, successor to St. Peter, "head of the college of bishops," the Vicar of Christ & Pastor of the universal Church on earth. (936) He has the charism of <i>infallibility</i> . (936-37)	174-176, 198-199
2) The Bishops are the successors to the apostles. (938)	174
3) The priests & deacons help the bishops. (939)	179, 199
b. The laity (873)	110-111, 196-206
1) Share in Christ's priestly office (901)	111
2) Share in Christ's prophetic office (904-06)	111
3) Share in Christ's kingly office (910-11, 943)	111
c. The Consecrated Life	202-203 Catholic Faith Words 202
1) Lived by members from both groups (hierarchy and laity) (873, 914)	202
2) Characterized by the public profession of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity and obedience, in a state of life recognized by the Church	202
	Review or present the following along with 202-203.
d. Hermits (920)	Include in the discussion when presenting 319 and Grade 7 Church History Timeline 355
1) Devote their lives to the praise of God and the salvation of the world	Refer to d
2) Live a life of silence, solitude, prayer, and penance in a stricter separation from the world	Refer to d
e. Consecrated virgins (924)	Include in the discussion when presenting 202-203, 319, We Live 378-379 and Grade 7 Church History Timeline 357



1) Live in the world in prayer, penance, and apostolic activity, according to the state of life and spiritual gifts given to them	Refer to e
2) Can form themselves into associations to observe their commitment more faithfully	Refer to e
f. Religious life (925, 927)	We Live 378-379
1) Lived within institutes canonically established by the Church	We Live 378-379
2) Distinguished from other forms of consecrated life by its liturgical character, public profession of the evangelical counsels, common life, and witness given to the union of Christ with the Church	We Live 378-379
g. Secular institutes (928-29)	We Live 378-379
h. Societies of apostolic life (930)	We Live 378-379
3. The Communion of Saints (949, 957)	294-295, 300
a. We are in communion with those who are the pilgrims on earth.	295
b. We are in communion with those who have died and are being purified.	295
1) It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they 2 Mc 12:45, (958)	Share this passage on 295.
2) Our prayer for them is capable of helping them	Add this point to the paragraph on All Souls Day on 295.
c. We are in communion with those who have died and are in glory contemplating God in heaven.	295
1) We pray for the intercession of the Saints.	295, 311-312
2) By their concern our weakness is greatly helped. (956)	295
<b>III. WE CELEBRATE THE CHRISTIAN MYSTERY: LITURGY</b>	<b>We Worship 370-372</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
The sacred liturgy must be preceded by evangelization, faith and conversion. It can then produce its fruits in the lives of the faithful: new life in the Spirit, involvement in the mission of the Church, and service to her unity. (1072)	Catholic Tradition 250
A. THE LITURGY: WORK OF THE PEOPLE	254 Catholic Faith Words 254
1. "Liturgy" originally meant a "public work" or a "service in the name of / on behalf of the people." (1069)	254 Our Catholic Worship 250
2. In Christian tradition it means the participation of the People of God in "the work of God."	254
3. In the New Testament the word "liturgy" refers not only to the celebration of divine worship, but also to the proclamation of the Gospel and to active charity. (1070)	Add this point to Catholic Faith Words 254 (liturgy).

4. It is through the liturgy especially that the faithful are enabled to express in their lives and manifest to others the mystery of Christ and the real nature of the true Church. (1068)	Add this point to Catholic Faith Words 254 (liturgy).
<b>B. THE LITURGY: WORK OF THE HOLY TRINITY</b>	280-281
1. In the liturgy of the Church, God the Father is blessed and adored as the source of all the blessings of creation and salvation, with which he has blessed us in his Son. (1110)	280-281
2. Christ's work in the liturgy is sacramental	281
a. His mystery of salvation is made present by the power of his Holy Spirit.	281
b. Through liturgical actions the pilgrim Church already participates, as a foretaste, in the heavenly liturgy. (1111)	Note this on 281.
3. The Holy Spirit in the liturgy of the Church (1112)	281
a. Prepares the assembly to encounter Christ	281
b. Makes the saving work of Christ present and makes the gift of communion bear fruit in the Church	281
<b>C. CELEBRATING THE CHURCH'S LITURGY</b>	200
1. Who celebrates?	200
a. The whole community, the community of the baptized, the Body of Christ united with its head, celebrates. (1140-41)	200
b. The members do not all have the same function. (1142) Certain members are called by God, chosen and consecrated by the sacrament of Holy Orders to act in the person of Christ.	200
c. Other particular ministries also exist. These non-consecrated ministries include: servers, readers, commentators and members of the choir, and others. (1143)	200
2. How is the Liturgy celebrated?	254
a. Woven from signs and symbols (1145, 1189)	254
b. Through words and actions (1153, 1190)	254
c. With singing and music (1156, 1191)	Add on 254
d. With holy images (1159, 1192)	298-299
3. When is the Liturgy celebrated?	Our Catholic Tradition 250
a. The Liturgical Seasons (1163-65)	275-286 Describe 279
b. The "Lord's Day" The principal day for the celebration of the Eucharist	109, 258-260, 279
c. The liturgical year unfolds the whole mystery of Christ (1168-71, 1194)	278-279
d. The Liturgy of the Hours (also called "the divine office")	81, 282-284 Catholic Faith Words 282 Chapter Review 286 Unit Review 288

1) This prayer includes hymns, psalms, scripture readings, petitions, the Lord's Prayer, and times of reflective silence. (1177)	284
2) Formally this prayer is said at seven "hours" or times during the day, with Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer being the most important.	Add this point to the Catholic Faith Words 282.
4. Where is the Liturgy celebrated?	Discuss on 282, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph.
a. When the exercise of religious liberty is not thwarted, Christians construct buildings for divine worship. (1180)	Use the photos on 158-159 to make this point.
b. A church is "a house of prayer in which the Eucharist is celebrated and reserved, where the faithful assemble, and where is worshiped the presence of the Son of God our Savior." (1181-85)	Note on 282, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph.
<b>IV. WE CELEBRATE THE CHRISTIAN MYSTERY: SACRAMENTS AND SACRAMENTALS</b>	<b>We Worship 370-372</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
In this age of the Church, Christ now lives and acts in and with his Church through the sacraments in what the common Tradition of the East and West calls "the sacramental economy."	Use with 160-161.
A. THE SACRAMENTS	7, 10, 67, 81, 98, 107, 130, 158, 163, 164, 177, 178, 189, 200, 254, 256, 257, 266, 271, 280, 296, 321, 354, 368, 394
1. 1. Christ instituted the sacraments of the new law. (1114, 1210)	254
a. Sacraments are "powers that come forth" from the Body of Christ, which is ever-living and life-giving. They are actions of the Holy Spirit at work in his Body, the Church. (1116)	Share on 254.
b. Celebrated worthily in faith, the sacraments (1127) confer the grace that they signify.	254
c. From the moment that a sacrament is celebrated (1128) in accordance with the intention of the Church, the power of Christ and his Spirit acts in and through it, independently & regardless of the personal holiness of the minister.	Make this point on 254.
d. The fruits of the sacraments depend on the disposition of the one who receives them. (1128)	Make this point on 254.
2. The purpose of the sacraments (1123)	Add the following to the definition of Seven Sacraments, Catholic Faith Words 254
a. To sanctify humanity	Refer to 2. above

b. To build up the body of Christ	Refer to 2. above
c. To give worship to God	Refer to 2. above
3. The Seven Sacraments	7, 10, 67, 81, 98, 107, 130, 158, 163, 164, 177, 178, 189, 200, 254, 256, 257, 266, 271, 280, 296, 321, 354, 368, 394 Catholic Faith Words 254
a. The Sacraments of Christian Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, & the Eucharist (1212)	We Worship 370 120 120-121
b. The Sacraments of Healing Penance and Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick (1421)	81 We Worship 370
c. The Sacraments at the Service of Communion Holy Orders and Matrimony (1535)	81 We Worship 370
B. SACRAMENTALS	296-297 Catholic Faith Words 296 In Summary 299 Chapter Review 302
1. The Church has instituted sacramentals, sacred signs, which bear a resemblance to the sacraments. (1667)	296
2. Characteristics (1670)	296-297
3. Popular piety (1674)	81, 297, 308-309
<b>V. LITURGICAL YEAR</b>	<b>275-286</b> <b>We Worship 372</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. DEFINITION (1168, 1194)	278-279 Catholic Faith Words 278
The cycle of feasts and seasons celebrating the events of the life of Jesus Christ and his presence in the Church.	81, 278 Unit Review 288 We Worship 271
B. SUNDAY (1167, 1193) The Lord's day is the day on which we celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. We participate in the Mass on this most special of all days to give praise and thanks to God. We are called to make it a day of joy and rest from work. This is the heart of the Church's life	109, 258-260, 279
C. ORDINARY TIME	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 1-6 and expanded in Gr. 8 on 279 We Worship 372
1. Time in the winter between Christmas time and Lent.	Refer to above C

2. Time in the summer and fall from Pentecost to the Feast of Christ the King.	Refer to above C
3. Liturgical color is green for hope, life, and growth.	Refer to above C
4. Time to hear the Scriptures proclaimed inviting us to live out the mysteries of our faith remembered in the special seasons and the message of the Gospels.	Refer to above C
D. ADVENT (524)	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 1-6 and expanded in Gr. 8 on 22-25, 279 We Worship 372
1. Liturgical color is purple for preparation, sorrow for sin	Refer to above D
2. Begins the Liturgical Year	Refer to above D
3. Period of four weeks of preparation for the birth of Jesus Christ, Christmas	Refer to above D
a. Prayers and readings emphasize the coming of Christ	Refer to above D
b. First part of Advent focuses on Jesus' Second Coming at the end of time	Refer to above D
c. Second part of Advent focuses on Jesus' coming into human history in Bethlehem	Refer to above D
4. Advent symbols	Presented in Grades 5 and 7
a. Advent Wreath	Presented in Grades 1,2,3, & 7
b. Jesse Tree	See Notes at end of Third Trimester.
c. O Antiphons	Presented in Grade 5
E. CHRISTMAS (525-30)	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 1-6 and expanded in Gr. 8 on 30-33 We Worship 271
1. Liturgical color is white for joy, glory, innocence	Refer to above E
2. Scripture accounts of the birth of Jesus Christ Mt. 1:18-2:23, Lk. 2:1-21	Refer to above E
F. SAINTS AND HOLY PEOPLE (1172-73, 1195)	For research purposes, refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson or the on-line resources. ( <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> )
Special days to honor saints are ranked and celebrated in different degrees.	Share this information when discussing some of the People of Faith at the end of each lesson.
<i>Solemnity</i> : liturgies celebrating events, beliefs, and personages of principal importance and universal significance in salvation history	Share this information in January, noting that the Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God (Jan 1) and the Epiphany (the following Sunday) are solemnities

<i>Feast:</i> liturgies of major importance	Share this information in January, noting that the Baptism of the Lord (the Sunday after Epiphany) is a feast.
<i>Memorial:</i> liturgies celebrating minor events in the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of saints significant to a local country, church or religious community	Share this information when discussing People of Faith on 60 or in January. The feast of St Marcella (Jan 31) is a memorial.
<b>August 11: St. Clare of Assisi</b>	Presented in Grade 5
<p>St. Clare was born in Assisi, Italy in 1194. Her family was wealthy yet devout Christians. Although they wished Clare to marry, she asked to wait until she was eighteen. Around that time, she heard St. Francis preach and chose instead to devote her life to God and poverty. She was St. Francis' first female follower. He placed her and her sister Agnes in the church he had built at San Damiano, and the order was called the Order of Poor Ladies. They lived in severe poverty—shoeless, little food, and kept silent most of the time. They remained enclosed in their convent and spent their days in prayer. In 1216, St. Clare was declared abbess. Through her leadership, the nuns maintained their Franciscan way of life, refusing to accept the less austere Rule of St. Benedict. St. Clare died in 1253, a few days after the order received official confirmation from the pope. Today, her nuns are called Poor Clares.</p>	<p>Using this information, review the feast on or near August 11 or at another appropriate time.</p> <p>For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a></p>
<b>August 20: St. Bernard of Clairvaux, Doctor</b>	
<p>Born in France in 1090, Bernard's parents saw early on that he had a talent for writing and poetry. He was given a good education &amp;, upon the death of his mother when he was 19, Bernard chose to become a Cistercian monk. This new order was expanding and Bernard was sent to found a new abbey. Known as an engaging preacher and writer, Bernard helped shift Western Christianity towards a more personal and immediate faith life. A new emphasis was placed on imitating the life of Christ, and the Virgin Mary became a more important figure. Bernard engaged in various debates with many well-known religious figures of his day, which lead him to make enemies and admirers alike. He was chosen to judge the rival popes elected during a schism and chose Pope Innocent II. St. Bernard was an important champion of the Second Crusade and gave many fiery sermons encouraging men to join the cause. As a theologian, St. Bernard promoted the adoration of Mary and helped to re-establish the practice of Lectio Devina. He founded 163 Cistercian monasteries before his death in 1153. He was given the title Mellifluous Doctor because of his noted eloquence.</p>	<p>Using this information, review the feast on or near August 20 or at another appropriate time.</p> <p>For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a></p>

<b>August 27: St. Monica</b>	Presented in Grade 6
<p>St. Monica was the mother of St. Augustine. She was born in 331 and married a pagan named Patritius. Their marriage was difficult, since he was against her Christian faith. St. Monica had three children, and Augustine was her oldest son. She continued to pray, to act with patience and love, and to give charity to the poor. Eventually, her husband became a Christian and died soon after. Then St. Monica turned all her prayers to Augustine so that he would reform his wayward life. She followed him in his travels, and was joyful to see Augustine baptized in Milan. She died while traveling with St. Augustine to Carthage in 387.</p>	<p>Using this information, review the feast on or near August 27.</p> <p>For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a></p>
<b>August 28: St. Augustine, Bishop and Doctor</b>	Presented in Grade 5 & Grade 7 Church History Timeline 352
<p>St. Augustine is one of the most influential and widely read of the early Church Fathers. He was born in 354 to a pagan father and a Christian mother (St. Monica). For much of his life, he rejected Christianity and studied literature, philosophy and rhetoric. He became a teacher and taught rhetoric and grammar at various schools in Carthage and in Rome. His mother, St. Monica, repeatedly urged him to become a Christian. Eventually, he met St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, and was finally embraced the faith. He was ordained in 391 and made Bishop of Hippo in North Africa. St. Augustine used his intelligence to become an important reformer and theologian, helping to put down some of the many heresies existing in the Christian community. Two of his books, Confessions and City of God, remain influential to this day. His theology developed ideas like original sin, just war, and humans as a union of body and soul, in addition to reaffirming the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. He died in 430.</p>	<p>Using this information, review the feast on or near August 28.</p> <p>For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a></p>
<b>September 5: Blessed Mother Teresa of Calcutta</b>	Grades 1, 2, and 5
<p>Agnes Gonxka Bojaxhia was born in Yugoslavia on August 27, 1910. Active in her home parish, she felt called to be a missionary. At the age of eighteen, she joined the Sisters of Loretto in Ireland and journeyed to India in 1929. For the next seventeen years, she taught at St. Mary's School for girls in Calcutta. On September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1946, Mother Teresa received a "call within a call" and she felt a newfound desire to help the poor and bring souls to Jesus. She formed a new religious community, the Missionaries of Charity. They opened a home for the dying and went out into the streets to work with the poorest of the poor in the slums. They cared for them, believing, as Christians, that all people are worthy of love because they have been made in the image and likeness of God. The Missionaries of Charity grew quickly and spread their work to many other countries. Mother Teresa was awarded the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize in 1971 and the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, as well</p>	<p>Using this information, review the feast on or near September 5.</p> <p>For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a></p>



as many other international accolades. She died on September 5, 1997 and was beatified by Blessed Pope John Paul II in 2003.	
<b>October 15: St. Teresa of Avila, Virgin and Doctor</b>	Presented in Grade 5
St. Teresa was born into a rich Spanish family in 1515. When she was fourteen, her mother died and her father sent her to be educated by the Augustinian Sisters. She eventually decided to enter the Carmelites. Her early years were marked by illness and migraines, and she often found it difficult to pray. Years later she received help from two deeply spiritual persons, St. Francis Borgia and St. Peter Alcantara. Through their encouragement, she made great progress in her prayer life and began to experience ecstatic visions. After this period, she led a reform of her Carmelite order because she felt the spiritual life of the order was hurting. She traveled throughout Spain and reformed many religious houses, aided by St. John of the Cross. Teresa wrote extensively, including the great work of mystical spiritualism, Interior Castle. She died in 1582 and was named a Doctor of the Church by Pope Paul VI in 1970.	Using this information, review the feast on or near October 15.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>October 22: Saint John Paul II, Pope</b>	Presented in Grades 4 and 6
Blessed John Paul II became pope at the age of fifty eight in 1978. Born in Poland in 1920, his call to the priesthood came amidst the turmoil of World War II. He became known for his philosophical and theological writings, his contributions at the Second Vatican Council, and his love of working with young people. Many of these things informed his papacy. As pope, Blessed John Paul II effectively used his visibility as a world leader to draw attention to the most pressing issues of the time, especially protection for the unborn, bringing an end to communism in Eastern Europe, and interfaith dialogues. He survived an attempt made on his life in 1981. He initiated Word Youth Day, of which he is patron, in 1985, which brings together millions of young Catholics from all over the world for a week of prayer and celebration. After a long and painful struggle with Parkinson's disease, Blessed Pope John Paul II died on April 2, 2005.	Using this information, review the feast on or near October 22.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>



<b>November 4: St. Charles Borromeo</b>	Presented in Grade 6
St. Charles Borromeo, who lived in Italy from 1538-1584, is remembered as a great reformer of the Church during the 16 <sup>th</sup> century. A member of the powerful Medici family, his uncle was Pope Pius IV. He became a priest at the age of 25 and, because of his family connections, was immediately thrust into some important positions within the Church. He was named Secretary of State in 1559 and helped reconvene the Council of Trent in 1562. He oversaw the writing of the catechism, missal and breviary for the Council, helped establish seminaries, founded the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine for educating young children, and helped promote the Jesuit missions in England. He continued to work tirelessly to institute Church reforms until his death in 1584.	Using this information, review the feast on or near November 4.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>November 13: St. Frances Xavier Cabrini</b>	Presented in Grades 1, 2, and 5
Frances was born in Italy in 1850. She was a school teacher in an orphanage in Italy. Frances founded the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart and, with seven other women, cared for poor children in schools and hospitals. Pope Leo XIII asked her to go to New York City to work with Italian immigrants. Although dreadfully afraid of water, she traveled to New York and in the next thirty years continued to travel, founding more than fifty schools, hospitals, and orphanages in England, France, Spain, and North and South America. She was canonized in 1946 and was the first citizen of the United States so recognized.	Using this information, review the feast on or near November 13.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>December 3: St. Francis Xavier</b>	Presented in Grade 5
St. Francis Xavier was born in Spain in 1506. A student of St. Ignatius Loyola, he and St. Ignatius co-founded the Society of Jesus, known as the Jesuits, in 1534. They desired to send out missionaries all over the world. St. Francis spent much of the rest of his life founding missions in Asia, especially in India. His work throughout India, Japan and Malaysia was very difficult since he lived amongst the poor and ministered to the sick. He died on an island near Hong Kong in 1552.	Using this information, review the feast on or near December 3.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>VI. MARY (1195)</b>	<b>We Pray 387-388</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>A. MARIAN CHURCHES AND SHRINES</b>	Follow Devotions 308-309 to share the shrines below. Also go to the specific website of the apparition or shrine for more information.
<b>1. Local shrines</b>	
a. The Miraculous Medal Shrine, Germantown	Refer to above A
b. Our Lady of Czestochowa, Doylestown	Refer to above A
<b>2. National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D.C. - Patronal Church of the United States</b>	Refer to above A

3. Basilica of St. Mary Major, Rome - Oldest Church in the Western world dedicated to the honor of Mary	Refer to above A
4. Loreto, Italy - one of the most famous and venerated Shrines in the world	Refer to above A -Holy House of Loreto
5. Our Lady of the Cape, Quebec, Canada	Refer to above A -Notre Dame du Cap, Trois-Rivières
6. International shrines of authenticated apparitions of Our Lady	Refer to above A
a. Guadalupe, Mexico	
b. Miraculous Medal, Lourdes, La Salette and Pontmain, France	Refer to above A
c. Knock, Ireland	Refer to above A- Ireland's National Marian Shrine
d. Fatima, Portugal	Refer to above A Our Lady of Fatima
e. Beauraing and Banneux, Belgium	Refer to above A Our Lady of Beauraing, Our Lady of Baneux
f. Betania, Venezuela	Refer to above A Our Lady of Betania
g. Akita, Japan	Refer to above A Our Lady of Akita
7. Shrines of apparitions in process	
a. Garabandal, Spain	Refer to above A - Our Lady of Garabandal, 1961-1965
b. Zeitun, Egypt	Refer to above A -Our Lady of Zeitun
c. Cuapa, Nicaragua	Refer to above A -Our Lady of Cuapa
d. Medjugorje, Bosnia	Refer to above A -Our Lady of Medjugorje
e. Kibeho, Africa	Refer to above A - Our Lady of Sorrows, Kibeho, Rwanda
f. Damascus, Syria	Refer to above A -Our Lady of Soufanieh
g. San Nicolas, Argentina	Our Lady of the Rosary, San Nicolas
h. Oliveto Citra, Italy	Refer to above A -The Madonna of Oliveto Citra
i. Naju, Korea	Refer to above A Our Lady of Naju
j. Scottsdale, Arizona	
B. MARY IN ART	Share the following on 298-299.
1. Symbols	Refer to above B
a. <i>Fleur-de-lis</i> - a stylized lily	Refer to above B
b. Heart pierced by a sword	Refer to above B
c. As the virgin - with long flowing hair	Refer to above B
d. As Queen of heaven and earth - with a crown of twelve stars, robed and surrounded by angels, crescent moon under her foot	Refer to above B

e. As Mother of God - with snake under her foot	Refer to above B
2. Pictures	298-299
a. Cloak of Saint Juan Diego with image of Our Lady of Guadalupe	26-29
b. Miraculous picture, icon style of Our Mother of Perpetual Help (picture of Madonna and Child)	298
C. TITLES OF MARY	See below
1. Mother of God, Mother of the Church	Presented in Grades 2, 3, 4 & 7
2. Our Lady (French - Notre Dame)	26 Use Our Lady of Guadalupe as an example.
3. The Immaculate Conception	308
D. DAYS IN HONOR OF MARY	See below.
<b>August 5 - Dedication of Saint Mary Major</b>	
After the Council of Ephesus (431 A.D.), this basilica was built in Rome in honor of the holy Mother of God. It is the oldest church in the West dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.	Using this information, review the feast on or near August 5 or at another appropriate time.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>August 15 - Solemnity of the Assumption</b>	307, 372, 391
Pope Pius XII, on November 1, 1950, infallibly defined what Catholics always believed: Mary was assumed body and soul into heaven. (CCC #966)	Using this information, review the feast on or near August 15 or at another appropriate time.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>August 22 - Memorial of the Queenship of Mary</b>	
In 1954, Pope Pius XII established this feast which honors Mary who was crowned Queen of Heaven and Earth by Jesus when she on the day of her Assumption.	Using this information, review the feast on or near August 22 or at another appropriate time. For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>September 8 - Feast of the Birth of Mary</b>	Presented in Grade 1
Mary was the daughter of Saints Ann and Joachim. They prayed that God would bless them with a child, and He rewarded their faithfulness with a daughter set apart to be the mother of the Son of God. Because of this, she was conceived and born immaculate and full of grace. We do not know from the Gospels the exact date of Mary's birth. However, Christians have celebrated it on September 8th since the 7th century. Mary's birth is one of only three celebrated on the liturgical calendar.	Using this information, review the feast on or near September 8.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>

<b>September 15 - Memorial of Our Lady of Sorrows</b>	Presented in Grade 4
Today, we remember how Mary, as the mother of Jesus, suffered greatly. There are seven events in particular that we recognize, called the Seven Sorrows. The Sorrows, which are all found in the Gospels, are the prophecy of Simeon (Lk. 2:34-35), the flight into Egypt to escape Herod (Mt. 2:13-21), the loss of Jesus for three days in the Temple (Lk. 2:41-50), meeting Jesus on the road Calvary (Jn. 19:17), the crucifixion and death of Jesus (Jn. 19:18-30), holding Jesus when He was taken down from the cross (Jn. 19:39-40), and Jesus laid in the tomb (Jn. 19:40-42). St. Bernard wrote, "Truly, O Blessed Mother, a sword has pierced your heart...He died in body through a love greater than anyone had known. She died in spirit through a love unlike any other since His." Our Lady of Sorrows, pray for us.	Using this information, review the feast on or near September 15.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>October 7 - Memorial of Our Lady of the Rosary</b>	Presented in Grade 5
This feast was established by Saint Pius V. Pope Gregory XIII later named this the Feast of the Holy Rosary. This feast invites everyone to meditate upon the mysteries of Christ, following the example of the Blessed Virgin Mary who was so singularly associated with the incarnation, passion and glorious resurrection of the Son of God. (Christian Prayer, 1976, p. 1285)	Using this information, review the feast on or near October 7.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>November 19 - Our Lady of Divine Providence</b>	
On November 19, 1969 Pope Paul VI declared Our Lady Mother of Divine Providence principal patroness of the island of Puerto Rico, since November 19 was the date that the island was discovered. The image of Our Lady that is so special to the people of Puerto Rico shows the Divine Child sleeping peacefully in the Virgin Mary's arms. However, the name and worship of Our Lady of the Divine Providence originated in Italy in the 12th century, then spread to Spain and then to Puerto Rico.	Using this information, review the feast on or near November 19.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>November 21 - Memorial of the Presentation of Mary</b>	Presented in Grade 6
The Presentation of Mary is a unique feast day. Although the event is not in the Bible, we learn from other sources that Mary's parents, Ann & Joachim, offered Mary to God in the Temple when she was only 3 years old. We celebrate this event because it helps us to understand Mary's unique holiness, which was nurtured from the very beginning of her life.	Using this information, review the feast on or near November 21.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>November 27 - Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal</b>	
On November 27, 1830 Our Lady appeared to St. Catherine Laboure and asked that a medal be struck in her honor. On it were to be inscribed the words: "O Mary conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee!"	Using this information, review the feast on or near November 27.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>

<b>December 8 - Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception</b>	308, 359, 372, 393
Under the title of the Immaculate Conception, Mary is revered as the patroness of the United States and of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. In 1854, Pope Pius IX declared: "From the first moment of her conception, the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, by a unique grace and privilege of God and in view of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Savior of the human race, was preserved from all stain of Original Sin." (CCC #490-91)	Using this information, review the feast on or near December 8.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>December 12 - Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe</b>	Presented in Grades 1, 3, and 4
Our Lady appeared to Juan Diego, a poor Mexican Indian, on December 9, 1531. Mary told Juan to build a Church. Juan went to the Bishop to tell him the Lady's request. The bishop did not believe him. Three days later, when Juan again went to the bishop and opened his cloak to give to the Bishop roses which the Lady had arranged in Juan's cloak, there was a picture of Mary on his cloak. The Bishop believed and built a church in honor of Mary. We honor Our Lady of Guadalupe because we recognize her concern for all people especially the suffering and the poor. December 9 is the feast of Saint Juan Diego. She is the patroness of the Americas.	26-29 Using this information, review the feast on or near December 12.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>January 1 - Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God</b>	Presented in Grades 1 and 7
This feast of Mary is considered to be one of the oldest and most important feasts of Our Lady. In 431, the Council of Ephesus met to correct false teachings about Christ's divinity. The Council affirmed that Jesus is true God and true man. Since Mary is the Mother of Jesus, who is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, she can truly be called the Mother of God. Devotion to Mary as the Mother of God continued to spread from this time to the present.	Using this information, review the feast just before or after Christmas break.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>E. PRAYERS TO MARY</b>	We Pray 383
1. The <i>Rosary</i>	We Pray 387
2. The <i>Hail, Holy Queen</i>	We Pray 387
3. The <i>Magnificat</i>	We Pray 385
4. The <i>Memorare</i>	We Pray 383
5. The <i>Angelus / Regina Coeli (Queen of Heaven)</i>	We Pray 389
<b>VII. PRAYER</b>	<b>We Pray 380-390</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>Take Note:</b> Each lesson begins with a reflection of a Scripture passage that helps the adolescent listen for God's Word and deepen their experience of His presence in their lives. Scripture is reflected upon, studied, prayed and applied in each lesson.	
A. DEFINITION Lk. 11:1-4	81, 99
B. KINDS Lk. 11:5-13, (2700, 2704, 2709-19, 2721-24)	See We Pray 380-390
C. PURPOSES OF PRAYER	We Pray 381
1. Adoration (2626-28, 2639)	We Pray 381
2. Thanksgiving (2637-38)	We Pray 381
3. Petition (2629-36)	We Pray 381
4. Contrition (2631, 2850-54)	We Pray 381

D. OTHER FORMS (See pages 67-74)	See below.
1. The "Jesus Prayer"	We Pray 390
2. Praying in Common (Choral Speech)	See closing Prayer in each chapter.
3. Song and Gesture	See closing Prayer in each chapter.
4. Meditation	Prayer to the Holy Spirit 125 Prayer of Acknowledgement 193 Reflection on the Saints 301
5. Aspirations	Use the saints in People of Faith: St. _____, pray for us.
<b>VIII. SOCIAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>Catholic Social Teaching 334-347</b>
<i>Because of <b>Alive in Christ's</b> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages</i>	
<i>"The commitment to human life and dignity, to human rights and solidarity, is a calling all Catholic educators must share with their students. It is not a vocation for a few religion teachers, but a challenge for every Catholic educator and catechist."</i>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-335, 338-339
<b>Major Themes</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-347
<b>The Life and Dignity of the Human Person</b>	238-239 Catholic Social Teaching 334-335
<b>Call to Family, Community and Participation</b>	240 Catholic Social Teaching 336-337
<b>Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person</b>	239, 241 Catholic Social Teaching 338-339
<b>Option for the Poor and Vulnerable</b>	240 Catholic Social Teaching 340-341
A. AWARENESS OF THE BASIC DIGNITY OF EACH PERSON	238
1. Discuss ways to show respect for human life at every stage of development.	Use Identify 239 to do this.
2. Have students list positive attributes for each child in class.	Use At School on 236 to do this.
3. Discuss how television, movies, and videos support or fail to support the basic dignity of each person.	Discuss along with 241.
B. RESPOND TO COMMUNITY NEEDS	Catholic Social Teaching 336-337
1. Participate in the parish / school's clothing and food collections.	Personal Action 337
2. Connect with Archdiocesan Social Service Agencies.	See Catholic Human Services at <a href="http://archphila.org/home.php">http://archphila.org/home.php</a> .
3. Adopt a school and provide supplies for the students.	Group Action 345

## Second Trimester

### I. LIFE IN CHRIST: THE HUMAN VOCATION

### Catholic Social Teaching 334-335

Because of *Alive in Christ's* unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages

"Christian, recognize your dignity and, now that you (1691) share in God's own nature, do not return to your former base condition by sinning. Remember who is your head and of whose body you are a member. Never forget that you have been rescued from the power of darkness and brought into the light of the Kingdom of God." St. Leo the Great (1691)

Catholic Social Teaching 334-335

#### A. THE DIGNITY OF THE HUMAN PERSON

238-241, In Summary 243, Our Catholic Life 244, Scripture followed by Have you ever thought ...? 235 Activity 236, The Common Good 239, Identify 239, Research 241, Name 243, We Live 377 and Discipleship on 379 Our Catholic Life 244 Catholic Social Teaching 334-335

1. The dignity of the human person is rooted in its creation in the image and likeness of God. (1700)

51-62 Scripture 51 Living in His Image 52 In Summary 59 Our Catholic Life 244 Catholic Social Teaching 334-335

- a. The spiritual soul participates in the light and power of the divine Spirit. (1704, 1711)

54 Catholic Faith Words 54 Chapter Review 62 Unit Review 87

- b. The intellect can understand the order of things established by the Creator.

54

- c. The free will is capable of directing one toward what is true good.

54 Catholic Faith Words 54 Chapter Review 62 Unit Review 87

2. Our dignity as human persons is fulfilled in our vocation to divine beatitude/ happiness. (1700)

Use the Scripture on 48, 80, 257, 303, We Live 374 to initiate a review of the Beatitudes, making this point and those that follow

- a. We want to be happy; God wants us to be happy.

Scripture 303

- 1) The Beatitudes respond to our natural desire for happiness.

Refer to A 2.

- 2) God placed the desire to be happy in the human heart in order to draw us to him. (1718)

Refer to A 2.

- 3) The Beatitudes reveal the goal of human existence. (1721)

Refer to A 2.

- a) God put us in this world to know, to love, and to serve him, and so to come to Paradise.

Refer to A 2.



b) The New Testament calls this	6, 7, 23, 139, 148, 350, We Believe 363
(1) The Kingdom of God	55
(2) The joy of the Lord	44
(3) Entering into God's rest (1720)	Scripture 18, We Believe 369
(4) The glory of Christ	30-31
(5) The joy of the Trinitarian life	94- 100, We Believe 364
(6) Partakers of the divine nature	54-57
(7) Eternal life (1721)	Scripture 18, We Believe 369
b. Our vocation to divine happiness is meant for each one of us as individual persons, as well as for the Church as a whole. (1719)	Refer to A 2 and We Live 372-379
c. The Beatitudes are at the heart of Jesus' (1716) preaching.	Refer to A 2
1) They depict the face of Jesus Christ and portray his charity.	Refer to A 2
2) They express the vocation of the faithful associated with the glory of his Passion and Resurrection.	Refer to A 2
3) They shed light on the actions and attitudes characteristic of the Christian life.	Refer to A 2
4) They proclaim the blessings and rewards already secured for Christ's disciples.	Refer to A 2
5) They have begun in the lives of the Virgin Mary and all the saints. (1717)	306-312
d. Such happiness (beatitude) surpasses human understanding and human power. It comes from an entirely free gift of God. (1722)	Refer to A 2
e. The happiness we are promised confronts us with decisive moral choices. "It invites us to purify our hearts of bad instincts and to seek the love of God above all else. It teaches us that true happiness is not found in riches or well-being, in human fame or power, or in any human achievement – however beneficial it may be - such as science, technology, and art, or indeed in any creature, but in God alone, the source of every good and of all love." (1723)	Refer to A 2
3. Human freedom: God willed that we would of our own accord seek our Creator (1730)	Add this and the following points to Catholic Faith Words 54 (free will).
a. Freedom is the power to act or not to act. It attains perfection in its acts when directed toward God, the sovereign Good. (1744)	Refer to A 3



b. Freedom makes us responsible for our acts to the extent that they are voluntary. Progress in virtue, knowledge of the good, and self-discipline enhance the mastery of the will over its acts. (1734)	Refer to A 3 and 68-69, 215, Catholic Faith Words 68, 71, In Summary 71, We Live 376;
c. Responsibility for an action can be diminished (1935) or even nullified by ignorance, force, fear, habit, inordinate attachments and other psychological or social factors.	Refer to A 3 and 210, 229, 230,
4. Human acts can be morally evaluated. They are either good or evil. (1749)	59
a. The morality of human acts depends on: the <i>object</i> chosen, the <i>end</i> in view or the intention, and the <i>circumstances</i> of the action. (1750)	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in detailed in Gr. 7; however the teacher may wish to revisit it when presenting 210, 229, 230, 238-244
b. A morally good act requires the goodness of the object, of the end, and of the circumstances together. (1755, 1960)	Refer to 4 a
c. "There are concrete acts that are always wrong to choose, because their choice entails a disorder of the will, i.e. a moral evil. One may not do evil so that good may result from it." (1761)	Refer to 4 a
5. In themselves human feelings are neither good nor evil. Passions are morally good when they contribute to a good action, evil in the opposite case. (1767-68)	Add this and the following points to the discussion of natural law on 59.
a. The term "passions" refers to the affections (1771) or the feelings.	Refer to 5
b. The principal passions are love, hate, desire, (1772) fear, joy, sadness, and anger.	Refer to 5
c. Strong feelings are not decisive for the morality or the holiness of persons. (1768)	Refer to 5 & 229
6. Human Conscience	230 Catholic Faith Words 230 Chapter Review 234 We Live 376
a. "Conscience is a judgment of reason by which the human person recognizes the moral quality of a concrete act." (1796)	Add this and the following points to Catholic Faith Words 230 (conscience, informed conscience)
b. When we have committed an evil act, the verdict of our conscience remains a pledge of conversion and of hope. (1797)	Refer to 6 a

c. "A well-formed conscience is upright and (1798) truthful. It formulates its judgments according to reason, in conformity with the true good willed by the wisdom of the Creator."	230-231 Catholic Faith Words 230 Chapter Review 234 Examination of Conscience: We Worship 372 We Live 376
d. "Faced with a moral choice, conscience can make either a <i>right judgment</i> , in accordance with reason and the divine law, or on the contrary an <i>erroneous judgment</i> that departs from them." (1786)	We Live 376
1) Whatever the situation, we must always seriously seek what is right and good and discern the will of God. (1787)	210, 229, 230, 238-244
2) We must strive "to interpret data of (1788) experience and the signs of the times assisted by the virtue of prudence, by the advice of competent people, and by the help of the Holy Spirit and his gifts."	120-121
3) We are sometimes confronted by situations that make moral judgments less assured and decision difficult.	210, 229, 230, 238-244
7. The Virtues	71, We Live 376
a. A virtue is a habitual and firm disposition to do the good. (1833)	71 Catholic Faith Words 71 We Live 376
b. The Theological Virtues	71 Catholic Faith Words 71 We Live 376
1) There are three theological virtues: faith, hope and charity.	71 Catholic Faith Words 71 We Live 376
2) These are called the theological virtues because they relate directly to God.	71 We Live 376
3) The theological virtues dispose Christians to live in relationship with the Holy Trinity. They have the One and Triune God for the origin, motive and object. (1812)	71 We Live 376
c. The human virtues	We Live 376
1) These are stable dispositions of the intellect and the will that govern our acts, order our passions, and guide our conduct in accordance with reason and faith.	Make this point on We Live 376
2) They can be grouped around the four cardinal virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. (1804-09, 1834)	We Live 376
d. The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit	120-121 Catholic Faith Words 120

1) Complete and perfect the virtues of those who receive them	Make this point on 120-121
2) They are Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel (Right Judgment), Fortitude (Courage), Knowledge, Piety (Reverence), and Fear of the Lord (Wonder and Awe in God's Presence). (1831)	120
e. The fruits of the Holy Spirit	121 Catholic Faith Words 120 <b>Take Note</b> of the development of the Fruits of the Spirit, related to each Seasonal Lesson- 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44 & 48. These fruits will help people make good moral choices. We Live 375
1) These are perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the first fruits of eternal glory.	Incorporate this point into the paragraph on the Fruits of the Holy Spirit on 121.
2) The tradition of the Church lists twelve of them. Charity, Joy, Peace, Patience, Kindness, Goodness, Generosity, Gentleness, Faithfulness, Modesty, Self-control, and Chastity. (1832)	<b>Take Note</b> of the development of the Fruits of the Spirit, related to each Seasonal Lesson- 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44 & 48. These fruits will help people make good moral choices. We Live 375
3) Other translations list nine Love, Joy, Peace, Patience, Kindness, Goodness, Faithfulness, Gentleness, and Self-control (736)	121 (Galatians 5:22-23) and refer to 7e
8. Sin	150-152, 216-219, 242-243 Consider 152
a. Definition of sin	242 Catholic Faith Words 242 (personal sin) We Live 375
1) Sin is an offense against reason, truth and right conscience; it is failure in genuine love for God and neighbor. (1849)	150, 242 Catholic Faith Words 242 (personal sin) We Live 375
2) Sin is an offense against God. Sin sets itself against God's love for us and turns our hearts away from it. (1850)	242 Catholic Faith Words 242 We Live 375
b. Sins are evaluated according to their seriousness. (1854-55)	We Live 375
1) For a sin to be mortal, three conditions (1857) must together be met: Mortal sin is sin whose object is grave matter and which is also committed with full knowledge and deliberate consent.	We Live 375

2) The repetition of sins- even venial ones- (1866, 1876) engenders vices, among which are the capital sins: pride, avarice, envy, wrath, lust, gluttony, and sloth.	We Live 375
9. Mercy	After reading about the role of the pope on 175, initiate a discussion of Pope Francis and his emphasis on mercy. Make the following points.
a. God created us without us, but he did not will (1847) to save us without us.	Refer to 9
b. The Gospel is the revelation in Jesus Christ of God's mercy to sinners.	Refer to 9
c. If we confess our sins, God is faithful and just, and will forgive our sins and cleanse us from all unrighteousness. 1 Jn. 8-9	Refer to 9
B. THE HUMAN COMMUNITY	240-243 Catholic Social Teaching 344-245 We Live 376-377
"Society ensures social justice when it provides the conditions that allow associations or individuals to obtain what is their due, according to their nature and their vocation. Social justice is linked to the common good and the exercise of authority." (1928)	242-243 Catholic Social Teaching 344 We Live 376-377
1. Respect for the human person considers the other "another self." (1944)	238-244 Catholic Social Teaching 338 We Live 376-377
2. The equality of persons concerns their dignity as human beings and the rights that flow from it. (1945)	238-244 In Summary 243 We Live 376-377
3. The principle of solidarity flows directly from the fact of our shared humanity. (1939)	241 We Live 377
a. Solidarity is manifested in the first place by the distribution of goods and remuneration for work.	Make this point on 241.
b. It also presupposes the effort for a more just social order where tensions are better able to be reduced and conflicts more readily settled by negotiation. (1940)	Make this point on 241.
C. GOD'S SALVATION: LAW, GRACE, AND CHRISTIAN HOLINESS	<b>Salvation</b> 6 , 39, 97, 108, 163, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 281, <b>Law</b> 58-59, We Live 373 <b>Grace-</b> 256-257 , We Live 375 <b>Holiness-</b> 76-78, 251, 254-259
1. The moral law: According to Scripture the Law is an instruction from God which shows us the ways that lead to the promised beatitude, and denies us the ways that lead to evil. (1975)	58- 59 We Live 373
a. The Natural law is written in our hearts.	58-59 We Live 373

1) It is a participation in God's wisdom and goodness by us since we are formed in the image and likeness of our Creator.	58
2) It expresses the dignity of the human (1878) person and forms the basis of our fundamental rights and duties.	58
b. The Old Law	58-59 In Summary 59 We Live 373
1) The first stage of revealed law	Make this point along with the 2 <sup>nd</sup> column on 58.
2) Its moral prescriptions are summed up in the <i>Ten Commandments</i> . (1980)	58-59
c. The New Law	Use Catholic Faith Words 241 (New Commandment) to review this and the following items.
1) It is the grace of the Holy Spirit received by faith in Christ, operating through charity.	We Live 373, 375
2) It finds expression above all in the Lord's Sermon on the Mount.	We Live 374
3) It uses the sacraments to communicate grace to us. (1983)	We Worship 370 We Live 375
2. Christian Holiness	76-78 Catholic Faith Words 79
a. All Christians are called to holiness. (2013)	78
b. Spiritual progress	Add the following points to the definition of holiness: Catholic Faith Words 79.
1) tends toward ever more intimate union with Christ (2014)	Refer to 2b & 36
2) entails the self-discipline and mortification that gradually lead to living in the peace and joy of the Beatitudes. (2015)	48, 80, 257, 303 , We Live 374
<b>Third Trimester</b>	
<b>I. LIFE IN CHRIST</b>	<b>We Live 373-379</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
"Teacher, what must I do to have eternal life?" To the young man who asks this question, Jesus first answers by invoking the necessity to recognize God as the Supreme Good and source of all good. Then Jesus tells him: "If you would enter life, keep the commandments." Mt. 19:16-18	Add this passage to the discussion of the Ten Commandments on 58-59.
A. THE DECALOGUE	58-59 Catholic Faith Words 59 We Live 373

1. The word “Decalogue” means literally “ten words.” God revealed these words to his holy people on the holy mountain. In the New Covenant in Jesus Christ, the “ten words” will have their full meaning revealed. (2056, 2066)	58 We Live 373
2. The Commandments take on their full meaning within the covenant. (2061)	58, 214 We Live 373
a. A covenant is a sacred agreement between two parties. Obligations are stated for both parties.	56-57 Catholic Faith Words 56
b. The Decalogue is a path of life. The gift of the commandments is the gift of God himself. In making his will known, God reveals himself to his people. (2057, 2059)	58 We Live 373
c. Living a moral life is a response to the Lords loving initiative. (2062)	58
3. The Decalogue forms a coherent whole. Each commandment refers to all the others taken together. (2069, 2079)	Make this point on 58.
<b>B. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS</b>	58-59 Catholic Faith Words 59 We Live 373
The Ten Commandments state what is required in the love of God and love of neighbor. The first 3 concern love of God and the other 7 love of neighbor. (2067)	58
1. The <i>First</i> Commandment I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, that place of slavery. You shall have no other gods besides me. “You shall worship the Lord your God and him only shall you serve.” Ex. 20:2-5, Deut. 5:6-9 Mt. 4:10, (2083, 2133)	211-222
a. The first commandment embraces faith, hope, and charity. (2086)	70-71 Write 217
b. Charity leads us to render to God what we owe him (2095)	Add this and the following to the bulleted explanation of charity on 71.
1) Adoration (2096)	Refer to 1 b
2) Prayer (2098)	Refer to 1 b
3) Sacrifice Heb. 9:13-14, (2100)	Refer to 1 b
c. The first commandment requires us to nourish and protect our faith, hope and love, and to reject everything that is opposed to it. Sins against this commandment include:	211, 214-219
1) Against Faith (2088-89)	Add the following to the bulleted item on faith on 71 & 211, 214-219
a) Heresy	Refer to 1)
b) Apostasy	Refer to 1)
c) Schism	Refer to 1)

2) Against Hope	Add the following to the bulleted item on hope on 71.
a) Despair (2091)	Refer to 2)
b) Presumption	Refer to 2)
3) Against Charity (2094)	Add the following to the bulleted item on charity on 71.
a) Indifference	Refer to 3)
b) Ingratitude	Refer to 3)
d. The first commandment forbids	216-217
1) Superstition (2111)	217
a) Idolatry (2113)	216 Catholic Faith Words 216
b) Witchcraft and magic (2115-17)	Add to the chart on 217
2) Irreligion	217
a) Sacrilege (2120)	217
b) Simony	217
3) Atheism rejects or denies the existence of God	217
2. The <i>Second</i> Commandment You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain. Ex. 20:7, Deut. 5:11	211-222
a. The second commandment demands respect for the Lord's name. (2142)	218
b. The revelation of God's name – the gift of a name – belongs to the order of trust and intimacy. We must not introduce it into speech except to bless, praise, and glorify God. (2143)	Add to 218.
c. The second commandment forbids	218-219
1) Abuse of God's name (2146)	218
2) Blasphemy (2148)	218 Catholic Faith Words 218
3) Perjury (2152)	218-219 Catholic Faith Words 218
4) Taking false oaths (2151)	218
3. The <i>Third</i> Commandment Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. 20:8-10, 3:15 Deut. 5:12-15	109, 258-260
a. The third commandment declares the Sabbath a day for doing good rather than harm, a day to recall the mercies of the Lord and a day to honor God. (2173)	259
b. The Sabbath has been replaced by Sunday, inaugurated by the Resurrection of Christ The Lord's Day. (2190)	258
c. Sunday is to be observed	258-260, 279
1) as the foremost holyday of obligation in the universal Church (2192)	258, 260

2) The faithful should abstain from those labors and business concerns that hinder the proper relaxation of mind and body. (2193)	258-260
3) This day of rest permits us to cultivate family relationships, and our cultural and social lives. (2194)	259
4. The <i>Fourth</i> Commandment Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long in the land which the Lord your God gives you. Ex. 20:12, Deut. 5:16	226
a. Honor is due our parents and those whom God has vested with authority for our good. (2199, 2248)	226
b. The family (2201, 2203)	108-109, 226-229
1) The Christian family can and should be called a domestic church. (2204)	108-109 Catholic Social Teaching 336
2) The well-being of the individual person and of both human and Christian society is closely bound up with the healthy state of family life. (2207, 2250)	229
c. The duties of family members	226
1) Children owe their parents respect, gratitude, just obedience, and assistance. (2251)	226
2) Parents have the first responsibility for the education of their children in the faith, prayer, and all the virtues. (2252)	228
3) Parents have the duty to provide as far as possible for the physical and spiritual needs of their children.	228
4) Parents should respect and encourage their children's vocations. (2253)	228
d. The authorities in civil society	240
1) Public authority is obliged to respect the fundamental rights of the human person and the conditions for the exercise of one's freedom. (2254)	241
2) It is the duty of citizens to work with civil authority for building up society in a spirit of truth, justice, solidarity, and freedom. (2255)	240-241
3) Citizens are obliged in conscience not to follow the directives of civil authorities when they are contrary to the demands of the moral order. Acts 5:29, (2242)	240-241



5. The <i>Fifth</i> Commandment You shall not kill. Ex. 20:13, Deut. 5:17	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 4 & 7 ; however, the teacher may revisit it when presenting 235, 238-244 We Live 376-377
a. Human life is sacred because, from its beginning, it involves the creative action of God and it remains forever in a special relationship with the Creator, who is its sole end. (2258)	Refer to 5
b. Respect for human life	Refer to 5
1) Legitimate defense – Someone who defends his/her life is not guilty of murder even if he/she is forced to deal the aggressor a lethal blow. (2264)	Refer to 5
2) Legitimate public authority has the right and duty to punish malefactors by means of penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime. (2266)	Refer to 5
3) Homicide, direct and intentional killing, is gravely sinful. (2268) It includes:	Refer to 5
a) Abortion (2272)	Refer to 5
b) Euthanasia (2277)	Refer to 5
c) Suicide (2280-83)	Refer to 5
c. Respect for human dignity forbids scandal. (2284, 2286)	Refer to 5
d. Respect for health	Refer to 5
1) We must take reasonable care of our life, a gift from God (2288)	Refer to 5
2) The virtue of temperance disposes us to avoid every kind of excess: the abuse of food, alcohol, tobacco, or medicine. (2290)	Refer to 5 and We Live 376
e. Safeguarding peace (2302) God asked for peace of heart and denounced murderous anger and hatred as immoral.	Catholic Social Teaching 344-345 We Live 377
1) Anger with a desire for revenge	235, 238-244 and add to Catholic Social Teaching 344-345. We Live 376-377
2) War	235, 238-244 and add to Catholic Social Teaching 344-345. Refer to the Teacher Edition for more suggestions to meet this and the following statements. We Live 376-377
a) The strict conditions for legitimate defense by military force (Just War) require rigorous consideration. (2309)	Refer to 2)

(1) The damage inflicted by the aggressor must be lasting, grave, and certain	Refer to 2)
(2) All other means of putting an end to it must have been shown to be impractical or ineffective.	Refer to 2)
(3) There must be serious prospects of success.	Refer to 2)
(4) The use of arms must not produce evils and disorders graver than the evil to be eliminated.	Refer to 2)
b) Public authorities have the right and duty to impose on citizens the obligations necessary for national defense. (2310)	Refer to 2)
c) Public authorities should make equitable provision for those who for reasons of conscience refuse to bear arms. (2311)	Refer to 2)
d) Even during armed conflicts, there exists the permanent validity of the moral law. Noncombatants, wounded soldiers, and prisoners must be respected and treated humanely. (2313)	Refer to 2)
6. The <i>Sixth</i> Commandment You shall not commit adultery. The Church has understood the sixth commandment as encompassing the whole of human sexuality. Ex. 20:14, Deut. 5:18, (2336)	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 4 & 7 ; however, the teacher may revisit it when presenting 270-271  <b>TAKE NOTE:</b> Because various Archdioceses and Dioceses treat human sexuality guidelines differently, <i>Alive in Christ</i> does not systematically and intentionally address human sexuality and family life catechesis  The following material could be added to this discussion.
a. "...male and female he created them..."	Scripture 51
1) Sexuality affects all aspects of the human person in the unity of his/her body and soul. (2332)	Refer to 6
2) Everyone should acknowledge and accept his/her sexual identity as a gift from God. (2333)	Refer to 6

b. Christ is the model of chastity. (2337, 2339, 2348, 2394)	Refer to 6
1) Chastity is conforming our sexual desires and practices to right reason and Christian faith.	271
2) Chastity is a moral virtue. It is also a gift from God, a grace, a fruit of spiritual effort. (2345)	271
c. Sins gravely contrary to chastity	271
1) Lust (2351)	Add on 271.
2) Masturbation (2352)	271
3) Fornication (2353)	271
4) Pornography (2355)	271
5) Prostitution (2355)	Add on 271.
6) Rape and incest (2356)	Add on 271.
7) Homosexual acts (2357)	271
d. The love of husband and wife	270
1) Marriage bonds between baptized persons are sanctified by the sacrament. (2360)	270
2) The spouse's union achieves the twofold end of marriage: the good of the spouses themselves and the transmission of life. (2363)	270
3) Offenses against the dignity of marriage	270
a. Adultery (2380-81)	271
b. Divorce (2383-85)	270
4) Annulment – A decision by the Church Court (Tribunal) that the essential elements of a <i>sacramental</i> marriage were missing at the exchange of vows. This means the marriage is null from the Church's understanding. A civil marriage still exists but it is not a sacrament.	Add on 270.
7. The <i>Seventh</i> Commandment You shall not steal. Ex. 20:15, Deut. 5:19	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 4 & 7; however, the teacher may add discussion of this commandment to The Common Good and Living as a Catholic Today, 238-241.
a. The seventh commandment forbids unjustly taking or keeping the goods of another and wronging him/her in any way with respect to these goods. (2401)	235, 238-244
b. Respect for persons and their goods include:	235, 238-244 Catholic Social Teaching 334-335, 338-339 We Live 377

1) Promises must be kept and contracts strictly observed.	235, 238-244 Catholic Social Teaching 342-343 We Live 377
2) Reparation for injustice requires the restitution of stolen goods to their owners. (2412)	235, 238-244
c. Respect for the integrity of creation includes good stewardship of animals. (2457)	235, 238-244 Catholic Social Teaching 346-347 We Live 377
d. Respect for human work includes drawing from work the means of providing for one's life and that of one's family, and of serving the human community. A just wage is the legitimate fruit of work (2427-28, 2434)	We Live 377 Catholic Social Teaching 342-343
e. Respect on the international level Rich nations have a grave responsibility towards those which are unable to ensure the means of their development by themselves or have been prevented from doing so by tragic historical events. There is an obligation in justice if the prosperity of the rich has come from the resources of the poor. (2439)	We Live 377 Catholic Social Teaching 344-345
f. Respect for the poor	We Live 377 Catholic Social Teaching 340-341
1) The works of mercy are charitable actions by which we come to the aid of our neighbor in his/her spiritual and bodily necessities.	We Live 374, 377 Catholic Social Teaching 340-341
a) Instructing, advising, consoling, comforting are <i>spiritual works of mercy</i> as are forgiving and bearing wrongs patiently.	We Live 374
b) The corporal works of mercy consist especially in feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, visiting the sick and imprisoned, and burying the dead.	Catholic Social Teaching 340-341 We Live 374
2) Giving alms to the poor is one of the chief witnesses to fraternal charity. (2447)	We Live 374, 377
3) Those who are oppressed by poverty are the object of a preferential love on the part of the Church. (2448)	We Live 374, 377 Catholic Social Teaching 340-341
8. The <i>Eighth</i> Commandment You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor. Ex. 20:16, Deut. 5:20, Eph. 4:24, (2504)	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 4 & 7; however, the teacher may address the items below when introducing the Commandments on 58-59. Use these points as examples of what a commandment may entail.

a. Living in the truth – Truth or truthfulness is the virtue which consists in showing oneself true in deeds and truthful in words, and guarding against	Refer to 8
1) Duplicity	Refer to 8
2) Hypocrisy (2468, 2505)	Refer to 8
b. To bear witness to the truth Martyrdom is the supreme witness given to the truth of the faith: it means bearing witness even unto death. (2473)	Address this point with 318.
c. Offenses against truth include	Refer to 8
1) False witness and perjury (2476)	Refer to 8
2) Rash judgment (2477)	Refer to 8
3) Detraction	Refer to 8
4) Calumny	Refer to 8
5) Disparaging someone by maliciously caricaturing some aspect of his/her behavior (2481)	Refer to 8
6) Lying: most direct offense against (2482) the truth	Refer to 8
d. Every offense committed against justice and truth entails the duty of reparation, even if its author has been forgiven. (2487)	Refer to 8
e. Respect for truth	Refer to 8
1) The right to the communication of the truth is not unconditional. This means that in concrete situations, we are sometimes called to judge whether or not it is appropriate to reveal the truth to someone who asks for it. (2488)	Refer to 8
2) Respect for privacy, and the good and safety of self and others are sufficient reasons for being silent about what ought not to be known.	Refer to 8
3) The secret of the sacrament of (2490) Penance/Reconciliation (Sacramental Seal) is sacred and cannot be violated.	We Worship 370
4) Confidential information must be kept. (2491)	Refer to 8
9. The <i>Ninth</i> Commandment You shall not covet your neighbor's house; you shall not covet your neighbor's wife... Ex. 20:17	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 4 & 7; however, the teacher may revisit it when presenting 270-271
a. Purification of heart – The struggle against covetousness entails purifying the heart and practicing temperance. (2517)	Add on 271.
1) Purity of heart will enable us to see God; it enables us even now to see things according to God. (2531)	Add on 271.

2) Purification of the heart demands prayer, the practice of chastity, purity of intention and of vision. (2532)	Add on 271.
b. Purity of heart requires the modesty which is patience, decency, and discretion. (2533)	271
10. The <i>Tenth</i> Commandment You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 4 & 7; however, the teacher may revisit it when presenting 235, 238-244
a. The sensitive appetite leads us to desire pleasant things we need, i.e. food when hungry, warmth when cold. These desires are good in themselves, but often exceed the limits of reason and drive us to covet unjustly what is not ours. (2535)	Relate this concept to solidarity on 241.
b. The disorder of covetous desires	Refer to 10
1) The tenth commandment forbids greed and the desire to amass earthly goods without limit. (2536)	Relate this concept to Catholic Social Teaching 340.
2) It forbids avarice arising from a passion for riches and their attendant power.	Refer to 10
3) It also forbids the desire to commit injustice by harming our neighbor in his temporal goods.	Relate this concept to solidarity on 241.
4) It requires that envy, a capital sin, be banished from the human heart. Envy refers "to the sadness at the sight of another's goods and the immoderate desire to acquire them for oneself, even unjustly. When it wishes grave harm to a neighbor it is a mortal sin." (2538-39)	Refer to 10
c. Poverty of heart – Jesus enjoins his disciples to prefer him (2544) to everything and everyone.	Relate this concept to Catholic Social Teaching 340.
<b>II. CHRISTIAN PRAYER (2558)</b>	<b>We Pray 380-390</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>Take Note:</b> Each lesson begins with a reflection of a Scripture passage that helps the adolescent listen for God's Word and deepen their experience of His presence in their lives. Scripture is reflected upon, studied, prayed and applied in each lesson.	
The mystery of the faith, professed in the Creed, celebrated in the liturgy, lived out in our lives, placed each of us in a vital personal relationship with the living and true God. This relationship is prayer.	81-82

A. WHAT IS CHRISTIAN PRAYER?	19, 78, 81-83, 98-99, 107, 254-255, 260, 278-281 282-284, 295-297, Catholic Tradition 50, 250, 290, Prayer and Worship 81, In Summary 83, 259, 283, 299, Scripture followed by Have you ever thought...? 251, We Pray 380-381 Share the following quotations and definitions at the end of the first column on 82.
1. "For me, prayer is a surge of the heart; it is a simple look turned toward heaven, it is a cry of recognition and of love, embracing both trial and joy." St. Therese of Lisieux	Refer to A
2. "Prayer is raising one's mind and heart to God or the requesting of good things from God." St. John Damascene (2559)	Refer to A
3. Prayer is a gift. Only when we humbly acknowledge that we do not know how to pray as we ought, are we ready to receive freely the gift of prayer. Rom. 8:26	Refer to A
4. Christian prayer is a covenant relationship between God and human beings in Christ. (2564)	Refer to A
5. Prayer is the living relationship of the children of God with their Father who is good beyond measure with his Son Jesus Christ and with the Holy Spirit. (3565)	Refer to A
6. Prayer is the habit of being in the presence of God and in communion with him. (2565)	Refer to A
B. THE UNIVERSAL CALL TO PRAYER	Include this point in the Celebration of the Word 11
1. In the Old Testament	See below.
a. The prayer of Abraham and Jacob is presented as a battle of faith marked by trust in God's faithfulness. (2592)	Include on 56 when discussing Abraham and Jacob.
b. The prayer of Moses responds to the living God's initiative for the salvation of his people. (2593)	Include on 57 when discussing Moses.
c. The prayer of the People of God flourished in the shadow of the dwelling place of God's presence on earth, the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple, under the guidance of their shepherds, especially King David, and of the prophets. (2594)	Include on 57 when discussing The Chosen People, Moses, and Solomon (who built the Temple). Note that King David was responsible for some of the psalms we pray in these lessons.
d. The prophets summoned the people to conversion of heart and, like Elijah, they interceded for the people. (2595)	Name some of the prophets on 57 when discussing Jeremiah.

e. The Psalms constitute the master work of prayer in the Old Testament. (2596)	Make this point on 57 when noting King David (c. above). Look at some of the psalms in the opening prayers.
2. In the fullness of time	Remind students of or make the following points on the pages indicated.
a. We contemplate Jesus in prayer.	Refer to 2 and 54-55 (refer to Jesus' relationship with his Father)
1) The Son of God who became Son of the Virgin learned to pray in his human heart. (2599)	Refer to 2 and 31
2) He learned to pray from his mother.	Refer to 2 and 31
3) He learned to pray in the words & rhythms of the prayer of his people, in the synagogue at Nazareth & the Temple at Jerusalem.	Refer to 2 and 54 (last paragraph)
4) By the age of 12, something happened because his prayer became personal and filial: "I must be in my Father's house."	Refer to 2 and 55 (last paragraph)
5) He prayed in solitude, preferably at night. (2602)	Refer to 2 and 136
6) The evangelists have preserved the attitude of "thanksgiving" in Jesus' prayer.	Refer to 2 and Celebration of the Word 73 (Use the last verse of the reading to make this point.)
a) He began prayer with thanksgiving, confessing the Father & acknowledging & blessing him because he has hidden the mysteries of the Kingdom from those who think themselves learned & has revealed them to infants, the poor of the beatitudes. (2603)	Refer to 2 and Scripture 91
b) He preceded any work with thanksgiving, ex. The Raising of Lazarus (2604)	Refer to 2 and 137
7) In his adult life and ministry he relied on (2600) the Holy Spirit, praying before the decisive moments of his mission:	Refer to 2 and Scripture 143
a) His baptism	110 Scripture 22
b) The election of the Twelve	134-136
c) Peter's confession of him as Messiah	The Effects of Faith 70
d) His Transfiguration	91, 94-95
8) When "his hour" came, Jesus prayed to the Father. (2746)	Refer to 2 and Use 39.
a) His prayer embraces the whole economy of creation. (2747)	Refer to 2 and Prayer of Petition 61



b) Jesus fulfilled the work of the Father completely; his prayer, like his sacrifice, extends until the end of time. (2749)	Refer to 2 and Go to the Source 158
9) His seven last words on the cross were prayer and gift:	39 (paragraph on Good Friday)
a) Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.	Refer to 9
b) Today you will be with me in paradise.	Refer to 9
c) Woman, behold your son.	307
d) I thirst.	Refer to 9
e) My God, My God, why have you forsaken me?	Refer to 9
f) It is finished.	Refer to 9
g) Father, into your hands I commit my spirit. (2605)	Refer to 9
b. He teaches us to pray	80-81, We Pray 380, 381, 382
1) Jesus insists on conversion of heart. (2608)	150-151
2) He teaches us filial boldness, giving (2610) thanks before we receive his gifts.	9
3) He calls his hearers to watchfulness. (2612)	39 (paragraph on Good Friday)
4) He calls us to urgent prayer with the parable of the persistent friend. Lk. 11:5-13, (2613)	Add this reading to A Gospel Reflection 261
5) He calls us to patience with the parable of the persistent widow. Lk. 18:1-8	A Gospel Reflection 261
6) He calls us to humility with the parable of the Pharisee & the tax collector. Lk. 18:9-14	Scripture 134
7) By entering into the holy name of the Lord Jesus we can accept, from within, the prayer he teaches us: <i>Our Father</i> . (2750)	134 (second paragraph)
c. Jesus hears our prayer:	Introduce Celebration of the Word 141 with this concept.
1) in words (the leper, Jairus, the Canaanite woman, the good thief) (2616)	136
2) in silence (the bearers of the paralytic, the woman with the hemorrhage, the tears and ointment of the sinful woman)	Scripture 134
3) The urgent request of the blind man has been renewed in the traditional prayer to Jesus known as the Jesus Prayer: "Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me, a sinner."	Scripture 134 We Pray 390
d. The prayer of the Virgin Mary	We Pray 385

1) At the Annunciation: Behold I am the handmaid of the Lord; let it be done to me according to your word. <i>FIAT</i> : this is Christian prayer: to be wholly God's because he is wholly ours. (2617)	70 (The Effects of Faith), 306-307
2) At the Visitation in the Magnificat (2619)	Scripture 26 We Pray 385
3) At Cana (2618)	266
4) At the foot of the cross	136, 266, 307
3. In the Age of the Church—The Holy Spirit who teaches the Church & recalls to her all that Jesus said also instructs her in the life of prayer, inspiring new expressions of the same basic forms of prayer. (2644)	138-139 Scripture 46, 171 Prayer for Pentecost 49
a. Blessing, Adoration, and Praise	255-258 Prayer for Pentecost 49 We Pray 380
1) Because God blesses the human heart, it can in return bless him who is the source of every blessing. (2645)	We Pray 380
2) Adoration is the first attitude of our (2628) acknowledgment that we are creatures before our Creator.	255 We Pray 380
3) Praise is the form of prayer which recognizes most completely that God is God. It gives him glory simply because HE IS. (2639)	258 Prayer for the Christmas Season 33 We Pray 380
b. Petition and Intercession	A Prayer for All Souls Day 21 Prayer of Petition 181, 273 We Pray 380-381
1) The vocabulary of supplication in the New Testament is rich in shades of meaning: ask, plead, beseech, invoke, entreat, and cry out, even “struggle in prayer.” (2629)	See Scripture 131 We Pray 380-381
2) The first movement of the prayer of petition is asking forgiveness. (2631)	The Confiteor 37 We Pray 380-381
3) When we share in God's saving love, (2633) we understand that every need can become the object of petition.	Prayer of Petition 181, 273 Prayer for Peace 245 We Pray 380-381
4) Prayer of intercession consists in asking on behalf of another. It knows no boundaries and extends to one's enemies. (2647)	Celebration of the Word 11 We Pray 380-381
c. Thanksgiving	257-258 We Pray 381
1) Thanksgiving characterizes the prayer (2637) of the Church.	257-258

2) Every event and need can become an offering of thanksgiving. "Give thanks in all circumstances; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus for you." 1 Thess 5-18, (2638)	257 We Pray 381
<b>C. THE TRADITION OF PRAYER</b>	We Pray 380-381
In order to pray we must have the will to pray. (2650)	Make this point along with We Pray 380-381.
1. Sources for Prayer (2652)	See below.
a. The Word of God – The Church encourages us to learn of Jesus by frequent reading of Sacred Scripture. (2653)	6-7
b. The Liturgy of the Church – Prayer enables us to internalize liturgical celebrations. (2655)	254
c. The theological virtues Faith, Hope, and Love. (2656-59)	71 Catholic Faith Words 71
2. The Way of Prayer	Add this and the following points to chapter 4 (91-102), most especially on 99 following To Whom We Pray and Titles Used in Prayer.
a. Prayer to the Father (2664)	(also 281)
1) Prayer is always prayed in the name of Jesus Christ.	98-99
2) "Whether our prayer is communal or personal, vocal or interior, it has access to the Father only if we pray" in the name of Jesus.	
b. Prayer to Jesus	99
1) We pray to Jesus in the form of invocations: for example, Son of God, Lord, Lamb of God, Good Shepherd (2665)	Titles Used in Prayer 99
2) "The one name that contains everything is the one that the Son of God received in his incarnation, JESUS." (2666)	Introduce the Prayer for the Christmas Season 33 with this concept.
c. Prayer to the Holy Spirit	Prayer to the Holy Spirit 125
1) "The traditional form of petition to the Holy Spirit is to invoke the Father through Christ our Lord to give us the Holy Spirit." Lk. 11:13, (2671)	See Prayer to the Holy Spirit 125 (closing prayer)
2) "The Holy Spirit, whose anointing permeates our whole being, is the interior master of Christian prayer." (2672)	Note this after reading Scripture on 46.
d. In communion with the holy Mother of God (2682)	Make this point on 26 and/or 29.
e. In communion with the saints	284
<b>D. EXPRESSIONS OF PRAYER</b>	Review these expressions along with We Pray 380-381.

1. The Christian Tradition has retained three major expressions of prayer: <i>vocal</i> , <i>meditative</i> , and <i>contemplative</i> . (2699)	Note this when introducing chapter prayer on 4.
2. Vocal Prayer associates the body with the interior prayer of the heart, following Christ's example of praying to his Father and teaching the <i>Our Father</i> to his disciples. (2722)	See the opening and closing prayer throughout.
3. Meditation is prayer "engaging thought, imagination, emotion, and desire." (2723)	Reflection on the Saints 301
4. Contemplative Prayer is the simple expression of the mystery of prayer. It is a gaze of faith fixed on Jesus & attentiveness to the Word of God. (2724)	Provide quiet time during the Reflection on Jesus 153.
E. CHALLENGES TO PRAYER	Use the following as an example of "something in your life that is not going so well" in Reflect 149. Discuss how Jesus can help us improve our prayer life.
1. The temptation not to pray	Refer to E
2. Distractions (2729)	Refer to E
3. Lack of faith (2732, 2755)	Refer to E
4. Discouragement when we feel our prayer is not heard (2728, 2735-37)	Refer to E
<b>III. THE LORD'S PRAYER: "OUR FATHER!"</b>	<b>We Pray 382</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
"Jesus was praying at a certain place, and when he ceased one of his disciples said to him, 'Lord, teach us to pray, as John taught his disciples.' In response to this request the Lord entrusted to his disciples & to his Church the fundamental Christian prayer," the <i>Lord's Prayer</i> . Mt. 6:9-13, (2759)	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 3 & 6; however, the teacher may add this and the following points to chapter 4 (91-102), most especially on 99 following To Whom We Pray and Titles Used in Prayer.
A. OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN	Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to curriculum this was presented in Gr. 3 & 6; however, the teacher may add this and the following points to chapter 4 (91-102), most especially on 99 following To Whom We Pray and Titles Used in Prayer. We Pray 382
1. "We can invoke God as 'Father' because the Son of God made man has revealed him to us. In this Son, through Baptism, we are incorporated and adopted as children of God." (2798)	Refer to A

2. "When we say 'Our' Father, we are invoking the new covenant in Jesus Christ, communion with the Holy Trinity, & the divine love which spreads through the Church to encompass the world." (2801)	Refer to A
3. "'Who art is heaven' does not refer to a place but to God's majesty and his presence in the hearts of the just. Heaven, the Father's house, is the true homeland toward which we are heading and to which, already, we belong." (2802)	Refer to A
<b>B. THE SEVEN PETITIONS</b>	Refer to A
1. The first set of petitions carries us toward God, the Father <i>Thy</i> name, <i>Thy</i> kingdom, <i>Thy</i> will! (2804)	Refer to A
a. By asking "hallowed be Thy name" we enter into God's plan, the sanctification of his name by us, in every nation & in each person. (2858)	Refer to A
b. By asking "Thy kingdom come" the Church looks first to Christ's return and the final coming of the Reign of God. It also prays for the growth of the kingdom of God in the "today" of our own lives. (2859)	Refer to A
c. By asking "Thy will be done" we ask Our Father to unite our will to that of his Son, so as to fulfill his plan of salvation in the life of the world. (2860)	Refer to A
2. The 2nd set of petitions present our concerns to God " <i>give us ... forgive us ... lead us ... deliver us...</i> " (2805)	Refer to A
a. In saying "our daily bread" we refer to the (2861) earthly nourishment necessary for subsistence, and also to the bread of Life, the Word of God, and the Body of Christ.	Refer to A
b. In saying "forgive us" we beg God's mercy for our offenses, mercy which can penetrate our hearts only if we have learned to forgive our enemies, with the example & help of Christ. (2862)	Refer to A
c. When we say, "lead us not into temptation", we are asking God not to allow us to take the path that leads to sin. (2863)	Refer to A
d. In the last petition, "but deliver us from evil," Christians pray to God with the Church to show forth the victory, already won by Christ, over the ruler of this world, Satan, the angel personally opposed to God and to his plan of salvation. (2864)	Refer to A

C. "AMEN" (2856)	Refer to A
When the prayer is finished "Amen" is said. "'Amen' means 'So be it' thus ratifying with our 'Amen' what is contained in the prayer that God taught us."	Refer to A
<b>IV. MARY</b>	<b>We Pray 387-388</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
A. MARY IN OUR LIFE	297-299
1. Mary and Christian Devotion BYM #91-100	26-29, 297-299
a. The Church's devotion to Mary is intrinsic to Christian worship.	Make this point on 298.
b. Some Popular Devotions	297, 308-309
1) The Miraculous Medal	308 (relate the medal to the Immaculate Conception)
2) The Rosary	297
3) Marian Apparitions and Shrines	26-29
2. Mary Our Spiritual Mother Jn. 19:26-27,	See Litany of Mary 313
a. Mary joins with her son, Jesus, in bringing about the birth of believers in the Church. (963)	Make this point on 298.
b. In heaven, Mary's continual intercession before her son, Jesus, helps bring us the gifts of eternal salvation. Jn. 2:1-11, (969)	Make this point on 398.
3. Mary and the Dignity of Women BYM #142	Make the following points when discussion Mary and devotions to her on 306-308.
a. Model of Feminine Freedom	306-308
b. Portrayal in the Gospels	306-308
1) Intelligent	306-308
2) Apostolic	306-308
3) Inquiring and contemplative	306-308
4) Responsive and creative	306-308
5) Compassionate and courageous	306-308
4. Mary and Youth BYM #143	See grades 1, 4, and 7
a. Revealed herself to young people	See grades 1, 4, and 7
b. Apparitions at Lourdes and Fatima (1858) (1917)	See grades 1, 4, and 7 309 (Fatima) Have students research these apparitions after reading 26-29.
B. DAYS IN HONOR OF MARY	See below.
<b>February 2: Purification of Mary/Presentation of the Lord</b>	
Mary and Joseph presented the newborn Jesus at the Temple, according to Jewish law, forty days after his birth. They sacrificed a pair of turtledoves, according to the custom of the poor. At the temple, they met Simeon, a man whom God had promised would not die until he saw the Savior. Upon seeing Jesus, Simeon prayed, "Lord, now let your servant go in peace; your word has been fulfilled" (Luke 2:29). Simeon also prophesied to Mary, "A sword will	Using this information, review the feast on or near February 2.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>

pierce your soul, that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed” (Luke 2:34-35). The presentation of Jesus in the temple is the Fourth Joyful Mystery of the Rosary.	
<b>February 11: Memorial of Our Lady of Lourdes</b>	Presented in Grades 1 and 4
Mary appeared to a fourteen year old girl named Bernadette Soubirous on February 11, 1858 in Lourdes, France. Our Lady appeared dressed in white with a blue sash, yellow roses at her feet and a rosary in her hand. Mary appeared eighteen times to Bernadette. The Lady told her many things among them that, although Bernadette would not find happiness in this life, she would find it in Heaven. She told her to pray for sinners and to do penance. The Blessed Mother told Bernadette to have a chapel built at the site where she appeared and that processions were to be held. When Bernadette asked the Lady what her name was, she said, “I am the Immaculate Conception.” Through Bernadette, the Blessed Mother called sinners to a change in heart, to reach out and care for the sick, the poor, and those who had lost hope. Each year millions of people make their way through the mountainous country of southeastern France to the shrine at Lourdes. They come to ask Jesus through the intercession of his Mother for a cure of their body or soul.	Using this information, review the feast on or near February 11.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>March 25: Solemnity of the Annunciation</b>	Presented in Grade 7
The Annunciation is the feast commemorating the appearance of the Angel Gabriel to Mary. The angel told her that she had been chosen to be the Mother of Jesus Christ, the Son of the Most High God. Mary, through the power of the Holy Spirit, became the Mother of Jesus.	Using this information, review the feast on or near March 25.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>May13: Memorial of Our Lady of Fatima</b>	Presented in Grade 7
In Portugal in 1917, the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to three children several times starting on May 13. Throughout her apparitions, which lasted until October 13, Our Lady asked the children to pray the rosary and to devote themselves to her Immaculate Heart. The Church tells us that the true message of the visions at Fatima is an “urgent call to conversion and penance” which “draws us to the heart of the Gospel” ( <i>The Message of Fatima</i> , Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith).	Using this information, review the feast on or near May 13.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>May 31: Feast of the Visitation</b> Luke 1:39-56	
The Presentation of Mary is a unique feast day. Although the event is not in the Bible, we learn from other sources that Mary’s parents, Ann and Joachim, offered Mary to God in the Temple when she was only three years old. We celebrate this event because it helps us to Lord and obeying His will in all things.	306-307 Using this information, review the feast on or near May 31.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>

<b>May or June: Immaculate Heart of Mary</b>	
(Saturday following the Second Sunday after Pentecost) In the Gospel we read that Mary “treasured all things in her heart.” In 1944, Pope Pius XII consecrated the world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary and recommended devotion to Mary’s Immaculate Heart. Although the world was at war when the Pope recommended renewed devotion to Mary, this devotion is not just for times of war but for all times.	Using this information, review the feast on or near the feast day in a given year.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>June 27: Our Lady of Perpetual Help</b>	
The picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help has a long and fascinating history since 1449. It now hangs in the Redemptorist Church of St. Alphonsus in Rome. Devotion to Our Lady of Perpetual Help has spread throughout the world. People from all over the world still come to pray before this beautiful image of Mary. Miracles, cures, blessings, and graces are still being recorded.	Using this information, review the feast on or near June 27 or at another appropriate time.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>July 16: Memorial of Our Lady of Mount Carmel</b>	
Mount Carmel is located on the coast of Israel, north of the city of Haifa. This was the place where the prophet Elijah confronted the pagan prophets of Baal. Around 1154, the Order of Mt. Carmel was founded at this ancient shrine. This contemplative order, called Carmelites, began to celebrate its patronal feast on July 16. According to the tradition of the order, on that day in 1251, Mary appeared to St. Simon Stock, a Carmelite in England. She gave him the brown scapular as a sign of her love and protection. A full scapular is a long piece of cloth worn over a religious habit. Today a scapular may be a medal or two pieces of cloth connected by a cord. Carmelites and others who wear the scapular honor the Blessed Mother by wearing it.	Using this information, review the feast on or near July 16 or at another appropriate time.  For addition information, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>
<b>C. PRAYERS TO MARY</b>	<b>We Pray 383, 385-389</b>
1. <i>The Angelus (Queen of Heaven - Regina Coeli - during the Easter Season)</i>	<b>We Pray 389</b>
2. <i>The Hail, Holy Queen</i>	<b>We Pray 387</b>
<b>V. LITURGICAL YEAR (1167-71)</b>	<b>We Worship 372</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<b>A. LENT</b>	<b>34-37</b>
1. Time of preparation for Easter, forty days	<b>34-37</b>
2. From Ash Wednesday to the Mass of the Lord's Supper on Holy Thursday	<b>35</b>
3. Liturgical color is purple for penance, repentance, mortification	<b>34-37</b> <b>We Worship 372</b>
<b>B. HOLY WEEK</b>	<b>38-41</b>
1. Palm Sunday Jn. 12:12-19	<b>38-41</b>
2. Triduum	<b>38-41</b>
a. Holy Thursday- Mass of the Lord's Supper	<b>39</b>
b. Good Friday - Celebration of the Lord's Passion, Liturgical color is red for Christ's blood which was shed for us	<b>39</b>



c. Holy Saturday	39
d. Easter - Sunset of Holy Saturday to sunset of Easter Sunday	Note this on 39 (paragraphs on Easter Vigil).
<b>C. EASTER SEASON</b>	42-45
Sunset of Easter Sunday to sunset of the Solemnity of Pentecost	43
1. Easter Sunday: liturgical color is white for glory, joy, innocence	42-45
2. Ascension Thursday: liturgical color is white Marks the end of Jesus' earthly appearances	43
3. Pentecost: liturgical color is red for the Holy Spirit	46-49
a. Fifty days after Easter	47
b. The birthday of the Church	Note this on 47
<b>D. OTHER CELEBRATIONS</b>	At the end of the lesson on Pentecost, note the dates for the following celebrations.
1. Solemnity of the Most Holy Trinity- Sunday after Pentecost	The teacher should mention these dates after presenting 46-49
2. Solemnity of the Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ	The teacher should mention these dates after presenting 46-49
3. Solemnity of the Sacred Heart Friday after the Second Sunday after Pentecost	The teacher should mention these dates after presenting 46-49
<b>E. ORDINARY TIME:</b> liturgical color is green for hope, growth, life	We Worship 362
<b>F. SAINTS AND HOLY PEOPLE (1172-73)</b>	For research purposes, refer to the People of Faith found at the end of each lesson or the on-line resources. ( <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> )
<b>January 28: St. Thomas Aquinas, Priest and Doctor</b>	
Born the son of the wealthy Count of Aquino in 1226, St. Thomas was expected to become a Benedictine monk by his family. Although educated by the Benedictines, he joined the Dominicans after graduating from university. His family was so upset that they kidnapped and imprisoned him for two years. His mother helped him escape in 1244 and Thomas went to Paris to study with the Dominican scholar St. Albert the Great. Thomas proved to be a brilliant scholar and spent the rest of his life teaching and writing in Paris. His most famous work, <i>Summa Theologiae</i> , is still widely taught in theological and philosophical studies. It is because of St. Thomas that we better understand the important relationship between faith and reason. He died in 1274. Grade 8 64	For information on St. Thomas, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> .  Using this information, Using this information, review the feast on or near January 28.

<b>February 10: Blessed José Luis Sánchez del Río</b>	
<p>Born in Mexico in 1913, Blessed José Luis Sánchez del Río lived in a time when it was very dangerous to be a Catholic. While the Mexican government made laws persecuting Catholics, those faithful to the Church began to resist and fight for their rights. They called themselves Cristeros, and their motto was “¡Viva Cristo Rey!” or “Long live Christ the King!” Jose wanted to go with his brothers, who joined the Cristero army. He begged his mother, saying he wanted to go to Heaven soon. She allowed him to serve the army as a flag-bearer. During a battle in 1928, he was captured and convicted of treason. Before his death, he wrote his mother: “I die happy because I die beside Our Lord...To die for God gives me joy.” He forgave his killers and died shouting “¡Viva Cristo Rey!” He was fourteen years old.</p>	<p>For information on Bl. José, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>.</p> <p>Using this information, review the feast on or near February 10.</p>
<b>July 1: Blessed Junipero Serra</b>	Presented in Grade 4
<p>Blessed Junipero Serra founded the Franciscan missions in California in the 18th century. Born in Spain in 1713, he joined the Franciscans at the age of twenty-three. Initially, he was a scholar and teacher, but he later became a missionary in 1749. He was sent first to Mexico City, then to Baja California and finally founded a mission in San Diego, California in 1769. This was the first of twenty-one missions throughout California. These missions reached out to the native Indians and also first cultivated European crops in America, such as figs, citrus, grapes, olives and vegetables. Blessed Junipero Serra traveled tirelessly from mission to mission and is said to have confirmed over 5,000 people. He died at the mission in Carmel in 1784.</p>	<p>For information on Bl. Junipero, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>.</p> <p>Using this information, review the feast on or near review the feast on or near July 1 or at another appropriate time.</p>
<b>July 11: St. Benedict of Nursia</b>	Presented in Grades 4, 5, 6
<p>St. Benedict is the patron saint of Europe and established rules used by monastic communities now called the “Rule of St. Benedict.” He was born in 480 in Italy and St. Scholastica was his twin sister. He tried to pursue a typical life of school and social activities, but he soon became distressed by the lack of morality around him. He left the city in order to pursue a quiet life in the country, and eventually other virtuous men gathered around him. For these men, he developed a set of rules to guide and discipline their life of prayer and work. Although strict, the Rule also shows St. Benedict to be moderate, practical and a good administrator. He founded several monasteries, and the greatest still exists at Monte Cassino. Thousands of religious communities throughout the ages have used the Rule of St. Benedict as the foundation for their organizations. St. Benedict died of a fever in 547.</p>	<p>For information on St. Benedict, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a>.</p> <p>Using this information, review the feast on or near July 11 or at another appropriate time.</p>

<b>July 31: St. Ignatius of Loyola</b>	Presented in Grades 5 and 6
St. Ignatius of Loyola founded the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and is the patron saint of education. He was born in Spain in 1491 and desired nothing more than to become a valiant knight. He joined the army and was known for fighting duels. Injured during a battle in 1521, he spent his recovery time reading religious works popular at that time. He traveled to the Holy Land to join the Franciscans, but they turned him away. St. Ignatius returned to Spain to study. By 1534, he had six like-minded companions, including St. Francis Xavier and St. Francis Borgia. They created the Society of Jesus as a religious order of men devoted to serving the Pope as missionaries. With St. Ignatius as their Superior General, the Jesuit order grew rapidly in response to the Reformation. St. Ignatius was also known as a great spiritual director and his book <i>Spiritual Exercises</i> is still used today to guide people through month-long meditative retreats. He died in 1556.	For information on St. Ignatius, refer to <a href="http://aliveinchrist.osv.com">aliveinchrist.osv.com</a> .  Using this information, review the feast on or near July 31 or at another appropriate time.
<b>VI. SOCIAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>Catholic Social Teaching 334-347</b>
Because of <i>Alive in Christ's</i> unique approach to its scope and sequence, many of the following standards were presented in an earlier grade level and expanded in the following pages	
<i>"The Church's social teaching is a rich treasure of wisdom about building a just society and living lives of holiness amidst the challenges of modern society.... In this time of widespread violence and diminished respect for human life and dignity in our country and around the world, the Gospel of life and the biblical call to justice need to be proclaimed and shared with new clarity, urgency, and energy."</i>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-335
<b>Major Themes:</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 334-347
<b>Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 342-343
<b>Solidarity of the Human Family</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 344-345
<b>Care for God's Creation</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 346-347
A. AWARENESS OF CARING FOR THOSE WHO SUFFER	Catholic Social Teaching 335, 341 (Personal & Group Action)
1. Discuss the NEWS and newspaper articles about issues that call for Catholics to get involved.	Use websites of groups noted on the pages above.
2. Discuss ways to live more simply.	Add to Catholic Social Teaching 340.
3. Determine ways to make the lives of those who suffer a little better.	Catholic Social Teaching 335 (Group Action), 337 (>), 339 (>, Group Action), 341 (2 <sup>nd</sup> >, Personal and Group Action), 343 (Group Action)
4. Research saints whose lives show that service was important in their lives.	People of Faith suggestions: 84, 112, 124, 152, 204, 272, 284, 300, 312, 324
5. Discuss how one's buying habits can inflict suffering on others.	Catholic Social Teaching 343 (Fairness and Dignity)

<b>B. AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF WORK</b>	Catholic Social Teaching 342-343
1. List jobs that demonstrate that value is placed on people over things.	Add to Catholic Social Teaching 342-343
2. Discuss how Christian values can influence priorities in the workplace.	Add to Catholic Social Teaching 342-343
3. Plan activities that highlight environmental issues.	Catholic Social Teaching 347 (Group Action)
4. Discuss ways to become better stewards or show better stewardship of this earth.	Catholic Social Teaching 347 (2 <sup>nd</sup> > and Group Action)
<b>HOLYDAYS OF OBLIGATION</b>	We Worship 372
In the United States, there are six holydays:	
1. Mary, Mother of God, January 1	We Worship 372
2. Ascension Thursday	We Worship 372
3. Assumption, August 15	We Worship 372
4. All Saints, November 1	We Worship 372
5. Immaculate Conception, December 8	We Worship 372
6. Christmas, December 25	We Worship 372

### Notes

#### FIRST TRIMESTER

##### V. D. 4. Advent symbols

- a. Jesse Tree recalls how people since Adam and Eve have awaited the birth of Jesus. The Jesse Tree (drawn or constructed with a natural small branch or large twig) is decorated with symbols of some of Jesus' ancestors. The earliest example from history comes from the eleventh century. The tree is named after King David's father, Jesse. Isaiah 11:1 reads: "But a shoot shall sprout from the stump of Jesse, / and from his roots a bud shall blossom." An image of Jesse sleeping at the bottom of the tree is frequently part of the picture or structure. The number of other images varies, but usually there are at least twelve. [The following are taken from a "Jesse Tree Coloring Pages" handout from OSV website.]

Adam and Eve	an apple	Genesis 3:1–7
Noah	an ark and/or rainbow	Genesis 9:12–17
Abraham	a tent and/or camel	Genesis 12:1–7
Sarah	a cradle	Genesis 21:1–7
Jacob	a ladder	Genesis 28:10–22
Rebecca	a well	Genesis 24:10–20
Joseph	a many-colored coat	Genesis 37:1–36
Moses	tablets of the Commandments	Exodus 34:28
Miriam	a tambourine	Exodus 15:20–21
Joshua	a trumpet	Joshua 6:1–15
David	a harp	1 Samuel 16:17–23
Solomon	a crown	1 Kings 3:4–15
Isaiah	a lion and a lamb	Isaiah 11:1–9
Ruth	an anchor (faithfulness)	Book of Ruth
Deborah	a tent peg and a mallet	Judges 4
Daniel	a lion	Daniel 6:17–24

Mary  
Elizabeth  
Joseph  
Jesus

a lily  
a small house  
a hammer or saw  
Greek letters Chi-Rho

Luke 1:26–38  
Luke 1:39–56  
Matthew 1:18–25  
Luke 2:1–20