

# Second Grade



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## Introduction

Thank you for answering the call of God to be a teacher of the Faith, which involves leading children closer to Christ! Catechesis is the art of teaching the Faith in order to facilitate a personal encounter with Jesus Christ. The teaching should lead to understanding who Christ is in light of God's word (what He has revealed to us in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition) in order to be changed through His grace to become more and more like Him. Transformed by the working of grace, "the Christian thus sets himself to follow Christ and learns more and more within the Church to think like Him, to judge like Him, to act in conformity with His commandments, and to hope as He invites us to" (*On Catechesis in Our Time*, Pope John Paul II, #20. Hereafter CT). "The definitive aim of catechesis is to put people not only in touch but in communion, in intimacy, with Jesus Christ: "only He can lead us to the love of the Father in the Spirit and make us share in the life of the Holy Trinity" (CT, #5).

1. How are catechists to teach in a way that leads children and young people into communion with Jesus Christ? Sacred Scripture is the driving force of all catechesis. The students need to know that the teachings are based upon God's Word. In addition, when the Word of God is spoken, grace is given. We need grace in order to receive Jesus' teaching. The *General Directory for Catechesis* (GDC), (a universal Church document promulgated by Pope John Paul II in 1997) tells us that a primary place to encounter Jesus is through the Sacred Scriptures. The Bible transmits "the very word of God..." [For this reason the Church desires that] "catechesis should be an authentic introduction to *lectio divina* (*Divine Readings*)," which is a way of meditating upon Scripture and applying it to one's life (GDC #127). "*Thy Word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path.*" (Psalm 119:105).
2. An overview of Salvation History is to be presented at the beginning of each grade. Each and every teaching of the Faith that follows should be presented in light of this Story of God's Plan for us (GDC #128). This gives students the context for all the content of our catechesis. (See Overview Section pages 19-20 and page 7, number 1 under CREED.
3. The doctrinal content of our catechesis is found in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, which is the "sure norm for teaching the Faith." (GDC #121) All Catholic School administrators, teachers, DRE's, CRE's, catechists and Youth Ministers should regularly utilize the Catechism when teaching the Faith (GDC, #121).
4. Holiness of life is essential in order for the catechist's teaching to bring others into intimacy with Jesus Christ. Teachers must first and foremost be witnesses. "Modern man listens more willingly to witnesses than to teachers, and if he does listen to teachers, it is because they are witnesses" (*Evangelization in the Modern World*, Pope Paul VI, #41).

In the Curriculum that follows, please note that a truth of the Faith that is being introduced will be **bolded**.

When introducing a new aspect of a teaching, present a brief overview of the truth of the Faith in the context of the Big Picture which is developed in the Overview pages 2-6, helping the students to simply understand the teaching and to see how it is connected to their life.

All other teachings of the Faith, which are not bolded, were introduced in a previous grade and are to be reinforced, leading to greater understanding and integration into the students' lives.

## ***Profile of a Second Grade Child***

### **Characteristics**

Second-graders are beginning to develop socially. They enjoy increasing involvement in group activities such as team projects, singing and joint recitation; they need to learn to respect others as created and loved by God, and to treat others as they would want to be treated (with love & respect); they need help to understand and handle constructively their feelings and emotions, reassurance and encouragement, praise and reward, direction, discipline, and love from the catechist, from parents, and from other adults whom they admire. This learning fosters their growth in complete Catholic Formation. (Temperance, Fortitude, Faith, Love)

Second grade children:

Are more cognizant of right and wrong and of their ability to choose between the two.

Are easily influenced by a set of action patterns based on those they observe in adults they admire. Therefore it is important for the teacher of the Faith to be aware that certain lessons, experiences, and influences (both true and false) will affect the 2<sup>nd</sup> grade child profoundly at this age.

Have a short attention span (about 10 to 20 minutes) and tire easily if lesson segments are too long or if too many ideas are presented at once.

Enjoy memorizing simple prayers, verses from the Psalms and Scripture, as well as other prayer forms such as the response in a litany.

Learn best through concrete experiences because their ability to think in the abstract is very limited. They grasp concepts like “unity” and “belonging” from doing things such as sharing, listening, eating together, giving, thanking and celebrating.

Show interest in the beauty and wonder of God’s creation. This interest can easily be cultivated to prayers of praise, awe, and thanksgiving.

Need *both* direction and affirmation in choosing virtue over sin in their daily life. It is helpful to lead the second-grader to realize the effects of their personal choices, and especially how these choices affect their relationship with God and with others. (Justice, Prudence)

Should be taught the value of prayer as a means of deepening their relationship with Jesus. In particular, they also need to know that experiencing the Sacraments of Reconciliation and Holy Eucharist deepens this relationship: by strengthening their Faith, teaching them how to have Hope and trust in God, and helping them to have greater Love for God, themselves and their neighbor.

Seven-year-olds learn by doing and by listening. Seven year olds need to be taught how to listen, engage in activities such as role-playing, dramatization, story telling, singing, and celebrating in religious ceremonies.

**Faith Development Needs**

Children are to be helped to grow in the Theological Virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity. Leading the children to a deeper friendship with Jesus will take place through learning Bible Stories, learning the teachings of the Church and taking time for daily prayer.

Learning to live as Jesus wants us to will require training. The way that we make good and holy choices is through the exercise of virtue. A virtue is a good habit. We develop the Cardinal Virtues (moral virtues) of prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance through education, deliberate acts and perseverance in struggle. These efforts are purified and elevated by God’s grace (CCC 1810).

- Prudence: Discovering our true good and choosing the right means of achieving it (Simplified definition) making a right judgment
- Justice: Giving the proper due to God and neighbor  
Being fair
- Fortitude/Courage: Firmness in the pursuit of good  
The courage to do what is right
- Temperance: Moderating the attraction of the pleasures of the senses that provides balance in the use of created goods, acting with self discipline or self control (CCC 1803-1809)

Example: The virtue of justice is exercised when children are fair in playing sports.  
The virtue of temperance is exercised when children take two slices of pizzas instead of five.

The catechist can help the children to choose to be good out of love for God by loving and respecting others. This will require that children be helped to develop the virtues so as to become habits in order to guide their conduct (CCC 1805-1809). According to *the Truth and Meaning of Human Sexuality, Guidelines for Education within the Family* (hereafter TM), from the age of innocence until the time of puberty, children are to be trained in friendship skills and virtuous living. Developing the virtue of temperance involves formation in self-discipline and self-control. The virtue of temperance is the foundation of the virtue of chastity, which allows us to overcome the temptation to look upon or use another person as an object for pleasure and sexual satisfaction rather than a person to be loved. The virtue of chastity also needs to be developed.

The document notes that for children in the years of innocence, “this period of tranquility and serenity must never be disturbed by unnecessary information about sex” (TM #78). Chastity is training in the “gift of the person” (CCC 2346). “Chastity is not to be understood as a repressive attitude. On the contrary, chastity should be understood rather as the purity and temporary stewardship of a precious and rich gift of love, in view of the self-giving realized in each person’s specific vocation...Chastity means the successful integration of sexuality within the person and thus the inner unity of man in his bodily and spiritual being”(TM #4). The integration of sexuality means self-mastery, in controlling desires and submitting them to love and respect as ordered to the gift of self. “The virtue of chastity blossoms in friendship” (CCC 2347).

“As in the first years of life also during childhood, parents [and teachers] should encourage a spirit of collaboration, obedience, generosity and self-denial in their children, as well as a capacity for self-reflection. In fact, a characteristic of this period of development is an attraction toward intellectual activities. Using the intellect makes it possible to acquire the strength and ability to control the surrounding situation and, before long, to control bodily instincts, so as to transform them into intellectual and rational activities” (TM #86).

“An undisciplined or spoiled child is inclined toward certain immaturity and moral weakness in future years because chastity is difficult to maintain if a person develops selfish or disordered habits and cannot behave with proper concern and respect for others. Parents [and teachers] should present objective standards of what is right and wrong, thereby creating a sure moral framework for life” (TM #86).

It is the understanding of the Catholic Church that parents are the primary educators of their children. In the Catholic Schools and Religious Education Programs, formation in chastity will be taught in the context of the moral life with a focus on the dignity of the human person. Human sexuality, which is to include formation in chastity, is the responsibility of the parents.

It is the duty of the parish to help and support parents “in fulfilling their fundamental right and duty to educate their children for love.” (TM #41-47) The Diocese of La Crosse, through the Office of Natural Family Planning, offers training and support for parents and parents/young people in matters of human sexuality and formation for chastity. For information call (608) 791-2658. The Diocese also offers resources such as *Taking A Stand, Helping our Kids Win the Battle for Sexual Purity* for both parents, Catholic school teachers and catechists in the religious education programs. Please call the Office of Catechesis and Evangelization for recommendations on resources or training for religious educators (608) 791-2658.

### **Implications**

Children at this age also begin to be aware of:

- The difference between what he or she wants (desire and the will ) and
- What obedience to their parents requires. (An understanding of situations that define cause and effect is most helpful here).

In helping children form their consciences through charitable, yet firm discipline, the catechist should be careful to react consistently to an action, incident, or situation.

Thus second-grade children will realize that there are differences between what is dangerous, what is improper, what is annoying, what is accidental, and what is sinful.

In addition, as the catechist helps to prepare the children to receive the forgiveness of God in the Sacrament of Reconciliation, concentration should be placed on both:

- The seriousness of sin, and
- The magnitude of God’s love and mercy.

Second graders are still limited in their sense of history and time.

They may confuse past and present experiences, including occasions of sin. The catechist needs to bear this in mind and repeatedly clarify past and present, right and wrong. Pointing out relationships between current events and those of the past especially help second grade children.

This becomes particularly important when introducing the examination of conscience. Children live in the present, generally. Therefore, when they remember past sinful actions, it is frequently true that they mix what happened years or months ago with what happened last week. As a result, they need assistance in coming to a full understanding of what an examination of conscience is, and how the past and present relate.

Perhaps most importantly, the catechist is instrumental in cultivating the Cardinal and Theological virtues in the child through example of life and simple teaching. This will help to foster an atmosphere of respect and love for each person in the classroom and beyond.

Therefore, the catechist’s personal relationship with God in prayer, his/her frequent reception of the Sacraments, and his/her growth in a love for Jesus (a life of holiness) will be a criterion on which the children come to internalize and live the fullness of the Catholic Faith.

## **Curriculum Guidelines**

Theme: God the Father calls us to a life of holiness. We live holy lives by imitating Jesus Christ. The Holy Spirit given to us at Baptism enables and strengthens us to live holy lives.

The primary goal for the second grade year is dedicated to preparation for and formation in regular reception of the Sacrament of Reconciliation and receiving Jesus Himself in the Holy Eucharist. The Sacrament of Reconciliation is to precede First Eucharist so that the child may be fully prepared to receive Holy Communion.<sup>1</sup> After receiving the Sacrament of Confession/Reconciliation for the first time, children should receive the Sacrament regularly.

This preparation for and formation in the Sacraments of Reconciliation and Holy Eucharist are to always include the parents who have the primary responsibility for the education of their children. Families should participate in Mass each Sunday and all Holy Days of Obligation.

### **I. Creed - Profession of Faith**

Section one pertains to what God, Our Heavenly Father has revealed about Himself and His Plan for our salvation (saving us from sin) and sanctification (making us holy) through Jesus Christ His Son by the power of the Holy Spirit. God has acted first. Faith is our response to what God has revealed.

In Second Grade, students are to **review** for greater **understanding** the following truths of Faith except where a teaching is to be **introduced**. In this case, the line will be **bolded**. Scriptures that are bolded are also new for this grade.

1. An overview of Salvation History is to be presented in simple sentences such as the following: (See Overview / Scope p. 19-20 for the complete lesson plan on God's plan of Salvation History).
  - God loves us and created us to be united with Him.
  - Adam and Eve sinned by disobedience and separated themselves from God.
  - God the Father sent His Son, Jesus, to be our Savior.
  - Through His Death on the Cross and Resurrection from the dead, our sins were forgiven and we could now be reunited with God.
  - Jesus began the Church and gave us Sacraments to help us to be good.
  - We are united with God when we are baptized. Through receiving the Sacrament of Baptism, we become a child of God and Jesus comes to dwell in our heart.
  - Our closest union with Jesus is when we receive Him in Holy Communion. We are forgiven and healed of the effects of our personal sin through the Sacrament of Reconciliation.

**Note:** Sacred Art, the words that go under the Sacred Art if displayed as a timeline on the wall, the outline and a worksheet can be downloaded from the Diocesan website: Go to [www.dioceseoflacrosse.com/office](http://www.dioceseoflacrosse.com/office) and [ministires/catechesis/SalvationHistoryInArtwork](http://ministires/catechesis/SalvationHistoryInArtwork)

2. There is only one God. The three Persons in one God is the Blessed Trinity. God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit made everything out of nothing. God is all-powerful: He can do everything; He knows everything; He is all good; and He looks after us wherever we are. (CCC 234, 232, 237)

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<sup>1</sup> "In accord with the Universal Church discipline and the mandate of the Fourth Diocesan Synod, First Confession is to be celebrated before First Holy Communion in every parish and institution of the Diocese" (Synod V Legislative Act #122).

3. God reveals to us in Sacred Scripture that there is only one God and He is a Trinity of Persons. The Bible is the written Word of God and has an important place in Church, but needs to be read in the classroom and at home. (CCC 101-104)
- Matthew 28:16-20 Jesus said, “Go, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit...” (Make connection with the Sign of the Cross)
- Deuteronomy 6:4-5 “Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord...”
- Exodus 2:23-3:14 The Burning Bush: God reveals that He is a personal God.
- Matthew 28:16-20 Jesus said, “Go, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit...” (See Prayer Section, Sign of the Cross)
4. God is our Father Who loves us and cares for us. **God made everything from His love and takes care of all that He has made.** He made the angels, the whole world, and everything in it. God made Adam and Eve and all persons above all other creation because He made us to think and to love. This is what it means to be created in His image. **God loved Adam and Eve but they said “no” to God’s love by disobeying Him.** (CCC 426, 356, 301, 759, 375, 2014, 1700-1703)
- Genesis 1:1-31 Creation by God: God created us in His image. This means that He created us with an intellect, a will with freedom to choose good or evil and He created us to be in communion with other persons and most especially Himself.
5. God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit made everything out of nothing. **God is all-powerful: He can do everything; He knows everything; He is all good; and He looks after us wherever we are.** (CCC 296-298, 338, 234, 232, 237)
- Genesis 1:3-25 God created the heavens and the earth, animals and plants. . . God created these things to provide for us and He expects us to take care of them. (See Moral Life, number 21 and 22) .
- Psalm 33 “By the Lord’s word the heavens were made.”
- Psalm 8 “When I see your heavens, the work of your fingers, the moon and stars that you set in place.”
6. **The Holy Spirit is a Divine Person. He is pure Spirit. The Holy Spirit came down from Heaven in the form of a dove and rested upon Jesus when John baptized Him. Because He is pure Spirit, we cannot see the Holy Spirit and therefore the dove is a sign that He is present. We receive the Holy Spirit in Baptism. In the Sacrament of Confirmation, the Holy Spirit gives us the strength to follow Jesus when it is especially difficult to follow Him.** (CCC 685,1279, 1302-1303)
7. God created angels as spiritual beings. Angels are God’s messengers. We all have our own personal guardian angel. Our guardian angel keeps constant, watchful care over us and guides us and protects us on our journey to God in Heaven (CCC 328-329, 331-333, 336)
- Matthew 18:10 Our “angels look upon the face of God.”
- Psalm 91:10-13 “For God commands the angels to guard you in all your ways.”
8. **All of the angels were put to a test to see if they would be faithful to God. Lucifer and some of the angels completely rejected God and they became Satan and his demons.** (CCC 391-395)
- Revelation 12:7-9 Satan, the devil, and the other demons rejected God and were cast from Heaven by St. Michael and the good angels.
- John 8:44 Satan is a liar and “the father of lies.”
9. **God created Adam and Eve in His image and likeness. He created Adam and Eve and the whole human race to know, love and serve Him so that we can be united with Him both here and forever**

**in Heaven. Adam and Eve were united with God through sanctifying grace within their souls – a participation in God’s Divine Life. By the power of knowing and loving God, we have a special worth over other earthly creatures. This worth is called “dignity.”**  
(CCC, 362-366, 356-357, 374-376, 1934)

Genesis 1:27 “God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him, male and female He created them.”

- 10. Adam and Eve were put to a test to see if they would be faithful to God. Satan tempted Adam and Eve and they disobeyed God. The first sin of Adam and Eve, called the Original Sin, separated them from God. They and all their descendants lost the union with God for which they had been created. They no longer had sanctifying grace within their souls.** (CCC 396-400, 402-406, 418)

Genesis 2:17 “The Lord God gave man this order, ‘You are free to eat from any of the trees of the garden except the tree of knowledge of good and bad. . the moment you eat from it you are surely doomed to die.’”

Genesis 3:1-7 The Fall from grace through the Original Sin of Adam and Eve.

- 11. God alone could fix the problem of sin and reunite mankind with Himself. Thankfully, God promised a Savior. Only the Savior could bring us back to the purpose for which we were created – being united with God (communion with God).** (CCC 410-412, 420-421)

Genesis 3:15 God promised a Redeemer who will be born to the Woman who has nothing in common with the Devil. Mary will be conceived without the stain of original sin – “full of grace.”

Romans 3:23 “...all have sinned and are deprived of the glory of God. They are justified freely by is grace through the redemption in Christ Jesus.”

- 12. Jesus is God. Jesus was born as a baby on the first Christmas as our Savior. Jesus grew to be a man so He could share in our human life. He suffered and died on the cross to offer Himself as a perfect sacrifice to His Father to show His love and to make up for our sins.**  
(CCC 464, 461, 463, 443-445, 601)

Mark 1:1 “The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God.”

Luke 2:11 “For today in the city of David, a Savior has been born for you who is Messiah and Lord.”

- 13. Mary’s “yes” to God to be the Mother of Jesus made our salvation possible. Since Mary is the Mother of Jesus and Jesus is God, we rightly call Mary the Mother of God.** (CCC 494-495, 497, 509, 485, 723)

- 14. The Gospels are the most important part of the Bible because they tell us about Jesus’ life, teaching, and how His death and resurrection saved us from sin and united us to Himself.** (CCC 125, 426)

Luke 1: 26-38 The Annunciation: The Angel Gabriel announces to Mary that she will be the Mother of Jesus. Mary said, “Behold, I am the handmaid of the Lord. May it be done to me according to your word.”

Luke 1:39-45 The Visitation: Mary visits her cousin Elizabeth to serve her in her time of need. Elizabeth was going to have a baby at a very old age.

Luke 2:1-20 The Birth of Jesus: The angel said, “For today in the city of David a Savior has been born for you who is Messiah and Lord.”

Matthew 1:18-2:12 The Visit of the Magi: “They prostrated themselves and did Him homage.

Luke 2:22-38 Presentation of Jesus in the Temple: Jesus is consecrated to the Father and to His will.

Luke 2:41-52 Finding Jesus in the Temple doing the will of His Father: Jesus said, “Did you not know I had to be in My Father’s house?”

Passages that show Jesus’ love for people



<b>Matthew 19:13-15</b>	<b>“Let the children come to Me.”</b>
Luke 8:22-25	Jesus calmed the storm at sea.
Luke 8:40-56	Jesus raised Jairus’ daughter from the dead.
John 6:1-15	Jesus fed five thousand through the miracle of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes.
<b>John 10:14-18</b>	<b>Jesus said, “I am the Good Shepherd...I lay down my life for My sheep.</b>
<b>Luke 10:29-37</b>	<b>The Parable of the Good Samaritan</b>
<b>Luke 11:1</b>	<b>Jesus taught the Apostles to pray the Our Father.</b>
Luke 5: 17-26	Jesus heals a crippled man
Luke 7:11-1	Jesus raises a widow’s son

**15. Jesus founded the Catholic Church, the Kingdom of Heaven on earth. Jesus sent the Holy Spirit to the Apostles to help them and give them grace. The Church, like Jesus, teaches us about God. Like Jesus, the Church feeds the poor, cares for the sick, and helps us to know how to act. (CCC 541-542, 731, 857)**

Luke 6:12-16	Jesus chooses the twelve Apostles
Matthew 17: 1-8	Jesus shows His glory
Matthew 26:26-30	Jesus gives us the Eucharist
Mark 15:33-41	Jesus dies on the cross so that our sins can be forgiven. The Catholic Church is born when Christ’s Sacred Heart is pierced by sword. The blood and water that flows from His side represent Baptism and the Holy Eucharist.
Mark 16:1-8	Jesus rises from the dead: Jesus overcame death by rising from the dead so that we can live with Him forever in Heaven.
Acts 2:1-8	Pentecost, the coming of the Holy Spirit and the public manifestation of the Church

**16. Jesus is with us through the Church. The Church loves and cares for us the way Jesus does; the Church teaches us what Jesus taught and helps us to know how to act. Through the Church we receive the Sacraments, in which Jesus shares His love and strength with us. (CCC 1086-1087, 1210, 1212)**

Acts 9: 1-19	Saul’s conversion on coming to know Jesus
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## II. Sacraments – Celebration of the Christian Mystery

Section two focuses on the Sacraments. Sacraments communicate God's grace, which unites us with Him and strengthens us to remain in communion with Him. Through the Sacraments God communicates sanctifying grace, a share in His Divine Life, out of love for us. We are to approach the Sacraments with expectant faith and proper dispositions so as to receive the grace that Christ intends to give. Sanctifying grace transforms our hearts and will lead to a way of life that is lived in imitation of Christ.

In Second Grade, students are to *review* for greater *understanding* the following Truths of Faith except where a teaching is to be *introduced*. The line will be **bolded**. Scriptures that are bolded are new for this grade.

- 1. A Sacrament is a physical sign given to us by Jesus through which Jesus shares Himself and His love with us (sanctifying grace).** (CCC 1131, 1210, 1114-1115)
2. Grace helps us to treat people the way God wants us to (to live by His Commandments) and to say yes to God's love. (CCC 1889)
3. Due to the effects of original sin, we need sanctifying grace (a participation in God's Divine Life) to know, love and serve God. Sanctifying grace is received in the Sacraments. (CCC 1116-117, 1129, 1263-1264)
4. The seven Sacraments are: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Reconciliation (also called Confession and Penance), Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. (CCC 1210, 1423-1424)
- 5. The sacraments are ordinarily celebrated in a church where the family of God comes together as a community to worship Him. The church is a house of God and is sacred especially because Jesus is offered on the altar in the sacrifice of the Mass and is present in the tabernacle.** (CCC 1181, 832, 1379)
6. Sunday is the Lord's Day. It is the day that Jesus rose from the dead and for this reason, we are to attend Mass and devote time to family, leisure, rest and works of charity. It is very important that we go to Mass every Sunday. At Mass, we pray to Jesus and He blesses us. (CCC 2184, 2172, 2176)
7. The following liturgical gestures are outward signs that reflect our inward love and respect for God: genuflection, kneeling, Sign of the Cross, folding hands for prayer, blessing ourselves with Holy Water. For example, we genuflect upon entering a Catholic Church as a sign of adoration because Jesus is truly present in the tabernacle. (CCC 1153-1155, 1208)
8. Students need to know the names and meanings of the following sacred vessels and sacramentals: tabernacle, holy water, chalice, paten, candle, altar, and crucifix. (CCC 1145-1148, 1182, 1383, 1668)
9. Christmas celebrates Jesus' birth. Advent is a time of preparation for Christmas. Easter celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Lent is a time of preparation for the Resurrection. (CCC 1168-1171)
10. Students need to know the name(s) of the parish priest(s), the bishop and the Pope.

**Sacrament of Baptism**

In the Second Grade, the following Truths of Faith need to be *reinforced*.

1. The Sacrament of Baptism is the gateway to all the other sacraments. Jesus said that we need to be baptized to go to Heaven (John 3:1-21). (CCC 1213-1215, necessity: CCC 1257-1261;  
For catechist's reference:  
Baptism of desire: CCC 1258-1260, unbaptized babies who die: CCC 1261

**Scriptures related to Baptism** (CCC 1217-1222)

Genesis 6:9-9:17	Noah's Ark (prefigures Baptism): God cleansed the earth of people who did not love God with the floodwaters and saved Noah and his family by having them build the Ark.
Exodus 14:5-31	Moses and the parting of the Red Sea: God made the Israelites His people by bringing them to safety through the waters of the Red Sea.
John 3:1-21	Jesus said that we enter the Kingdom of God by being baptized.
Luke 3:21-22	The Baptism of Jesus: "You are My beloved Son, with You I am well pleased.
Matthew 28:16-20	Jesus gave this mission to His Apostles: "Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you."

2. In the Sacrament of Baptism, the Blessed Trinity comes to dwell within the person's soul, making him/her a child of God and member of His Family, the Church. (CCC 1265, 1267-1270)
3. Through Baptism we receive:
  - a. Cleansing from original sin and forgiveness of all personal sin committed before Baptism.
  - b. Sanctifying grace (a share in the life of the Blessed Trinity), which makes us children of God, members of the Body of Christ, and temples of the Holy Spirit and co-heirs of the Kingdom.
  - c. An indelible mark on our souls (can never be repeated or removed).
  - d. The Gifts necessary to live as children of God.  
(CCC 1266) (three Theological Virtues - CCC 1813, seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit - CCC 1831) (effects: CCC 1262-1274, 1279-80)
4. The symbols of Baptism are: baptism with water, anointing with oil of catechumens and chrism, the clothing of the white garment and the reception of the candle lit from the Easter candle.  
(CCC 1234-1245)
5. The Church gives us the rite of Baptism and its symbols: The students are to be taught the Rite of Baptism and the symbols used as found in the Sacramentary. (symbols: CCC 1234-1245)
6. If we were baptized as infants, our parents and godparents made the Baptismal Promises for us to God. The Baptismal Promises are to be lived in our everyday life. (CCC 1185, 1254, 2340)

## Sacrament of Reconciliation / Penance

At Second Grade, the following Truths of Faith are to be *introduced*. The line will be **bolded**. Scriptures that are **bolded** are new for this grade.

**An ideal time for a child to receive First Confession is during the penitential seasons of Advent or Lent.**

- 1. The Sacrament in which we confess our sins and ask to receive Jesus' mercy and forgiveness is called the Sacrament of Confession or Forgiveness or Penance or Reconciliation or Conversion. In the Sacrament of Reconciliation, we confess to the priest who acts in the person of Christ, because Jesus gave to priests the authority to absolve us from sin in His name.**

(See John 20:21-23; CCC 1423-1424, 1486-90, 1495-1496)

**John 20:19-23 Jesus instituted the Sacrament of Reconciliation.**

- 2. Sin is primarily turning away from God (an offense against God) that damages our relationship with Him, and at the same time, damages the Church and our relationship with others. We are healed and strengthened in the Sacrament of Reconciliation.**  
(CCC 1440, 1849-1852, 1443-1445)
- 3. Only God is able to forgive sins. However, Jesus entrusted His own exercise of the power of forgiving sins to His Apostles on Easter Sunday night. The Apostles handed on this power to their successors, the bishops and to the priests who share in the ministry of the bishop.**  
(CCC 1441-1445, John 20:19-23, 1456, 1461, 1466)
- 4. In the Sacrament of Reconciliation, we can tell Jesus, in the person of the priest, that we are sorry for our sins and receive His forgiveness.**
- 5. There is mortal (deadly) and venial sin. Mortal sin is saying no to our friendship (a serious disobedience to God's laws of love) that destroys our friendship with Jesus (loss of sanctifying grace). It results in the loss of charity. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: serious matter, full knowledge of the evil act, and full consent of the will. Mortal sin completely separates us from God. Venial sin is breaking a commandment in a less serious matter that hurts our friendship with Jesus.** (CCC 1855, 1857, 1855-1864).
- 6. The guaranteed way to be reconciled with God after committing a mortal sin is the Sacrament of Reconciliation. When we are sorry and seek forgiveness through the Sacrament of Reconciliation, God forgives us. Contrition is sorrow for sin and a firm commitment not to sin again.** (CCC 1496-1497, 1451, 1456)
- 7. A priest can never reveal what is heard in confession. There is no exception. This is called the sacramental seal of Confession.** (CCC 1467)
- 8. Five steps to make a good confession:** (CCC 1491-94)
  - a. Pray to the Holy Spirit to help me know my sins in making an examination of conscience.** (CCC 1448, 1454)
  - b. Pray for the grace to be sorry for my sins** (CCC 1448, 1451)
  - c. Contrition involves sorrow for sin and firm purpose to change.**
  - d. Go to confession**
    - Make the Sign of the Cross.**
    - Tell my sins to the priest. (Each mortal sin must be confessed - trying to remember the number of times the sin was committed).** (CCC 1448)

- Listen to the guidance of the priest to help me break sinful habits.
  - Pray the Act of Contrition (with true sorrow and a firm purpose to change).
  - Prayerfully listen to the words of absolution:  
God, the Father of mercies, through the death and the resurrection of His Son has reconciled the world to Himself and sent the Holy Spirit among us for the forgiveness of sins; through the ministry of the Church may God give you pardon and peace, and I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen. (CCC 1449)
- e. After leaving the confessional, pray or do the penance the priest gives you and thank God for forgiving your sins. The penance given by the priest is an act (such as a prayer or an act of charity) whereby the sinner makes amends for sin, especially in reparation (to show sorrow for) to God for offenses against Him. (CCC 1459-1460)
9. We need to understand that the Sacrament of Confession / Reconciliation is important for preparing to receive the other sacraments, especially the Eucharist. We must be in the state of grace to receive the Holy Eucharist. (CCC 1415, 1421, 1468-1470, 1865-1869)
10. Mother Church encourages us to frequent the Sacrament of Confession, especially parents taking their children. This helps us to be purified, strengthened, and enlightened to live the Christian life.

**Sacrament of Holy Eucharist**

At Second Grade, the following Truths of Faith are to be introduced.

1. At the Last Supper Jesus changed bread and wine into His Body and Blood (transubstantiation); He ordained the Apostles as His first priests and told them to celebrate this memorial until His Return. (CCC 1323, 1337-1341)  
  
Matthew 26:26-30 Jesus instituted the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper. "This is My Body...This is My Blood."
2. Jesus gives us His Body and Blood in Holy Communion, which helps us to give God the Father obedience and service.
3. The bread and wine becomes the Body and Blood of Jesus when the priest prays Jesus' words, "Take this, all of you, and eat it: This is My Body which will be given up for you. Take this all of you, and drink from it: This is cup of My Blood, the Blood of the new and everlasting Covenant. It will be shed for you and for all so that sins may be forgiven. Do this in remembrance of me."  
(Matthew 26: 26-29; Mark 14: 22-25; Luke 22: 14-20; CCC 1353, 1371)
4. Holy Communion is Jesus' Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity. The Holy Eucharist continues to look and taste like ordinary bread and wine after the consecration even though the substance has changed. This is called transubstantiation, (which means change of substance). This is what we mean when we say Jesus is truly present in the Holy Eucharist. (CCC 1413)
5. The priest is a man who has been called by God through the Sacrament of Holy Orders to represent Jesus. The priest celebrates the seven Sacraments and leads us in prayer. (CCC 1536, 1591,-1592, 1598, 1581, 1552)
6. Only a priest, through the power of the Holy Spirit, can consecrate bread and wine so that it becomes the Body and the Blood of Jesus. (CCC 1120, 1411)

7. **Jesus addresses an invitation to us, urging us to receive Him in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. To respond to this invitation we must prepare ourselves for so great and so holy a moment. Before Mass when we kneel down in the pew, it is good to**
  - close our eyes and remember that Jesus is truly present in the tabernacle.
  - ask the Holy Spirit to help us to pray, letting go of all distractions and plans.
  - pray, slowly, an Our Father or another prayer to prepare for Mass.  
(CCC 1385, 2670)
8. **The way in which we receive Our Lord shows the deep respect and depth of our belief that this is Jesus, truly present in the Eucharist. (CCC 1061-1065)**

**This should include:**

  - Being recollected and focusing on Our Lord
  - In approaching Jesus, we reverence Him with a profound bow
  - Receiving Him reverently either on our hand, which should form a throne or on the tongue
  - Saying the word Amen (I believe) in response to the priest saying “The Body of Christ”
9. **Once we receive Jesus in Holy Communion, we kneel down in prayer and thanksgiving. We may close our eyes to give Him our full attention. We silently pray to Him and He listens. Jesus is pleased when we share our life with Him. We also need to listen to Jesus. (CCC 2637)**

**Through the Eucharist:**

  - Christ unites the Church as one Body
  - commits us to the poor and needy
10. **We realize that Jesus is present in the Church, even after Mass, because the consecrated hosts are reserved in the tabernacle. We may be with Jesus and adore Him in Church at any time. The sanctuary candle that is lit means Jesus is present in the tabernacle. (CCC 1377-1381)**

### **Recommended Booklets**

*My Booklet About God’s Love and Forgiveness* (Leaflet Missal Company)

*My Booklet About the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist* (Leaflet Missal Company)

*The Ten Commandments*, Rev. Lawrence G. Lovasik, S.V.D. (Catholic Book Publishing Co)

*Going to Confession*, Rev. Lawrence G. Lovasik, S.V.D. (Catholic Book Publishing Co)

*Receiving Holy Communion*, Rev. Lawrence G. Lovasik, S.V.D. (Catholic Book Publishing Co)

**III. Life In Christ**

Section three is about how we need to respond to God by the way we live. As His children, we need to live as God has asked. The Ten Commandments are God’s laws of love for all His people. Knowing God’s laws helps us to do what is right and good and helps us to stay close to Jesus.

At Second Grade, the students should be led to *understand*, in a deeper way, the following Truths of Faith except where a new teaching is *introduced*.

1. God is love. God reveals His love through creation. God created us in His image and likeness and loves each person completely. We are children of God, Who is our loving Father. (CCC 219-221, 2083, 2086, 1701-1703)
2. Since we are created in the image and likeness of God and He loves us, He wills that we love ourselves. We show love for our soul by striving for holiness, through loving God and our neighbor. We show love for our body by proper hygiene, by protecting it from harm and through modesty. Modesty is decency in thoughts, words, deeds, and dress by not drawing attention to one particular part of the body. (CCC 356-357, 2521-2524, 1264, 2514)
3. Since all people are created in the image and likeness of God and He loves each person, He wills that we love all people. To love means to will the good of another. Willing the good of another means to be selfless instead of selfish. Jesus wants us to treat others with kindness. (CCC 357, 1766, 2447, 2262)
4. God gave Moses the Ten Commandments. The Ten Commandments are for each person to know how to live as a child of God: to love God and our neighbor. The Ten Commandments are God’s laws of love for all His people. When we are baptized we become God’s children. Therefore, these laws are for us, too. Knowing God’s laws helps us to do what is right. (CCC 2056-2057, 2060-2063, 2067, 2072-2074, 1724)

The Ten Commandments - God’s laws of love

Exodus 20: 2-6 The First Commandment: There is only one God. You shall not have other gods besides Me.

Exodus 20:7 The Second Commandment: God’s name is Holy. You shall not use God’s name in vain.

Exodus 20:8-11 The Third Commandment: Remember to keep God’s day holy.

Exodus 20:12 The Fourth Commandment: Honor your father and mother.

Exodus 20:13 The Fifth Commandment: You shall not kill.

Exodus 20:14 The Sixth Commandment: You shall not commit adultery.

Exodus 20:15 The Seventh Commandment: You shall not steal.

Exodus 20:16 The Eighth Commandment: You shall not lie.

Exodus 20:17 The Ninth Commandment: You shall not covet your neighbor’s wife.

Exodus 20:17 The Tenth Commandment: You shall not covet your neighbor’s goods.

John 14:15 Jesus said, “You are My friends if you do what I command you.”

5. God has loved us first. The Ten Commandments are a gift from God. (Students need to memorize the Ten Commandments, become familiar with the major point of each commandment and understand their meaning in a manner that applies to their life.) (CCC 2057, 2061, 2083)
6. Jesus summed up the Ten Commandments in the Two Great Commandments:
  - Love God with all your heart.
  - Love your neighbor as yourself.

Jesus became man to show us who we are and how we are to act. When we make right choices we act as Jesus taught us.

7. We love God our Heavenly Father by praying to Him. We show Him our love by going to Mass every Sunday. At Church we worship the Blessed Trinity with the all the members of God's Family. We also show our love for God by talking about Him with respect and great love.  
(CCC 2083-2086, 2098, 2142-2144, 2168-2178)
8. We love our neighbor by being kind and helpful to everyone we meet. We need to love our parents and obey them and others in authority cheerfully. We should share things with other children and always tell the truth. We are to pray each day, especially for those who need God's help: the poor, the sick, those who are unhappy, and people who do not know or love God.  
(CCC 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2401, 2443-2445, 2464,)
9. God gave us the power to choose to love Him and other people. We have free will. No one can make our choice for us. In choosing to do something bad on purpose, we commit a sin. We do not love God when we sin. Each sin takes grace away from our soul. (CCC 1264, 1426, 1428, 2848-2849, 2340)
10. There are two kinds of sin: *venial* sins and *mortal* sins. Venial sins are less serious sins even though all sin is serious and venial sin hurts our friendship with Jesus. Most sins are venial sins. Mortal sins are very big, very bad sins. We say no to our friendship with Jesus and mortal sin destroys our relationship with Him (we lose the life of God -sanctifying grace within our soul). We cannot go to Heaven if there is a mortal sin on our soul.  
(CCC 1855, 1857-1860)

Examples of mortal sin: Murdering someone, using God's name in vain, or missing Mass on either Sunday or Saturday evening because of our own fault

Examples of venial sin: Being unkind to someone, not obeying your parents immediately, being lazy with homework

11. It is important to examine our conscience and pray a sincere Act of Contrition every night. In examining our conscience, we ask ourselves:
  - What did I do today that pleased Jesus? What did I do today that displeased Jesus?
  - Did I set aside time to pray to Jesus today?
  - Did I listen to and obey my parents and teachers?
  - Was I kind to everyone or how was I selfish?
12. God knows and loves each person. From the moment of our baptism, God calls each person by name and has a special plan for his/her life (cf. Isaiah 43:1). God calls every Christian to a friendship with Him (to be holy), to love and serve Him and others with the help of His grace. Each person is invited to a personal friendship with Jesus Christ. The call from God is called a vocation. This special plan for our life will bring us the greatest joy and peace.
13. Each person is created in the image of God and is loved by God. Therefore we need to love, care for and revere all people, especially those in need. Loving and helping others brings us joy. (CCC 225, 1702)  
  
Note to Catechist: The heart of Catholic Social Teaching is ultimately to lead people to God. The Ten Commandments provide the foundation for Catholic Social Teaching. (CCC 2104-2105)
14. After we actively participate and receive the Sacraments, above all the Holy Eucharist, we receive sanctifying grace, the strength to go forth to love and serve the Lord by loving and serving our neighbor.  
(CCC 1397, 1396, 1391-1395)
15. God desires that we share what we have been given with others:
  - Spiritual gifts - the gift of faith and knowledge about God
  - Temporal gifts - our material possessions that have been given to us by God.



The Diocese of La Crosse is committed, in particular, to the orphanage Casa Hogar Juan Pablo II in Lurin, Peru and to the care of the Holy Cross Parish in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. (Synod Acts #184)

Project Milk and the Lenten Mite Boxes are an especially important means of providing assistance to the Casa Hogar Juan Pablo II and Holy Cross Parish and are to be faithfully promoted. (Synod Acts #188)

16. God has given us everything. We need to show our gratitude to God by respecting and taking care of all His gifts. This is what we call stewardship. (CCC 2402, 2408)
17. Farming is the stewardship of the land, plants and animals for the glory of God and the service of His holy people.

Note: Stewardship is serving under the Lord for the care of all of God's creation. Stewardship is not mastery (thinking I own it and can treat nature as I wish), but a service under the Lord to whom the earth belongs. (CCC 2415-1418, 2402)

18. We were created to have peace and joy and do God's will on earth so that when we die, we can live with Him in Heaven. **We believe that Jesus will come again. We believe in the resurrection of the body and that we can live with God forever. God will help us to get ready to live in Heaven.** (CCC 1023-1024, 1020)

## IV. Christian Prayer

Prayer is an essential way we respond to God who loved us first. Prayer is necessary if we are to know God personally and to do His will. Living the Christian life is impossible without prayer.

At Second Grade, the students need to **know and understand** the following Truths of Faith except where a new teaching is introduced.

1. Prayer is talking with and listening to Jesus. Prayer is an encounter and friendship with Jesus. “Prayer is the raising of one’s mind and heart to God or the requesting of good things from God.” We are called to pray every day with our families. (CCC 2559, 2659-2660, 2565, 2615)
2. In the Bible, Jesus invites us to talk with Him and God the Father just like we talk with anyone else. We can pray everyday first of all by listening to God and then, by responding in our singing and praising, telling Jesus that we love Him, that we are sorry. We can thank Him and ask Him to help us to be good. We can learn about God at home and at school but we cannot know Him personally without prayer.
3. **We can pray to Mary when we need help; she will pray to Jesus for us and will help us to get to Heaven. We can pray to our guardian angel to guide and protect us.**
4. **God has provided us with many things, which help us to understand that God loves us. We show our love for Jesus by being devoted to His Sacred Heart. This is a devotion to the love of God, in which the symbol of this love is the Sacred Heart of Jesus.**
5. We need to participate fully in mind and heart in the prayers of the Sunday Mass.
6. Each person is called to actively participate in the Mass by praying and singing. (CCC 1071)
7. The memorization of basic prayers offers an essential support to the life of prayer. It is also important to help students savor their meaning. (CCC 2688)
8. Students need to memorize the following prayers:
  - Sign of the Cross
  - Grace Before Meals
  - Angel of God
  - Our Father (Morning Prayer)
  - Hail Mary
  - Glory Be
  - **Act of Contrition** (the focus for the first part of the year)
  - **The Apostles’ Creed** (the focus for the second part of the year)
  - **Introduce the Rosary (telling the Story of one of the Mysteries of Jesus’ life, showing how it relates to our life and praying an Our Father and 10 Hail Mary’s)**

Note to the Catechist: At their First Holy Communion, the children will renew their Baptismal Promises which is a Profession of Faith summed up in the Apostles’ Creed. Therefore, the children should memorize the Apostles’ Creed and have an understanding of these basic truths. Memorization tool: There are three basic parts to the Apostles’ Creed: the section on God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

9. It is appropriate to be quiet when visiting a Catholic Church because Jesus is present in the tabernacle and we want to speak to and listen to Him. We also want to show respect for those who are praying in Church by maintaining an atmosphere of prayerful silence. (CCC 1185)

10. Children need to develop a habit of personal prayer both in the morning and the evening, encouraged by parents at home and a consistent commitment of prayer in class.
11. The Rosary is a wonderful form of prayer by which we meditate upon the mysteries of Christ's life and ask for Mary's intercession. (CCC 971, 2678, 2708, 1674)
12. The Stations of the Cross are a devotion we pray during Lent. These Stations follow the fourteen steps of Our Lord's intense suffering that concludes with His crucifixion, death and burial. (CCC 1674)
  - Children can learn to recite and/or sing selected communal prayers and responses of the Mass:
  - Responses to the Greeting and Penitential Rite
  - Responses to the Readings and the Gospel
  - Response to the Intercessions
  - Response to the Preparation of Gifts and the
  - Eucharistic Preface
  - Holy, Holy, Holy
  - Memorial Acclamation
  - Great Amen
  - Our Father
  - Response to Sign of Peace
  - Lamb of God
  - Final Blessing and Dismissal

### **Recommended Bible Stories, Prayer Books, and Other Spiritual Reading**

*New Catholic Picture Bible* (Catholic Book Publishing Co)

*Pray Always*, Rev. Lawrence G. Lovasik, S.V.D. (Catholic Book Publishing Co)

*The Way of the Cross for Children* (Catholic Book Publishing Co.)

*My First Prayer Book*, Sr. Karen Cavanagh C.S.J., (Regina Press)

*My Rosary* (Daughters of St. Paul)

*The Angels: God's Messengers and Our Helpers*, Rev. Lawrence G. Lovasik, S.V.D. (Catholic Book Publishing Co)

*Stations of the Cross*, Rev. Lawrence G. Lovasik, S.V.D. (Catholic Book Publishing Co)

*My Path to Heaven*, Caryll Houselander (Sophia Press)

*Everyday Graces, A Child's Book of Good Manners*, Karen Santorum (ISA Books)

*Catholic Bible Stories, First Communion Edition*, Ann Ball with Julianne M. Will (Our Sunday Visitor)

*The New Saint Joseph First Communion Catechism* (Catholic Book Publishing Co)

### **Prayers**

#### **Act of Contrition**

O my God, I am heartily sorry for having offended Thee, and I detest all my sins because of Thy just punishment, but most of all because they offend Thee, my God, who art all good and deserving of all my love. I firmly resolve with the help of Thy grace to sin no more and to avoid the near occasion of sin. Amen.

(From Appendix A, Common Prayers in the *Compendium of the Catechism of the Catholic Church*)

#### **Apostles' Creed**

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of Heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, Our Lord, Who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried. He descended into Hell; the third day He rose again from the dead. He ascended into Heaven and sits at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen.

## **Saints**

At Second Grade, the students should know and understand the following Truths of Faith.

1. Mary watches over us from Heaven with much love. She is a special friend of children. Mary is the Mother of Jesus and she leads us to Him. (CCC 495)
2. **God the Father chose Mary to be the Mother of the Savior.** God sent the angel Gabriel to ask her to be the Mother of His Son. Mary said yes to God. During the course of her earthly life, she loved God so much that she always said yes to Him. Mary never sinned. (CCC 490, 494)
3. **Jesus gave Mary to us as our Mother to love and care for us. Mary loves us very much. We need to love her as Jesus did and pray to her every day for help and guidance. Mary will keep us from sin and lead us to her loving Son and our Savior.** (CCC 964, 967-969)
4. It is important to study the life of Mary because she loves Jesus with all her heart. Furthermore, Mary teaches us about Jesus our Savior. **We can ask Mary to pray for us as she is the Queen of all saints.** (CCC 2618)
5. A saint is a person who came to know and love God, lived a life close to Jesus and is united forever with Him in Heaven. **We can be sure that canonized saints are our brothers and sisters in Heaven who can pray for us. Just as we are able to ask friends and family members to pray for us, we can ask the saints in Heaven to pray for us.** (CCC See glossary for the definition of a saint)
6. God wants everyone to be a saint. Our greatest joy are achieved in becoming a saint. (CCC 27, 2013-2016, 867)

### **Recommended Saints Books**

*Picture Book of Saints* (Catholic Book Publishing Company)

*St. Anthony of Padua Coloring Book*, Mary Fabyan Windeatt (Tan Books)

*Our Lady of Fatima Coloring Book*, Mary Fabyan Windeatt (Tan Books)

*Sacred Heart Coloring Book*

*Saints for Young Readers for Every Day*, Volume 1, January to June; Volume 2, July to December. (Pauline Books and Media)

*Once Upon A Time Saints*, Ethel Pochocki (Ignatius Press)

*More Once Upon A Time Saints*, Ethel Pochocki (Ignatius Press)

**Vocabulary**

At the end of this grade level, students should know the meaning of the following words. Some words are not found in the curriculum.

**New Words**

absolution	absolve	actual grace	adoration
adoration chapel	adore	almighty	all-knowing
all-loving	altar server	Archangels	Ash Wednesday
bishop	ashes	bear false witness	Blessed Sacrament
blessing	body	Body of Christ	Blood of Christ
brother	chalice	Child of God	Christ
commandment	confession	Confirmation	conscience
contrition	conversion	creed	deliberate
dishonesty	eternal	Eucharist	examination of conscience
faith response	forgiveness	free will	Good Friday
grace	god-parent	heirs	Holy Thursday
Holy Week	hell	hope	host
human	incense	infinite	intercession
Jesus' hidden life	Jesus' public life	Law of Love	lie
love (charity)	Lord	merciful	mercy
missalette	mortal	mortal sin	Mount Sinai
ordinary bread (unleaven)	ordinary grape wine	original sin	parable
pardon	paten	patron saint	perfect
penance	pew	poor souls	Precious Blood
purgatory	Reconciliation	respect	Resurrection
sacrament	sanctifying grace	Savior	seal of confession
sister	sorrow	soul	Stations of the Cross
steal	stole	Sunday	Sunday rest
suffering	temptation	transubstantiation	Trinity
venial sin	vestments	virtue	votive candle
wrong			

**Previous Words**

Adam	Advent	Advent candles	Advent wreath
alleluia	altar	amen	angels
Annunciation	Baptism	baptismal font	Bethlehem
Bible	believe	Calvary	Christmas
Church	confessional	creation	Creator cross
creatures	crucifix	crucifixion	crucify
deacon	decade	demon	disobey
Easter	Egypt	Eve	Faith
Father	Finding of Jesus in Temple	genuflection	God
Gospels	guardian angels	Heaven	holy
Holy Day	Holy Spirit	holy water	font
image and likeness	Jerusalem	Jesus	Joseph
Kingdom of God	Lent	liturgical year	Liturgy of the Word
Liturgy of the Eucharist	love	Magi	Mary
Mass	miracles	mystery	Nativity
obey	obedient	paradise	prayer
Pentecost	Presentation of Jesus in Temple	priest	reverence
Rosary	saint	Salvation Story	sanctuary light
sin	Sunday	tabernacle	temple
Ten Commandments	Visitation		

## ***Recommended Teacher and Parent Resources***

***Raise Happy Children, Teach Them Virtues!*** (Our Sunday Visitor)

Mary Ann Budnick,

Twelve foundational virtues: obedience, sincerity, order, fortitude, perseverance, patience, industriousness, generosity, freedom, responsibility, justice and charity.

R.B. Media, Inc. 154 Dural, Springfield IL, 62704. [www.rbmediainc.com](http://www.rbmediainc.com)

***The Virtue Driven Life, Our Sunday Visitor***

Fr. Benedict Groeschel, C.F.R

(800) 348-2440, [www.osv.com](http://www.osv.com)

***Looking for Peace? Try Confession,***

Mary Ann Budnick

R.B. Media, Inc. 154 Dural, Springfield IL, 62704. [www.rbmediainc.com](http://www.rbmediainc.com)

***Little Catechism on the Eucharist***

New Hope Publications

New Hope, KY 40052, 270-325-3061; [www.newhope-ky.org](http://www.newhope-ky.org)

***Go in Peace, Your Guide to the Purpose and Power of Confession***

100 Questions and Answers

Fr. Mitch Pacwa, S.J. and Sean Brown

Ascension Press, [www.Ascension Press.com](http://www.Ascension Press.com)