

## Characteristics of the Fifth Grader

Ten years old

### Qualities

A critical sense of justice; ability to make comparative judgments

Realizes that intention is important in moral decision making

Attitudes are more flexible

A growing awareness of the individuality of others as well as her/himself

Strongly influenced by the peer group

The student is becoming more objective, practical, and active as well as more social. The student has a sense of fidelity. The student accepts what God asks of her/him and she/he obeys God. She/he tends to think concretely and functionally with the added desire to organize and correlate all the facts she/he collects.

### SPECIAL NOTE

#### *Safe Environment Children's Program*

The Safe Environment Children's Program was introduced in the Catholic Schools in the spring of 2003. The program consists of three lessons which are taught over a period of three years and then repeated.

The program was introduced in the parish Religious Education programs in the fall of 2008. Each parish is required to present one lesson to the children (grades K – 10) in the parish program each year. It is preferable that the lesson be taught in the fall of the catechetical/school year.

Following the lesson, a record of training must be sent to Kathleen Bolinski, Safe Environment Coordinator, 300 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, PA 18503.

All materials needed for teaching the lessons in the *Safe Environment Children's Program* in the parish and school are found in the *Safe Environment* binder in the parish/school office.

### CATECHESIS

#### **Celebrate Life and Love: the Sacraments**

##### **I. Celebrate God Who First Loved Us**

1. The Wonder of God's Love
  - a. God so loved us that He created the world and us in it to share His Life and Love. (CREATION)
  - b. God the Father so loved us that he sent His Son, Jesus, to be a human like us. (INCARNATION)

- c. Jesus, Son of God, came to earth to save us. He is our Redeemer who came in love to forgive our sins. Jesus invites us to accept the Father's love and then to live that love in imitation of Him. (SALVATION)
  - d. Jesus suffered and died for us and rose again to new life on that first Easter morning. (PASCHAL MYSTERY)
2. Our response to God's love
- a. We respond to God's love as individuals through faith and as community, through liturgy, the worship of love that unites us.

## **II. Celebrate Jesus**

- 1. Jesus is the First Sacrament of God's love and presence.

## **III. Celebrate Church**

- 1. The Church is the sign and Sacrament of Christ's Love and Presence.

## **IV. Celebrate God's Life and Love: The Seven Sacraments -- Signs of God's Life and Love (CCC 1145-1152, 1189)**

- 1. A Sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.
- 2. A sign says something. (Example: Stop, School Zone, etc.)
- 3. A symbol is something concrete that represents something else. (Example: red heart = love; U.S. flag = freedom)

## **V. Sacraments of Initiation: Baptism/Confirmation/Eucharist (CCC 1212, 1275)**

- 1. Sacrament of Baptism
  - a. Through Baptism we are freed from sin and become members of the Body of Christ, sharing in the Church's mission. (CCC 1213)
  - b. Baptism is birth into new life in Christ. It is necessary for salvation. (CCC 1277)
  - c. The essential rite of Baptism is immersing the candidate in water or pouring water on the head while saying, "I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." (CCC 1278)
- 2. Sacrament of Confirmation (CCC 1285)
  - a. Confirmation is the sacrament which gives the Holy Spirit in order to root us more deeply in Jesus. It strengthens our bond with the Church and helps us

bear witness to the Christian faith in words and deeds, message and service. (CCC 1303, 1316)

3. Sacrament of the Eucharist (CCC 1322, 1419)
  - a. The Eucharist is the heart and summit of the Church's life. (CCC 1407)
  - b. Eucharist is the memorial of Christ's Passover – the work of salvation accomplished by the life, death and resurrection of Christ. (CCC 1409)
  - c. Real presence: In the Eucharist, Jesus is present in the Community, in the priest, in the Word and in the sacred species of bread and wine. (CCC 1088)
  - d. How Jesus is present in the consecrated bread and wine is a mystery
  - e. Essential signs are: 1) wheat bread and grape wine; 2) the words of consecration spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper, "this is My Body,..." (CCC 1412)
  - f. We use the term "**transubstantiation**" to express that at the Consecration of the Mass, the real substance of bread and wine changes into the reality of the Body and Blood of Jesus. (CCC 1413)
  
4. The Liturgical Celebration of the Eucharist (CCC 1345, 1405, 1407)
  - a. Sunday is the day we celebrate our Lord's victory over sin and death. On this day we gather to recall our Christian identity as "Easter People." (CCC 1343)
  - b. We need the Lord Himself to make us like Him. We also need the help, encouragement and love of others. As one family, we celebrate the Lord's Supper in the Liturgy of Sundays and Feast Days. (CCC 1368, 1389)
  - c. The liturgical celebration has two great parts that form one unity: Liturgy of the Word and Liturgy of the Eucharist. (CCC 1346)

## **VI. The Sacraments of Healing (CCC 1422)**

1. Penance and Reconciliation
  - a. We use many terms to describe the Sacrament of Christ's loving forgiveness. Three are: Confession, Penance, Reconciliation. (CCC 1423)
  - b. The sacrament begins the reconciliation ("coming back together") of the relationships we have harmed by our sin.
  - c. The penitent's acts are sorrow or contrition, confessing sins to the priest, and the intention to make reparation and improve behavior. (CCC 1491)
  - d. the priest's role is to forgive sins, give absolution, give act of satisfaction (penance). (CCC 1494, 1495)
  
2. The Anointing of the sick (CCC 1499, 1527-29)
  - a. The Sacrament of Anointing of the sick is not only for the dying but also for those suffering from serious illness, for the elderly and for those facing major surgery.
  - b. Two important actions of this Sacrament by the priest are the laying on of hands and anointing with blessed oil. (CCC 1531)

## **VII. The Sacraments of Service and Commitment (CCC 1534)**

1. Sacrament of Holy Orders
  - a. Holy Orders is the sacrament through which the mission entrusted by Christ to His apostles continues to be exercised in the Church until the end of time. (CCC 1536)
  - b. This ecclesiastical ministry is exercised in different degrees: bishops, priests and deacons. (CCC 1554)
  - c. The essential rite of the sacrament of Holy Orders for all three degrees consists in the bishop's imposition of hands on the head of those to be ordained and in the bishop's specific consecratory prayer. (CCC 1573)
  - d. Through baptism, all the faithful share in the priesthood of Christ. This is called "common priesthood of the faithful." (CCC 1591)
  - e. The ministerial priesthood differs in essence from the common priesthood of the faithful because it confers a sacred power for the service of the people. (CCC 1592)
  
2. Sacrament of Matrimony (CCC 1601, 1666)
  - a. The marriage covenant by which a man and a woman unite in life and love was raised to the dignity of a sacrament by Jesus Christ the Lord. (CCC 1660, 1661)
  - b. Unity, permanency and openness to children are essential to marriage. (CCC 1664)
  - c. It is fitting that the celebration of marriage take place publicly before the priest or a witness authorized by the Church and the witnesses selected by the couple. (CCC 1663)
  - d. The "domestic church" is the place where children should receive the first proclamation of the faith. (CCC 1666)

## **VIII. Sacramentals**

1. Sacramentals are sacred signs instituted by the Church – signs of God's love (CCC 1677)

Bible	Rosary
Ashes	Medal
Statues	Candle
Holy Water	Palm
Sign of the Cross	Blessings

## **IX. The Liturgical Year (CCC 1194-1195)**

1. The Church in the course of the liturgical year unfolds the whole mystery of Christ.

2. The Liturgical year is celebrated in seasons as follows:
  - Advent
  - Christmas Season
  - Ordinary Time
  - Lent
  - Easter Season

## **X. Mary, Mother of God**

1. The Virgin Mary is the supreme model of faith in God the Father Almighty for she believed that “nothing is impossible with God.” (CCC 273; Luke 1:37)
2. The all-holy Mary is recognized as the model and example of holiness in the Church. (CCC 2030)
3. The Virgin Mary is acknowledged and honored as being truly the Mother of God and of the Redeemer. (CCC 501, 963)

## **XI. Saints**

1. The Church honors some great and good people as Saints. Their holy lives and example can help us be better Christians. We learn about the Saints who are models of how we can live in the Spirit of Christ. (CCC 2030)
2. We honor these Christian men and women by taking their names, naming churches after them, placing their statues and pictures in churches and homes, celebrating their feasts and remembering them in the Mass.

## **XII. Prayer**

1. Prayer is talking to and listening to God. There are various ways of praying. (CCC 2590, 2644, 2721)
2. Jesus had a very special relationship with God. He called God “Abba” which means “Daddy.”
3. He taught his followers the prayer which we know as the “Our Father.” (Matthew 6:9-13)

### **Grade Five -- Words to be Taught**

Abba	Ordain
Advent	Ordinary Time
Breaking of Bread	Original Sin
Celebration	Passover
Chrism	Prayer
Christmas	Priesthood
Covenant	Sacrament

Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy  
Deacon  
Easter  
The Eight Beatitudes  
Holy Days  
Immersion  
Incarnation  
Intercede  
Lent  
Liturgical Year  
Matrimony  
Mortal Sin

Sacramental  
Saint  
Savior  
The Seven Precepts of the Church  
Sign  
Symbol  
Tabernacle  
The Ten Commandments  
Transubstantiation  
Venial Sin  
Viaticum  
Witness