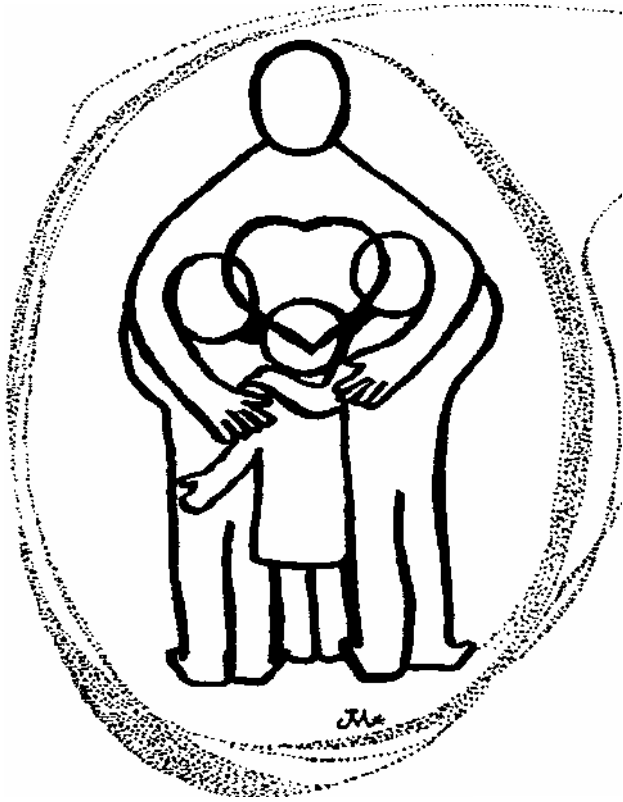


## Levels 3-5



*"Let the children come to me, and do not prevent them; for the kingdom of heaven belongs to such as these. "*

*Mt 19:14*

# **Introduction For Levels K-2 and Levels 3-5**

*The following pages offer a unified content reference for catechists and religion teachers who are handing on the faith to the children on Levels K-2 and Levels 3-5.*

*This unified content reference is composed of specified listings of doctrinal statements, each specifically referenced to the Catechism of the Catholic Church and further expanded and broadened by suggested scriptural citations.*

*The reference statements and citations are clustered around the four parts (pillars) of the Catechism for each level and are intended for the reflection, guidance, and direction of the catechists handing on the faith on these particular levels.*

*These statements represent the suggestions offered by the development teams of clergy, religious, religion teachers, catechists, principals, and catechetical leaders in the field from these levels. Their statements of what should be taught and what should be learned on these specific levels are their considered contribution to our own local adaptation of the Catechism of the Catholic Church.*

*It is important to understand well that these statements are not intended to serve as a lesson plan, nor as a course outline, nor as a syllabus to be slavishly followed by those handing on the faith on these levels.*

*In addition, the listings of these statements should not be looked upon as either a minimum or a maximum of what literate Catholics need to know.*

*Rather, these reference statements are intended to serve as an over-all review to be used and consulted during the school year in order to ascertain how these references are being incorporated throughout the over-all presentation of the content on that level.*

*Hence, these statements are written for each level—not for the students, not in age-appropriate language for the students, not for a lesson plan, not for a course outline—but, primarily as doctrinal and content statements taken from the Catechism for the reflection, assimilation, and enrichment of the catechist and religion teacher.*

*In addition, we strongly encourage the religion teacher and catechist to become further enriched by consulting and reflecting on the cross-references and the footnotes given for each reference and citation from both the Bible and the Catechism.*

# **Level: 3**

## **Part One: The Profession of Faith**

(Catechism of the Catholic Church, 26-1065)

1. The church is one because her source of unity is the Trinity. This unity is primarily bonded by charity. It is also bonded by the profession of faith, handed on by the apostles; the celebration of worship, particularly through the sacraments; and the apostolic succession, through the sacrament of holy orders (813, 815). Eph 2:19-22
2. The church is both holy and sanctified through her union with Jesus (824) Eph 4:11-16
3. The church honors saints, especially Mary, for their holiness (829). Eph 5:26-27
4. The meaning of the word "catholic" is "universal" (830). Acts 2: J-41
5. The church is catholic because of her mission to the entire world (831). Mt 28:19-20
6. The church is apostolic because of her foundation upon the apostles and her continued succession through the bishops (857). Eph 2:20
7. The apostles continue Jesus' mission given him by the Father (858). Mk 3:13-18
8. The apostles were chosen witnesses of Jesus' resurrection (860). Acts 2:32-33
9. The church, as the body of Christ and the temple of the Holy Spirit, fulfills the mission of Christ and the Holy Spirit (737) . Eph 4:3-5
10. The church is also the communion of saints (946). Rom 16:2
11. The communion of saints is bonded, united, nourished, and enriched by the sacraments, especially the Eucharist (950). 2 Cor 9:11-15
12. Mary is the mother of Christ, and the mother of the members of Christ, the church (963). Acts 1:13-14
13. The first followers of Jesus formed the early church as Christian communities (767-768). Acts 4:32-27
14. The mission of Christian communities is to invite all people to share in the communal love of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit (850). Mt 28:18-20
15. Christians are called to continue the mission of Jesus (863). Jn 13: 12-16

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|---|-------------------------|
| 16. Our life continues on after death according to a particular judgment that assigns either eternal life or eternal punishment (1021-1022).  | Mt 25:31-46             |
| 17. God speaks to us and tells us about himself (50).   | Ex 3:4-14               |
| 18. God speaks to us through tradition and sacred Scripture (81-82).  | Heb 1:1-2               |
| 19. God exists from all eternity (2/2-273).   | Ps 102:26-27            |
| 20. God is constantly present to everything he has made (300).  | Acts 17:28              |
| 21. The beauty of creation is a reflection of the Creator's beauty (341).   | Ps 27:4                 |
| 22. God sent his beloved Son as man to save and redeem us (422).  | Gal 4:4-5               |
| 23. Jesus' obedience to Mary and Joseph is a model for us (531-534).  | Lk 2:41-52              |
| 24. The paschal mystery is the death and resurrection of Jesus and we are all called to share in it (618).  | Rom 6:3-11              |
| 25. Jesus died for everyone and God's love includes everyone (604-605).   | Mt 18:14                |
| 26. In the mystery of the Ascension, Jesus returns to his Father and sits at his right hand (659).  | Mk 16:19                |
| 27. By the power of the Spirit we all live and walk by the same Spirit (736).   | Gal ^-22-25             |
| 28. The religious life is a form of consecration which constitutes one way of expressing a more intimate relationship with God, rooted in baptism and dedicated totally to God for the sake of the kingdom of heaven (916). | Mt 19:21<br>1 Cor 7:3^3 |

### **Level: 3**

#### **Part Two: The Celebration of the Christian Mystery**

(Catechism of the Catholic Church, 1066-1690)

1. The sacraments are called "sacraments of faith" because they not only require faith but they also deepen faith (1122-1126). Rom 5:1-5
2. Images and icons are visible representations of God, angels, and saints (1159-1162).
3. The sacraments of initiation are baptism, confirmation, and Eucharist (1212) 1 Jn 5:6-8.
4. Catholics celebrate Eucharist especially on Sundays and holy days of obligation (1343). Acts20:7
5. Catholics should receive Communion every time they participate in the Eucharist, but at least once a year, during the Easter season (1388-1389).
6. We participate fully in the church through Eucharist, which is the wellspring and high point of our faith life (1324-1327). 1 Cor 15:28
7. Confirmation continues the grace of Pentecost in the church today (1288) Acts 2:38.
8. The sacraments of reconciliation and anointing of the sick are called sacraments of healing because they continue Jesus' work of healing and salvation in the power of the Holy Spirit (1421). Jas 5:13-18
9. We are forgiven our sins after baptism through the sacrament of reconciliation (1446). 1 Jn 1.-8
10. Jesus brings us peace and forgiveness through the sacrament of the anointing of the sick (1499). 1 Pi 4:13
11. Penance, conversion, confession, forgiveness, and reconciliation are all names for the same sacrament—penance and reconciliation (1423-1424). 2 Cor 5:20
12. Matrimony and holy orders are called the sacraments of service because they are focused on the salvation of others (1534).
13. Marriage, the covenant between a baptized man and woman, has been established by Christ as a sacrament (1601). Gn 2; 18-24
14. Through the sacrament of marriage, all family members carry out the priesthood of the baptized in a special manner (1657). Ps 128:1-6
15. Through the sacrament of holy orders a man is ordained to serve the faith community in the name of Jesus (1591). Jn 20:19-23
16. Holy orders includes three degrees: deacons, priests, and bishops (1536). Mk 10:45
17. The many aspects of the paschal mystery unfold throughout the liturgical year (1171). Lk4:19

### **Level: 3**

#### **Part Three: Life in Christ**

(Catechism of the Catholic Church, 1691-2557)

1. The creation of men and women in the image and likeness of God is the foundation for the dignity of the human person (1700). Gn 1:27
2. All Christians share in God's own nature and are called to lead a life worthy of the Gospel (1692). 2 Pt 1:4
3. All persons are created and born with free will (1730). Sir 15:14
4. We are called to exercise our free will by making good and moral Choices (1731-1734). Rom 6.17
5. True happiness is of divine origin, placed in the human heart by God, and discovered through God's goodness, guidance, and grace (1718-1724). 2 Pt 1:4
6. Our conscience enables us to take responsibility for what we do (1781). 1 Jn 3:19-20
7. Jesus' great commandment is that we love one another as he has loved us (1823). Jn 15:9, 12
8. We learn to form our conscience through God's laws, through church teachings, and through sacred Scripture (1783-1785). Ps 119:105
9. The works of mercy are acts of charity that help our brothers and sisters in their bodily and spiritual needs (2447). Heb 13:3
10. The proper use of the gifts of creation is governed by our accepting responsibility for the quality of life of our neighbors both now and in the future (2415). Gn 1:28-31
11. Our response to the needs of the poor will be the basis of Jesus' recognition of us as his chosen ones (2443). Mt 25:3]-36
12. It is from the church that one learns the example of holiness, especially as we emulate Mary and the saints as models for our lives, and in accordance with the Spirit of Jesus (2030). Gal 6:2
13. Sin is a failure of love of God and of neighbor, especially in preference for our own convenience and ease (1849). Ps 51:4-6
14. There are different kinds of sin, judged according to their gravity (1852-1855) Mt 15:19-20.
15. All human life is sacred (2258). Mt 5:21-22
16. The Ten Commandments express our basic responsibilities toward God and toward neighbor. They are written by God on the human heart (2072). Ex 20:1-17
17. Jesus has given us his new commandment to love one another as he has loved us (1970). Jn 15:12

### **Level: 3**

#### **Part Four: Christian Prayer**

(Catechism of the Catholic Church, 2558-2865)

1. God ceaselessly calls each of us to prayer (2566-2567). Acts 17:27
2. Prayer is primarily a gift from God (2559-2561). Jn 4:10
3. Christian prayer is the action of God and humanity. It originates from the Holy Spirit and from within ourselves (2564).
4. Our practice of prayer is primarily the state of being in the presence of God. Through our baptism this intimate and personal communion with God is always possible (2565). Rom 6:5
5. Jesus taught us to pray by the way he prayed (2607-2615). Mkl:15
6. There are many expressions of prayer: blessing and adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise (2626-2643).
7. We can pray at any time and in any place (2660). Lk 13:20-21
8. The example and witness of the saints not only teach us about prayer but invite us to ask for their intercession in prayer (2683). Heb 12.1
9. The Christian life and our prayer life are inseparably linked, for they both proceed from God's love (2745). Jn 15:16-17