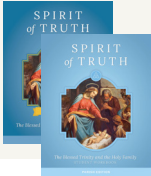


SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade K Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied
Unit 1: God Made Everything Good		
• Session 1: We Believe...	God made us and everything that is true, good, and beautiful. Because God made us, we naturally want to know Him. Prayer is a conversation with God. We can come to know God through Faith. Faith is a gift from God. We also choose to have faith.	Genesis 1:1-21, 27; Psalm 91:11; Matthew 28:19b; Mark 12:20b; Luke 1:56; 2:51; 10:27; 1 Corinthians 13:4-8a; Hebrews 11:3
• Session 2: We Believe in One God	True things are always true. It is true that there is only one God. God is truth and love: His promises always come true.	
• Session 3: God Is a Trinity	God is one God in three Divine Persons: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The Trinity is a mystery. A mystery is a truth that is above our ability to understand on our own. The Trinity is like a family.	
• Session 4: God Is Love and God Loves Us	God is love, and He loves us. Good parents love and protect their children; we are God's children, and He loves and protects us. Guardian angels help God protect us.	
• Session 5: God Created All Things	God created everything in the world. Learning about creation is one way we can learn about God. Because God is good, creation is good.	
• Session 6: God Made Us in His Image	Human beings are very special because God made us like Him. Like Him, we can think, we can make choices, and we can love. God wants us to make loving choices.	
• Session 7: God Calls Us to Love Him and Each Other	God calls us to love Him above all. God calls us to love each other.	
• Session 8: We Were Born to Be with God in Heaven	God intentionally and deliberately created each one of us. Human life is precious. God made us to be with Him in Heaven.	



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade K Scope and Sequence

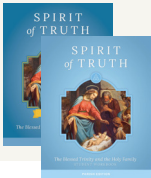
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied
Unit 2: God Loves Us So Much He Sent His Only Son to Save Us From Sin		
• Session 9: Adam and Eve and Original Sin	God created the first people, Adam and Eve. Adam and Eve disobeyed God and chose their wills over His. This disobedience is called sin. Adam and Eve's sin is called Original Sin.	Genesis 2:7; Psalm 136:26; John 11:35; 13:8; Matthew 2:10; 28:19; Luke 1:28, 42; 2:14, 32, 43, 46-47, 49, 51; John 19:27
• Session 10: We Sin When We Fail to Love God and Each Other	Because of Original Sin, death entered the world. Because of Original Sin, we tend to sin. Bad choices, sins, hurt God and our friends. As Christians, we should always try to make good choices.	
• Session 11: Baptism Makes Us Members of God's Family	God still loved people after the Fall, and He sent His Son to take away our sins. Baptism forgives all sins, including Original Sin, and makes us God's children. God loves all people, including the unbaptized. Since God loves everyone, and since Baptism makes us His children, He wants everyone to be baptized.	
• Session 12: The Annunciation	God asked Mary to be Jesus' mother. Mary said yes to God. We call this beautiful event the Annunciation.	
• Session 13: Mary Is the Mother of God	Mary is the Mother of God because she is the Mother of Jesus. Mary is our mother too.	
• Session 14: The Birth of Jesus and the Three Wise Men	Jesus was born on Christmas. When He was born, the angels sang, "Gloria in excelsis Deo!" (Glory to God in the highest!) Three wise men came to worship Him. The tradition of the Nativity scene, or crèche, was started by St. Francis of Assisi.	
• Session 15: The Presentation and the Finding in the Temple	Joseph and Mary dedicated their Baby to God. Jesus was obedient to His mother and father.	



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade K Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied
Unit 3: Jesus Teaches Us How to Live		
• Session 16: Becoming Part of God's Family	Jesus teaches us how to live. Jesus was baptized, so we should be baptized. Jesus' first miracle was at the marriage at Cana. Marriage makes a man and a woman a husband and a wife. Jesus is in every marriage.	Matthew 5:12; 6:8; 16:18-19; 25:34; Luke 3:12; 10:33; 15:6, 20, 32; John 2:11; 9:5; 10:37; 13:34; 1 Peter 1:15
• Session 17: Jesus Had Followers	Jesus' followers are called disciples. We are Jesus' disciples. If we follow Him, He will lead us to Heaven!	
• Session 18: Jesus Teaches Us to Love Each Other	Jesus teaches us how to show love to God and each other. Jesus loved us so much that He gave His life for us. This is how we are to love.	
• Session 19: Jesus Teaches Us to Be Happy and Holy	Everyone wants to be happy because God created us to be happy with Him in Heaven forever. When we are holy, we will be happy. Jesus teaches us how to be happy and holy. Being holy means giving up what we think we want right now, so we can get what we really need later. Being holy means living like Jesus.	
• Session 20: Jesus Told Parables	Jesus taught His followers through parables. Parables are stories that teach us about God. Compassion for our neighbor is compassion for Christ.	
• Session 21: Jesus Helps Those in Need	Jesus performed miracles so people would know He was God and to show God's love. Jesus taught us the Our Father prayer. The Our Father is our most important prayer. Our Father in Heaven knows what we need before we ask Him.	
• Session 22: Jesus Founded the Church	Jesus founded the Catholic Church. He chose St. Peter to lead it. He gave St. Peter the keys to the Kingdom of Heaven.	
Unit 4: Jesus Is Our Savior		
• Session 23: Jesus Gave Us the Eucharist at the Last Supper	Jesus gave us the Eucharist at the Last Supper. He changed bread and wine into His Body and Blood. Jesus is present in the Eucharist. He is still with us.	Genesis 3:19; Matthew 4:2; Mark 15:15; Luke 21:19; John 3:16; 20:16, 18, 28-29; Acts 1:9
• Session 24: Jesus Died on the Cross to Save Us from Sin	Jesus was without sin. Jesus offered Himself for our sake. He was crucified. He suffered, died, and was buried. He died for our sins.	
• Session 25: Jesus Rose From the Dead	The Son of God truly did die. On the third day, Jesus rose from the dead. The Resurrection is the most important moment in the history of the world. The Resurrection is the "crowning truth" of our Faith.	
• Session 26: Lent	Lent is a special season for thinking about Jesus' sacrifice on the Cross. Jesus prayed and fasted in the desert for 40 days. Lent lasts 40 days. We pray in a special way during Lent, go without things we enjoy, and help the needy.	
• Session 27: Easter	Easter is our celebration of Jesus' Resurrection. Jesus' disciples witnessed the Resurrection to the world. Because Jesus rose from the dead, we will rise from the dead. Jesus ascended into Heaven 40 days after His Resurrection. If we follow Jesus, we will go to Heaven too.	



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade K Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied
Unit 5: The Holy Spirit and the Church		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 28: Jesus Sent the Holy Spirit to Guide Us and Make Us Holy 	<p>Jesus told His disciples that He would always be with them. Symbols of the Holy Spirit include fire, a dove, and a cloud. The Holy Spirit guides us and makes us holy. We can pray to the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>Matthew 28:20; Luke 22:19; John 1:17; 2 Timothy 1:6</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 29: The Church Is God's House 	<p>Our house, or our home, is where we dwell. The Church is God's house, where His family dwells. Jesus called 12 men to serve Him in a special way. We call these men the Apostles. They became the first bishops, or leaders of the Church, in different parts of the world. Jesus still calls men in this special way. They are our bishops and priests.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 30: The Sacraments 	<p>Jesus gave us seven Sacraments. The Sacraments are special ways in which Jesus gives us grace. St. Dominic Savio had a special love for Jesus in the Eucharist. St. Dominic Savio shows us how young people can lead holy lives.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 31: The Saints 	<p>Saints are people who lived before us, who loved and followed Jesus, and who are now in Heaven.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 32: The Ten Commandments 	<p>God always follows the gift of new life with the gift of rules that keep us safe and happy. The Ten Commandments are God's rules. Following Jesus means following the Ten Commandments.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 33: Prayer 	<p>We naturally want to talk to those we love. Prayer is how we talk to God. Mary is a model of prayer. She "magnifies" the Lord, or helps us see God more clearly.</p>	



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 1 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: God Is the Creator of All Things			
• Session 1: Who Is God? The Trinity	The mystery of the Holy Trinity is that God is three Persons in one God. The three Persons of the Trinity are God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. God has revealed to us that He is a Trinity.	Genesis 1:1-31; 2:2-3; Matthew 19:16-29	Trinity; Father; Son; Holy Spirit; Person
• Session 2: The Attributes of God	God is love, and He made us out of love. We show God's love when we love others. God is all powerful and all knowing. Even though God is all knowing, He calls us to Himself and wants us to share with Him our joys and sadnesses.		All Knowing; All Powerful
• Session 3: We Pray to and Worship God	We listen to and talk with God when we pray. God is deserving of our praise and worship. The example of St. Martin of Tours shows us how to recognize Jesus in others. We are called to put the needs of our friends and family before our own.		Worship
• Session 4: God Created Everything out of Love	God is love and created everything that exists—the heavens and the earth—out of love. God created everything out of nothing, using only His Word. Everything that God creates is good. Human beings are made in God's image and likeness.		Free Will; Love; Reason
• Session 5: God Is Our Father	God is a loving Father who knows and cares for each of us. We are God's children and are made in His image and likeness. When we choose to disobey God, we hurt Him, our families, and ourselves. Jesus told parables to show us about God's love and how to live.		Parable



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 1 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 2: God's Plan of Salvation			
• Session 6: Adam and Eve before the Fall	God created all things, including all of the animals and human beings. Because only humans were created in God's image and likeness, God loves us in a special way. God gave human beings the special responsibility of being the stewards of creation.	Mark 16:16; John 3:16; 1 Corinthians 15:3-4; Ephesians 1:9	Steward
• Session 7: Original Sin	God gave Adam and Eve one command: not to eat of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil; and they disobeyed that command. The serpent lied to and tempted Eve (and Adam). The first sin is called the Original Sin. It is inherited by all human beings and is washed away by the Sacrament of Baptism.		Adam; Concupiscence; Eve; Genesis; Original Sin
• Session 8: We Sin When We Fail to Love God and Each Other	Sin is a deliberate offense against God. It is something we say, think, do, or fail to do that is against the eternal law of God. There are two kinds of sin: mortal and venial. We sin when we fail to love God, our neighbor, or ourselves.		Grace; Mortal Sin; Sin; Venial Sin
• Session 9: God Loves Us Even Though We Sin	God's love is faithful. Even though Adam and Eve disobeyed God and sinned, God promised to save them and us from sin, suffering, and death. God enacted a plan of salvation throughout Salvation History that culminated in the Death and Resurrection of His only Son, Jesus Christ. We receive the gift of salvation today in and through the Catholic Church.		Disciple; Faithful; Gospel
• Session 10: Baptism Makes Us Members of God's Family and the Church	Baptism is necessary for salvation from sin. Jesus was baptized as an example for us to imitate. Baptism forgives all sin, even Original Sin, gives us new life in Christ and fills us with sanctifying grace, makes us members of the Church, and imprints an indelible spiritual mark on our souls. Baptism makes us temples of the Holy Spirit.		Baptism; Sanctifying Grace; Temple of the Holy Spirit
• Session 11: God Calls Us to Be Saints	A saint is someone who has died and whose soul is in Heaven with God. God calls each of us to be a saint. The saints are models of holiness, of how to love God and love our neighbor. Jesus taught us how to be holy and how to treat others.		Corporal Works of Mercy; Saint



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 1 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 3: Jesus Is God's Son			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 12: Who Is Jesus? The Incarnation 	<p>The Incarnation is the essential teaching of the Christian faith that the Son of God assumed a human nature in order to accomplish our salvation. Jesus was born of a woman, Mary, by the power of the Holy Spirit. Jesus is fully God and fully man, possessing two natures, one divine and one human, united in the one Person of God's Son.</p>	<p>Matthew 5:3-12; Luke 1:26-38; John 13:4-5, 12-15</p>	<p>Annunciation; Emmanuel; Incarnation; Messiah; Nature</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 13: Jesus Shows Us How to Love God and Our Neighbor 	<p>Jesus is our model of holiness. Jesus teaches us the two Great Commandments: to love God and to love our neighbor.</p>		<p>Commandment; Maxim; Ten Commandments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 14: Jesus Taught Us How to Be Happy 	<p>Jesus taught us how to achieve perfect happiness in Heaven with God by living our purpose here on earth and following the Beatitudes. The Beatitudes call us to the Kingdom of Heaven. Jesus taught us about the Kingdom of Heaven with parables.</p>		<p>Beatitude; The Beatitudes; Imperfect Happiness; Kingdom of Heaven; Perfect Happiness; Sermon</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 15: Jesus Calls Us to Follow and Imitate Him 	<p>Jesus gave us an example to follow so that we can go to Heaven. It is not always easy to follow Jesus. It is always right and good to follow Jesus' example, even when it is hard or does not make us immediately happy. Jesus sent us the Holy Spirit to help us imitate and follow Him.</p>		<p><i>No Vocabulary</i></p>
Unit 4: Jesus Taught Us How to Pray			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 16: What Is Prayer? 	<p>Prayer is a gift from God. God thirsts that we may thirst for Him. Prayer comes from our heart, where we encounter God and enter into a covenant with Him. Jesus prayed and teaches us how to pray. Mary, Jesus' mother, is a role model for how to pray.</p>	<p>Mark 1:35; 6:38-44; 15:33-37; Luke 1:35, 38; 9:28; John 4:6-15</p>	<p>Prayer</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 17: The Lord's Prayer 	<p>The Our Father is the perfect prayer. With the Our Father, Jesus taught us how to pray and what to pray for. When we pray the Our Father, we ask for God's will to be done, for His reign to extend over all things, that He take care of our needs, forgive our sins, and help us to forgive others, and that He help us to avoid sin and evil.</p>		<p>Amen; Hallowed; Our Father (Lord's Prayer); Temptation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 18: The Types of Prayer 	<p>The different forms of prayer come from the traditions of the Church, Scripture, and the Holy Spirit. The five forms, or types, of prayer are blessing and adoration, praise, petition, intercession, and thanksgiving.</p>		<p>Adoration; Intercession; Petition; Praise; Thanksgiving</p>



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 1 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 5: The Paschal Mystery and the Mass			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 19: Jesus Died for Our Sins 	<p>We are all sinners and are in need of being saved. God sent his only Son to us to be our Savior. Jesus gave His life on the Cross and rose from the dead on the third day so that we could be forgiven of our sins. Jesus calls us to take up our crosses and follow in His example of redemptive suffering.</p>	<p>Matthew 28:18-20; Luke 22:14-20; John 14:2-3</p>	<p>Lamb of God; Sacrifice; Salvation; Savior</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 20: Jesus Rose from the Dead and Ascended into Heaven 	<p>Because Jesus rose from the dead, we have been saved from sin and death, and it is now possible for us to enter Heaven. Forty days after His Resurrection Jesus ascended into Heaven and is now seated at the Father's right hand; from there He will come to judge the living and the dead at the end of time. The Passion, Death, and Resurrection of Jesus is the Paschal Mystery. Jesus endured all that He did so that He could prepare a place for us in Heaven.</p>		<p>Ascension; Paschal Mystery; Redeem; Resurrection</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 21: The Mass Is the Memorial of Jesus' Passion, Death, and Resurrection 	<p>The Mass is the memorial of Christ's sacrifice on the Cross and Resurrection from the Dead. At every Mass, the events of our salvation are made present to us on the altar in the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and we are invited to take part in this memorial of our salvation. The Mass has two parts: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist.</p>		<p>Liturgy; Liturgy of the Eucharist; Liturgy of the Word; Mass; Memorial</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 22: In the Mass Jesus Gives Us His Body and Blood 	<p>Jesus taught us that He is the Bread of Life and that we must eat His Body and drink His Blood in order to have eternal life. At the Last Supper Jesus instituted the Eucharist by changing bread and wine into His Body and Blood. The Eucharist is spiritual food that nourishes our souls.</p>		<p>Bread of Life; Covenant; Eucharist</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 23: We Worship as a Community in Our Parish 	<p>Each of us is a member of a family, which is the primary unit of the Church community. The worldwide Church is led by the pope and is organized into dioceses, led by bishops, and parishes, led by pastors and priests. We worship as a community in our parishes. The members of the Church are the Body of Christ.</p>		<p>Bishop; Body of Christ; Diocese; Parish; Pope; Priest</p>



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 1 Scope and Sequence

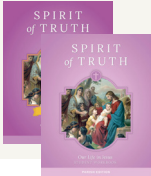
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 6: Mary Is the Mother of God			
• Session 24: Who Is Mary?	Mary is the Mother of God, the Queen of Heaven, and the New Eve. Mary was conceived without the stain of Original Sin. This is called the Immaculate Conception. She remained sinless throughout her life. Mary was assumed, body and soul, into Heaven at the end of her earthly life. Mary's yes to God's plan reversed Eve's no in the Garden of Eden, allowing for the birth of her Son, Jesus Christ, and for His forgiveness and salvation.	Luke 1:26-38; John 2:1-11	Assumption; Immaculate Conception; Mother of God (<i>Theotokos</i>); Queen of Heaven
• Session 25: Mary Is the Model for All Christians	Mary was Jesus' first disciple and said yes to God. Mary is the perfect example for us of how to follow Jesus and be His disciples, too. Jesus hears the requests that Mary brings to Him. Jesus gave His mother to us to be our mother and the mother of the Church.		<i>Fiat</i> ; Handmaid
• Session 26: Mary's Intercession	Jesus listens to the request of His mother. Mary is our advocate and intercedes for us in prayer. We can pray for others. The Rosary is a gift of prayer from Mary, our mother.		Advocate; Decade; Mysteries of the Rosary; Rosary
Unit 7: The Holy Spirit Makes Us Holy			
• Session 27: Who Is the Holy Spirit?	The Holy Spirit is the third Person of the Trinity. Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit to teach us and guide us. The sacred authors of Scripture used many symbols for the Holy Spirit to help us understand Him better.	Exodus 3:2; 30:31; Numbers 11:25; Isaiah 11:2-3a; 44:3; Matthew 3:16; Acts 2:1-4	<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 28: The Holy Spirit Was Sent by the Father and the Son	The Hebrew word for <i>spirit</i> means "breath." God breathes the breath of life into each of us and fills us with His Holy Spirit. Jesus' promise to send the Holy Spirit was fulfilled on Pentecost, which is the birthday of the Church. The Holy Spirit continues to lead us to holiness in the Catholic Church.		Breath of Life; Pentecost; <i>Ruah</i>
• Session 29: The Holy Spirit Teaches and Guides Us	The Holy Spirit teaches us how to live holy lives, how to follow Jesus, how to pray, and how to share the Gospel with others. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are unique qualities or characteristics that Jesus possessed. The Holy Spirit inspires us to pray.		Gifts of the Holy Spirit; Litany; Sacrament



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 1 Scope and Sequence

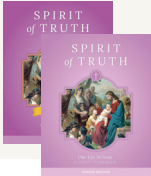
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 8: Sacred Scripture			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 30: In the Bible We Learn about God and the Plan of Salvation 	<p>In Scripture, we come to know the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Jesus fully reveals the Father to us and gives us the Holy Spirit. Scripture alone is not enough to know Jesus. Scripture and Tradition communicate to us God's revelation of Himself.</p>	<p>John 20:30-31; 21:25; 2 Timothy 3:16-17</p>	<p>Bible; Evangelist; Salvation History; Tradition</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 31: The Inspiration of Scripture 	<p>All of Scripture is inspired by God. Because it is inspired by God, the Bible contains no errors. God inspired the Scriptures so that we could know the truth of salvation. Jesus gave the Church the authority to teach in His name. We cannot truly understand the Bible without the guidance of the Church. The Holy Spirit protects the Church from error.</p>		<p>Inspiration</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 32: The Old Testament and the New Testament 	<p>The Bible is organized into the Old Testament and the New Testament. There are 46 Books in the Old Testament and 27 books in the New Testament. In the Old Testament, we learn about how God prepared His people for the Savior, Jesus Christ. The New Testament is about the life of Jesus, the early Church, and how Christians should live. Jesus fulfills the Old Testament.</p>		<p>New Testament; Old Testament; Prophet</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 33: At Mass, God's Word Is Proclaimed to Us 	<p>Scripture is proclaimed at every Mass. The Mass is in two parts: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist. We meet Jesus Christ in the Word of God. We receive Jesus Christ in the Eucharist. There are many signs at Mass that show us that the Word of God is sacred.</p>		<p>Word</p>



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 2 Scope and Sequence

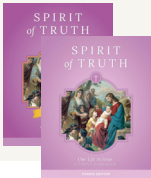
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: God Is Our Father, and We Are His Children			
• Session 1: God Is a Trinity of Persons	The Trinity is a Mystery of our Faith: one God in three divine Persons—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The Trinity is love, and we are called to share in the Trinity's love.	Genesis 1:1-31; 2:15-17; 3:1-6; Matthew 7:21-23; 22:34-40	Mystery; Person; Trinity
• Session 2: God Calls Us to Love Him above All Else	Jesus teaches us the two Great Commandments: to love God and to love our neighbor. The Great Commandments are a summary of the Ten Commandments and the whole Law of God.		Commandment; Disciple; Ten Commandments
• Session 3: God's Loving Plan for Creation	God is love and created everything that exists—the heavens and the earth—out of love. God created human beings in His own image and likeness. This means that humans have intellect, free will, and the capacity to love.		Free Will; Original Justice; Reason; Steward
• Session 4: Original Sin	The Original Sin immediately caused Adam and Eve to lose the grace of Original Justice. The stain of the Original Sin is transmitted to all generations of human beings. God did not stop loving Adam and Eve even though they sinned. From the beginning, He promised salvation and called the human race back to Him.		Concupiscence; Original Sin; Sin
• Session 5: Baptism Removes the Stain of Original Sin	Baptism is the first of the Sacraments of Initiation. It is necessary for salvation. Baptism forgives all sin, even Original Sin, gives us new life in Christ, makes us children of God, makes us members of the Church, and imprints an indelible spiritual mark on our souls.		Baptism; Sacrament; Sacraments of Initiation
• Session 6: Heaven, Purgatory, and Hell	After death, our souls enter one of three states of being: Heaven, Purgatory, or Hell. In Heaven, souls live forever with the Blessed Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and all the angels and saints. In Purgatory, souls are purified so they can enter Heaven. Hell is where those who freely chose to reject God's love and mercy are separated from Him forever.		Heaven; Hell; Purgatory



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 2 Scope and Sequence

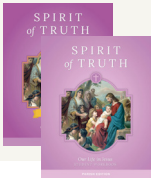
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 2: Heaven, Purgatory, and Hell			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 7: Jesus Gave His Apostles the Power to Forgive Sins 	Through the Apostles, who were the first bishops and priests, and through today's bishops and priests, Jesus' ministry of the forgiveness of sins continues. Jesus gave His Apostles authority to heal as He healed and to forgive sins as He forgave sins.	Matthew 16:19; Luke 15:4-32; 22:54-62; John 21:15-19	Apostles; Authority; Forgiveness of Sins; Holy Spirit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 8: God Loves Us Even When We Sin 	Sin is an offense against God, and we sin when we fail to love God, ourselves, and our neighbor. God shows His mercy in many ways, but most powerfully in the forgiveness of sins. The Act of Contrition helps us to express our sorrow to God for our sins.		Mercy; Mortal Sin; Sin; Venial Sin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 9: The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation 	God will always welcome us back and forgive our sins if we are truly sorry for them. Jesus established the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation so that we could receive God's forgiveness. There are four parts to the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation: contrition, confession, penance, and absolution.		Absolution; Confession; Conscience; Contrition; Penance; Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 10: How to Make a Good Confession 	God always invites us to know His love and mercy and wants to forgive our sins. During His earthly life, Jesus established a practical way for us to receive God's forgiveness—the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation. An examination of conscience helps us to think about how we have sinned so that we may prepare to make a good Confession.		Act of Contrition; Examination of Conscience; Seal of Confession



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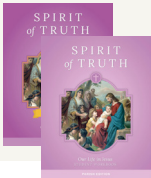
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 3: Jesus Is the Son of God			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 11: Jesus Is the Son of God 	<p>Jesus is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity and has always existed. He is eternally begotten—not made. He is of one being, or consubstantial, with the Father. Jesus is called the only Son of God because He is God the Son from all eternity.</p>	<p>Genesis 1:1-3; Matthew 13:3-8, 31-46; John 1:1-5, 14, 20:21-23</p>	<p>Begotten; Consubstantial; Eternal; Nicene Creed; Son of God; To Beget</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 12: The Incarnation 	<p>Jesus is fully God and fully man. He has two natures, one divine and the other human, united in the one Person of God's Son. Jesus, the Son of God, is the Word of God made flesh. He was born of a woman, Mary, by the power of the Holy Spirit. Jesus assumed a human nature for four reasons: to save us from sin by reconciling us with God; so that we might know God's love; to be our model of holiness; and to make us sharers in God's divine life.</p>		<p>Incarnation; <i>Protoevangelium</i>; Word of God</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 13: Mary and Joseph 	<p>Mary is the Mother of God. Mary's yes to God played an instrumental role in our salvation and is an example of obedience to God for all of us. Mary was conceived without the stain of Original Sin (the Immaculate Conception) and remained sinless throughout her life. St. Joseph was Jesus' earthly foster father. He lovingly cared for and protected his wife and her Son.</p>		<p>Annunciation; Assumption; <i>Fiat</i>; Grace; Immaculate Conception; Mother of God (<i>Theotokos</i>)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 14: Jesus' Hidden Life with Mary and Joseph 	<p>The Gospels' silence about large portions of Jesus' life presents His life as ordinary and presents Him as the child of Joseph and Mary, and later as a young man practicing the trade of a carpenter. We learn from Jesus' example that God wants to enter into our ordinary lives and make them extraordinary. God calls us to invite Jesus into our everyday lives.</p>		<p>Extraordinary; Ordinary; Sanctify; Virtue</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 15: Jesus Proclaimed the Kingdom of God and Performed Miracles 	<p>The Kingdom of God is the reign of God over all things. The central message of Jesus' public ministry was the proclamation of the Kingdom. Jesus taught about the Kingdom of God through parables. Jesus' miracles invited people to believe in Him, showed the power of God, and were signs of the Kingdom of God.</p>		<p>Disciples; Kingdom; Kingdom of God; Miracle; Parable</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 16: Jesus Chose Twelve Apostles 	<p>Jesus chose twelve men to be His Apostles, whom He sent to carry out His mission—the salvation of souls. The Apostles were the first bishops and have started the line of apostolic succession. St. Peter has a place of primacy among the Apostles. The worldwide Church is led by the pope and is organized into dioceses, led by bishops, and parishes, led by pastors and priests.</p>		<p>Apostle; Apostolic Succession; Pope; Bishop; Priest</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 17: Jesus Is Our Model of Holiness 	<p>Jesus is our model of holiness. With the Our Father, Jesus taught us how to pray and what to pray for. Jesus asks us to love as He loves, even our enemies, to be a neighbor even to those farthest away, and to love children and the poor as we love Christ Himself.</p>		<p>Charity; Corporal Works of Mercy; Our Father; Spiritual Works of Mercy</p>



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 2 Scope and Sequence

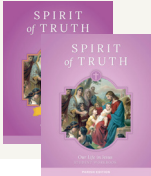
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 4: The Paschal Mystery			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 18: Jesus Suffered and Died on the Cross to Save Us from Sin 	<p>All people have sinned and are in need of salvation. God sent His Son into the world to save us from sin by His Death and Resurrection. Jesus suffered, died, and was buried. He rose from the dead on the third day. Jesus calls us to take up our own crosses and follow His example of redemptive suffering.</p>	<p>Exodus 3:2; 30:31; Numbers 11:25; Isaiah 44:3; Matthew 3:16; Luke 22:14-23:51; Acts 2:1-4, 37-38, 41</p>	Wage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 19: Jesus Rose from the Dead on Easter Sunday 	<p>The Resurrection of Jesus is a real historical event with many eyewitnesses to the Risen Christ. The Risen Christ is truly Jesus; His body still bears the marks of His Passion, yet He has been changed and now possesses a glorified body, filled with the Holy Spirit and showing forth the full power of God. The Resurrection at the end of time.</p>		<p>Creed; Glorified Body; Resurrection; To Redeem</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 20: Jesus Ascended into Heaven 	<p>After spending 40 days with His disciples, teaching them about the Kingdom, Jesus ascended into Heaven. He is seated at the right hand of God the Father and will come again. Christ's entry into Heaven gives us access to the "Father's house" in Heaven.</p>		<p>Ascension; Final Age; Witness</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 21: The Paschal Mystery 	<p>The Paschal Mystery is Christ's work of redemption, through His Passion, Death, and Resurrection, which saved us from sin and death for new life as sons and daughters of God. At every Mass, we proclaim the Paschal Mystery in a prayer called the Memorial Acclamation.</p>		<p>Memorial Acclamation; Mystery; New Covenant; Paschal; Paschal Mystery; Sacrament</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 22: Jesus Sent the Holy Spirit 	<p>Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit to teach us everything, to remind us of all that Christ said to us, and to bear witness to Him. The Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles on Pentecost, 50 days after Jesus' Resurrection. The Father unceasingly pours out the Holy Spirit in abundance upon us.</p>		<p>Gifts of the Holy Spirit; Holy Spirit; Pentecost</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 23: Jesus Will Come Again to Judge the Living and the Dead 	<p>At the end of time, Jesus will come again in all His glory, as He promised to do. We will all experience two judgments: one immediately after we die and one at the end of time. At our Particular Judgment, we will be judged on our love for God and our love for others and then either invited into Heaven or condemned to Hell. At the Last Judgment, we will stand before Jesus, who is Truth itself. The light of His Truth will reveal how the good we have done or failed to do affected everyone and everything.</p>		<p>Last Judgment; Particular Judgment</p>



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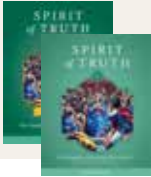
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 5: The Sacrament of Holy Communion			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 24: Old Testament Roots of the Eucharist, Part I 	Ancient people offered animal sacrifices to praise God, to thank God, to mark new beginnings, and to show sorrow for their sins. Jesus is the Lamb of God, who offered Himself as a sacrifice to pay the price for our sins.	Genesis 22:1-18; Matthew 26:26-30; Luke 9:11-17; John 2:1-11	Lamb of God; Sacrifice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 25: Old Testament Roots of the Eucharist, Part II 	Jesus' Death and Resurrection are a new Passover, which brought about salvation from sin and death. Bread has always been an important part of the story of our salvation. Jesus taught us that He is the Bread of Life and then gave Himself to us in the Eucharist.		Eucharist; Passover
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 26: The Eucharist Is Jesus' Body and Blood 	The miracle of the multiplication of the loaves and the fish foreshadows the institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper. Jesus instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper as a memorial of His Death and Resurrection, and He commanded His Apostles to celebrate it until His return. At Mass, the bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ in the Holy Eucharist. The Eucharist is a sacrifice of thanksgiving.		Chalice; Last Supper; Eucharist; Essential Elements of the Eucharist; Minister of the Eucharist; Recipient; Real Presence; State of Grace; Words of Consecration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 27: The Mass Is the Re-Presentation of Christ's Sacrifice 	The Mass is the memorial of Christ's sacrifice on the Cross and His Resurrection from the dead. The Mass has two parts: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist. The Church has sanctified time with a calendar of liturgical celebrations.		<i>In Persona Christi Capitas</i> ; Mass; Memorial; Liturgy; Liturgy of the Eucharist; Liturgy of the Word
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 28: Transubstantiation 	Jesus' first miracle at the Wedding at Cana foreshadows the institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper. At the Last Supper, Jesus changed bread and wine into His Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity—the Eucharist. <i>Transubstantiation</i> is the theological term used to describe the miraculous change of the gifts of bread and wine into Jesus' Body and Blood.		Accidentals; Substance; Transubstantiation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 29: How to Receive Holy Communion 	Jesus Christ is present to us, Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity, in the Holy Eucharist, which we receive at Mass. The Eucharist unites us more closely to the Church and makes us more fully members of the one Body of Christ. We are able to worship Christ our Lord outside of the Mass in Eucharistic Adoration.		Eucharistic Adoration; Eucharistic Fast; Monstrance



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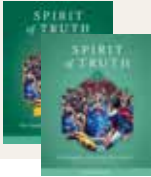
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 6: Jesus Is with Us Today in the Church			
• Session 30: Jesus Is Present in His Church	The Church is an enduring sign of salvation and is the instrument of our salvation. The Church seeks to gather all persons together for the sake of their salvation and to be part of God's Kingdom as one people, one Body of Christ. The Church can be understood as the family of God, the People of God, and the Body of Christ.	Matthew 16:19; Luke 1:39-56; 4:12-22; John 2:1-11; 14:1-4	Body of Christ; Church; People of God; Sanctify
• Session 31: Jesus Is Present in His Word	The Bible is the story of God's people from creation through the beginning of the Church. The Old Testament tells the story of how God prepared His people for the coming of His Son, Jesus. The New Testament tells the story of Jesus and the early Church. Just as the Church honors Jesus' Body and Blood in the Eucharist, the Church also honors Scripture as His Word, especially in the Mass.		Bible; New Testament; Old Testament
• Session 32: Jesus Is Present in the Seven Sacraments	A Sacrament is a special sign given by Jesus to give us grace. In a Sacrament, God uses something physical and from this world to do something supernatural from Heaven. There are seven Sacraments. Jesus is present in the seven Sacraments, especially in the Eucharist.		Sacraments of Initiation; Sacraments of Healing; Sacraments at the Service of Communion
• Session 33: Mary Is the Mother of the Church	Mary is the model for all Christians. The Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary show us how Mary responded to God's call throughout her life. Like Mary, we can keep important moments in our hearts in order to discern how they can help us become the person God wants us to be.		The Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary



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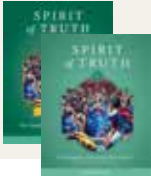
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: Jesus Reveals the Father's Love			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 1: Understanding the Trinity 	<p>God is three divine Persons in one divine Being; this is called the Trinity. The Son eternally proceeds from the Father, and the Holy Spirit eternally proceeds from the Father and the Son. The Blessed Trinity is a mystery that is beyond complete human understanding.</p>	<p>Genesis 1:26-28, 31; Exodus 12:1, 3, 5-8, 11-14; Luke 22:14-20; John 1:29; 6:53-57; 20:1-29; Romans 6:23</p>	Mystery; Trinity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 2: The Incarnation: True God and True Man 	<p>In the Incarnation, the Second Person of the Trinity became man. Jesus is one Person with two natures, divine and human. Because Jesus is divine, He has a divine intellect and will, and He has all the attributes of God. Because Jesus is human, He has a human body, soul, intellect, and will.</p>		Divine; Incarnation; Intellect; Nature; Person; Will
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 3: The Annunciation: Perfect Obedience 	<p>Mary is the Mother of the Church. Mary's yes to God is an important event in our Catholic Faith and an example for us all. Mary prayed the Magnificat in praise of and thanksgiving to God.</p>		Annunciation; Magnificat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 4: Jesus Paid the Debt for Our Sin 	<p>Adam and Eve disobeyed God and rejected His love. This was the Original Sin that we are all born into. The penalty for sin is death. Jesus shed His blood to free us from death and sin. Through the Resurrection, we have a new life as Jesus' brethren and the Father's children.</p>		Original Sin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 5: Jesus Is the Lamb of God 	<p>The sacrifice of the Passover Lamb saved the Hebrew people from the plague of death. The Passover is a sign of ultimate salvation in Christ from sin and death. Jesus is the Lamb of God. We participate in the new Passover by receiving Christ's Body and Blood in the Eucharist at Mass.</p>		<i>Agnus Dei</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 6: Jesus Died for Us and Rose from the Dead 	<p>Jesus died for us on the Cross. God saves us because He loves us. When we believe in Jesus and repent, He forgives us and gives us eternal life. Jesus rose from the dead and will raise us on the last day.</p>		Jesus; Resurrection



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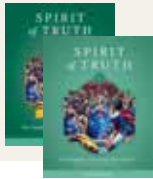
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 2: Jesus Teaches Us about the Kingdom of God			
• Session 7: Exploring the Kingdom	Jesus is king of Heaven and earth. He inaugurates the Kingdom of God on earth because He founded the Catholic Church during His earthly life. Jesus' Kingdom is vast, forever, and at hand. God reveals Himself to us out of love.	Matthew 5:44-45; 13; 14:13-14; 15:32-38; 18:1-4; Mark 1:40-42; 3:31-35, Mark 6:41; 9:33-35; 14:22; John 11:32-36, 43-44; 13:34-35; 15:9-10	Gospel; Kingdom of Heaven; Messiah; Repent
• Session 8: Parables of the Kingdom	Jesus used the parables to teach His disciples and the crowds. The parables teach that the Kingdom of God is meant for everyone. Jesus used the parables to ask each of us to accept the Kingdom of God in our hearts. God works to build His Kingdom, and He invites us to help it spread.		Parable
• Session 9: The Wedding at Cana	Jesus performed His first public miracle at the Wedding at Cana at the request of His Mother. Jesus' miracle at the Wedding at Cana is a sign that helps us understand that He is the Messiah. Marriage represents God's love for us. Mary is our Mother and intercessor.		Christ; Intercede; Marriage
• Session 10: The Multiplication of Loaves	The miracle of the Multiplication of the Loaves and Fishes appears in all four Gospels. This miracle foreshadows the Last Supper and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. There are four principal actions of the Prayer of Consecration in the Mass (took, blessed, broke, gave), and each is present in the Multiplication of the Loaves and the Last Supper.		Miracle
• Session 11: God's Kingdom Becomes Visible through Charity	The two commandments to love God and love neighbor are the ways we make God's Kingdom visible on earth. The Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy are ways to live the commandment of love of neighbor.		Corporal Works of Mercy; Spiritual Works of Mercy
• Session 12: Jesus Gathered a Community of Followers	When on earth, Jesus gathered a community of disciples and was their friend, sharing their joys and sorrows. Jesus showed people He cared by healing the sick and feeding the hungry. Jesus taught His disciples that they must follow His example and live as He did. Jesus told His disciples to go out to the world and invite all people to join His community.		Disciple
• Session 13: Jesus Showed Us God's Love	Jesus came to show us God's love and make us friends with Him again. The Sacraments are one way God shows us His love and makes us share in His divine life. At Baptism, we become Temples of the Holy Spirit and thus sharers in God's divine life. The Bible, the Sacraments, and prayer are three ways we can know God's love for us and become friends with Him.		Grace



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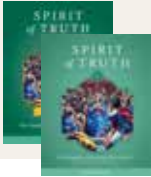
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 3: We Are Called to Follow Jesus and to Love One Another			
• Session 14: The Two Great Commandments	Jesus summarized the Ten Commandments with two Great Commandments. The first three of the Ten Commandments and the first Great Commandment teach us how to love God. The next seven of the Ten Commandments and the second Great Commandment teach us how to love our neighbor. In the Gospels, Jesus teaches us about loving God and loving our neighbor.	Matthew 6:9-13; 13:44; Luke 2:41-52; 11:2-4; 21:1-4	Ten Commandments; Two Great Commandments
• Session 15: We Must Love God above All Else	God's name and greatness are worthy of praise and reverence. The first three commandments show us how to be faithful to God and honor Him. Jesus taught us to pray with the Lord's Prayer.		<i>Abba</i> ; Reverence; <i>Yahweh</i>
• Session 16: The Good Samaritan	Through the parable of the Good Samaritan Jesus taught us to love everyone. Sometimes we sin not by doing something bad but by failing to do the right thing. This is called a sin of omission. Jesus is the Good Samaritan who came to rescue humanity, wounded by Satan and Original Sin.		Charity; Levite; Samaritan; Sins of Omission
• Session 17: Loving Others as Christ Loves Us	We are to love God with all our hearts, minds, and souls. As the Father loves Jesus, Jesus loves us, and Jesus wants us to love each other. Jesus said that we must be like children to go to Heaven.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 18: Love and Reverence for Parents/ Guardians	The Fourth Commandment is "Honor your father and mother." Love of neighbor begins with love of family, particularly obedience and gratitude toward our parents. The Bible contains stories of children being obedient to their parents as models for us.		Obedience
• Session 19: Caring for God's Creation	Everything good on the earth was created by God to glorify Him. If we love God, we will take care of His creation. Caring for the resources of the environment is something that we can all do every day.		Conserve; Creation
• Session 20: Mary Is the Queen of Heaven	Mary magnifies the Lord—her life shows us the power and love of God. Mary was assumed into Heaven at the end of her earthly life. She is our Mother because she loves us and loves God. We can always ask Mary to help us. We honor Mary because of her deep faith in the Lord and her willingness to be the Mother of our Savior.		Assumption; <i>Fiat</i>



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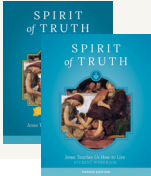
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 4: The Church Continues Jesus' Mission of Salvation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 21: Jesus Chose Twelve Apostles and Made Peter the First Pope 	Jesus chose the Apostles to be the first bishops. Jesus chose Peter and prepared him to be the first pope. The Apostles obeyed Jesus' command to spread the Good News and to baptize people into the Catholic Faith.	Matthew 4:18-20; 9:9; 16:15-18; 17:1-8; 28:16-20; Mark 4:35-41; 6:7, 12-13; Luke 5:1-11; 11:1-4; 24:49; John 6:67-69; 13:4-5, 12-15; 14:16-17; 19:26-27; 20:19-23; 21:15-17; Acts 1:6-9, 11; 2:4, 14, 36-41; 2:42-47; 1 Corinthians 12:4-27; Ephesians 4:4-6	Apostle; Bishop; Pope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 22: Jesus' Ascension and the Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost 	Jesus ascended into Heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. Jesus fulfills the promises He made before He ascended to help us follow Him to Heaven. On Pentecost, Jesus sent the Holy Spirit to the Apostles, who were filled with the gifts of the Holy Spirit.		Ascension; Pentecost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 23: The Church Continues Jesus' Mission on Earth 	The Church continues Jesus' mission on earth: the salvation of all souls. The Church can be understood as the family of God, the Body of Christ, and the Temple of the Holy Spirit. Jesus founded the Church during His earthly life.		Church; Family of God; Temple of the Holy Spirit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 24: The Church Is United in the Holy Spirit 	The Church is the Body of Christ. Like a body, the Church is made of many parts but is still one. The People of God make up the Body of Christ. The four marks of the Church are the defining characteristics of the Church given to her by Jesus. The Holy Spirit, working in and through the Church today, unites the People of God.		Charism; Four Marks of the Church; Magisterium; Nicene Creed; Tradition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 25: Leaders of the Church: The Pope and the Bishops 	The pope and bishops are leaders of the Catholic Church, and they imitate Jesus' example of service. Popes and bishops teach the faithful and lead the faithful to holiness so that we might attain Heaven. Bishops are the successors of the Apostles.		Diocese; Hierarchy; Priest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 26: We Experience the Church in Our Parish 	A parish is a community of the Christian faithful led by a pastor. In our parishes, we receive the Sacraments and all God's gifts, everything we need in order to know, love, and serve God. Our parish communities are similar to the first Christian community, led by the Apostles after Pentecost.		Parish; Pastor



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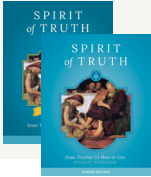
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 5: The Sacraments of Initiation and the Sacraments of Healing and Forgiveness			
• Session 27: The Sacrament of Baptism	Baptism is one of the Sacraments of Initiation. Baptism is the first Sacrament we receive. It makes us members of the Church, forgives our sins, and gives us new life in Christ. Baptism is necessary for salvation.	Matthew 26:26-29; 28:19-20; Luke 15:11-32; John 6:48-57; Ephesians 6:11-17; James 5:14-15	Baptism; Holy Oil; Sacraments of Initiation
• Session 28: The Sacrament of Confirmation	Confirmation gives a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit like that on Pentecost. Confirmation perfects the graces of Baptism. Confirmation gives a special strength to witness to the Christian Faith and to resist sin and temptation.		Anoint; Gifts of the Holy Spirit; Confirmation; Laying on of Hands
• Session 29: The Sacrament of Holy Eucharist	The Eucharist is the Sacrament in which we receive the Lord's Body and Blood under the appearances of bread and wine. The Eucharist was instituted at the Last Supper, the night before Jesus died. The Eucharist is the "source and summit of the Christian life." There are many titles for the Eucharist that help us better understand the Sacrament.		Communion; Eucharist; Last Supper; Transubstantiation
• Session 30: The Sacrifice of the Mass	Jesus is the Lamb of God, who frees us from sin and spiritual death. The Mass is a re-presentation of Christ's sacrifice on the Cross. The Mass is divided into two main parts: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist. We worship and receive the Lord in His Word and in His Body and Blood from the same altar at every Mass.		Lamb; Liturgy of the Eucharist; Liturgy of the Word; Mass
• Session 31: The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation	The Sacraments of Healing were given by Christ to restore our relationship with God and others. God is always waiting to forgive us and welcome us back in the Sacrament of Reconciliation.		Absolution; Confession; Contrition; Penance
• Session 32: The Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick	Jesus loved the sick and sinners, and He had the power to cure them. Jesus' work of healing continues today in the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick. People who are suffering from illness need special strength to suffer with Jesus and to continue to practice virtue. Jesus gave His healing power to the Apostles.		Presbyter
• Session 33: Mary Is Our Mother	Mary is our Mother, and she nurtures our souls. Marian sacramentals help prepare our souls for grace through our faith and prayers. The Rosary, the Miraculous Medal, and scapulars are sacramental gifts from Mary.		Sacramental



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Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

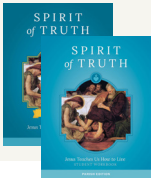
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: God Is All Good			
• Session 1: God Is Good	God is the supreme good and the source of all good things. We respond to God's goodness, and to the good things He has given us, with thanksgiving and with the pursuit of holiness. Holiness is becoming more like God and sharing in His goodness. Practicing and growing in virtue lead us on the path of holiness.	Genesis 1-2; Psalm 118:1; Matthew 28:19; John 14:26; 15:13; Ephesians 4:4-6; Titus 3:5; 1 John 3:16; 4:8, 14	Holiness; Mercy; Virtue
• Session 2: Made in God's Image and Likeness	We are all made in God's image and likeness. We were created with specific roles: priest, prophet, king, son/daughter, and spouse. These roles are strengthened in us at our Baptism. We are called to live these roles every day in our lives. It was part of God's plan from the beginning for man and woman to be united in marriage.		King; Marriage; Priest; Prophet
• Session 3: In God's Image: The Abilities of the Soul	God created the universe with His power, understanding, and free will. All living things have a soul. A soul is that which makes a living thing alive. Made in God's image and likeness, the human soul has been gifted with intellect, free will, and the capacity to love.		Intellect; Soul; Will
Unit 2: Conscience: God's Voice in Our Hearts			
• Session 4: What Is a Conscience? What Is It Not?	We are free to make good or bad choices. God speaks to us in our consciences, helping us make good choices. He continually calls us and graces us to know the good and to love unselfishly.	Ruth 1:16; Psalm 119:105; John 15:9-12; Matthew 5:43-45; 26:36-46; Mark 12:30-31; Luke 22:39-46; John 3:16; 1 Corinthians 12:4-8	Conscience
• Session 5: Steps to Making Good Moral Choices	God gives us grace to make moral decisions. The Church gives us steps to guide us in making good moral choices.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 6: God Calls Us to Love Unselfishly	Self-giving love is called charity. When we love unselfishly, we live as the Lord lives. God continually calls us and graces us to know the good and to love unselfishly.		Charity
• Session 7: Learning to Know and Choose the Good	Our habits can come to define who we are. Learning to know and choose the good is a habit we can develop. Learning to know and choose the good that God desires for us is the lifelong process of conscience formation. We can learn how to know and choose the good from the examples of the saints.		Habit
• Session 8: Feelings and the Well-Formed Conscience	God made us with feelings; our feelings are a gift from God. But because of Original Sin, our feelings do not work as God intended. Our feelings are not always accurate signs of whether a choice is right or wrong. If we have a well-formed conscience, our feelings will help us confirm that we have made good moral choices.		Passions



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

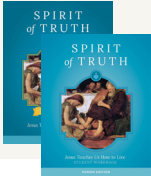
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 3: The Reality of Sin and the Necessity of Virtue			
• Session 9: What Is Sin?	Good and evil are real. We can choose between good and evil. When we use our free will to choose evil, we sin.	Genesis 1:26-27; 2:7; 3:15; 9:8-17; 17:1-13; Exodus 19:1-6; 20:2-8; 2 Samuel 7:1-16; Psalm 143:10; Matthew 4-11; Luke 1:26-38; 22:14-20; John 8:2-11; Romans 5:5; Galatians 5:25; Philippians 4:8; Colossians 3:12-14	Sin
• Session 10: Temptation and Sin	We often feel drawn to make selfish choices, because of Original Sin. This is called temptation. Temptation is not sinful. Jesus gives us examples of how to resist temptation. Serious sin—that is, completely turning away from God—is called mortal sin. Less serious sin is called venial sin.		Temptation
• Session 11: Mercy and Forgiveness	God's mercy is infinite. Jesus gave us the Sacrament of Confession so we can receive His mercy when we sin. The Holy Spirit is the Person of the Blessed Trinity who enables us to respond to God's covenant of love by living as Jesus did. We need to listen to the Holy Spirit, who is always present, guiding us throughout our day.		Contrition
• Session 12: God's Mercy and His Covenants	Mercy is love that continues even when it is rejected. God's mercy is infinite. Throughout Salvation History, God has sought a relationship with mankind through establishing covenants with us. Covenants establish familial bonds and relationships. Covenants with man are clear signs of God's mercy toward us.		Covenant
• Session 13: The Necessity of Virtue	To avoid sin, we must cooperate with grace. Virtues help us to be receptive to God's grace. Behaving virtuously helps us become virtuous.		No Vocabulary



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

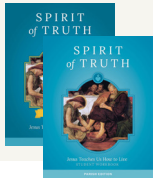
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 4: The Ten Commandments			
• Session 14: Why Did God Give Us Ten Commandments?	The gift of new life is always followed by the gift of rules. After freeing His people from slavery in Egypt, the Lord gave Moses the Ten Commandments. The Ten Commandments state the requirements to love God and our neighbor.	Genesis 2:16-17; Exodus 19; 20:2-17; Matthew 4:10, 5:33-34; 6:33; 20:1-16; 22:37-39; Mark 2:28; Luke 1:31; 4:16; John 13:1-35	Commandments
• Session 15: The First through Third Commandments	The first three commandments are the fundamental requirements for loving God. The First Commandment requires that we worship God alone. The Second Commandment requires us to use the names of God, the Holy Family, and the saints reverently. The Third Commandment requires us to observe Sundays and holy days of obligation.		First Commandment; Second Commandment; Third Commandment
• Session 16: The Fourth through Sixth Commandments	The Fourth Commandment teaches us to honor our parents. The Fifth Commandment teaches us to respect all human life. The Sixth Commandment teaches that we should be pure and modest in our behavior.		Fourth Commandment; Fifth Commandment; Sixth Commandment
• Session 17: The Seventh through Tenth Commandments	The Seventh Commandment requires that we respect what belongs to others. The Eighth Commandment requires that we tell the truth in all things. The Ninth and Tenth Commandments forbid us from desiring the things that belong to others.		Seventh Commandment; Eighth Commandment; Ninth Commandment; Tenth Commandment
• Session 18: The Great Commandments and the New Covenant	The two Great Commandments are "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, and with all your mind, and your neighbor as yourself." To love our neighbor means to love those around us and all of humanity. With the two Great Commandments, Jesus helps us understand the Ten Commandments.		Synoptic Gospels
• Session 19: Obedience and Happiness	The only way to be happy is to live a virtuous and moral life. The Commandments aren't rules to prevent us from being happy, but rather safeguards to keep us happy. God created us with free will, and He does not force anyone to love Him. If we listen for and obey God's will, we will be what He created us to be: holy.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 20: Freedom and Happiness Come from Following Jesus	Like God, we are rational beings. Therefore, we are also responsible for our choices. True freedom is possible only in service of the good and just.		Obedience



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 5: Living the Life of Christ			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 21: The Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy 	<p>Jesus gives us a model for living the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy. Works of Mercy are concrete ways in which we can live out our Faith. As Catholics, we are called to be Christ in the world and build His Kingdom through our actions.</p>	<p>Genesis 2:18-25; Isaiah 66:13; Matthew 25:31-46; Mark 9:14-29; John 13:1-20; 20:19-23; Ephesians 6:18; Galatians 6:1; Colossians 3:12-13, 16</p>	<p>Corporal Works of Mercy; Spiritual Works of Mercy</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 22: Jesus Teaches Us How to Live the Corporal Works of Mercy 	<p>We must be open to God's saving love and keep His commandments if we want to have eternal life. He has commanded us to love one another as He has loved us. Works of Mercy are concrete ways in which we can love one another as Jesus loved us. As Catholics, we are called to be Christ in the world and build His Kingdom through our actions.</p>		<p>No Vocabulary</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 23: Mercy's Work of Showing God's Love 	<p>We are physical and spiritual beings. The Works of Mercy are both physical and spiritual. Exploring the Latin roots of <i>corporal</i> and <i>spiritual</i> can help us understand the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy.</p>		<p>Corporal; Spiritual</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 24: Understanding the Spiritual Works of Mercy 	<p>The Spiritual Works of Mercy relieve universal needs. Although the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy are both essential, the Spiritual Works are more important, because they relieve needs directly related to our salvation. The Spiritual Works of Mercy are based in Scripture. Jesus gives us a perfect model of what it means to love one another through the Works of Mercy.</p>		<p>No Vocabulary</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 25: Rejoice in the Truth 	<p>The Works of Mercy are about more than just being a "nice" person. They teach us that right and wrong exist. Love rejoices in truth. Cultivating virtue helps us perform Works of Mercy.</p>		<p>No Vocabulary</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 26: The Four Loves 	<p>The humans of Greek myth were cursed when Zeus split men and women into separate bodies. This contrasts with Catholic teaching that love between man and woman was part of the original blessing of creation. The Greeks identified four types of love.</p>		<p>Agape; Eros; Phileo; Storge</p>



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Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 6: The Beatitudes			
• Session 27: The Sermon on the Mount	The Sermon on the Mount expresses the highest morals and is a perfect standard of the Christian life. The Beatitudes are the heart of Jesus' teaching. The desire for happiness is natural. The Beatitudes point us toward perfect happiness that lasts forever.	Psalm 85:9-14; Matthew 14:15-21; 26:36-46, 57-68; 27:27-44; Luke 15; 19:1-10; 23:33-34, 39-43; John 11:17-44; 21:15-19	Beatific; Imperfect Happiness; Perfect Happiness
• Session 28: The First through Fourth Beatitudes	Jesus is an example of someone who is poor in spirit. Belief in Jesus and in the eternal life He gives comforts us and strengthens us when we grieve. Jesus demonstrates His meekness throughout His Passion; He is firm in doing the will of the Father. Jesus wants us to hunger for righteousness so that He can satisfy our hunger by giving us Himself.		First Beatitude; Second Beatitude; Third Beatitude; Fourth Beatitude
• Session 29: The Fifth through Eighth Beatitudes	Jesus demonstrates throughout the Gospels how to be merciful. He lives out the seventh beatitude in His Incarnation: He became man to reconcile us to the Father. Jesus endured insults, false accusations, persecutions, insistent questioning, plots of entrapment, and death, all so that we may join Him in the Kingdom of Heaven.		Fifth Beatitude; Sixth Beatitude; Seventh Beatitude; Eighth Beatitude
• Session 30: Living the Values of the Kingdom of God	As Catholics, we are called to build the Kingdom of God here on earth. The lives of the saints are instructive and inspirational. There are practical and concrete ways to live the Beatitudes each day.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
Unit 7: Responding to God's Covenant			
• Session 31: The Catholic Community Supports Us in Our Response	By participating in our family and parish communities, we both give and receive support for living the Christian life. The Latin word <i>ecclesia</i> means a convocation or assembly of people for a religious purpose. The Catholic Faith and Church life have an integrated nature.	Matthew 5:48	Church; <i>Ecclesia</i>
• Session 32: Sainly Dinner Party	The call to holiness is universal. The saints give numerous examples of just how rich and varied the call to holiness looks among the members of the Church.		Saint
• Session 33: My Sainly Vocation	Holiness means living as the Lord lives—in self-giving love. Vocations, or calls to various states of life, are not something received by only a select few. Rather, God calls each and every one of us to be holy. All individuals receive special gifts and talents from God and can live out their vocations.		Vocation



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 5 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: God Is the Source of All Life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 1: God Speaks to Us through Visible Creation 	God created all things, visible and invisible. God communicates invisible, spiritual realities to us through visible, material signs and symbols in creation. God imbues each human person with an immortal, spiritual soul, which gives us life and dignity because we are made in His image and likeness.	Genesis 2:7, 14:18-20; Matthew 13:3-50; Luke 22:14-20; John 9:1-7	Creed; <i>Ruah</i> ; Soul
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 2: The Church Is a Sign of God's Love 	Through signs and symbols, the Church reveals to us God's love. The Church is an enduring sign of salvation and is the very instrument of our salvation. The Church, founded by Jesus during His earthly life, is the beginning of God's reign, the Kingdom of God here on earth.		Incarnation; Kingdom of God; Parable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 3: Grace Is the Gift of God's Life 	Grace is the free and undeserved gift of God's life within us that makes us adopted sons and daughters of God. There are two kinds of grace: sanctifying grace and actual grace. We are called to use the unique gifts and talents given to us by the grace of God to honor and serve Him. Mary is the perfect model of faith and response to God's grace.		Actual Grace; <i>Fiat</i> ; Grace; Immaculate Conception; Sanctifying Grace
Unit 2: What Is a Sacrament?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 4: The Sacraments Are Signs of Grace 	The sacrificial lamb was a sign of the Passover that saved the Israelites from the angel of death. Human beings can know God through signs and symbols. Grace is the free and undeserved gift of God's life in us that we must receive in faith and thanksgiving and use to honor and serve God. The Sacraments are signs of grace that give us God's divine life.	Matthew 8:1-4; Mark 4:35-41, 5:35-43, 8:22-26; Luke 4:31-37, 5:1-11, 9:10-17; John 2:1-11, 6:16-21	Mystery; Passover; Sacrament
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 5: The Sacraments Are Not Merely Symbols 	The Sacraments are holy mysteries that reveal invisible grace and truth. The Sacraments are signs of grace that effect what they signify. Jesus works through the ministers of the Sacraments to communicate God's grace.		<i>Ex Opere Operato</i> ; Sign
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 6: Signs throughout Salvation History 	Jesus performed miracles as a sign of God's love. There are different categories of miracles, but all demonstrate that Jesus is God. Salvation History is the story of God's saving actions in human history. Jesus fulfills the Old Testament signs of salvation enacted through the covenants.		Covenant; Miracle; Salvation History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 7: The Sacraments Mark the Important Moments of Our Lives 	Our natural lives are marked by many important moments that we celebrate with ritual and tradition. The seven Sacraments mirror the movements of our natural lives by marking the important moments of our spiritual lives. Each Sacrament can be understood in terms of matter, form, the minister, the recipient, and the effects or graces.		Form; Matter; Minister; Recipient



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 5 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 3: The Sacrament of Baptism			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 8: The Sacraments of Initiation 	<p>The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist. The Sacraments of Initiation make us members of the Church and strengthen us for our life's journey. The Baptism of Jesus is the model for our Baptism. Baptism is the Sacrament of regeneration through water in the word.</p>	<p>Genesis 1:1-3; 7:11-23; Exodus 2:1-10; 8:20-24; 14:23-31; 17:1-7; Luke 24:13-35; Colossians 2:12</p>	<p>Evangelization; Holiness; Initiate; Sacraments of Initiation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 9: Baptism in Salvation History 	<p>Baptism is the Sacrament of regeneration through water in the word. Baptism is prefigured throughout Salvation History. Jesus Himself instituted Baptism as the Sacrament necessary to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Jesus commanded His Apostles to baptize all the nations.</p>		<p>Baptism; Indelible Mark; Original Sin</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 10: The Celebration of the Sacrament of Baptism 	<p>The matter, form, minister, recipient, effects, and symbols of the Sacrament of Baptism.</p>		<p>Chrism; Oil of Catechumens; Profession of Faith</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 11: The Need for and the Effects of the Sacrament of Baptism 	<p>The Sacrament of Baptism is essential for salvation and is the ordinary means of salvation. God can operate outside of the ordinary means of salvation in extraordinary ways. Baptism forgives sins, makes the baptized a new creature and a member of the Church, forms bonds of Christian unity, and imprints an indelible mark on the soul.</p>		<p>Baptism of Blood; Baptism of Desire</p>



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Grade 5 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 4: The Sacrament of Confirmation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 12: The Sacrament of Confirmation in Salvation History 	<p>The Sacrament of Confirmation completes the work begun in us at our Baptism and sets us apart as this very royal priesthood proclaimed since the Old Testament. We receive an outpouring of the Holy Spirit in Confirmation that empowers us to proclaim the Good News of Jesus Christ. The Sacrament of Confirmation makes the recipient more perfectly bound to the Church and enriches him or her with a special strength of the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>Genesis 2:7; 1 Samuel 16:13; Isaiah 11:2; 61:1; Ezekiel 36:26-27; Joel 3:1-2; Acts 1:8; 2:1-41</p>	<p><i>Abba</i>; Anoint; Confirmation; Holy Spirit; Messiah; Pentecost</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 13: The Celebration of the Sacrament of Confirmation 	<p>The matter, form, minister, recipient, effects, and symbols of the Sacrament of Confirmation. Anointing with oil has held special meaning since ancient times, and the Sacrament of Confirmation shares in this today. There have been many examples of young people throughout the centuries who have fought for Christ with the strength of the Holy Spirit and even given their lives for Him.</p>		<p>Chrism; Confirmand</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 14: The Effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation 	<p>The main effect of the Sacrament of Confirmation is the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit that was also given to the Apostles on the day of Pentecost. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit received in Confirmation increases in us the gifts of the Holy Spirit first received in Baptism.</p>		<p>Gifts of the Holy Spirit</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 15: Living the Sacrament of Confirmation 	<p>We must live the gifts of the Holy Spirit bestowed upon us and pursue the moral life in Christ in order to build up the Church here on Earth. Personal and social sins build on each other to create structures of sin, social situations, and institutions that are contrary to the divine goodness.</p>		<p><i>No Vocabulary</i></p>



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Grade 5 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 5: The Eucharist			
• Session 16: The Eucharist in Salvation History	The Eucharist is the "source and summit of the Christian life." Jesus is the Passover Lamb of God whose sacrifice saves us from sin and death. The Eucharist is the true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, who is truly and substantially present under the appearances of bread and wine.	Genesis 14:18-20; Exodus 12:3-22; 16:4, 35; Luke 22:14-20; John 6:51-52	Eucharist; Lamb of God; Last Supper; Paschal Mystery
• Session 17: The Celebration of the Sacrament of the Eucharist	The matter, form, minister, recipient, effects, and symbols of the Sacrament of the Eucharist. The many titles and symbols of the Eucharist communicates its "inexhaustable richness."		Communion; Eucharist; Liturgy; Mass
• Session 18: Transubstantiation	All that needs to be explained about something can be done by answering four questions: What is it? What is it made of? Who or what made it or caused it to happen? What is it for? The change of bread and wine at Mass into the true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ is called transubstantiation. It takes faith to truly recognize Jesus.		Transubstantiation
• Session 19: The Mass and Holy Days of Obligation	The Mass is the celebration of Divine Worship and the highest celebration of our Faith. The Mass is celebrated in two main parts: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist. The faithful are required to participate in Mass on Sundays, solemnities, and Holy Days of Obligation.		Holy Days of Obligation; Liturgy of the Eucharist; Liturgy of the Word
Unit 6: Penance and Reconciliation			
• Session 20: The Sacraments of Healing	So that God's glory might be made known to all the earth, Jesus established the Sacraments of Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick so that we might be healed and strengthened, not only of our physical afflictions, but also of our spiritual sins. The Parable of the Prodigal Son helps us understand God's infinite mercy.	Exodus 20:2-8, 12-17; Matthew 16:19; Mark 2:1-12; Luke 5:32; 15:1-32	The Sacraments of Healing
• Session 21: The Story of Confession	The matter, form, minister, recipient, effects, and symbols of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation.		Contrition; Penance
• Session 22: Encountering God's Mercy in Confession	God rejoices when we return to Him in Confession. God's mercy has no limits. We are all in need of God's mercy. Symbols of confession include the key(s), stole, raised hand, and cross.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>



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Grade 5 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 7: Anointing of the Sick			
• Session 23: Anointing of the Sick in Salvation History	Jesus is the Divine Physician, who came to call sinners, not the righteous. Jesus ushered in the Kingdom of God by fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah, healing the sick and forgiving sins. Illness and suffering are part of the human condition. United to Christ's suffering on the Cross, our illness and suffering take on a redemptive meaning.	Genesis 3:16-19; Exodus 15:26; Psalm 38:2-5; 107:17-22; Isaiah 33:24; 43:25; 53:10-11; Matthew 26:36-46; Mark 7:31-37; 15:6-15, 16-20, 22-41; Luke 7:11-17; 23:26-32; Romans 5:12	Anointing of the Sick
• Session 24: The Institution and Celebration of Anointing of the Sick	Jesus endured great suffering for our sins and so knows and understands the human condition. It is our duty to care for the sick and suffering through prayer, visits, and service. The matter, form, effects, minister, and recipients of the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 25: The Effects and Symbols of Anointing of the Sick	The main symbols of Anointing of the Sick are anointing with oil and the laying on of hands. Humanity, suffering, and death become special and new because God became man in the Person of Jesus Christ and suffered for our redemption. The cardinal virtues strengthen us against concupiscence and help us to cooperate with God's grace.		Cardinal Virtues; Concupiscence; Redeem
Unit 8: Holy Matrimony			
• Session 26: Sacraments at the Service of Communion	Jesus also calls us to follow in His example of service. The saints provide powerful examples of how to follow Jesus' example and respond to His calling in our lives. The theological virtues assist and enliven us in our service of others.	Genesis 1:26-28; 2:18-25; 3:24; Deuteronomy 7:9; John 1:3-5; 3:16; Romans 6:23; 8:37-39; Philippians 2:7-8; 1 John 4:19	Sacraments at the Service of Communion; Theological Virtues; Vocation
• Session 27: The Sacrament of Matrimony in Salvation History	Marriage has its roots in the very beginning of human history. Jesus elevates the natural union of one man and one woman to a Sacrament. Marriage is therefore rooted in what it means to be human. Jesus is first revealed to the public as the Messiah, the Son of God and Savior, at the Wedding at Cana.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 28: The Celebration and Symbolism of Holy Matrimony	The matter, form, minister, recipient, and effects of the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony. God is love. God made His love known to us by sending His only Son into the world to die for our sins so that we might have life. United in marriage, man and woman open themselves up to the creation of life and thus become an icon of the Trinity, three Persons in one God, who is love.		Matrimony
• Session 29: The Goods of Marriage	God's love for us has four components, or parts: it is free, total and self-giving, faithful, and fruitful. The recipients of Holy Matrimony are also the ministers of the Sacrament. Spouses are to imitate the free, total and self-giving, faithful, and fruitful love of God toward each other.		Four Components of God's Love; Consent



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Grade 5 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 9: Holy Orders			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 30: The Story of Holy Orders 	<p>Holy Orders is the Sacrament through which Christ continues His ministry in the Church until the end of time. The Apostles passed on this sacred authority; our bishops today are their successors. The Sacrament of Holy Orders includes three degrees: deacon, priest, and bishop.</p>	<p>Luke 5:1-11; John 20:21-23; Acts 6:1-6; 13:3; 1 Timothy 4:14; 2 Timothy 1:6; Titus 1:5-6</p>	Apostolic Succession
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 31: What Is the Sacrament of Holy Orders? 	<p>Bishops and priests, by virtue of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, are called to be like Christ in a special way. Sacred Scripture teaches us about this Sacrament. The matter, form, effects, minister, and symbols of the Sacrament of Holy Orders.</p>		Holy Orders; Presbyter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 32: The Call to Priesthood 	<p>Priests can minister the Sacraments only through the power God gives them, not their own power. The Sacrament of Holy Orders is a vocation to which God calls only baptized men. Women are called to different roles in the Church—roles that honor them in unique ways as women. Baptized Christians share in the priesthood of the faithful, in which we participate in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly mission of Christ.</p>		<p>Ministerial Priesthood; Priesthood of the Faithful</p>



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 6 Scope and Sequence

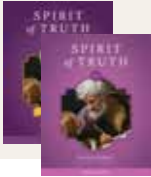
Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: What Is Sacred Scripture?			
• Session 1: The Written Revelation of God	God reveals Himself to us through Sacred Scripture and Tradition. Sacred Scripture is the written record of God's revelation of Himself. Sacred Tradition is the mode of transmission of the Word of God as it was handed on by Jesus to the Apostles and their successors, the bishops. The Magisterium is the teaching authority of the Church.	Matthew 7:21; 22:37-40; 28:19; Mark 1:15; Luke 4:16-21; John 1:1-5, 14; 3:18; 6:51, John 21:25; Acts 2:37-38; 2 Timothy 3:14-17	Magisterium; Revelation; Sacred Scripture/The Bible; Tradition
• Session 2: The Purposes of Sacred Scripture	Theology is the study of God and the things of God. In Scripture, God has revealed Himself and His plan for our salvation. We meet the Person of Jesus Christ in His Scriptures.		Salvation; Theology
• Session 3: The Use of Scripture at Holy Mass	God speaks to His people through Sacred Scripture proclaimed at Mass. The Mass has two major parts: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist. Most of the prayers of the Mass find their roots in Scripture.		Alleluia; Homily; Liturgy of the Eucharist; Liturgy of the Word
• Session 4: Praying with Scripture: Lectio Divina	Silence is an important part of a successful prayer life and being able to hear the Word of God. God's Word is alive, able to cause change in those who hear it, and speaks directly to the "reflections and thoughts of our hearts" (Hebrews 4:12). We can pray with Scripture through <i>Lectio Divina</i> , which means "divine reading."		<i>Lectio Divina</i>
• Session 5: How to Use the Bible	The Bible is unlike any book that has ever been written. To read the Bible effectively, we must first know how to read it.		<i>Biblia</i>
Unit 2: How Is the Bible Different from Other Books?			
• Session 6: The Inspiration of Scripture and the Writing Styles of the Bible	All of Scripture is inspired by God. Scripture teaches solidly, faithfully, and without error that truth which God wanted written in Scripture for the sake of our salvation. There are many writing styles present in Scripture.	Genesis 1:2; 2:7; 9:8-17; Matthew 5:17-18; Luke 1:26-38; 2 Peter 1:20-21; 2 Timothy 3:16-17	Inspiration; <i>Ruah</i>
• Session 7: The Senses of Scripture	The Church sets forth three criteria for interpreting Scripture. To better understand Scripture, we must consider its literal and spiritual senses. Typology is the study of how people, places, things, or ideas earlier in Salvation History foreshadow or point to a later person, place, thing, or idea in Salvation History.		Senses of Scripture; Typology
• Session 8: The Old and New Testaments	The Old and New Testaments are the equally inspired Word of God. In Scripture and in Jesus Christ, the Word of God is fully present. Sacred Scripture is the speech of God as it is put down in writing under the breath of the Holy Spirit.		Canon of Scripture; New Testament; Old Testament
• Session 9: Salvation History Is a Love Story between God and His People	A covenant is a sacred, permanent bond of family relationship. Every covenant includes a mediator, a promise, a sign, and a progression. The story of the Christian faith is a love story between God and His people.		Covenant; Salvation History



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Grade 6 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 3: The Early World of Genesis			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 10: The Story of Creation 	<p>The story of creation in Genesis is not meant to be a science, but rather it communicates important truths about God and humanity. The doctrine of creation has great importance for our faith. Some scholars believe Genesis 1 and 2 represent two different stories of creation, while others believe they tell the same story from different perspectives.</p>	<p>Genesis 1; 2; 3; 4:1-16; 5:3, 6-9; Numbers 3:5-8; Psalm 8; 2 Corinthians 5:17-19</p>	<p>Creation; <i>Ex Nihilo</i>; Infinite; Omnipotent; Omniscient</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 11: Adam and Eve 	<p>God made Adam and Eve in His image and likeness to live out the roles of priest, prophet, king, son or daughter of God, and spouse. Adam and Eve sinned because of the temptation of the devil. Original Sin distorted the state of Original Justice in which man was created and is transmitted to all human beings. God promised to save us from our sins.</p>		<p>Concupiscence; Original Justice; Original Sin; <i>Protoevangelium</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 12: Cain and Abel 	<p>Cain and Abel both fulfilled their priestly role given to them through Adam by offering sacrifice to God. Cain's sacrifice was unacceptable, as it did not represent a true spiritual sacrifice. God gave Cain the opportunity to repent, but he did not. God's punishment of Cain is a natural consequence of Cain's actions.</p>		<p>Sin</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 13: Noah and the Great Flood 	<p>God sent the Great Flood to cleanse the earth of wickedness and sin. God entered into a new covenant with all of creation through Noah and his family. God restored the roles of Adam—priest, prophet, king, son/daughter, spouse—in Noah and his family.</p>		<p><i>No Vocabulary</i></p>



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Grade 6 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 4: The Chosen People			
• Session 14: God's Chosen People	The line of Cain, which was sinful, and the line of Seth, which was faithful to God, intermarried and produced children who rejected God. The descendants of Noah's son Ham tried to build a tower to Heaven in order to make themselves gods and replace God. In punishment, God confused the language of the human race and scattered them throughout the world.	Genesis 6:1-5; 12:1-3; 15:18; 17; 18; 22:1-18; 24:1-32, 49-67; 25:24-34; 27:5-10, 15-17, 27-29; 29:25-27; 30:22, 29-32, 43; 32:25-39; 37:5-11, 28-36; 40; 41:17-32; 45:3-5; Acts 2:1-13	Nephilim; Pentecost; Shem/Shemite; Tower of Babel
• Session 15: God Calls Abraham	God called Abraham to enter into a covenant with Him and to be the father of His Chosen People. God made three great promises to Abraham, which would be fulfilled by the final three covenants of Salvation History. God raised the promises He made with Abraham to covenant status. God blessed Abraham and his wife in their old age with a son, from whom nations and kings would come.		No Vocabulary
• Session 16: Isaac	God called Abraham to sacrifice his only son, Isaac, as a test of his faith. The sacrifice of Isaac foreshadows Christ's sacrifice. Isaac is a type of Christ. Prayer was a central part of the story of Isaac marrying Rebekah.		No Vocabulary
• Session 17: Jacob	Jacob and Esau were twins who were in conflict with each other even in the womb. Jacob tricked Esau into selling him his birthright as the oldest son of Isaac. Laban tricked Jacob just as Jacob had tricked his father, Isaac. The stories of Jacob wrestling with an angel and God's remembering Rachel illustrate the battle of prayer we all experience.		Jacob; Israel
• Session 18: Joseph	Joseph's brothers hated him and sold him into slavery. God blessed Joseph with success in his work, despite his rejection, persecution, and suffering. Joseph's God-given gift of dream interpretation allowed him to rise to the top in Egypt. Through Joseph's story we learn that God can bring good out of evil. Joseph is a type of Jesus Christ.		Moral Evil



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Grade 6 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 5: Exodus			
• Session 19: The Exodus Is the Central Event of the Old Testament	The descendants of Jacob, the Israelites, became enslaved by the Egyptians. God called Moses to free His people from slavery. God worked many signs and wonders through Moses to prove to the Egyptians and the Israelites that He is the one true God.	Genesis 4:3-5; 8:20; 22:1-2, 9-13; Exodus 1:5-2:10; 3:1-15; 4; 5:1-2; 7:1-6, 19; 8:2, 12-17; 10:4-5, 21-23; 12:1-14; 13:21; 14:1-31; 20:1-17; Matthew 2:13-23; 5:3-12; Mark 8:31-33; 16:17-18; Luke 5:23-25; 22:14-20	Israelites; Redeemer
• Session 20: Moses and God's Call	The birth story of Moses foreshadows the birth story of Jesus. God called Moses and gave him the mission of freeing the Israelites from slavery, even though Moses was imperfect. Moses initially resisted God's call but eventually accepted it. God's revelation of His name is an invitation to know Him and be in relationship with Him.		Moses
• Session 21: The Passover	The sacrificial lamb was a sign of the Passover that saved the Israelites from the angel of death. Ancient people offered animal sacrifice for four main reasons: to praise God, to thank God, to seal an oath, and in sorrow for sin. Jesus is the Lamb of God who frees us from sin and spiritual death.		Eucharist; Lamb of God; Last Supper; Memorial Feast; Paschal Lamb
• Session 22: The Parting of the Red Sea and the Ten Commandments	Through Moses, God leads the Israelites to freedom from slavery in Egypt by parting the waters of the Red Sea and destroying Pharaoh's army. The Ten Commandments are laws of love that teach us how to love God and one another. Jesus perfects the Ten Commandments with the Beatitudes, which teach us how to be truly happy and to strive for holiness in life.		Beatitude; Exodus; Ten Commandments
Unit 6: The Royal Kingdom, Exile, and the Prophets			
• Session 23: Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Saul	Joshua led the Israelites in conquering the city of Jericho through their faithfulness to God. God appointed temporary leaders called judges to govern the people and return them to right worship of God. Israel rejected God's kingship and demanded a king from Samuel, who anointed Saul the first king of Israel. Saul was disobedient to God, so his kingship was taken away.	Exodus 3; Joshua 6:1-27; 11:23; 1 Samuel 13:2-14; 15:2-31; 17:38-51; 2 Samuel 7:11-16; Isaiah 7:14; 35:4-6; 53:5-7; 60:6; Jeremiah 1; Jonah 1; 3:1-3; Micah 5:2; Zechariah 9:9; 11:12-13; Malachi 3:1	Judge (<i>shofet</i>)
• Session 24: The Davidic Covenant	David was "a man after God's own heart," chosen to be the king of Israel after Saul. God entered into a covenant with David that would be fulfilled by Jesus in the New Covenant. The word <i>Messiah</i> , or <i>Christ</i> , means "anointed one" and was used to refer to the kings of Israel descended from David.		Davidic Covenant; Messiah
• Session 25: The Prophets and the Old Testament	The prophets were men and women who were called by God to make known the message of God's saving power. Most of the prophets were called by God in a similar manner following God's call of Moses. Over centuries, God prepared for and announced the coming of Christ through the prophets.		Prophet



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Grade 6 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 7: Jesus and the New Testament			
• Session 26: The New Testament Provides an Account of God's Saving Actions	Jesus came to seek out the lost and offer them forgiveness and salvation. In the New Testament, we read of God's saving actions. We must forgive those who have wronged and hurt us, just as God our Father forgives us. Our being forgiven is in part dependent on our forgiveness of others. Jesus served others during His life and is our model of mercy and forgiveness.	Genesis 14:18-20; Jeremiah 31:31-34; Isaiah 53:1-12; Matthew 6:9-13; 11:27; 15:30; 18:21-35; 25:31-46, 28; Mark 2:5; 6:7, 12-13, 16; Luke 1:32-33; 17:26-27, 30, 33; 22:19-20; 23:33, 39-43, 24; John 6:32-35; 8:28, 20-21; 1 Corinthians 15:3-4, 47-49; Galatians 3:7-9, 14; Hebrews 9:11-15	Corporal Works of Mercy; Spiritual Works of Mercy
• Session 27: Jesus the Messiah	In the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation, God marks each of us with a permanent spiritual mark on our souls. Jesus is the Anointed One of God, the Messiah and Christ prophesied in the Old Testament. We believe that Jesus is one Person with two distinct natures (divine and human). He is 100 percent God and 100 percent man.		Christ; Divine Nature; Gifts of the Holy Spirit; Human Nature; Incarnation
• Session 28: Jesus Fulfills the Old Testament Role of Priest	At the beginning of time, God gave Adam the roles of priest, prophet, and king, which became distorted because of sin. Melchizedek offered Abram a blessing through a sacred meal of bread and wine. Jesus fulfills the priesthood of the Old Testament and of Melchizedek by offering Himself on the Cross for the sins of all.		Holy Orders; <i>In Persona Christi Capitas</i> ; Priest
• Session 29: Jesus Fulfills the Old Testament Role of Prophet	The prophets were God's spokespersons, who made known God's message to His people. The prophets foretold the coming of the Messiah. Jesus fulfills the Old Testament role of prophet by doing God's will, speaking God's truth to the people, and revealing God to the people.		Sermon on the Mount; Suffering Servant
• Session 30: Jesus Fulfills the Old Testament Role of King	Jesus fulfills the Old Testament role of king, who should rule justly according to God's Law and lead his people into right worship of God. Although Jesus' Kingdom is not an earthly kingdom, He began the reign of His Kingdom during His earthly life by teaching the Law of God.		King
• Session 31: The Paschal Mystery	The Paschal Mystery is how Christ's Passion, Death, and Resurrection saved us from sin and death for new life as sons and daughters of God. At every Mass, we proclaim the Paschal Mystery in a prayer called the Memorial Acclamation. We experience the Paschal Mystery in our everyday lives. Christ's Resurrection teaches us that our life is not only sin, suffering, and death. There is a greater new life beyond these!		Mysterion; Mystery of Faith; Paschal; Paschal Mystery; Sacrament
• Session 32: Jesus Makes a New Covenant with Us	Jesus' Death on the Cross and Resurrection paid the price for our sins, as the once-and-for-all sacrifice that takes away the sin of the world. The New Covenant in Christ fulfills centuries of prophecy and promises by God of a new Covenant for the forgiveness of sins. The Sacrament of Baptism gives us membership in the New Covenant.		Baptism; New Covenant
• Session 33: God Calls His People	The Church is the people of God, whom He calls, experienced as the local community, liturgical assembly, and universal community. Mary is an example for all Christians.		Church; <i>Ecclesia</i>



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Grade 7 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: Jesus and the Gospel Message			
• Session 1: Divine Revelation	Faith is both a virtue and a gift that requires an informed response. Divine revelation is made up of Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. The Magisterium of the Catholic Church has been entrusted with the guarding and handing on of the Deposit of Faith (divine revelation). All Scripture is inspired by God.	Genesis 12:1-5; 22:1-14; Psalm 139; Matthew 1:1-17, 23; 18:20; 28:16-20; Luke 24:13-51; John 1:1-5, 19; 20:11-18; 21:1-19;	Divine Revelation; Sacred Scripture; Tradition
• Session 2: The Old Testament and the New Testament	The Old and New Testaments together make up one story known as Salvation History. The Old Testament is the history of God revealing Himself to His people in preparation for the sending of His Son, Jesus. The New Testament provides eyewitness accounts of the life of Christ and the beginnings of the Church.	2 Timothy 3:16-17; Revelation 1:8	Canon of Scripture; Salvation History; Typology
• Session 3: The Stages of Gospel Formation	The Gospels are the heart of Scripture since they convey the life, teachings, and Paschal Mystery of our Lord. Each evangelist wrote in a different literary style to convey the Faith to a different audience, highlighting different aspects of Jesus' life.		Evangelist; Gospel; Synoptic Gospels
• Session 4: The Incarnation	The Incarnation is a dogma of the Church that says that the Son of God assumed a human nature in the Person of Jesus Christ. God sent the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to announce to her that she would conceive the Son of God by the power of the Holy Spirit. Jesus is fully divine and fully human.		Annunciation; Incarnation
• Session 5: Jesus' Life, Passion, Death, and Resurrection	Jesus' entire life and public ministry were focused on proclaiming the message: "This is the time of fulfillment. The kingdom of God is at hand. Repent, and believe in the gospel." The Paschal Mystery is how Christ's Passion, Death, and Resurrection saved us from sin and death for new life as sons and daughters of God.		Kingdom of God; Paschal Mystery
• Session 6: The Gospel of Matthew	Matthew was one of the Twelve Apostles and the traditional author of the Gospel according to Matthew. Two of the main themes of Matthew's Gospel are how Jesus fulfills the Old Testament promises of God and the proclamation of the Kingdom of God. The Gospel of Matthew invites its readers to consider how God's promises to three key Old Testament figures—Abraham, Moses, and David—are fulfilled by Jesus.		Apostle; Messiah
• Session 7: The Gospel of Mark	Traditionally, the author of Mark's Gospel is thought to be a man named John Mark, who was not an Apostle, but was a traveling companion of St. Peter. Mark wrote to a Gentile audience in Rome. Mark's Gospel is concerned with presenting the mystery of Christ.		Exorcism; Gentile; Miracle
• Session 8: The Gospel of Luke	The Gospel of Luke was written by St. Luke, a traveling companion of St. Paul. The main audience of Luke's Gospel were Gentile Christians. The Virgin Mary was likely a source for Luke's Gospel, which contains the most complete infancy narratives and other details only Mary could have known.		Visitation
• Session 9: The Gospel of John	The Gospel of John was written by John the Beloved Disciple and was the last Gospel written. The Gospel of John is very different from the three Synoptic Gospels and is concerned with presenting Jesus as the Incarnate Word of God, who has always existed with God.		Word of God



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Grade 7 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 2: Living a Life of Grace			
• Session 10: The Human Person Is Made in the Image and Likeness of God	Every human being possesses intrinsic dignity because he or she is made in God's image and likeness. Being created in the image and likeness of a Trinitarian God means that we are made for communion with others.	Psalms 18:2; Matthew 6:5-7, 9-13; 7:7-11; 14:23; 26:36-39; Mark 1:35; 12:28-34; Luke 1:28, 36-56; 5:15-16; 6:12, 31; 11:5-8; 18:1-14; John 3:16; 15:12-13; 19:25-27; Acts 1:14; Romans 12:9; 13:9; Ephesians 4:1-3; 1 Thessalonians 5:12-22; Hebrews 11:16; 1 John 3:16-18; 4:7, 19	<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 11: Made to Know and Love	Truth is knowable, and the search for it is worthwhile. There are three faculties of the soul: the intellect, the will, and the capacity to love. The conscience is not rooted in feelings but is a reasoned application of the moral law to particular actions. God is love, and Jesus commands us to love God and to love our neighbors.		Conscience; Intellect; Passions (emotions); Will
• Session 12: The Virtues	Perfect happiness comes from loving God and being loved by Him. When we choose the good consistently, it becomes a habit or virtue. The gifts of the Holy Spirit and the virtues should inform the way we act in relationship to God and to others. The virtues of faith, hope, and love help us to know and be in relationship with God.		Faith; Fortitude; Hope; Justice; Love; Prudence; Temperance
• Session 13: Prayer	Prayer is fundamental to the Christian life. The Church teaches that prayer is simply a conversation with God, a raising of the mind and heart to Him. Types of prayer include blessing and adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise.		Prayer; Types of Prayer
• Session 14: Prayer in Salvation History	The Lord is always the initiator in our relationship with Him. God calls man first, and man's first response is prayer. Prayer has a place throughout Salvation History. We see this in the Old Testament and especially with Abraham, Moses, David, and the prophets. Jesus continues to teach us about prayer and our relationship with God.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 15: The Lord's Prayer	Christ teaches us how to pray to God as our Father. Christ taught us the Our Father as a model of prayer. It encompasses everything that can and must be said to the Father. We learn about prayer through the various Gospel accounts of Jesus praying.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 16: Praying in Communion with Mary	The Blessed Virgin Mary is the Mother of the Church and is called the Spouse of the Holy Spirit and the Mediatrix of Grace. Mary is a model of faith and charity. The Mother of God can teach us many lessons about prayer, from receptivity to obedience in times of joy and in sorrow.		Mediatrix of Grace; Spouse of the Holy Spirit; Visitation
• Session 17: Ways of Praying	When we pray, our hearts are in communion with God. Types of prayer include meditative prayer, contemplative prayer, and devotional prayer. The Liturgy of the Hours is the public prayer of the Church, in which the clergy and laypeople alike "exercise the royal priesthood of the baptized" (CCC 1174).		Novena; Relic; Veneration



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Grade 7 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 3: The Citizen and the Government			
• Session 18: What Is a Sacrament?	A Sacrament is an outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible grace. The seven Sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance and Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Matrimony, and Holy Orders. The Church herself is a Sacrament, because she is a visible sign that points to the invisible reality of Christ's Kingdom.	Genesis 1:1-3; 2:7; 2:22-24; 7:11-23; 14:18; Exodus 2:1-10; 8:20-24; 14:23-30; 16:4; 17:1-7; 24:8; Joshua 3:14-17; 1 Samuel 16:13; Psalm 23:5-6; 51:19; Proverbs 28:13; Isaiah 1:18; 11:2; 43:25; 61:1; Ezekiel 36:26-27; Joel 3:1-2; Zechariah 14:1, 8; Matthew 4:19; 5:7; 16:16-19; Mark 14:24; Luke 1:49; 3:21-22; 5:1-11; 15:7; 22:19-20; John 2:1-12; 6:48-51; 8:4-11; 13:4-8; 15-35; 19:34; 20:21-23; 21:15-17; Acts 1:8; 2:1-4; 6:1-6; 13:3; Colossians 2:12; 1 Timothy 3:1; 4:14; 2 Timothy 1:6; Titus 1:5; 1 Peter 2:9; Revelation 19:7-9	Sacrament
• Session 19: The Story of Baptism	In Baptism, Jesus washes us of Original Sin and makes us adopted children of the Father. Baptism is the foundation of the whole Christian life, the gateway to life in the Spirit. The Baptism of Jesus is the model for our Baptism.		Commemorate
• Session 20: Living the Sacrament of Baptism	The Sacrament of Baptism is essential for salvation and is the ordinary means of salvation. The <i>Catechism of the Catholic Church</i> teaches that "God has bound salvation to the sacrament of Baptism, but he himself is not bound by his sacraments" (1257).		Indelible Mark; Original Sin; Sanctifying Grace
• Session 21: The Story of Confirmation	The Sacrament of Confirmation more perfectly binds a baptized person to the Church and fills him or her with a special strength of the Holy Spirit. At Pentecost, Christ's promise of an outpouring of the Holy Spirit was fulfilled when the Holy Spirit descended upon the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Apostles.		Messiah; Witness
• Session 22: Living the Sacrament of Confirmation	The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, counsel, fortitude, understanding, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. Striving to cultivate virtue helps graces received in Confirmation to bear fruit and helps us avoid sin.		Gifts of the Holy Spirit
• Session 23: The Story of the Eucharist	The Eucharist is the "source and summit of the Christian life." Jesus clearly taught that we must eat His Body and drink His Blood in order to have eternal life. The Eucharist is the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus Christ.		Lamb of God; Passover
• Session 24: Living the Sacrament of the Eucharist	Transubstantiation is when the bread and wine at Mass transform into the true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, while retaining the accidental forms of bread and wine. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of the Eucharist.		Body of Christ; Transubstantiation
• Session 25: The Story of Penance and Reconciliation	Jesus gave the Apostles, the first bishops, the power to forgive or retain sins. Penance and Reconciliation is the Sacrament by which our sins are forgiven and we are reconciled to God and His Church through the confession of sins and acts of penance. We are also strengthened by the Sacrament to avoid sin in the future.		Contrition
• Session 26: Living the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation	The effect of this Sacrament is reconciliation with God and the Church. We need Confession to be forgiven of mortal sins. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of the Eucharist. God's mercy has no limit.		Mortal Sin; Venial Sin



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Grade 7 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 3: The Citizen and the Government (continued)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 27: The Story of Anointing of the Sick 	<p>Sickness and death as part of the human condition are the result of Original Sin. Jesus came to free us from suffering, sickness, and death through His own suffering and Death on the Cross. In the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick, we receive an outpouring of God's grace to strengthen us to face suffering and sickness and even death, which all result from Original Sin.</p>		Anoint; Redeem
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 28: Living the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick 	<p>Jesus is the Divine Physician, who came to call sinners, not the righteous. Jesus ushered in the Kingdom of God by fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah, healing the sick and forgiving sins. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.</p>		Divine Physician
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 29: The Story of Holy Matrimony 	<p>Jesus is first revealed to the public as the Messiah, the Son of God and Savior, at the Wedding at Cana. Jesus elevated marriage to a Sacrament at the same time as He announced that the time had come for God's relationship with His people to be restored. The essential features of divine love that shape married love are fidelity, self-sacrifice, and generativity.</p>		Primordial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 30: Living the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony 	<p>Marriage forms an unbreakable bond of love between husband and wife. Marriage is unique among the Sacraments in that the recipients of Holy Matrimony are also the ministers of the Sacrament. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony.</p>		Indissoluble
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 31: The Story of Holy Orders 	<p>Holy Orders is the Sacrament through which Christ continues His ministry in the Church until the end of time. At the Last Supper, Jesus made the Apostles the first priests, commanding them to celebrate Mass for all Christians. Bishops and priests are consecrated to serve <i>in persona Christi Capitas</i> (in the person of Christ the Head).</p>		Vocation; <i>In Persona Christi Capitas</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 32: Living the Sacrament of Holy Orders 	<p>Bishops and their collaborators, priests, are the successors of the Apostles. The authority that bishops and priests are given to act in the person of Christ, the Head of the Church, comes from Jesus Himself. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of Holy Orders.</p>		Ministerial Priesthood



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Grade 8 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: Christ and the Church			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 1: The Nature and Mission of the Catholic Church 	<p>Jesus accomplished His mission of salvation of souls by His threefold office, or role, as Priest, Prophet, and King. Jesus established the Catholic Church during His earthly life and gave her His same mission. The Church carries out this mission in the same way Christ did, by exercising His priestly (liturgical), prophetic (doctrinal), and kingly (hierarchical) offices.</p>	<p>Isaiah 22:22; Matthew 16:18-19; 18:17-18; 25:31-46; 28:18-20; Luke 10:16; John 14:16; 17:20-21; 20:23; Romans 1:11-12; 12:9-18; 1 Corinthians 11:23-24; 13:4-7; 16:13-14; Ephesians 4:25-27; Colossians 3:8</p>	<p><i>Ecclesia</i>; Hierarchy; Liturgy</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 2: The Apostolic Age 	<p>The Apostles preached the Good News throughout the ancient world, to Jew and Gentile alike. The early Church was made up of communities that become local churches. Christian morality stood in stark contrast to the ethics of Roman paganism. Christianity flourished because of the faith, courage, and fortitude of the Apostles.</p>		<p>Apostolic Fathers; Didache; Martyr; <i>Pater Noster</i>; <i>Pax Romana</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 3: The Early Witnesses of the Church 	<p>Jesus set St. Peter apart in a special way as the head of His Church on earth. St. Paul's missionary journeys and his numerous epistles make him one of the most important figures in all of Christianity. St. Stephen, the first martyr, boldly preached the message of Christ in the face of hostility and is a model of Christian forgiveness.</p>		<p><i>No Vocabulary</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 4: "To the End of the Age": The Future of the Church 	<p>The Church is both a visible society and a spiritual community. Jesus desired that His Church be indefectible (indestructable), which means that the Church will last until the end of time and that her liturgy, doctrine, and hierarchy will not be corrupted. Jesus commanded His Apostles, and therefore the Church, to make disciples of all the nations.</p>		<p>Disciple; Evangelization; Indefectible</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 5: The Four Marks of the Church 	<p>Christ founded one Church and desires unity among His faithful. The Church is holy because her origin and founder, her purpose, her Sacraments, and her saints are holy. The Church is catholic, which means "universal." The Church is apostolic, which means that she is founded upon the teaching and authority of the Apostles.</p>		<p>Apostolic Succession; Catholic; Holiness; Unity</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 6: The Precepts of the Church 	<p>The precepts of the Church present the bare minimum required for Christian living. Because we know the Church will endure forever, we know that saints are still being made today. Jesus calls us all to be saints.</p>		<p>Precepts of the Church</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 7: Living the Life of the Church 	<p>Our time on earth is given to us for a purpose: to prepare for our time in eternity with God. God reveals to us what the purpose of time is. The Spiritual and Corporal Works of Mercy are guidelines to help us prepare for our time in eternity. The Church has sanctified time with a calendar of liturgical celebrations.</p>		<p>Corporal Works of Mercy; Spiritual Works of Mercy; Liturgical Calendar; Sacraments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session 8: The Four Last Things 	<p>The four last things are death, judgement, Heaven, and Hell. We will all be judged by Christ at the moment of our death and again at the Final Judgment. There will be a New Heaven and a New Earth established by God.</p>		<p>Heaven; Hell; Last Judgment; Particular Judgment; Purgatory</p>



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Grade 8 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 2: Morality			
• Session 9: What Is Morality?	Morality is the quality of our actions whereby they are right or wrong. Actions that are in accordance with God's law and will are right. Because we are free, we are morally responsible for our actions. Objective truth exists; right and wrong exist.	Genesis 1:1-3, 27; 3:1-7; Exodus 19:1-9; Deuteronomy 5:1-5; Psalm 107:28-30; Isaiah 14:12-14; Matthew 5:3-11, 17-29, 43-48; 6:9-13, 19-21; 10:28; 19:16-26; 22:36-40; 26:26-28; Luke 23:33-34; John 1:1-5, 14, 18; 4:14-15; 8:12, 31-32; 13:1, 35; 14:6, 13-14; Romans 6; 12:1-3; 1 Corinthians 13:1-13; 2 Corinthians 3:17; Galatians 5:19-23; Philippians 4:6-8; Colossians 2:9; Hebrews 7:28; James 2:26; 1 Peter 1:16; 2:15-17; Revelation 12:3-4	Free Will; Morality; Responsibility
• Session 10: Freedom and Choice: The Human Person	Man is the only one of God's creatures made in His image and likeness. That means we have intellect, free will, and the capacity to love. Our free will means we can freely choose to act or not to act. There is no freedom except in service of what is good and just. Because we are free to make choices, we are responsible for those choices.		Christian Anthropology; Freedom; Human Person
• Session 11: Conscience and Our Obligation to Form It	Conscience is God's voice in our hearts, which helps us to choose the good. The conscience is not the source of moral law, but it must be well formed by Christ's teaching. We have a solemn obligation to form our consciences.		Conscience; Intellect
• Session 12: The Ten Commandments	A type is a thing or person in the Old Testament that foreshadows something or someone in the New. The story of the Exodus is the type for our liberation from slavery to sin. God is the source of the moral law. The Ten Commandments have their fullest meaning in the context of covenant.		Typology; Ten Commandments
• Session 13: Jesus Is the Model of Holiness	Eternal, divine, natural, and human law have distinct meanings. The Eternal Law is God Himself. Jesus Christ is the Incarnate Word of God. Jesus is the fullness of God's revelation. Jesus is the end of the moral law and the perfect model of holiness.		Law
• Session 14: Jesus' Teaching on the Ten Commandments	Jesus came not to abolish the law but to fulfill it. Christ's twin commandments summarize the Ten Commandments. There is continuity of the law from the Old Testament through the New Testament until the end of time.		No Vocabulary
• Session 15: Jesus Teaches Us to Love	The cardinal virtues are prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude. The theological virtues are faith, hope, and love. Christ teaches us what love is. Love is the highest virtue.		Agape; Charity; Eros; Faith; Fortitude; Hope; Justice; <i>Philia</i> ; Prudence; <i>Storge</i> ; Temperance; Virtue
• Session 16: Jesus Gives Us the Beatitudes	Worldly happiness and true happiness are not the same thing. The Sermon on the Mount is the heart of Jesus' moral teaching, and the Beatitudes are the heart of the Sermon. The Beatitudes teach us the character of the Christian life; they are "paradoxical promises" of hope.		Beatitude; Perfect Happiness; Sermon on the Mount
• Session 17: Elements of a Good Moral Decision	The three parts of a moral act are: (1) the act itself, (2) our intention, and (3) the circumstances. We are free to choose good or evil. We are capable of having a relationship with our Creator.		No Vocabulary



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 8 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 2: Morality (continued)			
• Session 18: The Process of Making a Good Moral Choice	To make good moral choices we must acknowledge and understand good and evil. Good moral decisions are guided by specific steps. Making good moral decisions is helped by developing habits of virtue and not simply by following a checklist.		Consequentialism; Relativism; Sin
• Session 19: Temptation and the Reality of Sin	Human nature is wounded because of Original Sin. Satan tempted Adam and Eve and Jesus, and he tempts all of us in the same way. Jesus gives us a model, and St. Paul gives us advice, for resisting temptation.		Concupiscence; Temptation; Will
• Session 20: Structures of Sin and Social Sin	Sin is "an utterance, a deed, or a desire contrary to the eternal law" (CCC 1871) that offends God. Mortal sin severs our relationship with God and, if unrepented, results in eternal separation from Him. The seven capital sins are pride, greed, lust, envy, anger, gluttony, and sloth. Personal sin contributes to social sin.		Capital Sins; Personal Sin; Mortal Sin; Social Sin; Venial Sin
• Session 21: Justification, God's Mercy, and Grace	Justification cleanses us of sin and communicates God's righteousness to us. Justification is conferred in Baptism. Justification is an act of God and requires our free cooperation. Jesus Christ has merited our justification through His Passion.		Grace; Justification; Mercy; Merit; Sanctity
• Session 22: Prayer and Openness to the Holy Spirit	Prayer is a gift, covenant, and communion. The Holy Spirit calls us to prayer and prompts us to do God's will. There are ways to cultivate openness to the Holy Spirit. Prayer is a battle, and Scripture provides guidance on how to triumph.		Communion; Covenant; Holy Spirit; Prayer
• Session 23: Support for Moral Living	The Church is the entire body of believers and a community of souls; the baptized are members of the Body of Christ. We need the seven Sacraments to grow in holiness. The saints are holy models for us to imitate.		Church; Sacrament
Unit 3: The Citizen and the Government			
• Session 24: Society	Relationships are a necessary and valuable part of human life and help us to understand ourselves, others, and God better. A society is a voluntary association of individuals for a common end. Solidarity is the unity of a society that is based on friendship with Christ. It is a demand of discipleship.		Society; Solidarity
• Session 25: The Citizen and Government	All people have equal rights. Our rights flow from our dignity as persons created in the image and likeness of God. All authority comes from God. Citizens are not bound to obey unjust laws.		Natural Law; Right
• Session 26: Just War	Original Justice was lost due to the Original Sin. Human beings no longer live in harmony, but in conflict. War can sometimes be unavoidable. In that case, the Church offers guidance called Just War Doctrine. At the end of time, Jesus' Kingdom will come in all its fullness, and perfect justice will be restored.		Just War Doctrine



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Grade 8 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 4: God's Plan for Love and Marriage			
• Session 27: Male and Female: The Imago Dei	To understand what it means to be made imago Dei, "in the image of God," we must know who God is and what He is like. Human beings are made in the image of God not only as individual persons, but most perfectly as male and female in a common union (communion) of love. The image of God is made visible in and through the body.	Genesis 1:31; 2:23-25; Deuteronomy 7:9; John 1:3-5; 3:16; Romans 6:23; 8:37-39; Philippians 2:7-8; 1 John 4:19	Femininity; <i>Imago Dei</i> ; Masculinity; Sex
• Session 28: Theology of the Body	Jesus invited us to reflect on God's original plan for sexuality and the dignity of the human person through His teaching about divorce and remarriage. We can examine the original condition of human beings in three ways: original solitude, original unity, and original nakedness.		Person
• Session 29: Expressions of Love	The marital union of man and woman is an icon of the Trinity. Passions (or emotions) are normal functions of life and are neither morally good nor morally bad. Sexual feelings, like any other emotion, are normal and are neither morally good nor morally bad, until they are directed by reason. We are all called to practice chastity.		Chastity; Sexuality
• Session 30: The Sacrament of Marriage	Marriage is the primordial sacrament. The unitive and procreative purposes of marriage are essential for a marriage to be a marriage. God's love for us has four components: it is free, total and self-giving, faithful, and fruitful. The love shared between spouses in marriage, or marital love, is a reflection of how God loves.		Purposes of Marriage; Goods of Marriage
• Session 31: Offenses against Chastity and Marital Love, Part 1	Each person is called to cultivate chastity according to his or her state of life. The Church's teaching on sexual sin logically and faithfully follow the truths of human sexuality. The sins of adultery, fornication, masturbation, and homosexual activity offend the unitive and procreative purposes of marriage and diminish the goods of marital love.		Adultery
• Session 32: Offenses against Chastity and Marital Love, Part 2	The sins of pornography, prostitution, rape, the use of contraception, and abortion offend the unitive and procreative purposes of marriage and diminish the goods of marital love.		Abortion; Contraception
• Session 33: Friendship and Protecting against Lust	The virtue of chastity blossoms in friendship and shows us how to follow and imitate Christ. Friendship is a relationship between two or more people brought together for a common reason or purpose. Lust is the disordered desire for or inordinate enjoyment of sexual pleasure.		Friendship; Lust