Guidelines for Catechesis

Grade Five

Archdiocese of New York
Revised - 2016
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Credits:
Graphics Wambach Communications Group

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May 15, 2016
Feast of Pentecost
Year of Mercy

Dear friends in the Lord:

With prayer and confidence in your dedication to the mission of catechesis – to bring everyone closer to Jesus Christ – I promulgate these *Guidelines for Catechesis, Pre-Kindergarten Through Grade Six* in the Catholic school and catechetical programs of the Archdiocese of New York.

This is the third edition of the *Guidelines*. Since they were first promulgated in 1987, the Archdiocesan Catechetical Office and the Office of the Superintendent of Schools found it necessary to revise and update them, particularly in light of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, published in 1995. This update incorporates added scriptural references, protocols on catechesis issued by the bishops of the United States, and the new translation of the *Roman Missal*.

Allow me to thank the leaders of the Guidelines Revision Committee for their efforts: Sr. Joan Curtin, CND, director of the Archdiocesan Catechetical Office and chairperson; Ms. Nancy Doran; Ms. Linda Fitzsimons; Ms. Margaret Hoblin; Sr. Teresita Morse, RJM; Mr. Philip Gorrasl; Ms. Lisette Robustelli; and Ms. Paige Sanchez.
Just a few months after his election, Pope Francis spoke to catechists attending the International Congress on Catechesis in Rome, and thanked them for their commitment. He said:

*Catechesis is a pillar of faith education and we need good catechists!* Thank you for your service to the Church and in the Church. Even if at times it may be difficult and require a great deal of work, and although the results are not always what we hope for, teaching the faith is something beautiful! It is perhaps the best legacy we can pass on: the faith! To educate in the faith, to make it grow. To help children, young people and adults to know and love the Lord more and more is one of the most exciting aspects of education. It builds up the Church!

Permit me to add my own heartfelt thanks. I count on you, your knowledge of and faithfulness to Church teaching, and your pedagogical skills to assist me in sharing the faith that we were given at baptism and enriched by years of living and learning. Hopefully, you know that I could not carry out this sacred duty without you.

With prayerful best wishes, I am,

Faithfully in Christ,

Timothy Michael Cardinal Dolan
Archbishop of New York
The Faith That Marks God’s People is developed according to the following format in grades one through six:

1. Each grade level is introduced by a statement of the year’s doctrinal theme.

2. The pedagogical objective of the year follows the theme statement.

3. The Guidelines are to be read across the page, following the delineated bands.

   The basic teachings of the faith are contained in the first two columns: “Core Content” and “Christian Living.”

   The “Core Content” column presents the faith concepts; the “Christian Living” column explains how these concepts are to be lived out by Catholics. The issues of morality, including respect for life and concern for justice and peace, form the substance of this column.

   The “Sacred Scripture” column includes several passages in the Old or New Testament where the core content is imaged or taught.

   The “Prayer and Worship” column suggests prayer and liturgical experiences for the child.

4. Throughout the Guidelines, from grades one through six, there is a developmental presentation of the major concepts.

5. On the final page of each grade level, there is a listing of vocabulary, prayers, and liturgical symbols and liturgical gestures to be taught. This page also includes the portion of the Creed that is to be taught or reviewed, and prayers to be encouraged.

6. After each entry in the Guidelines, the Catechism of the Catholic Church, 2nd edition, 1997, is cited in support of the concept expressed. These citations are intended to deepen the catechist/teacher’s understanding, on an adult level, of the content being taught.
The **Guidelines** are addressed to the catechist/teacher, not to the students. Nonetheless, throughout the **Guidelines**, the language has been kept as simple and straightforward as possible without sacrificing theological and doctrinal accuracy. It is hoped that the language used to present each concept will help the catechist/teacher to teach the concept according to the capacity of the student.

These **Guidelines** are not to be considered a substitute for the textbook. It is recommended that each parish select a single textbook series found to be in conformity with the US. Bishop’s Protocol, for use in grades one through six for the school and parish programs, and that these **Guidelines** be used in conjunction with that textbook series. The **Guidelines** have been designed to assist the catechist/teacher in the use of the textbook by providing the essential content to be taught at each grade level.

To implement these **Guidelines** effectively, the catechist/teacher must be committed to give time and talent not only to catechizing others, but also to growing personally in faith and understanding. For this reason, an extensive Archdiocesan **Catechist Formation Program** in all counties of the Archdiocese is offered both online and on site to ensure ongoing theological, spiritual and pedagogical formation of all catechists/teachers.

Through this endeavor, it is hoped that the whole Church of New York will continue to grow in the faith that marks God’s people.

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**Sr. Joan Curtin, C.N.D.**  
Director, Catechetical Office

**Dr. Timothy J. McNiff, Ed. D**  
Superintendent of Schools
THEME:

Through the sacraments
the Church celebrates Christ’s saving action in our lives.

OBJECTIVE:

To help the child experience and understand the rites of the sacraments, and so become a more conscious and active participant in the Church’s sacramental life.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>God is the source of all life. We participate in God’s own life particularly through the sacraments.</td>
<td>By preparing for and receiving the sacraments prayerfully, our relationship with the Risen Lord is deepened, and we are strengthened to live the Christian life more fully.</td>
<td>God’s Revelation John 1:1-18</td>
<td>The children recognize that God speaks to us through the visible creation. Light and darkness, wind and fire, water and earth, the tree and its fruit speak of God and symbolize both his greatness and his nearness. 1147, 2569</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The signs and symbols of the sacraments are drawn from creation and human culture, given special meaning by the events of the Old Covenant, and reach their fulfillment in Jesus Christ.</td>
<td>Jesus as the fullness of life John 10:10b</td>
<td>God Revealed in the Sacraments Luke 22:7-20 Romans 1:19-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>A sacrament is a sign by which Jesus shares God’s life, grace, with us.</td>
<td>The Vine and the Branches John 15:1-7</td>
<td>Help the children recognize that God speaks to us through the visible creation. Light and darkness, wind and fire, water and earth, the tree and its fruit speak of God and symbolize both his greatness and his nearness. 1147, 2569</td>
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The Church celebrates seven sacraments:
- Sacraments of Christian Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist;
- Sacraments of Healing: Penance, Anointing of the Sick;
- Sacraments at the Service of Communion: Holy Orders, Matrimony.

Through the sacraments of Christian Initiation we receive the fullness of the Spirit and become members of the Church.

The sacraments of Christian Initiation give to all Christ’s disciples a common vocation: the vocation to holiness and to evangelization, which is the mission of bringing the Good News to the world.

During the presentation of each sacrament, explain its signs and symbols.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Baptism</strong> is the sacrament by which we begin our life in the Church. We are reborn of water and the Spirit and share in the life of the risen Lord. Baptism frees us from original sin and takes away all personal sins. 1213, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1272, 1279</td>
<td>Each day we are called to live our Baptismal promises by expressing our love for God and each other through word and action. 1254, 1266, 1691, 2044</td>
<td><strong>Baptism</strong> Matthew 28:19 John 3-5 Galatians 3:27</td>
<td>A bishop, priest or deacon is the ordinary minister of Baptism. In an emergency, anyone can and should baptize. 1256</td>
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<td>By Baptism we become members of a Church community committed to: - sharing the good news of Jesus with those who do not yet believe in him, 831, 848-52, 863 - helping all to holiness in Christ, 1694, 2013 - fostering respect for the dignity of each and every person, 1702, 2212 - building a peaceful society, 1879, 1906-09, 2304 - providing a just share of the earth’s resources for all. 2426, 2446</td>
<td>We have an obligation to do what we can, at our age level, to further this commitment. 2207-08, 2219, 2227</td>
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<td>For those who die without Baptism we trust in God’s love and mercy and pray for their salvation. 1283</td>
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<td><strong>Confirmation</strong> is the sacrament by which we receive in a special way the Holy Spirit who empowers us to grow in faith, obliging us to be Jesus’ witnesses. 1285</td>
<td>Confirmation enables us courageously to witness to Jesus by what we say and what we do. 1293-96, 1303-05</td>
<td><strong>Confirmation</strong> Acts of the Apostles 2:1-4 Acts of the Apostles 19:5-6</td>
<td>The bishop is the original and usual minister of Confirmation. Under certain circumstances a priest may confirm. 1312-14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>We are to learn and to do all we can to foster unity, justice, charity and peace, bringing about God’s Kingdom. 1709, 2045-46</td>
<td>We in the Church must do what we can to help all men and women of good will in their efforts to change evil social structures. 1869, 1926, 1928</td>
<td>The essential rite of Confirmation is: - the anointing with chrism, oil blessed by the bishop on Holy Thursday, - the laying on of hands, - the words the bishop says: “Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.” 1300</td>
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| The Eucharist is the sacrament in which the Lord Jesus himself, by the power of his word and Spirit, is present under the appearances of bread and wine, offered and received. By this sacrament, the Church lives and grows. | As Catholics we have the privilege and serious obligation to come together to celebrate the Eucharist on Sundays and holy days of obligation.  
In addition, we are encouraged to participate in the Eucharistic celebration on other occasions. | One way we bring the meaning of the Mass into our daily lives is by striving to live in peace with one another. | The Eucharist  
Luke 22:14-20  
John 6:51  
Tradition of the Institution  
Mark 14:22-25  
1 Corinthians 11:23-26 | Explain the parts of the Eucharistic Celebration.  
Introduce the Feast of the Body and Blood of Christ (Corpus Christi).  
Have the children memorize the Holy Days of Obligation and explain the meaning of each one:  
- Mary, Mother of God: January 1,  
- Ascension Thursday: 40 days after Easter;  
- Assumption of Mary: August 15;  
- All Saints: November 1;  
- Immaculate Conception, December 8,  
- Christmas: December 25.  
2043, 2177 with footnote 111  
2185, 2187-88, 2193 |
| At the Eucharistic celebration we gather in community to praise and thank the Father, to receive God’s Word, and to celebrate Jesus’ Paschal Mystery, that is, the mystery of his suffering, death and resurrection. Jesus feeds us with his Body and Blood making us one with him and with each other. | There is always a need for forgiveness and reconciliation in human relationships. By being reconciled and at peace with God and others, we contribute to peace and reconciliation in the world. | | Jesus Cures the Sick  
Mark 1:30-31 | |
| The change of bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus is called “transubstantiation.” | | | | |
| Through the Sacraments of Healing, we are strengthened as members of the Church. | | | | |
| Penance is the sacrament by which we receive God’s merciful forgiveness for our personal sins and are reconciled with God, the Christian community, and ourselves. | A relationship with God is broken off completely when serious or mortal sin is committed. A relationship with God is weakened when venial sin is committed.  
True repentance means turning toward God with all our heart, and turning away from evil with God’s help.  
Anyone aware of having sinned mortally must not receive Communion without having received absolution in the Sacrament of Penance. | | Penance  
Luke 5:17-26  
John 20: 22-23 | The sign of Penance is:  
- the words a priest says as he extends his hand: “I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”  
The essential elements of the Sacrament of Penance are: contrition, confession, doing penance (satisfaction), and absolution.  
1448-49, 1451, 1455-56, 1459-60 |
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| When one refuses to share in a loving relationship with God and others, such a choice is selfish and sinful. | Sin has both personal and communal aspects. Some results of sin in our society are:  
- war,  
- prejudice,  
- poverty,  
- homelessness,  
- crime and violence,  
- exploitation of others economically or sexually,  
- substance abuse. | 1849, 1871  
1868-69  
1468 | During Advent and Lent especially, arrange opportunities for the reception of the Sacrament of Penance. | 1438  
1450,1454  
1503-10  
2013, 2700  
1578,1602, 1620, 1822-29  
2013, 2700 |
| The Anointing of the Sick is the Sacrament in which the priest anoints with oil the seriously ill or aged so that through the power of Jesus they may be forgiven their sins, comforted in their suffering, and restored to health in spirit and sometimes in body. | We are responsible to take care of our own health and to be concerned for the health of others. However, we should recognize that sickness and suffering are a part of life here on earth. 
It is our duty to care for the sick and suffering through prayer, visits and service. | 1500-01, 1508, 2288  
2447-48, 2276 | A priest or bishop is the minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick. The Sacrament may be received more than once. | 1516  
1519,1531  
1503-10  
2013, 2700  
1578,1602, 1620, 1822-29  
2013, 2700 |
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1503-10  
2013, 2700  
1578,1602, 1620, 1822-29  
2013, 2700 |
| We are called to love and serve God. | Individual Christians respond to this call or “vocation”:  
- in the single life,  
- in the married life,  
- in the religious life, through vows of poverty, chastity and obedience,  
- in the ordained ministry. | 916, 1533-34,1546-47, 1658 | Encourage the children to pray for openness to God’s calling in their lives. | 1578,1602, 1620, 1822-29  
2013, 2700 |
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<td>The Sacraments at the Service of Communion (that is, the community of the Church) are Matrimony and Holy Orders. They confer a particular mission, directed toward others. They are sacraments of service.</td>
<td>1534-35</td>
<td>We must try to make our lives in our homes lives of faith, peace, caring and love.</td>
<td>Matrimony Matthew 19:5-6</td>
<td>The man and the woman are themselves the ministers of the Sacrament of Matrimony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matrimony is the sacrament by which a baptized man and a baptized woman are united as husband and wife and freely enter into a permanent, loving and life-giving covenant of fidelity to each other.</td>
<td>1638-39</td>
<td>As individuals and as members of the Christian community, we support married couples by rejoicing in their happiness, assisting them in their needs, and praying for them always.</td>
<td>Matrimony Matthew 19:5-6</td>
<td>A priest or deacon is the official witness of the Church. Two other witnesses are also to be present.</td>
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<td>1638-39</td>
<td>(Divorce and other serious family problems are frequent occurrences in our times. Sensitivity to these realities needs to be maintained when teaching this sacrament.)</td>
<td>1649-51, 1656</td>
<td>The essential element of Matrimony is: the public exchange of consent between the man and the woman to be faithful to each other as husband and wife for life.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Holy Orders is the sacrament through which the mission entrusted by Christ to his apostles continues to be exercised in the Church until the end of time. It is the sacrament of apostolic ministry. It includes three degrees: deacon, priest, bishop (diaconate, presbyterate, episcopate).</td>
<td>1536, 1548-49, 1551-52, 1554, 1593</td>
<td>By Holy Orders, bishops and priests share what is called the ministerial priesthood. Deacons are ordained to help the bishops and priests.</td>
<td>Ordination Acts of the Apostles 6:1-6 2 Timothy 1:6 Institution of the Eucharist Matthew 26:26-30</td>
<td>The bishop is the minister of Holy Orders.</td>
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<td>1536, 1548-49, 1551-52, 1554, 1593</td>
<td>By Baptism, we all share in the priesthood of the faithful in which Jesus calls us to worship God, to spread the Good News and to lead lives of service.</td>
<td>784, 1268, 1546-47</td>
<td>The essential rite of the Sacrament of Holy Orders is: - the laying on of hands, - the prayer of consecration.</td>
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<td>1536, 1548-49, 1551-52, 1554, 1593</td>
<td>The ministerial priesthood serves the common priesthood of all the faithful.</td>
<td>1120, 1547, 1591-92</td>
<td>1573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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PROFESSION OF FAITH

Review the Apostles’ Creed (Grade 1 – Page 6)

WORDS TO BE TAUGHT

Absolution 1449  
Confession 1455  
Consecrated Life 916  
Contrition 1451  
Evangelization 848  
Gloria 333  
Minister 874, 876, 903  
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Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick 1499  
Sacrament of Confirmation 1285  
Sacrament of Holy Orders 1536  
Sacrament of Matrimony 1601  
Sign 1075, 1123, 1145  
Transubstantiation 1376  
Vocation 1533  
Vow of Poverty 915  
Vow of Chasity 915  
Vow of Obedience 915

LITURGICAL SYMBOLS AND GESTURES TO BE TAUGHT

Give Sacred Scripture a special place in the classroom. 103, 132  
Encourage a reverent and prayerful attitude in the place of worship. 1186, 1199  
Foster the children’s participation in the prayer and worship of the parish community, in particular in the rites of the Sacraments. 2179, 2226

PRAYERS TO BE TAUGHT

Gloria*  
Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary 1674

PRAYERS TO BE ENCOURAGED

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Luminous Mysteries of the Rosary 1674  
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Hail Mary 2676-77  
Act of Faith  
Sanctus (Grade 4 - Page 7) 1352, 559  
Grace at meals 2834, 2698  
Act of Contrition (Grade 2 – Page 6)  
Simple responses at Mass

*GLORIA

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to people of good will.  
We praise you, we bless you, we adore you, we glorify you, we give you thanks for your great glory, Lord God, heavenly King, O God, almighty Father.  
Lord Jesus Christ, Only Begotten Son, Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, you take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us;  
you take away the sins of the world, receive our prayer;  
you are seated at the right hand of the Father, have mercy on us.  
For you alone are the Holy One, you alone are the Lord, you alone are the Most High, Jesus Christ, with the Holy Spirit, in the glory of God the Father. Amen.
Acknowledgments:

References obtained through the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Website (uscbb.org)

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The Act of Contrition is taken from the “Rite of Penance”, © 1974 by the International Committee on English in the Liturgy, Inc.

The Apostles’ Creed is taken from the Roman Missal 2010 (International Commission on English in the Liturgy)

The Glory Be is taken from the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Website (uscbb.org)

The Protocol for Assessing the Conformity of Catechetical Materials with the Catechism of the Catholic Church was used to guide the revision process.