

Catholic Diocese of Wichita Religion Curriculum Guide

KINDERGARTEN



Revised: 2013

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Scope and Sequence

Below is a list of the terms and their definitions that will help you plan lessons to meet the expectations of each new skill in the Scope and Sequence.

“I”-Introduce: To “introduce” a skill a teacher must present material in a manner so that a student becomes acquainted with basic knowledge and principles necessary to enhance these building blocks for later application as understanding increases.

“M”-Master: To “master” a skill a teacher must have introduced and developed a particular skill so a student can demonstrate proven ability and control at the application and impact levels. This control should include recall, but not only be limited to this basic level of learning.

Organization

This grade level document draws just the relevant information from the entire K-8 religion curriculum guide. As a result, there will be places where the numbering and lettering seem out of order. For a complete understanding, please refer to the complete guide.

CREED: DOCTRINE OF FAITH

	I	M
Benchmark 1: The learner will define the Trinity .	I	
1) Identify God as three Divine Persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Being.		M
2) Attributes of the Trinity	I	
Benchmark 2: The learner will explain the core beliefs held by Catholics as identified in the Articles of Faith.	I	
2) God sent his son to save us	I	
3) "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth	I	
a) God as Creator-Genesis, CCC 279-280; Creation by the Trinity, CCC 291	I	
b) God as Father of all the baptized	I	
c) Created Man "in the Image of God," CCC 355	I	
d) Created Man with a body and soul, CCC 362	I	
4) "and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord"	I	

LITURGY & SACRAMENTS

	I	M
Benchmark 1: The learner will be familiar with the Catholic view of grace. CCC 1987-2029	I	
1) Definition of grace		M
a) God's life within us		M
Benchmark 3: The learner will identify the seven sacraments and their elements. CCC 1113-1134 (see Appendix C for chart and biblical references)	I	
2) Sacrament	I	
3) Baptism CCC 1213-1284	I	
a) Definition		M
i) Sacrament that makes us members of God's family		M
4) Confirmation CCC 1285-1321	I	
5) Eucharist CCC 1322-1419	I	
6) Reconciliation , CCC 1420-1498	I	
7) Anointing of the Sick CCC 1499-1535	I	
8) Matrimony CCC 11601-1666	I	
9) Holy Orders CCC 1536-1600	I	
Benchmark 4: The learner will demonstrate an understanding of the ritual, symbolism, and effects of each sacrament.	I	
1) Ritual and symbolism of Baptism	I	
a) Sign of cross: claims person for Christ	I	
b) Pouring of water and words: dying and rising to new life with Christ through water	I	
c) Putting on of white garment: putting on Christ	I	
d) Receiving candle: receiving Christ, the light of the world	I	
2) Effects of Baptism	I	
a) Purification from all sin	I	
Benchmark 7: The learner will display appropriate participation in Mass.	I	
1) Genuflection	I	
2) Sign of the Cross	I	
3) Silent prayer before and after Mass	I	
4) Appropriate responses and movements	I	
5) Listening to readings	I	
6) Participating in Communion	I	
a) Reverence in receiving (bow before receiving)	I	
8) Singing	I	
9) Attention on the Altar	I	
10) Appropriate Dress for Mass	I	

LITURGY & SACRAMENTS

	I	M
Benchmark 8: The learner will explain and experience the value of Eucharistic Adoration, Benediction, and other paraliturgical celebrations.	I	
1) Eucharistic Adoration	I	
2) Rosaries	I	
3) Stations of the Cross	I	
Benchmark 10: The learner will participate in and explain the liturgical cycle, including the seasonal (<i>temporal</i>) and sanctoral cycles. CCC 1163-1173 (see Appendix D for more information)	I	
1) Temporal cycle: the drama of Christ's life and our redemption (seasons)	I	
a) Advent (1 st season of the liturgical year)	I	
i) Preparation for Jesus Preparation for the 3 comings of Christ	I	
(1) In hearts	I	
(2) At Christmas (historically)	I	
ii) About four weeks: 1 st Sunday to Christmas Eve	I	
iii) Purple	I	
iv) 3 rd Sunday: Gaudete Sunday (rose)	I	
b) Christmas	I	
i) About 3 weeks: Christmas Day to Baptism of Jesus	I	
ii) White	I	
iii) Important Days	I	
(1) Christmas (12/25)	I	
(2) Holy Family (Sunday after 12/25)	I	
(3) Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God (1/1)	I	
(4) Epiphany (Sunday after 1/1)	I	
(5) Baptism of Jesus (Sunday after 1/6)	I	
c) Ordinary Time (first of two sections)	I	
i) Green	I	
d) Lent	I	
i) Roughly 40 days: Ash Wednesday to Holy Thursday	I	
ii) Purple	I	
iii) Important Days	I	
(1) Ash Wednesday (<i>mandatory fast and abstinence from meat</i>)	I	
(5) Sacred Triduum (<i>Easter Triduum</i>)	I	
(a) Holy Thursday: Institution of Eucharist and Priesthood	I	
(b) Good Friday: No consecration of Eucharist anywhere in world; Passion and Death of our Lord	I	
(c) Holy Saturday: Day of Waiting	I	
e) Easter Season	I	
i) White	I	
iv) Easter Sunday – Celebrate the resurrection of Jesus	I	

LITURGY & SACRAMENTS

	I	M
Benchmark 11: The learner will identify various types of sacramentals and their uses. (1667-1679)	I	
1) Types	I	
a) Blessings of persons, meals, objects, and places (including consecrations)	I	
b) Ashes: reminder of death and sin on Ash Wednesday	I	
c) Medals (esp. Miraculous)	I	
d) Crucifixes	I	
e) Palms	I	
f) Rosaries	I	
g) Holy Water	I	
2) Sacrilege – disrespect for sacred persons, places, or things	I	

MORALITY

	I	M
Benchmark 1: The learner will know and model the theological and cardinal (moral) virtues, particularly the virtues of chastity and modesty in dress, speech, and attitude.	I	
1) Virtue	I	
a) Define: A habitual and firm disposition to do good (CCC 1803)	I	
b) Grace allows us to lead a more virtuous life	I	
2) Theological virtues, 1 Cor 13:13	I	
a) Define	I	
i) Faith , CCC 1814	I	
ii) Hope , CCC 1817	I	
iii) Love (charity) , CCC 1822	I	
iv) Golden Rule , CCC 1823	I	
b) Practice in thought, word, and deed	I	
3) Cardinal (moral) virtues, Wis 8:7	I	
a) Define, CCC 1805	I	
b) Practice in thought, word, and deed	I	
Benchmark 2: The learner will apply the Ten Commandments, Beatitudes, and Precepts of the Church to conscience formation.	I	
1) Review decision making skills	I	
2) Sin/vice, CCC 1849; 1850	I	
a) Define: A deliberate thought, word, deed or omission contrary to the eternal law of God	I	
b) Every choice has a consequence – Our conscience tells us to make good choices		M
c) Kinds of sin	I	
i) Original, CCC 404	I	
Benchmark 3: The learner will demonstrate a reverence for the human body as a Temple of the Holy Spirit.	I	
1) Define and demand respect and self-respect	I	
Benchmark 4: The learner will develop an appreciation for family life and Christian friendships founded on respect, reverence, and responsibility.	I	
1) Holy Family as a model	I	
2) Sacrificial Love	I	
a) Demonstrate acts of kindness towards others	I	
3) Developing relationships	I	
a) Always rooted in our relationship with Jesus	I	
b) Self-discipline	I	
c) Self-awareness	I	
d) Respect for others (likes/ dislikes)	I	
Benchmark 5: The learner will put into practice the corporal and spiritual works of mercy by performing acts of stewardship.	I	
1) Practical love and care for God's creation	I	

MORALITY

	I	M
Benchmark 6: The learner will examine and apply the teachings of the Catholic Church to relevant social issues of the day.	I	
2) Life Issues	I	
a) Life is created in God's image - We are children of God		M
b) Life is precious to God	I	
18) Learn about positive alternatives	I	
a) Prayer groups (Daily prayer)	I	
b) Christian radio	I	
c) Deeper relationship with Christ	I	
d) Friends who share your values	I	

STEWARSHIP OVERVIEW

Stewardship is a spirituality, a way of living, a step in our personal evangelization. As important as it is to memorize the official diocesan definition, the virtues of a steward, and even the triad of “time, talent, and treasure,” it is far more critical that students see stewardship witnessed daily by their teachers and parents as their way of life and also have the opportunity to practice it in every routine of the day.

Three questions distinguish stewardship from the modern lifestyle espoused and glamorized by current culture. What do I have? Where did it come from? What do I do with it?

Modern culture constantly teaches us that we do not have enough and deserve more. However, stewards believe that they have everything they need and must of what they want.

Modern culture teaches us that whatever we have, we earned with our own two hands; whatever we want, we have a right to; whatever we don’t want, we can dispose of. Stewards believe that everything we have is a gift from God, and the most important things we have – life, love, family, health, children, happiness, eternity, etc. can not be earned or purchased at any price.

Modern culture teaches us that what we have is ours to keep, and that we owe nothing to anyone else because each person should take care of himself. Stewards believe, however, that because everything we have is a gift from God, we have an obligation to care for these gifts, share them generously with others, and be accountable to God for our stewardship of the gifts He has entrusted to us.

So teaching stewardship is not a matter of definition or service hours. It is a countercultural way of life that each of us can choose or not. “To be or not to be?” was Shakespeare’s famous question. For Christian disciples it is the question. Stewardship is the answer.

STEWARSHIP STANDARDS	I	M
Benchmark 1: The learner will identify the elements of stewardship.	I	
1) Identify the stages of conversion of stewardship	I	
a) God calls each of us (Evangelization) to holiness CCC 1533, 1962, 1877	I	
b) We agree to be his disciples (discipleship) CCC 618, 1533, 1275	I	
c) We live out discipleship as stewards	I	
i) Define stewardship : the grateful response of a Christian disciple who recognizes and receives God’s gifts and shares these gifts in love of God and neighbor	I	
ii) Explore commitment demanded of a disciple: chastity, poverty, and obedience		
2) Four elements of stewardship	I	
a) Share our gifts generously.	I	
3) Characteristics of a steward	I	
a) Prayer	I	
b) Generosity	I	
Benchmark 2: The learner will identify, define, and apply the role of a steward of vocation.	I	
1) Define steward of vocation : <i>one who responds generously to the call of God</i> ; CCC 1, 358, 1700, 825, 898, 873, 931	I	

STEWARDSHIP STANDARDS	I	M
2) Be open to God's call	I	
3) Discovering your gifts	I	
4) Understand that our desire for God is written in our heart, because He is our Creator, CCC 27	I	
5) Love is the fundamental and innate vocation of every human being, CCC 1604, 2331, 2392	I	
6) Pray for an increase in Religious vocations; for example, Vocation Prayer, 31 Club, and Adopt a Seminarian	I	
Benchmark 3: The learner will identify, define, and apply the role of a steward of creation.	I	
1) Define <i>steward of creation: someone who cares for all of God's creation, both living and nonliving, (Gen 2: 15)</i>		M
2) Respect for human life, CCC 1700	I	
a) All people from conception to natural death, CCC 2258-2283	I	
b) Aged, CCC 2208	I	
c) One's own body, CCC 1004, 2288	I	
3) Protection of the environment, CCC 2415	I	
a) Animals, CCC 2416-2418	I	
b) Conservation	I	
c) Recycling	I	
Benchmark 4: The learner will identify, define, and apply the role of a steward of the Church.	I	
1) Define <i>steward of the church: someone who works to spread the Catholic faith throughout their community and the world.</i>	I	
a) We are all called to be missionaries. We don't have to go to another country to be a missionary. We are called to be an example and bring others to the church wherever we are. (See below)	I	
b) Mary is the perfect example of a steward of the Church- total devotion to Christ	I	
3) Role of the parish steward CCC 2226	I	
a) Make and keep a sacrificial pledge to the parish (tithing)	I	

Mission

Decades ago, missionary work was seen to be the task of a small number of zealous Catholics who traveled to distant lands to convert pagans. The rest of the Catholic population participated in this effort with occasional donations.

The Second Vatican Council proclaimed a very different vision of spreading the faith that was the vocation of every baptized person and was to be reiterated at the conclusion of every Sacrifice of the Mass when the faithful are sent from the liturgy to live the faith, to love and serve each other.

In recent times, this missionary call is best understood within the context of evangelization, a term elaborated upon by Pope Paul VI in 1976 in **Evangelii Nuntiandi**. Evangelization is an umbrella term that explains how a person comes to know, love, and live the Catholic faith. It includes the proclamation or reception of the Gospel, the decision to accept God's call to follow Him (discipleship), the decision to live out that faith in service to God and to others (stewardship), and the obligation to witness to that faith and spread it as missionaries.

The understanding of the missionary call also continues to evolve. We have always understood that the Church has a mission to evangelize those who have never heard the gospel. However, in recent years, the term New Evangelization has been coined to stir up the dormant or inactive faith of those who are already members of the Church through Baptism, a group estimated to include more than 20 million people in the United States alone. Clearly, then, to paraphrase recent popes, the work of every Catholic is to be a missionary.

Doctrinal Points

1. The Great Commission of Jesus is “Go, therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you...” (Mt. 28:20)
2. Christ has entrusted His mission to the Church. The Church, in obedience to the command of her founder and because it is demanded by her own essential universality, strives to preach the Gospel to all men” (CCC 849)
3. The Church is the Body of Christ where Christ the Head continues to work His mission. Through Baptism, we became members of Christ's Body.
4. “Because she believes in the universal (catholic) plan of salvation, the Church must be missionary.” (CCC 851)
5. “All the members of the Church share in this mission, though in various ways.” (CCC 863)
6. “Modern man listens more willingly to witnesses than to teachers, and if he does listen to teachers it is because they are witnesses.” (Evangelii Nuntiandi 41) Pope Paul VI.

PRAYER & SPIRITUALITY

	I	M
Benchmark 1: The learner will develop a personal relationship with Jesus Christ and the Church, which is anchored in a vibrant prayer life.	I	
1) Necessity of prayer, CCC 2744, 2562 (praying at all times)	I	
2) Jesus taught us to pray using the Our Father	I	
3) What is prayer: Talking and listening with God		M
a) Prayer as God's gift, CCC 2559	I	
4) Jesus' teachings on prayer, CCC 2600-2614	I	
a) Faith	I	
b) Persistence	I	
5) Our model for prayer, as expressed in the Our Father	I	
a) For forgiveness, CCC 2631, 2838-41	I	
b) For the sick, CCC 1499, 1510	I	
c) For the dead, CCC 958, 1032	I	
6) Aids to prayer life	I	
a) Time	I	
b) Silence	I	
Benchmark 2: The learner will define and practice different types of prayer.	I	
1) Forms of prayer	I	
a) Adoration	I	
b) Contrition	I	
c) Thanksgiving	I	
d) Supplication/Petition	I	
2) Expressions of prayer	I	
a) Formula: Hail Mary, etc.	I	
b) Vocal	I	
c) Spontaneous	I	
Benchmark 3: The learner will understand and memorize specific prayers as they relate to Catholic spirituality. (see Appendix A)	I	
1) Sign of the Cross		M
2) Glory Be		M
3) Angel of God (Prayer to Guardian Angel)		M
4) Grace Before Meals		M
5) Our Father	I	
6) Hail Mary	I	
7) Grace After Meals	I	
Benchmark 4: The learner will display appropriate gestures while participating in various forms of liturgy.	I	
1) Gestures and participation	I	

PRAYER & SPIRITUALITY

	I	M
a) Sign of Peace-express our desire to be at peace with each other. Customary to shake hands, but a bow or nod is sufficient. Should be finished at the beginning of the Lamb of God.		M
b) Folding our hands during Mass or prayer as a sign of respect and adoration. (Vietnamese posture of folding arms)		M
c) Proper respect and treatment of missalettes, prayer books, and other prayer materials		M
d) Profound genuflection-both knees (pious practice, not liturgical)	I	
e) Genuflection-right knee only	I	
f) Sign of the Cross with holy water-reminder of our baptism and a sign of respect (symbolic profession of faith)	I	
g) Proper posture while sitting, standing, and kneeling. (Not leaning on the pew in front of you or the seat behind you.)		M
Benchmark 5: The learner will acknowledge the special honor due to Mary through devotions to her (see Creed and Saints for more)	I	

SCRIPTURE

	I	M
Benchmark 1: The learner will identify essential elements of the Bible.	I	
1) The Bible as God's revelation of Himself to us	I	
2) God is the author of the Bible		M
Benchmark 2: The learner will identify and apply the content of specific books and other important concepts contained in Holy Scripture.	I	
1) Pentateuch	I	
a) Genesis and the Creation, (Gen 1-3)	I	
i) The Fall: Original Sin	I	
ii) God created all and rested on the seventh day	I	
c) Noah and the Flood, (Gen 6)	I	
i) Covenant with God	I	
j) Moses	I	
vi) 10 Commandments (Ex 20-24) (CCC 2055-2074)	I	
2) Israelite Settlement	I	
e) David		
iii) Goliath, (1 Sam 17): God often works through the small and meek; trust; all is possible through God	I	
g) Jonah and the Whale: Follow God's will; prefiguring baptism and the paschal mystery	I	
3) Be familiar with or analyze the Synoptic Gospels	I	
a) The Infancy Narratives	I	
vii) Birth of Jesus, Mt. 1:18-25, Lk 2:1-20		M
viii) Visit of the Shepherds, Lk 2:8-10	I	
x) Magi (Epiphany) and their importance, 2: 1-12	I	
c) Baptism of Jesus, Mt 3:13-17, Mk 1:9-11, Lk 3:21-22	I	
f) Call of First Disciples, Mt. 4:18-22, Mk 1:16-20, Lk 5:1-11	I	
g) Call of Matthew the tax collector, Mt. 9:7-13	I	
i) Lord's Prayer, Mt 6:9-15, Lk. 11	I	
j) The Greatest Commandment, Mt 22:37, Lk 12: Love God with whole heart, soul, mind, and strength, and love neighbor as yourself	I	
l) Parables (see Appendix H for more details)	I	
ii) Purpose of parables: Mt 13:10-15, Mk 4:10-12, Lk 8:9-10	I	
iii) The Parable of the Mustard Seed, Mt 13:31, Mk 4:30, Lk 13:18	I	
iv) The Pearl of Great Price, Mt 13:45- 46	I	
v) The parable of the Lost Sheep, Lk 15:1-7, Mt. 18:12-14	I	
vi) The parable of the Prodigal Son, Lk 15:11-32	I	
vii) The Parable of the Good Samaritan, Lk 10:29-37	I	
m) Miracles (see Appendix H for more details)	I	
i) Feeding five thousand, Mt 14:13, Mk 6:32-44, Lk 9:10-17, Jn 6:1-13	I	
ii) See Appendix H for other examples of miracles; teach some in each category (healing, provision, resurrection, demons, nature)	I	

SCRIPTURE

	I	M
q) Christ's passion, death, and resurrection (i.e. Paschal Mystery), Mt. 26- 28; Mk 14-16; Lk 22-24, Jn 18-20	I	
r) The appearance on the road to Emmaus, Lk 24:13-35	I	
4) Be familiar with or analyze the New Testament Gospel stories of John	I	
e) The Good Shepherd, 10:11	I	
i) The Last Supper Discourses, 14-17	I	
Benchmark 5: The learner will apply specific terms connected with Sacred Scripture.		
1) Disciple: learner	I	
Benchmark 10: The learner will demonstrate reverence toward Holy Scripture.		
1) Importance of Holy Scripture reverence	I	
2) Examples of how to demonstrate this reverence	I	

SAINTS

	I	M
Benchmark 1: The student will study angels.	I	
1) Define angel	I	
2) Kinds of angels	I	
a) Archangels (9/29)	I	
b) Guardian (10/2)		M
Benchmark 2: The student will study and analyze the life, virtues, and contributions of Mary and the saints.	I	
* For Benchmarks 2-5 use list of saints on Benchmark 5 marked for your grade level.		
1) Contributions of Mary (the greatest saint)	I	
2) Define saint : a person who leads a holy life in union with God and receives the reward of eternal life in heaven.	I	
Benchmark 4: The student will apply lessons to be learned from Mary and the saints.	I	
Benchmark 5: The student will study the life and contributions of specific saints appropriate to their grade level.	I	
1) Marian Feasts	I	
a) Holy Days of Obligation dedicated to Mary	I	
i) Mary, Mother of God, 1/1	I	
b) Apparitions	I	
i) Our Lady of Guadalupe, 12/12 (Patroness of Americas)	I	
c) Other Marian celebrations	I	
i) Annunciation, 3/25	I	
2) Other Solemnities and Feasts	I	
a) Joseph, Husband of Mary, 3/19	I	
b) John the Baptist, 6/24 and 8/29	I	
c) All Saints, 11/1	I	
d) Apostolic Times	I	
i) Peter & Paul, the Apostles, 6/29	I	
ii) Joachim & Anne, 7/26	I	
f) American Saints <i>see appendix G for list of all</i>	I	
i) Juan Diego, 12/9	I	
ii) Katharine Drexel, 3/3 (gave away fortune, devoted to ministering to Native and African Americans)	I	
g) Other Major Saints	I	
i) Nicholas, 12/6	I	
ii) Blaise, 2/3	I	
iii) Patrick, 3/17	I	
iv) Francis of Assisi, 10/4	I	

Glossary

These definitions are intended for teacher reference. Please simplify to make age appropriate.

Actual Grace – Temporary supernatural intervention given to perform a specific good act, thought, or deed.

Advent - The liturgical season of four weeks devoted to preparation for the coming of Christ at Christmas (CCC 524).

Angel - A spiritual, personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan (CCC 329-331).

Annunciation - The visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to inform her that she was to be the mother of the Savior. After giving her consent to God's word, Mary became the mother of Jesus by the power of The Holy Spirit.

Anointing of the Sick - One of the seven sacraments administered by a priest to a baptized person in danger of death because of illness or old age, though prayer and the anointing of the body with the oil of the sick. The proper effects of the sacrament include a special grace of healing and comfort to the Christian who is suffering infirmities of serious illness or old age, the forgiving of the person's sins, and the possibility of physical healing (CCC 1499, 1520, 1523, 1526-32).

Apostle - A term meaning one who is sent as Jesus was sent by the Father, and as He sent His chosen disciples to preach the Gospel to the whole world (CCC 857).

Archangels - A chief or ruling angel. The term occurs twice in the New Testament (Jude 5:9; I Thessalonians 4:16) and has two Catholic meanings. In its wider sense an archangel is any angel of higher rank. More strictly, though, archangels are those angelic spirits who belong to the eighth of nine choirs of angels. As distinct from guardian angels, archangels are messengers of God to men. Three archangels are specifically mentioned in the Bible: Tobit 12:6, 15; John 5:1-4; Luke 1:26-38; Revelation 12:7-9.

Ascension - The entry of Jesus' humanity into divine glory in God's heavenly domain, forty days after his resurrection (CCC 659, 665); one of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary.

Baptism - The first of the seven sacraments, and the "door" which gives access to the other sacraments. Baptism is the first and chief sacrament of forgiveness of sins, because it unites us with Christ, who died for our sins and rose for our justification. The rite of baptism consists in immersing the candidate in water, or pouring water on the head, while pronouncing the invocation of the Most Holy Trinity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (CCC 977, 1213, 1275, 1278).

Bible – Sacred Scripture; the books that contain the truth of God's revelation and were composed by human authors inspired by the Holy Spirit. The Old Testament and the New Testament are the two main parts of the Bible (CCC 105).

Bishop – One who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of the Holy Orders, which makes him a member of the Episcopal college and a successor of the Apostles. He is the shepherd of a particular church entrusted to him and the head of a diocese. (CCC 1557; cf. 861, 886)

Blessed Sacrament - The Blessed Sacrament is a name given to the Eucharist, especially the consecrated elements reserved in the tabernacle for adoration or for the sick (CCC 1330).

Catechesis - An education of children, young people, and adults in the faith of the Church through the teaching of Christian doctrine in a unified and systematic way to make them disciples of Jesus Christ (CCC 5, 426-427).

Catholic - One of the four marks of the Church, taken from the Nicene Creed. The Church is catholic or universal both because she possesses the fullness of Christ's presence and the means of salvation, and because she has been sent out by Christ on a mission to the entire human race (CCC 750, 830).

Charity (love) - The theological virtue by which we love God above all things for his own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God (CCC 1822) (See Appendix A).

Chastity - The moral virtue which, under the cardinal virtue of temperance, provides for the proper living of one's sexuality in the context of his or her vocation (CCC 1832, 2337). It is also a Fruit of the Holy Spirit (see Appendix A).

Confession - An essential element of the Sacrament of Reconciliation, which consists in telling one's sins to the priest. By extension, the word confession is used to refer to the Sacrament of Reconciliation itself (CCC 1455).

Confirmation - Sacrament which completes the Sacrament of Baptism with a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which seal or "confirm" the baptized in union with Christ and equip them for active participation in the worship and apostolic life of the Church (CCC 1285).

Consecration - The dedication of a object, place, or person to divine service by prayer or blessing. The consecration at Mass is that part of the Eucharistic Prayer during which the Lord's words of institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper are recited by the priestly minister, transforming the bread and wine into Christ's body (CCC 1352, 1353).

Covenant - A solemn, binding agreement between human beings or between God and a human being involving mutual commitments or guarantees (CCC 56, 62, 66).

Creed - A brief summary statement or profession of Christian faith (CCC 187).

Diocese - A "particular church", a community of the faithful in communion of faith and sacraments whose bishop has been ordained in apostolic succession. A diocese is usually a determined geographic area; sometimes it may be constituted a group of people of the same rite or language (CCC 833).

Disciple - (from Latin 'to discern') Learner; follower of Jesus Christ

Eucharist - The sacrament of thanksgiving to God which constitutes the principal Christian liturgical celebration of and communion in the paschal mystery of Christ. The liturgical action called the Eucharist is also traditionally known as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The Sunday celebration of the Eucharist is at the heart of the Church's life (CCC 2177).

Evangelization - The proclamation of Christ and his Gospel by word and the testimony of life, in fulfillment of Christ's command (CCC 905).

Faith - Faith is both a theological virtue given by God as grace, and an obligation which flows from the first commandment of God. In faith, a believer gives personal adherence to God and freely assents to the whole truth that God has revealed (CCC 26, 142, 150, 1814, 2087).

Free will – “The power, rooted in reason and will...to perform deliberate actions on one’s own responsibility” (CCC 1731).

Golden Rule - A (modern) name for the precept in the Sermon on the Mount: Do unto others what you would have them do to you. (Mt. 7:12) (Lk. 6:31)

Gospel – The “good news” of God’s mercy and love revealed in the life, death, and resurrection of Christ. The four Gospels are the books written by the evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John which have for their central object Jesus Christ, God’s incarnate Son: his life, teachings, Passion and glorification, and his Church’s beginnings under the Spirit’s guidance (CCC 124, 514).

Grace – The free and undeserved gift that God gives us to grow in holiness and become more like Him. As sanctifying grace, God shares his divine life and friendship with us in a habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that enables the soul to live with God, to act by his love. As actual grace, God gives us the help to conform our lives to his will. Sacramental grace and special graces are gifts of the Holy Spirit to help us live out our Christian vocation (CCC 1996, 2000).

Guardian Angel - Angels assigned to protect and intercede for each person (CCC 336).

Heaven - Eternal life with God; communion of life and love with the Trinity and all the blessed. Heaven is the state of supreme and definite happiness, the goal of the deepest longings of humanity (CCC 1023).

Hell - The state of definitive self exclusion from the presence of God, reserved for those who refuse by their own free choice to believe and be converted from sin, even to the end of their lives (CCC 1033).

Holy – From the Greek *hagia*, set apart: One of the four marks of the Church in the Nicene Creed; to be set apart for God, separate from the world.

Holy Communion – Receiving the Body and Blood of Jesus in the Eucharist.

Holy Orders - The Sacrament by which the mission entrusted by Christ to his Apostles continues to be exercised in the Church through the laying on of hands. This sacrament has three distinct degrees of “orders”: deacon, priest, and bishop. All three confer a permanent, sacramental character (CCC 1536).

Homily - Preaching by an ordained minister to explain the Scriptures proclaimed in the liturgy and to exhort the people to accept them as the Word of God (CCC 132, 1100, 1349).

Last Supper - The last meal, a Passover supper, which Jesus ate with his disciples the night before he died. (CCC 610-11, 1329, 1340).

Lent - The liturgical season of forty days which begins with Ash Wednesday and ends with the celebration of the Paschal mystery (Easter Triduum). Lent is the primary penitential season of the Church’s liturgical year, reflecting the forty days Jesus spent in the desert in fasting and prayer and the forty years the Israelites wandered in the desert before entering the Promised Land (CCC 540, 1095, 1438).

Liturgy of the Eucharist - The Liturgy of the Eucharist is the second main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Eucharist we remember and share in Jesus’ life, death, and resurrection through the consecration of bread and wine, whereby they become the Body and Blood of Jesus, and their distribution in communion.

Liturgy of the Word - The Liturgy of the Word is the first main part of the Mass. In the Liturgy of the Word God speaks to us through the readings from the Bible.

Love - The theological virtue by which we choose God above all things for his own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God (CCC 1822). See **Charity**.

Magisterium - The living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give an authentic interpretation of the word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture), or in the form of Tradition. The Magisterium ensures the Church's fidelity to the teaching of the Apostles in matters of faith and morals (CCC 85, 890, 2033).

Marks of the Church - The four attributes of the Church mentioned in the Nicene - Constantinopolitan creed: "We believe in one, holy, catholic, and apostolic Church." (CCC 811) See Appendix G.

Martyr - A witness to the truth of the faith. A martyr is willing to endure sacrifice and even death to be faithful to Christ. Also, those who die for the faith before having received Baptism may also be considered martyrs. (CCC 1258, 2473)

Mass - The Eucharist or principal sacramental celebration of the Church, established by Jesus at the Last Supper, in which the mystery of our salvation through participation in the sacrificial death and glorious resurrection of Christ is renewed and accomplished. It is called "Mass" (from Latin: missa) because of the "mission" or "sending" with which the liturgical celebration concludes (CCC 1332, 1088, 1382, 2192).

Matrimony (Marriage) - Sacrament consisting of a covenant or partnership of life between a baptized man and baptized woman, which is ordered to the well-being of the spouses and to the procreation and upbringing of children. (CCC 1601).

New Testament - The New Testament is the second part of the Bible. It fulfills the Old Testament and tells us about Jesus and the early Church (CCC 124, 128).

Nicene Creed - The profession of faith, common to the churches of East and West, which came from the first two ecumenical councils. (CCC 195-196).

Old Testament - The Old Testament is the first part of the Bible. It tells the story of God's covenant with the Israelites. (CCC 120-121)

One - A mark of the Church; just as the Trinity is one, so is the Church united, by the Spirit (Eph 4:3-6, Jn 17:17-23, 1 Cor 12:13)

Parables - A characteristic feature of the teaching of Jesus. Parables are simple images or comparisons which confront the hearer or reader with a radical choice about his invitation to enter the Kingdom of God (CCC 546).

Pentecost - The outpouring of the Spirit gave birth to the Church and the manifestation of the Christian community living and proclaiming the Gospel (CCC 726, 731, 1076). One of the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary.

Reconciliation – The Sacrament in which, through God’s mercy and forgiveness, the sinner is reconciled with God and also with the Church, Christ’s Body, which is wounded by sin (CCC 1422, 1442-1445, 1468).

Sacrament – An efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church by which divine life is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit (CCC 131, 774).

Sacramentals - Sacred signs which bear a certain resemblance to the sacraments, and by means of which spiritual effects are signified and obtained through the prayers of the Church (CCC 1667).

Saint - The “holy one” who leads a life in union with God through the grace of Christ and receives the reward of eternal life. The Church is called the communion of saints, of the holy ones (CCC 823, 946, 828).

Salvation - The forgiveness of sins and restoration of friendship with God, which can be done by God alone (CCC 169).

Sin - Sin is a deliberate thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the eternal law of God (CCC 1849, 1853, 1854).

Stewardship—the grateful response of a Christian disciple who recognizes and receives God’s gifts and shares these gifts in love of God and neighbor

Trinity - The mystery of one God in three persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (CCC 232, 237, 249, 253-256).

Venial Sin - Sin which does not destroy the divine life in the soul, as does mortal sin, though it diminishes and wounds it (CCC 1855). Venial sin is the failure to observe necessary moderation, in lesser matters of the moral law, or in grave matters acting without full knowledge or complete consent (CCC 1862).

Virtue - A habitual and firm disposition to do good. The moral virtues are acquired through human effort aided by God’s grace; the theological virtues are gifts of God. (CCC 1803)

Yahweh - The name of God revealed to Moses from the burning bush (CCC 205).

Appendices

Appendix A: Prayers

Prayers

For purposes of unity throughout the diocese the following versions of prayers are recommended; *however, acceptable variations may be used at the discretion of the pastor.*

Sign of the Cross

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

The Lord's Prayer "Our Father"

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name.
Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on Earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread,
and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us,
and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Hail Mary

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee.
Blessed art thou among women,
and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus.
Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners,
now, and at the hour of our death. Amen.

Glory Be

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit:
as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Angel of God "Prayer to Guardian Angel"

Angel of God, my guardian dear, to whom God's love entrusts me here;
ever this day be at my side, to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

Grace Before Meals

Bless us, O Lord, and these thy gifts, which we are about to receive from Thy bounty.
Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace After Meals

We give Thee thanks, Almighty God, for all thy **benefits**, which we have received from Thy bounty.
Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Appendix B: Useful Lists

Appendix B

Theological Virtues

Faith, Hope, Charity

Cardinal Virtues

Prudence: right judgment

Justice: giving someone their due

Temperance: moderation, self-control

Fortitude: courage to do the Christ-like action in difficult situations

Gifts of the Holy Spirit (CCC1831)

Wisdom

Knowledge

Understanding

Piety

Counsel

Fear of the Lord

Fortitude

The Commandments of the Church

The Ten Commandments

1. I am the Lord your God, you shall not have strange gods before me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
3. Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day.
4. Honor your father and your mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

The Great Commandments (Mt. 22:37-39)

1. You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind.
2. You shall love your neighbor as yourself.

Holy Days of Obligation

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ

every Sunday

Solemnity of Mary, the Mother of God

January 1

Ascension

7th Sunday of Easter (Diocese of Wichita)

The Assumption of Mary

August 15

All Saints' Day

November 1

Immaculate Conception

December 8

Christmas Day

December 25

Appendix C: Sacraments

**Sacraments Chart and Biblical References for
all the Sacraments**